
TERRORISM AND ITS MANAGEMENT: A CASE STUDY OF BOKO HARAM ISLAMIST SECT IN NIGERIA

Christopher Ndubuisi Ibenwa (Ph D)

Social Sciences Unit, School of General Studies, University Of Nigeria, Nsukka.

ABSTRACT: *This paper addresses the issue of terrorism in Nigeria, particularly in connection with the Boko Haram Islamist Sect. Terrorism, as a global phenomenon, is an ill-wind that blows no one any good. Recently, it has extended its ugly tentacles to Nigeria, precisely after the Presidential Election of April, 2011. Since then, Nigerian citizens have been on the defensive because of the great onslaught of man by the Boko Haram boys. The rampage has been on the increase and the attempt by the government to stop it has proved abortive. This has become of great concern to most Nigerians and the writer; hence, the emergence of this topic. The aims of this work are to highlight some of these religious riots encouraged by Boko Haram, to examine the root causes of the riots and to know their goals, organisational structure and sources of funding, and to proffer possible solutions that will make for the effective management of the crises.*

KEYWORDS: Terrorism, Management, Boko Haram, Islamist Sect.

INTRODUCTION

Terrorism is a global phenomenon. Therefore, it is not peculiar to Nigeria. Before the terrorist activity of the Islamist sect popularly known as Boko Haram, Nigeria has been under the siege of religious crises and this has claimed many lives and property from the time of Maitatsine Islamist religious sect in Kano of 1980. It is now the case of the Boko Haram Islamist sect of 2001 in Maiduguri, Borno State. In fact, the activities of the group are both religious and political. They detest all forms of western civilization that is against the experience and values of Islam. Indeed, the most disturbing issue is that the targets of terrorists are innocent civilians. The reason is because they are easily attacked and the atmosphere of fear will be created immediately. Some other targets are military bases, business centres and corporate offices, diplomats, embassies, pipelines and relaxation centres (<http://en.centizendum.org/wiki/terrorism>). Terrorism is a new trend in Nigeria, and because of the inability of Nigerian security agencies to combat it effectively, it has become a major security problem (<http://www.addthis.com.bookmark>).

There are various forms/types of terrorism such as Narco, Separatist, State, Cyber, Bio, Echo and religious terrorism among others. But the thrust of this work is religious terrorism particularly the Boko Haram Islamist sect of Nigeria. Admittedly, much has been written on the strategies and the ways of combating terrorism. However, not much has been said about the management of the problem. Therefore, the paper is poised to grapple with the ways and means of managing this hydra-headed monster since it is becoming almost impossible for the federal government to

put an end to it. The aims of this work are: (1) to revisit some of these religious riots encouraged by Boko Haram, (2) to examine the root causes, (3) to know their goals, organisational structure, their sources of funding and (4) to proffer possible solution that will make for the effective management of their activities. The work adopted a descriptive and analytical method in analysing data. The paper made use of secondary sources in data generation. The researcher discovered in the course of his work that there is a huge loss of lives and property, and that the rioters have people in the government that sponsor them secretly. More so that this is a move by the Muslims to Islamise Nigeria. It was further discovered that the political elite use it to settle political scores between them and their opponents and to rubbish President Jonathan Goodluck's administration among others.

Conceptual Clarification

In order to ensure clarity and enhance a better understanding of the key words in the topic under review, some terminologies will be explained through definitions. They are terrorism and management. League of Nation (1937) construed it to mean "Criminal acts directed against a state and intended or calculated to create a state of terror in the minds of particular persons or the general public". United Nations General Assembly Convention (2002) defines terrorism thus "if any person, by any means, unlawfully and intentionally causes death or serious bodily injury to anybody or serious damage to public or private property, including a place of public use, a state or government facility, a public transport system, an infrastructure facility or environment". For the purpose of this work, the definition given by the Nigerian constitution becomes paramount. According to the Nigerian Constitution, Section 2, A terrorist is defined as anyone who involves or causes an attack upon person's life which may cause serious bodily harm or death; kidnapping of person; destruction to a government or public facility, transport system, an infrastructural facility including an information system, a fixed platform located on the continental shelf, public place or private property likely to endanger human life or result in major economic loss". They also submit that the seizure of an aircraft, ship or other means of public or goods transport and the use of such means of transport for any of the purposes constitute an act of terrorism. According to the bill, a person who belongs or professes to belong to a prescribed organisation commits an offence, under this act and shall on conviction be liable to imprisonment for a maximum term of twenty years.

