

Religious Terrorism (Boko Haram) and the Future of Education in Nigeria

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Abstract

Boko Haram, Islamic Religious sect terrorism has been a thorn in the flesh of Nigerian State. The sect is using calculated violence to threaten, intimidate and maim the innocent citizens of Nigeria. The incessant terrorist attacks of the sect have shaken the fabric of Nigerian economic foundation and education progress. The attack of the sect on western education is trying to undermine the achievement of educational goals in Nigeria. The attacks is also thwarting the millennium Development Goals on Education; such as Basic education for all children in the country, Education for All (EFA) which aims to meet the learning needs of all children, youth and adults by 2015, and Education for Rural People which aim at addressing rural urban disparity in Education. This means that the attack of Boko Haram is increasing the illiteracy rate in Nigeria. Already, UNESCO estimates that Nigeria is home to 45 percent of the global school drop out population and has 105 million children out of schools. The insurgence of Boko Haram is increasing these numbers today, thereby leading Nigeria to mass illiteracy. The attack of the sect on schools has also led to the shutting down of all the schools in some states in the northern Nigeria as a precautionary measure to stave off the outrageous attacks of slaughtering innocent and harmless children. The closing down of the schools for good is the ultimate goal of Boko Haram. Leaving the schools shut will give Boko Haram success in its bid against Western Education. This portends great danger to education in Nigeria. The attack on the innocent school Children traumatizes them. In this case there is problem of how to care for traumatized school children and win them back to the school. The school children who escaped death by the skin of their teeth, sustained serious injuries or saw his classmate mowed down in a rain of bullets may not find it easy to pack his bag and run back to school as soon it is re-opened. If the school children, out of fear refuse to go back to school, it will be disastrous for education in Nigeria. Again traumatized incident can make students to suffer both physical and psychological damages that impair their ability to learn. More still the experience of violence may induce the affected children to join bloody cults in bid to retaliate Boko Haram egregious action on them. Still, parents seeing the schools as the ground sink homes may be unwilling to send their wards back to school. Some parents whose business have been crippled and brought to their knees may not afford to pay the school fees of their children. These factors among other discussed in this paper show that Boko Haram, Islamic Religious sect's terrorism in Nigeria portends danger to the future of education in Nigeria.

Keywords: Religion, Terrorism, Boko Haram, Education, Nigeria

Introduction

Definitely, history has provided the role religion has played in many wars that have devastated mankind and caused untold sufferings. Think of the Crusades, the Inquisition, the slaughter between Iraq and Iran (1980-88), the Hindu-Sikh clashes in India, among others. It is therefore somewhat trite, but nevertheless sadly true, to say that more wars have been waged, more people killed and these days more evil perpetrated in the name of religion than any other institutional force in human history. No wonder, Blaise Pascal (1623-62) pointed out that "men never do evil so completely and cheerfully as when they do it from religious conviction." This is to say that even though, religion can make valuable contributions to political life, it can also be a pernicious influence, often absolutist, self-righteous, arrogant, dogmatic and impatient of compromise. It arouses powerful and sometimes irrational impulses and can easily destabilize society, cause political havoc, and create veritable hell on earth. It often breeds intolerance of other religions as well as of internal dissent, and has a propensity towards violence.

Religion causes all kinds of trouble in the public arena. Exacerbates the tendency to divide people into friends and enemies, good and evil, us and them, by ratcheting divisions up to a cosmic level. On this basis, Jonathan Swift (1667-1745) regrets that "we have enough religion to make us hate, but not enough to make us love one another". So, it is true that religion is a central feature of human life, yet it is obvious that religion which can pose 'us' versus 'them' carries and can be perceived by others as dangerous. It is on this ground that Boko Haram, an Islamic religious sect, constitutes a great danger to Nigerians.

Boko Haram turned the religion of Islam to be evil (though it is not), and because of this, their claims to the truth become absolute, blind obedience, ends justify means and the declaration of holy war (Jihad) become their manifesto. Blind religious zealotry has led this fundamentalist religious group to become threat to the National Security. Its recent metamorphosis from mere Islamic sect to Islamic terrorist group has become a vehicle of disunity and religious conflicts in Nigeria. The group propagates that not only interaction with the western world is forbidden, but it is also against the Muslim establishments, Christians and the government of

Nigeria. The terrorist activities of the sect have left devastating effect on all spheres of life of Nigerians – Religious, Social, Economical, Educational, among others. The impact of this terrorist group is felt more in the northern part of the country. This paper therefore focuses on the effect of Boko Haram terrorism on Education in Nigeria.

Meaning of the Term Terrorism

Terrorism as a term has been defined variously by different authors. In his explanation Ajayi (2012) wrote that “Terrorism” is from the word “terror” which conjures the image of fear and trepidation. It is an act intended to instill fear and submission in the targeted victim(s). It is usually unprovoked, random and unpredictable while its commonest form is bombing. It could also take the form of hijacking of commercial aircraft, kidnapping, assassination, gun attack, arson and frontal assaults on important state institutions. The essential purpose of terrorism is the desires to draw attention to and / or gain sympathy for a cause. The perpetrators are usually religious fundamentalists, extremists of the right and left governments and underground organizations (Ajayi, 2012).

Bozimo (2010) also explained that the history of man and his interaction with fellow men in his total environment is inundated and punctuated with that term terrorism in its forms. The fact is that those acts of violence, being they armed or psychological were not called terrorism per se, but they are termed: conflicts, insurrection, rioting, wars, revolution, jihad, militancy, jungle justice and ethnic cleansing, among others. Also for man and his interaction in his physical environment there were and still are also terrors occasioned by earthquake, volcanic eruptions, ocean storm, wind storm, landslide, weather and climatic disasters (Bezimo, 2010)

Terrorism is, therefore more all pervading as it could be employed by virtually any aggrieved person or persons irrespective of ideological persuasions to further a cause (just or unjust). Based on this, terrorism is defined as the use of violent action in order to achieve political aims or to force a government to act (Oxford Dictionary). Hoffman (1998) defined it, also, as the deliberate creation and exploitation of fear through violence or threat of violence in the pursuit of political change. In her own view Bozimo (2010) defined it as calculated use of violence and non-violence, or threat or both to intimidate, to frighten, oppress and suppress people into submission, usually for the purposes of achieving certain goals. Terrorism according to Encyclopedia America, (1998) is the use of threat of violence that is limited in its physical destructiveness but high in psychological impact because it creates fear and shock.

Alao and Uwom (2012) explained that terrorism result from emotive or psychic impulse as Marshal (2002) observed that the most powerful emotive impulse is vengeance, whether as a result of a perceived injustice or dignity or an act of humiliation: Alao and Uwom further asserted that there is a lot of secrecy that surrounds the act of terror. That is why most cases there is a wave of silence among perpetrators. This explains the reason why terrorist operate under oath and in close association with their sympathizers, nationally and internationally.

The term terrorism – provoked or unprovoked armed attack came to the limelight after the attack of the World Trade Centre in New York City and the Pentagon Building in Washington Dc in September 11, 2001. These attacks led to the loss of tremendous number of human and material resources. From then, the term terrorism has been a tag name for the subsequent armed violence spread all over the world (Bozimo, 2010).

Terrorism manifests itself in Nigeria through Boko Haram, an anarchist Islamist sect that focused its campaign against western education and democracy, and the sect has become a vehicle of disunity and religious conflicts in Nigeria. Through the terrorist sect, Al Qaeda is finding its root in Nigeria by extension, Africa (Agbo, 2011). Boko Haram sect has waged serial attacks that have placed it in media spotlight, both locally and internationally. The sect is now feared for its ability to mount both low-scale and audacious attacks in Nigeria (Onuoha 2012). The new waves of insurgencies began with July 26, 2009 attack against police and the Nigerian state.

