

## CHAPTER II

### BOKO HARAM

#### A. History of Boko Haram

Boko Haram showed up in the awareness of most Westerners for the to begin with time in April of this year. But the gather is not a unused entry on the scene. It has been a developing drive in Nigeria for over a decade and has profound roots in the country's social improvement going back indeed advance. Its rise is not an mishap and signals the rise of a unsafe, activist devout development that undermines Nigeria's survival as a nation-state

Boko Haram's story starts with a evangelist named Mohammed Marwa, born in 1927. At almost age eighteen, he moved to Kano, in what is nowadays northern Nigeria, and started a career as a evangelist. His sermons were extraordinary and regularly odd. He seethed against Western culture and its notoriety in Nigeria so harmfully that he got to be known as Maitatsine, meaning "The one who damns." He pronounced that perusing any book other than the Koran was wicked and a sign of agnosticism. This included a forbiddance on perusing the Hadiths or Sunnah, the doctrinal comparable of a Catholic Cleric telling parishioners not to examined the works of St. Augustine since they do not show up in the Book of scriptures. Close the conclusion of his life, he came hazardously near to pronouncing that he, not Muhammad, was Allah's genuine prophet.

At to begin with, Maitatsine was disregarded by Nigeria's political pioneers, but as his sermons got to be progressively antigovernment in the late 1970s, the government split down. The crackdown finished in an rebellion in 1980, where Maitatsine's supporters in Kano started revolting against the government. The city slipped into what researcher Elizabeth Isichei depicted as "virtually respectful war." The passing toll from the 1982 riots and consequent military crackdown was

over 4,000 and Maitatsine himself was among those slaughtered.

His movement, however, lived on. Maitatsine's followers rose up against the government again in 1982 in Bulumkutu and 3,300 people were killed. Two years later, Maitatsine's followers rose up around Gongola State in violence that killed nearly 1,000 people. Hundreds more were killed a year later in a rising in Bauchi State. (Ford, 2014)

From Independence, Nigeria had experienced conflict along ethnic and devout lines, but this pressure had been the result of diverse communities battling over assets and control. In the north, the larger part of the populace is made of Muslims of the Hausa and Fulani ethnic bunches. In the south, the populace is transcendently made up of Christians having a place to the Igbo and Yoruba ethnic bunches. The truth that the nation is about equitably separated between Christians and Muslims, and this division closely compares to the country's ethnic and etymological divisions has been a formula for political turmoil. But devout fundamentalism has not been a characterizing characteristic of this conflict. Maitatsine's development was a sign that the energetic was changing, and the Islamic fundamentalism that was getting to be more conspicuous in the Center East in the 1970s was moreover finding a domestic in Nigeria

In the nineteenth and early twentieth century, Sharia was the law of the arrive in northern Nigeria. Judges were still the qadis, learned Islamic researchers who sat as Islamic legal scholars and connected devout law, of conventional Islamic hone. When Nigeria started its move to autonomy in 1960, Sharia law was nearly totally done absent with as portion of the Settlement of 1960. Beneath the Settlement of 1960, Nigerian Muslims exchanged absent the right to force Sharia law over the board in trade for concessions in other zones as autonomous Nigeria started drafting its to begin with structure. Sharia presently as it were connected in things of individual or family

relations in the north. Most Muslim pioneers were strong of the settlement, accepting that disposing of Sharia was basic to advance towards advancement.

Muslim opinion began to turn in the 1970s, around the time Maitatsine's movement was gaining support. As Philip Ostien and Sati Fwatshak wrote in their book on the Sharia in Nigeria, "...by the mid-1980s the idea that Muslim consent to the Settlement of 1960 had been a terrible mistake... was widespread and firmly entrenched in the North." (Ford, 2014)

In 1999, the developing resistance to the Settlement of 1960 showed itself in an dynamic exertion to force Sharia law in the northern states. Nigeria embraced a modern Government Structure that year as it made its fourth endeavor since autonomy to develop from military tyranny and construct a solid majority rule government. The Structure of 1999 opened the entryway to the inconvenience of Sharia by giving noteworthy control to Nigeria's states and making a framework of re-appraising courts to listen offers from Sharia trial courts. In the coming a long time, the northern states would take the opportunity to force Sharia law over their domain. Nowadays, nine of the twelve northern states are beneath full Sharia law and the other three are beneath Sharia law for respectful, but not criminal, things.

The development in bolster for Sharia and for abandoning the mainstream points of the drafters of the Settlement of 1960 has changed northern Nigeria. Nigeria was continuously a isolated nation tormented by frail administration and ethnic cleavages, but nowadays, the north and south are like two distinctive nations completely. It is in this setting, with devout fervor developing in the Muslim north and showing itself in rough uprisings like Maitatsine's, that Boko Haram was born.

