Research Article

THE SYNERGY BETWEEN TERRORISM AND MIGRATION: BOKO HARAM IN PERSPECTIVE

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ABSTRACT

It is beyond any contradiction that any polemic discussion on international relations of terrorism and migration cannot be excluded from the aftermath of 9/11 attack, that is nineteenth years ago when the United States witnessed the worst attacks in her history. Some radical Islamists hijacked four commercial airplanes and turned them into deadly missiles and projectiles to hit the World Trade Towers in the New York and the Pentagon in Washington. This attack has really changed the study of terrorism across the globe, therefore putting more attention on the influence of international migration in global terrorism. This paper therefore examined Boko Haram terrorists and its implications on migratory style across Nigeria with particular reference to the North-Eastern part of Nigeria to another country as a result of heinous activities of the Boko Haram sect. It adopted the Sociological Push-Pull theoretical escapade to explain the rising phenomenon of migration as a result of terrorism in Nigeria. The paper recommends that political solution which bothers on dialogue can be an escape route for the lingering crisis of Boko Haram in Nigeria. In the same vein, the problems of marginalization, bad governance, corruption, misappropriation should be addressed by the leadership of Nigerian state.

Keywords: Terrorism, Migration and Boko Haram.

INTRODUCTION

It is beyond any contradiction that any polemic discussion on international relations of terrorism and migration cannot be excluded from the aftermath of 9/11 attack, that is nineteenth years ago when the United States witnessed the worst attacks in her history. Some radical Islamists hijacked four commercial airplanes and turned them into deadly missiles and projectiles to hit the World Trade Towers in the New York and the Pentagon in Washington. This attack has really changed the study of terrorism across the globe, therefore putting more attention on the influence of international migration in global terrorism. More importantly, the fact that the perpetrators of the 9/11 attack were foreigners has left question marks in the minds as to the effectiveness of the border security and migration control systems. As a result of this, a number of states especially the USA and EU Member States have taken a series of measures with a view to enhance the border security and migration control systems to fight against terrorism at the global level.It is no longer a news that one of the challenges confronting Nigeria is the menace of Boko Haram and this has necessitated several trans-border movements or what can be tagged international migration. The manifestation on daily basis of the heinous activities of the Boko Haram group, despite military forces bombardment of the group shows that the group is not ready to retreat from its declared intent of extirpating possibly all the vestiges of western education in Nigeria and by extension the establishment of Islamic state or to put aptly to dismember the country Nigeria. Among the violent activities that had betided Nigeria since independence, this particular one seems terrific in nature and horrendous in manifestations. One becomes disturbed at the scene of the attacks of the group and begins to wonder why is this social carnage. The value of humanity seems to have been thrown into the wind by the group.The unfortunate event is the migration tendency that this terror has caused the nation and even the countries around. The increasing wave of refugees, refugee camps and the unregulated inter-state and inter-border movements and the crying foul of its implication on the

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security of Africa continent and by extension the globe. It has been observed that in this 21st century, a country's problem is a global one as collective security has become the pursuance of every nation of the world.On the historical emergence of Boko Haram group in Nigeria, several scholars have given diverse dates and the beginning of its operation is still contentious. Ojo (2014) put the origin of the group to at 1995. Ojo (ibid) historicized that Boko Haram terrorist sect started in 1995 as a Muslim youth organisation under the name of Shabaab with one Mallam Lawal as its leader who was later succeeded by Mohammed Yusuf when Lawal left to continue his education. He further stated that the first seven years of Boko Haram group's existence under Yusuf were relatively peaceful. The group, according to him, started a farm, provided welfare and employment for its members. It also established an Islamic School free of charge to propagate its ideology. Katsina (2011) in his account stated that the group started as an Islamic sect with a puritanical, conservative liberalist approach to Islamic theology sometime in 2002 in Maiduguri, the capital of Borno state in Nigeria. Katsina (ibid), also writing about the transformation of Boko Haram sect to a forceful group, posits that the transformation of the group into armed group started around July 2009 when about 17 of its members were massacred in cold blood by the Nigerian security forces. The Boko Haram organisation became politically influential and famous under Mohammed Yusuf.Sani (2011) talking about the evolution and circumstances that led to the transformation of the organisation, states that: The group emanated from an orthodox teaching slightly resembling that of the Taliban in Afghanistan and Pakistan. Their school of thought considers anything western as an aberration or completely un-Islamic. The group viewed the western influence on Islamic society as the basis of the religion's weakness. Hence their declaration that western education and indeed all western institution is infidel and as such must be avoided by Muslims.Gusau (2009) also stated that the group draws its membership from all parts of the northern region, including unemployed youths, university undergraduates, migrants from neighbouring countries, and a few elites and their children.On the recent development, there are accusations and counter-accusations that Boko Haram is now having link with ISWAP and MURIC which therefore made the group a global issue. Due to its trans-border and trans-national characteristics, international terrorism has been viewed

