BOKO HARAM AND INSURGENCY IN NORTHERN NIGERIA: CAUSES AND SOLUTIONS

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Abstract

In 2002, a local Islamic group called Boko Haram came into existence. "Boko Haram" refers to the group that forbids Western education. That being said, the members of the group identify as Jama'ah al-Ahlu al-Sunnah Li al-Da'wah wa al-Jihad. The six-year-old conflict led by Boko Haram has killed over 13,000 people and divided neighbors against one another. Over 300,000 individuals have been displaced and six million Nigerians have been impacted by the issue. This essay will look at the background, motivations, recruiting, ideology, operational region, and strategies for dealing with Boko Haram. The primary source of information for this review article is research from theses, dissertations, research journals, newspapers, and magazines. The research findings indicate that the current state of the Boko Haram insurgency is a direct result of the high rates of poverty in the area, which have resulted in unemployment and illiteracy. Another element that was found in the study is the misconception of religion, which is thought to be one of the main causes. The gang's original ideology, which was Salafist ideology, was also disclosed. The group primarily operates in northeastern Nigeria. The researcher advises the Nigerian government to tackle the underlying causes of the issue by eliminating poverty, boosting local school enrollment, bolstering security efforts with the provision of cutting-edge weaponry, restricting the group's operational area, and neutralizing the group's key leaders.

Keywords: Boko Haram, Terrorism, Poverty, Religion, Violence

Introduction

The rise of Boko Haram as a significant threat in Northern Nigeria has sparked global concern, not merely because it is an act of terrorism but due to its deep-rooted and multifaceted impact on the region. Boko Haram is not just another terrorist group; it embodies the complex socio-political and economic challenges that Northern Nigeria has faced for decades. Understanding why Boko Haram has become such a focal point in discussions about insurgency in Nigeria requires an exploration of the unique conditions that have allowed this group to flourish (Walker 2012). Boko Haram's insurgency is a manifestation of long-standing grievances in Northern Nigeria (Umar 2012).The emergence of Boko Haram is not merely a response to global jihadist ideology; it is also a reaction to the local socio-economic inequalities, government corruption, and historical neglect of the region by the central government.Northern Nigeria has long been characterized by poverty, illiteracy, and unemployment, creating fertile ground for extremist ideologies. The region's underdevelopment, when compared to the more prosperous southern regions of Nigeria, has fueled a sense of injustice among its population. Boko Haram exploits this sense of marginalization, presenting itself as a defender of the Muslim north against a government that is seen as corrupt, secular, and dominated by southern interests

The insurgency led by Boko Haram is not just a campaign of violence; it is also a struggle for control over the ideological and cultural direction of Northern Nigeria. The group's violent rejection of Western-style education and governance is a direct challenge to the Nigerian state's authority and its vision for the country's future. Boko Haram's actions have also had severe humanitarian consequences, leading to mass displacement, loss of life, and the disruption of social and economic activities across the region.Shuaibu, Salleh, and Shehu (2015) state that around 2002, a peaceful local Salafist Islamic movement with the original goal of preaching and helping the poor gave rise to Jama'ah al-Ahlu al-Sunnah Li al-Da'wah wa al-Jihad, also known as Boko Haram in Hausa, which means Western education is forbidden. The group's leader, Muhammad Yusuf, and many of his supporters were killed in a five-day battle between Nigerian security forces and Boko Haram in 2009, when the group's activities turned violent (Umar 2012). Ever since 2009, Boko Haram's motivation has been to exact revenge on politicians, law enforcement, and Islamic authorities for their part in the group's violent dissolution that year (Walker 2012).

This study looks into the origins of Boko Haram, which has wreaked havoc on Northeastern Nigeria. The study focuses on the opinions of locals in Northern Nigeria, including those in the vicinity of Boko Haram attacks. Based on previously published works, I became curious about the primary goals of Boko Haram rebels and how it came to be one of the security challenges of Nigeria.This research holds importance as it will provide valuable insights to security agencies, lawmakers, and humanitarian organizations in developing more focused and long-lasting strategies to counter the danger posed by Boko Haram. Ultimately, the key to promoting stability, peace, and development in northern Nigeria and beyond is to acquire a greater understanding of the underlying reasons of the insurgency and to establish workable solutions.

