

THE IMPACT OF TERRORISM ON THE EDUCATION OF THE GIRL CHILD AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

Terrorism is a global issue and has been devastating in Nigeria, destroying citizens' properties and creating fear. Nigerians, especially those from the Northern part of the country, are badly affected socially, physically, academically, emotionally, and otherwise. The terrorists inflict pain and terror on the citizen through wanton destruction of lives and properties, abduction/kidnapping, sexual violence, and ransom payment from victims. It has

negative and traumatic impacts on the citizens. The girl-child is also affected; they are faced with sexual violence, forced marriage and prevention from accessing education. Government has a lot to do in combating terrorism in Nigeria. The Federal Government should prioritize the citizens' security and the creation of adequate facilities for education, employment, and equity in the distribution of the nation's wealth.

Keywords: Terrorism, Education and National Development

Introduction

Many vices have beseeched Nigeria; the deadliest is terrorism. Akinsola (2015) states that terrorism is a hydra-headed global phenomenon and has become a recurring menace in Nigeria, unleashing trauma, fear and psychological disorientation on individuals and the Nigerian society. Recently the news of the activities and the attack of the terrorists are given a lot of Nigerians heartache and sleepless nights. The terrorist has methods of operation which include wanton destruction of lives and properties, abduction, kidnapping, and sexual abuse, which are accompanied by traumatic effects on the victims and general populace.

Varrella (2021) opines that Nigeria has one of the highest terrorism threat levels in the world. Recently Nigeria recorded the second-highest number of people who died in terrorist attacks worldwide, after Afghanistan. In the Niger Delta, several militant organizations are active, resulting in civilian and military equipment attacks. Boko Haram is perhaps the deadliest, operating mostly in Nigeria's northwestern regions. The death of many Nigerian has also been attributed to Fulani extremists.

The Origin of Terrorism

Terrorism is seen as using violence and fear to achieve an ideological aim. The term is used primarily to refer to intentional violence during peacetime or in the context of the war against non-combatants (Mostly civilians or neutral military personnel).

The term "terrorist" and "terrorism" originated during the French revolution of the late 18th century but became widely used internationally and gained worldwide attention in the 1970s during the Northern Ireland conflict, the Basque conflict, and the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

The increased use of suicide attacks from the 1980s onwards was typified by the 2001 11th September attacks in the United States. (United Airlines flight 175 hits the south tower of the World Trade Centre during the 11th September attacks of 2001 in New York City) (Wikipedia August 2021).

What is Terrorism

Crenshaw (2001) opines that terrorism is a concept that dates from French Revolution. Terrorism is a destructive method of political action that uses violence to cause fear for political ends. While some political goals may be achieved only through terrorism, terrorism often kills or injures non-combatants or the innocent by maximizing terror and seeking widespread publicity for their actions. Contemporary terrorism is often conceived in terms of war. While individuals may perpetrate terrorism against a state, states can enact policies of terrorism against their citizens or subjects of another nation or country.

What is Banditry

Banditry is an organized crime committed by outlaws typically involving the threat or use of violence. A person who engages in banditry is known as a bandit and primarily commits crimes such as extortion, robbery and murder, both as individuals or in groups. Banditry is a vague concept of criminality and, in modern usage, can be synonymous with gangsterism, brigandage, marauding, and thievery. (Wikipedia 2021).

What is Insurgency

An insurgency is a violent, armed rebellion against authority waged by small, lightly armed bands practicing guerilla warfare from primarily rural base areas. The key descriptive feature of insurgency is its asymmetric nature; small irregular forces face a large, well-equipped, regular military force state adversary.

Due to this asymmetry, insurgents avoid large-scale direct battles opting instead to blend in with the civilian population (Mainly in the countryside), where they gradually expand territorial control and military force. Insurgency frequently hinges on management of and collaboration with local populations.

Terrorism is considered to be a method of pursuing a political movement aimed at realizing a specific political goal which is generally to overthrow a regime, and a banditry is an act of robbery and violence in areas where the rule of law has been broken down. The major singularity between terrorism, banditry and insurgency is that they are all sources of insecurity in the nation.

