

## Boko Haram - Nigeria's Nightmare

### What is the issue?

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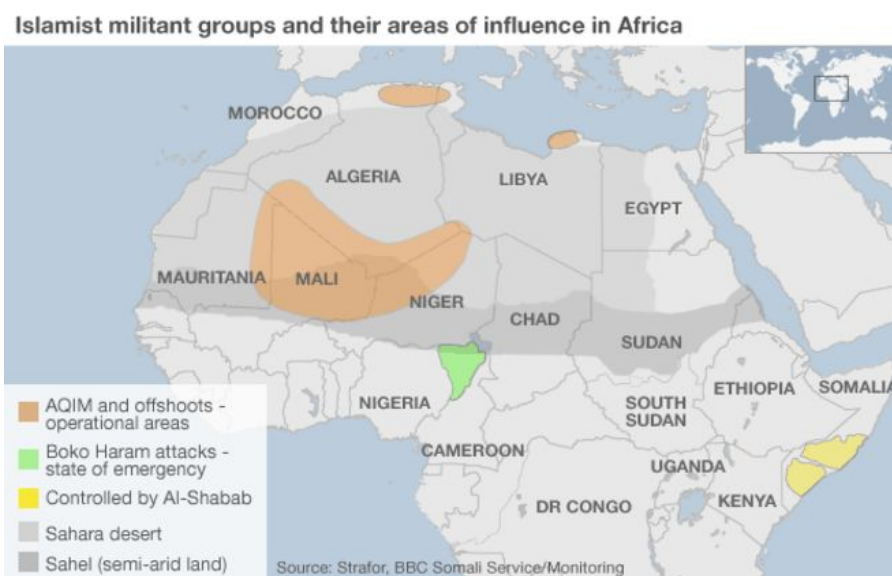
- 'Boko Haram' (a terrorist organisation in Nigeria) had recently attacked a couple of villages in northern Nigeria and killed more than a dozen people.

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- The group also engages in regularly kidnapping school girls from the disturbed north-eastern towns of Nigeria - which is proving to be agonising.

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### What is the history of Boko Haram's Rise?

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- **Cultural Riots** - The 2002 'Miss World pageant' was initially planned to be organised in the Nigerian capital city of Abuja.

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- But the event was shifted to London due to security concerns arising out of religious tensions against the event.

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- The pretext was that ‘many Nigerian Muslims saw the event as an affront to their culture and perception of feminine modesty’.
- Large-scale rioting and violence was particularly intense in the northern towns and more than 200 people were killed.
- While the Boko Haram existed since the 1990s, it was during these riots that it gained prominence under the leadership of radical cleric ‘Mohammed Yusuf’.
- Based mainly based in northeast Nigeria, the group is also active in the neighbouring countries of Chad, Niger and Cameroon.
- **Ideology** - In the “Hausa language” that is commonly spoken in northeast Nigeria, Boko Haram literally means “Western education is forbidden”.
- The group despises anything that may be considered Western, including the established norms of liberal democracy.
- As a consequence, it considers the Nigerian state an enemy, and wants an Islamic state governed by the Quranic principles and Shariat.
- Significantly, in 2015, Boko Haram had pledged its allegiance to the ISIS.

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## How notorious has the group been?

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- Boko Haram had frequently staged armed attacks and bombings since its early days, but it was only in 2009 that the international community took notice.
- **Violence** - In July 2009, Boko Haram carried out a spate of attacks on churches and government infrastructure and killed scores of policemen.
- Hundreds of civilians and more than 700 terrorists are said to have died in the clashes that followed between security forces and Boko Haram.
- While several top leaders including the organisation’s founder ‘Yusuf’ were said to have been assassinated, the group soon found a new leader in ‘Shekau’.

- In 2014 alone, Boko Haram was responsible for 6,644 deaths, which is even higher than Islamic State's (IS) 6,073 during the same period.  
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- **Kidnapping** - UNICEF has recently stated that "Boko Haram" had kidnapped more than 1,000 children since 2013 and abductions continue unabated.  
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- Notably, the statement comes almost 4 years after 276 girls were kidnapped from a boarding school in a north-eastern town in Nigeria.  
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- More recently, in February this year, it was reported that nearly 110 girls were missing following an attack by the group in another north-east Nigerian town.  
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### **What are the factors responsible for Boko Haram's rise?**

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- Rise of Boko Haram is partly due to the failure of the Nigerian government to improve the socio-economic conditions of the people in north-east Nigeria.  
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- While the north-east has historically suffered discrimination, discovery of oil in the south and the subsequent progress there has aggravated the situation.  
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- Notably, the north was under the rule of 'Muslim Emirs' under British protectorate - much like our pre-independent princely states.  
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- While the Muslim majority north held on to its conservatism, the Christian majority south was under direct British rule and embraced western education.  
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- Hence, the south had progressed academically and managed better earning potential while the north had a large chunk of illiterate population.  
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- These demographic factors hence provide for a ripe ground that supports Boko Haram's ideological propaganda and recruitment strategy.  
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### **How does the future look?**

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- Nigeria, Chad, Cameroon, Niger and Benin (all that are threatened directly by Boko Haram) had joined to form a Multinational Joint Task Force (MNJTF).

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- The force has existed since 1994, but its mandate was extended in 2012 to give it more teeth to take on multiple jihadist groups in the region.

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- These efforts have succeeded in trimming the outfit's influence by restricting its activities and geographical reach greatly.

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- There are also reports of a new internal power struggle that is brewing within the organisation.

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- Yet, despite all these, the organisation's potency is still very menacing and needs concerted action to neutralise it.

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**Source: Indian Express**

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