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## TERRORIST INSURGENCY AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA: IT'S IMPLICATION ON HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT

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### Abstract

*Terrorist insurgency is perhaps the most debilitating and mind boggling problem in contemporary time. The outbreak of the terrorist insurgency in Nigeria marked yet another phase in the recurring pattern of violent uprisings, protests and chaos in Nigeria. Consequently, the deteriorating internal security situation has been a source of growing concern and worry to the Nigerian government and people of Nigeria. Indeed, the activities of the terrorist insurgency have reached a frightening dimension that socio economic activities have become adversely affected. The focus of this paper therefore, is to critically address the issue of the terrorist insurgency in order to promote national development, particularly as it involves human capital development, since no country can develop in a crisis ridden environment. The paper adopted the primary and secondary methods of data collection. Efforts were made to empirically identify the causes and the implications of these terrorist insurgency on our national development, and to come out with appropriate recommendations borne of altruistic motive that will help deal with the menace of terrorist insurgency in order to have an economy that is devoid of crisis of whatever kind so that we can have a productive based economy that can help promote human capital development and development in general.*

**Key words:** *Terrorist insurgency, Economy, Development and Human Capital.*

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## **Introduction**

Nigeria in recent time is gradually being overwhelmed by domestic security problems especially those engendered by violent groups (ethnic, religious, political and criminal) and so on, the nations policy makers need all available ideas and opinion in order for them to strategize better and sustainable solutions to overcome this terrorist insurgency.

Terrorism according to Ade (2011) is an act which is used to pursue political, social, ideological religious and philosophical objectives. Terrorists use indiscriminate shades of violence ranging from kidnapping/hostage taking, piracy and assassination to the use of explosives and bombs as well as weapons of mass destruction. This social vices that is antithetical to national development and by implication affects human capital development. Terrorist insurgency remains a criminal act and should be treated as such. It causes damage to public property, it endangers lives of the civil populace, it causes death or bodily harm and is a serious offence which deals with arms, ammunition and weapons of mass destruction (WMD).

The point in emphasis is that with this ugly development orchestrated by acts of violent perpetrators in whatever guise is a distortion to national development and an adverse implication on human capital development. In a situation where there is consistent and unrelenting efforts of these perpetrators to make the system ungovernable, the resultant effects are discouragement from having training in whatever capacity to assist the development of nation building. Again, with the

unbearable incidents of deaths, injuries, unabated invasion of homes by the terrorists, just to mention a few, development which is the fulcrum, of every nation is at a crossroad. Corroborating the above pronouncement, (Nesha, 2011) recognized that terrorism is a scourge that takes innocent lives, threatens values of humanity, human rights and freedoms and impedes development and world progress. So, when this become the situation such as it is presently in our country, human capital development will suffer very adverse effect. Human capital development opined (Susan, 2014) is the framework for helping individuals develop their personal and organizational skills, knowledge and abilities. It includes such opportunities as training, career development performance management and development, coaching, mentoring succession in planning, tuition assistance and organization development. The question is; how can these goals be realized in a crisis ridden state such as ours? In what ways has this situation impedes development? These and so many others are the focus of this paper.

In Nigeria, people with hunch backs are equally hunted for money rituals. Several pregnant women have had the development of their babies halted spiritually or their babies turned into stones, tortoise or snake through juju, witchcraft or other spiritual manipulations, (Aliju,2013). The point to be noted go to further explain this assertion is that when hatred and violence determine the actions of individuals, the result can only be extreme behavior that causes the nation and callous destruction of life and property. Further implications presupposes

the fact that human capital development will suffer severe economic setback as there will be no people, institutions that will sustain the vision and developmental synergy that comparatively should position a society on the path of economic progress and national development.

**Statement of the Problem:** Before now the desire and motivation for human capital development in many parts of Nigeria particularly the North East was most sustaining and development oriented. But since the infiltration of the Boko Haram in the North East, the motivation in and self enthusiasm towards national building vis-a-vis self reliance economy that is built upon human capital development dwindled drastically. The situation is so bad that the ideas personal initiatives, knowledge that serves as index of human capital development have all vanished into air since the desire of the people that makes up the population is primarily geared towards the first law of nature which is the preservation of life considering the imbroglio everywhere. Little or no time is devoted for human capital development. Consequently, the situation in North East Nigeria has resulted to a more serious problem of poverty, unemployment and insecurity of lives and property. So, except government comes up with a more empirical solutions to dealing with this problem of insurgents, development vis-a-vis human capital development is in jeopardy. In 2000, the UNDP poverty report noted that Governance is important and it is "the missing link" in the fight against poverty. (Nyongo, 2001). So, the absence of effective governance by the Nigerian elites