The Background that Reared Boko Haram

Northern Nigeria has been a stronghold of Islam and a very fertile ground for religious activism since the 11th century when Arab traders introduced Islam to Kanuri, Hausa and Fulani people. Before Colonization and subsequent annexation into the British Empire, the Bornu Empire ruled the territory where Boko Haram is currently active. It was a sovereign sultanate run according to the constitution of Medina with a majority of Kanuri Muslim population. The Bornu sultanate emerged after the overthrow of the Kanem Bornu Empire ruled by Saifawa dynasty for over 2000 years. The Jihad of Uthman Dan Fodio in 18th century established in 1802 the caliphate of Sokoto in the present day North-western Nigeria. The military conquest of Uthman Dan Fodio and his self-styled Jihad against the previous rulers partly because of the inability of the ruling class to spate politics from Religion has been an inspiration to Boko Haram (Hashim, Patte and Cohen, 2012)

The British Colonized both the Bornu Sultanate and Sokoto Caliphate in 1903. The British allowed the

northern; more autonomy and Islam continued to dominate political and social life. The North, because they often derived legitimacy from religion and not from the people, frequently employ religion as a political weapon for self preservation, mass mobilization, perpetuation in office and diversion of attention from their ineptitude, corruption and incompetence (Ajayi 2012). When Nigeria obtained independence from Britain in 1960 some northern politicians considered using Islam as a rallying point for entry into the political process in the Nation, this proved unnecessary. When Nigeria's nascent democracy collapsed and the northern dominated military took over, Islam flourished in both cultural and educational contexts as northern elites and politicians deepened their relationship with the wider world and received financial support from oil rich Arab countries for the promotion of Islam (Hashim, et al 2012). This situation provided a fertile ground for the growth of militant and extremist strain of Islam sects.

The activities of early Christians missionaries who used Western education as a tool for evangelism, in the northeast is viewed with suspicion by the local population. Increased dissatisfaction gave rise to many fundamentalists among the Kanuri and other people of northeast Nigeria. Ever since many fundamentalist religious groups, the most prominent being the maitatsine sect, evolved to confront the pretentious ruling elites through several religious uprising (Oyovbarie, 1980). Ajayi (2012) attests that the Maitatsine movement under the leadership of Alhaji Mohammed Marwa Maitatsine, an immigrant, was made up of bunch of religious fanatics. Their mode of operation was assault and murder of both the rich and poor irrespective of religious leaning, who in their reckoning were not conducting themselves according to the dictate of the Quoran. Ajayi (2012) further contends that the half-hearted implementation of the Sharia laws, especially the double standard or duplicity involved, in the Northern state of Sokoto, Kano and Borno elicited the "justifiable" anger of the "puritanic". Maitatsine group which proceeded to spearhead religious uprising in Kano in 1980 which later spread to Yola and Maiduguri in 1982 and 1983 respectively. These religious riots instigated by Maitatsine resulted in the death of thousands of people. Some analysts view Boko Haram as an extension of maitatsine riots (Uchendu 2012). That is to say that Boko Haram had its roots and drew inspiration from the maitatsine uprising of 1980s, in terms of objectives but its organizational planning, armed resistance and modus operandi are more in tune with Taliban (Danyibo, 2009). The sect has resulted to use of violence in a bid to realize its ambitious on the wilder Islamic and Nigerian populations as a whole (Uchendu, 2012).

Birth, Growth and Ideology of Boko Haram

The particular date Boko Haram started is not yet precisely agreed on. The years 1995, 1999, 2002, and 2003 have been variously accepted by different groups as the year of inception of the sect. Danyibo (2009) opined that a group known as Shabaab Muslim Youth Organisation evolved in 1995 was said to have progressively metamorphosed to become Boko Haram by the year 2000. Sunday tribune of 12th February 2002 in its report supported this view when it asserts that information at the disposal of the different security agencies indicated that contrary to the widely held believe that the Boko Haram started around 2003, the group has been existing since 1995 (in Ajayi, 2012). Reinforcing this stand further, Onuoha (2012), reported that the Nigerian Director of Defence Information Col. Mohammed Yerima, who said that the sect has existed since 1995, under the name Ahlulsunna Wal' jama' ah hijra. It was them led by Abubakah Lawan, who later left the country for studies at the University of Medina in Saudia Arabia. The sect subsequently flourished under various names, such as, the Muhajirum, Yusufiyah sect, Nigerian Taliban and now Boko Haram (Onuoha, 2012).

The practice of Boko Haram is driven from the orthodox Islam practice which abhors western education and working in the civil service. This is the reason the name Boko Haram is given to the group. Boko Haram, according to Anifowose (2012) in Hausa language means Western education is sacrilege or a sin. Literally means Boko is (Haram). Haram in Arabic means is bad, forbidden, unlawful. The members of this sect are objecting to this name as they stated that "Boko Haram" does not in any way mean "Western education is a sin" as the infide media continue to portray us". They explained that Boko Haram means "Western civilization is forbidden (Onuoha, 2012). The difference is that while the first gives the impression that 'we opposed formal education coming from the west, which is not the true, the second affirms our belief in supremacy of Islamic culture (not education), for culture is broader, it includes education but not determined by Western Education" (Vanguard, 14 August, 2007).

Constantly, the sect objected against the name Boko Haram ascribed to them. They clarify that their name is "Jama' atu Ahlisunnah Lidda awwati wal Jihad" meaning "the people committed to propagation of the prophet's teaching and Jihad" (Anfowose, 22 June 2012). Although the sects name may have changed over the years, its ideological mission according to Onuoha (2012) is quite clear. These include:

- to overthrow the Nigerian state and then impose a strict Islamic Shaira Law in the entire country;
- to clean the (Nigerian) system which is polluted by western education and uphold Sharia Law all over the country;
- to help the devout Muslims to migrate (Hijra) from the morally bankrupt society to a secluded place and establish an ideal Islamic society devoid of political corruption and moral deprivation;

- to decry Western ways in education, culture and science as sinful;
- weakening of the country or the break up of the country through prolonged anarchy.. (Abidde, Feb 1, 2012, Hashim, Patte and Cohen, 2012 and Onuoha, 2012).

These ideologies arise from the belief of the sect that Nigerian state is filled with social vices and that non-members were considered as Kuffar (disbelievers; those who deny the truth), or as fasiqun (wrong-doers). The features of the members are long beards, red or black headscarves. The members reject the use of certain modern goods, such as wristwatches and safety helmets, but at same time, they accepted some technological products of the west like; cars, motorcycles, cellular phone, clothes, guns among others (Onuoha 2012). They employ these items in their violent attacks against the innocent citizens of Nigeria.

Boko Haram Leadership Organisation

Mustaph Modu Jon, Popularly called Mohammed Yusuf was the leader of Boko Haram. Mallam Mohammed Yusuf was extra judicially killed in police detention after the riot of July 2009 (Ajayi 2012). The Bio-data of Mohammed Yusuf according to Onuoha (2012) shows that he was born on the January 29, 1970 and hailed from Girgir Village in Jalasko Local Government Area of Yobe State. He was a secondary school drop out. He received quranic education in the Chad and Niger Republics. He acquired his radical ideology from the areas. He was known to the local people for his radical debates and view on Islamic issues. His radical stance generated friction between him and other moderate Islamic scholars. He did not believe in the Nigerian constitution and the country's flag.

Prior to his death, Mohammed Yusuf was the Commander-in-chief (Amiral-Aam) of Boko Haram. He was operating with two deputies (Na;ib-Amir al-Aam 1 and 2) each state and local government where the sect exists has its own commander or leader. After the commander comes the follower. They assign duties to various members of the sect, such as soldiers and police, etc (Onuoha, 2012).