The remainder of this paper is organized as follows. I then give a brief overview of Boko Haram's background and current operations. I then give an overview of the literature on the motivations and core causes of terrorism. I then go over my main research topics and findings. Lastly, I make a few recommendations.

Literature Review

Despite the federal government's declaration of a state of emergency in the three states in the northern region where Boko Haram is mostly active, the terrorist group has escalated its operations in northeastern Nigeria. Scholars who have produced numerous scholarly articles on Boko Haram's tactics have expressed alarm about the sect's operations. According to Eme and Ibietan's (2012) examination of the sect's history and philosophy, Jama'atu Ahlis Sunna Lidda'awati Wal-Jihad, or Boko Haram, is an Islamic terrorist organization with a significant operational base in northeastern Nigeria. According to them, the sect's ideology is to abolish the secular system of governance and institute sharia law in Nigeria.

Lister (2012), however, disagreed with the idea that Boko Haram wants to introduce sharia rule and so Islamize Nigeria. He claims that the group's foot troops are angry young people who, driven by their own ambitions, have been bribed by dishonest politicians to wreak havoc across the nation. According to Awojobi (2014) his assumption made by those from the southern region of Nigeria, where the former president was born, the sect's activities became more intense as a result of his rise.

The protracted nature of the conflict has been attributed by (Blanchard 2014) to the high rates of

poverty, unemployment, and political corruption. The majority of Boko Haram's foot soldiers are young people who are angry over their lack of job and income as well as the politicians' scorn for using them to win elections. Cook (2013), Awojobi (2014), and Onuoha (2014) all claim that the youths' enlistment in Boko Haram was a result of the extreme poverty that existed at the time. In addition to the sect's murders, kidnappings, and bombings, their operations impede Nigeria's overall socioeconomic development as well as that of the northeast, where they concentrate their operations.

Boko Haram insurgency

Before becoming an insurgent group in 2009, Boko Haram was a Salafist local movement in Borno State, North Eastern Nigeria. Salaf refers to the devout members of the Prophet's (peace be upon him PBUH) companions and their adherents from the earlier generations of the Islamic society, or the first three generations of Muslims and those who followed their example in both belief and conduct. The word "call" in the Salafi da'wah refers to summoning to the truth, preaching, and spread of Islam—pure and unadulterated by any additions, deletions, or modifications. It entails following in the footsteps of the Prophet (peace be upon him PBUH) and the devout and devoted followers of the previous generation. Furthermore, Boko Haram gained the ability to carry out significant attacks, such as suicide and bomb denotations, following the dynamic shift in its operations in 2009 (Cook 2011). The group misconstrued some Islamic teachings, holding that interacting with Western culture is sinful. According to Bartolotta (2011), the group opposes the work of orthodox Islamic scholars.

According to Adesoji and Abdullahi (2016), the extremist Islamist group Boko Haram has increased unrest and grown to be a significant destabilizing force in Nigeria and the surrounding nations. Originally called "Jama'atu Ahlus-Sunnah Lidda Awati wal Jihad," it was founded in Maiduguri, the capital of Borno State, in 2002 when its followers banded together under the charismatic leadership of Mohammed Yusuf. The gang adopted an extremist Islamic worldview and a strong contempt for western values and culture thanks to Yusuf. Boko Haram translates to "Western education is forbidden" when translated from Hausa to English.The conflict began in 2010 with terrifying ferocity as Boko Haram divided into factions, modified its methods of operation, and persistently refused to completely relinquish its ability to do harm. According to Othman, 2015 more than 5,000 individuals have died as a result of Boko Haram violence between

2013 and 2014. More than six million Nigerians have been affected, and more than 300,000 have been displaced, according to reports from United Nations and Nigerian officials. Additionally, in the first half of 2014, at least 2000 people died (Blanchard 2014). As such, Nigeria's unity as a nation has recently been called into question by the group's threats. Shekau, the leader of the sect, proclaimed territories under his control as the New Caliphate on August 24, 2014, with stringent Islamic laws governing those (Sahara Reporters 2014).

It seeks to establish an Islamic state, enforce sharia law in Northern Nigeria, eradicate Western culture and values, and purge society of moral decay, corrupt politics, and poor government according to (Azama, 2015). They contend that they go against Islamic principles. Additionally, they claim that when Boko Haram started attacking in July 2009, killing police officers and bombing government buildings, houses of worship, public spaces, and defenseless civilians, their violence became evident. The movement began with harsh criticism of northern Muslims for participating in non-Islamic activities, but it remained mostly nonviolent until 2009, when the police launched a violent crackdown that resulted in the arrest of several important members, including Mohammed Yusuf, who was later killed by the police.