with particular reference to the Northern Oligarchy is a compelling factor to the setback Witness in human capital development. Thus, opined (Alapiki, 2015) the state in Nigeria has appropriated the wealth and resources of the people. It has turns itself into a contested terrain where interest groups, political parties and ethnic/religious communities go to fight to capture, privatize and protect their interests. The result is there is no "common wealth of Nigeria" because the state unlike its counterparts in other societies, does not incarnate our collective identity.

When this happens as it is the current situation in Nigeria, it becomes obviously difficult for human capital development to take place. The desire to exercise your skill is inhibited. Consequently, national development will be in jeopardy.

Flowing from the above observations, it is imperative to note issue such as the unrelenting attacks of the insurgents kills the innate desire and ambition of anyone that has the potential to develop the economy. As (Alapiki, 2015), rightly mentioned the contemporary Nigeria society is engulfed by terrible acts of terrorism. Terrorists and militant group have unleashed havoc on the Nigeria society. Though these groups are numerous, the most lethal and deadly are the Boko Haram and the Niger Delta militants groups in terms of casualties, scope of operation and effects on the economy of the nation.

**Objectives of Study:** The main objectives of this paper is structured in two folds as follows:

1. To create an enabling environment geared towards mass employment

- while enabling participants to acquire practical skills
2. To develop and maintain a self-reliant economy devoid of internal wrangling and conflict that will snowball into violence.

**However, the following are the specific objectives of the study**

1. To come up with empirical solutions to the problem of terrorism so that human capital development can be sustained.
2. To promote and sustain human capital development as source of economic development that depends on advances in technological and scientific knowledge.
3. Suggestions on good governance that is hinge on effective application of the rule of law and separation of power.
4. Improve the personal growth of an individual, an improved individual will be able to cope even in the face of harsh conditions that may evolve from an ever increasing population rate.

**Theoretical Framework:**

Terrorist insurgency has received a lot of theoretical approaches or framework in an attempt to evaluate critically the rationale behind this dastardly act. Some scholars have looked at it from the perspective of the elite theory, others have identified the conflict theory, and a lot more. For the benefit of this academic discourse, emphasis would be placed on the frustration aggression theory, for ease of analysis.

**Frustration/Aggression Theory**

In order to be able to explain and analyze the ugly trend of Boko Haram in the North East, the frustration aggression

theory captures the reality on ground. This theory holds that behaviour, whether as manifested by an individual or a group of individual, is a direct response to feelings of frustration. The proponents of this theory, (Dollard et al, 1939) Posited that the occurrence of aggressive behaviour always presuppose the existence of frustration and contraries, that the existence of frustration always leads to some form of aggression. This theory has been expanded and modified by scholars like (Aubrey Yates, 1969), (Ted Gurr, 1970) etc.

This theory appears to be the most common explanation for violent behaviours stemming from inability to fulfill needs. Perhaps, the proposition of this theory may help to guide us here. (John Dollard, 1939), posited that motivational strength toward aggression is a function of

1. The reinforcement value of the frustrated goal response.
2. The degree of frustration of this goal response
3. The number of frustrated response sequences.

Where expectations does not meet attainment, the tendency is for people to confront those they hold responsible for frustrating their ambitions. This is the central argument that Ted Robert Gurr's relative deprivation thesis addressed in saying that the greater the discrepancy, however marginal, between what is sought and what seem attainable the greater will be the chances that anger and violence will result (Gurr, 1970). This was what equally informed Gurr's "why men Rebel" (1970) in which he believed very strongly that individuals would stop at nothing in

challenging anything that would prevent the realization of their demand and expectations. By logical extension, opined Dollard,

1. The potential for collective violence is a function of the extent and intensity of shared discontent among members of society and
2. The potential for violence is a function of the degree to which such shared discontents are blamed on the political system and its agents.

Gurr went further to explain that discontents arising from the perception of relative deprivation is the basic instigating condition for participants in collective violence. With relative deprivation defined as the perceived discrepancy between men's value expectation as Gurr explains, represents the good and condition of life to which people are rightly entitled while value capabilities are capable of attaining and maintaining, given the social means available to them. What this implies is that the exhibition of aggression or aggressive behaviour by a collectivity or group is an indication of an underlying frustration and discontent.

