



Research Article

THE EFFECT OF BOKO HARAM INSURGENCY IN NIGERIA

Submission Date: February 15, 2023, Accepted Date: February 20, 2023,

Published Date: February 25, 2023 |

Crossref doi: <https://doi.org/10.37547/tajmei/Volume05Issue02-01>

Journal Website:
<https://theamericanjournals.com/index.php/tajmei>

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ABSTRACT

The concept and nature of insurgency always invoke the spirit of terror, evil and rebellion. Nigerian situation is a sterling example where a certain group called 'Boko Haram', has unleashed mayhem that have shocked the very political, economic and security foundations of this country. The Boko Haram Islamic fundamentalist sect which has been declared as an international terrorist organization and described as having links with another terrorist group, the Al Queda. The terrorist are elements to destabilize the government, national security and peace of the nation, Nigeria. The truth remains that this deadly group has unleashed a reign of terror that resulted in callous destruction of lives both great and small, most of whom are of northern extraction of various religious divides. The foreigners who came to invest were not spared as well and properties worth billions of naira have been destroyed. Hence, the aim of this paper is to show the effect of boko haram insurgency in Nigeria and examine how it affects our national security.

KEYWORDS

Boko Haram, Insurgency Effect , Nigeria ,concept.

INTRODUCTION

Insurgency is an organised movement aimed at the overthrow of a constituted government through use of subversion and armed conflict.

(United State Department of Defence DOD 2014). The United States counterinsurgency field manual processes a structure that includes both insurgency and counterinsurgency. Insurgency and its actions are as old as welfare itself. (Joining Doctrine) defines an

insurgency, as an organised movement aimed at the overthrow of a constituted government through the use of subversion and armed conflict.

Boko Haram was founded as a Sunni Islamic fundamentalist sect, influenced by the Wahabi movement, advocating a strict form of sharia law. It development into a saast-zilhadi group in 2019. The movement is diffuse and fighter associated with it does not necessarily follow Salafi doctrine. The group has denounced the members of the Sufi, the Shiatte and the Izala sects as infidels. Boko Haram seeks the establishment of an Islamic State in Nigeria. It opposes the westernization of Nigeria society and the concentration of the wealth of the country among member of a political elite. Nigeria is an Africa's biggest economy, but 60% of its population of 173 million (2013) live on less than one dollar a day.

Nigeria Boko haram insurgency snowballed into national menace after the 2011 general elections, the northern governors who had relationships with sect began to withdraw their patronages and eventually abandoned. The most scholars and analyst tend to describe to the opinion that insurgency is a social and political expression and not a criminal act. As a result they agree that terrorist groups across the world has a common adversary in the statuesque, represented by the regime in power, the social system of the economic system. In their review therefore, the major objectives of the terrorist is to disrupt the statuesque of dismantle the regime in power so as to impose their own value on the rest of the society. However, since the terrorist lack willing public support and face stiff suppression from the government, they always resist to discriminate violence on a tactical and strategic basis to spread fear and intimidation and persuade the public of the validity of their cause (Lodge 1988). All

terrorist acts involve or equally important, the threat of violence.

The Islamic militant sect, Boko Haram has been terrorizing Maiduguri's population or almost six years, sapping economic activities in the town of Maiduguri. According to "focus Nigeria" an interactive programme on television 2012, the insurgency has brought about the demise of business in the country especially in Maiduguri. For instance traders who come from all over Nigeria and neighbouring countries to buy different kinds of goods and services especially textiles in Monday Market in Maiduguri, no longer in frequently the market again and the market is not as busy as it used to be. They study is set to investigate how this menace has eaten deep into our socio-economic conceal and reliance and possibly recommending lasting solution to the menace, so that the peace and stability which the country has longed for would be achieved .

CONCEPT OF BOKO HARAM

Boko Haram as an Arabicized - Hausa terminology which simple translates into "western education is sinful" is propagated by "Jama'atul Ahlul sunnah lidda waati wal jihad" sect who believed that they are committed to the Jihad of Prophet Muhammad's teaching and Islamic Jihad. Some analysis even regarded Boko Haram as an outgrowth of the maitatsine riots of the 1980s and the religious ethnic tensions that followed in the late 1990s (Johnson, 2011). According to Johnson, the founder Boko Haram (Muhammad Yusuf) was a radical Islamic cleric who trained a salafist (a school of thought often associated with Jihad) and was strongly influenced by Ibn Taymiyyah (a fourteen century legal scholar) who preached Islamic fundamentalism. It was even reported that Yusuf set – up a Mosque and an Islamic school in Maiduguri in 2002 (which attracted students

from northern Nigeria and the neighbouring countries of Chad, Niger and Cameroon, to realize his aims of Islamizing Nigeria (Farouk, 2012).