According to Gaya Best (2007), conflict management is the process of reducing the negative and destructive capacity of conflict through a number of measures and by working with and through the parties involved in that conflict. Management therefore, from the above explanation does not terminate conflict rather it reduces it to a manageable level.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The work is based on the Frustration-Aggression theory as a theoretical foundation for the analysis of the Boko Haram attack. Dolnard and his group were the first people to develop this theory in 1939. Thereafter the theory was modified and expounded by some scholars such as

Green (1941), Berkowitz (1962) and Yates (1962). The core message of Frustration-Aggression is that aggression is a function of frustration preventing an individual or a group from attaining their target may result into frustration. Frustration may graduate into aggression when triggered up. Faleti (2006) said that “where expectation does not meet attainment, the tendency is for people to confront those they hold responsible for frustrating their ambitions”. This confrontation may take peaceful or violence means. It may also be direct or indirect and sometimes involves secondary targets. However, there is a need to examine to what extent the ongoing aggression by the Boko Haram sect and other actors in the conflict have acted as a function of frustration.

Brief Origin of Boko Haram.

According to Jando (2011), “Boko Haram is a militant Islamic sect that seeks the imposition of the caliphate system of Islamic government in the northern state of Nigeria and that they are against government policies that failed to solve the problem of unemployment, good governance and abject poverty, which affect most people in Nigeria”. Yusuf, the leader and the founder of the Boko Haram group, started his activities in Maiduguri in 2001 winning converts among youths. He hailed from Yobestate. He was a secondary school drop-out who underwent a Quor’anic education in Chad and Niger Republic, where it was believed he obtained or got his radical ideology which sent him on a collision course with Islamic scholars with moderate views like Jafa Adam, Sheik Abbaoji, Yahya ssJungin and others. He was said to have a strength of about 280,000 members across the 19 northern states of Nigeria, Chad and Sudan. The members were mostly within the ages of 18 and 38 (Abdusalani, 2009). Based on statistics available to the researcher, he stated that the Boko Haram group is a religious sect as well as a political group. In the same frame of mind, Gana-Gana (2012) states that “the sect whose name translates to ‘western education is sin’ is thought to have a number of factions with different aims, including some political links and a hardcore Islamist cell”. Abdusalani (2009) captures the mission of the group thus:

The mission of the sect was to establish an Islamic state where “orthodox Islam” is practiced. Orthodox Islam according to him (Mohammed Yusuf, leader of the sect) frowns at Western education and working in the Civil Service because it is sinful. Hence, for their aim to be achieved all institutions represented by the government including security agencies like police, military and other uniformed personnel should be crushed.

The Boko Haram group had outgrown its political sponsors and is currently networking with Al-Qaeda, the international terrorist network. Abimboye (2009) pointed out that they were trained in guerrilla warfare. In addition, some Muslims have been trying to Islamise and radicalise northern Nigeria. They have over the years shown their concern towards the Middle East. For instance, the September 11, 2001 attack was condemned worldwide but was supported by the northern region of Nigeria by their actions. Muslims further demonstrated their admiration for Osama Bin Laden with some parents naming their sons Osama. When some states launched Sharia law in the North, youths wore T-shirts with Bin Ladin’s image at the venue of the events to show their love for him and his activities (Mohammed in Jando, 2011).

Crises/Riots

Interviews conducted among some residents in Maiduguri, Damaturu and Bauchi reveal that the group started with the aim of converting politicians and civil servants through their radical messages. They had established a religious complex containing a Mosque, school, clinic where services were rendered to their members. They were about achieving the aim of building an Islamic self-sufficient community in Borno, north-eastern Nigeria when they clashed with security agencies. Fasura (2009) explains that the group failed to use preaching to achieve their aims thus they decided to overthrow the Borno state government from where the movement will spread to other parts of northern Nigeria and possibly elsewhere in Nigeria.