Yusuf Mohammed had on some occasions been arrested for offences relating to attack of police station and espionage in 2007; and terrorism and breach of security in 2008. In each of these, he was arraigned before a court, but at the end he would be discharged and acquitted without proper trial of the case involved. He was released in 2008 even when facing five count charges, relating to financing terrorism. Again in 2009, January 20, he was also released on bail by High court at Abuja. Three months after his discharge he led the revolt of July 26, 2009, which he did not survive. He was succeeded by Imam Abu Muhammed – Bin Muhammed known as Abubakar Shekau (Ajayi 2012, Onuoha, 2012, Hashim, Patter and Cohen, 2012).

Before he died, Mohammed Yusuf has successfully radicalized the group and opened it to foreign collaboration, especially with the Al-Qaeda in Islamic Magreb (AQIM). Under him the group stepped up its activism and intensified the propagation of extreme Islamic doctrine which sees western education and democracy as corruptive and immoral (Tribune, 12th February, 2012). Mohammed Yusuf established his own Mosque in Maiduguri which in effect became the headquarters of the group as well as the dispersal centre for its doctrine (Ajayi, 2012). Contrary to the belief of the people, the death of Yusuf Mohammed in police custody in 2009, unlike that of maitatsine, did not lead to the extinction of the extremist group, rather it led to the popularisation of the group, multiplication of its followers and rapid spread to other parts of the northern region.

Membership

The members of Boko Haram sect are composed of illiterate youths, some of whom were school drop-out or pretty itinerant traders, who with the ready made army of jobless drifters, especially the Almajiri's, who bonded and made their presence felt in Borno, Yobe, Bauchi states (Ajayi, 2012). The sect according to Onuoha (2012) draws its members mainly from disaffected youth, unemployed graduates, and former Almajiris, mostly in the northern Nigeria. The population of Almajiris (street boys) in Nigeria stood at 9.5 million, with over 8 million of them in the Northern Nigeria. The features of Almajiris that make them to be idea for exploitation by Boko are:

- It involves children relocated or separated from their family and friends to the guardianship of Mallams in towns.
- It is restricted almost exclusively to boys.
- The curriculum of the school is concerned primarily with teaching the sixty chapter of the Koran by rote memorization.
- Each school serves 25 to 500, from ages of 6 to 25years.
- These schools are largely autonomous from government oversight.
- The Almajirs live and study in very appalling condition. They are often camped into shacks and left with little or no food, forcing them to roam the streets begging for alms.
- They are denied of parental care and because of this, they form the majority recruits of extremist, such as Boko Haram and Kala Kato, among others for use as tools in religious biased violence (Onuoha, 2012). These situations are worrisome.

Apart from the fact that this radical Islam was propagated by extreme leaders who were able to rally

young and uneducated group of individuals who feared that the nation would not be able to protect their religious group, the sect also has attracted some university lecturers and students as members. The members are recruited through aggressive indoctrination. It was observed that, before the July, 2009 revolt, the leaders of the group try to publicly persuade people through radical preaching to join the group. The aftermath of the July 26, 2009 revolt made the sect to be secretive about their membership to avoid being arrested by the security agents.

The group is alleged to have over 280,000 members across the 19 states of Northern Nigeria, Niger Republic, Chad and Sudan (Onuoha, 2012).

Politicization and Radicalization of Boko Haram

In its early stage, Boko Haram did not employ violence in their operation. Their adoption of violence as strategy began around 2000. The Boko Haram first took up arms against state security force on December 2003 when it attacked Police stations and public buildings in the town of Gein and Kanamma in Yobe state. Members occupied the two buildings for several days, hoisting the flag of Afghanistan's Taliban Movement over the camps. They were dislodged by the Joint Operation of Soldiers and Police, killing 18 and arresting dozens of its members. It established a base called "Afghanistan" in Kanamma Village in the northern Yobe State (Onuoha, 2012).

The activities of the group became more worrisome from 2004 when students – especially in tertiary institutions in Borno and Yobe State, from university of Maiduguri, Ramat Polytechnic, Maiduguri, Federal Polytechnic, Damaturu and others, who were converted to the sect, withdraw from school, tore up their certificates and joined the group for Quoranic lessons and preaching.

On 21st September members attacked Bama and Gworza in Borno state, killing many policemen and stealing arms and ammunition, afterwards set the police station ablaze. On 29 July, the most serious outbreak of anti-government uprising led to the death of Mohammed Yusuf. (Punch, July 2009).

Some Factors Responsible for the Radicalisation of Boko Haram

1. **The Emergence of Mohammed Yusuf as a Leader of the Group.** A key factor in the sect's transition to Islamic extremism was the appointment of Mohammed Yusuf as the leader of the sect. Under his leadership, the sect strove for self-exclusion of its members from the mainstream (corrupt) society by living and establishing a mosque and a school far away from the society in order to intellectualize and radicalize the revolutionary process that would ultimately lead to violent take-over of the Nigerian state (Ajayi 2012 and Onuoha 2012).
2. **The extrajudicial murder of the sect's leaders especially Mohammed Yusuf,** during the 2009 July revolt in Police custody added the angle of vendetta to the struggle (Ajayi 2012)
3. **The Killing of some members of the sect arrested by security agents** angered the surviving members of the sect. The sect uses the martyrdom video of the July 2009 revolt to radicalize its surviving members and urge them to revenge on the Nigerian State. (Onuoha 2012)
4. **Ignorance of the Extremist's group leaders and members:** There is ignorance or half-knowledge of the true teachings of the very religion that Boko Haram claims to be defending. For example, if Maitatsine, Mohammed Yusuf, Shekau, and their sect's members had been well-informed enough in Islamic teaching, they would have realized that at no time did the prophet or his companion attack anybody who has declared himself as non-Muslim. They would realize also that gentle persuasion is more effective in making people observe the true teaching of religion than force, as enjoined by the Quran: invite (all) to the way of the Lord with wisdom and beautiful preaching and argue with them in ways that are best and most gracious (Qu'ran 16:25). It is ignorance of Islamic teaching that leads Boko Haram to those preposterous acts. (Omotosho, 2005)
5. **Corruption in the government:** though democratic, Nigeria is still suffering from high rates of corruption and cronyism within the political system. Nigerians throughout the country have suffered from what they perceived to be discrimination in the position of resources and basic infrastructure. This has led Nigerians to ethno-sectarian violence. The issue of widespread official corruption, poverty, moral decadence and injustice, among others constitute major sources of grievances harboured by the sect against the Nigerian State. (Hashim et al, 2012, Onuoha, 2012)
6. **The unfavourable State of the economy** gives room for the affluent men in the society to influence the down-trodden for personal purposes. The nonetheless creates opportunity for poor Nigerian children to be sponsored for conflictual purposes at the slightest provocation. (Hashim, Patte and Cohen, 2012)
7. **Many Muslims were not satisfied by the adoption of Sharia Law** in 12 northern states between 1999 and 2001, because they felt it was either too watered-down and discriminatory in favour of rich and highly-placed or that the whole of Nigerian state should have been Islamized. This half-hearted implementation of the Sharia laws, especially the double standard or duplicity involved in the northern states of Sokoto, Kano and Borno elicited the "justifiable" anger of the "puritanic" (Hashim, Patte, and

