

ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF BOKO-HARAM INSURGENCY ON PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN BAMA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF BORNO STATE, NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

The study examined the impact of Boko-Haram insurgency on public institutions in Bama Local Government Area of Borno State, Nigeria. Structured questionnaires were used to collect data from a purposive sample of 400 respondents in the study area (Bama LGA). Four hundred (400) copies of questionnaires were administered but only three hundred and fifty-six (356) copies were retrieved, making 89% return rate. The study employed descriptive statistics (frequency counts and percentages) for data analysis. The study revealed destruction of health facilities, school facilities, killing of civil servants, forcing health workers to either flee or shut down clinics and lost of trained personnel were the impacts of Boko-Haram insurgency on public institutions in Bama Local Government Area of Borno State, Nigeria. The researchers recommended that, public institutions that were destroyed by Boko-Haram should be rebuilt and adequate security should be provided to motivate and encourage civil servants go back to their localities.

Keywords: Boko-Haram Insurgency, Public institutions, Civil servants, Security.

1. INRODUCTION

Boko-Haram has been identified as a one of the factors that facilitated various levels of destructions of public institutions in most locations in northern Nigeria. According to Odinkalu (2014) the closing down of

hospitals, police stations, Local Government Secretarial and schools have far reaching consequences, including ending the education of many students and the career of many civil servants to get to the peak of their careers. According an official of education ministry, 85 schools were closed down in Borno state, affecting about 120,000 students after a frequent attack by Islamic militants in areas which has the country's most illiteracy rate, and more than 200 school girls were kidnapped on the night of April, 2014 (The Guardian, 2014). From the beginning of 2012, about 70 teachers and more than 1000 school children have been killed while some were wounded; 50 schools were burnt and more than 60 others have been forced to close. Many civil servants and students were forced out of their communities in Borno states.

Boko-Haram violence has led to the destruction of health facilities in the North eastern states of Nigeria, forcing health workers to either flee or shut down clinics. This in turn has compelled residents to seek medical attention in Cameroon, Chad and Niger, thereby adding to the pressure on limited health facilities in the host communities (Onuoha, 2014). According to The Guardian, (2014) more than 200 police were killed and 35 police stations were closed down in Borno state. Many civil servants were forced to migrate to other locations for safety (The Guardian, 2014).

Public institutions in the modern economy have become a determinant for growth of the national economy. This is because; public institutions are seen as important factors of human capital investment. It has been discovered that, after the Second World War, several economists, including Friedman and Kuznets (1945) in Barr Nicholas (2016), Becker, G. S. (1970), were instrumental in the development of the human capital theory to determine the importance and benefits of public institutions for individuals in particular and society in general.

Public institutions in Nigeria, especially North-eastern part of the country are confronted with the challenges of Boko-Haram insurgency. This is because the Boko-Haram insurgency has led to the destruction of many public institutions which have made the affected states to close down schools, police stations and hospitals for a long period of time. It has affected education in the north eastern state - low school enrolment, especially for girls as well as high number of out of school children. The main objective of the study is examined the impact of Boko-Haram insurgency on Public institutions in Bama Local Area of Borno State, Nigeria. Furthermore, it has been observed that, most of the studies reviewed were concerned merely with the positive or negative effect of Boko-Haram insurgency broadly. Like the studies of Oladujoye and Omemu (2013), Mohammed (2015), Awortu (2015). This study however, examined the degree of responsiveness of educational output as result of the occurrence of Boko-Haram insurgency using Structural Equation Model (SEM), which none of the study adopted as a method of analysis, in order to determine whether its impacts significantly or insignificantly affects.

1.1 LITERATURE REVIEW

The emergence of the Boko-Haram sect, whose objectives or ideology is to introduce their ideology on people through bombings, slaughtering, and abduction of human beings, creating fear and sense of insecurity in the society to achieve their aims. Their strict ideology was enforced by radical religious beliefs, a terrorist outlook, a network of criminal gangs, and a political tool to 'colonized' territories with the aim of propagating their ideology (Eze, Wosu&Agwanwo (2014). According to Mohammed (2014) Boko-Haram destroy economic activities of any place they spread their tentacles as well as led to movement of people from the affected place due to restiveness. The trademarks of the Boko-Haram are destruction of lives and property with reckless attitudes, through bombings, abduction and slaughtering of human beings especially in North eastern part of the country and other places. This has created fear and sense of insecurity in the polity, as opined by Anthony (2014).

