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## The Causes and Effects of Terrorist Activities among Youth in Yobe State, Nigeria: A Case Study of Some Selected Local Government Areas

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### **Abstract:**

*The issue of insurgence has become a hot topic of discussion for more than a decade in north-eastern part of Nigeria particularly, in Borno and Yobe states. Terrorist activities have been a great challenge to almost every aspects of human development in the areas. This paper entitled 'The courses and effects of Terrorist activities among youth in Yobe state, Nigeria (a case study of some selected local government areas)' employs doctrinal and questionnaire methods to examine the problems. It analyses the causes and effects of terrorism from the data obtained. The aim and objectives of this paper are to study the courses and effects of terrorist activities in the six (6) selected local government areas. The paper utilizes relevant materials form primary and secondary sources of data which include libraries, online etc. Findings of the paper demonstrate the degree of terrorist activities in many aspects of human life in the state. And it will be immense benefits in educating the concern people. It can also be served as the source of knowledge for researchers and students. Finally it recommends so many measures to be taken for minimizing the negative level of terrorist activities in the state.*

**Keywords:** *Insurgency, Terrorists activities, Yobe State, Nigeria*

### **1. Introduction**

The most fundamental source of insecurity in Yobe State today is terrorism which traceable to religious fanaticism and intolerance, particularly in Bade, Damaturu, Geidam, Gujaba and Patiskum local government areas of Yobe state.

Terrorism is a global phenomenon; it is ravaging the whole world. It has been defined by Dr. Abdullahi bin Abdul Mohsin Al-Turki Secretary general of the Muslim world league: 'The intentional use or threat of use of violence by a group or an individual to cause fear, destruction or death, especially against unarmed civilians, infrastructures or properties in the state. These are intended to compel those in authority to respond to the demands and expectations of individuals or group behind such violence acts'.

Terrorist and terrorism are increasing by the day; this is most especially among youth adolescents. The random preaching and unqualified preachers have caused a lot of problems in Yobe state in particular, Nigerian society and international community in general. These are the reason why terrorism is prohibited by Islamic law.

Yobe state is located in northern Nigeria. It came in to being on the 27<sup>th</sup> August, 1991. It was carved out of the old Borno state by the military administration of Nigeria under President Ibrahim Badamasi Baban Gida. It was created because; the old Borno state was one of Nigerian largest state in term of land area and population and was therefore considered to be too large for easy administration and meaningful development. The capital of Yobe state is Damaturu. The state shares boundaries with Borno state to the eastern axis, Jigawa and Bauchi states to the west, Gombe state to the south and international border with the republic of Niger to the north. The major ethnic groups of the state are Bade, Bolewa, Fulani, Hausa, Kanuri, Kare-kare, Manga and Ngizim. The state has seventeen Local Government Areas. It hasan estimated population of about 2.5 million, covering a total of 54,428sq km of land area. Yobe State has hot and dry climate features in the northern part for most of the year. In the southern part, especially in the rocky area of Gujba and Fika local government areas, it is hotter and cooler for most of the year. The research was carried out in Yobe State at large for the study. There are many places and states to go about but the study was limited to only five (5) local government areas which include: Bade, Damaturu, Geidam, Gujba and Potiskum local government areas. The scope of the study dwelt on the terrorist activities that are experienced in areas provided insights into the situation in Yobe state.

### 1.1. Definition of Terrorism

Terrorism is a complex issue that has been studied and debated for several decades. In fact, there are dozens of competing definitions of the term, not only among scholars but also among policy makers and government agencies as well.

According to Dr. Abadullah bin Abdul Mohsin Al-Turki the word terrorism defined as: 'An outrageous attack carried out either by individuals, group or states against the human being (his religion, life, mentality, property and honor). Includes all forms of intimidation, harm, threatening, killing without just cause and everything connected with all forms of armed insurgence, making path-ways insecure, banditry, every act of violence or threatening intended to fulfill a criminal scheme individually or collectively, so as to terrify people by hurting them or by exposing their lives liberty, security or conditions to danger. It also takes the form of inflicting damage on the environment or on public or private utility or exposing a national or natural resources to danger.' All these are manifestations of the mischief in the land; Allah has prohibited Muslims from committing. Allah says:

'And seek not occasions for mischief in the land, for Allah loveth not those who do mischief.' (Q.2:77).