- Cohen, 2012, Ajayi 2012)
8. **President Goodluck's government refusal to accept four of the terrorist requests**, viz: withdraw of troops from Madiguri, an unconditional amnesty to the group, dialogue with them and provision of relief for the displaced. The president's refusal to those demands steps up the terrorist act that directed the attack away from institutions to churches and international organization. The suicide bombing of the United Nation's building in Abuja, Nigeria's Federal Capital on August 26, 2011 confirms the internationalization of the activities of Boko Haram. (Aloa and Uwom, 2012)
 9. **Nigerian President Goodluck Jonathan is a Christian and widely dislike by Muslims north.** Northerners perceive him as unresponsive to their needs and prone to adopt hard-line and violent strategies to solve the lack of law and order in the north. This is vividly expressed by tell Magazine in its Editorial that "To us, and many other Nigerians, President Jonathan is being fought by those aggrieved by his success at the polls, including probably those Professor Owoniyi, a political scholar describes as the "annulists" and "zonist" who believed that the north as a geo-political zone has been denied a bigger political pie with the election of Jonathan (Tell Magazine Editorial, Oct. 3 2011)
 10. **Sharp division in the country as the style and method in which the case of Boko Haram was handled.** "Jonathan appears caught in the same web where political and religious connotations are reared into the criminal activities of some people with political connections at the top and the President is afraid to touch the sacred cows" (Tell Editorial, 3 Oct 2011). There is a constraint for government action such as the problem of how to be anti- terrorist without being considered anti-Islam. (Ajayi, 2012)
 11. **Use and dump melted to the sect by politicians:** By 2011, desperate and unintelligent northern politicians recruited members of the sect to rig the 2011 elections in their favour and after doing that job; the sect members were dumped, so in revenge, they decided to use guns and bombs facilitated by the finance of politicians to fight against the politicians and government. This has been alleged to be what happened in Bornu, Yobe, Kano, Bauchi, etc states and today, Boko Haram while fighting these enemies , remembered the Christian infidels in the north (Hashim, Patte and Cohen, 2012 and Dibia, 2012)
 12. **External link/support:** The radicalization of the sect can also be attributed to external support of wider terrorists groups. It has been established that by 2004 the sect leaders had established link with the Nigerian Salafist group now known as Al-Qaeda in Islamic Maghreb (AQIM). AQIM leader Abu Musab Abdel Wadoud, also known as Abdelmalek Droukdel has openly state his group's willingness to equip and support Boko Haram. (Hashim, et al, 2012). AQIM gave some of the members of Boko Haram training in combat, Weapons handling and use of Improvised Explosive devices (IEDS). The training acquired in AQIM makes Boko Haram able to show dexterity in handling weapons and manufacture of 'dirty bombs' through IEDS (Dearn, 2011). Some powerful figures and sophisticated gurilla fighter strategist are behind the group given 'the evidence of economic power and strategic sophistication in Boko Haram, their total method of war, from the economic value of their weapons and vehicles, to the deadly refinement of their combat strategy and effective combination of propagation of obfuscation and terror in line with deadly military attracts (Adepoju, 2012).
 13. **Adequate internal and external financial support:** The sect's capacity to mount audacious attacks is attributed to adequate funding. It has been revealed by the government that an Algerian terrorist group transferred 40 million naira to Boko Haram in Nigeria (Adepoju, 2012). Analyst are also of the view that the fund transnational Jihadist, domestic operations come in different ways from different sources. According to Onuoha (2012), three broad funding streams can be identified membership dues (Local), Donation and foreign finance support. The daily levy of 100 Naira per member to their leaders, given that membership of the sect is estimated to be 280,000, it means that sect generates about 28 million naira in a day. Another source f funding is donations from officials in and outside government, politicians and some rich members of the sect such as Alhaji Foi, Alhaji Bunu Walkul, Alhaji Salisu Damaturu and Mohammed Zakaria who supplies the sect's arms, trafficked from neighbouring countries of Chad and Cameroun. (Onuoha 2012).
Foreign financial assistance has been established even when Boko Haram was Nigerian Taliban. In February, 2004, the Nigerian Taliban was alleged to have received huge financial support from a Saudi Arabia funded charity, Al-Muntada Al Islam Trust. The transfer of the money running into millions of Naira was master minded by Sheik Muhidden Abdullahi – a Sudanese Muslim business and Alhaji Sham, the Middle man from Nigeria. Also Mohammed Bellow Damagun was arraigned in a federal high court in Abuja for transferring US 4,300,000 from Al-Qaeda from Sudan and deposited in an account (Number 21067695) at Habibsons Bank on St. James Street London (Onuoha, 2012). These available funds make it possible for Boko Haram sect to have enough funds to sponsor their training and outrageous attacks on Nigerian state.
 14. **The support of political 'heavy weight' in the North and Northern Summit.** Accusing fingers have

been pointed at some political “heavy weight” in the north as well as the Northern Summit group as covert backers of the terrorist group (Adepoju, 2012). Dibia (2012) maintain that Boko Haram enjoys overwhelming sympathizers across all strata of persons from the north including security officer. If not for these sympathizers, maybe the Boko Haram fire may not have raged so fast.

These mentioned factors among others led to the radicalization and invincibility of Boko Haram in Nigeria.

Boko Haram Terrorism in Nigeria

According to Ajayi (2012), the dastardly activities of Boko Haram have manifested profoundly in the various bombing/gun attacks on police stations, army barracks, prisons, churches, as well as some other public institutions, and on prominent personalities. Since the July 2009 revolt, and July 7, 2009 jail break, the sect has been blamed for serial attacks on state security forces (police, soldiers, civil defence, and prison warders.), community and religious leaders, politicians and other civilian whom they considered as enemy.

Onuoha (2012) clarifies that sequel to the huge loses suffered by the sect during open confrontation with state security forces in July, 2009; the sect has changed its tactics from mass insurrection to target assassination and urban guerrillaism, and increasing use of Improvised Explosive Devices. The incidents of Boko Haram are expanding both in terms of scope and severity since 2009. Despite the clamp down on the group by the security agencies and some efforts at dialogue between representative of the group and the federal government, the situation has not changed appreciably. In fact it seems to be getting worse (Ajayi, 2012). The attacks had occurred mainly in Borno state, but dozens of other attacks for which the group has claimed responsibility have occurred in Bauchi, Gombe, Kaduna, Niger, Kogi, Plateau and Yobe State, as well as Abuja Federal Capital Territory (FCT).

The difficulty to control, according to Ajayi (2012) depends on the surreptitious nature of terrorism. When the desperate forces, like Boko Haram are determine to unleash terror on an unsuspecting people. There is little that anybody or group can do in the short run to counter such moves, since in most cases the deed would have been done before comprehension sets in. The situation is further compounded by the fact that some of the perpetrators of the evil act are often prepared to lay down their lives in the process (the suicide bombers, for example) believing that the end justifies the means as they would adequately rewarded in heaven (Ajayi, 2012). Ajayi (2012) Instances of Boko Haram attacks July 2012, Punch 17, June 2011, Punch 23 February 2012, Punch 27 February 2012, Guardian, 20 February, 2012, Guardian 12 March 2012, Nigerian Tribune 30, January 2012, Punch 27 April, 2012, Punch 30 April 2012, Guardian 1st May 2012, Daily Sun, 15 July 2013, Sunday Vanguard 25 August 2013 and Daily Sun Sept 1, 2013.

The incidents in the table above show that Boko Haram terrorism has effect in all spheres of life of the nation. The insurgencies according to Danjibo (2009), Okonkwo (2012), Anifowose (2012), Abidde (2012) and Shiklam (2012), have devastating consequences on Economical, religious, political and social activities of the Nigerian state, especially in the state of Borno, Yobe, Bauchi, Plateau, Kaduna, Niger and some others. The activities of the sect have been very damaging both physically and psychological. The insurgencies have both domestic and global implications, on the home front, other groups may emboldened by Boko Haram’s extrajudicial adventures. Again, the daily trouncing of the security of intelligence services by Boko Haram is likely to have demoralizing effect on the members of security services and Nigerian masses. It makes the security agencies to look inept.

