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Youths, Terrorism and Socio-Economic Development in Nigeria: An Appraisal. *2015-2023*

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Abstract

The paper provides an insighful examination of the socio-economic conditions influencing youths engagement in terrorist enclaves in northern Nigeria in general and Nigeria in particular. The research investigates how poverty, political manuavre, group as well as individual machinations and religious differences interact to drive radicalization among young people who are already at risk of radicalization. It does this by using both empirical data and theoretical frameworks. In order to better understand the dynamics of terrorism, the research investigates Nigeria's socio-economic situation using a survey approach that includes many sample phases. The results demonstrate the significant influence of socio-economic disadvantagse on young people's receptivity to extremist ideas, emphasizing political manipulation, restricted educational opportunities, and poverty as major causes of radicalization. Apart from that, the paper highlights how the Islamic education system known as the 'Almajiri' contributes to young people's susceptibility to extremism and the desire for thorough reform to enhance social inclusion of the vulnerable for better life in the society. The paper recommend among others the need for a transformational and proactive leadership in curtailing the menance and abuse of youth as leaders of tomorrow.

Keywords: Youths, Terrorism, Development, Socio- Economic Development, Nigeria.

Introduction

The nature of terrorism varies from society to society. This means that the factors that influence terrorism are unique to each society. According to Goldman (2011) and Walzer (2011), it is imprudent to limit terrorism only to political violence and religious campaigns. To put it another way, the poverty situation in Nigeria confirms what we have already said above that terrorism is influenced by other factor(s). According to a 2010 survey conducted by the national bureau of statistics (NBS), which measures absolute poverty in Nigeria, the poverty rate in Nigeria stood at 99,3 million people. This means that about 60,9 percent of Nigeria's population lived in poverty. The regions of northwest and northeast Nigeria experienced the highest increases in the poverty rate in the 2010 NBS survey, with a poverty rate of 77.7 per cent and 76,3 per cent respectively. (Source: National Bureau of statistics, 2012)

Shettima (2015) asserts that the north is a symbol of all that is bad about Nigeria, including a lack of natural resources and human capital. Its human health indices, such as the frequency of terminal illnesses like polio, are the same. Children in some northern regions typically seem emaciated compared to children in other regions. This region of the country also has a mortality rate of more than 200/1000 live births, which amply illustrates the poor life expectancy rate. Nigerian life is generally challenging, but in certain states in the northeast of the country, the living conditions are gruesome (Anthony, 2014). There is no variation in the quality of schooling. The degree of literacy is unmatched. For example, in the north, where literacy rates are estimated to be 35%, In the southern region of the nation, it is 77% (NBS, 2012). Additional data indicators reveal that 77 percent of women in the north lack a formal education, compared to the average of 17 percent in the southern region of the nation. In northern Nigeria, primary school attendance is seen as being below 41%. Not only is youth unemployment high, but it is also in danger. These and other factors exacerbate the poverty cycle in the nation's north (Carson, 2012). The assertion that "violent uprisings in northern Nigeria are ultimately due to the fallout of frustration with corruption and the attendant social malaise of poverty and unemployment" (Cook, 2011) was supported by social analyst and Islamic scholar Abdulkarim Mohammed.

The emergence of the Boko haram insurgency in Nigeria has brought a hitherto unusual terrorist component to

the nation's criminal justice system (Eme, Asuko, Lawrence & Faotu, 2012). In addition to carrying out several bombings, the cult has kidnapped a great deal of common Nigerians. Institutions like as the UN offices in Abuja, the federal capital, were obviously not absolved of responsibility for the careless assaults that occurred in 2012. Bokoharam has caused complicated unrest in the north of Nigeria during the past years. Development efforts have been halted and tensions between the various ethnic populations along the northern axis have increased. The group has similarly destroyed towns and cities, disturbed peaceful cohabitation in the northeast, and alarmed other Nigerians in the country's south (Aliyu, 2012).

Statement of the Problem

In northern Nigeria, the formerly peaceful atmosphere descended into chaos as neighbors lost faith in one another. Early death came at a very low cost. Mass graves and burning human body pieces that covered the streets of Northern Nigeria eroded human dignity. It is better to tell this story than to really experience it. Strange times have undoubtedly arrived in Nigeria for many Nigerians who were born before the late 1990s, when the rebel activities noticeably began. However, governance and leadership issues pose a greater danger to security in northern Nigeria.

Such a crisis might entail widespread corruption, rising young unemployment, and poverty, all of which worsened people's socioeconomic circumstances. Violence has also been shown to be influenced by the politics of "do or die."

