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Keywords: *boko haram, insurgency, study and street begging.*

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The Effect of Boko Haram Insurgency in Borno State: A Study of Street Begging

Idris Mu'azu

Abstract- The effect of Boko Haram insurgency in Borno State is one of the major problems confronting the state. The insurgent has sacked almost all the Local Government Council of Borno State and forced the people to run to Maiduguri, the capital city of the State, to seek refuge. Maiduguri has become densely populated as a result of the influx of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) which gave rise to proliferation of street begging in the state capital. Although, before the activities of the insurgency, it has been argued that street begging is common in the far Northern States of Nigeria, Maiduguri inclusive. The main objective of the study is to examine the effect of Boko Haram insurgency in Borno state on a study of street begging. The specific objectives are to examine the causes of Mass Street begging, and identify the people that constitute the begging class and its consequences in Maiduguri. The study adopted political economy perspectives as the theoretical framework for analysis. The political economy perspectives consider the notion of Boko Haram upon the premises of the social relation of production. The study argued that as a result of the sharing of resources in a society, there is the probability of struggle between the upper and lower classes which according to Marx, this may lead to class struggle and class conflict between those in power and the Boko Haram members which may at least lead to revolution. The data was obtained from primary and secondary sources. The primary sources derived from the questionnaire, while the secondary data were obtained from the review of relevant literature. The purposive sampling techniques were used. The study used 100 questionnaires in data collection, but only 80 were found useable for the analysis. The data were analyzed using descriptive statistics. The major findings revealed that the majority of the respondents are male and singles, between the ages of 30-34 years. The findings also show that the major causes of street begging are poverty, and most of the people engaged in the act are the old age which includes both male and female, in which if they were provided with job, there is a tendency for the act to be minimized or even completely eradicated. This paper also recommended that the government should empower the beggars, give them education and the means to engage in business as this will help in eradicating the menace of street begging in Nigeria and particularly Maiduguri, Borno State, Nigeria.

Keywords: boko haram, insurgency, study and street begging.

I. Introduction

The Boko Haram insurgency in Northern Nigeria is one of the fatal conflicts that have resulted in population displacement in Africa. It is forecasted that since the intensification of the Boko Haram insurgency in 2009 about two million Nigerians have fled their homes and ended up in city areas about the main crisis zones and only 10 percent of this number are protected from the danger of displacement by the official humanitarian spaces in 13 States in Nigeria (IDMC 2016). Indeed, this unnatural crisis has exhibited the mobility of Internally Displaced Persons who can travel 500–1,000km to look for shelter in the cities and towns of their selection in the country. Furious and insecurity enhances the fragility of urban areas in many industrialize countries, and the consequences of that include the depreciating capability and cheerful compliances of governments to present their standard societal obligations (Muggah, 2014). As of 2014, Boko Haram had total ascendancy of Nigerian soil covering a region of 21,545 square kilometers (Ibrahim et al. 2014). The significance of this is multiple: one, most of the conquered areas are far rural areas and therefore, citizenry in such conquered territories try to streak from Boko Haram for relatively more-guarantee urban areas. In the same vain, there are challenges and risk faces by those women, children and the old ages in their attempt to reach cities by foot. The number of people in both cases could be very eminent even though there are no statistics to document such appraisal. Indeed, it is estimated that about 70 million people were forced to move into cities of the worlds most delicate and conflict-incline countries (De Boer 2015).

The effect of Boko Haram insurgency in Borno State cannot be underestimated because the activities affected many lives, and as result of that many people were injured and some were made homeless. The insurgent has sacked almost all the Local Government Council of Borno State and forced the people to run to Maiduguri, the capital city of the State, to seek refuge. (Mustapah, Habu & Ibrahim, 2008).

Maiduguri has become densely populated as a result of the influx of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) which gave rise to proliferation of street begging in the state capital. Although, before the activities of the insurgency, Maishanu (2006) argued that street begging is common in the far Northern States of Nigeria, and Maiduguri inclusive. Street begging has become a societal threat in Northern Nigeria particularly Maiduguri in Borno State. The activities of the awful insurgents group popularly known as the Boko Haram has been a pull factor that unscheduled the people to be displaced

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across the twenty-Seven (27) Local Government Councils and adjacent States like Yobe and Adamawa severally to seek safety in the state capital which is comparatively safer than the destroyed residential areas they left. This study is geared towards finding the socio-economic and socio-political factors that necessitated the increase in street begging and also the effect of Boko Haram insurgency in the community. Because of the increase in the number of street beggars and the plight of the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Maiduguri, the individuals, Government and Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) are playing their roles to reduce these menaces to the minimal level.