### 1.2. Jihad (Holy Struggle) Is Never an Act of Terrorism

In Islam Jihad is ordained to uphold right, repel injustice and establish justice, peace, security and the clemency, with which prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) was sent to take mankind out of darkness into light. More specially, Jihad has been ordained to eliminate all forms of terrorism, and to defend the homeland against occupation, wealth plundering, and colonialism. Jihad is enacted against those who aid and abet others in driving out peoples out of their homes, as well as against those who are in breach of their covenants. Jihad is meant to avoid tempting away Muslims from their faith or restricting their freedom to conduct peaceful propagation of their religion. Allah said:

'Allah forbids you not, with regard to those who fight you not for (your) faith nor drive you out of your homes, from dealing kindly and justly with them: for Allah loveth who are just.' (Q.60:8).

'And only forbids you, with regard to those fight you for (your) faith, and drive you out of your homes, and support (others) in driving you out, from turning to them (for friendship and protection). It is such as turn to them (in these circumstances), that do wrong.' (Q. 60: 9).

Islam has crystal clear rules and provisions that forbid the killing of non-combatants, innocent persons such as the elderly, women and children: pursuit of feeling persons, slaying person who have surrendered, injuring, prisoner or mutilating the bodies of the dead or destroying structures buildings that have no connection with combat. Thus, it is illogical to equate violence committed by land usurping tyrant who violate human dignity defile sanctuaries and plunder wealth, with the right of legitimate self-defense, exercised by the oppressed in asserting their legitimate right of self-determination.

### 1.3. What Islam Says About Terrorism?

Islam, the religion of mercy does not permit terrorism in the Qur'an, Allah says:

'Allah forbids you not, with regard to those who fight you not for (your) faith nor drive you out of your homes, from dealing kindly and justly with them: for Allah loveth who are just.' (Q. 60: 08).

The Prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon him) used to prohibit soldiers from killing women and children; and would advise them: '... Do not betray, do not be excessive, and do not kill a newborn child.' Narrated by Muslim hadith no:1731 and Al-Tirmizi No: 1408. And the Prophet said: 'whoever has killed a person having a treaty with the Muslims shall not smell the fragrance of the paradise, though its fragrance is found for a span of forty years.' Narrated in Saheeh Bukhari, hadith no: 3166 and Ibn Majah no: 2686.

Also, the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) has forbidden punishment with fire. (Narrated in Abu Dawood no: 2675). He once listed murder as the second of the major sins, (narrated in Saheeh Bukhari and Muslim). And he even warned that on the Day of Judgment, 'The first cases to be adjudicated between people on the Day of Judgment will be those of bloodshed.' (Bloodshed means killing and injuring). (Narrated in Saheeh Bukhari hadith no: 6533 and Saheeh Muslim no: 1678).

Muslims are even encouraged to be kind to criminals and are forbidden to hurt them. Once the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) said:

'A woman was punished because she imprisoned a cat until it died, on account of this, she was doomed to Hell. While, she imprisoned it, she did not give the cat food or drink, nor did she free it to eat the insects of the earth,' (narrated in Saheeh Bukhari hadith no: 2365 and Muslim no: 2422)

The Prophet Muhammad also said that a woman gave a very thirsty dog a drink, so Allah forgives his sins for this action. The prophet (peace be upon him) was asked,

'Messenger of Allah, are we rewarded for kindness towards animals? He said:

'There is a reward for kindness to every living animal or human.' (Narrated in Saheeh Bukhari no: 2466 and Saheeh Muslim no: 2244).

In addition, while taking the life of an animal for food, Muslims are commanded to do so in a manner that causes the least amount of fight and suffering possible. The Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) said:

'When you slaughter an animal, do so in the best way. One should sharpen his knife to reduce the suffering of the animal.' (Narrated in Saheeh Muslim hadith no: 1955 and Al-Tirmidhi no: 1409.)

In light of these and other Islamic texts, the act of inciting terror in the hearts of defenseless civilian, the wholesale and destruction of building and properties, the bombing and maiming of innocent men, women and children are

all forbidden and detestable acts according to Islam, the Muslims follow the religion of peace, mercy and forgiveness, and the vast majority have nothing to do with the violent events some have associated with Muslims. If an individual Muslim were to commit an act of terrorism, this person would be guilty of violating the laws of Islam.