Objectives of the Study

i. To identify the socio-economic issues responsible for the youth's involvement in terrorist activities in Nigeria.
ii. To examine the relationship between politics and terrorist activities Nigeria.
iii. To investigate the international connections to terrorist activities in Nigeria.

Research Questions

i. What are the socio-economic issues luring the involvement of the youth in terrorist activities Nigeria.?
ii. What is the relationship between politics and terrorist activities Nigeria.?
iii. What are the possibilities that terrorist activities in Nigeria have international linkages?

Research Hypotheses

i. There is no relationship between socio-economically disadvantage youth and terrorist activities.
ii. There is no relationship between political thuggery and terrorist activities.

Significance of the Study

The study contributes to dispelling the myth that terrorism is exclusively a religious or, at most, political problem. This was accomplished by expanding the body of knowledge to include the understanding that terrorism may be influenced by political, religious, and socioeconomic causes. The federal government would gain from the study by being able to identify the important element or factors underlying terrorist operations in Nigeria, which will enable them to put a stop to the needless loss of civilian and military life. It will be beneficial for society's members, particularly in the North, to be able to filter their religious views and provide guidance against extreme sermons that incite people to violence and hate toward other religions.

Scope of the Study

The study looked at young people vulnerability and involvement in act of terrorism in Nigeria from 2010-2020, when it has been fully established tha youth are being employed in to act of terrorism by the political class, religious leaders and the economic advantage class societally.

Literature Review And Theoretical Framework

Concept of Youths

Scholars from different cultures have given different definitions of youth. For example, various cultures in Nigeria may have different perspectives on youth than do modern civilizations (Adebayo, 2013). According to Rethinking Youth (2009), youth is a relative notion. It states that this has to do with the social processes that young people go through, where age is a major factor. In this sense, age is socially oriented and structured according to historical and cultural categories. However, youth which spans from the end of childhood to working age is widely regarded as the most active period of a person's life (Onuekwusi and Effiong, 2002). It is also widely acknowledged as a developmental phase.

According to Nigeria's 2001 national youth development strategy, "the youth comprises all young persons of ages 18 to 35, who are citizens of the Federal Republic of Nigeria." Even yet, some academics defined youth by emphasizing strength and behavior. They maintained that young people's social activities inside society provide a window into who they are as individuals. Adedoyin (2005) centered his concept on economic and sociopolitical factors. He said that the generation that matures into adulthood is the youth. These individuals are thought to make up more than 60% of the population of emerging nations. They demonstrate a need for concentration on sociopolitical and economic issues, which will help the society move toward stability and advancement. Because of this, problems with social integration, government

incompetence, and disregard for practical planning can pose a serious threat and have disastrous effects on any given community.

Nonetheless, a concerted attempt has been undertaken to classify the group of young people in Nigeria who commit deadly acts of terrorism. These youths could be considered vulnerable and exposed to the risks of living under self-wishes and self-decisions without any reasonable parental contributions, family background, or kin's mutuality.

I. Those with little or no significant formal western educational knowledge.
II. Those young people who were reared by radical Islamists, whether or not they had some contemporary schooling.
III. The group of young people who are encouraged to pursue anarchy by resentful politicians.
IV. Young people who are cut off from their society or community as a result of neglect, hardship, a difficult upbringing, or stressful encounters in a variety of settings.
V. The list included young people raised generally via the "Almajiri System."It also includes young people who have an avaricious ambition to use crime and terrorism to quickly and unjustly gain money.
VI. This group of young people makes up the majority of those involved in terrorist attacks in Nigeria.

Concept of Terrorism

The term "terrorism" is seen to be difficult to define. However, Kofi Annan's characterization of the UN General Secretary from the General Assembly in March 2005 is pertinent to the study's objectives. According to BBC News (2010), an act that is "intended to cause death or serious bodily harm to civilians or non-combatants" with the intention of intimidating others is considered terrorism. Robert (2011) pointed out that there was still internal conflict within the US administration regarding a common definition of terrorism. However, the idea of suicide-terrorism is simple to comprehend. Suicide-terrorism is defined as an aggressive assault intended to murder or maim civilians, with the attacker's death being an essential component of the crime. The definition of suicide mission is also different from this.