The above position by Gurr captures empirically the reason for the emergence of Boko Haram who initially was recruited, armed and subsequently used as political gangsters and thugs by politicians, particularly the former governor of Bornu State, Alhaji Mallam Amodu Sheriff but later turned against them and ordered the brutal murder of their leader Yusuf, by the Nigerian police after he was caught and handed over to them by the Nigerian army. The basic thrust of the argument as

advanced by (Gurr, 1970), is that the occurrence of aggressive behaviour always presuppose the existence of frustration which leads to some form of aggression. Put differently, Gurr agree on the fault that the main source of violent actions is basically frustration, a bottled up anger and dissatisfaction with the authority-state. It therefore, in the words of (Nwaorgu, 2014), should be the responsibility of government to always monitor the barometer of the peoples frustration, and let some of it steam out through the safety nozzle or it would build up to something catastrophic.

A case at hand is the current Boko Haram insurgent that is making the nation, particularly the North East unbearable for every one.

Looking critically at the level of destruction by the insurgents in the North East from the stand point of the frustration aggression theory, in situations where feelings of frustration become widespread among the population and the feelings is that people are getting less than they deserve, the most advisable thing that leaders can do is to find out what the expectations of such individuals and groups are and to seek ways of negotiating with them and more importantly to come up with policies and programmes that are capable of promoting justice, equity and fair play. This is because it is this injustice, exclusion, total disregard that more often than not fuel the embers of disunity and violence such as we are experiencing and witnessing now in the North East and some other parts of the country.

It is on the strength of the frustration aggression theory that it becomes logical t

argue without any modicum of bias or prejudice that the Boko Haram insurgents terrorizing the North East today was orchestrated by the overzealousness and desperation attitude of our ruling elites to hold on to power without considering the interest of the neglected youths, popularly referred to as the "almajiris" in the North who have little or nothing to do with their labour power than to be exposed to the vagaries and emptiness of a society that have little or no plan for them.

### **Conceptual Clarifications**

#### **Terrorist Insurgency**

Before attempting the link between terrorist and insurgency, these two concepts must be clarified as their definitions and meaning remain controversial and ambiguous. It is in furtherance of this, this topic might make clearer meaning and interpretations. Terrorist is a very difficult concept to define and clarify because of its value-laden nature. For analytical purpose, we are inclined to follow the definition of terrorism by (Lafree and Ackerman 2009) who sees it as the threatened or actual use of illegal force directed against civilians targets by non state actors, in order to attain a political goal, through fear, coercion or intimidation.

Therefore, a terrorist is one who instill fear through violent means into the mind of the citizens, destabilize an existing order to achieve his goals or objectives. Terrorism is an act which is used to pursue political, social, ideological, religious and philosophical objectives. Terrorist use indiscriminate shades of violence ranging from kidnapping/hostage taking, piracy and assassination to the use of explosives and

bombs as well as weapons of mass destruction (Ade, 2011).

**Insurgency;** This is a violent situation created by a group of persons who are out to make the government of the day unpopular and ungovernable by maiming, killing and destroying government properties. The essence of this most time is to register their disapproval over certain things, such as injustice, unfair treatment, marginalization by the political class, religious grievances etc.

According to (Akanji, 2013), judging from the level of casualties the insurgency group had suffered in their direct combat confrontations including the arrest and eventual killing of their leader, they adopted the strategy of using suicide bombers and the planting of improvised explosive device (IEDs), on their targeted areas of attacks e.g banks, social gathering, motor parks, mosques, military and police formations etc. This shows their new levels of sophistication occasioned by possible training or strategy and target they may have received. It is an armed internal uprising or rebellion by a minority group or movement within a state or country, against a constituted authority or government, whose intent is forcing political change by the use of either subversions, propaganda, violent and military pressure aiming to persuade force or intimidate people to accept such a change. Insurgency is an organized rebellion aimed at overthrowing a constituted government through use of subversion and armed conflict. Insurgency is known as rebellion, revolution, revolt uprising, mutiny, riot.