There are several terrorist groups active in the region. These include

- Jamaat Nusrat al-Islam Wal Muslimeen (JNIM)
- Islamic State West Africa (ISWA)
- Islamic State Greater Sahara (ISGS)
- Al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM)
- Al Murabitoun, AnsaDine
- Boko Haram

These groups are skilled in carrying out attacks, kidnapping for ransom and destruction of properties and killing of citizens. Nobody is safe; travelling along the road is risky now; you may be killed or kidnapped for ransom. The recent attacks by the terrorists include:

- On 23rd December 2021, many long-range rockets were launched into Maiduguri, with some landing near Maiduguri Airport. According to initial accounts, several civilians were killed.

- Islamic State West Africa launched four missiles toward Maiduguri on 4th December 2021. Some rockets fell within 2.4 kilometres of Maiduguri Airport, killing one civilian.
- On 28th November 2020, Insurgents killed at least 70 citizens, injured others, and kidnapped others in Jere Local Government Area, Borno State.
- 9th February 2020 – Insurgents have slain at least 30 individuals and kidnapped women and children. During an overnight halt in Auno town, victims were killed and abducted while resting in their vehicles on a route near Maiduguri.
- Over 1000 children were abducted in Nigeria between January and August 2021, many still in the hands of their kidnappers.
- The Premium Times documented many incidences of shooters attacking schools in Kaduna, Katsina, Kebbi, Zamfara, and the Niger States, abducting hundreds of kids for ransom.
- Boko Haram destroyed 900 schools in Borno State in 2011 and killed 176 teachers. The governor spoke in Abuja at the inaugural meeting of the steering committee of the safe school initiative.
- On 11th March 2021, the terrorists attacked the Federal College of Forestry Mechanization, Afaka, where they abducted 23 female and 16 male students.
- On 17th February 2021, terrorists attacked Government Science College in Kagarg, Niger State, killing a pupil Benjamin Habilah and abducting 27 others. On 20th April 2021, terrorists attacked Greenfield University in Kaduna State and kidnapped 22 people, including 14 female students, six male students, and two female staff members, during their raids on the university campus.

Based on the frequent attacks on schools, education is being attacked, and when education is attacked, a generation is attacked. At times of assault, women, girls, and children are more vulnerable, placing them at greater risk of trauma, panic, gender-based violence, and sexual and physical abuse (Maishanu 2021). The frequent attack on the schools has led to many schools closing in several states in North West, North Central and North East Nigeria.

Meaning and Causes of Terrorism

Terrorism, according to Jenkins (2021), is the deliberate use of violence to create a widespread environment of fear in a society to achieve a specific political goal. Terrorism has been perpetrated by right-wing and left-wing political organizations, nationalistic and religious groups, revolutionaries, and even official agencies such as militaries, intelligence services, and police. Terrorism, according to Ashford (2012), is a destructive political activity that employs violence to instill fear for political gain. While terrorism may be the only way to achieve some political aims, terrorists frequently murder or injure civilians or the innocent, increasing panic and getting widespread attention for their crimes. Terrorism, according to Emoji (2022), is the use of unlawful violence or threats to humiliate or compel civilians or governments to achieve political, social, or ideological goals. Terrorism, according to Wikipedia (2021), is the use of intentional violence to attain political goals. The phrase is generally used to allude to violence against non-combatant civilians during times of peace or in the circumstance of conflict (civilians). Terrorism, according to Osewa (2019), is a coordinated violent assault on a target to undermine a lawfully formed government and instill fear in the people to achieve specific social-political goals. It is an act that has plagued the Nigerian state since 2003, with the

negative consequences being a severe humanitarian crisis on the one hand and insecurity concerns on the other.

According to Osewa (2019), poverty is one of the major causes of terrorism; most agreed to join the sect because they were promised a huge amount of money to be received as salary every month-end. They affirmed that they could never make as much as that amount in the menial enslaved jobs they initially did to earn a living.

Illiteracy is also a major cause of terrorism. Boko Haram aimed to fight against Western education and establish an Islamic state in Northern Nigeria. Because they were illiterate, they were easily brainwashed to join the deadly act and be heavily rewarded as they had no other means of survival.

Unemployment: This is also another major cause of terrorism. There is an adage that the "idle mind is the devil's workshop." The jobless youths are easily deceived and recruited into crime like terrorism, not knowing the consequences of what he wants to engage in.