For a country that vastly underdeveloped, another bout of instability is likely to push it to the brink of anarchy and collapse. In the end, therefore one of the unintended consequences of Boko Haram’s rampage may be the weakening of state or the breakup of the country, the breakup of the country may have dire consequences on the African continent and beyond. Moreover, through Boko Haram operation at will, Foreign Direct Investments in Nigeria has decreased and Nigeria’s investment climate has also been declared “risky” and expatriates are wary of working in Nigeria because their safety is uncertain. It is certain that a nation which its political spaces are characterized by uncertainty, unpredictability, and suffocating apprehension, will ultimately end up with economics deficits. This will certainly have numerous unfavourable consequences for such nation.

One of these consequences is the devastating effects on education. The attacks on the schools, killing of students and disrupting of examinations, burning of school buildings, damaging of school equipments by the Boko Haram sect have launched a devastating punch on education progress in Nigeria. These effects are considered below:

Boko Haram Terrorism and the Future of Education.

It was an Italian theoretical physicist (Enricho Fermi, 1901-1954) who rightly pointed out that “it is no good to stop knowledge from going forward, ignorance is never better than knowledge”. The reverse of this saying is in vogue in Nigeria today through the terrorism of Boko Haram. Boko Haram sect through their deadly insurgencies on the schools and students wants to stop knowledge from going forward in Nigeria and at the same

time forcing us to accept that Ignorance is better than knowledge. In the bidding to achieve this aim, the Boko Haram sect, has engaged in constant attack of the schools at all levels – universities, polytechnics, secondary schools and even primary schools, in Nigeria, mostly those in the northern part of the country. The sect is opposed to western education. This rejection has great consequences on education because education is a life wire of any nation. According to Nwangwu (1976), it is through education that every society attempts to preserve and upgrade the accumulated knowledge, skills and attitude in its cultural setting and heritage in order to foster continuously the well being of mankind and guarantee its survival against the unpredictable. Education imbues the individuals with the knowledge abilities, skills or behavior to enable them function in their immediate environment and the society at large.

Benefits of education are enumerated in this list by Ukeje (1979) as:

- To develop the full potentialities of every child, while at the same time taking into consideration the needs and welfare of the country;
- To develop social and individual efficiency so that the individual can become more effective in the society;
- For the preparation and training of young people for the problems, the task and the future as they exist today and can be foreseen tomorrow;
- For self fulfillment or self-realization.

The aims of education presented above show that education especially the western education is the bedrock of individual and national developments, schools are built in Nigeria and Western education was introduced. The formal western education replaced our informal education system. Nigerian government and various Christian missionaries established schools in Nigeria where the Nigerians are taught.

The embracing of western education in Nigeria was occasioned by the roles education plays in the life of individuals and nations of the world today. Education is identified as one of the fundamental factors determining sustainable economic development. It increases efficiency and effectiveness of labour. For the whole economy, education increases the human capital and productivity of labour. This leads to high output level in the economy. Education enriches people with necessary skills and competences which are very critical in the production process (CBL, Oct., 2008)

Education increases productivity, and the mechanism through which education increases productivity is two, namely: education adds skills to labour, increasing the productivity capacity of labour. The highly functional literacy is key to better productive. Highly literate workers are easier to train and adjust easily to changes in production technologies. Again, education enhances innovative capacity of force which is very critical for economic development. It also facilitates the adoption and implementation of foreign technology and therefore reducing the knowledge gap between the technologically advanced nations and developing nations.

It is evident, in the present shift to globalization and economic integration that the ability of any country to compete in the global markets depends on the quality of human capital it has. Nation with highly skilled labour is in a better position with highly to compete in the global markets and thereby increase their exports of goods and services relative to others. This can be translated into the economic growth because the more the country's exports the faster it grows. (CBL, 2008)

These benefits prompted Nigeria, as a developing nation to be investing substantially in education for its people. This investment has led to better employments for its citizens within and outside the country, high salaries and hence ability to save and invest. These benefits have resulted in better health and improved quality of life, hence improvement in the country's life. In all these, I say that education is a fundamental human right, which opens up opportunities for people and provides the meaning of achieving human development. At the same time, it is obvious that a country that has dysfunctional education system cannot achieve breakthrough in science and technology, neither can such a nation achieve economic prosperity.

When we consider these laudable benefits of western education and dangerous campaign mount against it by Boko Haram, it become worrisome. Boko Haram sect is trying to bring sorry pass and cul-de-sac to education in Nigeria. The sect members want our youths and future generations of Nigerians to be forever shackled by ignorance so that they can ride rough shod on them. Their recent attacks in the schools in the northern part of the country provide enough evidence to this.

As indicated in the table above, on 29th April 2012, Boko Haram attacked Bayero university, Kano where 11 people were killed and many injured. On 6th of July 2013, the sect stormed the dormitory of Government Secondary School, Mamudo, Yobe state and killed 29 students. One teacher also died in the incident while another two injured, students died later in the hospital, increasing the death toll of the students to 31 (Daily Sun, 15 July 2013). Speaking on this incident, Lt Eli Lazarus, the Spokesman of Joint Task Force (JTF) confirmed the initial casualty figure. Many of the victims were either shot dead or roasted alive, as the assailants set some of the school building ablaze (Daily Sun, 15 July 2013). Unofficial sources, however insisted that no fewer than 40 students and school officials died in the incident.

This dastardly attack is the latest in what is undoubtedly a systematic bloody campaign against schools and education in Borno and Yobe states (in Nigeria), which are considered the hotbed of the Boko Haram

insurgency in the country.

This attack is painful and condemnable, yet it is not the first time a school or school children would be targeted by the sect's insurgents. It would appear that in keeping with its name – Boko Haram- which roughly translated to “education (Western Education, that is) sinful, the sect has resolved to nip Western Education in Nigeria, especially in the northern Nigeria, in the bud by wiping out students. That way, it would ensure that there is no future for education in Nigeria.

The Daily Sun editorial comment of (July 15, 2013) further clarifies that, before the latest attack, the insurgents had attacked two schools, one in Yobe and the other in Borno. In both attacks, they targeted students writing the National Education Council (NECO) examination, killing as many as nine in one attack. There was also another report of sect members waylaying candidates returning from their General Certificate of Education (GCE) examination, dragging one of them down from his bicycle and slashing his throat. Students of the polytechnic in Mubi, and other neighbouring institutions were hacked down in their dozens as the insurgents stormed their hostels. In fact, as at last count, no fewer than 200 schools have been torched by Boko Haram (Editorial Comment, Daily Sun, July 25, 2013). This horrible development is tragedy. It is needless waste of lives and a setback for education in Nigeria.

Some Perceived Consequences of Boko Haram Insurgencies for Education

1. The insurgencies work against the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) on education.

The MDGs goals 2 deals on achieving Universal Basic Education in Nigeria, this includes Education for All (EFA) and Education for Rural People (ERP). Education for All according to Wikipedia the free encyclopaedia (August, 2007) is a global movement led by UNESCO, aiming to meet the learning needs of all children, youth and adults by 2015. The movement identified six key measurable education goals which aim to meet the learning needs of all children, youth and adults by 2015. These six goals are:

- Expand early childhood care and education.
- Provide free and compulsory primary education for all.
- Promote learning and life skills for young people and adult.
- Increase adult literacy by 50 percent.
- Achieve gender parity by 2005, gender equality by 2015.
- Improve the quality of education.

Education for Rural people (ERP) according to Wikipedia (February, 2009) is a partnership established by the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation, Sustainable Development Department to address rural urban disparity. About 70 percent of the poor live in rural areas. Education is a basic right itself and essential prerequisite for achieving all the Millennium Development Goals including reducing poverty, improving the living conditions of rural people and building a food – secure world. Children's access to education in rural areas is still much lower than in urban and adult illiteracy is much higher and quality of education is poorer. This is exactly the case in northern Nigeria and Nigeria in general.