1.1.1 Impact of Boko-Haram Insurgency on Public Institutions

There is a strong association between armed violence and deteriorating public services. As a result, people have to spend their own resources to compensate for the lack of public services, reducing the investment capacities of the country (SAS 2003 cited in OECD, 2005). Armed violence, or even just the threat of armed violence, can lead to reduced foreign direct investment. This is particularly true where violence is politically motivated. Armed violence has a particularly important impact on tourism, whether it is political violence or criminality. According to one study, over the long run, tourism is reduced by 25% when there are substantial increases in political violence, and in countries with small tourism industries the reduction tends to be substantially greater (Neumayer, 2004 cited in OECD, 2005). For instance, Boko-Haram violence has led to the destruction of health facilities in the North eastern states of Nigeria, forcing health workers to either flee or shut down clinics. This in turn has compelled residents to seek medical attention in Cameroon, Chad and Niger, thereby adding to the pressure on limited health facilities in the host communities (Onuoha, 2014). Education is a panacea for national development across the world. There is no society that does not give adequate attention to her educational growth and development. Apart from the paltry budgetary allocation by the government, the Boko-Haram insurgency has been an obstacle to educational development in Nigeria (Awortu, 2015). The Islamic militants have serially attacked students and facilities in educational institutions in different northern states of the country. Over time, a lot of schools have shut down their academic programmes. This has drastically impacted the teeming number of students seeking admission into academic institutions at all levels.

Also, a survey shows that a lot of students have vowed never to participate in the compulsory one year National Youth Service Corps (NYSC) programme if posted to the northern part of the country. Those who were

inadvertently posted to the north redeployed immediately after three weeks of mandatory camping. This development therefore defeats the core mandate of setting up the Act of NYSC in 1973 (see:<http://www.myfinancialintelligence.com/professional-services/cost-and-effect-insecurity-nigeria>). In a region in short of personnel in the education sector, many teachers have lost their lives to the insurgency. According to Olukoya (Quoted in *The Nation*, October 8, 2015), “it is on record that over 600 teachers lost their lives to the terror attacks. These include 308 in Borno, 75 in Adamawa, 18 in Yobe, 25 in Kaduna, 120 in Plateau, 63 in Kano and 2 in Gombe. This is in addition to 19,000 teachers displaced”. Beyond the Boko-Haram attacks that sow fear and terror amongst the local population, girls’ education is already facing many social and economic constraints in northern Nigeria, resulting in low attendance and high dropout rates. Overall, the number of children out of school in north-eastern Nigeria is 30 times higher than in the country’s south-east. With the frequent attacks on schools by Boko-Haram and this case of abduction of female pupils, there are rising fears of further deterioration of the already dire state of girls’ education in the region (Barna, 2014). In a country that is struggling with educational infrastructure and qualitative manpower to improve on the standard and quality of education, the Boko-Haram insurgency is further compounding its challenges. Certainly, this is affecting adversely the present and future development of this country. Indeed, terrorism and other forms of militia activities can impose costs on a targeted country through a number of avenues (Joshua and Chidozie, 2014). As noted in *The Punch* (2012) editorial: Investors are wary of coming to a country where their lives and investments are not safe: Nigeria has been on a steady decline in the Global Peace Index. Out of 158 countries surveyed, the country was 117th in 2007, 129th in 2008 and 2009, 137th in 2010, 142nd in 2011 and 146th in 2012. Even a country like Chad is more peaceful than Nigeria. We are only better than such countries as Syria, Pakistan, North Korea, Iraq, Sudan, Congo Democratic Republic, Afghanistan, Libya, Israel, Russia and Somalia- pariah states or nations on war footing. A recurrent issue in the Boko-Haram literature is the extent of relative poverty and inequality in the north which has led some analysts to argue that underdevelopment is the main reason why extremist groups like Boko-Haram rebel (Agbibo, 2014).