The way that World War II is portrayed in films may aid in our comprehension of the idea of a suicide mission. In those episodes, a unit force of troops is assembled and dispatched on a mission that they would never be able to complete. The manner in which these troops carried out their attacks was what ultimately resulted in their deaths on these operations. This was due to the fact that they employed heavy equipment, including bombs and grenades, to launch an onslaught against the adversaries, at which time they frequently became the targets of their own offensive weapons. They were

aware that they would probably perish, yet their passing did not lead to the accomplishment of their tasks. Simply put, the soldiers ran the risk of dying while completing the task. This is where the distinction between a suicide mission and an attack occurs. Since it is the attacker's responsibility to perish or be destroyed together with his victim in suicide-terrorism, his work is considered fulfilled upon his death (Robert, 2011).

Kramer (1991), tried a survey of the history of terrorism in his conceptual explanation of the phenomenon, stating that there was silence on terrorist operations until the beginning of 1980. In actuality, the period saw the start of suicide strikes in Lebanon. In 1982, an organization known as Hezbollah was formed.

These were the extremist elements within the Shiite community that banded together with the Bekka Valley in southern Lebanon to frighten the nation. As a result of the conflict between Iran and Iraq, another organization known as the Iranian revolutionary guards joined the Hezbollah group's terrorism campaign. This Hezbollah faction launched its first operation on November 11, 1982. The Israeli military's facility was the target of the strike. The Hezbollah organization was encouraged to launch a suicide campaign by the effective exposure of such suicide-terror. The barracks housing US Marines suffered the most throughout these operations. Around 200 American soldiers lost their lives in the series of bombings that targeted U.S. assets at these barracks. These attacks were described as the worst terrorist attack overseas against the United States of America (Kramer, 1991).

Concept of National Development

Development connotes among others, the progress, improvement, upliftment or desirable changes in the totality of certain aspect of human life. This could be social, economic, political or technological change.

In classical philosophical school, it could be referred to as the good life, which in relative terms, varies from one person to another. One can say therefore that development is a multi-dimensional or multi-faceted phenomenon. Development changes over time and space. What is considered or defined as development in 2005 may not be considered as development in many years later. Consequently, it should be stressed that all these dimensions of development are used for analytical purposes, otherwise, they are all intimately related.

Development is a dynamic phenomenon, which is continuous and unending. By this, it is both an end and a goal or desirable level of human condition and at the same time, a means of attaining one’s goal. Dudley Seers offered one of the generally accepted conceptions of development purely from human/social term. He pictured the question to the human/social analysis of development from three basic angles:

i. What has been happening to poverty

ii. What has been happening to unemployment
iii. What has been happening to inequality

To him, if all these three are prevalent or existing in the society, then that would mean the non-existence of development. Development accordingly is eradication of these three, paving way for the improvement and upliftment in the standard of living of the people. Similarly, he observed the issue of self-reliance as one of the key components of development. To him, development must be a self-generating and self-sustaining phenomenon.

It is not an intermittent thing, but one that is self-propelling. This means, development is not a thing that comes from above, but one that is generated within the capacity of the people. The recent conception of development is that, in addition to out-come of the issues raised above, development includes other issues like democracy, human rights, free market economy, environmental control, population control, gender equality etc. In other words, unless a political system adheres to the principles of democracy, particularly liberal democracy and unless there is existence of human rights, equality between sexes are permitted, development by this implication ceases to exist.

Issues in Nigeria Terrorism

The growth of terrorism in Nigeria surprised many by bringing about a dramatic change in the nation's security environment. Most Nigerians were essentially unaware of instances like bombings and suicide assaults until the late 1990s. But insurgency became a terrible reality of Nigeria in the twenty-first century, and this view was significantly altered (Carson, 2012). This worrying trend has been attributed to a wide range of variables, the most prominent being socioeconomic difficulties, religious conflicts, and political instability. Because of the widespread poverty that plagues many communities, these elements combine to produce an atmosphere where vulnerable kids are readily abused and manipulated (Onyebuchi, 2012).

Nigeria's socioeconomic environment is complicated, with many issues that impede development and deepen social divides. Academics stress the need of having a thorough awareness of these problems and identify institutional deficiencies, bad governance, and leadership as major causes of socioeconomic instability (Onyebuchi, 2012). In this particular setting, socioeconomic issues are significant drivers of terrorist activity. Extremist beliefs can flourish in environments where there is poverty, unemployment, a lack of education, and inequality (Oladipo, 2010; Tochukwu, 2012). In particular, poverty takes many forms, robbing people of opportunity, security, and needs, which eventually results in marginalization and suffering (World Bank, 2001).