Before 2009, Boko Haram group did not aim to overthrow the government violently but its leader often criticized the northern Nigerian Muslim for participating in what he saw as an illegitimate, non-Islamic state and preached a doctrine of withdrawal. The group gained many followers especially when its leaders continued to speak against police brutality and political corruption with harsh government treatment (Johnson, 2011 quoting an Al-jazeera report). The set uprising actually rose to an apex in June 2009 when there was a reported widespread police and military suppression of Boko Haram's refusal to follow motor-bike helmet law in the Bauchi, Borno, Yobe and Kano states of Nigeria. The incidence left more than 800 dead with its leader (Muhammad Yusuf) extra judiciary executed. Consequently, the splintered group of Boko Haram equally called "Yusufiyya" began to carry out a number of suicide bombings and assassinations all over northern parts of Nigeria and equally staged a prison break in Bauchi where many of their members were located and freed more than 700 inmates in 2010. Today, the rampaging insurgency of Boko Haram had claimed more than 2000 lives and almost virtually reduced the cities of Damaturu, Maiduguri to ghost towns.

It is important to say from the outset that there is no universally agreed definition of terrorism. However, the activities of terrorists involve bombings, assassinations, hijackings, hostage taking and other violence, in order to intimidate nations into changing their policies or the leaders or surrendering parts of their territory. Terrorism has existed for at least 20,000 years and is likely to remain a fixture on political agendas, both domestic and international, for years to

come. Historically, the first known acts of what we now call terrorism were perpetrated by a radical offshoot of the zealots, a Zealot sect active in Judaea during the 1st century AD. The zealot resisted the Roman empire's rule of what is today Israel through a determined campaign involving assassination. Zealot fighters used a sica, a primitive dagger, to attack their enemies in broad day light often in crowded market places or on feast days – essentially wherever there were people to witness the violence the Zealots used terrorism to resist the Romans by killing many Roman soldiers and destroying Roman property. Between 1010 AD to 1272 AD an Islamic movement known as the Assassins used similar tactics in their struggle against Christian crusaders who had invaded what is today part of Syria. The Assassins embraced the same notion of self-sacrifice and suicidal martyrdom evident in some Islamic terrorist groups today. They regarded violence as a sacramental or divine act that ensured its perpetrators would ascend to a glorious heaven should they perish during the task (Rappoport 1984). Until the French Revolution (1789 – 1799), religion provided the main justification for the use of terrorism. This situation changed, however, as nationalism, anarchism, Marxism and other secular political movements merged during the 1800s to challenge divine rule by monarchs. Modern terrorism was initially antimonarchical, embraced by rebels and constitutionalists during the late stage of the French revolution and in Russia by the people will (Hoffman, 1998). It is essential to give some concept of terrorism from different perspectives. Terrorism is generally defined as politically motivated violence by clandestine group or individuals against civilians or non-combatant personnel. The United States Department of State has adopted the definition found in title 22 of the United States federal code. Which defines terrorism as "premeditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated against non-combatant targets by sub

national groups or clandestine agent, usually intended to influence on audience (Encarta, 2009).

Terrorism is by nature political because it involves the acquisition and use of power for the purpose of forcing others to submit, or agree, to terrorist demand. Legal statutes in most countries around the world regard terrorism as a crime. Yet there is no considerable variation in how these laws define terrorism, even in countries whose laws derive from a common origin.

In the United Kingdom, for example, legislation titled the Terrorism Act 2000 states that terrorism is “the use or threat or action designed to influence the government or to intimidate the public or a section of the public for the purpose of advancing a political, religious or ideological cause”. The legal system and code of law of the United Kingdom has influenced those of the United States, Canada and Israel. (Encarta, 2009).

