

Socio-Economic Impacts of Insurgency on Internal Displaced Persons (IDP) in Borno State, Nigeria: Implications for Counselling

¹Kpanja, Kashim Lagu,

²Ngohi, Bukar Umar &

³Aja Bawa Alhaji

¹Department of Educational Foundations

Faculty of Education

Nasarawa State University,

Keffi, Nasarawa State

²Mohammed Goni College of

Legal and Islamic Studies

(MOGCOLIS) P.M.B. 1526,

Maiduguri, Borno State,

³National Open University of

Nigeria (NOUN)

Maiduguri Study Centre,

Maiduguri, Borno State

Abstract

The study was a correlation survey that identified the socio-economic impacts of insurgency and determined the relationships between unemployment, politics, poverty and insurgency in Borno State, Nigeria. Target population of the study comprised of all the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in their government designated camps in Borno State. However, 340 IDPs were used as samples for the study. Volunteer sampling technique was adopted in picking the subjects. Researchers' authored Structured Interview Schedule (S.I.S) was the instrument used in collecting data for the study. The instrument had a validity index of .74 and reliability coefficient of .86 which was adjudged adequate for the study. One research question and three null-hypotheses guided the study. Statistical techniques of frequency counts, percentages and ranking were adopted in answering the research question while Pearson Moment Correlation Coefficient (r') was employed in testing the hypotheses at 0.05 alpha level. Findings of the study revealed depopulation, loss of properties, psychological trauma, agricultural trouncing and social disintegration as some of the socio-economic impacts of the insurgency in Borno State. None of the null-hypotheses was upheld as there were significant relationships between unemployment, politics, poverty and insurgency in the study area. Based on findings of the study, prompt and positive interventions by the government at all levels, inter and intra national organizations, religious and community leaders, national directorate of employment and the private sectors of the economy towards engaging the victims in vocational and other entrepreneurial skills were some of the counselling implications proffered.

Keywords:

Socio-economic,

Insurgency,

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Poverty and

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Implications

Corresponding Author:

Kpanja, Kashim Lagu

Background to the Study

The number of lives lost and properties destroyed by the insurgents in the north-east geopolitical zone, Nigeria between 2009 and 2016 is worse than the natural disasters of the century put together. The implication is that well over a million vibrant and energetic youths who would have been instrumental to the socio-political and economic development of the zone were misdirected by the mischievous merchants of violence who as well double as economic sharks and political crocodiles for selfish gains that prematurely terminated the lives of the innocent youths (Ngohi, 2015).

The Boko Haram insurgency emerged from a radical Islamists youth movement in Maiduguri in the 1990s whose leader was Mohammed Yusuf (the movement is sometimes refer to as Yusufiya Movement) Walker (2012). The insurgents' attacks between 2012 and 2014 grossly undermined general security across the north-eastern region of the country particularly Borno, Yobe and Adamawa States (International Crisis Group, 2014). Armed violence characterized by daily killings, bombings, kidnappings, destructions of private and public properties constituted some of the major socio-economic and security challenges that bedeviled Borno, Yobe and Adamawa States from 2009 up to 2014 which resulted in an impromptu and exodus movement of people out of their ancestral homes and the worst affected included the destitute, orphans, aged, women and children (Mustapha and Umara, 2015).

Therefore, Nigeria has been battling helplessly with insurgency perpetrated by the Boko Haram terrorist group. Boko Haram is predominant in the North Eastern part of Nigeria in states like Borno, Yobe and Adamawa. They have in the last half a decade or so, become the most dangerous insurgent group that Nigerians have witnessed. Their central philosophy is "Western education is forbidden". They are known to devastatingly attack churches, mosques, schools, police stations and government, private and public owned facilities with a kind of guerrilla warfare tactics. The hazardous undertakings of Boko Haram insurgency have generated a huge upsurge of displacement in the North Eastern part of Nigeria. Internally displaced person's plight is more worrying and hazardous in Nigeria. Over the years, the growing number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Nigeria is becoming alarming number of-internally is placed person According to the Secretary General of the United Nations, Ban KiMoon (2014), Displacement remains arguably the most significant humanitarian challenge facing the world of the 33.3 million IDPs in the world; Sub-Saharan Africa hosts 15 million, with an increase of 7.5% between 2013 and 2014. Therefore, this study is concerning about internal displacement persons in Nigeria with special interest on Born camp.