II. Description of the Study Area

The study was carried out in Maiduguri, Borno State, Nigeria. Maiduguri is one of the twenty-Seven (27) Local Government Areas in Borno State. It has about 812,486 populations (2006 Census). Maiduguri Metropolis has nine large industries, twenty-four (24) medium scale industries, Forty-nine (49) small scale industries (Borno State Executive Diary, 2006). It is divided into two districts: Old Maiduguri and Yerwa. The main languages spoken are Kanuri and Hausa. The majority of the people are farmers, although there are traders, and civil servants.

III. Material and Methods

The legal documents used in collecting data are questionnaires; it was used to elicit information on street begging from the respondents. The marked population of the study was the whole universe of Maiduguri residential area. The town has an estimated household population of about 689,212 (Waziri, 2011) animated in fifteen (15) wards. The study marked three (3) wards from the (15) wards of the survey area. The wards are: Bulumkutu Abuja from Maisandari dominion with a total household of about 884, London-Ciki from Maiduguri dominion with a total of about 2,843 households and Shehuri North from Yerwa dominion with a total household of about 3,513. The digits above were produced from households registered for Polio Eradication Program in 2011.

The sample dwelled from male and female throughout the survey area. The study used three (3) wards (the London-ciki, Shehuri North, and Bulumkutu-Abuja). Thirty Five (35) respondents were selected from the London-ciki ward, 45 from Shehuri North and 20 respondents from Bulumkutu Abuja making a total of 100 for the research. Out of the 100 questionnaires administered, ninety (90) were returned successfully. Out of the 90 questionnaires retrieved, six (6) was returned blanked while four (4) were found not useable for the analysis because of incomplete responses and too many cancellations by the respondents. Finally only eighty (80) questionnaires were found useable for the analysis. A purposive sampling technique was employed in selecting respondents because it gave the researcher ample opportunity to reach the targeted population who have knowledge about the effect of Boko Haram insurgency in Borno State, a study of street begging. More males were selected because they are the head of the family and also often come directly in contact with those engaged in street begging. The data collected were analyzed using descriptive statistics.

IV. Result of Findings

Table 1: Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	66	82.5
Female	14	17.5
Total	80	100
Marital status	**Frequency**	**Percentages**
Single	46	57.5
Married	20	25
Divorce	4	5
Widow	10	12.5
Widower	0	0
Total	80	100%
Age	**Frequency**	**Percentages**
18-24 years	16	20
25-29 years	22	27.5
30-34 years	26	32.5
35 and above	16	20
Total	80	100%
Educational qualification	**Frequency**	**Percentages**
Primary	1	1.25

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Secondary	19	23.75
Tertiary	44	55
Others (Qur'anic)	16	20
Total	80	100%
Occupation	**Frequency**	**Percentages**
Student	17	21.25
Farmer	2	2.5
Traders	10	12.5
Civil Servant	48	60
Others	3	3.75
Total	80	100%
Duration of stay in study area	**Frequency**	**Percentages**
0-2years	0	0
2-4years	6	7.5
4-6years	12	15
6-8years	24	30
8years and Above	38	47.5
Total	80	100%

Source: Field Work 2019

From Table 1, 82.5% of the respondents were male, while 17.5% were female, 57.5% are single and 25,% were married, while 5% were divorced and 12.5% widow. Table 1 also shows that 20% of the respondents were within the age of 18-24 years, 27.5% between 25-29 years, 32.5% between 30-34 years, and 20% were in the range of 35 years and above. Furthermore, 1.25% of the respondents had primary education, 23.75% had secondary school certificate and 55% had tertiary education while 20% had qur'anic education. Table 1 also shows that 21.25% of the respondents are still in school as Students, 2.5% were farmers, while 12.5% were traders, and 60% are civil servants, while 3.75% were of other occupations. Table 1 also shows that 7.5% of the respondents claimed that they have lived in the IDP's camps for 2-4 years, 15% have stayed 4-6 years, 30% 6-8 years, while 47.5% have lived for over eight years in the study area.

Table 2: Opinion of the Respondents about the IDP's Sources of Income

Have sources of income	Frequency	Percentages
Yes	22	27.5
No	58	72.5
Total	80	100%

Source: Field Work 2019

Table 2 revealed that 27.5% of the respondents claimed that the IDP's have sources of income, while 72.5% claimed that they don't have any sources of income.