United States federal statute define terrorism as “violent acts or acts dangerous to human life that appear to be intended (i) to intimidate or coercion a civilian population (ii) to influence the policy of a government by intimidate or coercion, or (iii) to afflict the conduct of a government by assassination or kidnapping. This definition appears in United States code, title 18, section 2331 (18 USC 2331). (Encarta, 2009).

Canada’s anti-terrorism Act (Bill C-36) designates “terrorist activity” as “an act or omission that is committed in whole or in part for a political, religious or ideological purpose objective or cause and in whole or in part with the intention of intimidating the public, or a segment of the public, with regard to its security, include its economic security, or a compelling a person, a government or a domestic or an international organisation to do or to refrain from doing any act, whether the person. Government or organisation is

inside or outside Canada. Israel law does not address terrorism specifically. But in the prevention of terrorism ordinance No. 33, it define a terrorist organisation as “a body or persons resorting in its activities to acts of violence calculated to cause death or injury to a person or to threats of such acts of violence” (Encarta, 2009).

There is no doubt the fact that terrorism or terrorist act has increasingly become widespread criminal violence in different countries of the world and each of them has its own unique way of perpetrating an act, while some terrorist take to bombing and hijacking of airlines, some make use of device such as air missiles. In Nigeria for example, the terrorist settle with hostage taking, abduction kidnapping and bombings of multinational oil pipelines and churches, wanton destruction of property and so on. Of all these on the part of Nigeria, kidnapping and bombings are the most devastating.

It should be emphasized here that terrorism could be domestic and international. For example, if an Israeli insurgent kidnaps and kills and American Ambassador, it is an act of international terrorism. At the same time, if the attack is targeted on Israel government officials, it is domestic terrorism. Also, if an Israeli bombs an Israeli embassy in any country outside Israel, it is domestic terrorism. Therefore the kidnapping of government officials and other Nigerians, bombing of oil companies’ pipeline vandalization by the militant in the Niger Delta region and the recent bombings in northern part of Nigeria by Boko Haram is a domestic terrorism. With the return of civil rule in 1999, Nigeria has been confronted with series of security challenges which cut across virtually all the six geo-political zones the act of terrorism in the country was mainly carryout by the militant in the Niger Delta area and the Boko Haram in the northern parts. For example before 1998,

the Niger Delta people have adopted series of strategies as a means of getting themselves out of socio-political marginalization, lack of infrastructural facilities, environmental degradation, and lack of corporate social responsibilities. Among these strategies are petition, litigation, protest, violence and mass mobilization. The last phase of Niger Delta agitation which began in 1998 to the present was marked with the emergence of terror strategies which includes, outright confrontation, violent, pipeline vandalization, bombing of oil installation, armed resistance against the agents of the Nigerian state and the transnational oil companies operating in the regions. Kidnapping and hostage taking. (Ogbogbo, 2004). The adoption this act of terrorism in the region was necessitated by the emergence of various youth militias. Among the prominent militias in the regions, an Ijaw youth council (IYC), the Egbesu Boys, the Niger Delta people volunteer force lead by Alhaji Asari Dokubo, the Isoko National youth movement (INYM), the movement for the emancipation of the Niger Delta (MEND) led by Henry Okah, Niger Delta vigilantes (NDV) led by Ateke Tom. Niger Delta Liberation Force (NDLF) among other. The activities of the youth restiveness in Niger Delta Area against the Nigerian state on one hand and the transnational oil companies operation in the region on the other have constitute a major threat to national security. In fact, before the adoption of Amnesty programme by the late president, Alhaji Umaru Musa Yar'adua in 2010, as a positive measure to put an end to domestic terrorism in the region, the region has remained the most dangerous zone to live in the country (Adesote, 2010). It should be retreated that before the adoption of Amnesty programme, various successive governments have responded in one way or the other toward finding solutions to the problems of the people of the region. Some of their positive responses include, increase in revenue sharing establishment of special commission

and agencies such oil mineral Areas Development Commission, Niger Delta Development Commission and the ministry of Niger Delta Affairs (also set up by late Alhaji Musa Yar'adua).

The prolong agitation on the Niger Delta region since 1960 up till 1998 was as a result of the repressive approach being adopted by various successive government against the people. This same approach was equally adopted when the country return to civil rule in 1999.