Religious extremism: Religious terrorism is a type of religious violence where terrorism is used as a tactic to achieve religious goals or which are influenced by religious beliefs and or identity. Some terrorist activities are motivated by religion. Moreover, religious extremism is often only seen as a root cause of violence and terrorism.

Bad leadership: It is not an overstatement that the leaders of Nigeria have failed the masses. They have failed to provide employment and other amenities to the groups. The revenue generated for the country's development is diverted to their private pockets, leaving the citizens in poverty and slavery. Therefore terrorism exists in any nation due to injustice, corruption, oppression, greed and selfishness.

Internal alliance and conspiracy. As Udama (2013) stated, some terrorists are successful because some gain support from highly placed people within the country and even from the ruling class.

Political manipulation

Okechukwu (2018) states that politics in Nigeria is seen as a dirty game. Politicians in Nigeria only contest for a political elected position to access resources and the nation's revenue to serve their selfish interests. There is always deadly competition among the politicians, leading to conflicts and violence.

Girl Child and Girl Child Education.

The girl-child is a female biological offspring from birth to eighteen (18). This is when a person transitions from a child to a young adult. This period includes crèche, nursery, or early childhood (0–5 years), primary (6–12 years), and secondary (12–18 years) schooling. During this time, the small kid is completely dependent on an adult, which might be her parents, guardians, or older siblings.

It includes the phases of development of infancy, childhood, early adolescence, and late adolescence. The girl kid is flexible, developing her individuality and character throughout this time. She completely relies on the helpful people on whom she copies her actions through observation, repetition, and imitation. Her physical, mental, social, cultural, and emotional growth begins in adolescence until she reaches adulthood.

The girl child is also seen as a female person who will eventually grow into a woman, get married and bear her children. The gender apartheid placed the girl-child in a

disadvantageous position, suppressed her potential and destroyed her self-actualization. Thereby becoming a victim of pre-existing socio-cultural female and chauvinism. Such characters subject the girl-child to multiple operations, exploration and discrimination. Tradition, culture, and religion have all impacted girls' education from the dawn of time. Boko Haram has recently declared war on Western education, disproportionately harming girls. A girl's constitutional right to education is unalienable. This is to the United Nations' Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948). Education is the most important legacy a parent can leave their children. Every citizen (male or female) is entitled to education and skill development. The right to self-determination and self-actualization, although both are difficult to achieve. According to Nwaham (2018), many girls are denied formal schooling between 12 and 14 years old and forced to marry. The philosophy supports the concept that a woman's place is in her husband's kitchen, and her primary function is at home. This has kept many females out of school. The writer must beg her mother to help her complete her secondary studies. The Child's Right Act of 2003 outlaws child marriage and betrothals (Lawal, 2016). Any marriage contracted by anybody under 18 is invalid under Section 21 of the 1999 constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, therefore providing Basic Education for educational accessibility. The act aims to make it easier for all children to realize and preserve their rights to meet the goals of the World Conference on Education for All (EFA) and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) (MDGs). Nigeria also passed the Universal Basic Education (UBE) law, which mandates a nine-year (9) free and obligatory Basic Education program to expedite education intervention in elementary and junior secondary schools. In compliance with the legislation, the Nigerian government strives to attain the EFA/UBE goals in close coordination with international development partners like UNICEF, UNESCO, USAID, the World Bank, civil society, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Since the 1990 international conference on education for all (EFA) in Jomtien, Thailand, Nigeria's key priority has been gender parity in education. Several international fora, notably the United Nations Decade for Girls Education Initiative, have reaffirmed this pledge (UNGEL). The World Bank has just hired a focal person for female education to support its plan for increasing girls' education. In this area, UNESCO has commissioned research. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) has supported girls' education to guarantee that more girls remain in school for extended periods, and USAID is looking into it.

For youngsters, the opportunity for education provides a road to normalcy. Education for girls, in particular, is beneficial to a country. Well-educated women can make well-informed decisions. You can train a country by training a girl. The importance of girl-child education was mentioned by Lauren (2018).

Increased literacy among the world's 165 million illiterate youngsters, approximately 63 percent of whom are female. By providing education to all children, reading ability rates will rise, accelerating development in underdeveloped areas.

Human Trafficking: Uneducated and destitute women are the most vulnerable to human trafficking. According to the United Nations Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking, this billion-dollar business may be greatly damaged by giving young girls options and core skills.