Following brutal crackdowns, the Boko Haram sect—dubbed the "most recent extremist group in Nigeria"—continues to carry out horrific acts of brutality against vulnerable civilians (Othman, 2015).The Nigerian government has attempted to suppress the group, but it has encountered resistance because they believe they are unable of providing the necessary answers to cope with the problem of violent extremism. As a highly deadly and destructive group, Boko Haram forced millions of people to flee Northeast Nigeria and killed thousands of people. Boko Haram actively wages war on what it perceives to be enemy targets by using ruthless tactics like bomb explosions, roadside shootings, carjackings, suicide bombings, and assassinations. In addition, Boko Haram has inflicted havoc on government property, citizens, police, and public institutions. According to a study by Amnesty International, Boko Haram militants have attacked and killed multiple citizens, destroyed villages, kidnapped and abused educators and pupils. Nigeria had the most increase in terrorist killings ever recorded by any nation, rising from 1,595 in 2013 to 6,118 in 2014, according to the Global Terrorism Index 2015 study. Boko Haram was the deadliest terrorist organization in the world that year according to these figures. It is important to notice that Boko Haram's attacks have significantly changed from targeting security forces to targeting civilians (Azama, 2015).

Attacks by Boko Haram have disrupted economic activity, halted economic growth, and resulted in the biggest humanitarian disaster to ever affect the Northeast, uprooting millions of people from their homes, places of employment, and communities. For example, according to (Othman, 2015) 1.3 million people, mostly women and children, are displaced and in need of humanitarian relief in Borno State, which was the hardest hit by Boko Haram attacks. Beyond its direct victims, terrorism has an impact on a wider segment of society. Fear and concern have increased in the wake of Boko Haram attacks, not only among the intended target population but also among the general populace outside of the group's direct sphere of influence. Global media headlines and strong public opinion have been sparked by these attacks. For instance, the 2014 abduction of schoolgirls from Chibok by Boko Haram shocked the world and influenced public opinion. The most recent kidnapping of schoolgirls from Dapchi in 2018 sparked similar anger as did the numerous unrecorded abductions of schoolgirls and males (Othman, 2015).The following categories apply to the root reasons that have been identified: political, social, religious, ethnic, and economic. We now take a quick look at these investigations.

A. Insufficient financial opportunities

One of the main causes of terrorism has been identified as the absence of economic opportunity. According to a study by Gassebner and Luechinger 2015, terrorism and a lack of economic opportunity are negatively correlated. The study also demonstrates that nations that stifle economic freedom are more vulnerable to terrorist strikes than nations that support it. For instance, Mohammad (2017) contended that the rise in terrorism has been greatly influenced by the worsening socioeconomic situations in Middle Eastern cultures. According to Piazza's research, which looks at the connection between poverty, economic discrimination against minorities, and domestic terrorism, nations where minorities face economic discrimination are more likely to have domestic terrorism incidents than those where they are not. Additionally, Lai (2014) discovered evidence linking governments that have larger economic gaps between groups to an increased risk of terrorist strikes. Lai (2014) determined that economic disparity and low income could contribute to terrorism. Research by Pinar Derin-Gure revealed a correlation between the frequency of domestic terrorist acts and a nation's level of income inequality. Between 1985 and 2012, Krieger and Meierrieks examined 114 nations and discovered a correlation between terrorism and wealth disparity. Furthermore, Enders (2016) discovered a strong nonlinear correlation between income

and terrorism, indicating a higher concentration of terrorist acts in middle-income nations. However, additional empirical research has not discovered any evidence to imply a connection between terrorism and a nation's income distribution (Othman, 2015). Ayegba asserted later in the study that the nation's poverty and insecurity are a direct outcome of the high percentage of youth unemployment. According to Othman, 2015, "the emergence and persistence of Boko Haram terrorism are largely caused by socioeconomic indices such as poverty, unemployment, inequality, economic underdevelopment, and low levels of education." These claims imply that the widespread unemployment and poverty in northern Nigeria provide the ideal environment for Boko Haram to recruit and influence individuals, especially young ones. Despite the fact that some research has not shown a connection between poverty and terrorism, the precarious situation of being unemployed and impoverished makes it simple for people to fall victim to Boko Haram recruitment.