Table 3: Causes of Street Begging

Causes of street begging	Frequency	Percentages
Poverty	43	53.75
Lack of employment	36	45
Illiteracy	1	1.25
Total	80	100%

Source: Field Work 2019

Table 3 revealed that 53.75% of the respondents believe that street begging is because of poverty, 45% lack of employment, 1.25% claimed that illiteracy is the major cause of street begging.

Table 4: Categories of People involved in Street Begging

Categories of people involved	Frequency	Percentages
Children	13	16
Adult	20	25
Old Age	47	59
Total	80	100%

Source: Field Work 2019

Table 4 shows that 16% of the respondents believe that children constitute the population involved in street begging, 25%; claim that adults constitute the population of street beggers, while 59% claimed that old ages constitute the population of street beggars.

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Table 5: Opinion of Respondents on Whether Insurgency Increase Mass Street Begging

Insurgency increase mass street begging	Frequency	Percentages
Yes	68	85
No	12	15
Total	80	100%

Source: Field Work 2019

Table 5 revealed that 85% of the respondents believe insurgency increases mass street begging, while 15% thought that insurgency do not increase street begging.

Table 6: The Opinion on Whether Government Provide Help to Street Begging

Whether government provide help in tackling street begging	Frequency	Percentages
Yes	69	86.25
No	11	13.75
Total	80	100%

Source: Field Work 2019

Table 6 revealed that 86% of the respondents opined that the government provide help in tackling street begging, while 14% were of the opinion that government did not provide any assistance in elimination street begging.

Table 7: Consequences of Street Begging

Consequences of street begging	Frequency	Percentages
Crime	46	57.5
Debase Personality	20	25
Prostitution	14	17.5
Total	80	100%

Source: Field Work 2019

Table 7 revealed that 58% of the respondents opined that crime or criminal activities is one of the leading consequences of street begging, while 25%were of the opinion that debase personality is the consequences of street begging, and 17% thought that prostitution is one of the effect of street begging.

Table 8: Respondents Views on Ways Government can Eliminate Street Begging

Ways Government can eliminate street begging	Frequency	Percentages
Provide Education	30	37.5
Provide Capital for Business	6	7.5
Provide food and Shelter	44	55
Total	80	100%

Source: Field Work 2019

Table 8 revealed that 37.5% of the respondents believed that government should provide ample education to the victim of street begging, 7.5% opined that government should provide capital for business activities to thrive that will minimize or even eradicate the problems of street begging, while 55% of the respondents claimed that provision of food and shelter by the government would tackle the act of street begging.

Table 9: Effect of Street Begging to Residents of Maiduguri

Effect of Street Begging	Frequency	Percentages
Accident	38	47.5
Kidnapping	16	20
Prostitution	26	32.5
Total	80	100%

Source: Field Work 2019

Table 9 shows that 48% of the respondents opined that accident is one of the effects of street begging, 20%claimed that kidnapping is one of the outcome of street begging, while 32% of the respondents claimed that prostitution is the effect of street begging.

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Table 10: Those Responsible in Tackling the Issues of Street Begging in Maiduguri

Tackling the Issues of Street Begging	Frequency	Percentages
Government	74	93
Non-Governmental Organization (NGO's)	6	7
Total	80	100%

Source: Field Work 2019

Table 10 revealed that 93% of the respondents believe that government is the one responsible in tackling street begging, while 7% of the respondents opined that Non-governmental Organization (NGO's) were the one responsible in harnessing the issues of street begging. The study implies that the majority of the respondents believe that the government is the one responsible for undertake the issues of street begging.