Boko Haram was established in 2002 by a gather of Islamic clerics in Borno, Nigeria. Its originator, Mohammed Yusuf, was a committed fundamentalist, whose considering

was intensely affected by Wahhabi religious philosophy. They needed to turn Nigeria into a genuinely Islamic state by forcing Sharia law all through the nation, counting forcing it on the Christian south (Boko Haram: The Emerging Jihadist Threat in West Africa, 2011)

## **B. Leader Profile**

### **B.1 Muhammad Yusuf**



Figure 2.2 Muhammad Yusuf when he was Arrested by Nigeria Government (Olowolagba, 2017)

The radical pursued by Boko Haram's pioneer, Abubakar Muhammad Shekau, who claimed the seizing of more than 200 Nigerian schoolgirls, has developed so merciless that indeed previous Islamist partners have cut ties.

Born in a town in Nigeria's northeastern Yobe state on the border with Niger, Shekau had a conventional Islamic instruction in neighboring Borno state, where Boko Haram was established more than a decade back by the cleric Mohammed

Yusuf. After assembly Yusuf, Shekau joined his development made up to a great extent of radical adolescents who accepted that the predominance of Western instruction and values were to fault for numerous of Nigeria's issues, counting appalling debasement and devastating poverty. (his *Is The Complete Story Of My Life: Boko Haram Leade*, n.d.)

Following the July 2009 Boko Haram uprising, the Nigerian military captured Yusuf at his parents-in-law's house. They transferred him to the custody of the Nigerian police force. The police summarily executed Yusuf in open see exterior the police central station in Maiduguri. Police authorities at first claimed either that Yusuf was shot while attempting to elude, or passed on of wounds he maintained amid a weapon fight with the military

## **B.2 Abubakar Shekau**

Abubakar Shekau is the leader of Jama'atu Ahl as-Sunnah il-Da'awati wal-Jihad, more commonly known as Boko Haram, which implies "Western instruction is forbidden," is a Nigeria-based fear monger organization that looks for to oust the current Nigerian government and supplant it with a administration based on Islamic law. The gather has existed in different shapes since the late 1990s. There are detailed communications, preparing, and weapons joins between Boko Haram, al-Qaida in the Lands of the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM), al-Shabaab, and al-Qaida in the Middle Eastern Landmass, which may fortify Boko Haram's capacity to conduct fear based oppressor assaults (Rewards for Justice, n.d.)

Shekau was already the group's second-in-command. In July 2010, Shekau freely claimed administration of Boko Haram and undermined to assault Western interface in Nigeria. Afterward that month, Shekau issued a moment articulation communicating solidarity with al-Qaida and debilitating the Joined together States. Beneath Shekau's authority, Boko Haram's operational capabilities have developed. Shekau was born in Nigeria, it has been claimed in Shekau village in Yobe

State of Nigeria His age is unclear. He is married to one of Muhammad Yusuf's four wives. (Nigeria's Boko Haram leader Abubakar Shekau in profile, 2014)

He served as appointee pioneer to the group's originator, Mohammed Yusuf, until Yusuf was executed in 2009. Nigerian specialists accepted that Shekau was slaughtered in 2009 amid clashes between security powers and Boko Haram until July 2010, when Shekau showed up in a video claiming authority of the Group (Jacinto, 2012)

He has along these lines been detailed dead with normality, and is thought to utilize body pairs. In Walk 2015, Shekau vowed devotion to ISIL pioneer Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi. Shekau is a Salafi. (Jacinto, 2012) He has been depicted as having a photographic memory. ("Nigeria's Boko Haram leader Abubakar Shekau in profile", 2014)

### **C. Ideological**

Boko Haram was established upon the standards of the Khawaarij supporting Sharia law. It created into a Jihadist bunch in 2009. The development is diffuse, and warriors related with it do not take after Salafi Doctrine. (Nigeria's Boko Haram Frequently asked Questions, 2016) The group has censured the individuals of the Sufi, the Shiite and the Izala orders as heathens. Boko Haram looks for the foundation of an Islamic state in Nigeria. It contradicts the Westernization of Nigerian society and the concentration of the riches of the nation among individuals of a little political tip top, primarily in the Christian south of the country (Arguments, 2011)

The group's philosophy moreover created along takfiri lines, meaning that it is permissible to murder everybody who rejects its possess translation of the Quran. Indeed, numerous warriors showed up to wonderfulness in viciousness. Shekau's talk is particularly realistic: "Now our religion and our way of worship is nothing but killings, killings and killings! Kill and slaughter but don't eat them." Extraordinary anger is saved for

the security strengths and images of the common government, Muslim pioneers who transparently oppose this idea with the bunch, schools (buildings, instructors and understudies), and places of adore (mosques and churches). It does not have a concrete political motivation, but or maybe employments thoughts of social equity wrapped in devout talk to pick up back and initiates (Mellgard, 2015)

#### **D. Recruitment Strategy**

April 2013 marks two and a half a long time since Boko Haram propelled its to begin with assault on a Bauchi jail in September 2010. Since May 2011, another gather, Ansaru, which likely has near associations to al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) and centers on seizing outsiders, has moreover been dynamic in northern Nigeria. In spite of the fact that both bunches are generally unused, there is sufficient data accessible to distinguish a few of their enlistment strategies.