#### 1.4. *The Causes of Terrorism in Yobe State*

The causes of terrorism in Yobe state are multifarious and varied as follows:

- Random preaching. Preaching randomly is among the most causes of terrorism in the state. In Islamic teaching, before a teacher propagate his opinion, needs to be a qualified teacher, who speaks politely, wisely with good preaching.
- Lack of Islamic faith (iman). A good believer with sound faith knows that Almighty Allah forbids harming individuals or terrifying an innocent person by these; he will avoid all extremism and terrorism acts at all.
- Poverty. Poverty is another cause of terrorism in Yobe state, being a poor will lead an individual to participate in any terrorist activities. Because a teenage boy released from military detention in May, 2013 said he helped Boko Haram burn schools because he was paid the equivalent of US 25 Dollars, so poverty lead him to that.
- Poorly-educated young men and boys, mostly from extremely poor homes, initially embraced membership of the group voluntarily in exchange for financial rewards.
- Promise of paradise in the life-after-death. The followers thought from their teachers that if they join the membership, and be killed during attack, paradise will be their final abode.
- Absence of Justice. Causes of human suffering and wars, is another cause of terrorism in the state.

#### 1.5. *The Root Cause of Boko Haram and other insurgent Group in Nigeria*

Boko Haram is predominant in the north eastern part of Nigeria in states like, Borno, Yobe and Adamawa. They have in the last half a decade or so, become the most dangerous insurgent group that Nigeria have witnessed. Their fundamental ideology is 'western education is forbidden'. They are known as to destructively attack churches, mosques, schools, police stations and government, private and public owned facilities with a kind of guerilla warfare tactics. Wide gap between a breaking-point where there is bound to be a class conflict that materializes in various forms of revolution such as the Arabs spring, movement for the Emancipation of Niger Delta (MEND), Biafra and others.

#### 1.6. *The Root of Extremism and Terrorism in certain Islamic Societies*

The root of extremism and terrorism in certain Islamic societies are multifarious and varied as follows:

- Fanatical commitment to aberrant religious edits.
- Excusive stance against the religion with determination to keep it away from the affairs of life, while turning a blind eye to atheist's actions belittling its values.
- Obstacles placed in the path of propagation of the true religion based on the Holy Book and the Sunnah (traditions of Prophet Muhammad (pbuh)).
- Social injustice in certain societies.
- Failure to enforce the rule of the Shari'ah (Islamic Law), within predominantly Muslim societies
- The Lust to dominate and subjugate to resort to chaotic tactics in order to achieve the evil ends.

#### 1.7. *The Effects of Terrorism in Yobe State*

The effects of terrorism in Yobe State will discuss in the following headings as follows:

Effects of terrorism in Education: The dominant insurgent group in the north-east, Boko Haram, as its name implies, shows no pretences of its pathological hatred for western ideals. Thus, in the wake of the violent activities of this group, state agency especially security, military and para-military agencies have been major targets and victims of the attacks by the group. Other than these, the education sector can be said to be the second but most significant victim of insurgency in the country. Some effects of terrorism to education are as follows:

- Attacks on Teachers: 'school teachers who are teaching western education, we will kill them! We will kill them! We will kill them! (Boko Haram leaders Abubakar Shekau; in July, 2013 Video).
- According figure related by the Nigerian Union of Teachers in October 2015, a staggering total of 611 teachers have been killed in Boko Haram attacks since 2009. Including 18 in Yobe State.
- Attacks on Students: Students were also increasingly targeted, with male students often killed or forcibly recruited and female students abducted. Attacks on the Government science and Technical College, Potiskum, November, 2014. On the morning of November, 10<sup>th</sup> 2014, the Students of Government Science were lined up on the school's assembly ground when they noticed a stranger holding a schools bag the school rule was that no students should have bags with them at assembly, so they accosted him. A 14-year old student describing the same attack said: 'I never saw the bomber; all I heard was a deafening explosion, then thick black smoke. I crawled under a car without realizing I was injured.'