as an issue closely linked to global migration. Issues such as border control and security, illegal migration, asylum, integration of foreigners and immigrants, inter-ethnicity/cultural relationships and citizenship are considered to be common areas of interest for both combating terrorism and managing international migration. However, it must be emphasized that measures relating to migration policies and border control constitute only part of the national and international measures to be taken in response to terrorism. One can simply ask questions like what is the relationship between terrorism and migration in the context of Boko Haram in Nigeria. The possible answer to this question will be that Boko Haram terrorist group in the North Eastern part of Nigeria is a contributory factor to the migration tendency of the people in the area as witnessed since 2009. The attendant consequence can be well felt in the displacement of people and the migration tendency both internally (displaced and internally displaced people (IDP) camps and externally (from Nigeria to neighboring countries). Based on above premise, this paper therefore interrogated the symbiotic relationship between terrorism and global migration in the context of Boko Haram. It further examined the relationship that terrorism has with migration at some levels using secondary source of data collection. Secondary source like journals, articles, national and international reports, newspapers and magazines. This becomes the alternative to avoid unnecessary manipulation of data.

Conceptual Discuss and Literature Review

Terrorism

Like every other word in social sciences, the concept of terrorism lacks generally acceptable definition. Etymologically, terrorism is from *the* Latin verb "terrere" which means "to frighten". A 1988 study by the United States Army found that more than one hundred definitions of the word 'terrorism' exist and have been used (Jeffrey, 2003). In a similar study, Simon (1994) identified no fewer than 212 different definitions of terrorism in use, with 90 of them used by governments and other institutions. Hence, terrorism suffers definitional pluralism. In fact, the difficulty associated with evolving an acceptable definition of terrorism leads Hoffman (1998) to observe that: "If one identifies with the victim of the violence, for example, then, the act is terrorism. If, however, one identifies with the perpetrator, the violent act is regarded in a more sympathetic, if not positive (or, at the worst, ambivalent) light; and it is not terrorism". There is even a popular saying that one person's terrorist is another person's freedom fighter (Mingst, 1999, Sick cited in Kegley, 1990). Based on the available literatures, terrorism is a social, political, economic and religious laden concept. Schmid (2004) stated that the definition of terrorism from a fanatical religious leader will differ from a law enforcement agent. Defining and understanding terrorism depends greatly on the perspective of the beholder. While a terrorist act, past or present would be seen by one as an act of revolution and ideological freedom, it would be seen by another as a cruel senseless act of ideological violence.In spite of the above conception, different scholars and writers alike have given perspectives as to the meanings and natures of terrorism, few of which are examined in this research paper. Radu (2002) defined terrorism as any attack, or threat of attack against unarmed targets, intended to influence, change or divert major political decisions. Minsgt (1999) collaborated this view that 'violence designed to instill fear in a population, state, and the international community is the means that terrorists use to make a political statement'. War law (1982) defined terrorism as the use, or threat of the use of violence by an individual or a group, whether acting for in opposition to established authority, when such action is designed to create extreme anxiety and or fear including effects in a target group larger than immediate victims with the