Nigeria's economy is growing, yet poverty is still pervasive and there are big differences in poverty across different areas and socioeconomic classes. This widespread poverty creates an atmosphere that is favorable to violent acts and extreme beliefs, as well as aggravating socioeconomic disparities. Because poverty and terrorism are correlated, it is critical to address socioeconomic inequality in order to address the underlying causes of violent extremism (UNESCO, 2004). Nigeria has severe socioeconomic problems as a result of illiteracy, especially in the north and other areas where the rate of illiteracy is high (Anthony, 2014). People who lack knowledge are less able to evaluate information critically and make wise judgments, which leaves them open to deceit and propaganda from extreme groups.

Furthermore, poor governance makes socioeconomic problems worse since it makes it harder to combat poverty and inequality because of misuse of public funding and corruption (Kobojunkie, 2011). Political elites put their own interests ahead of the general good, which feeds the cycles of marginalization and poverty. The inability of institutions of governance to meet the demands of marginalized people fuels discontent and disillusionment, which provides an environment conducive to the spread of extreme beliefs.

Nigerian terrorism must be combated with a multifaceted strategy that includes community empowerment, institutional development, and legislative reforms. Prioritizing inclusive development, social justice, and participatory governance are essential components of sustainable solutions that aim to tackle the underlying causes of terrorism and foster national peace and stability.

Influence of Global Proliferation of Terrorists on Nigeria

It is impossible to overestimate the impact of terrorists' worldwide proliferation on Nigeria, especially given its open borders. According to Abayomi (2013), Nigeria has thousands of kilometers of borders with Benin Republic, Chad, Niger Republic, and Cameroon. The security issues facing Nigeria have been made worse by the insurgency and extremists who have been brought in by these porous borders. Not much has been done to adequately protect these border lines, even though the Nigeria Immigration Service has acknowledged that there are around 1,487 unofficial entry points into the nation (Abayomi, 2013).

This porousness has serious repercussions. Extremists have been able to enter Nigeria through its neighbors, especially those with connections to terrorist groups like al-Qaeda. According to reports, these countries—Niger, Chad, and Cameroon in particular—have functioned as rebel recruiting and training centers (Abayomi, 2013). These adjacent nations' poor governance and socioeconomic problems have left them vulnerable to terrorist organizations looking for refuge and support systems (Salifu, 2014).

The security situation is further complicated by allegations of collusion between Boko Haram and Nigerian socio-political elites (Daily Sun, 2014). Initiatives have been made to improve border security through regional collaboration, such as the formation of the trans-border security council between Nigeria and Cameroon. To successfully stop the influx of terrorists and militants, these approaches must be implemented more robustly (Salifu, 2014).

The intricate regional dynamics at work are highlighted by the engagement of other nations, most notably Saudi Arabia and Senegal, in talks with Boko Haram groups (Abayomi, 2013; Salifu, 2014). These interactions emphasize the necessity of combating terrorism with a thorough strategy that goes beyond Nigeria's boundaries.

Overall, Nigeria's security and stability are seriously threatened by its porous borders. Enhancing border control measures and bolstering regional cooperation in the fight against terrorism require immediate and concerted actions. If these weaknesses are not fixed, Nigeria will continue to be vulnerable to the influence of international terrorist organizations.

Theoretical Framework

The **Anomie Theory** is encapsulated in Robert Merton's theory of aberrant conduct, which served as the rationale for this investigation. According to Merton, anomie is defined as "a discontinuity between cultural goals and the legitimate means available for reaching them." The phrase is drawn from Émile Durkheim. Anomie, which explains the breakdown of social indenture between an individual and the community, is also used to characterize a lack of social standards or a normless situation. This typically happens in the absence of guidance, and it may be the outcome of social identity fragmentation and society's rejection of self-regulatory ideals (Gerber, 2010).

As previously mentioned, French sociologist Émile Durkheim popularized the notion of anomie in his seminal work Suicide (1897), appropriating the term from French philosopher Jean-Marie Guyau. Naturally, Durkheim never refers to a state of normlessness; instead, he terms anomie "a lack of rule," "derangement," and "an insatiable will" (Durkheim, 1979).

As stated by Durkheim, "anomie arises more generally from a lack of a social ethic, which produces moral deregulation and an absence of legitimate aspirations, or from a mismatch between personal or group standards and wider social standards." Given that the typical definition of anomie is "at loose ends," this is a cultivated situation. (2010, Gerber).

