

CHAPTER III

THE ACTIVITY OF BOKO HARAM

A. The Origin Of Boko Haram

Boko Haram, a diffuse Islamist faction, has assaulted Nigeria's police, military, match clerics, politicians, schools, religious buildings, open educate, and civilians with expanding normality since 2009. A few specialists see the bunch as an equipped revolt against government corruption, damaging security powers, and extending territorial financial dissimilarity in an as of now ruined nation. They contend that Abuja ought to do more to address the conflict between the offended Muslim north and the Christian south.

Boko Haram's brutal campaign — counting a suicide assault on a UN building in Abuja in 2011, rehashed assaults that have slaughtered handfuls of understudies, burning of towns, as well as ties to territorial dread bunches — driven the U.S. Division of State to assign it a remote psychological militant organization. The Nigerian government has dispatched powers to pulverize the insurgency, but has been ineffectual (Sergie, 2014).

B. Boko Haram in 2002

Boko Haram was made in 2002 in Maiduguri, the capital of the northeastern state of Borno, by Islamist cleric Mohammed Yusuf, who driven a bunch of radical Islamist youth within the 1990s. The group points to set up a completely Islamic state in Nigeria, counting the execution of criminal sharia courts over the nation. Paul Lubeck, a University of California teacher considering Muslim social orders in Africa, says Yusuf was a prepared Salafist (a school of thought frequently related with jihad), and was unequivocally affected

by Ibn Taymiyyah, a fourteenth-century lawful researcher who lectured Islamic fundamentalism and is an critical figure for radical groups within the Middle East.

The faction calls itself Jama'atu Ahlis Sunna Lidda'awati Wal-Jihad, or "people committed to the proliferation of the prophet's lessons and jihad." It's broadly known as Boko Haram, which colloquially interprets into "Western instruction is sin," for its dismissal of Western concepts such as advancement and the huge blast speculations.

Before 2009, the gather did not point to brutally oust the government. Yusuf criticized northern Muslims for taking an interest in what he saw as an ill-conceived, non-Islamic state, and lectured a teaching of withdrawal. But savage clashes between Christians and Muslims and unforgiving government treatment, counting unavoidable police brutality, empowered the group's radicalization. Boko Haram's hundreds of devotees, moreover called Yusuffiya, comprise to a great extent of devastated northern Islamic understudies and clerics, as well as experts, numerous of whom are unemployed.

In July 2009, Boko Haram individuals denied to take after a motorbike protective cap law, driving to heavy-handed police strategies that set off an equipped rebellion within the northern state of Bauchi and spread into the states of Borno, Yobe, and Kano. The occurrence was smothered by the armed force and cleared out more than eight hundred dead. It too driven to the broadcast execution of Yusuf, as well as the passings of his father-in-law and other order individuals, which human rights advocates consider to be extrajudicial killings. Within the consequence of the 2009 turmoil, "an Islamist insurrection beneath a fragmented leadership" developed, says Lubeck. Boko Haram carried out a number of suicide bombings and deaths, from Maiduguri to Abuja, and organized a jail break in Bauchi, liberating more than seven hundred detainees in 2010.

C. Boko Haram in 2009

Since 2009, an assessed 3,600 individuals have been slaughtered in a guerilla propelled by the gather known as Boko Haram, which says it needs to set up an Islamic state in northeastern Nigeria. Boko Haram has over and over assaulted schools, churches, mosques and markets, but state teach such as police stations and military offices have remained essential targets. Following a open objection, the Nigerian government pronounced a state of crisis in three states in May this year and propelled a military hostile against the group. The Nigerian military claims to be making major strides in vanquishing Boko Haram, but revolt assaults proceed. There's insufficient opportunity to confirm military claims or explore a few of the human-rights manhandle purportedly committed by the armed force.

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Small is known around Boko Haram and its inspirations, and data around the group's exercises remains beneath a tight coil. Al Jazeera investigates the foundation of the equipped bunch and look at how the emergency within the northeast is influencing Nigeria.