purpose of coercing that group into acceding to the political demands of the perpetrators.In November 2004, a United Nations Security Council Report 1566 described terrorism as Criminal acts, including against civilians, committed with the intent to cause death or serious bodily injury, or taking hostages, with the purpose to provoke a state of terror in the general public or in a group of persons or particular persons, intimidate a population or compel a government or an international organization to do or to abstain from doing any act (UNSC Report 1566, Juergensmeyer, 2000). In similar view, Unite States' Department of State (1999) provided quite concise but loaded definition of terrorism. It sees terrorism as premeditated, politically motivated violence, perpetrated against non-combatant targets by sub-national groups or clandestine agents, usually intended to influence an audience. Humphreys (2006) viewed terrorism as violence against civilians to achieve political or ideological objectives by creating fear. Terrorism is known for creation of fear (terror) and unleashing of harms against the civilians with several goals exclusively known to the terrorist group. These goals as given by Nwolise (2000) included but not limited to acquiring wealth, to propel forceful change in policy or seek reorder of societal structure, to seek revenge or retaliation, to express displeasure against the attitude or action, to suppress or repress opposition and to maintain the status quo. The victims of the terrorist acts remain the innocents and the issue of terrorism has become a global phenomenon as a result of globalization which promotes intensification of the entire world into a single village. Characteristically, terrorism is multidimensional in its approach. It is aimed at non-combatants and secondly the use of violence is for dramatic purpose. The fact here is that sometimes one might find it tedious to grasp the causative factors necessitating the heinous acts of the terrorist group(s). In the case of Boko Haram in North Eastern Nigeria, the group confronts both civilians and security personnel and has no recognition for the rules of war. So, it becomes even difficult to view Boko Haram as terrorist or insurgent group. Though, the government of Nigeria has pronounced the group a terrorist organization.This research paper adopted in totality the definition offered by Cooper (2001) that terrorism is "the international generation of massive fear by human beings for the purpose of securing or maintaining control over other human beings". One can simply observe that the activities of the following groups ISIS, AL-QAEDA, BOKO HARAM etc. are terrorism in action. In Europe and United States, there is upsurge of non-Islamic attacks and groups and they are the Left-wing groups often rooted in Marxist or Leninist ideologies and the Far-right wing groups with the intention to violently pursue supremacism and thus, overthrow liberal governments.

Migration

As it is reiterated in the case of terrorism, migration also suffers definitional multiplicity as there has not been any generally acceptable definition. The term "migration" denotes the movement of people, animals and goods and services within a national political territory and across the national political boundaries either by land, air or water as the case may be. Though, the concern of this paper is human migration. Human migration is the movement of people from one place of origin to another for the purpose of taking up a permanent or semi-permanent residence, usually across a political boundary (Udeji and Shaibu, 2019).In the words of Bak (2016), "migrations are any and all movements leading to a permanent or temporary change of people's dwelling place. Migrations are considered the major manifestation of the spatial mobility of people". It should be noted that human beings have migratory lifestyles either within political territory or between political boundaries and it can be done via different channels. This could be voluntary migration or be forced to move involuntary migration. It could be legal or illegal (irregular).Quite a number of works can be laid claim to when it

comes to diverse rationale behind migration, for instance economic serving as a strong push/pull factor but based on the recent wave of increasing refugees and multiplication of refugee camps, one can attest to the fact that terrorism has a relative bond with migration either regular (legally) or irregular (forced/irregular) or what is sometimes tagged 'documented versus undocumented/unauthorized migrants'.

Types of Migration

Globally, there are two major types of migration, vizInternal migration and International or External migration.

Internal Migration: This is the movement within one country's political boundary. It refers to the change of residence within national boundaries, such as between states, provinces, cities or municipals (local government areas) by a person or a group of migrants. It is therefore apt to declare that an internal migrant is someone who moves to a different administrative territory.

International or External Migration: This denotes the movement from one country to another. It is trans-border movement between country A to country B. It refers to the change of residence over national boundaries. The relatively permanent movement of people across territorial boundaries is referred to as in-migration and out-migration, or immigration and emigration when the boundaries crossed are international. The place of in-migration or immigration or emigration is called the receiver population, and the place of out-migration or emigration is called the sender population (Comenius, 2015).