Today the north of Nigeria is undoubtedly poorer than the south in almost every conceivable measure. Combined with limited resources and deteriorating environmental factors, such as a rapidly shrinking Lake Chad, parts of northern Nigeria are economically destitute environments. Poor leadership and corruption have contributed to the socio-economic situation, and generate an environment lacking viable job prospects for large numbers of youth (Mahmood, 2013). The impact of terrorism on internal security in Nigeria cannot be over emphasized as citizens now live in fear of impending but unknown attacks (Venda, n.d). Security matters to the poor and other vulnerable groups, especially women and children, because bad policing, weak justice and penal

systems and corrupt militaries mean that they suffer disproportionately from crime, insecurity and fear. They are consequently less likely to be able to access government services, invest in improving their own futures, and escape from poverty. The huge governance deficit in the country has been one that people do not see as part of the state building project, under leadership that is unwilling to transform society and guarantee security for the people. Rather, emphasis is often placed on appropriation of power and regime security at the expense of good governance and human security (*Kwaja, 2013*). Indeed, as noted in International Crisis Group's report (2014): Poverty is a product of bad governance, including a bloated administration. A bulging percentage of federal and state budgets are allocated to salaries, allowances, pocket money, foreign trips and temporary duty tours constraining capital and development projects. The federal government has been borrowing for recurrent consumption, not to invest in development. For many the name of the game has been spending, importing and looting. Terrorist incidents have economic consequences by diverting foreign direct investment (FDI), destroying infrastructure, redirecting public investment funds to security, or limiting trade. If a targeted country loses enough FDI, which is an important source of savings, then it may also experience reduced economic growth (Joshua and Chidozie, 2014:359.) In terms of finance and investment, though direct and indirect losses are unquantifiable, a World Investment Report (WIR) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), estimated that the domestic economy lost a whopping N1.33 trillion Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), owing to the activities of insurgents going by the name "Boko-Haram". And, these conditions create fears making investment chances for investors narrow (Eme and Ibietan, 2012). UNCTAD report indicates that, FDI flows to Nigeria fell to \$6.1 billion (N933.3 billion) in 2010, a decline of about 29 percent from the \$8.65 billion (N1.33 trillion) realized in 2009 fiscal year.

It is observed by Hilker et al (2010) that states often fail to provide adequate security for citizens or undermine democratic governance through acts committed in the name of security calls into question top-down approaches to reducing violence. This ugly development has some implications. Governance in times of insurgency presents a challenge to economic progress where development is arrested because of the absence of peace (Dasuki, 2013). The cost of insecurity in Nigeria could also be seen on the percentage of annual budget allocated to security agencies on a yearly basis. Infrastructure and human capital development are almost foregone alternatives; hence, capital expenditure is struggling from the rear. As observed by Kantiok (2014): Many governments justify excessive expenditures on security as intent to secure the homeland. Many governors, particularly in the northern part Nigeria have justified their nonperformance and lack of development of their states to the fact that they are fighting terrorism in their various states. Huge sums of monies are designated security votes and have been embezzled by these governors while failing to secure their various states. More often

than not, they justify the expenditure on equipping the police and the manning the various checkpoints in their states. The same thing can be said of the federal government in its huge expenditure on defense, yet not fully equipping the security forces with the needed equipment. That the insurgency sometimes outguns the security agents tells on the dilapidated equipment that they use in trying to contain the terrorism.

Also, the food industry in the north is under great strain over a number of reasons, with the main issue being human mobility. With the increase of Boko-Haram attacks, those employed in the industry have decreased their movement outside protected areas over fears of attacks carried out by the insurgents. Many farmers in the states of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe now fear being attacked while many local processing companies have lost workers after families opted to leave the conflict area. Traders have also limited their movements as Boko-Haram militants have increasingly targeted major markets across the region. The agricultural sector has effectively developed into a target for those militants in need of supplies, with many stealing food, equipment and money. The heightened attacks across northeastern Nigeria have also made transportation of food riskier and more expensive, which in turn has placed greater pressure on the economic output (<http://www.msrisk.com/nigeria/boko-harams-threat-northeast-nigeria-addressing-five-year-crisis/>).

1.2 Anomie theory

The Anomie theory developed by the French sociologist Emile Durkheim in 1897 and Merton adopted and seen as relevant for this in this study. Durkheim argued that, the source of anomie is the breakdown of the social structure caused by social change. The social structure normally regulates human endeavors for various economic activities and structure. Therefore, valid regulation of behavior loses their function which may leads to deviant behavior in one form or another if such structure collapse. Merton (1983) connect anomie with deviance and opined that, it is not the collapse or breakdown of the social structure that course anomie but that anomie is an inherent part of a society itself. Anomie emerges when the culture of communities prescribes specific objectives to the majority of his members, but the social structures do not provide the legitimate means to achieve these objectives to a portion of them. Hence, anomie results from the disagreement between objectives and means. Therefore, deviant behavior or action (behavior that is regarded as illegitimate by the respective community) emerges because of social pressure, as individuals are expected to reach some goals but do not have the means to do so. The predisposition to anomie relies on an individual's specific position in a particular society – defined by sex, age, religion and ethnicity. Anomie can occur on different levels (different subsystems to which a person belongs) and can also be of different degrees.