Political Representation: Women are underrepresented as voters and are barred from participating in politics worldwide. According to the United Nations Women's Leadership and Participation Programs, civic education, training, and empowerment will help close this gap.

Healthy Babies: According to the United Nations Girls Education Initiative, children of educated moms are twice as likely to live through five as children of uneducated mothers.

Safe Sex: A girl who finishes elementary school has a threefold lower risk of contracting HIV. In light of these figures, the World Bank deems education a "window of hope" to avoid spreading AIDS among today's youngsters.

Later Marriage: According to the United Nations Population Fund, one out of every three girls in developing nations gets married before they reach the age of 18. The wedding date is four years later in a place where a girl receives seven or more years of schooling.

Smaller Families: Increasing school attendance lowers fertility rates over time. Parents with a reasonable level of education are unlikely to have more than three children.

Earning Potential: Education helps a woman's wallet by increasing her earning potential. Poverty is reduced in society as a result of education.

Thriving GDP: When girls and boys are given educational chances, the Gross Domestic Product rises. When ten percent more women enroll in education, GDP increases by three percent on average.

Poverty Reduction: When women have equal rights and access to education, they are more likely to engage in business and economic activity. Increase your earning power and income to fight poverty now and in the future by feeding, clothing, and providing for your entire family.

According to the Global Coalition to Protect Education from Attack (GCPEA), the Nigerian government has been involved in an armed war with the Islamist insurgent organization Jama'atu, Ahlis Sunna Lidda Awat, Wal-Jihan, or Boko Haram, since 2009. Boko Haram has carried out heinous acts of terrorism. It is thought to have killed 20,000 people and displaced approximately 2.2 million people in the Lake Chad area.

Thousands of young women and girls have been kidnapped, some from their schools. Boko Haram has also kidnapped and forced numerous boys and men to become militants. Many people have never been released from captivity. Boko Haram has continued to assault civilians, resulting in significant casualties, increasingly employing children and female suicide bombers. Hostility toward secular education is a crucial component of Boko Haram ideology. It has garnered notoriety for its frequent attacks on schools, colleges, professors, administrators, and students, causing havoc on an already weak education system. Boko Haram is said to have killed 2,295 teachers and forced over 19,000 others to escape from their homes. According to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), more than 1,400 schools have been destroyed, damaged, or plundered, according to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), with more than 600,000 children losing access to education.

Boko Haram has targeted female students in addition to assaulting education in general. Furthermore, the impact of education-related attacks on women and girls differs significantly from that on boys and men. Boko Haram made international headlines in 2014 when it kidnapped 270 girls from their Chibok school. After four years, more than 100 "Chibok girls" are still held captive. According to the GCPEA, 600 women and girls have been kidnapped from their classrooms. According to several of them, Boko Haram compelled some women and girls to convert to Islam and subjected them to forced "marriage" and other sexual and gender-based abuse (SGBV). Others claimed they were confined in prison-like circumstances and raped repeatedly. As a result of the rape, several women became pregnant. Some victims, particularly those who refused to convert to Islam or "marry" a fighter, said they were forced

to labour long hours for rebel wives and families and were threatened and beaten when they became too fatigued to continue. Some women and girls were compelled to participate in or help Boko Haram assaults.

Abducted females have been used as suicide bombers by Boko Haram. According to the United Nations, 115 youngsters, 38 boys and 77 girls, were used as human bombs in 2017. On 19th February 2018, Boko Haram kidnapped 111 students from the Government Girls Science and Technical College in Dapchi, Yobe State. While Leah Sharibu has not returned because she refused to convert to Islam and Boko Haram targeted non-Muslim girls, the government bargained and got 110 females freed. Attacks on education have a cascading effect, causing a slew of negative consequences such as loss of education, early marriage/pregnancy, and the stigma associated with sexual assault and children born from rape, all of which may significantly influence the futures of female students.

Boko Haram's school-targeted bombings and kidnappings of schoolgirls have harmed female pupils' access to education. Many female students questioned by GCPEA said they were forced to put their studies on hold when their school was assaulted or compelled to drop out of school permanently due to the attack. Poverty has been the largest impediment to education in North-Eastern Nigeria, and the violence has made it much more challenging for parents to pay for school expenditures. In addition to financial concerns, many female students questioned by GCPEA stated that they and their parents were reluctant to return to school. Many schools were shuttered for extended periods because of insecurity or because they were destroyed or severely damaged during the bombings.