Globalization and Migration

This section is very apt as the title of this paper pictures. Globalization according to Held and McGrew (2004) can be conceived "as a process (or set of processes) which embodies transformation in the spatial organization of social relations and transaction, expressed in transcontinental or interregional flows and networks of activity, interaction and power. To Keohane and Nye (1989), it "is a state of the world involving interdependence at multi-continental distances". These networks can be linked through flows and influences of capital and goods, information and ideas, people and force, as well as environmentally and biologically relevant substances. In a simple definition, globalization involves homogenization of the hitherto heterogeneous world in all spheres of life. Globalization is a multidimensional phenomenon. It encompasses economy, military, social, political, migration and environmental. As noted by Keohane and Nye (1989), the oldest form of globalization is environmental. Keohane and Nye (ibid) further noted that the ebb and flow of human populations has been affected by climate change. Migration is a longstanding global phenomenon.Global migration or otherwise refers to migration globalization. Hence, migration globalization is the transcontinental or interregional movements of large numbers of people, birds or animals. It should be noted that migration indicators pertinent here could be simple or complex. Simple because one is simply measuring the movement of people over national borders and complex because the geography, purpose of movement and recording of the data vary enormously. As pinpointed by (Held et al, 2004), several questions demand answers in the case of migration globalization. These include: Is the migration legal, recorded or illegal, unrecorded migration? Is the migration permanent or temporary-particularly where it involves seasonal workers and workers on short term contracts? Is the migration simply for work or is it family reunion or business travel? Is the migration voluntary or involuntary? Involuntary in the sense of international refugee movements, asylum seekers and the modern slave trades?

The Ideology of Boko Haram at a Glance

It is important to understand the ideology that propels a terrorist group into action and the forces that sustain its existence. Many scholars (Adesoji 2011 and 2020, Danjibo 2009 and Raheem and Babalola, 2015) have examined the activities of Boko Haram sect and argued that it is ideologically based. Some said the group is an Islamic religious sect which is out to purge Islam of corrupt western culture. Onapajo and Uzodike (2012) stated that the ideology of the group is revolved around its opposition to the totality of western culture upon which its educational system is founded. Ojo (2014) stated that the group is a political organization with an Islamic ideology bent on establishing an Islamic state in Nigeria. Some scholars (Adesoji 2010, Awortu 2015, Falode 2016, Idahosa 2015) have also considered the group as a purely political organization that wants a country of its own. Some for instance (Otu, Agbaje and Etim, 2016) have even seen the group as a confusionist body that is terrible and could not decipher what they actually wish to stand for. However, the group have this position:Boko Haram does not in any way mean 'western education is sin' as the infidel media continue to portray us. Boko Haram actually means western civilization is haram. The difference is that while the first gives the impression that we are opposed to formal education coming from the west, that is Europe, which is not true, the second affirms our believe (sic) in the supremacy of Islamic culture (not education), for culture is broader, it includes education but (is) not determined by western education. (Gusau, 2009)The group, according to Onapajo et al (2012) claim that western education as a product of western culture corrupts Muslims society, and thus represents the major factor inhibiting the realization of an Islamic political order. Hence, the group's adoption of the name Jama'atuAhlis Sunna Libba'awatiwa-Jihad (people of the tradition of the Prophet (SAW) for preaching and striving). It is on this ideology that the group predicates its antics and activities. This notion ab initio drives the group to develop penchant against western culture in Nigeria and anything that has the semblance of western orientation. The former President Good luck Jonathan in his book titled 'My Transition Hour' also related that the real name of Boko Haram is Jama'atuAhlis Sunnah Lidda'Awati Wal Jihad, meaning: Those who uphold the teachings of the Prophet and crusade (Jonathan, 2018). This means that the group real identity and ideology is contentious. However, the activities of the group suggest the agenda of terror.It is no longer news in Nigeria that Boko Haram sect has constituted herself as a terrorist organization with heinous activities like bombing, killing and reckless massacring of lives and destruction of properties. In fact, print and online media are awash with the activities of the group in the country which has created terror (fear) in the minds of the people in the North Eastern Nigeria and even the country as a whole. The consequence of this is migration.