Consequently, from June 11, 2009 physical violence began in Maiduguri, Borno State, and the people had been living on tenterhooks and fear because of the clash between members of the Yusufiyah sect known locally as the Boko Haram sect. The security forces' clash with the group led to the killing of 17 members of the sect. This killing had remained a deep cut in the heart of the sect. Thus, the leader of the sect, Mohammed Yusuf, spitting fire promised to avenge the death of his members. The security agencies dismissed the threat with a wave of the hand describing him as a coward. But the residents, knowing the capacity of Yusuf and his loyal adherents in Maiduguri since 2001, knew the state was sitting on a keg of gun powder. When it eventually happened, it was a tale of a blood bath and sorrow as the group held a combined team of soldiers and police to a gun battle for several hours in Maiduguri. At the last count, 150 members of the sect had been killed while police lost about 7 men, including the second in command, of the mobile training college, Maiduguri, Usman Farouk, a superintendent of police. The sect also burnt 30 cars in some churches, three at a celestial church, 11 at a deeper Life Bible church and 5 at the National Evangelical Mission all in Maiduguri metropolis (Abdulsalami, 2009).

On the 24 of July, 2009, more violence broke out. Newswatch, a weekly independent news magazine in Nigeria, explains that the violence began some four kilometres away from Maiduguri after one person died, and several others wounded, in an explosion close to a police station. Armed members of the sect then began to attack police stations, prisons, mosques, churches and other government institutions. Neighbouring states of Yobe and Bauchi as well as Kano also witnessed similar attacks simultaneously, although Maiduguri was the most affected. States such as Kaduna, Sokoto and Katsina witnessed very low level conflict because the police were able to prevent escalation of the conflict with some arrest of over 23 persons with links to the group made. By the end of the 3-day violence over 1,400 people had lost their lives and property, including government buildings, destroyed. The leader and founder of the group, Yusuf Mohammed, and other key leaders of the group were arrested but were later killed in police custody (Albert, 2003 cited in Udegbuma, 2013).

However, the group re-emerged around September, 2010, with more daring attacks on churches, mosques, banks and state establishments. Some of their attacks include: the Bauchi prison break in September 2010, Maiduguri prison break in September, 2011 freeing its members and other inmates; the bombing of Jos in December 2010 that killed 80 people, the suicide attack on June

16, 2011 at the Police Force Headquarters in Abuja that killed six people and burnt over 15 vehicles; the UN House suicide bombing in Abuja that killed over 20 persons and injured 73; the Christmas Day bombing of St. Theresa's Catholic Church in Madalla, near Abuja that left over 40 people dead and many injured; the multiple Kano bombings that killed close to 200 people, and a series of attacks on churches and businesses in Mubi, Yola, Gombe, Maiduguri, Damaturu and Bauchi with hundreds killed and property destroyed (Ukpong, 2011; Tsenzughul, 2011). Anucha (2012) also reported that Nigeria has lost over 602 members of the police through the various activities of the sect (Cited in Udegbumam, 2013).

Besides, on January 5th, 2011, BunuWasili, an alleged financier of Boko Haram was arrested in Maiduguri with 91 other members. The then commissioner in Borno, Mohammed Abubakar, pointed out that "terrible weapons of destruction were found in his house, such as six bottles of chemicals and daggers. He confessed that the sect also threw two bombs in Maiduguri metropolis which killed four people in December 24th, 2010. Boko Haram also attacked some churches and sent bombs that killed not less than 38 people. In the same vein, the United States of American reviewed on the 14th January, 2011 that AL-Qaeda was the financier of the Mogadishu December 31, 2010 bomb attack in Abuja. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), which conducted the forensic analysis of the exhibits from the bombing scientist, saw that the signature of the bomb matched their blast by the terrorist network (Agbo in Jando 2011).

Suicide bombers on Monday 18th March 2013 killed an unspecified number of persons in an attack in a luxury bus station in Kano. The bombers also injured many other passengers in the attack that occurred at about 4.00pm at New Road Luxury Park, a bus station in Kano which is mostly used by Igbo residents in the State. During the bomb blast the victims were mainly Port-Harcourt bound passengers, who were travelling with Godison Motors to the east and the petty traders, who sell various items at the motor park. Timothy Obi, a witness to the explosion, told Daily Sun that the bombers came into the park in a white gold car and "barely three minutes after they drove into the park, the next thing we heard was an explosion that shattered our world". He recalled that he was standing in the centre of the Park at the time of the explosion adding that: "when they (bombers) arrived the park, typical of motor park boys, they (motor park boys) were rushing after the bombers' vehicle, thinking that they were intending passengers. On Monday 2nd December 2013 at 3am men numbering about 300 suspected to be Boko-Haram terrorist group attacked a military formation in Maiduguri Borno State with 25 Hilux Pick-Up vans loaded with rocket propelled grenade launchers, AK-47 assault rifles and improvised explosives devices (IEDS) (Omonobi, 2013)

AFP (2013) reported on the same attack that some aircrafts were destroyed, building, ships and petrol stations were razed, with 24 militants killed.