School officials told human right watch that based on the list obtained from families of the students and the recognizable body part 26 students died in the attack. More than 81 students suffered various degrees of injuries. In the same vein, attacking schools and killing male students in Damaturu, Goniri and Mamudo on June, 12<sup>th</sup> 2013, insurgents killed two teachers –Ali Musa Yim and Alhassan Shuiabu, from Government Secondary School Damaturu, Six (6)

students, and undergraduate son of another teacher who was away from home. In Mamudo, on July, 6<sup>th</sup>, 2013, scores of gunmen surrounded the unfenced school hostel, lobbed hand grenades into dormitories filled with sleeping teenage boys, and shot those who escaped through windows. Twenty two (22) students and one (1) teacher died in the attack. Five (5) sustained serious injuries

On February 25, 2014, for example, Boko Haram killed (29) twenty-nine male students at night in Federal Government College Buni Yadi, about seven miles from Gujba, Yobe State. Many young men, including students of Buni-Yadi school, were Boko Haram members: The principal of one of the Secondary Schools in Buni-Yadi told Human Right Watch that: 'we know those who attacked our school were our former and current students. Many of them were outraged students from poor homes who were drawn by the promise of financial and charismatic preaching of Boko Haram preachers.'

- Attacks on Schools: Boko Haram has been burning, attacking and looting of schools since 2009. Two-hundred and fifty four (254), schools had been burned, as well as 276 partially destroyed in Boko-Haram attacks in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe State. (By January, 2015, According to the National Emergency management Agency).

One of the earliest recorded schools attack by insurgents in Yobe State was on Government Secondary School, Damaturu in July, 2011, while the school was closed for vocational. It was attacked again in July, 2013 and December, 2014.

Between June and October 2012, schools in Damagum, Damaturu, and Potiskum, of Yobe state bore the brunt of Boko Haram attacks.

Yobe children's academy was the first private school to be attacked in Damaturu, on the night of July, 22<sup>nd</sup> the insurgents burned 32 classrooms and nine (9) offices in the primary and secondary section.

On October, 18<sup>th</sup>, 2012, Boko Haram siege to Potiskum, Yobe's largest town. Early that morning until the late evening, insurgents took over the town and systematically attacked and destroyed public buildings, the local education authority office, and at least eight (8) schools including Race course primary school, Nahuta primary school, Sabon Layi primary, Government Day junior secondary school, college of administrative and Business students and Best centre vocational school.

At 1am on September 28<sup>th</sup>, 2013, about 100 insurgents drove in vehicles and on motorbikes in to the Yobe state college of Agriculture, Gujba. When they left hours later, 42 male students and a lecturer lay dead in different corners of the school. A school worker who hid during the attack described what he later saw:

'When soldiers arrived at 7 am, I helped to bring out the injured students, and corpses. In the first room we entered, I counted (10) ten dead students hurdled together on the floor. The next room had nine dead on the floor, and two on the bed, then two outside the hostel, another one near lecturers quarters. In all I counted 42 students dead.'

Moreover, terrorist group attacked Government Girls and technical College, Dapchi and later they abducted 110 school girls on 19<sup>th</sup> February, 2018 and on 21<sup>st</sup> March they returned 104, the school students confirmed the death of 5 girls as a result of hardship, and the one girl remained with them, that is Leah-sharibu.

Burned school certificate, Boko-Haram massively recruited students and out-of-school youths in Yobe state. Those with formal education are reported to have torn up or burned school certificate to signify their rejection of western education; sometimes encouraged by religious figures.

## 2. Suicide-Bomb Attack

As security tightened around Yobe state, Boko Haram adopts suicide bombing as a tactic, with lone insurgents slipping unnoticed into schools. The attack have not only killed students and teachers, but resulted in injuries, so severe that students have been unable to return to school.

On 10<sup>th</sup>, November, 2014, at least 46 boys were killed and 79 wounded by a suicide bomber during students assembly at the Government science secondary school Potiskum.

On 8<sup>th</sup> May 2015, a school attack in Yobe State killed one student and injured five (5) when a lone gunman shot his way in to the college of administration and business students, Potiskum. The attacker died after detonating the explosives between two cars when cornered by students and locals at the edge of the school property.

On 6<sup>th</sup> July, 2013, gunmen attacked secondary school in Mamudo, Yobe state, killed at least 42 people, most of the dead were students, with a few staff members also killed.

Moreover, on 22<sup>nd</sup> February 2015, there has been another suicide attack in Potiskum.

Also on 3<sup>rd</sup> November 2014, at least 30 people were killed as a result of a suicide bombing at a Shari'ah Muslim religious procession at Fudia Islamic school and many more attacks.