Borno State is the home base of the Yusufiya Movement where the nefarious activities of the insurgents started, the State that has suffered serious socio-economic devastations and as well the State that has recorded the highest number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) forcefully made to flee their ancestral homes. Despite the financial and material responses from various quarters through the Borno State government, the victims suffered losses of lives, properties, separation from families and relatives resulting in psychological trauma needing prompt and positive interventions from all and sundry.

The activity of the much dreaded Boko Haram sect has tampered with the peace and harmony of Nigeria as a nation and Borno in particular. The victims of war, battle, clash or conflict are not just those who die in the battle, those who live to tell the story live with pains and memories that may never make them remain the same again. Above and beyond, the displaced persons at the camps have seen a lighter shade of death with the hardship and sufferings they have endured in recent times. Some of them are lost and have no suspicion of the whereabouts of their loved ones. Living in the IDP camp is enough reason for them to be unhappy and upset when they used to be major business owners and land owners. This study, however, intends to find out the information needs of the IDPs at Maiduguri camps in Borno State. It is against this background that this study cast its searchlight on the socio-economic impacts of insurgency in Borno State with a view to proffer some implications for counseling as well as what the challenges that IDPs encounter in information are seeking.

Objectives of the Study

The objectives of this study constitute the following:

1. To identify the socio-economic impacts of insurgency in Borno State, Nigeria.
2. Determine the relationship between unemployment and insurgency in Borno State
3. Determine the relationship between politics and insurgency in Borno State, Nigeria
4. Determine the relationship between poverty and insurgency in Borno State, Nigeria

Research Questions

The following research question piloted this study:

1. What are the socio-economic impacts of insurgency in Borno State, Nigeria?

Hypotheses

The following null-hypotheses were tested for this study at 0.05 Alpha level:

1. There is no significant relationship between unemployment and insurgency in Borno State
2. There is no significant relationship between politics and insurgency in Borno State, Nigeria
3. There is no significant relationship between poverty and insurgency in Borno State, Nigeria

Literature Reviewed

Various ways in which Insurgence Manifested

Insurgency manifested in various forms however, between April 15, 2011 and October 23, 2015, office of the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) was bombed in Maiduguri, on May 29, 2011 was the multiple bombing of markets, motor parks and residential quarters in Maiduguri, Borno State killing over 70 people, on 26 June, 2011 bombing of social and relaxation centers in Maiduguri in which 25 people died, November 12, 2011 was a coordinated bombing and shooting attacks on police facilities in Potiskum and Damaturu in Yobe State in which over 150 lives were lost, on April 30, 2012, suicide bomb blast

hit commissioner's convoy in Taraba State killing over 10 people and about 40 sustained various degrees of injuries, in the night of September 16, 2013 was the bomb blast in school of agriculture, Yobe State killing over 60 innocent students, on April 14, 2014 was the abduction of over 200 innocent Chibok school girls in Borno State, Gombe State witnessed a bomb blast on 31st October, 2014 in the central bus station killing over 10 people and about 70 sustained various degrees of injuries. On the fateful day of November 7, 2014, Azare town, Bauchi State, Nigeria was occasioned by bomb blast killing over 10 lives and numerous others sustained injuries, on November 10, 2014, suicide bombers bombed government secondary school Potiskum, Yobe State, Nigeria killing 59 innocent students, about 10 teachers and over 69 students were injured (Oladunjoye & Omemu, 2013 and Abdulrasheed, Onuselegu & Obioma, 2015)

In the same vein, Hong town, Adamawa State, Nigeria was attacked by the insurgents killing over 40 innocent souls and numerous others were injured on November 15, 2014. The following day (16th November, 2014), Gombi town, Adamawa State was attacked by the insurgents killing no less than 40 lives with nearly 30 people injured. On the 1st, 25th and 26th November, 2014 was suicide bomb blasts in Monday Market in Maiduguri killing not less than 85 people and over 147 others injured. December 5th, 2014 was occasioned by insurgents' raid on Lafarge Cement Company with sporadic shootings in Gombe State, Nigeria. In December 7, 2014 Lassa Town in Borno State witnessed the abduction of 20 girls followed by the abduction of 40 girls in a village near Chibok town on 18th December, 2014 (Joda & Abdulrasheed, 2015 and Ajake, 2016)