Thus, adoption of the act of terrorism in the region especially since 1999 up till 2010 forced the Nigerian state to change by withdrawing the stick and offering the carrot in form of amnesty. One can therefore conclude to a certain extent, Amnesty Programme remained the most effective approach of the Nigerian state toward ending domestic terrorism in the Niger Delta region of Nigeria (Abimbola and Adesote, 2011). Another major challenge of domestic terrorism that is currently facing the country which is the major focus of this discourse is the emergence of dreaded Islamic sect popularly called Boko Haram in the northern part. The activities of the Islamic group especially since 2009 in the areas have not only constituted a major security threat to the nation, but has also made the area the most dangerous place to live in the country. The activities of this sect are capable of disintegrating the country. Hence the need to find a lasting solution to the grievance of this Islamic group is very paramount.

THE EMERGENCE OF BOKO HARAM IN NORTHERN NIGERIA

It is important to state from the outset that an attempt to forcefully impose religious ideology or belief on the Nigerian society since her independence in 1960 especially in the northern part is not new. The first major attempt in the post-colonial period was led by

the leader of the Maitatsine sectarian group in 1980s and eventually led to large scale uprisings. Thus, it can therefore be said that the emergence of his dreaded Islamic set popularly known as the Boko Haram had its root and inspiration from colonial period as well as from the “Maitatsine” uprisings of the early 1980s, in particular. Although Boko Haram could be compared in terms of philosophy or ideology and objectives to the Maitatsine sectarian group, its organisational planning, armed resistance and modus operandi is Taliban (Domino, 2009). During the colonial era, a revolutionary Muhdism which received little elite support but attracted “radical clerics” disgruntled peasants and fugitive slaves sought unsuccessfully to overthrow the British colonial regime which controlled the Sokoto caliphate founded after the Jihad of Usman Dan Fodio. With satark resonance to today, northern Muslim elites made a par with the British colonialists that they would rule indirectly in return for British education not being imposed on the protectorate (Dearn, 2011). The Maitatsine uprisings of the early 1980s, inspired by Cameroonian sissident preacher Muhammad Muarwa, catalysed by massive socio – economic inequality and following on from constitutional debates in 1977 which polarized the country, were the first incidence of Islamic fundamentalist the secular state. At around the same time, two other Islamic fundamentalist groups emerged, Jama’atu Izalati Bidi’a Wa’iqamatis Sunna (“society of removal of innovation and reestablishment of sunna”), founded 1978 in Jos and known as “IZALA” and the Islamic movement in Nigeria, a Shiite movement led by Sheikh Ibrahim El-Zakzaky, founded by Iran and in which Yusuf was thought to be a “Major player” – exactly how and when Yusuf was involved and how this related to his links with Sheikh Jafar is unclear (Dean, 2011). Thought some people have argued that both groups have been associated with Boko Haram’s modern incarnation,

there is no substantial evidence justify this. In 2009, the Islamic movement of Nigeria rebutted claims that El-Zakzaky was the founder of Boko Haram, arguing it could never be so against western education when its own 300 schools in Nigeria which teach a mixture of Islamic and western education. Izala threatened legal action against publishers of pictures of its member labelled as Boko Haram foot soldiers. What is clear is that the combination of constitutional debates in the 1970s, military rule under successive despot’s including jailing of El-Zakzaky by Sani Abatcha regime entrenched poverty in the areas where such groups are active and have been grist to the fundamental mill (Dean, 2011).

The time that this Islamic militant group emerged in the country is yet unknown. There were series of conflicting reports on their emergence in the northern part of the country. Information at the disposal of the different security agencies pieced together by Sunday Tribune of 12th February, 2012 indicated that contrary to the widely held belief that Boko Haram started around 2003, the group has been existing since 1995. It was, however, the entry of slain Malam Muhammed Yusuf successfully radicalized the group and opened it to foreign collaboration, especially with the Al-Queda in Islamic Maghreb (AQIM). Details obtained by investigators revealed that the Jama’atu Ahlis Sunnah Lidda’awati Wal Jihad (Brethren united in the pursuit of holy war), also known as Boko Haram, started off its activism in 2001 under the leadership of the late Yusuf. From the year, the group had intensified its propagation of an extreme Islamic doctrine, which sees western education and democracy as corruptive and immoral (Sunday Tribune 2012).