## 3. Effects of Terrorism on Economy

Speaking about the influence of terrorism on economy, it is worth saying that terrorists' attacks cause bigger spending of the country due to the fact that terrorist attacks bring about financial losses and property damaging and demolishing objects of national importance or wrecking national economy facilities.

On May 2012, attack on the Potiskum cattle market left over thirty-four (34) people dead, but appeared to be an attack by criminals seeking revenge. And lead to losing of money and property; because the Potiskum cattle market in one among the largest cattle market not only in Nigeria but in Africa at large.

Hitherto, on 11<sup>th</sup> January 2015, four (4) people killed and over forty (40) were injured at Kasuwar jagwal GSM market after an attack by two female suicide bombers, one of whom appeared to be about 15 year old. A bombing involved a parked car also occurred that day, killing two people and injured one, at the divisional police station. On 13<sup>th</sup> January

2015, Governor Ibrahim Geidam condemned the attacks, and 'proposed the establishment of an emergency response centre at the General Hospital in Potiskum.

Another most economy effects of terrorism in Yobe state is closure of village markets (kasuwan kauye) in Hausa language. Such as Geidam market, Garin Alkali market I Bursari Local Government, Jajimaji market in Karasuwa Local Government and Potiskum largest cattle market. These and other markets closure for many months as a result of insecurity in the state. Many marketers lose their jobs and laborers become jobless, nothing to eat or drink and many more become baggers and others migrated to some bordering states.

Moreover, the ban of motorbikes in the state resulted in too many motorbike riders (Achaba or Okada people) become jobless, and most of them are youth. Motorbike spare-parts sellers also become financially cripples, which lead them to migrate or change in to another business.

#### 4. Effects of Terrorism on Security

In July 2009, Boko-Haram members set a police station in Potiskum on fire.

Also, on 26<sup>th</sup> October 2013, suspected Boko-Haram militants engaged security forces in a lengthy gun battle and aided a hospital in Damaturu.

Another incidence is on 1<sup>st</sup> December 2014, suspected Boko-Haram militants carried out attacks on the city of Damaturu. The assault began shortly after 5: 00 am local time. Gun shorts and explosion were heard and a base of riot police was State University also came under attack.

Hitherto, in the 2009, in clashes between Boko-Haram security forces many people were killed which is estimated to 700 people, the leader of organization Muhammad Yusuf was imprisoned and killed. After years of suppression of their activities by the authorities, Boko-Haram members began retaliatory military action. Their first armed attack was carried out in 2010, in a prison in Bauchi State, which resulted in releasing of 150 prisoners.

Also many police stations were attacked by the militants group in Yobe State, such as in Babangida police station, Gashu'a police station, and prison, Geidam police station, and many more.

Finally, as reported by the Daily Trust on Sunday, January, 20, 2019 that, military brigade under Boko-Haram attack in Yobe, less than 24 hours before President Muhammad Buhari's campaign visit to Yobe, the 27 task force brigade in Buni Yadi, is currently under Boko-Haram attack. Buni Yadi, is also home to Nigerian Army special force training schools. A panic resident told our correspondent that the attack arrived in 5 hilux vans laden with anti Air craft, around 5: 00 PM and headed directly to the military location. The resident says:

'I saw vehicles with Boko-Haram flags shooting sporadically and shouting 'Allahu Akbar!' she said that her house and that of her neighbor were hit by bullets.'

Another resident said the militants had engaged the army in serious gun dual, but there was aerial support by fighter jets in the town. However, there's been no statement from the military on the attack, and the security became worst in the state.

Such militant deeds give birth to response reaction of representatives of security service of the state, law enforcement representatives and others non-indifferent participants in the life of the city or town.

##### 4.1. Effects of Terrorism in Daily Life

It can be said that terrorism has set out a devastating effect on all spheres of daily life, particular; daily life of common citizens of Nigeria towns. Daily life of receives the most major shock due to the huge number of dead people and injured ones.

##### 4.2. Effects of Terrorism in Society

It is clear that one of the main aims of terrorism is an attempt to make people fell frightened. This way, it acts as a direct terrorism effect on society, people try to avoid visiting the people where the attack happened and began taking some safe measures.

Other effects of terrorism in Yobe State are some of the following as:

- Fear-included withdrawal from schools.
- School closure and Relocation e.g. College of Agriculture relocated from Gujba to Damaturu, state capital.
- Missing of teachers.
- Migration from one place to another.
- Rejection of formal education.
- Cell phone outrage.
- State of Emergency, declared in may of 2013.