Another source reported also that 300 people were confirmed internally dead and that emergency life materials like beds, blankets and mosquito nets have been given to them, (English. news.cn 2013).

The Strategies/Modes of Operation of Terrorism

Means and methods that terrorists groups utilize to achieve their objectives and get at their target audience vary, depending on the nature of attack. Commenting on this, Yahaya(2012) argues thus, the salient among these forms, means, and methods are: high jacking, kidnapping ,explosives ,taking hostages, assassinations, piracy, spreading of panic,destruction of public vital facilities, committing economic-related crimes, and draining the assets of the nation through crimes of vandalism and sabotage by means of violence directed against vital installations and corporations of public services and the like. Attesting further to this truth, Udegbumam (2013) opines that the groups modus operandi include attacking prisons to free prisoners, using motorcycles to open fires on target groups; robbing banks and sometimes spraying money for the poor masses after such robbery, planting impoverished explosives in specific places, and lately the use of suicide bombers.

General Causes of Terrorism

There are several factors that are responsible for every conflict that happens in human society. So this section handles such factors:

a. Poverty:

Poverty is a very big problem especially among the developing countries of the world. It indeed causes poverty. People submit themselves for terroristic activities in order to make the ends meet. Isah (2009) reports that the Sultan of Sokoto, Alhaji Saad Abubakar III, posits that poverty contributes to Jos crisis; that it is not just politics; it is not just religious; it is total hunger and poverty in the land. Onwudiwe (2004) asserts that:

much of the bloody disorder in the northern cities of Kano, Kaduna and Jos are restricted to poorer neighbourhoods, a situation that suggests an economic dimension to this general atmosphere of distrust and violence in the country. In these poor overcrowded and starved communities, youthful gangs of Muslims and Christians burn down churches and savagely hack each other to death over trivial provocation.

The author disagrees with Nwoke (2012) who asserts that poverty does not cause terrorism but that it leads to hopelessness and while admitting at the same time that a hopeless man is an easy prey to a terrorist's recruitment. The case of alleged assistant lecturer, at Kogi State University (a PhD holder and a Muslim) who recruits people for the purposes of terrorism and pay them #15,000 (fifteen thousand naira) is a good example. Attesting to this truth, United States Department State said that, "we never, never excuse terrorist acts because suffering and poverty and injustice persist in the world."

b. Corruption

Corruption is one of the greatest problems facing most countries in the recent times, particularly the third world countries. Every successive government institutes one form of anti corruption panel/agency or the other. At the end of the day, the hope and the aspirations of the people are dashed. Corruption continues to increase daily thereby promoting crimes and conflicts of various

kinds and forms, including terrorism. . In Nigeria, corruption is one of the factors that led to the emergence of Boko Haram terrorist group. Kanu (2012) argues that that corruption lies beneath the facade of social cum political problems confronting humans and that corruption is politically destabilizing as it leads to social revolution (terrorism) and military takeover of governments.’..

c..Bad/Weak Leadership.

One of the conspicuous features of a bad leader is one who allows his interest to take precedence over that of the public. Most times the leader is autocratic in the administration of the people ; at times , he does not listen to the yearnings and aspirations of the people. He wants to perpetuate him/herself on the throne and this is what is happening currently in Arabian countries. The saying that when the head is sick, all other parts of the body is affected; the same is true of bad administration. When this begins to happen, concerned citizens will capitalize on the bad government and use even any means available to them to cause unrest and destroy lives and property. In a case of a weak leader, a similar thing happens. This fact was attested to by Asogwa (2008) when he writes to say that “the effectiveness of government has a lot of roles to play with regards to people’s way of life. It was the same frame of mind as Asogwa (2008), Achebe and others that Nebo (2011) writes more about bad leadership in Nigeria as the bane of Nigerian society thus,

While the developed countries worry over the management of technological breakthrough and volatile economic landscape, many developing and under developed countries are cruising in poverty, hunger and starvation, woeful health condition, high maternal and child infantile rate, energy crisis, youth restiveness, and high incidence of corruption among others. Nigeria, unfortunately finds herself in the latter categories. Nigeria’s failure to develop and watch such countries as the ancient tigers who started the race of nationhood with us is essentially a leadership problem.