**Development;** the concept of development

has different meaning and interpretations. To some persons and scholars, it is a process of hoping to actualize a goal over a fairly period of time. Without much contradiction, it implies the socio-economic transformation of the people geared towards improving the quality of life of the citizens within a specified period of time. According to (Okowa, 1996), development comes from hard work, discipline, commitment, skills, and the intelligent utilization of the above faculties of man in a sustained manner over a fairly long period of time. There is no other way. Development can equally be seen as a type of social change in which new ideas are introduced into a social system in order to produce higher per capital income and levels of living through more modern production methods and improved social organization (Obi, 2006). Based on the above interpretation of development, some development scholars have come to equate development with westernization, which implies that any country that is desirous of development must struggle to be like the western capitalist societies.

**National Development;** National development is a concept that encompasses all it takes to promote and enhance better qualities of a nations political system. This could be politics, education, culture, religion and other gamut of human endeavour. It could be viewed through the lens of economic development, which deals with qualitative and quantitative changes in the economy expressed through areas like development of critical infrastructure, human capital through qualitative education, health, social inclusion,

environmental sustainability and regional competitiveness.

**Human Capital Development;** This concept refers to the frame work for helping individuals develop their personal and organizational skills acquisition, ideas, knowledge and independent abilities to carry out activities with little or no assistance. The essence of this is not only to develop oneself economically but to contribute to nation building. The logical corollary is enhancing the growth of an individual who will be able to cope even in the face of harsh economic realities. This is obviously because such individual can independently explore his natural given talent to develop himself and society in general.

#### **Terrorist Insurgency and National Development In Nigeria**

Terrorist insurgency has in contemporary times in Nigeria political development assumed a national as well as global dimension and offers a serious threat to the corporate existence of any nation. Over the years, terrorist attacks had been recorded in many nations of the world trade centre in the united state of which the Al-Queda claimed responsibility. In Nigeria, the state and space at which terrorist insurgency is gaining ground is quite alarming. Many important and highly sensitive governmental agencies have come under attack since the inception of these happy trigger insurgents. For instance, the bombing of the united nations building in Abuja where people were killed, injured and maimed as well as the bomb blast that destroyed Gombe Mopol Barracks in which the terrorist claimed responsibility. The



abduction of the Chibok girls on April 14, 2014 is another case in point. Consequently, the unrelenting effort of these terrorist on human capital development talking about the cities institutions have very adversely affected the pace of development in Nigeria.

The Boko Haram attack on the U.N in Abuja on August 20, 2011 was a strategy to draw international community's attention and recognition Of their activities as having assumed a new and higher dimension. This also applies on their attacks on telecommunication, infrastructure own by foreign companies and also on government buildings (Erring et al, 2014).

Among all of the above strategy and targets adopted by Boko Haram, Christian targets are primary for them believing that it is the quickest and sure way to instigate national crisis that will in no time destabilize the entire country. Boko Haram's most frequent targets have been police stations, individual policemen at home or in public who were off duty or even retired. They have used petrol bombs, improvised explosive devices and armed assault in these violent attacks (Forest, 2012, and Agbiboa 2013). Thus, even though Nigeria has experienced the bombing of individuals (Dele Giwa), and structures, it is the Boko Haram sect that imported suicide bombings in the country. The bombings have led to several deaths, and destruction of property worth billions of naira.

#### **The State of Human Capital Development in Nigeria**

National development has been severely and negatively been stunted and unprogressive considering the unending

and unbearable activities of the Boko Haram (terrorist insurgents) in contemporary times. Activities of the insurgents have in many ways than one killed national development. Apart from the civil war (1967-1970) which was national, conflicts in Nigeria have increased since 2002. They have reached an intolerable level since 2002, with more than 40 violent ethno- religious and communal conflicts after the opening of the democratic space in 1999. Many lives and properties in millions of naira have been lost in the wake of these conflicts. These conflicts have created a situation in which Nigerians now redefine their loyalties to the nation based on emotion or ethnic religious perceptions. Ethnic groups in the name of Boko Haram, Independent state of Biafra, etc now form militias to fight their cause and fight their battles. Even in places without conflicts there are high tensions and mutual suspicions among various groups. Thus, Nigeria's democracy has not created an atmosphere of peace, harmony and stability but has unleashed a spate of ethnic religious conflagrations with the attendant negative consequences for socio economic and political development.

However, (Ojuade and Shuaib, 2013) in their study described the insurgent group as radicalized groups involved in militant ethnic movements in Nigeria. According to them, the radicalized group consist of irregular or parliamentary personnel made up of civilians (both young and adult), who might have received a form of military training and are armed with small arms and light weapons which they use illegally. (Muzan, 2014) in his article "insurgency in

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Nigeria; addressing the causes as part of the solution" argued that the insurgent/terrorism activities in Nigeria have been mostly motivated by ethnocentric consideration. Muzan noted that before the advent of Boko Haram insurgency in Nigeria previous insurgencies/terrorism attempts have been as a result of movements to liberate particular reform in Nigeria.