#### 5. Solutions

In order to sustain sound human society in the resettled towns and villages, the survival of value education becomes imperative because of the nostalgia of the past, disappointment of the present and hope for the future generation. Religion and Islamic schools in particular plays a significant role in inculcation values; Islamic religion is an instrument for the development of spiritual, moral and mental growth of the people. In essence Islamic studies impart in people an understanding of the universal and the interpersonal relationship between human beings and the Supreme Being. The importance of Islamic studies and Islamic preachers in inculcating value is found in the Qur'an and Hadith. It is a stabilizing factor in the individual personality (Iman). The possible solution to the current terrorist activities is that Islamic

studies teachers must train the students morally and instill in them the real meaning of Iman (faith) and the desire to do well and be virtuous.

The aims and objectives of Islamic studies and Islamic scholars (preachers) is 'to educate the people both morally and intellectually, and instill in them the desire to be good citizens'. Through guidance and supervision of their conduct, the children in particular are encouraged to develop right attitude towards life, their environment, and interpersonal relationship and community living. The transmission of acceptable moral standards and values in education in the society cannot be over emphasized; hence through the teaching of these subjects, children are encouraged to express their faith (Iman) and to develop their talents and thus prepare themselves for useful living in society.

Islamic education enables people to develop respect for and sensitivity to others. In particular those whose faith and beliefs are different from their own. Religious promoters' social solidarity religion gives rise to the spirit of brotherhood.

Religion promoters' welfare Islamic teachers to serve the masses (not to kill them) and promote their welfare. It gives message that 'the service to humanity is service to Allah.'

For this reason, people spend money to feed poor and needy. Great religious like Islam, Christianity, Hinduism and etc put emphasis on alms-giving to the poor and beggars; it develops the philanthropic of the people and thereby injects the idea of mutual help and co-operation.

In the same vein, another solution to this crisis is the need for qualified Islamic teachers. The teacher is an important factor in promoting the quality of education in any nation. A teacher performs a number of functions in the society and the school system which include many other, is to facilitate effective teaching process.

Moreover, qualified Islamic scholars must understand that the hallmark of every society lie on its youth, if the youth are giving the right moral virtues, chances are that the society will be on egalitarian society devoid of conflict, corruption, terrorist acts and other social vices would be reduced to the barest minimum. Souls are at stake and they should be going all they can within their means to do the best they can.

We must recognize the qualities of a good teacher and we must seek to develop and expand them in our lives. Most of the children are going through trauma; the Islamic studies teacher is very resourceful, this makes him use a very good language to guide, counsel and inspire them. In line with what Almighty Allah said in the noble Qur'an as: 'Invite to the path of your Lord with wisdom and good advice.' (Q.16:125).

Since the Qur'an urges Muslims to avoid compulsion in persuading non-beliers to convert to Islam 'No coercion in religion' (Q.2:256), it would follow that the most acceptable way to convert someone to Islam's superiority.

## 6. Data Analysis and Presentation

Whoever, for the analysis and presentation of data gathered and obtained from different respondents, the researchers employed questionnaire method throughout their investigation.

Furthermore, the researchers designed and administered five hundred (500) questionnaires, each local government areas was administered with one hundred (100) questionnaires, and fortunately all the questionnaires were returned to the researchers.

Yes or No was used as options in the questionnaires, yes implies positive response while No refers to negative response. Table of Data obtained and analysis of Data obtained

Below are the tables containing data obtained from different respondents in the questionnaire and each question is mainly analyzed based on the percentage of the respondents.

- Question 1: Does the overate cause of terrorism in Yobe state is unqualified teachers with random preaching?

Variable	Responses	Percentage
Yes	410	82%
No	90	18%
Total	500	100%

Table 1

Here the first table is showing that 410 respondents representing 82% responded yes, the teachers with lack of knowledge of Islamic religion and they also randomly preaching people are the main cause of terrorism in the state, while 90 respondents representing 18% responded No on the question. As such the analysis obviously reveals that the teaching and learning of Islamic studies from qualified teachers is very important in Yobe state because children will learn the religion as taught by the preachers.

- Question 2: Does the government give support to the people and their properties from the grassroots of the terrorist activities?