Methodology

Nigeria, the most populous country in Africa, shares land borders with the Republic of Benin in the West, Chad and Cameroon in the East and Niger Republic in the North. It has a population of 250 Million people. (Worldo Meter Estimate, February, 2025).

Sample size

The sample size for the investigation was established using the Yaro Yemen formula. Omale (2010) states that it is acceptable to adopt a response rate that is equal to or higher than the number obtained from the application of the formula. The following is the formula:

$$N = \frac{n}{1 + (2)}$$

Where n = Sample size

N = Population size

e = level of precision (0.05)

The formula was used to get the sample size of 540, taking into account the 5,603,700 population of Nigeria.

Twenty (20) responders were chosen by a systematic selection approach from 27 communities. A total of 540 people responded to this.

Instrumentation

Key Informant Interviews (KII) and a structured questionnaire served as the study's two primary data gathering tools. The questionnaire was divided into two pieces and used a Likert scale. While Section B focused on socioeconomic, religious, and political topics and included 12 questions each section, Section A sought to collect personal information. Conversely, there were two divisions for the KIIs. Twenty-seven local government chairpersons were interviewed for the first category, which focused on several impacts on terrorism through fifteen questions. The interviewees were political elites. Eighteen questions in the second category focused on sociodemographic data and involvement in terrorist activities, specifically targeting Boko Haram members who had been imprisoned by the Department of State Services.

Face and context validity were used to verify the validity of the instruments, and draft versions were examined by supervisors and research specialists to make sure the material was covered and relevant. The Split-half reliability coefficient technique was used to determine the instruments' dependability; the results showed high values between 0.93 and 0.95, showing measurement consistency. All things considered, these tools were regarded as legitimate and trustworthy for gathering information on young people and terrorist activity in Nigeria's Nigeria.

Data Presentation and Analysis

Respondents' socio demographic characteristics: The socio demographic data of the respondents is presented in this part to highlight their diverse attributes within the research region.

TABLE 1.1 Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Description	Frequency	Percentage
Age of Respondents		
10 – 25 years	30	6.7
26 – 40 years	105	23.3
41 – 55 years	246	54.7
56 years & Above	69	15.3
Total	**450**	**100**
Sex of Respondents		
Male	285	63.3
Female	165	36.7
Total	**450**	**100**
Marital Status		
Single	3	0.6
Married	306	68
Divorced/Separated	6	1.3
Widowed	136	30
Total	**450**	**100**
Religion of Respondents		
Christianity	195	43.3
Islam	255	56.7
Others	-	-
Total	**100**	**100**
Academic Qualification of Respondents		
SSCE	45	10
NCE/OND	216	48
HND/B.sc	135	30
M.sc/MA/Ph.D	54	12
Total	**450**	**100**
Respondents' Length of Stay in Nigeria		
Below 1 year	-	-
1 – 5 years	45	10
6years & Above	405	90
Total	**450**	**100**

Source: Field Survey (2023)

The information supplied gives a thorough picture of the respondents' demographics as well as their opinions about the socioeconomic effects on terrorist activity in Nigeria.

In terms of age distribution, the majority of respondents (54.7%) are between the ages of 41 and 55, indicating a sizable representation of people with relevant backgrounds and expertise related to the research.

The gender distribution of respondents shows that 36.7% are female and 63.3% are male, suggesting that cultural and religious factors may have an impact on the involvement of female respondents. The majority of respondents (68%) are married, according to statistics on marital status, which suggests that they felt a feeling of familial obligation when answering the study's questions.

The respondents' religious affiliations reveal that 43.3 percent are Christians and 56.7 percent are Muslims, highlighting the plurality of religions present in the area impacted by insurgent activity. Although respondents' academic backgrounds vary, a significant percentage possess NCE/OND certifications (48 percent) and HND/B.sc. degrees (30 percent), suggesting a comparatively high level of literacy and education.

The study that follows explores respondents' opinions of socioeconomic factors influencing terrorist activity based on their answers to questions about work prospects, young literacy rates, child care in the home, and government empowerment initiatives. These revelations provide a more sophisticated comprehension of the relationship in the area between socioeconomic variables and terrorism.

TABLE 1.2: Availability of massive employment opportunities for the youths in Nigeria

Variables	No. of Respondents	Percentage___
Strongly Agree	0	0
Agree	15	3.3
Disagree	144	32
Strongly Disagree	291	64.7
Total	**450**	**100**

Source: Field Survey (2023)

TABLE 1.3 Existence of a good percentage of youth between ages 6 – 20years in Nigeria who could read & write in simple English

Variables	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Strongly Agree	0	0
Agree	54	12
Disagree	210	46.7
Strongly Disagree	186	41.3
Total	**450**	**100**

Source: Field Survey (2023)

The data presented provides valuable insights into the viewpoints of the respondents about several areas of socio-economic impacts on terrorist activities and the impact of the Almajiri system on terrorist activities in Nigeria.