In 1995, the group was said to be operating under the name Shabab, Muslim youth organisation, it operated from the Indimi mosque, located along Damboa Road, Maiduguri Borno state and had Mallam Lawal as leader

and another Mallam Usman as secretary. It was learnt that in 1999. Lawal left Nigeria for other studies at the University of Madina, Saudi Arabia, there by yielding the leadership of the group to the man known as Mustapha Modu Jon, common called Muhammed Yusuf. Yusuf leadership was too said to have opened the group to political influence and increased popularity. Although Yusuf's religious activism was linked to Kano, where he had brushes popular Islamic clerics, he was said to have laid the foundation for the growth of the organisation. Details about the late Yusuf, however indicated that first, he was favourite student of prominent Nigerian Islamic scholar Sheikh Jafar Mahmud Adam and hailed Ginger village Zakusko Local Government Area of Yobe state. He was on 29 January 1970, married four wives and has 12 children. By 2000, Yusuf had won the respect and confidence of some clerics and youth at Indimi mosque. He started presiding over some mosque activities and along the line; he upstaged all the teachers to emerge a leader. Many youth who followed his saw the older clerics as secular and anti-Sharia. According to reports, majority of his followers were largely illiterates youth who engaged in petty trading or ha dropped out of school 9Danjibo, 2009 as time went on, Yusuf then established his own mosque in an areas called railway Quarters in Maiduguri, while also extending his preaching his preaching to the mosques located at Kadahar, Unguwar Doki (near Monday Market) and Millionaire's quarters. Investigators were also told that by early 2004, the Islamic sect had grown in states of presence with Borno, Yobe and Bauch being notable and that some of the converted youth abandoned their studies to join the group.

EFFECT OF BOKO HARAM INSURGENCY IN NIGERIA

The insurgency of Boko Haram; the adopted mode of prosecuting their objective have posed serious danger

to our nation called Nigerian and its citizen without excluding foreigners which will be briefly discussed here.

SECURITY CHALLENGES: By security challenges, it means the effect of Boko Haram insurgency in Nigeria on security of lives and property as well as other consequential effect. The insurgency of Boko Haram Nigeria have posed serious security challenges to Nigeria in the sense that people were been denied he choice of exercising their natural freedom of movement due to fear of attack from members of Boko Haram. Particularly in some part of northern Nigeria where Boko Haram have taken over through planting of bombs as well as brutalized attack on innocent souls which history have shown that the attack is not for Boko Haram alone but some group have been using the privilege of existence of Boko Haram to nurse their personal and ethnical agenda through brutalising of people.

Corroborating this, one of Boko Haram leader, Sheik Abu Muhammed Abdulazeez Ibn Idris stated that the group is aware of the fact that criminals have infiltrated their movement and continued to attack and kill people using their names (the nation newspaper 2013) it could also be recalled that kidnapping have also been used by some group of people hiding under Boko Haram crisis during the cause of which innocent souls were been kidnapped with demands for ransoms with fruitless effort in rescuing some of the captive which have led to the death of numbers of the captive. Also the insurgencies of Boko Haram in Nigeria have exposed the security lapses in Nigeria because attacks that have been done on some unexpected places like police Headquarter in Abuja. Abuja united nation office among others.

ECONOMIC EFFECT: The economic effect of militancy insurgency in Nigeria simply connote consequential

effect on people and governments life which can be view from 2 different perspectives. They are the effect on the state that is, Nigeria and individual member of the state that is, Nigerian, particularly residents of Bauchi, Borno, Yobe and neighbouring state the militants, not limited to Boko Haram alone by their nature are used to crippling the economic activities of any place they spread their tentacles as well as led to migration of people from the affected place due to restiveness. No wonder the nation newspaper (2013, 3) reported about the activities of Boko Haram thus: Bono and neighbouring Yobe state the eye centre of the activities of the sect have been crippled economically. Thousands of people have died in the sect's bloody campaign. it must be noted that Boko Haram have not only led to closure and or abandonment of people business activities within affected region as well as once led to reduction of peoples patronage of product from northern region because of rumour that member of Boko Haram are planning to send poisonous product from their region to other parts of Nigeria. No wonder Mr Umar Ibrahim Yakubu (leadership Newspaper. 2012) opined thus in respect of Boko Haram. Also the insurgencies of Boko Haram have reduced drastically: government derivation from the affected region due to restiveness in those places as well as reduced investment and growth of business in the affected place without excluding government executive project no wonder 2011 world investment report of the United Conference on trade and development.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL EFFECT: By political effect is means effect on government performance that is the government ability to deliver it objective to its citizen while social effect on the other hand connotes its effect on society and peoples ways of life. The insurgency of Boko Haram in Nigeria has drastically reduced government of the day's performance in the