Boko Haram utilized schools for various military objectives during the fight, including holding and executing captives and serving as insurgent camps. This added to parents' and students' concerns about the safety of returning their children, particularly their daughters, to school once the insurgents had left. Schools have also been utilized for military objectives by Nigerian government forces and pro-government militias. According to a UN agency, Nigerian government troops were utilizing 17 schools for military reasons in May 2017. Sexual assault against female students and instructors also increases when such pressures are present. Teenage females who do not attend school face various dangers, including early marriage, pregnancy, and the loss of personal autonomy, work, and economic independence. Because of the assaults, they have endured, many survivors of the terrorist attack suffer from mental and physical health issues. Due to rape, several women experience constant bleeding and other major gynecological problems. Many of the kids and instructors noted recurrent nightmares, anxiety, being easily scared, an inability to focus, and other symptoms usually linked with trauma. Their traumatic experiences frequently affect their capacity to continue their education and may also obstruct their ability to go forward differently.

Terrorism and National Development

Ju (2022) sees national development as the country's capacity to raise its residents' standard of living. It can be achieved by providing individuals with basic livelihood requirements and supplying them with employment. Development is a process that creates growth and brings progress and positive change. Development is a healthy sign. Two aspects of development are;

- Economic growth or an increase in people's income.
- Social progress includes literacy, health and the provision of public services. The components of national development are as follows;

- Development of urban areas
- Increasing agricultural outputs.
- Enlargement of economic knowledge
- Handling of growth in Urban areas
- Eradication of poverty

Terrorism has posed a threat and insecurities to human existence, leaving the defenceless nation to live in perpetual fears and anxiety. In Nigeria, insecurity is presently a major problem, and citizens are killed daily in their numbers. One of the latest is the attack on the Catholic Church on 5th June 2022, at Owo in Ondo State, where lives and properties were destroyed. The activities of the terrorist have affected the nation economically; thus, Okechukwu (2018) states that Nigeria is faced with serious terrorism activities such as the killing of persons, the bombing of worship centres, motor parks, and individuals' residences, commercial centres and government infrastructural facilities. The activities of the terrorists have negative effects and threats to national security, peace, unity and development of the country.

The impact of terrorism is devastating. It has affected both human beings and physical structures negatively. Boyle (2021) listed the following as the ways terrorism impacts the economy (National Development).

Direct Economic Destruction: The most obvious and immediate impact of terrorism is physical destruction. The existing plant, machinery, transportation networks, labour, and other economic resources are destroyed by terrorists.

Increased market uncertainty: Even if you do not reside near a terrorist incident, you may be indirectly badly impacted. It is because all markets despise uncertainty, and terrorism generates much of it. Terrorists have bombed and destroyed several marketplaces.

Insurance, trade, tourism, and FDI are two apparent areas particularly sensitive to terrorism's consequences. Insurance and tourism are two topics that come up frequently in the case of international terrorism or foreign wars; not all insurance providers payout. Tourism is much more problematic in France, where tourism contributes around 7% to 8% of total GDP (GDP).

Terrorism has harmed international trade on a larger scale. It might be due to immediate dangers, such as hacked trade routes and distribution networks or the psychological and bodily effects of terrorism. This translates to fewer foreign direct investments (FDI), particularly in unstable nations.

Increased nationalism and anti-foreign suspicion are political dangers. This is already evident in the United States and Europe in 2016, when suspicion of foreign cultures, corporations, immigrant labour, and refugees has increased.

Insecurity and terrorism, according to Obi (2015), have been serious issues for the Nigerian government in recent years. The operations of the Islamic group Boko Haram have resulted in the loss of lives and property across Nigeria, particularly in the north. Bombings, suicide bomb attacks, random shootings of unarmed and innocent individuals, burning of police stations, children (boys and girls), and ladies are only a few of these acts. The Fulani herdsmen have attacked certain villages in the country's northern and southern regions. Nigeria has been labelled as one of the world's terrorist nations. Lives and assets have been lost, and many residents have been forced to become homeless and families who have lost loved ones. Many

women become widows, and children become orphans with no prospects. All of this has implications for the country's growth. As a result of the impact of terrorism, the government has diverted funds intended for development to security votes. Even though the attack is still ongoing, government spending on security concerns has had a considerable and favourable influence on economic development, showing that spending on security matters has helped mitigate the negative effects of terrorism and instability.