ERP, headed by FAO has the following aims:

1. Building awareness on the importance of ERP as a crucial step to achieve all the Millennium Development Goals, and particularly, eradicating extremely poverty, and hunger, achieving universal primary education and promoting gender equality.
2. Overcoming the urban/rural gap in education.
3. Increasing access to basic education for rural people.
4. Improving the quality of basic education in rural areas.
5. Fostering the national capacity to plan and implement ERP as part of National Education and Rural Development plan.

The attacks on education in the rural areas in the northern Nigeria make these goals of both EFA and ERP impossible to realize. Giving credence to this view, The Editorial Daily Sun (Sun, July 15, 2013) wrote that the attacks of the schools in Nigeria tantamount to attack the United Nations Education Goals for Nigeria. The attack on the schools by Boko Haram is viewed against the backdrop of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) figure which says that Nigeria is home to 45 percent of the global school dropouts population and has 10.5 million children out of school; the tragedy of the incident here comes out in bold relief. This is even more so as Yobe state (Northern Nigeria) is among the most disadvantaged of the nation's educationally disadvantaged state as confirmed by the ridiculous 2 out 200 marks cut off for entry into Federal Government colleges approved for boys in the state by the Federal ministry of Education, based on their very poor performance in the entry examination. Boko Haram insurgency puts salts to injury as far as this condition is concerned and this has serious consequence for Education in Nigeria.

2. The shutting down of all the schools in some state in the North.

Some governors in Boko Haram affected states have shut down all schools in their state as a precautionary measure to checkmate the attacks of the sect on schools. It is true that this should help to stave off

more attacks for now, but the big question is for how long would we have to shut down the schools to prevent Boko Haram sneaking in and slaughtering innocent and harmless children? We must not lose sight of the fact that shutting down the schools for good is the ultimate goal of Boko Haram. If the schools remained closed, you know that the government is playing into Boko Haram's hands. Government should resist this by ensuring that the schools are not shut down for one day longer. Leaving the schools to remain closed will give glory to Boko Haram. (Daily Sun, 15 July 2013).

Again the closing of the schools paralyzes all educational activities and alters school calendars. In this case, the students stay longer on campuses (schools) than they ought to stay. And an idle hand is a devil's workshop. So when students are on loose ends, they would engage in anti-social activities (Okoye, 2010). Many Nigerians are worried that some of our schools are not the ideal environment for learning, what more, when the schools are closed indefinitely. The consequences will be enormous for Nigerian education system.

3. Traumatization of school children.

Boko Haram insurgencies against schools lead to traumatization of students. So, the larger chunk of the task is how to care for the traumatized school children and win them back to the school. It may not be possible for school children who escaped death by the skin of their teeth, sustained serious injury or saw his classmate mowed down in a rain of bullets, to pack his bag and run back to school as soon as it is re-opened (Daily Sun, July 16 2013). Psychologists and other experts in trauma management will need to work on the traumatized children who survived this incident to make them feel safe at school again.

More still, investigation shows that children who survived this type of traumatized incidents often suffer long-term physical and psychological damage that impairs their ability to learn and socialize, and makes it difficult for them to perform well in school and develop close and positive friendships (OKpalakunne in Daily Champion, 2010).

Again a school child who watch violent butchering of his fellow school child or sustained serious injury due to violent attacks may decide to turn violent. In bid to retaliate, may decide to join cult. Instead of engaging in intellectual activities, the student who is fascinated by violence may turn to bloody cult. If this happens, our schools will turn to be order of the day. This will be an imitation of the egregious examples of Boko Haram sect (Okoye, 2010). Each of above facts has serious consequence for education in Nigeria.

The Issues Concerning Parents.

There is the task of winning back the parents of traumatized students. Some parents whom their wards escaped death in the hand of Boko Haram, may not be willing to send them back to school easily. There is, therefore the task of winning back these parents, that is, convincing them to send their children back to school. The parents, having seen the schools as the ground sinks homes. May be unwilling to send back their wards to school. It is on, this score Nigeria could actually lose the war to Boko Haram, which determined to keep the nation's children out of school (Daily Sun Editorial Comment, 15 July, 2013). The loss of interest of parents to the education of their children because of fear portends great danger to the future of education in Nigeria.

Again, since the advent of a new dimension to terrorism in Nigeria, it is clear that the fabric of Nigeria's economic foundation has really been shaken. The business of many people, especially in the north, has been crippled and brought to its knees. That is, some parents in this process have lost their income and may not afford the fees required to keep their wards in school. This is the regret of Executive Director of Admiral Agricultural and Environment Care, Kaduna, Mr. Shadrack Madlion, who said that "business environment in the north is becoming worst. I am not even sure whether I would be able to pay my children's school fees this coming session because there had not been business" (Shiklam, 20 August, 2013)

This problem has been bane of many parents. If parents cannot afford the school fees of their children, then many children will be out of school. This will not only give success to Boko Haram sects who want children to abhor western education, but also will promote Mass illiteracy in Nigeria. This of course, will in turn, affect achievement of sustainable development of the country as it will increase poverty level and isolate the country from participating in active competition in the global market of labour.

Furthermore, many children have been orphaned in the insurgencies of Boko Haram. Children of this type have no future as far as education is concerned. If fate is kind to them, they may find those who will sponsor them through their education, but if not they remained illiterate through out their life. This thwarts the MDGs, especially Education for All (EFA). It will also breed mass illiteracy in Nigeria.

High Cost of Funding Education

Boko Haram attacks on schools increase the cost of funding education in Nigeria. Government will now, among other things, budget for the provision of fund for security outfits in the schools, especially in the northern part of the country. This will in no doubt increase the cost of funding.

Again, Boko Haram insurgents set school buildings ablaze, thereby destroying school facilities; school buildings, equipment, supplies, books and furniture. These are those things of education which enable a level of

instructional effectiveness that far exceeds what is possible when they are not provided. This affects education because there is already existing dearth and decay of infrastructures at the three levels of the Nigerian school system, viz: primary secondary and tertiary levels (Okunamiri and Emenalo, 2008, Vastaloli and Okunamiri, 2004; Amodu, 2007 and Achuonye and Olole, 2007). The seriousness of the dearth of infrastructure in Nigeria is attested by Ukeje (1995) when he said that “apart from the students themselves, every other thing in the school system is in short supply”. This condition makes the setting ablaze of the facilities in the school as they did to Government Secondary School, Mamudo, Yobe State, a worrisome situation. Instead of government concentrating on upgrading of the facilities in the school, they will now start afresh to provide or replace the facilities the assailants have destroyed. This will in no small measure increase the cost of funding of education in Nigeria coupled with paucity of fund available to the education sector.

The above points and many other confirmed the assertion made in the beginning of this section that Boko Haram sect is attempting to stop knowledge from going forward and to promote ignorance as better than knowledge. If Boko Haram succeeds in this, by stopping western Education, all the benefits of education will be dampened and the future of education will also be in threat. This will also affect the nation as unemployment, poor health and poor quality of life will prevail. The human capital and productivity of labour will reduce and this will consequently lead to low output in the level of the Economy. Nigeria in this quagmire will turn to be a pariah state. To avoid all these, all hands must be on deck to see that Boko Haram malaise is curbed.