V. Discussion

From the result of the findings, it is clearly revealed that 82.5 percent of the respondents were male, while 17.5 were female. The majority of the responses from this research are male. It is also unveiled that 57.5 percent of the respondents are single, while 25 percent are married, and 5 percent were divorced, while 12.5 percent were widow, and there were no responses for the widowers. It also implies that 20 percent of the respondents were within the age range of 18-24 years, 27.5 percent were within the age range of 25-29 years, 32.5 percent were within the age range of 30-34 years, 20 percent were within the age of 35 years and above. This implies that majority of the respondents were within the age range of 30-34 years. These findings were by that of Ogunkan et al. (2009), Jelili(2009), and Gabriel et al. (2015), who deduced that males are more involved in street begging than the females in his research location. In terms of marital status, it was observed that more than half of the aged beggars were married. This is in support of Ogunkan et al. (2009) and Gabriel et al. (2015), who indicated that poverty and the need to provide for the family form parts of the leading reasons for street begging in Maiduguri, Nigeria. The research also observed that 1.25 percent of the respondents have primary educational qualifications, 23.75 percent have secondary school qualifications, and 55 percent were in the tertiary level, while 20 percent have qur'anic qualification. This implies that the majority of the respondents are in the tertiary level of education. Consequently the study also revealed that 21.25 percent of the respondents were students, 2.5 percent were farmers, 12.5 percent were traders, while 60 percent were civil servants and 3.75 percent were with other occupations. This implies that the majority of the respondents are a civil servants. Moreover, 7.5 percent of the respondents believed that IDP's dwell for 2-4 years in the Camp, 15 percent of the respondents opined that IDP's stay for 4-6 years, 30 percent stay for 6.8 years, while 47.5 percent stay for eight years and above. The findings show that the majority of the respondents expressed that IDP's stay for eight years and above in camp.

The information revealed that 27.5 percent of the respondents believed that the IDP's have any means of income, while 72.5 percent concluded that they don't have any means of income. It can be summarized that the majority of the respondents stated clearly that the IDP's don't have any means of income.

From the above heading, it is revealed that 53.75 percent of the respondents believe that street begging is as a result of poverty, 45 percent pointed to lack of employment as the leading cause, while 1.25 percent was with the opinion that illiteracy is the major causes of street begging. Therefore, the result revealed that the majority of the respondents believe that poverty is the leading cause of street begging in the Maiduguri. In the work of Adedube (1989) and Maishanu (2006) that poverty is viewe as a result of laziness, or lack of intelligence, which leads people to the act of begging on the street. It is also about Kennedy and Fitzpatrick (2001), Lynch (2005), Jelili (2006), Ogunkan and Fawole (2009), Ogunkan (2009), Tambwal (2010), Gloria and Samuel (2012), and Namwata et al. (2012). In such a vicious cycle, poverty is maintain across generations. To meet their basic needs, the poor resort to begging. As a result, the hapless are unfree into a begging lifestyle, with minor opportunity of dodging.

It is stated that 16.25 percent of the respondents believe that children constitute the large population of street begging, 25 percent of the respondents believe that adult constitute the number of beggars on the street, while 59 percent concluded that old ages constituted the number of beggars on the street. It indicated that the majority of the respondents were with the opinion that old ages constituted a large number of beggars on the city of Maiduguri, Borno, State, Nigeria. The finding also supported Elombah (2011), who categorically emphasize that it is common all over Nigeria to see Old ages and young adults who are supposed to be in some form of educational or vocational institution roaming the street hawking or begging on the streets. Similarly, elderly persons were found to engage in street begging than younger persons. This is against the findings of Namwatal et al. (2010) and clapper (2011), who deduced that people who are in the active age were found to engage in street begging.

The above statement revealed that 85 percent of the respondents believe insurgency increases mass street begging, while 15 percent were with the opinion

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insurgency does not increase mass street begging. The study revealed that most of the respondents agree that insurgency increases mass street begging. The findings of Ibrahim et al. (2014) reveal that most of the Internally Displaced Persons (IDP's) left their camp and turn to street beggars as a result of insurgency.

It is reveal that 86.25 percent of the respondents opined that the government render help in tackling street begging, while 13.75 percent were with the opinion that government did not provide help in tackling street begging. This study reveal that majority of the respondents agreed that the government provides a remedy in harnessing street begging. Okoli (1993), the problem of begging has drawn the attention of governments at various levels. For instance, the Lagos state government made an effort to provide help by tackling the menace of begging in Lagos by building rehabilitation centers to cater for beggars.

The study revealed that 57.5 percent of the respondents opined that crime or criminal activities are one of the leading issue of street begging, while 25 percent of the respondents opined that debase personality is the aftermath of street begging, and 17.5 percent were with the opinion that prostitution is one of the consequences of street begging. Finally, the studies revealed that the majority of the respondents were with the persuasion that crime is the preeminent consequence of street begging. Supported by Jowette, Banks, and Brown (2001), Horn and Cooke (2001), Lynch (2005), and Gloria and Samuel (2015). Namwata et al. (2012), in their findings, show that majorly the consequences of street-begging are poverty and crime. Beggars were into street-begging due to their unfitness to fulfil their local and modern basic needs of food, clothing, adjustment, education as well as engagement, after they lose either one or both of their guardian.