Therefore, the study underpinned by the above theory (Anomie theory) in the case of Boko-Haram insurgency. This is because, the study is to examine the state of anomie or insurgency caused by Boko-Haram sect as critical problem which become also a major issue. Insurgency has led to the collapse of public institutions as well as norms and values of the people. The possession of arms, ammunition and small light weapons by the group for supposedly to Islamize Nigeria has led to the destruction of lives and properties and so many people displaced. Moreover, the economic, the cultural and economic heritage of the people is destroyed. The Boko-Haram attack which is now a major problem in Nigeria has created critical consequences that have destroyed the public institutions in the North, especially North eastern part of the country. However, the relevance of anomie theory has been justified in the study on the emergence of non-state armed groups such as the possession of arms and ammunition by the Boko-Haram insurgent group.

1.3 Empirical Literature Review

There are other empirical literatures that are important for this study. Some of these are: Oladunjoye and Omemu (2014) examined the effect of Boko-Haram on school attendance in northern Nigeria. The data was analyzed using Pearson correlation coefficient statistic. The result show that there is no significant different in school attendance among male and female. There is a significant different in school attendance among rural and urban schools and as well in school attendance among primary according this study. Oladunjoye and Omemu found out that both secondary and tertiary institution in areas that were affected by Boko-Haram attacks. Similar studies tagged “Global Coalition to Protect Education from Attack” reporting to the Nigerian Union of Teachers (NUT) president that about 171 teachers were killed since 2009 at the hand of insurgents. On the effect of this, they noted that the synergy of low pay and risk of attacks may weaken Nigerian education system.

Other studies done by Umaru and Terhemba (2014) examined the effects of insecurity on primary school attendance in Damaturu. Multistage sampling technique was used to select 225 parents and teachers in 10 primary schools in Damaturu. The result indicated that the effect of insecurity has reduced the level of primary school attendance in Damaturu. There was also other study by Awortu, (2015) which also analyzed the Boko-Haram insurgency and its impact on development of Nigeria as a nation. Primary source of data collection was used. The study analyzed the data collected using Qualitative technique to assess the impact of Boko-Haram insurgency on the development of Nigeria. It was discovered that Boko-Haram insurgency has led to the developmental challenges through destruction of live and properties, destruction of schools which have led to the closing down of so many schools and destruction in business, reduction in government revenue, and political instability among others in the north eastern part of the country.

Mohammed (2015) also examined the effect of insurgency on girl's education in north eastern Nigeria. The finding revealed that the insurgency has affected girl-child education negatively in north eastern Nigeria, because the school girls have been hurt in the present of other follows student during attack in their school, as such female student were afraid from going to school.