It is true that when there is insecurity in any country, investors will be scared to establish industries that will reduce the unemployment rate and poverty. Insecurity will make the business environment unfavourable for the business to thrive. Insecurity has also put Nigeria in a very bad light globally. Nigeria is called a terrorist country now. It has invariably affected the economic and social development of the country.

Bilyaminu, Iya and Durokayo (2017) in Menyerore (2021) state that the Boko Haram insurgency indirectly and significantly has affected human, capital, and investment through low school enrolments, school attendance and school infrastructure, hence sabotage in the standard of education in the country, particularly in the Northeast region of Nigeria.

Education as a tool for countering terrorism

According to Sarmantha (2015), tackling violent extremism as a part of educational intervention reflects a broader global shift toward preventing terrorism and towards efforts to address the environment conducive for terrorists to spread their ideologies and recruit supporters. Education has been leveraged to both radicalize and de-radicalize young people, and increasingly, governments in conflict-affected countries are interested in financing measures that counter violent terrorism as part of education programmes.

The two types of interventions listed by the education sector are providing access and quality education to all to address issues concerning marginalization, equality, unemployment etc. Some of the "root causes" of terrorism are targeting location-specific countering violent extremists programming, focusing on populations with a higher probability of being attracted to violence of recent religious converts, specific ethnic or clan groups, and those with familiar links to terrorism entities. Few World Bank Finance Education Programmes specifically mention countering violence extremism as an objective. However, in most fragile contexts, where the World Bank is present, education programmes are one of the most frequently financed development interventions that target youths. They do this in several ways through primary and secondary education, Technical and Vocation Education and Training (TVET) as part of employment programmes, skills training as a component in demobilizing and reintegration programmes and skills training as part of public works and welfare programmes.

The comparative advantage the World Bank brings to the development arena is that it works directly with the government and can finance large programmes usually covering the entire country. This is very visible in many states in Nigeria. For Example, model secondary schools in Delta State.

Terrorism has devastated every sector of the Nigerian economy. The activities of the terrorists led to the destruction of citizens and infrastructural facilities and the creation of fear. Terrorism is carried out through the destruction of lives, properties, abduction/kidnapping, sexual harassment, payment of ransoms from the victims etc. All these have made life unbearable and secure in the country. The girl child is more affected because of fear of sexual

embarrassment and abuse by both the terrorists and the military personnel. This has invariably affected the girl child education in Nigeria.

Recommendations:

- The federal government should provide high-quality education for learner's at all levels.
- The federal government should provide a safe and secure environment for the learners.
- The government should protect the citizenry from violence, insecurity and attack on the schools and provide violence-free schools in Nigeria.
- Government has a responsibility to provide inclusive, equitable and high-quality education for learners, including the girl-child in Nigeria.
- Employment opportunities can also help reduce the impact of terrorism in the country. The Government should create job opportunities for the citizen; the idle mind is the devil's workshop; one of the major areas of reducing terrorism in the country is for government to address the causes of insurgencies in the country.
- The Child's Right Act should be strengthened and implemented in all states in the federation.
- Government should provide relevant policies in favour of girl-child education.
- The law prohibiting early marriage should be enforced. The girl-child should not be given out for marriage until 18 years. Moreover, older men, who are supposed to be grandfathers of the girl-child, should be prevented from marrying her.
- The girl child's education should be made free. It is to encourage more girls to be educated.

Conclusion

Terrorist attacks have been devastating in Nigeria. There has been a lot of bombing, kidnapping, destruction of properties, the killing of citizens, etc. These have been on daily bases, which have left fear in the face of every Nigerian. The girl-child has also been affected negatively by the activities of the terrorists. Female students have been abducted, forced to convert to Islam, and subjected to sexual and gender-based violence.

Based on the havoc the terrorists have committed on the citizenry, it is pertinent that the federal government should look into the issue of terrorism in Nigeria and save the nation from further disaster.

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