affected area. Although it is trite fact that Nigeria politician are found of promising heaven and earth for the purpose of gaining peoples mandate, it is our humble view that president Good luck Jonathan Were not be able to fulfil the large parts of his promise due to confusion created in the nation by insurgency of Boko Haram have made public forum caution able pale to be in same northern part of Nigeria.

Around (2001), that is now a policy that there cannot be public assemblage without permit in Federal Capital Territory. Abuja and some northern part of Nigeria with exception of north-east where public assemblage have been totally banned due to activities of Boko Haram. The activities of Boko Haram have aggravate to the extent of developed negative impact in the mind of some Christian that all Muslim are extremist without taken into cognisance that extremism applicable to both Christianity and Islam.

COUNTER INSURGENCY APPROACHES

In every state, there exists a sovereign body. This body is visited with all the power and maximum legal authority to make and enforce laws which will regulate the behaviour and activities of the people in society in order to prevent the society from becoming deteriorating into what Thomas Hobbes referred to as a primitive society where life is solitary, poor, nasty, brutish and short. Thus sovereignty ordinarily resides on the electorates who often elect their leader or representative in order to represent their interest in higher governmental activities.

There people that is, the elected representative are accorded full legitimacy rest on them. In Nigeria, the federal government is the highest law making authority and by virtue there is no group that is greater in strength than the government.

Therefore the federal government has to stand its grounds without any form of fear in order to combat the activities of the Boko Haram sect and to prevent any trace of future occurrence of such religious sum political sect, it is in a bid to curb the activities of the Boko Haram sect that we therefore specify or rather suggest the following options or approach to be adopted by the federal government.

THE LEGAL OPTION

Legal authorities are after referred to as the authority backed by law a stipulated in the rulers and regulation and principles and laws guiding a state that is the constitution. The high court on the extra judicial killing of Yusuf on the 30 of July 2009,, to dismiss three Junior officers and Suspension of four officers indicted by a probe on the matter after the accused policemen culpable. The approach involves the tracking of terrorism through the legal instrument.

Various leaders who have adopted the option believe that peace achieved through coercion or force has always often than not been existing for a short time or illusory. According to hem "sheer force include the building of a good military coalition to criminate terrorists will perhaps at bust succeed, but the scourge of terrorism is bound to stop or rather worsen ever after (Mbah,2001) that is to say that military option can be effective in stabilising ethnic tensions and unity of a country but it has not been able to achieve permanent peace as the insurgents usually adopts new tactics to Overcome the suppression and unleash further chaos on only failed to undermine Basque nationalist aspirations but also served to nurture and act as a catalyst upon the very movement they were intended to crush (Pollack and Hunter,1988).

Similarly, the Americas was on terrorism has not been able to stop the incidence in parts of the world. As a

signatory to all legal instruments on international terrorism, Nigeria domesticated them by statutory adaption not only to make them enforceable under domestic law but o offer the Nigeria government the chance of tackling heir incessant internal terrorism posed by groups or religious and political sect such as the Boko Haram. At this juncture, it is of paramount importance to understand the role of the law court in controlling the Boko Haram crisis through its agencies such as the Judiciary and the police force who help to implement the laws. We should also note that this approach is opted for because it encourages equality and fair hearing which eradicates any sense of injustice by the less privileged who often feel that their human right are been infringed upon the inter capitalist (bourgeoisies).

In a nutshell, if the principle of rule of law which stipulates for the supremacy of the constitution, equality before the law and safeguard of human right is upheld as propounded by A.V Oeicey, than the attacks and series of bombs blast by the Boko Haram will be effectively controlled and checkmated.