THEORETICAL DISCUSS

This paper adopts in totality the Sociological Push-Pull theoretical espoused by Lee (1966). Lee (1966) was of the opinion that in migration, the push-pull factors are very significant. Lee (1966) suggests that the "decision to migrate and the process of migrating are influenced by the factors associated with area of origin, destination, intervening factors, personal factors and fluctuations in the economy". This theory becomes relevant to this paper as it pictured the favorable (Pull) and unfavorable (Push) factors of migration. In this context, below diagram overtly explained this theory in relation to this research paper.
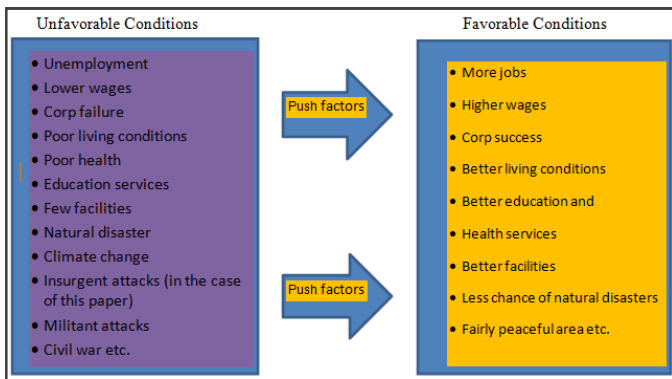
The diagram therefore makes vivid that the activities of the Boko Haram contribute immensely to people migrating from the North Eastern part of Nigeria to another place.

The Nexus between Terrorism and Global Migration

The visibility of the link between terrorism and migration after the 9/11 attack cannot be under-estimated. This standpoint corroborates the line of argument by scholars in the field (IOM, 2002, Huseyin and Nurullah, 2013, Schmid, 2016 etc.) There exists a general understanding and belief that although effective migration-control policies will not eradicate all acts of terrorism, nevertheless will play a key role in combating terrorism (IOM, 2002; Martin and Susan, 2001). To give an example, many countries for instance (United States of America and European Union) have adopted laws to: "Prevent terrorists from entering or remaining in the country, prosecute those who commit terrorist acts or support terrorists, and take steps to Protect residents from terrorist threats", which were nicknamed as 3P Laws (Prevention, Protection and Prosecution) afterwards. Most of the time these laws give vast rights to governments, such as refusing entry to the country, deportation of foreigners and sharing detailed information about foreigners (Martin, 2004 as cited in Huseyin and Nurullah, 2013). This is in response to the 9/11 attack on World Trade Organization in US.In the global context of the trans-border and trans-national characteristics of the two concepts, Huseyin and Nurullah (ibid) are of the opinion that international terrorism has been viewed as an issue closely linked to international migration. Issues such as border control and security, illegal migration, asylum, integration of foreigners and immigrants, inter-ethnicity/cultural relationships and citizenship are considered to be common areas of interest for both combating terrorism and managing international migration. However, it must be emphasized that measures relating to migration policies and border control constitute only part of the national and international measures to be taken in response to terrorism. Relevant migration control policies for combating international terrorism within this context focus in the first place on intelligence gathering, identity checks, and data exchange and inter agency/states cooperation. Further, pre-entry migration control, border control and security as well as internal migration control measures are among the main instruments used to fight against international terrorism. However, it must be taken into account that isolation, alienation and exclusion of foreigners and immigrants in the receiving countries might also increase the likelihood of their involvement in terrorist activities (Huseyin and Nurullah, 2013). In line with the above, Huseyin and Nurullah (2013) argue that the national security perception of state is closely linked to its internal and external threat assessment as well as its historical experiences. For instance, countries such as Israel and the former Soviet Union have focused on military security actions and planning due to the existence of threats to their physical security. Further, factors such as cultural, social and economic background of a state, the personalities of the elite governing national policy, ideology and internal politics also influence the threat perception

whether real or imaginary in a country. This is very apt as security is dynamic in nature.In 2015 the member states of the European Union received 1.9 million new applications for asylum – nearly half a million of them from Syrians and another half a million from Afghanis, Iraqis, Pakistanis and Nigerians (Global Terrorism Index cited in Schmid, 2016).