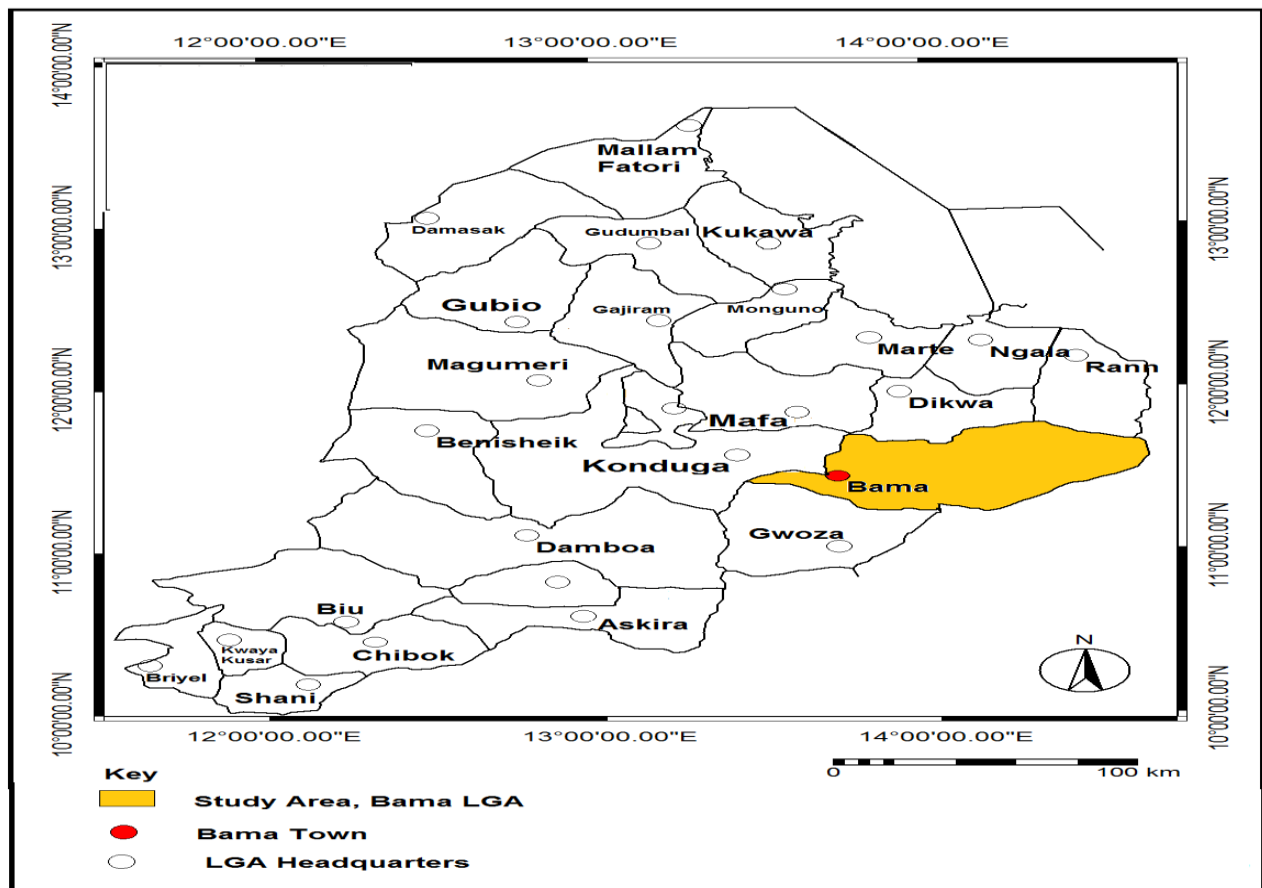
Bankole (2014) on the other hand studied the achievement of universal primary education under the auspices of the millennium development goal in Nigeria. The data for the study were generated through the use of instrument of questionnaires. Qualitative technique was used in analysing the data collected. The study indicates the factors affecting qualitative education which include low funding unqualified and also insecurity. Ugwumba and Ikoku, (2014) studied the Boko-Haram insurgency: a peril to the achievement of education for all in Nigeria. Descriptive analysis, using mean and standard deviation were used in analysing the data collected. The study indicates that many teachers were forced to leave their job or flee the areas.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Study Area

2.1.1 Location

Bama town lies between latitude, $11^{\circ} 31' 16.82''$ N and longitude $11^{\circ} 50''$ N E with total land mass of about 13736 km² (Google Earth, 2014). It is relatively flat terrain of about 350m above sea level and the Geology of that area is that of Chad Basin (Kurah, 1998). Bama is a Local Government Area of Borno State, Nigeria. Its headquarters are in the town of Bama. It has an area of 4,997 km² and a population of 269,986 at the 2006 census. The postal code of the area is 610 (NIPOST, 200). It is located "about 60 kilometres (37 miles) from Maiduguri, the capital of Borno state. It is one of the sixteen LGAs that constitute the Dikwa Emirate, a traditional state located in Borno State, Nigeria. Kanuri is the dominant tribe while Hausa, Shuwa Arab and Gamargu.



Source: Department of Geography University of Maiduguri, Borno State

Fig.1: Bama LGA (Study Area)

2.1.2 Relief

The area lies on a relatively flat terrain which is part of a large undulating plain towards the Lake Chad. The relief of the area ranges between 300m and 600m above sea level (Daura, 2001).