B. Religious and Ethnic Roots of Boko Haram and Terrorism

According to Mohammed 2014 ethnic and religious conflicts have been linked to terrorism. Nigeria has had sporadic ethno-religious conflicts in the past. Certain studies have identified a positive correlation between religious and ethnic tensions and terrorism, yet it is difficult to conclude that the rise of Boko Haram is due to religious or ethnic conflict. This suggests that cultures where there is religious conflict may turn into terrorists' havens (Azama, 2015). It's a popular belief that radicalism and religious conflict are the root causes of terrorism. This argument is supported by actual data. Religion is an important component in Boko Haram's rhetoric. The group's horrific atrocities are motivated by its fanatical religious beliefs, which they uphold. According to Akinola, Islamic fundamentalism, which Boko Haram uses as justification for its activities, is a major factor in the group's climb to power. For instance, the group wants to establish an Islamic state in Northern Nigeria and advance Sharia rule. It has therefore waged war on any group or Western concept that it deems to be hostile to Islam.

Furthermore, the practice of Sharia law in northern Nigeria dates back to the late 1700s, when an Islamic scholar named Sheikh Usman Dan Fodio and his adherents, who were primarily Hausa-Fulani tribe members, became ardent proponents of strict adherence to Islamic law throughout the region (Transparency International, 2014).. Due to their disobedience of stringent Islamic customs, Sheikh Usman Dan Fodio and his supporters successfully launched a holy war (jihad) against the

Muslim rulers of the Hausa Dynasty between 1804 and 1808. Sheikh Usman Dan Fodio founded an Islamic Caliphate in the Sokoto district in 1809, from whence the majority of Nigeria's northern regions were ruled during the most of the 1800s.

C. Political and Strategic Roots of Terrorism

Political rights are lacking, and the administration is inept Boko Haram's language is dominated by grievances with inadequate political involvement and governmental shortcomings, in addition to its strong anti-Western vitriol (Adebayo 2014). Boko Haram blames the long-term economic catastrophe in Nigeria on authorities with "Western orientation" and high levels of corruption. The first conflicts emerged under Yusuf's leadership, when he launched an attack on the local Muslim community, or ulema, in response to their close association with governor Sheriff, who was well-known for his corrupt and predatory tactics (Mohammed 2014). International NGOs like Transparency International, which rates Nigeria 136th out of 168 in tools for measuring corruption, and which affirms that more than 90% of people believe that the governmental security forces are corrupt, and that 45% believe the same about the military, support these claims. All of this is supported by evidence of senior officials embezzling cash designated for regional development (Transparency International, 2014). The current ruling class in Nigeria is frequently referred to by Boko Haram as "yan boko," or modern elites who received their education and training in a secular manner and are therefore accountable for the injustices and mistreatment of the country because of their ties to the West (Adebayo 2014). The 2009 violent conflict between police and Boko Haram members over the recently implemented Bike Helmet Law, which the group disregarded during some of its members' funeral processions and in which 17 of them were subsequently killed by the police, is another source of violence and mistrust towards the government.

The 2009 unlawful death of Yusuf followed a similar pattern, radicalizing the gang and fueling their increasing insurgency and criticism of the inept Nigerian government. In this instance, the relative deprivation theory can be understood as the perception of inadequate religious rights and political voice, as well as disproportionate discrimination in situations that are typically encountered, like the previously mentioned Bike Helmet Law incident. The majority of Boko Haram members perceived this incident as unfairly targeting their group, which furthered their radicalization through frustration and rage. (Lenka, 2016)

The goals of terrorist organizations

According to Lenka, 2016 the literature generally implies that terrorists have specific objectives when they carry out their actions. Research has indicated that terrorist groups may be motivated in their actions by political, religious, social, or economic goals. The targets and attack methods that a terrorist group chooses to use are determined by its goals. Boko Haram aims to eradicate all western and non-Islamic influences and construct an Islamic law-based society in northern Nigeria, much like other terrorist groups like the Islamic State, whose main ambition is to establish a caliphate in the Middle East. Boko Haram rebels utilize violence as a legitimate strategy to achieve their desired changes with this objective in mind.