On 19th and 21st December, 2014 the insurgents attacked Damagum and Geidam towns in Yobe State, Nigeria killing over 54 people, injured nearly 100 others and destroyed public and private properties worth billions of naira. There was a suicide bomb blast in Dukku Central car park in Gombe State killing not fewer than 28 people and 18 people were injured. Bauchi State central market experienced a coordinated suicide bomb blast on 22nd December, 2014 claiming 47 lives and goods worth millions of naira were destroyed. Another suicide bomb blast by a female insurgent attacked Monday Market in Maiduguri on 10th January, 2015 killing only 4 people and injured 12 others. Bomb blast in Yobe State, Nigeria killed 2 policemen on duty on 12th January, 2015 and 3 people were killed outside Masjid in Gombe State, Nigeria on 13th January, 2015. The insurgents razed down over 80 houses in Gombi town, Adamawa State, Nigeria on 17th January, 2015 and not less than 80 innocent lives were lost to the insurgents in Monguno town, Borno State, Nigeria following military repel on 25th January, 2015. Between 14th February and 23rd October, 2015 millions of innocent lives were killed, hundreds of people were injured, private and public properties worth trillions of naira were destroyed in Adamawa, Gombe and Yobe States, Nigeria by the insurgents through suicide bomb blasts rocking masjids, bus stations, markets and IDP camps (Umar & Terhemba, 2014 and Sani, 2015).

United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA, 2015), expressed that as at January 30th, 2015, 981,416 persons were displaced, out of which 90% (868,235) were from north-eastern part of the country. United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR, 2015) expressed that an estimated 192,000 Nigerians from the north-east escaped

brutal killings by insurgents into neighboring countries of Niger, Cameroun and Chad. Over 74,000 took refuge in Northern Cameroun, 18,000 in South-West Chad and not fewer than 100,000 found refuge in Niger. According to Mustapha and Umara (2015), there were an estimated 2million Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in and around the Lake-Chad region. Well over 2million IDPs in Maiduguri and Jere local government areas are living either in State designated camps or with Horst friends and relatives. Balarabe (2016) posited that the total number of IDPs in Borno State are more than the population of the Federal Capital Territory (Abuja) put together while Ngohi (2016) stated that 17,000 destitute, 42,000 orphans and 200,000 widows were registered by camp officials at 10 government designated camps in 2014 in Borno State, Nigeria.

Emergency Management Agency in IGP Camps

Attempt towards managing the humanitarian crisis engendered by the insurgents resulted in the creation of 22 IDP Camps in the north-east in 2014 under the auspices of the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). 12 of the camps were in Borno State designated in collaboration with the Borno State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) and one each at Gombe and Adamawa States (Dlakwa, 2015). According to Kolo (2015), between June, 2014 and February, 2015 174,300 IDPs were registered by SEMA in the 12 designated camps at Jere and Maiduguri Metropolis. The camps include NYSC camp, EYN Wulari, Bakasi, State Hotel, MOGCOLIS (SHIS), Arabic Teachers' College, Dalori 1 & 11, Teachers' Village, Women Teachers' College, Yerwa Girls' College, Shehu Sanda Kyarimi 11 and Government College Camps. Balarabe (2016) however, added that the number of IDP Camps in Borno dramatically increased to 16 between February, 2015 and December, 2015. The added camps due to continuous nefarious activities of the insurgents include Farm Center, Madinatu, Goni Kachallari, Fori Primary School, Garba Buzu, Muna Garage and Khadamari. Conditions of the IDPs worsen as thousands face threat of death due to hunger and starvation, overcrowded rooms, overstressed facilities and diseases as a result of poor hygiene and exposure to harsh weather at the camps. Despite the fact that government at all levels, intra and international organizations, donor agencies, non-governmental organizations, community and religious based organizations, philanthropists and highly spirited individuals have collectively and individually responded financially and materially towards management of the IDPs in Borno State, their condition remains much to be desired. Some of the material responses include varieties of foodstuff, medical facilities and educational resources. Immediate response towards management of the IDPs came directly from the Federal and State governments through NEMA and SEMA as well as the host communities (friends and relatives) by way of providing shelter and other basic necessities of life (Ngohi, 2016). It is against this background that this study cast its searchlight on the socio-economic impacts of insurgency in Borno State with a view to proffer some implications for counselling.

Implications for Counselling

Insurgency has devastating socio-economic impacts on the innocent citizens of Borno State and will remain evergreen in the minds of those affected directly and indirectly. To drastically abridge the menace of insurgency and the resultant penalty, pathological home conditions should be removed such that parents could provide good and effective communication in the family, respect for each others' opinion, freely disseminating fruitful information for family

cohesion which would deter them from adapting negative ideas from peers, occupy them academically, spiritually and recreationally so as to make effective and productive use of their time. This becomes necessary because the devil finds work for the idle hand.