There are 4 factor that could attract Boko Haram to Recruit Mamber :

1. Monetary Motivating forces: A few individuals connect since Boko Haram pays them to murder Nigerian government authorities, take cars in Boko Haram's title and offer them to businessman or government authorities, or to victimize banks. A few workers from neighboring nations may too connect for financial purposes. (Boko Haram Recruitment Strategies, 2013)

2. Family relationship: A few northern Nigerians, counting lawmakers, may member with Boko Haram since they are related to individuals, or to a few of the one thousand devotees of imam Muhammad Yusuf who were murdered amid clashes in July 2009

3. Inter-religious and government viciousness: The history of viciousness between Muslims and Christians in the Center Belt and civilian passings amid fights with Boko Haram likely driven a few individuals to look for exact retribution

against Christians or the Nigerian government through Boko Haram. (Boko Haram Recruitment Strategies, 2013)

4. Radicalization: A few Boko Haram individuals may have been radicalized by Nigerian imams. Dr. Ibrahim Datti Ahmed driven the anti-polio antibody and anti-beauty exhibition campaigns in northern Nigeria. Ahmad Gumi, in a later sermon, called Nigeria's part in the French-led military intercession against Islamists in Mali a Christian-led "crusade." And Ibrahim Zakzaky, an Iranian-backed Shia pioneer who organizes anti-American challenges, such as those against the "Innocence of Muslims" film, are a few illustrations.

Agreeing to a few exceptionally bleak measurable measures, the Nigerian gather Boko Haram is the most perilous psychological militant organization in the world. In the final decade, the gather has murdered an assessed 20,000 individuals and constrained millions from their homes.

A new report by the helpful help office Benevolence Corps uncovers Boko Haram's enlisting methods and may give the key to vanquishing the fear monger organization. Jules Suzdaltsev reports in today's Searcher Day by day special. According to Pardon Worldwide, Boko Haram's armed force has developed to around 15,000 individuals, with the expressed objective of making an Islamic caliphate. To accomplish this conclusion, the gather commandingly initiates youthful men from destitute country towns in northeastern Nigeria, as well as Chad and Cameroon. The normal age of initiates shows up to be almost 30, in spite of the fact that that number is trending more youthful each year and the gather regularly targets high schoolers and indeed children (SUZDALTSEV, 2016).

The Mercy Corps study reveals that Boko Haram's recruitment strategy depends on poverty. The group offers potential recruits money and loans, only to show up a few days later demanding immediate repayment. When a borrower can't pay, they are forced into the insurgency. Militant leaders exploit the common desire of youth to get ahead economically.



Boko Haram also employs social weight strategies, in much the same way as ISIS and other Islamic fear based oppressor bunches. Benevolence Corps met handfuls of previous aggressors -- as well as 26 youth who stood up to enlistment endeavors -- to pinpoint the group's techniques. Nearly all previous individuals cited a companion, family part or trade colleague as a calculate in joining Boko Haram. However, the consider moreover proposes that endeavors to battle back against Boko Haram's enrollment strategies are beginning to take hold. When the the gather shaped in 2002, Boko Haram delighted in wide open bolster as an elective to Nigeria's degenerate government, which was faulted for devastated conditions in the to begin with put. But Boko Haram's increasingly violent methods and evident hypocrisy are turning the tide of public opinion. Western-backed counter-terrorism campaigns highlighting these elements are starting to work, dissuading at-risk youth from joining the insurgency. The very fact that Boko Haram is resorting to forced recruitment suggests that its ideological influence is declining.

### **E. Financing**

Boko Haram gets subsidizing through a few roads counting snatchings, thefts, gifts, blackmail and financing through its organize of organizations together with other fear monger organizations. Boko Haram has most likely received funding from Al-Qa'ida within the Arrive of Islamic Maghreb (AQLIM, or AQIM) (The American Foreign Policy Council's World Almanac of Islamism, 2013) With the assistance of AQLIM, Boko Haram has allegedly been able to secure extra gifts from organizations based in Great Britain and Saudi Arabia (U.S. Department of State, 2014) Boko Haram moreover locks in in capturing for emancipate and bank thefts.

### **F. Leadership, Structure and Strength**

Boko Haram is organized in a progressive structure with one in general pioneer. The originator, Mohammed Yusuf, was killed in 2009 whereas in police guardianship. Since July

2010, Abubakar Shekau has driven Boko Haram. (The National Counterterrorism Center, n.d.) working primarily through mediators. Person cell commanders have a awesome bargain of independence in day-to-day operations. The exact quality is obscure in spite of the fact that gauges extend essentially. Within the 2013 Joined together States Office of State Country Reports on Psychological warfare, Boko Haram is recorded as having anyplace from several hundred to a number of thousand members.