Recruitment of Boko Haram

In 2013, the U.S. Institute of Peace conducted surveys, interviews, and focus groups in Nigeria. The study, which was commissioned by the CLEEN Foundation, indicated that factors such as poverty, unemployment, illiteracy, and weak family structures either directly or indirectly increase the susceptibility of young males to radicalization. Preachers who travel around preaching a harsh interpretation of religious doctrine and portraying the government as ineffective and dishonest take advantage of the circumstances. Then, armed organizations like Boko Haram can enlist and prepare young people for tasks like errand running and suicide bombs (Onuoha 2013). Furthermore, Boko Haram liberated approximately 700 prisoners, including over 100 women and children, from Bauchi prison in Bauchi state on September 7, 2009, as part of an attack to increase its combat power.

Methodology

Using a comparative case study technique, historical, socioeconomic, and political elements were examined to determine the underlying reasons of Boko Haram's insurgency. To acquire information on the rise and effects of Boko Haram in Northern Nigeria, a mixed-method approach including surveys, interviews, and document analysis was used.

Findings

The study found that the main causes of Boko Haram's growth into a fully-fledged terrorist organization were poverty and misunderstandings of religion.

Campbell (2013) lists the following as potential draws for young people to join Boko Haram:

i. Financial incentives: Some members are paid to attack police stations and army barracks, as well as to kill government officials or security personnel. Under the guise of Boko Haram, some people rob banks and steal automobiles.

ii. Kinship: Because they are linked to Boko Haram members, some northern Nigerians, including politicians, may hang out with them.

iii. Bloodshed between religious groups and between governments: The history of bloodshed in Northern Nigeria between Muslims and Christians.

iv. Radicalization: It's possible that some group members were radicalized by Nigerian imams.

In addition, unemployment and poverty were the primary causes that aided in the group's formation and growth. This notion of poverty can be used to explain one of the main reasons behind the insurgency of Boko Haram in Nigeria. According to Blanchard (2011), comprehending the appeal of Boko Haram to certain citizens of northern Nigeria necessitates a review of the fundamental development issues that the region is currently facing. These issues include high rates of unemployment and poverty in the region, which are made worse by rapid population growth and low levels of literacy. These elements, together with poor public service delivery, extensive corruption, and weak government, have led to a general dissatisfaction that some have suggested may make it easier for Boko Haram to recruit new members.

Liolio (2013) states that the degree of economic deprivation and poverty in a given area determines how successfully an insurgent group is able to recruit new members. Insurgents typically do this by claiming that their struggle is for the people and that, with support, they would be able to provide basic necessities for the general public. He went on to emphasize that the insurgents might succeed if they lived in a society that was rife with poverty, ignorance, incompetence, corruption, and prejudice against modernization and globalization, which made many developing nations artificially impoverished. These nations would then become targets for terrorist recruitment.

Furthermore, Olojo (2013) argues that economic hardship is a key aspect that has fueled the desire for violent extremism, as well as the recruitment and support of Boko Haram. According to some

academics, the youth's decision to join the group was influenced by the poverty and persistent economic inequality in the northeast region of the nation.

Furthermore, despite the abundance of natural and human resources in the nation, the unemployment rate has remained high. The issue of unemployment has grown to be a significant concern for young people in Nigeria, posing a grave threat to the nation. In addition, 1.6 million young people in Nigeria are underemployed and 64 million are unemployed. Dejection, frustration, desperation, and a reliance on friends and family are the results of unemployment. The youth are stuck in a vicious circle of chronic poverty as a result of their dependent condition, which undermines their hope for a bright future on a daily basis. In this situation, the rebels' main aim is the majority of these young people without jobs. (Adebayo 2014)

Further, "despite Nigeria's abundant resources and oil wealth, poverty is widespread to the extent that the country is ranked among the 20 poorest countries in the world," according to the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD, 2007). In fact, more than 70% of people are considered to be poor, with 35% living in absolute poverty. Many observers and researchers believe that poverty is the root cause of the majority of ethnoreligious crises in Northern Nigeria, including the insurgency led by Boko Haram. As a result of the collapse of infrastructure development, 90% of Nigerians live in extreme poverty on a permanent basis. Despite having a rich cultural heritage and a plenty of natural and human resources, the nation was placed 153rd out of 177 weak economic countries on the Human Development Index (2008) (Adenrele 2014).