This paper agrees in totality with Ebo’s claim that leadership is essentially a major contributor to crisis even that of terrorism. .

d. Social Injustice/Human Right Abuse/ Violation

In fact, Enebe (2008), Okwueze and Kanu (2003) and Uju (2003) made a long list of such abuses and violation of human rights to include, the loss of lives and property, rape, slavery ,genocide, torture, carried out during religious riots, denial of right of freedom of religion, expression and as well as the press and discrimination.. The abuse and violation of socio- economic or political rights of citizens in a social setting may drive individuals to create or join terrorist groups. Countries with authoritarian system of government lack adequate avenues for aggrieved persons to express their views as such they may resort to violence as an alternative. A case in point is the Boko-Haram terrorist group in Nigeria. Suicide bombing and bloodletting in recent times is a demonstration of dissatisfaction by some northerners who are predominately Muslims over the victory of President Goodluck Jonathan (a Christian) in 2011 Presidential General Elections. More so, inadequate distribution of resources or its denial and the deliberate violation of human rights have led to terroristic activities. Alining with this view point, United States Department of

State (USDS) makes a case against terrorism and expresses the view that it certainly does not mean that we dismiss the injustice and oppression that terrorism exploit.”

e. Youth unemployment

Youth unemployment is one of the major causes of religious riots. Owing to the state of unemployment, the youth resort to religious riots, as they find this as an opportunity to make ends meet. It is in the same frame of mind that Ituma(2008) argues that “corruption (youth restiveness) in Nigeria cannot be adequately handled if youth development is not adequately addressed”. Generally, this is a problem because in an ideal situation, there should be an automatic transition to the workshop or office; an easy connection between the world of learning and the world of work. However, Echebiri (2005), Chigunta (2002) and Curtain (2000) argue that this is not currently the case in Nigeria because the Nigerian formal economy stopped growing around the mid 1980s, while on the other hand, the youth population has continued to increase. Consequently, the absence of a functional and growing formal market in all the three sectors of the economy (industrial, commercial and services), makes it necessary for the Nigerian government and other stake holders to place more effort on the growth and development of the informal sector as the major provider of jobs for the youth (Ononogbu 2010).

f.. Religious Factor:

The existence of different religions with different religious beliefs and practices all over the world today seems to be a driving force for most terrorist activities. More dangerous is the exclusivist claim of the whole truth by each religion. It in confirmation of this fact that Asogwa (2011) said that the problem of belief associated with religion is worsened by the existence of different religions.” This is line with Zalmas’s assertion (2013) that; “ nations that differ in religion are more likely to fight than those that share the same religion” It seems very plausible that it is under this backdrop that Madu (1997) said that he is inclined to buy this idea in its totality, for it is in mutual recognition of the specialities of other’s religious norms that the society can live in harmony since any exclusivist claim of the whole truth would breed nothing but bad will and anarchy.’ For instance, Osama Bin Laden’s declaration of war on America interests in the 1990”s stemmed from his belief that U.S. troops stationed in Saudi Arabia represented an abomination to the kind of Islamic state he believed should exist in Arabian peninsula, (Zalman, 2013). This also includes that of Middle East.

Others include, Ignorance/Illiteracy, Differences in beliefs and practices, Tribalism/Ethnicism Non-democracy and Dehumanization.

8. Management of Terrorism

Terrorism has increasingly assumed a global proportion. Consequently, public and governmental agencies face the increasing need to understand and manage the risk. A variety of proactive management techniques can effectively reduce terrorism if properly planned and executed.

a Coordination with religious leaders

When combating religious terrorism, coordinating with religious leaders and building a relationship with them will encourage better cooperation. Treating all the members of a religious

group as if they are terrorist will only alienate that group and make them more prone to violence in retaliation (Grothaus, 2013).

b Global Coalition

States should maintain an active global coalition against terrorist groups so as to weaken their support base. Today, many more countries have ratified United Nations Security Conventions such as the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT) which is a large forum for sharing nuclear security practices and information measures that can be taken after a terrorist attack in order to minimize the consequences. (Anyadike, 2013).