Boko Haram, or Jama'at ahl al-sunna li-da'wa wa-l-qital, as it is also known, is a difficult one to establish Whereas Boko Haram could be a devout organization, it is nearly outlandish to partitioned the exercises of the gather with the political, financial and regional battles in northern Nigeria which, in show disdain toward of a common constitution, is regularly isolated on devout lines. Built up in 2002 in Maiduguri, Boko Haram went through 2002-2009 uniting its base, spreading its

abhor for Western instruction and government debasement, coming full circle within the creation of elective schools and assaulting images of state control, most commonly police stations in northern Nigeria.

The bunch purportedly changed strategies and assaults escalates after its pioneer, Mohammed Yusuf, was murdered in police care in 2009 taking after a police raid. This come about in retaliation assaults on police that spread to four states. Since 2010 savagery has heightens and on May 15, 2013 President Goodluck Jonathan was constrained to announce a state of crisis in three of the states influenced by Boko Haram. (Ndege, The rise of Nigeria's Boko Haram, 2013).

C.1 Motivation

The bunch accepts that strict Islamic law ought to be forced in Nigeria. Small is known almost its authority or individuals Whereas Boko Haram has over and over focused on Christian teach such as churches, most individuals murdered in assaults have been Muslims. Most of the children, ladies, men, and businesses influenced are within the Muslim north, and many analysts say it isn't a Christian-Muslim fight.

A few spectators say the emergency stems from destitution and disappointment of individuals within the northern region. They say individuals there feel deserted by their leaders. A huge portion of Nigeria's government budget is went through on security. A few Nigerians accept rebel components inside the security strengths are behind a few acts of savagery, in arrange to benefit from security contracts. Since 2009, it is believed Boko Haram has merged into several different sub-groups .

- the core group: followers of Yusuf who want revenge and "justice" for his killing
- criminal gangs who use the name Boko Haram as a front for their crimes, carried out mainly for financial gain such as bank robbery

- individuals with political interests in seeing the Boko Haram crisis continue. Several high-profile Nigerian politicians have been linked to elements within the core group
- members of the Nigerian security services have also been accused of "fronting" as Boko Haram for financial gain

In 2009 Boko Haram propelled its radical by carrying out a arrangement of assaults on government buildings and police stations in Maiduguri. Nigerian armed force powers before long followed and slaughtered Mohammed Yusuf, appearing his body on state tv and claiming triumph over Boko Haram. Abubakar Shekau rapidly succeeded Yusuf. Beneath Shekau's authority, Boko Haram heightens its radical within the north and central parts of the nation and pronounced jihad on Christians, the Nigerian state, and Muslims who oppose this idea with them. (Ade, 2014) Originally using gunmen on motorcycles to kill politicians, police, or critics, the group moved on to bombing bars, military facilities, churches, and bus stations. Amid escalating violence, including an attack on United Nations headquarters in the capital city of Abuja, Nigerian President Goodluck Jonathan declared a state of emergency in May 2013. The following November Boko Haram was designated a terrorist organization by the United States.

- 2009 Boko Haram launches its military campaign for Islamist rule
- July 2009 Hundreds die in Maiduguri, in north-eastern Borno state, when members set several churches, a police station and a prison on fire. Police are among the victims of attacks by motorcycle-riding gunmen in northern Nigeria.

The uprising is eventually crushed by a police and military assault, with hundreds dead and the sect's headquarters and mosque left in ruins. Boko Haram's leader, Mohammed Yusuf, is captured by the army and passed to police for interrogation. He dies in custody

- September 2010 The group frees 721 prisoners, including 105 suspected sect members, from a Bauchi jail in northern Nigeria. The violence coincides with the runup to the presidential elections.
- December 2010 Boko Haram regroupes under a new leader, Abubakar Shekau, and bombs Jos, in central Nigeria, killing 80 people. It is also blamed for a New Year's Eve attack on Abuja barracks. The incidents mark the beginning of a killing spree, with the group targeting its critics.
- June 2011 Police headquarters are bombed in Abuja, killing six people. United Nations headquarters in the capital are targeted just two months later, destroying the lower floor of the building. Eighteen people are killed and dozens injured
- November 2011 The motorcade of the Borno state representative, Kashim Shettima, comes beneath bomb assault in Maiduguri as he returns from a trip overseas. Around 150 pass on in coordinated bombarding and shooting attacks on police offices in Damaturu and Potiskum in Yobe state. Two suicide planes blow themselves up exterior military central station in Maiduguri in what was described as a botched assault.