In compared to the South-West and South-East zones, which have relative poverty rates of 67.0% and 59.1%, respectively, Northern Nigeria has the highest relative poverty figure. According to the NBS (2012), the North-East and North-West zones had greater relative poverty rates, with 76.3% and 77.7%, respectively. Furthermore, a nation with a history of economic stagnation, high unemployment, and unequal economic progress provides an ideal environment for the growth of terrorist organizations. Sinister groups can utilize grievances held by individuals and groups, such as poverty, unemployment, illiteracy, prejudice, and economic marginalization, as mobilizing tools to garner support and recruit for acts of terrorism. This shows how the region's economic hardships make it easy for young people from low-income backgrounds to be recruited by extremist organizations. Boko Haram primarily targeted the economically disadvantaged youngsters that made up the region's growing unemployment rate when recruiting new members.

The relationship between Boko Haram conflict, poverty, and unemployment is intricate and indirect. However, these connections were strengthened by the enormous number of young people who are marginalized in Northeastern Nigerian society.

In 2013, the federal government freed a number of Boko Haram inmates, including wives and children of the sect's members. Some of the children admitted to paying 5000 naira to Boko Haram for kegs of fuel that they used to burn Maiduguri's schools and other buildings on fire. These demonstrate how the lack of access to economic opportunities and education by the government left the local population living in abject poverty. The violence committed by Boko Haram in northeastern Nigeria has escalated in part because of these socioeconomic issues.

Ojolo (2013) pointed out that: A malicious group may utilize people's and groups' grievances—such as unemployment, poverty, illiteracy, prejudice, and economic marginalization—as recruiting tools to gather support and enlist for acts of terrorism. The group finds a constant supply of new members in the predominantly Muslim region of northern Nigeria. The impoverished youth and Almajiris, who see radical Salafism as the solution to their problems, are eager to join any movement that promises an escape from the nation's current political and economic inequality.

One of the main causes of the Boko Haram insurgency is Nigeria's increasing poverty. Despite Nigeria's abundance of material and people resources, this still occurs. There comes a breaking point where there is bound to be class struggle, which manifests itself in many kinds of revolution, when there is a significant disparity between the rich and the poor. In conclusion, the conceptual explanations presented in this research demonstrate that poverty continues to be the fundamental issue that aggravates adolescents, who are then recruited by the insurgent group as a result of their discontent.

Recommendations

Regarding the previously mentioned analysis of the factors influencing Nigeria's economy and security, some solutions to the issues could include the following:

1. The Nigerian government must implement policies that will create jobs for the vast number of unemployed young people in the nation. This is because youth are often the ones who bring up issues related to crises, insurgencies, and security because they will be the nation's future leaders

and should be given priority.

2. Because no one is above the law, the government should pursue individuals who support Boko Haram's actions wherever they may be. They should also be put in jail or otherwise punished.

3. Although it has already begun, the Nigerian government ought to establish a channel of communication to learn about the complaints of the faction. This needs to be done in a very strategic and well-planned way.

4. Security forces are not being given access to contemporary combat gear, according to reports from the front lines. The government ought to make an effort to provide the army with cutting-edge, contemporary military hardware that can be used to meet today's issues.

5. Boko Haram's problem must therefore be viewed as a combination of factors and incidents, some of which can be addressed or changed, but others of which are too difficult to resolve in the end. The Nigerian government must therefore make special provisions for all the issues pertaining to financial matters.

Conclusion

It is possible to argue that Boko Haram's actions pose a major threat to Nigeria's progress. Everyone in Nigeria is really concerned about the human cost in addition to the socioeconomic ramifications. The ongoing attacks by the feared Islamic group known as Boko Haram have resulted in thousands of people being forced to flee their homes. It's time to eradicate terrorism in Nigeria, and every Nigerian should be able to live wherever in the nation without worrying about being attacked. Though it still possesses some aspects of a fundamental Islamist movement, Boko Haram has developed into a sophisticated and seasoned terror network. It is possible to argue that Boko Haram's actions pose a major threat to Nigeria's progress. Everyone in Nigeria is really concerned about the human cost in addition to the socioeconomic ramifications. The ongoing attacks by the feared Islamic group known as Boko Haram have resulted in thousands of people being forced to flee their homes. It's time to eradicate terrorism in Nigeria, and every Nigerian should be able to live wherever in the nation without worrying about being attacked. Though it still possesses some aspects of a fundamental Islamist movement, Boko Haram has developed into a sophisticated and seasoned terror network.

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