Counsellors should in collaboration with religious and community leaders, youths and women leaders, educationists, National Directorate of Employment (NDE), Bank of Industry (BOI), Ministry of Poverty Alleviation and the media (visual, blind and print) organize seminars, workshops and talk shops to the teaming youths with a view to exposing them to various entrepreneurial training skills and providing them soft loans/tools at the end of the training programme to establish their means of livelihood.

The Borno State government should in addition to constructing counselling clinics and engaging the services of certified counsellors with a view to providing behaviour modification therapy, vocational counselling and management of trauma on individual and group counselling basis, should also facilitate the inclusion of counselling in school curriculum at all levels and enhance/intensify rebuilding their burnt abodes, rehabilitating and prompt relocation of the IDPs to their various destinations so as to permanently arrest the IDPs' deplorable socio-economic condition.

The Federal and Borno State governments should through Ministries of External Affairs organize to repatriate victims of insurgency that took refuge in neighboring countries to be reintegrated with their families and love ones. Borno State government should through ministry of education operate mobile schools in all the IDP camps across the State with a view to educating children of the refugees as tomorrow leaders.

Theoretical Framework

This study anchored on Max's Conflict Theory:

Marx's Conflict Theory

Conflict theory originated in the work of Karl Marx, who focused on the causes and consequences of class conflict between the bourgeoisie (the owners of the means of production and the capitalists) and the proletariat (the working class and the poor). Focusing on the economic, social, and political implications of the rise of capitalism in Europe, Marx theorized that this system, premised on the existence of a powerful minority class (the bourgeoisie) and an oppressed majority class (the proletariat), created class conflict because the interests of the two were at odds, and resources were unjustly distributed among them.

Within this system an unequal social order was maintained through ideological coercion which created consensus--and acceptance of the values, expectations, and conditions as determined by the bourgeoisie. Marx theorized that the work of producing consensus was done in the "superstructure" of society, which is composed of social institutions, political structures, and culture, and what it produced consensus for was the "base," the economic relations of production.

Marx reasoned that as the socio-economic conditions worsened for the proletariat, they would develop a class consciousness that revealed their exploitation at the hands of the wealthy capitalist class of bourgeoisie, and then they would revolt, demanding changes to smooth the conflict. According to Marx, if the changes made to appease conflict maintained a capitalist system, then the cycle of conflict would repeat. However, if the changes made created a new system, like socialism, then peace and stability would be achieved.

Many others have drawn on conflict theory to develop other types of theory within the social sciences, including feminist theory, critical race theory, postmodern and postcolonial theory, queer theory, post-structural theory, and theories of globalization and world systems. So, while initially conflict theory described class conflicts specifically, it has lent itself over the years to studies of how other kinds of conflicts, like those premised on race, gender, sexuality, religion, culture, and nationality, among others, are a part of contemporary social structures, and how they affect our lives.

Applying Conflict Theory

Conflict theory and its variants are used by many sociologists today to study a wide range of social problems. Examples include:

- i. Exposure to environmental pollution and hazards is shaped by race and class in Borno state.
- ii. Ways in which women and girls experience gender oppression in Borno state crises.
- iii. Global capitalism creates a global system of power and inequality.
- iv. Words play a role in reproducing and justifying conflict in Borno state.
- v. The causes and consequences of Borno state crises in relation to IDP.

Methodology

Research Design: This study adopted a correlational survey research designed to identify the socio-economic impacts of insurgency and to determine the relationship between unemployment, politics and poverty in Borno State, Nigeria.

Population, Sample and Sampling Technique: Target population of the study comprised of all the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Borno State, Nigeria. However, 170 IDPs were used as the sample for the study. Volunteer sampling technique was adopted in collecting samples based on gender, age, marital status, educational background and local government area. In each of the IDP camps, 2 members of the Civilian Joint Task Force (CJTTF) were used as research assistants. Purpose of the research was categorically explained to both the security agents and the subjects prior to the commencement of the research and that participation was voluntary.

Instrumentation: Researchers' self-authored 14 items Structured Interview Schedule (S.I.S) was the instrument used to elicit data for the study. The instrument was divided into two parts. Part 1 obtained information on demographic characteristics of the respondents while Part 2 sought data on the socio-economic impacts of Boko Haram in Borno State, Nigeria. The instrument was validated by experts from the fields of Guidance and

Counselling, Psychology and Measurement and Evaluation of the University of Maiduguri. A validity index of .74 was obtained. The S.I.S was subjected to pilot testing among 50 IDP members from 2 Camps that were not used for the main study using test-retest method. The data collected from the test-retest were correlated using Cronbach Alpha and Reliability coefficient of 0.86 was found which was considered adequate and adjudged appropriate for this study.