Perceived Reasons for the Resilience of Boko Haram in Nigeria

Many scholars who have analyzed the Boko Haram sect and its splinter factions have limited its root causes to the issues of religious fanaticism and fundamentalism. However, it is important to note that the reason for the Boko Haram insurgency goes beyond the issues of religious fanaticism and fundamentalism. There are vagaries of arguments and counter-arguments among writers on the resilience of Boko Haram activities. The reasons for the continual upsurge of the massacring agenda perpetrated by the sects in the country in spite of Nigerian government efforts at curtailing her potency seem hidden. The government of former President Good luck Jonathan declared state of emergency in three states after a series of deadly attacks and ordered the deployment of more troops to the North Eastern states of the country. In spite of his measures at curtailing the sect heinous activities, it was marred with endemic corruption which is evidenced in the Dasuki arms scandal under the prosecution of the sitting president of Nigeria. Joint Task Force (JTF) was established to restore order and normalcy in the affected but to no avail. In similar case, President Muhammadu Buhari promised to end the sects' activities. He ordered the relocation of the Military Command Centre to Borno State. Though, there was reduction in the attacks but today, the sects continue to be energetic and has generated question as to whether the war will end in the country. There seems to be no agreement as to the factors propelling the group in their wicked activities. One of the perceived reasons that can provide possible explanation for the insurgency is the failure of good governance in Nigeria. The Boko Haram insurgency to be more precise is a symptom of multiple rationales characterized by corruption, mismanagement and irresponsible government, grievances over persistent public sector corruption and mismanagement, vested interest, economic injustice and poverty especially in Northern Nigeria. This has been one of the main causes of sectarian violence in the country's history since independence. A very apt instance here is the reasons adduced as contributing to the uprising in the Niger Delta and the Maitatsine crisis of 1980. The point here is that bad governance promotes unemployment, underdevelopment and high level of hopelessness that can lead to the view that western education is thus an imposition on the people and governmental failure to manage the resources to benefit the people (Awortu, 2015). There was also unconfirmed rumour that the group had link with some Northern politicians, particularly the then Yobe state governor from 2003-2007 (Alhaji Ali ModuSherrif). It was also rumored that there was alignment with the group for political purpose and that they were provided with arm with which they used for political thugs. Thus, the group eventually rescinded from political thuggery perpetrated during election and hence, turned to the enemy of the state.Nigeria has a high poverty rate even though the country is regarded as one of the largest producers of oil in the world. The North-West and North-East geo-political zone of Nigeria which is the fortress of Boko Haram has the highest rate of poverty with 77.7% and 76.6% respectively (NBS, 2010). Therefore, development in the Northern part of Nigeria seems incomparable with that of the South. It is therefore incontrovertible to ascribe bad governance, corruption, economic injustice and underdevelopment as part of the reasons behind Boko Haram in the country. These political blights are thereby associated with the influence of modernization and western education on those who govern the state. Therefore, the group's ambitions are to fight