Variables	Responses	Percentage
Yes	190	38%
No	310	62%
No	500	100%

Table 2

The second tables were shown that 190 respondents representing 38% responded yes that the government from the grassroots given necessary support to the people and their properties since from the initial stage of the terrorism or terrorist activities in Yobe state, while 310 respondents, representing 62% responded No. The analysis above reveals that the government is not giving adequate and necessary support to the people since from the initial stage of the terrorism up to now let alone their properties.

- Question 3: Does the society appreciated and support the terrorism and terrorist activities in Yobe state generally?

Variable	Responses	Percentage
Yes	05	1%
No	495	99%
Total	500	100%

Table 3

Here this table shows that 5 respondents representing 1% responded yes, while 495 respondents representing 99% responded no.

Therefore, this is clearly revealed that the society does not really appreciate and not greatly supported the terrorism and terrorist activities in Yobe state.

- Question 4: Does the teachers of Islamic education perform their work effectively in Yobe state?

Variable	Responses	Percentage
Yes	200	40%
No	300	60%
Total	500	100%

Table 4

In the above table 200 respondents representing 40% responded yes meaning that according to them teachers perform work effectively and inculcating Iman (faith) in the heart of their followers in particular. While 300 respondents which is 60% responded no. which shows that teachers neglect their primary duties by teaching tauhid and Iman, and concentrate in promoting their sub-sect group.

This analysis proved that teachers do not perform well in preaching their followers the real meaning of Islam, Ibadat and Iman (faith) is all about.

- Question 5: Does the most negative effect of terrorist activities was in education sector?

Variable	Responses	Percentage
Yes	356	71.2%
No	144	28.8%
Total	500	100%

Table 5

The above table shows that 356 respondents, representing 71.2% responded Yes meaning that according to them the most negative effect of terrorist activities was in education sector, burned schools, destroying school materials and killed teachers and students respectively in the state. While 144 respondents which is 28.8% responded no because most of them are traders and farmers.

This analysis shows that almost all the effect of terrorist activities in the state are in educational sectors, because they are claiming that (terrorists) western education is forbidden in Islam.

- Question 6: Does the people of Yobe State living in peace and harmony before the emergence of terrorism in the state?

Variable	Responses	Percentage
Yes	453	90.6%
No	47	9.4%
Total	500	100%

Table 6

Out of the 500 respondents 453 people equivalent to 90.6% responded yes, meaning that the yobians live in peaceful manner and harmonious relationship between among them before the emergence of the acts, while 47 people representing 9.4% responded no, because they said since before the beginning of terrorist activities, these are some internal insecurities between (farmers and cattle-rearers). Hitherto, Armed Robbers disturbing traders occasionally.

- Question 7: Does the people of the state are afraid always, since the emergence of the terrorist activities?

Variable	Responses	Percentage
Yes	210	42%
No	290	58%
Total	500	100%

Table 7

Here out of the 500 respondents only 210 respondents, responded yes which is 42%, while 290% respondents, responded no representing 58%. This confirm that most of the people in Yobe state are not afraid always, but occasionally not always some people are afraid, more especially in areas like Damaturu, Geidam, Potiskum, Gujba and Yunusari, because they faced terrorist attacked frequently than other areas like Bade, Nguru, Jakusko, Karasuwa, Yunusari, Fune and Fika etc. Moreover the attack is not like before (that is 2011 to 2015).

- Question 8: Does the business transaction goes successfully in the state?

Variable	Responses	Percentage
Yes	100	20%
Not	400	80%
Total	500	100%

Table 8

From the above table 100 respondents, responded yes which is 20%, while 400 respondents, responded no, which is 80% to the question. This clearly pointed out that there is no enough business transaction in those markets of Yobe state. Unfortunately, in some local government areas even the market was closed because of the crisis in the area (such as Geidam, Wednesday market were closed in February 2019 because of terrorist attack in the area).

This analysis shows that business transaction goes down in the state generally.

- Question 9: Are there enough qualified, learned Islamic teachers/preachers in Yobe state?

Variable	Responses	Percentage
Yes	185	37%
No	315	63%
Total	500	100%

Table 9

From the above table 185 respondents, responded yes, which is 37%, while 315 respondents, responded no which is 63% to the question.