2.1.3 Climate

Bama LGA has a mean annual maximum temperature of 34.8°C with mean temperature ranging between 30 and 40°C. The months of March and April are usually the hottest months with temperatures ranging between 30 and 40°C, while November and January are the cold and dry periods of Harmattan. The city receives rainfall from June to September with a mean annual rainfall of about 650mm. However in rainy years, the city records rainfall earlier than June and latter than September (NIMET, 2016).

2.1.4 Vegetation

The vegetation of Bama Local Government Area is that of Sudan and sahel savannah dotted with drought resistant trees such as neem and baobab sparsely distributed. Vegetation has been greatly modified in most places as a result of population pressure resulting in urbanization. Land degradation and desertification have been on the increase, causing the desert to advance southwards. The major ecological problems evident in Bama Local Government Area and in a broader scope Borno State can be broadly categorized into two: those associated with geographical location in the Sudano-Sahelian region; and those associated with the shrinkage or recession of Lake Chad. The major location-associated problems include drought, desertification and wind erosion.

2.1.5 Population and People

Bama is estimated to have a population of 269,986 as of 2007(*World Gazetteer, 2007*). Its residents are predominantly Muslims with Kanuri and Gamargu making up the ethnic groups.

2.1.6 Socio-Economic Activities

Being a nodal town Bama LGA has a sphere of economic and social influence. Trading is the major occupation of the inhabitants. Bama LGA is the principal trading hub for Maiduguri. Its economy is largely based on agriculture and trade with a small share of manufacturing. Bama has one of the best-equipped colleges of education in Nigeria: The college of education attracts foreign students from neighboring countries especially Cameroun and Niger Republic. Lately due to the outbreak of the Boko-Haram crisis socioeconomic activities in the town have been gravely affected. “Bama Market said to be one of the biggest markets in Borno state is reported to have been seriously affected as hundreds of shop owners, especially southerners are said to have closed their businesses and left the troubled town. About half of the shops and stalls in the market were said to have been abandoned by traders who have fled the city (Bukar, 2017).

2.2 METHODOLOGY

2.2.1 Data Required

The data acquired include information on Boko-Haram insurgency on primary schools in Bama Local Government Area.

2.2.2 Sources of Data

The researcher employed primary data for the study. The primary data were collected through structured questionnaires.

2.2.3 Method of Data Collection

The study employed structured questionnaires to collect data from the respondents.

2.2.4 Sampling Techniques

The study adopted simple random and purposive sampling techniques. Yamane formula was employed to select 400 respondents extracted from the population of 269,986 (NPC, 2006). The study area has a total of fourteen wards which are; Andara/Ajiri/ Wulba, Buduwa/Bulachirabe, Dipchari/Jere/Lotembe/Darajamal, Gulumba/Jukkuri/Batra, Kasugula, Kumshe/Nduguno, Lawanti/Mal Mastari/ Abbaram, Marka/Malge/Amchaka, Mbuliya/Goniri/Siraja, sabsabwa/ Soye/Bulaongu, Shehuri/Hausari/Mairi, Wulbari/Ndine/Chachile, Yabiri Kura/ yabi Rigana/ Chongolo and Zanger II/Kash Kash. Eight wards were randomly selected by the means of draws which was done by writing the names of all the twenty nine wards on a separate sheet of papers, folded and call on eight different persons to pick one each. At the end of it, the selected wards were Andara/Ajiri/ Wulba, Lawanti/Mal Mastari/ Abbaram, Marka/Malge/Amchaka, Mbuliya/Goniri/Siraja, Shehuri/Hausari/Mairi, Gulumba/Jukkuri/Batra, Yabiri Kura/ yabi Rigana/ Chongolo and Zanger II/Kash Kash. This was followed by the purposive selection of 400 respondents from the nine wards selected.

2.2.5 Population and Sample

The population of this study was the entire people of Bama (269,986). The sample of this study was 400 respondents extracted from the entire population of Bama (269,986).

Yamane (1967) proportionate sampling formula was used below for drawing a justifiable out of the total population of 269,986 as presented below;

$n =$

where;

$n =$ Required Sample Size

$N =$ Population of respondents

e= Level of significance (5%)

Therefore;

n =400

2.2.6 Method of Data Analysis

The study employed descriptive statistics (chart, frequency counts and percentages) for data analysis.