Evidently, national political terrorism orchestrates national Civil disturbances and upheavals in their rash intrigue surrounding their hunt for terrorist, do often suspend, compromise and negate the rule of law and human right. These find expression in the form of inhuman treatment -torture melted on arrested suspects of terrorist group.

Threat posed by terrorism in a state can create avenue for perceived enemy of the government within to engage in sabotaging government efforts in their fight against terrorism and by so doing bring the integrity and capability of the government of the day to question. This kind of situation will further escalate insecurity in a nation. The declaration of state of emergency in the worst affected states negatively cripples the economic and social lives of the region and the nation by extension. Businesses are generally known to thrive in a secured environment. But, since the escalating threat of the Boko Haram insurgency, virtually all business in the most affected region has closed shops, urban-rural migrations has been on the increase with its attendant multiplier effect on the nations general economic and social sphere. In the face of the situation, the much needed Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) by the

Nigeria state can no longer be attracted because foreign investors perceives Nigeria as a volatile environment and as such unsafe for investment.

Worst still, the threat posed by terrorist activities in Nigeria created a veritable ground for the battle of ideologies, and the spread of ideology that discredits certain section of the Nigeria state. This breed insecurity which could be further aggravated by possible reprisal attack by either religious groups or region/ethnic groups that had suffered great risk in terms of casualties occasioned by the terrorist activities. Attacks of this nature seriously undermine a country's ability to provide critical services to the citizens, ultimately leading to criticism, unrest and government instability.

The Boko Haram insurgency, which the group says is aimed at creating an Islamic state in the country's main Muslim north has cost more than 8,000 lives since its operation in 2009, including those by the security forces. In December 25th, 2011, members of Boko Haram sect carried out the bombing of Madalla's St. Theresa Catholic Church in which 43 persons lost their lives. The incident affected business activities including the popular Mandella market. Scholars have maintained that its activities are affecting national integration and national development. Traders who were mainly from East were targeted and properties destroyed. Within this period, there were serious misgiving, mistrust, animosity and resentment among other ethnic groups whose kinsmen had lived in the north for years. It arose ethnic question and the need for the corporate existence of

Nigeria, particularly against the backdrop of the killing and destruction of properties, (Erring et al, 2014).

#### **Causes of Terrorist Insurgency in Nigeria**

Literature on causes of terrorist insurgency in Nigeria is known with different causal factors that encompasses the following: injustices, religious differences, poverty, elite politics, institution failure, discriminatory political activities, environmental security challenge, the unending economic recession. According to (Essien, 2008), literature on identity conflict and terror in Nigeria are awashed with various causal factors that includes the following: unmitigated despotism, injustices, discriminatory political activities, institutional failure, exclusionary national ideology, capricious government policies, elite politics and structural deficiency factor, indigene/ settler issue, environmental security factors, the current economic crisis manifesting the harsh realities of existence, the problem of the youth, social and cultural/perceptual factors such as ancient hatred amongst groups are responsible for the various violent conflicts that have assumed a new dimension and made the country a threshold of lawlessness and apprehension of identity violence. Lack of confidence, danger or risk now permeate internal and national environments that are threatened by identity violence.

No doubt, we may look at some of the causal factors mentioned above for the unrelenting and destructive practices of the insurgents. This is because, obviously the unending and wicked actions of these terrorist insurgents have weakened the

effectiveness of human capital development in Nigeria. A devastating effect of monumental proportion has been recorded.

Looking at the religious factors as one of the factors responsible for the terrorist insurgent working against human capital development and national development is the fact that some religious bigots often time are biased towards certain issues that will promote national cohesion and development. For instance, it was in this country the current president of the country Mohammadu Buhari, was quoted to have said Muslims should not vote for Christians. Issues like this kills the spirit of oneness and love. At the level of religion in the words of (Haris, 2006), the tenets of the dominant religious Islam and Christianity which the people embrace create intolerance and have a way of instigating violence. (Muhammed, 2010) expressed that accentuation of religious identities and the phenomenal of religious revivalism instigate violence.