This clearly pointed out that there are no enough Islamic teachers/preachers in the state (that is qualified ones). This is because in one local government area, you find a maximum of only 10 or less qualified/learned Islamic teachers; this will make it very difficult for the teachers, to give in their best. Unfortunately students in many areas find it difficult to attend lessons in the mosque or teacher's house, rather they prefer watching football, dancing places and very few attending western-education without having a time for Islamic education.

- Question 10: Are they teaching people the real meaning of Islam, Ibadat, (worship) and Iman (faith) is the main solution of terrorism in Yobe state?

Variable	Responses	Percentage
Yes	450	90%
No	50	10%
Total	500	100%

Table 10

The above table 450 respondents, responded yes which is equivalent to 90% shows that they are teaching people with good intention and real meaning of Islam, Ibadat and Iman will definitely bring the end or solution of terrorism in the state and parent generally encourage their children to learn Islamic knowledge, while 50 of the respondents when we asked them about their linked with the insecurity that is worrying not only Yobe but almost all the northern part of the country. All these are as a result of lack of Islamic knowledge on the religion.

- Question 11: Does poverty contributed in promoting the terrorist activities in Yobe state?

Variable	Responses	Percentage
Yes	320	64%
No	180	36%
Total	500	100%

Table 11



This table shows that out of the 500 respondents only 320 people equivalent to 64% responded yes, meaning that poverty contributed tremendously in the promoting the terrorist activities in the state. While 180 people representing 36% responded no because they said poverty is not the reason for someone to join the terrorist group rather to look for something else doing whether as little is.

## 7. Conclusion

In view of the forgone, therefore, the Fiqh council would like to make in public that the felony of taking one's life without a just cause is tantamount to killing all people, whatever, the faith of the murdered or the murderer; and that punishments and retributions are solely in the hand of the ruler, not individuals or groups. See Qur'an 5: verse 32.

Finally, in conformity with Islam's adverse attitude towards terrorism and aggression, as well as its favorable view of justice, tolerance, dialogue and human interaction institutions to take a closer look at Islam its pristine tenets, in order to eradicate nay doubts as to the fact that Islam is not only a religion of peace and non-aggression, but it also contains solution to mankind's limit; for Allah says: 'But don't transgress limits,' Q. 2:190.

In the same vein, Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) said:

'Anyone who kills a person under Muslim protection shall never smell the scent of paradise.' Narrated by Bukhari and Ibn Majah.

## 8. Recommendations

To the Islamic teachers:

- To concentrate in teaching people the real meaning of Islam, Ibadat (worship) and faith (iman).
- To teach people mainly for the sake of Allah and gaining paradise to be their final abode, not because of worldly materials.
- To avoid any preaching that would bring violence in the society.
- To invite people to the path of Allah with wisdom and good advice.
- To the state Authorities

Impartially investigate and appropriately prosecute terrorist leaders responsible for recruiting or abducting children and other abuses of international human rights and humanitarian law, including unlawful attacks on schools, students and teachers.

- Take productive steps to implement the plans, including the victim support fund and the presidential initiative on the north-east, for the rehabilitation and reintegration of the victims of the violence.

To the ministry of Education

- Ensure that students deprived of educational facilities as a result of the conflict are promptly given access to accessible alternative temporary schools, and their own schools are repaired or reconstructed.

To the Ministry of Justice

- Investigative and prosecute, based on international fair trial standards, those who committed serious crimes in violation of international law during the conflict, including members of the government vigilante groups.
- Establish a limit in the ministry of justice to document the prosecution of terrorists suspects at all levels of government, and to collate information of insurgency related arrests, detentions and prejudicial killings to aid future prosecutions.

To the state Assembly

- Erect legislation to domesticate at the state level child right act, which was enacted at the national level in 2003 for the protection of children's rights.

To the Nigeria Police

- Take reasonable steps in line with Nigeria's responsibility under internal human rights law to protect traders, civilians, schools, students, teachers and all those in Nigeria's territory from violence, but should not use excessive force, mistreat and fortune of detainees or conduct arbitrary arrests in quelling the terrorist's threat.

To Nigerian Military

- Take steps to implement the guidelines for protecting people, schools and Universities.
- Orders commanding officers not to use schools building or school property for military purposes

To Terrorist group

- To fear Allah and that all attacks against non-combatants and release immediately all civilians in custody.
- Cease the abduction and recruitment, forced or otherwise, of anyone under age 18 in to the armed group for any purpose.
- Cease all attacks on schools, killing of students and teachers.

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