Conclusion and Recommendation

This paper made frank effort in exposing Boko Haram, their origin, leadership, recruitment, membership, radicalization, factors that led to their radicalization, terrorism and their effect on education in Nigeria. The examination of Terrorism activities in Nigeria shows that the sect is determined to stop western education in Nigeria. To achieve this aim, the sect launches attacks on schools, killing school children, destroying school facilities and lynching teachers. These activities of Boko Haram pose serious problems to education in Nigeria. Firstly, they are against the effort of government and MDGs to achieve Education for All in 2015. Again, they lead to shutting down of schools. Still, they traumatized school children and make them to develop school phobia. Parents through these insurgencies are afraid of sending their wards to school. Some parents, through these malaises caused by Boko Haram, cannot afford the school fees of their children. The insurgences lead to high cost of funding to the school, destruction of school facilities and dearth of infrastructure in the schools. All these are dangerous sign of progress of education in Nigeria. If nothing concrete is done and Boko Haram succeeds and stops western Education, the development of individuals and the nation will be unrealistic. These dangers demand that government should do everything possible by law to stop the Boko Haram sect.

Recommendations

1. Government should provide adequate security for both students and teachers.
2. Troops should be deployed to both urban and rural areas of the states where Boko Haram mayhems is felt high.
3. Government should address the problems of mass unemployment, poverty and illitracy concretely.
4. Special schools, curriculum and officials should be set up to take care of Almajiris in the north.
5. True Moslems should separate themselves from Boko Haram and help in fighting the sect.
6. Government should be prudent enough to give positive consideration to increasing popular demand for a national conference. This will provide credible platform to find out the prevalent grievance of different ethno-religious group.
7. Nigeria also needs to address the issue of how they can respect one another, love themselves and live together in a true federalism.
8. Government should strengthen the capacity of law enforcement agencies to be fit in countering terrorist financing, money laundering, asset tracing and tracking through training and retraining of staff.
9. Nigeria should collaborate with other states and international agencies to track organized criminal activities that could provide funding for terrorist extremist in Nigeria.
10. Government should initiate legal actions against persons, groups or organizations found to be aiding and funding Boko Haram in Nigeria.
11. More funds should be provided to education sector to help it meet up with security demand facing it at this moment.
12. Government should do everything possible to stop the act of terrorism being carried out on innocent school children by Islamic sect, Boko Haram in the north.

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Boko Haram has unleashed many outrageous attacks on the Nigerian state and her innocent citizens. Some of the attacks and casualties are presented in the table below.

S/n	Date	Description of Incidents (Target(s), Location and Nature)	Causality figures
1.	26 July 2009	Boko Haram launched attack on police station in Bauchi. This fighting lasted from 26 to 30 July (2009) (five days). The uprising spread to Kano, Kastina, Borno and Yobe state.	Number of casualty not available.
2.	7 Sept. 2009	Boko HaramsBuachi Prison break. 700 inmates were freed, 150 sects members were inclusive	5 people die – A soldier, a policeman, 2 prison workers and a civilian.
3.	6 Oct. 2010	Attack on the security personnel attached to the Speaker of Borno StateHouse of Assembly and the past Chairman of All Nigerian Peoples Party (ANPP) in Borno State.	3 people killed viz; Sergeant Isa Omale, Corporal Hussaini Iliya and Awana Ali Ngala
4.	9 Oct. 2010	Attack by Boko Haram on an Islamic Cleric in Maiduguri (Borno State)	2 people killed – Mallam Bishir and His member
5.	11 Oct. 2010	Bomb/Gun attack on Police station in Maiduguri by the Boko Haram	3 person were injured
6.	23 Oct. 2010	Boko Haram attempt to set Bara Police Station, Yobe State ablaze but were over-powered by the police.	1 person died. A Boko Haram Sect member.
7.	20 Nov. 2010	Suspected Boko Haram members opened fire on Muslim faithful during Juma'at prayer around Gomari area of Maiduguri, Borno State.	A 13-year old boy was killed by a strayed bullet.
8.	24 Nov. 2010	Boko Haram attacked Policeman and soldiers at Dalas Bus-Stop, Maidugurim Borno State while the force members were returning to their residence from a patrol of communities.	2 person killed Ramat Mohammed and Salisu Jibrin a policeman and a soldier
9.	24 Dec. 2010	Bomb attack in Jos (Plateau State) and attacks in churches in Maiduguri by Boko Haram.	At least 86 people were killed more than 100 were injured.
10.	28 Dec. 2010	Boko Haram claim responsibility for the Christmas eve bombing in Jos.	38 people died.
11.	29 Dec. 2010	Boko Haram attacks at Alamderi near Baga road, at Railway Quarters at Umarari Borehole area and at a teaching hospital in Maiduguri, Borno State.	2 people were killed at Alamderi, 3 policemen were killed in Kuwan Zafi district, 1 person killed at Umarari Borehole and 3 people killed in the teaching hospital.
12.	31 Dec. 2010	Boko Haram attack on Mummy Market at Army Mogadishu Barracks, Abuja	11 people died.
13.	1 Jan. 2011	Suspected Boko Haram members attacked a church at Gawo Mai Lamba (Victory Christ Church) Maiduguri, Borno State.	Part of the building was destroyed, number of casualties not available
14.	4 Jan. 2011	Boko Haram jail breaks of Jimeta Prison Yola, Adamawa State. 14 inmates were freed and 10 prison workers narrowly escaped being lynched.	Number of casualty not available
15.	28 Jan 2011	Boko Haram attack on politicians, policemen and civilians at ANPP Governship candidate residence in Maiduguri, Borno state	7 persons killed – Engr. Modu Fannami Gubio ANPP governorship candidate in Borno State; the younger brother of Ali Modu Sheriff, Alhaji Goni Sheriff.
16.	1 Feb. 2011	Boko Haram members trailed and shot a deputy superintendent of police in Maiduguri, Borno State.	1 person – A DSP was killed and his 6 years old daughter sustained injuries
17.	24 Feb. 2011	Two members trailed an inspector of police and shot him in Maiduguri Borno state	1 person – a police officer was killed
18.	14 March 2011	Boko Haram attack on an Islamic Cleric- Ustaz Ibrahim Ahmed Adudullahi in Gomari Maiduguri, Brono State	1 Person killed – Ustaz Ibrahim Ahmed Abuddullali

19.	27 March 2011	Boko Haram attack on a Chieftain of the ANPP in Borno State.	1 person killed – Alhaji Makanike
20.	9 April 2011	Bomb attack by Boko Haram at Polling Centre in Maiduguri.	Casualties number not available
21.	20 April 2011	Bombing in Maiduguri, Borno State	1 Policeman killed
22.	22 April 2011	Boko Haram freed 14 prisoners during a jail break in Yola, Adamawa State.	Detail of damage not available
23.	24 April 2011	Four bombs planted by the Boko Haram members were detonated in Maiduguri	3 people killed
24.	25 April 2011	Attacks by the members of the set on a hotel and a transport hub in Maiduguri, Borno State.	Several people were injured
25.	4 May 2011	Boko Haram gunmen on two motorcycles attacked personnel of Maiduguri prison on Kashim Ibrahim way in Maiduguri	3 prison warders and a housewife (in Baganaran) died
26.	9 May 2011	Five Boko Haram Gunmen on two separate motorcycles attack two Islamic Clerics in their residences at Mairi and Bulabulin wards respectively in maiduguri, Borno state	2 people killed- sheik Goni Tuani and Mallam Alhaji Abur.
27.	11 May 2011	Three suspected Boko Haram gunmen attacked the Chairman of the Borno State (NURTN). National Union of Road Transport Workers at his residence in Marie Kuwait, Maiduguri	1 person killed – Ibrahim Dudu Gobe
28.	12 May 2011	Two gunmen on a motorcycle attacked the district head of Mairari in his residence in Budun, Maiduguri Borno State.	1 person killed – Alhaji Abba Mukhtar Abba and his brother was injured
29.	13 May 2011	Bomb planted and detonated by Boko Haram members at bus stop in Maiduguri	2 person (civilians) killed
30.	15 may 2011	Boko Haram Members ambushed and attacked a military Petrol Team on routine surveillance at Gwage Area, Maiduguri	Many people died including soldiers and by standers.
31.	18 May 2011	Members of sect attacked a police station at Ibrahim Taiwo Area Command Police Division.	10 people including two soldiers were killed while many are injured.
32.	19 May 2011	Boko Haram launched three separate bombs attacks at Lagos street, Pompomri and London Cinki, in Maiduguri, Borno State	2 Policemen killed, 5 soldiers and 3 other policemen wounded.
33.	27 May 2001	Attacks by Boko Haram on Police headquarters and barracks and First Bank Branch at Dombola, Dombola, Borno State	4 Policemen, 1 Prison warder and 8 civilians killed. Police headquarters, barrack and First Bank Branch destroyed.
34.	29 May 2011	Bombing of Army Barracks in Bauchi and Maiduguri.	15 people killed
		Bomb explosion at Zaber International Electronics Market, Niger State and Tudun Masallaci at the Iyan Juma area of Zaria Kaduna State	Zuba Market attack killed 1 person and injured 10 others. Zaria explosion injured 2 children.
35.	30 May 2011	Boko Haram Bomb attack at 33 Artillery Brigade's Mammy Market near Shadawanka Barracks	13 people killed and 40 other were injured.
36.	30 may 2011	Suspected Boko Haram members shot and kill the Prince in his house at Gangamari in Maiduguri, Borno State.	1 person killed – Alhaji Abbah Anas Ibu Umar Gaarbai El-Kanerni – A borhter to Shehu of Borno and an officer of the Nigerian Security and Civil Defence (NSCDC)
37.	1 June 2011	Assassination of Abbah El-Kanenu – Shehu of Borno's brother in Maiduguri	1 person killed