against modern state formation and government establishment which is seen as the root cause of social ills, and establish an Islamic state govern by Sharia law.Another perceived reason for the Boko Haram insurgency is the indiscriminate imprisonment and extrajudicial killings of Boko Haram members by the Police and the Military and the failure of the Nigerian government to prosecute security officers implicated extrajudicial killings. Ever since the insurgence began, no single police and military officers so far has been held accountable or convicted over the death of Boko Haram's former leader, Mohammed Yusuf, who died in police custody and other unlawful killings reported by Human Right groups such as Amnesty International and Human Right Watch. In reaction to the so-called injustice meted out to them by the state, members of the Boko Haram sect vowed to avenge the killing of their members, especially Mohammed Yusuf which they now seem to be honoring with increasing leather attack on security forces and government authorities (From: http://webpeacecops.com/archives/2139).Boko Haram's attack on Christians also reflects history of pluralization between the majority Muslim North and majority Christian South mainly over issues of political inequalities and political power struggles (From: http://webpeacecops.com/archives/2139)However, some people viewed the economic disparity between the North and South as one of the factors that triggered the Boko Haram Insurgency. (source?) For instance, the disparity in terms of economic development between North and the rest of the country particularly the South is very wide to the extent that about 72% of the people in the North live in abject poverty, while in the South poverty accounts only 22% of the population (From: http://webpeacecops.com/archives/2139).Another perceived reason for the Boko Haram insurgency in Nigeria is the fictitious facts and ignorance propagated by religious fanatics and chauvinists. The fictitious facts are facts which not directly and or physically exist, can only be proved with the instrument of "faith". Lots of proposition have been made by the 2 Holy Books (Bible and Quran) that dominate religious practice in Nigeria; including the "heaven and hell" or, better still, "present and here-after" which have been interpreted by different religious leaders based on the perception with some religious leaders holding view that the content of a particular Holy Book cannot be understood unless the person is in spirit. (sources?) It has also been adopted as a means of religious propagation by both Christian and Muslim devotees, particularly their different leaders that non-devout members will not gain paradise and will definitely end-up in hell at the here-after. While the term ignorance predicates lack of information or knowledge. It is out of religious sentiments coupled with passing of wrong message among religious leaders and followers that have aggravate the tension in Nigeria and particularly Northern parts of Nigeria. It is pitiful that the larger percentage of Nigerians; both Christians and Muslims are religious fanatics who are used to displaying their religious fanaticism through extraordinary preaching among others without hiding it while some in defense of their fanaticism refer to other devotees of other religion as fanatics. This position originates from the researcher's observation of the religion practices in Nigeria. This intrinsic religious fundamentalism and parochial interpretation of the two Holy Books continue to promote disharmony among the believers in Nigeria. Some preachers are half-baked believers with little or no education on religious tolerance (Awoniyi, 2007). This category of people are more or less the religious fanatical class and the two Books actually provided that knowledge should be sought for to avoid being destroyed. The Bible states that "my people are destroyed for lack of knowledge (Hosea 4:6). To correspond this position in Quran, Sam Babs Mala (1985) recounted the words of Prophet Mohammed that "seek knowledge even if you have to go as far as China.

Conclusion and Recommendation

This paper examined the consequential effects of terrorism on global migration in the context of Boko Haram terrorists in Nigeria. The paper was into sections for organization of thought. The paper linked terrorism and migration and that the latter contributes immensely to the wave of terror attacks across the globe. The unfortunate killings occasioned by the Boko Haram have really aggravated security issue in the affected zone in the country. Development can only surface in an atmosphere of peace and tranquility. However, the resultant implication of this group's heinous act has caused serious brain drain to the most populous nation in Africa, many competent individuals who properly would have help in building the country have migrated to other countries. It is unfortunate to realize that even, investors will find it risky to invest in those areas ravaged by Boko Haram. This therefore has economic implication on the area and by extension Nigeria.This paper has taken into account several attacks perpetrated by Boko Haram that have increased the phenomenon of migration in Nigeria. This is well captured by United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) in its report that out of the 1.88 million internal forced migrants in Nigeria, 1.83 million people were forced to migrate from their habitual place of residential origin due to the increased Boko Haram insurgent activities (UNHCR, 2017). This paper concludes that it is high time for the Nigerian government to adopt alternative mechanisms of addressing groups' grievances. The paper recommends that political solution which bothers on dialogue can be an escape route for the lingering crisis of Boko Haram in Nigeria. In the same vein, the problem of bad governance, corruption, misappropriation should be attended to by the public officials in the country. Enough of prebendal governance system in the country. More importantly, the problem of poverty needs serious attention. It is a general conception that an idle' hand is devil's workshop. The young men in the country as a whole must be engaged aptly. There is also the need to provide quality education for the young men and restriction of unprepared and unwarranted pregnancy which contribute to population explosion, thus, promoting insecurity at the end. These are suggested as various approaches adopted in the case of Boko Haram have failed to yield positive outcome. The country should understand the grave implications of terror attacks on the migration phenomenon and the attendant disguise on the part of terrorists migrating alongside forced migrants. Hence, the need to address the critical issues of insurgency in the country. Nigerian government should also provide a platform to interrogate national issues such that matters bordering on national importance can be given adequate attention and solved immediately prior escalation.

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