c Building counter-terrorist structures

Building counter-terrorist structure and training personnel to meet the current and future threat is essential. The response and mitigation capacities of every country should be put in place or improved upon where they exist, tested and incorporated into integrated national counter-terrorism strategy even before any terrorist attack. There is need for the formation of a counter-terrorist squad.

d Information Sharing

Information sharing is a veritable means of disseminating messages between the ruler and the ruled. Therefore, individuals and groups should be encouraged by the government to give vital information to the government agencies whenever there is any suspicious movement and actions that could disrupt the public peace. Corroborating this view, Anyadike (2013) averred that the government, through its agencies should issue appropriate information to the public accurately, timely and in a consistent and useful manner. The government should keep the public alert, share terrorist-related information with the communities, ethnic and religious groups. In Nigeria, a series of security alert numbers such as 07055893107, 07055893108, 07055893109 etc are publicly displayed on bill boards at strategic locations. These numbers are used by the public to alert security agents on any impending security challenge (Anyadike, 2013).

e Intelligence Gathering

Through intelligence gathering, efforts of governments are directed at denying the groups time, space, and resources to place and mount spectacular attacks. This is in addition to severing the sources of financial sponsorship so as to starve the groups of funds and render them incapacitated. Intelligence cooperation through unprecedented law enforcement and security are advocated. Border surveillance should be routinely and regularly encouraged. The police, border guards, customs, immigration checks, and army can pull their resources together for more effective checks. Furthermore, there is need for a worldwide hunt for terrorists and their sponsors and collaborators. Members of the Hamas leadership have been assassinated at will by Israel. They include its founder and spiritual leader, Sheik Ahmed Yessin. This is attributable to the intelligence gathering system of Israel. Nigeria should pin down the sponsors of Boko Haram. Thus, states should avoid an over militarised response that amplifies the violence. In its place, conciliatory efforts through the process of dialogue between the terrorist group and the government is advocated. (Anyadike, 2013)

F Identification and Elimination of the Root Causes

Eliminating the root cause of a crisis is one sure way of reducing the destructive effects of crises in any given conflict situation. Lending credence to this fact, Anyadike (2013) succinctly said that one of the major efforts made to manage terrorism lies with identifying the root causes of it and countering such causes. The post amnesty programme approach adopted by the Nigerian government to counter militancy in the Niger-Delta region quickly comes to mind. It is a mitigating measure aimed at minimizing the level of terrorist acts in the region. Here, the government addressed the root causes of the militancy, their fears, needs and interests. The programme is in addition to series of dialogues embarked upon the government at various levels with the host communities.

Other management measures include

- i. Involvement of religious leaders in handling crises-prone states is an added advantage.
- ii. Installation of satellites to orbit the terrorist zones on a daily basis and using remote sensory and imagery sensor devices to identify their exact locations.
- iii. Invocation of the full measure of state of emergency is strongly advocated.
- iv. Advocated also as indispensable tool in terrorism management is element of good governance.
- v. Amnesty for the terrorists is advocated, drawing from the Niger Delta experience under the Goodluck/Yar'adua administration.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is the writer's belief that if these suggestions are adhered to strictly by governments and individuals the spate of terrorism would be reduced to a minimal level.

- a. Pro-active not Re-active: There should be a change of strategy from being reactive to proactive that implies always striving to prevent.
- b. Quick response to Early Warning Signs and Indicators: The government should try as much as possible to respond to early warning signals and indicators in order to forestall their escalation and or metamorphosing into violent or armed conflict.
- c. Ensuring Operation within the Law: Leaders of different religions should endeavour at all times to call their members to order when they start misbehaving or taking the law into their hands.
- d. Detention of Religious Heads: The government should arrest and detain the head leader of any religious group that stirs up unrest.
- e. Government Partnership with Private Sector: The government should partner with the private organisations with a view of providing more jobs for the unemployed youths and also to ensure that the private sectors pay something reasonable to their employee instead of the peanuts they are giving to them now as wages and salaries.
- f. Increased. Awareness on Dangers of Terrorism: The government should embark on more enlightenment programmes to inform the members of the public about the dangers of terrorism.

g. Cooperation between Christians and Moslems: The two foreign religions, Islam and Christianity, should learn to accommodate, love, tolerate and respect each other's beliefs and practices.