Data Analysis: In analyzing the data collected, the research question was answered using frequency counts, percentages and rank ordering while the null-hypotheses were tested using Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient at 0.05 level of significance. The results are presented in Tables 1- 4.

Results

- Research Question One:** What are the socio-economic impacts of insurgency in Borno State, Nigeria?

Table 1: Socio-economic Impacts of Insurgency in Borno State, Nigeria

S/No.	Statement	Responses	Rank
1.	Depopulation	70(20.59)	1 st
2.	Loss of Properties	70(20.59)	1 st
3.	Psychological Trauma	42(12.35)	3 rd
4.	Social Disintegration	42(12.35)	3 rd
5.	Agricultural Trouncing	38(11.18)	5 th
6.	Cultural Dislocation	36(10.58)	6 th
7.	Educational Disruption	21(6.18)	7 th
8.	Exposure to Ecological Hazards	21(6.18)	7 th
	Total	340(100.0)	

Note: All responses in parentheses are percentages of the raw scores.

Table 1 revealed that depopulation, loss of properties, psychological trauma and social disintegration ranked as the major socio-economic impacts of insurgency in Borno State, Nigeria while agricultural trouncing, cultural dislocation, educational disruption and exposure to ecological hazards ranked as the minor socio-economic impacts of insurgency in the study area.

H₀: There is no significant relationship between unemployment and insurgency in Borno State, Nigeria

Table 2: Relationship between unemployment and insurgency in Borno State, Nigeria

Variables	N	Mean (X)	Standard Deviation	Pearson Correlation (r')	P-Value	Remark
Unemployment and Insurgency	170	21.29	3.04	.327	.000	Significant
	170	74.64	10.66			

Table 2 showed that there was a significant relationship between unemployment and insurgency in Borno State, Nigeria. This is evident because the calculated r' value (.327) is greater than the critical P-value (.000) at 0.05 alpha level. Hence, the null-hypothesis was rejected.

Ho₂: There is no significant relationship between politics and insurgency in Borno State, Nigeria

Table 3: Relationship between politics and insurgency in Borno State, Nigeria

Variables	N	Mean (X)	Standard Deviation	Pearson Correlation (r')	P-Value	Remark
Politics and Insurgency	170	20.02	3.87	.249	.006	Significant
	170	74.64	10.66			

Table 3 showed that there was a significant relationship between politics and insurgency in Borno State, Nigeria. This is evident because the calculated r' value (.249) is greater than the critical P-value (.006) at 0.05 alpha level. Thus, the null-hypothesis was rejected.

Ho₃: There is no significant relationship between poverty and insurgency in Borno State, Nigeria

Table 4: Relationship between poverty and insurgency in Borno State, Nigeria

Variables	N	Mean (X)	Standard Deviation	Pearson Correlation (r')	P-Value	Remark
Poverty and Insurgency	170	20.29	3.91	.242	.008	Significant
	170	74.64	10.66			

Table 4 revealed that there was a significant relationship between poverty and insurgency in Borno State, Nigeria. This is evident because the calculated r' value (.242) is greater than the critical P-value (.008) at 0.05 alpha level. Therefore, the null-hypothesis was rejected.

Discussion of Findings

The results for this study revealed 8 socio-economic impacts of insurgency in Borno State, Nigeria. On the socio-economic impacts the study indicated depopulation, loss of

properties, psychological trauma, social disintegration, agricultural trouncing and cultural dislocation. Others include educational disruption and exposure to ecological hazards. The findings of his study corroborates the earlier studies of Umar and Terhemba (2014), Joda and Abdulrasheed (2015) and Williams and Bugus (2015) who expressed that the socio-economic and political brunt of Boko Haram on the inhabitants of not only Borno State in particular but the entire north-east sub-region is seriously devastating and will remain ever green in their minds especially those that were subjected to the status of refugees in their fatherland and forcefully reduced to destitute begging on streets. Umar and Terhemba (2014) for example stressed that over a million of the innocent citizens lost their breadwinners thus becoming widows and orphans with nothing to fall back on as a means of survival and to sponsor the education of the younger ones for a better future. Similarly, Joda and Abdulrasheed (2015) expressed that despite loss of human and animal lives, the impromptu attacks by the insurgents resulted in loss of private and public properties worth billions of naira as their houses and other belongings were reduced to ashes. As agrarians, farming is the major economic base of the rural dwellers but were forced to vacate their farms and ancestral homes unprepared for their dire lives. Joda and Abdulrasheed (2015) stressed that over two million Nigerians across the State affected by the insurgents took refuge in neighboring countries of Niger, Cameroun and Tchad leading to cultural dislocation, family dissociation and value transformation which is not healthy for any socio-cultural and economic advancement.