The above statement revealed that 37.5 percent of the respondents believed that government should provide ample education to the victim of street begging, 7.5 percent opined that government should provide capital for business activities to thrive that will minimize or even eradicate the problems of street begging, while 55 percent of the respondents revealed that provision of food and shelter by the government would tackle the act of street begging. In summary, the study unveil that the majority of the respondents believed that provision of food and shelter to the victims will tackle the act of street begging. In the work of Okoli (1993), the problem of begging has drawn the attention of governments at various levels. For instance, the Lagos state government made an effort to resolve the menace of begging in Lagos by building reformation centers to cater for beggars.

The above information revealed that 47.5 percent of the respondents opined that accident is one of the effects of street begging, 20 percent of the respondents identified that kidnapping is one of the effects of street begging, while 32.5 percent of the respondents believe that prostitution is the effect of street begging. The study concluded that majority of the respondent conceive that accident is likely to occur as a result of street begging. Rahim, (2005) was of the view that unhealthy lifestyles or attitude might have direct or indirect consequences in the health and well-being of individual causing restlessness, accidents, and untimely deaths among others may occur as a result of street begging.

Lastly, the discussion reveal that 92.5 percent of the respondents believes that government is the one responsible in solving street begging, while 7.5 percent of the respondents opined that Non-governmental Organization (NGO's) were the one responsible in tackling the issues of street begging. The study implies that the majority of the respondents believe that the government is the one responsible for tackling the upshot of street begging. Elombah (2011), reported that the government is the one responsible for tackling the menace of street begging in Nigeria, particularly Maiduguri, where the incidence is higher as a result of Boko Haram Attack in the villages.

VI. Conclusion

The study has examined the effect of the Boko Haram insurgency in Borno State, The results of the study establish that the factors that cause people to become street beggars and the phenomenon of begging are diverse and multifaceted. Poverty influences begging to a large extent in all of the studied municipalities. Other factors include unemployment, physical challenges, death of both parents, and family disintegration as a result of insurgency.

This result indicates that respondents have some knowledge about the effects, causes, factors, and solutions to street begging. However, there is a need to re-orientate people on the imperative role that education plays on the children who are involved in the act of begging. Hence, lack of reputable upbringing, lack of love from parents, poverty, and low educational status of parents needs to be addressed continuously by the government and community organizations and parents inclusive to prevent street begging.

The study highlighted the need for peace to return to Maiduguri, this is because it is only a society with ease and tranquillity that can strive to make ends meet. The effect of Boko Haram is such that has plunged even able-bodied men and women into street begging to help sustain themselves and their families in Maiduguri as a result of Boko Haram Insurgency that have been form over a decades. The Local, State, Federal Government, Non-governmental Organization and Individual Philanthropist look toward pulling such beggars out of the streets because they deserved better lives.

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VII. Recommendations

The following recommendations were suggested:

i. Policy planners must adopt several approaches if they are to have any impact on the lives of street beggars in all categories. Specific policies and other legislative agendas are needed in terms of age, sex, disability, and family-related issues to successfully address the issue of begging.
ii. There is a need to advance more attempt to be situate on alter community attitudes towards beggars who are children with handicap and accenting the necessity of educating children with disabilities in to enable them to face their future as independent individuals.
iii. If begging is an unwanted strategy, the governments and other stakeholders should create room for street beggars to make a living by getting other means of surviving.
iv. All rehabilitation centers should be adequately maintain and well equip with basic needs.
v. The Federal Government should assist the state Government (where there are Islamic schools) in providing food for students and those in the IDP's camps in the hope that they will not take to the streets.
vi. The divert giving Scheme should be introduce in conjunction with social welfare agencies allocating funds for the underprivileged or less advantaged individuals with the hope to minimize or completely eradicate the acts.
vii. The government should provide policy and programs that will empower street beggars with skills acquisition and start up a proper business and go into petty traders.
viii. The government should gear up in the fight against Boko Haram so that there will be peace in Borno State, particularly the remote communities where the insurgency dominated so that the Internally Displaced Persons (IDP's) can go back to their communities and engage themselves with their farming.
ix. The government should provide free education to the beggars to enable them to understand life deeper and to have a psychological and social balance.

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