According to the statistics, a sizable percentage of respondents disagreed with comments made about parental care, youth literacy rates, work prospects, and the existence of youth empowerment initiatives that are long-lasting in Nigeria. These comments suggest that young people in the area don't feel like they have enough socioeconomic prospects or support networks, which might make them more susceptible to radical beliefs.

Interviewees' stories, which include those of political leaders and those connected to Boko Haram, offer personal recollections of the struggles and vulnerabilities that young people in Nigeria endure.

These testimonials highlight the terrible socioeconomic circumstances that exist in the area, giving rise to a clear image of the difficulties and struggles that people, especially young people, experience, which may influence them to join extremist organizations like Boko Haram.

Additionally, it appears from respondents' opinions about the Almajiri system's impact on terrorist activities that the system is mostly seen as having a Quranic emphasis rather than placing a strong emphasis on formal education or understanding of science and technology. In addition, the responses challenge preconceived notions about the ideological reasons of extremist groups by showing that insurgents identify more with national symbols than with Arabic inscriptions. Furthermore, the participants convey the viewpoint that the majority of young individuals engaged in terrorist acts are not primarily Muslims but rather non-Muslims, underscoring the intricacy of religious identities and associations in the context of terrorism in Nigeria.

In summary, the research highlights the complex relationship between socioeconomic and religious elements and terrorism in Nigeria, offering important new perspectives on the motivations behind people's support for extremist organizations such as Boko Haram.

Findings

The study's conclusions offer a thorough analysis of the ways in which different social elements interact to affect young people's participation in terrorist operations in Northern Nigeria. First, the study highlights the significant influence that socioeconomic hardship has on young people's inclination toward radical ideas. Because marginalized adolescents have few opportunities in life and are more likely to be drawn to radical organizations that offer a sense of purpose and community, poverty and restricted educational opportunities foster an environment that is conducive to radicalization.

Second, the analysis clarifies the complex connection between terrorism and political violence. It reveals the ways in which certain politicians use disenfranchised youngsters as instruments to advance their own agendas and bolster their positions of power.

Politicians unintentionally aid in the growth of extremist organizations like Boko Haram by enlisting these defenseless people for their own objectives. This exacerbates societal unrest and prolongs violent cycles.

Moreover, the study emphasizes how the Islamic education system known as 'Almajiri' contributes to the continued susceptibility of young people to radicalism. Although the original goal of this system was to teach religion, it frequently falls short of giving young people the tools and chances they need to go up the socioeconomic ladder. Because they are denied access to comprehensive education and substantial socioeconomic assistance, a large number of Almajiri youngsters experience marginalization and become vulnerable to extreme beliefs.

The results, taken together, demonstrate the complexity of the issues that Northern Nigerian adolescents must deal with and the intricate interactions that lead individuals to engage in extremist activity, including socioeconomic inequality, political influence, and inadequate education. Holistic approaches that tackle core problems including poverty, a lack of educational opportunities, governmental corruption, and the requirement for fundamental change to empower young and promote social inclusion and resistance against extremist narratives are necessary to address these underlying concerns.

Conclusion

Therefore, it is sufficient to state that, in accordance with the research findings, favorable dispositions of these significant aspects of socioeconomic circumstances, reformed religious institutions/system, and healthy politics might permanently put the actions of the rebels under control. Though, because terrorism has not always been a problem in Nigeria, the government there has yet to adopt these all-encompassing strategies or tactics to put an end to the insurgent's operations.

Recommendations

i. To combat poverty in Nigeria, the federal government should provide a framework for both short-term and long-term initiatives. This has become necessary as finger-pointing has persisted about poverty in relation to many crimes against society and acts of terrorism in Nigeria.
ii. The federal government ought to take action to find the political backers of the upsurge who are taking note of Nigeria's poverty and young unemployment rates.

iii. The federal government should review the Almajiri system of Islamic education, outlaw contentious religious lectures, and put in place mechanisms to monitor the activities and policies of Nigeria's religious groups. To encourage more young people in Nigeria to resist the urge to commit crimes, the government should develop more employment-boosting policies and foster an atmosphere that makes it possible for successful socioeconomic enterprises to flourish.

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