THE DIALOGUE APPROCH

In pursuing a stable economy free from all forms of social vices and maintain a peaceful co-existence in the society, the dialogue approach is often recommended to the federal government for adoption. His approach is also referred to as the diplomatic approach. At his junction, it is necessary to give a brie concept of the term diplomacy or an increase understanding of this option as delving into its important of necessity will be putting the court before the horse and a negation on existing protocol.

Ernest Stows, diplomacy can be defined as his application of intelligence and tack to the conduct of official relations between the governments of

independent states. This is seemed as one of the most effective instrument of curbing societal problems. For peaceful interaction to take place, war hostilities and tension must be avoided. However, in a world system whose mechanism is deeply enmeshed in distrust, other forms of hostile action remain largely an acceptable made of sates interaction with one another. Diplomacy aims at averting wars between different ethnic groups in the society.

Tam David West¹⁹⁸³. Noted that the diplomat is different from the politician saying that; a politician says what he does not mean and so often shuffles from one stratagem to the other, while a diploma says less than what he means, but this is carefully calculated discretion (1983 - 1996). Consequently, President Good luck Jonathan has asked the sect to identify themselves and state tier terms for unconditional talks. Other eminent Nigerians have also shared similar position on the ground that even the most violent conflicts are often revolved on a round table. In any ease most Nigerians are strongly opposed to the dialogue option as they contend that negotiation with Boko Haram sect amount to applauding them with talks for their numerous and uncountable killings they therefore hold that. Even if talks unavoidable then they must take place at a time when the Nigerian nations can negotiate from a position of strength; it cannot prevail through violence (Enye²⁰¹²).

The Boko Haram menace is very sporadic in nature and even as the debate is increasingly, the sect has bluntly refused the offer the dialogue because of group has continued to carry out more attacks on the country.

THE MILITRAY APPROACH IN CURBING THE BOKO HARAM

The former Chinese leader Mao Tse Tung defined military power as power which emanates from the

barrel of gun", to him, the might is always right that is to say, he who wields the instrument o coercion is the political sovereign. This view or rather opinion is true to a large extent because even if it were to be little child or a situation of crisis, the adult being has not choice, than to adhere to the whims and caprice of the teenager.

Over the year, the most preferred option for combating or fighting such societal problems has been the armed confrontation popularly known as the military option or approach. lo a great extreme, this largely explain why president George Bush, immediately or rather instantly declared war on terrorism in response to terrorist attack on the United states on that memorable black Tuesday of September 11, 2001. This mean that United State adopted the military option to avenge the attack. Several other countries in the west have often employed this approach in solving their political instability. The British army can boast today of having achieved a truly impressive record in combating major terrorist outbreaks around the world. Specifically, is experience in countering terrorist placed it on the vantage position when in August 1969, the labour government of the day decided to put the army into Northern Ireland to maintain public order (Callaghan, 1972).

Nigeria just like every government hat tires to exhibit or show its capability to protect the lives and property of its citizens has to encourage its successive governments to adopt military confrontation in tackling terrorism through the establishment of Joint Task Force (JTF) and declaration of state of emergency. Subsequently in the year 2000, the Olusegun Obasanjo government launched a military expedition of Odi in Bayelsa state to quell the menace of the militants. In 2007, it then set up a joint military and police task force (JTF) to battle the militants in

river state. The same military action has been at play in the Boko Haram crisis since 2009, although not as enforced in the Olusegun Obasanjo's regime of 2000, that is to say that president Goodluck Jonathan's administration needs the Obasanjo's administration orientation in fighting Boko Haram terrorist starting from a respect of what happened in Odi in Bayels

UNITED STATE GOVERNMENT COUNTER INSURGENCY GUIDE (2009)

Counterinsurgency or counter-insurgency (COIN) may be defined as

comprehensive civilian and military effort taken to simultaneously defeat

and counter insurgency and address its root cause. Insurgency is the organized use of subversion and violence to seize, nullify or challenge political control of a region as such it is primarily a political struggle, in which both sides use armed force to create space for their political economic and influence activities to be effective.

Counter-insurgency campaigns of duly-elected or politically recognised governments take place during war, occupation by a foreign military or police force to create space for their political, economic and influence activities to be effective.

Counter - insurgency campaigns of duly elected or politically recognised governments take place during war, occupation by a foreign

military or police force and when internal conflict that involve subversion

campaign and armed rebellion occur. The best counter-insurgency campaign integrates and informational components that reinforce governmental legitimacy

and effectiveness while reducing insurgent influence over the population.