CONCLUSION

It is evidently clear from the review so far that the Boko Haram religious terrorism is of the Islamic religion and that their war is against the government. However, they became more aggressive after the April Presidential General Election of 2011 with the emergence of President Goodluck Jonathan as the President and Commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces of Nigeria. Aside from disliking Western culture, they want to impose Islam on the entire nation. They are not only being sponsored by international Islamist terrorist group, Al-Qaeda, they also have sponsors in the government of Jonathan Goodluck. The government is advised to avoid war and always go for dialogue to ensure the safety of lives and property.

REFERENCES

- Abimbola, O. (2011) Comments in <http://www.addthis.com/bookmark>. Retrieved 10/10/2013
- AFP (2013) Monday December 2nd
- Albert, I. O. (2001) Introduction to Third Party Intervention in Community Conflict Peaceful Transformation Ibadan: John Archers
- Anucha, C. (2012) "2011: The Year Boko Haramists Painted Nigeria Red" Daily Sun .Thursdaay, January 5, 2012. P.34
- Udegbuma, K.C. (2013) Ethno-religious Fundamentalism and Challenges of Political Stability in Nigeria: A Case Study of Boko Haram.
- Anyadike, E.O. (2013) Terrorism and Its Management in Nigeria. Lecture note on GSP 202. Social Sciences Unit, School of General Studies, University of Nigeria, Nsukka.
- Echibiri, R. N. (2005) "Characteristics and Determinants of Urban Youth Unemployment in Umuahia, Nigeria: Implications for Rural Development and Alternative Labour Market variables". A Paper presented at the ISSER/Cornell/World Bank Conference on Shared Growth in Africa, at Accra, Ghana, from 21-22 July.(English. news.cn 2013).
- Hornby, A.S. (2000) Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary 6th edition.
- Nnaji, H.N. (2011) Christian Approach to Combating Terrorism As a challenge to security in Nigeria. Ph.D thesis proposal.Department of Religion and Cultural Studies, University of Nigeria, Nsukka.
- Gaya Best, S (2007) The Methods of Conflict Resolution and Transformation. In Gaya-Best, S. (ed) Introduction to Peace and Conflict Studies In West Africa Ibadan Spectrum Books Limited.
- Anyadike, D.O. (2013) Terrorism and Its Management Lecture Handout on GSP 202 Peace Studies and Conflict Resolution.Social Sciences Unit, School of General Studies University of Nigeria, Nsukka.
- Anugwom, E.E. and Igbo E. U.M. (2004) "Ethnic and Religious Crises in Nigeria.A Review of Post and Present Dimensions.Nsukka: AP Publishers.

- Berkowitz, L. (1962) *Aggression: A Sociological Analysis*. New York:McGraw Hill
- Chuta S.C. (2004) *Corruption in Nigeria* Nsukka:Afro-orbis Publishing Co. Ltd
- Curtain R. (2000) "Towards a Youth Employment Strategy" Report to the United Nations on Youth Employment.
- Grothaus, N. (2013) "Types of Terrorism" Retrieved from <http://www.wordpress.com/types-of-terrorism/on10/10/2013>
- United Nations General Assembly (2002) Report of the Adhoc Committee established by General Assembly Resolution 51/210 of 17th December 1996 Sixth Session October 19, Volume 2, Par, 3077, 98 stat, 27 67, west publishing Co.
- Ituma, E.A. (2008) "The Significance of Christian Youth Development in Eradicating Corruption in Nigeria, Luke 2:41-52". In UgwuC.O.T. (ed.) *Nsukka Journal of Religious Studies*.Vol. 2, No. 1. Enugu: Glorious Dawn Publishers.
- Mgboh, Desmond (2013). Hell returns to Kano Dozens killed as Boko haram Bombs five Loaded Luxury Buses.Daily Sun. 19th March.
- Nebo, C.O. (2011) "Nigeria Sectorial Underdevelopment and Leadership Challenges. The Igbo perspective". In Ani C.C. (ed.) *NIPO A Multidisciplinary Journal of Intellectual Property and Human Development*.
- Nwodo, N. E. (2008) *Corruption in Nigeria; Let us Purge Our System* Paper delivered to the Nsukka Urban Police officers in September, as Coordinator ICPC-NAVCNsukka Central.