38.	7 June 2011	Parrell gun and bomb attacks at Gwange Police Divisional Headquarters, and St. Patrick Catholic church.	10 people including 3 members of the sect died.
39.	12 June 2011	Attack on a Beer parlour in Bulimkutu, Maiduguri	4 people drinking at the beer parlour killed.
40.	16 June 2011	Boko Haram bombed Police Headquarters Louis Edet House, Abuja	Casualty reports vary but some reported that: 33 vehicles burnt and 40 damaged beyond repair.
41.	20 June 2011	Boko Haram attack on Bank PHB and Kankara divisional Police Station, Katsina State.	6 Policeman killed, set the police station ablaze, release detainees, carted money from the Bank.
42.	26 June 2011	Bomb attack on a Bar at Dala Kabomti in Maiduguri, Borno State.	25 people killed, many others injured and many shop burnt.
43.	27 June 2011	Attack on Borno/Yobe Office of the Nigerian Customs	2 children killed, 3 Custom officers were injured.
44.	10 July 2011	Bombing at the All Christian Fellowship Church in Suleja Niger State.	Causalities not known.
45.	12 Aug. 2011	Boko Haram Shot dead Muslim Cleric Liman Bana	1 person killed
46.	16 Aug. 2011	Attempt Bomb attack at Borno State Police Command Headquarters Maiduguri	1 person killed- a 25 years old member of the sect suicide boimber.
47.	26 Aug. 2011	Boko Haram Bombing of United Nations Office Complex in Abuja	25 people were killed and 100 other injured.
48.	28Aug	Attack at the residence and killing Kukawa Council Chairman and two spare parts traders in Kukawa and Gambouru areas of Maiduguri, Borno State.	3 people killed – Malam Lawan Yarami – Chairman Kukawa Council and 2 Spare Parts traders.
49.	4 Sept. 2011	Attack on a Muslim Cleric in Zinnari area of Maiduguri Borno State.	1 person killed – Malam Dala, a Muslim cleric
50.	12 Sept. 2011	Attack on Last Born local drinking joint at Jajeri area of Maiduguri, Borno state.	4 civilians killed – the bar manager, an attendant and 2 others.
51.	12 Sept. 2011	Attack on Misua Police Station and Afribank at Misua, Bauchi State.	7 people killed – 6 Policeman and 1 civilian.
52.	3 Oct. 2011	Attack on three local traders at Baga International Fish Market, Maiduguri, Borno State	3 people killed
53.	15 Oct. 2011	Attack on the leader of the Borno State Vigilante Association (BOVA) at Bama area of Maiduguri, Borno State.	1 Person killed – Ali Banga
54.	16 Oct. 2011	Attack on the Lawmaker representing Konduga Constituency in Borno State House of Assembly.	1 person killed – Honourable BIntube Dalwa
55.	16 Oct. 2011	Boko Haram attack on 34 Squadron Mobile Police Base in northern Gombe State	4 people killed – A police officer and 3 civilians; about 14 vehicles were burnt, arms and ammulation looted.
56.	4 Nov. 2011	Attacks on Damaturu	Detail of Causalities is unknown
57.	25 Dec. 2011	Bombing of St. Theresa's Catholic Church, Madalla	Over 46 people killed
58.	5-6 Jan. 2012	Boko Haram attacks on some southerners in Mubi	13 people killed
59.	21 Jan. 2012	Boko Haram multiple Bomb attacks in Kano City	Over 185 people killed
60.	29 Jan. 2012	Boko Haram boming of a police station in Waibawa area Yakatabo, Kano State	Statistic not available

61.	8 Feb. 2012	Bomb attack on Army Headquarters Kaduna	Number of casualties not known
62.	15 Feb. 2012	Boko Haram staged prison break on Kotoknarfe Prison, Kogi State in which 119 prisoners released.	1 person killed – a warder.
63.	19 Feb. 2012	Bomb blast near Christ Embassy Church, in Suleja, Niger State.	5 people injured.
64.	26 Feb. 2012	Bomb attack on church of Christ in Nigerian, Jos Plateau State	2 people killed and 38 injured.
65.	8 March 2012	Limoli Mara and Briton – Christopher Memanus expatriate staff of Stabbilim Vision Construction Company abducted in mid 2011 were killed by a splinter group of Boko Haram	2 persons killed – expatriates
66.	11 March 2012	Bombing of St. Finbarr's Catholic Church RayField, Jos, Plateau State.	11 people killed and many injured.
67.	26 April 2012	Bomb attacks on Midia Houses: (1) Thisday Abuja (2) Thisday; The Sun and Moments in Kaduna	5 people killed and 13 injured. 3 people killed and many injured.
68.	29 April 2012	Boko Haram attack on Bayero University, Kano	16 people killed and many injured.
69.	30 April 2012	Bomb attack in Jalingo	11 people killed and many injured.
70.	May 2013	Boko Haram attack Mubi Polytechnic and other neighboring schools.	Casualties numerous
71.	May 2013	Boko Haram member way laying candidates returning from General Certificate of Education (GCE) in Borno State in Borno state. They dragged one of the students down and slashed his throat.	1 person killed a GCE candidate student.
72.	June 2013	Attack in two schools; one in Yobe and the other in Borno. They sects members targeted students writing the National Education Council (NECO) examination.	More than one person died in one attack.
73.	6 July 2013	Boko Haram gun men attacked the dormitory of Government Secondary School, Mamudo, Yobe State.	31 Students and 1 teacher died and sources gave the number of casualties to 40 persons.
74.	May-Jun 2013	No fewer than 200 schools have been touched by Boko Haram (Daily Sun Monday 15 July, 2013)	
75.	23 Aug. 2013	Boko Haram attack in a village in Borno state. They opened fire on a mosque.	44 people killed and many injured.
76.	31 Aug. 2013	Attack on Civilian Joint Task Force in Munguro, Borno State.	24 people were killed
77.	29 Sept. 2013	Book Haram attack on Students of Gujba College of Agriculture, Yobe State.	About 40 students killed

Compiled by the author from:

Onuoha (2012); Table on some Alleged attacks, killings and Bomb blast blamed on the Boko Haram

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