This study tested three null-hypotheses using Pearson Correlation (r') at 0.05 alpha level, however all the null-hypotheses were rejected. On the first hypothesis which stated that no significant relationship exist between unemployment and insurgency, findings of this study revealed a significant relationship because the calculated value was greater than the critical table value, this implies that relationship do exist between unemployment and Boko Haram insurgency in Borno State, Nigeria. Affirming the finding of this study, Kolo (2015) and Balarabe (2016) expressed that greater percentage (53% to 67%) of the curious, energetic and vibrant youths in Borno State were drawn or engaged into the dreaded activities of the insurgents due to unemployment or something worthwhile to hang on for a living. Balarabe (2016) stressed that “an idle is a devil's workshop” thus most of the idle youths apart from peer group influence considered engaging in insurgency as a feasible venture for economic freedom.

On the second null-hypothesis which stated no significant relationship between politics and insurgency in Borno State, it was rejected because the obtained Pearson Correlation (r') was greater than the critical P-value at 0.05 alpha level thus, significant relationship do exist between politics and insurgency in Borno State, Nigeria. In support of this finding, Joda & Abdulrasheed (2015) and Ngohi (2015) expressed that insurgency in Borno State in particular has political undertone. The political undercurrent of the insurgents was obtrusive right from the onset when the former democratically elected governor of the State allowed insurgents' misguided activities to triumph unabated with a view to using them as political thugs. Although the devastating activities of the insurgents have been drastically suppressed, their negative impacts are only felt when dignitaries/political office holders are

to visit the State. The third null-hypothesis was also rejected because significant relationship exists between poverty and insurgency in Borno State, Nigeria. This finding agreed with the earlier studies of Joda & Abdurashheed (2015), Kolo (2015), Ngohi (2015) and Balarabe (2016) who expressed that poverty level of the curious, vibrant, idle and youthful exuberance of young ones was what the “money bags” and “merchants of violence” used to persuade most of the youths into insurgency.

Conclusion

Alleviating the untold socio-economic brunt of the innocent inhabitants of Borno State brought about by the nefarious activities of the insurgents will require positive and prompt interventions of the government at all levels, inter and intra national organizations, bodies or agencies, philanthropists and numerous other none profit making private and public economic sectors towards rehabilitating and resettling the victims. The National Directorate of Employment should as a matter of urgency expand their scope to incorporate the victims with a view to helping them regain their losses. The private sector would equally extend their hands of fellowship in various vocations for apprenticeship. Lastly, this paper appeals internally displaced person, Boko Haram victims, political disorder, civil conflict, natural or economic disasters, or other threats and people from North-East particularly and Nigeria at large to soldier on, be strong and security cognizant. As they say, tough times don't last but tough people do. No matter how long it takes, light will victory over. This too, will certainly come to pass.

Recommendations

The following recommendations are made:

- i. Government should ensure that necessary facility first aid treatment and urgent medical treatment should never be denied to any internal displacement persons, regardless of the camps.
- ii. To make funds available for the management of IDPs in Nigeria governments should solicit for donations and financial aids from more international bodies. They should also collaborate with more international humanitarian organizations for assistant.
- iii. The Nigerian government should fight corruption and ensure a direct link between the management agencies and the IDPs. The role of intermediary played by government agencies such as NEMA and SEMA should be discouraged, and in fact, discontinued
- iv. The budgetary allocation for IDPs should be separated from allocation for disaster and/or emergency since not all disasters and emergencies result in displacement. If this is done, there is a high likelihood of more financial concentration and commitment to IDPs situation in the country.
- v. More counselors and intellectual health professionals trained to work with (IDPs) in camps. (IDPs) in particular, traumatized internal displaced persons, to help them settle into normal life.
- vi. The paper recommends that policy maker's attention should be drawn to such areas as the political, economic and technological provision of the (IDPs) so as to safeguard and enhance their stay in their host camp.

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