Insensitivity and insincerity of political elites to the feelings of the citizens. The return to civil rule in 1999 inspired great expectation among Nigerians as a result of the horrors and brutality of long rule of the military which was marked by state centric terror, intimidation, bombing of the homes of perceived or real opponents, extra judicial murder. Nigerians were indeed very eager for a breath of fresh air of peace expected to guarantee accountability in public, respect of human rights and transparency (Erinosho, 2012). Unfortunately, this relief have disappeared in recent time as a result of the unending manifestation of poverty, incessant killing

and blatant violation of human rights amongst many. The implication of this is young and vibrant individuals have their human capital initiative killed thereby reducing the pace of development and politics of exclusion.

Poverty is another compelling factor. Here the people having been used to cast their vote compulsory with little or no reward, often time are neglected or excluded from benefitting from the proceeds of politics.

The situation, especially in Nigeria speaks to us of disappointed hopes and squandered opportunities and of a state that has been tottering on the edge of a cliff (Ekekwe, 2015)

#### **Impacts of Terrorist Insurgency on National Development and Human Capital Development**

It is obvious that terrorist insurgency has diminished the development of the country for instance in the area of human capital development. Below are some of the effects:

The unbearable attitude of the insurgents have scared away able body and intelligent persons who would have in one way or the other identify with government agencies to help develop the economy through personal initiative.

Secondly, the overwhelming presence of the terrorist creates disinvestment in human capital towards the government of economic growth, increasing competitiveness and improving the population quality of life.

There has been a relative period of deprivations arising from poor advancement in education, particularly

when you recall the abduction of the Chibok girls in April 14, 2014, accompanied with major retrogression in technological knowledge more also when they regard Western education as a sin.

The terrorist insurgency since its operation has adversely affected the population which by implication will constitute serious impediment to human capital development. Population is a critical factor in the development plans of any civilized society. So, the overwhelming destruction of the population in the North by implication serve, as a constrain to human capital development. Corroborating the position of (Udoh, 2002) opined that population is a central problem of economic development. So, the initiative drive for which human capital development is known for have been inhibited. It is important to recognize that the insecurity perpetrated in the North East brought about unemployment since the government can not afford to create any opportunity that can help enhance the skills and physical natural endowments of the citizens in the face of human capital development which consequently resulted to high degree of poverty.

An enlarge generation of the North East have been robbed of their rights to education and human capital development. Nearly all the existing people, both old and young have grown up in the extraordinarily poor, illiterate and unschooled, and vulnerable to chronic hunger in a domineering society like Nigeria. These people have had their hopes completely dashed by the activities of the insurgents. The desire to go school, learn one form of

trade or the other is now meaningless and hopeless.

### **Conclusion**

Human capital development is a reliable means of making a dilapidated economy to rise up to meet the socio-economic needs and expectations of a society. This is because through the efforts of the state government every naturally endowed citizen will not only develop himself but in a way help to develop the economy through some personal contribution. Thus, a self reliance economy is guaranteed. This is why the need for every state in the federation to see the need to compulsorily makes her citizen to acquire education that will serve as a beacon of hope and enlightenment to unlock the door that will accommodate civilization and development. According to (Fitzgerald 1992), equipping human capital with the required skill and knowledge necessary for a particular job will enable an individual carryout his/her task effectively. Unfortunately, the insurgents have in recent time because of their unquenchable appetite for blood, this initiative on the part of government and individuals have suffered serious set backs and unabated economic retrogression. So, many of the youths and government institutions and other non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have gradually gone into extinction since there can not be development in crisis ridden area or environment.

### **Recommendations**

For there to be some upliftment on Human capital development which terrorist insurgency has infiltrated, there must be some measures to arrest the activities of

Boko Haram or terrorist insurgency. Below are some of the considered ways of approach.

The first thing that comes to mind here is to discourage the violent ideology of the insurgents. This can be achieved by intensifying the fight against corruption.

Again, the strong need to address the issues that bothers on extremism warranted some negative behaviour of the terrorists. Issues such as poverty, corruption, unemployment, socio economic needs and political exclusion that portends an obvious sign of marginalization should be critically evaluated and put to rest.

Behind every dark cloud or thick smoke there is fire. Government must be prepared to legally engage those sponsoring the Boko Haram sect.

Provoke a cordial relationship with other existing countries in joint counter terrorism operations to deny terrorists recruitment and training grounds, access to weapons, arms and funds.

Increase and intensify surveillance routine around vulnerable targets and step up situation awareness.

More importantly, come up with empirical approach to resolving this conflict. Such as inviting the key representatives of the sect on a round table discussion.

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