D. War on Western education

The English interpretation of Boko Haram is “Western instruction is sin”. Western instruction is central to the group's convictions and activities. Since the gather begun its hostile, it has taken after the convention that Western instruction is haram - disallowed and against the lessons of Islam. Focusing on schools has gotten to be a Boko Haram trademark

This has brought about in thousands of guardians over the locale pulling back their children from teach where Western instruction is instructed, dreading attacks. In this way, Boko Haram has succeeded in making an environment where children are taken out of course and schools are constrained to closed down.

Following the announcement of a state of crisis, the security administrations set out to detach all communication, from versatile phones to adj. phones, making it troublesome to contact individuals to confirm what is happening on the ground.

The military have, on a day-to-day premise, put out data to the open giving the impression it is succeeding within the war against Boko Haram. It is troublesome to cross-check the military's form of occasions, in any case. (Ndege, The rise of Nigeria's Boko Haram, 2013)]

E. Terrorism against the Nigerian State

After the decision of Goodluck Ebele Jonathan, a Christian Southerner, as the President of the Government Republic of Nigeria in 2010, there was an increment in savage exercises by the Boko Haram order, who started to wage war on the unused government driven by President Jonathan, who has frequently been criticized for reveling in ethnic factionalism and favoring the Ijaw ethnic gather arranged in Southern Nigeria. (Osagie, 2013)

Sometime recently the bombarding of the Joined together Countries building in Nigeria's capital of Abuja on Admirable 16th 2011, the foremost brave action of Boko

Haram had been the group's June 7, 2011 bombarding of Abuja's police central command. That assault showed up to be particularly focused on the Examiner Common of Police, Hafiz Ringim (Lagos, 2011)

On July 10, 2011, a Christian Partnership Church in Sulema, Niger State, within the "Center Belt" portion of Nigeria, was bombarded. The next day the University of Maiduguri, within the Northern portion of Nigeria, closed on the arrange of the College Specialist, citing security concerns (Daily Sun, 2011)

Boko Haram has made it known by way of public announcements (NNTV-Africa, 2013) sponsored by terrorist activities, that its procedure is to weaken Nigerian administrative specialist. Boko Haram's video clips -- which can be seen on YouTube -- highlighting the group's pioneer, Abubakar Shekau, push despise for the Southern-dominated government. Apart from video footage, the Shekau, has underlined his anti-government position in official statements (Laing, 2011).

Separated from incalculable assaults on civilians, other assaults have been carried out that appear coordinate restriction to the Nigerian government. In September 7, 2010 assault, individuals of Boko Haram set free over 700 detainees from a jail in Bauchi State. (Samuel A. Ekanem, 2012) In Borno State, Boko Haram's savagery has murdered roughly 800 individuals, counting relatives of high-ranking state authorities (The Nation Newspaper, 2011).

In 2013, Boko Haram took control of the nearby governments of Marte, Mobbar, Gubio, Guzamala, Abadam, Kukawa, Kala-Balge and Gamboru Ngala, in Borno State, chasing out government authorities, taken over government buildings and forcing Sharia law. (Irin News Nairobi, 2013)

In spite of the fact that the guerilla carried out by Boko Haram has not been restricted to any topographical zone to

indicate a North-South debate, an examination of the previously mentioned assaults appears a orderly attack on typical substances of the Nigerian State.

F. Timeline

NO	WHEN	EVENT
1	2002	The group, which may have existed since the late 1990s, organizes under the Muslim cleric Mohammed Yusuf. It is centered in Maiduguri, the capital of the northeastern state of Borno
2	December 2003	The first known attack by Boko Haram includes roughly 200 militants, who attack multiple police stations in the state of Yobe, near the Niger border.
3	July 2009	The Boko Haram uprising begins in Bauchi and spreads to the states of Borno, Kano and Yobe. The militant group kills scores of police officers. A joint military task force responds, leaving more than 700 Boko Haram members dead and its operational mosque destroyed. The uprising ends when police capture Yusuf. His deputy, Abubakar Shekau, reportedly dies in the uprising. Yusuf later dies in police custody. Police say he is shot during an attempted escape, but Boko Haram claims it is an extrajudicial execution.