COIN strategies should be designed to simultaneously protect the

population from insurgent violence, strengthen the legitimacy and capacity of government institutions to govern responsibly and marginalize insurgents politically, socially, and economically. (U.S. government counterinsurgency guide, 2009).

The government's response against Boko Haram has reached a

strategic stalemate a situation of parity in impacts. This strategic stalemate

is to Boko Haram's advantage for it wins as long as it exists and continues

to disrupt and terrorise government policy needs reform in a few

important ways.

(1) Developing and/or publishing a counter terrorism strategy: presently there is poor coordination between and integration of military means and political and economic objectives there is currently no publicly known counter-terrorism strategy guiding the responses to Boko Haram, and the impact of this can be seen in at least three ways. First is the chaos and confusion surrounding the government's intention to explore a negotiated settlement by dialoguing with Boko Haram, the next minute government rules out? There are mixed signals from government. Second, is the lack of use and coordination of military, political and economic means, yet successful counter insurgency requires close coordination of military, political and economic means and objectives.

(2) Build a new intelligence gathering infrastructure: In 2012, Nigeria announced plans for a new intelligence fusion centre to coordinate, improve and intelligence gathering and sharing across agencies. We need to obtain more timely and actionable intelligence from local sources in the areas affected by Boko Haram. We would also establish an office of the special anti-terrorism coordinator.

(3) Improved intelligence: The solution to preventing, limiting and responding better to Boko Haram attack does not lie in deploying

more troops but in improving intelligence and increasing force

enable it government focuses on these two elements.

(4) Improve contingency planning: most major militaries around the

world have plans for the major challenges they are likely to face. We

need to begin to create plans and conduct training exercise that

reflects the challenges we will face. In this manner, our security

apparatus will be better prepared of and when a situation arises.

(5) Pursue and align military with political (negotiated solution, Boko Haram is unlikely to be defeated military most insurgencies are ended through some form of negotiation. Government must develop a strategy along the lines of the policy followed by president Yar'adua (over the MEND insurgency in the Niger Delta) at least to the extent that we use employment

and other rehabilitative incentives to separate the rank and file from Boko Haram's leadership.

(6) De-radicalization strategy: The Northern region is in urgent need of a counter radicalization programme to prevent many more young people (illiterate and unemployed) from being radicalized. Such strategies would require initiatives to create positive incentive

against radicalization (beyond the current focus on punitive measure arrest, detention and killing), give voice and representation to young people in the region e.t.c.

(7) Regionalize (ECOWAS and AU) Response: The government to

solicit the operational involvement and assistance of ECOWAS and

AU, including deploying multinational security operations across the shale to track and hunt down Boko Haram is no longer a regional security menace that requires regional responses.

(8) Effective information management and strategic communication: the government needs to reform the way information is released and managed on Boko Haram. This goes beyond official information management and government agencies to include working with print, electronic and online media organisations, and local (grassroots) information channels.

(9) Economic development plan for northern Nigeria: the proposed

recovery fund for the North east is grossly inadequate window dressing. A rial and massive effort is needed. Clearly more financial resource is needed. Clearly man financial resources are needed. Economic revival goes

beyond providing substantial funds - it has to be guided by clear objectives, roles of public and private sectors and civil society groups, and must include social (education, health, regional, culture and tradition.

CONCLUSION

Having said all these, the can now draw out possible conclusion that the application of any of the aforementioned approach will only serve as a mean of control the crisis and not necessary put a stop a only the military approach is capable of controlling it. Arguments put a stop to it and right now, controlling it. Arguments have been made pertaining these various approaches with more reference of dialogue. The action of the Boko Haram insurgency over the year have clearly illustrated that they do not want peace talks, even if the government were to grant amnesty to the group, who will represent them. This question is very necessary because the members of this are yet to be known they have rather preferred to remain anonymous.

Finally, it is now an obvious truth that Boko Haram insurgency only seek to gain recognition by influencing government decision, action, polices, and programmes, they also seek to overthrow the government in power in order to directly control available resources endowed in the Nigeria state, make the following recommendation which if carefully adopted will go a long way to stop or end Boko Haram insurgency.

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