3. DATA ANALYSIS, RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1.: Impact of Boko-Haram Insurgency of Public institutions in Bama LGA

Table 3.1: Impact of Boko-Haram Insurgency of Public institutions in Bama LGA

S/n	S t a t e m e n t	S	A	A	U	D	D	A	S	D	A
1 .	Destruction of health facilities is one of the impacts of Boko-Haram insurgency on public institutions in Bama LGA.	116(32.6%)	162(45.5%)		40(11.2%)	26(7.3%)		12(3.4%)			
2 .	Destruction of schools facilities is one of the impacts of Boko-Haram insurgency on public institutions in Bama LGA.	74(59.7%)	146(41.0%)		70(19.7%)	46(12.9%)		20(5.6%)			
3 .	Killing of civil servants is one of the impacts of Boko-Haram insurgency on public institutions in Bama LGA.	96(27.0%)	164(46.1%)		36(10.1%)	44(12.4%)		16(4.5%)			
4 .	Forcing health workers to either flee or shut down clinics is one of the impacts of Boko-Haram insurgency on public institutions in Bama LGA.	86(24.2%)	158(44.4%)		50(14.0%)	44(12.4%)		18(5.1%)			
5 .	Lost of trained personnel is one of the impacts of Boko-Haram insurgency on public institutions in Bama LGA.	74(20.8%)	128(36.0%)		62(17.4%)	74(20.8%)		18(5.1%)			

Source: Field Survey, 2018

Table 3.1 shows the impacts of Boko-Haram insurgency on public institutions in Bama LGA. Item one above show that, (32.6%) and (45.5%) of the respondents strongly agreed and agreed respectively with the statement, 11.2% were undecided, while 7.3% and 3.4% disagreed and strongly disagreed respectively with the statement. It can be deduced that destruction of health facilities is one of the impacts of Boko-Haram insurgency on public institutions in Bama LGA. From statement two above, 59.7% strongly agreed, 41.0% agreed, while 19.7% were undecided. Furthermore, 12.9% disagreed and 5.6% strongly disagreed with the research statement respectively. It can be inferred that destruction of schools facilities is one of the impacts of Boko-Haram insurgency on public institutions in Bama LGA. Item three above show that, (27.0%) and (46.1%) of the respondents strongly agreed and agreed respectively with the statement, 10.1% were undecided, while 12.4% and 4.5% disagreed and strongly disagreed respectively with the statement. It can be generalized that killing of civil servants is one of the impacts of Boko-Haram insurgency on public institutions in Bama LGA. From statement four above, 24.2% strongly agreed, 44.4% agreed, while 14.0% were undecided. Furthermore, 12.4% disagreed and 5.1% strongly disagreed with the research statement. This means that forcing health workers to either flee or shut down clinics is one of the impacts of Boko-Haram insurgency on public institutions in Bama LGA. Item five above show that, (20.8%) and (36.0%) of the respondents strongly agreed and agreed respectively with the

statement, 17.4% were undecided, while 20.8% and 5.1% disagreed and strongly disagreed respectively with the statement. This suggests that loss of trained personnel is one of the impacts of Boko-Haram insurgency on public institutions in Bama LGA. It can be deduced that destruction of health facilities, schools facilities, killing of civil servants, forcing health workers to either flee or shut down clinics and loss of trained personnel were the impacts of Boko-Haram insurgency on public institutions in Bama Local Government Area of Borno State, Nigeria. This result agrees with the result of Bankole (2014) who studied the achievement of universal primary education under the auspices of the millennium development goal in Nigeria. The data for the study were generated through the use of instrument of questionnaires. Qualitative technique was used in analysing the data collected. The study indicates the factors affecting qualitative education which include low funding unqualified and also insecurity. Ugwumba and Ikoku, (2014) studied the Boko-Haram insurgency: a peril to the achievement of education for all in Nigeria. Descriptive analysis, using mean and standard deviation were used in analysing the data collected. The study indicates that many teachers were forced to leave their job or flee the areas.

4. CONCLUSION

Public institutions' output (human capital investments) is influenced by Boko-Haram insurgency. It is concluded that destruction of health facilities, schools facilities, killing of civil servants, forcing health workers to either flee or shut down clinics and loss of trained personnel were the impacts of Boko-Haram insurgency on public institutions in Bama LGA.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

Public institutions that were destroyed by Boko-Haram should be rebuilt and adequate security should be provided to motivate and encourage civil servants go back to their localities.

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