4	September 7, 2010	In the state of Bauchi, 50 Boko Haram militants attack a prison, killing five people and releasing more than 700 inmates
5	May 29, 2011	The day of President Goodluck Jonathan's inauguration, Boko Haram detonates three IEDs near a military barracks in the city of Bauchi in Bauchi State. At least 10 people die in the attack.
6	August 26, 2011	Boko Haram attacks the United Nations compound in Abuja. A car bomb kills 23 people and injures more than 75 others
7	November 4, 2011	More than 100 people die in multiple attacks in Yobo, Damaturu and Borno states. Boko Haram militants utilize IEDs and vehicle-borne IEDs to target security forces and their offices, markets and 11 churches.
8	January 2012	A newly formed splinter group, known as Ansaru, announces Abu Usmatul Al-Ansari as its leader
9	January 20, 2012	More than 200 people are killed when Boko Haram launches coordinated attacks targeting police, military, a prison and other targets in the city of Kano in Kano State.
10	February 19, 2013	Militants alleging to be Boko Haram kidnap a French family of seven in a national park in northern Cameroon; however, the affiliation with Boko Haram cannot be verified. The family is later released

11	April 2013	President Jonathan states he has appointed a team to explore the possibility of amnesty for Islamist militants. Shekau responds in an audio statement: "Surprisingly the Nigerian government is talking about granting us amnesty. What wrong have we done? On the contrary, it is we that should grant you pardon."
12	April 19, 2013	Boko Haram battles with multinational security forces from Niger, Nigeria and Chad in the city of Baga in Borno State, leaving nearly 200 people dead, including many civilians. Shekau releases a video in May saying Boko Haram is not responsible for the civilian deaths
13	June 4, 2013	President Jonathan approves the proscription of Boko Haram and splinter group Ansaru as terrorist organizations
14	June 2013	Boko Haram targets churches in various states on three Sundays in a row, leaving more than 50 people dead.
15	August 14, 2013	The Ministry of Defence announces the death of Boko Haram's second-in-command, Momodu Baba (known as Abu Saad)
16	August 19, 2013	Nigeria's chief army spokesperson claims Shekau may have died after an attack on June 30, but the claim is never verified

17	September 17, 2013	Boko Haram gunmen dress in military uniforms and stage a fake checkpoint near Benisheik in Borno, burning vehicles and executing travelers, leaving at least 143 people dead.
18	September 25, 2013	A man claiming to be Shekau appears in a video and says that he is alive and well. However, his identity is not verified.
19	November 13, 2013	The US State Department adds Boko Haram and Ansaru to its list of terrorist organizations
20	January 26, 2014	At least 45 are killed in a market in Kawuri in Borno after Boko Haram militants open fire.
21	April 14, 2014	Boko Haram militants kidnap approximately 276 teenage girls from a boarding school in Chibok in Borno. Officials there say some of the girls were able to escape. The kidnapping sparks global outrage and a #BringBackOurGirls campaign on social media
22	May 5, 2014	In a video statement, a man claiming to be Shekau says, "I abducted your girls. I will sell them in the market, by Allah...there is a market for selling humans. Allah says I should sell. He commands me to sell. I will sell women. I sell women."
23	May 13, 2014	Hundreds of Boko Haram militants storm three villages in the state of Borno. Villagers

		resist, killing more than 200 Boko Haram fighters
24	June 7-8, 2014	Suspected Boko Haram militants kidnap at least 20 young women over a weekend in the northeastern Nigeria village of Garkin Fulani, eight kilometers from a town where more than 200 schoolgirls were taken nearly two months earlier.
25	July 17-20, 2014	Boko Haram raids the Nigerian town of Damboa. By the time the raid ends, 66 residents have been killed and more than 15,000 have fled.