

TERRORISM IN AFRICA AND ITS EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY: CASE STUDY OF BOKOHRAM IN NIGERIA

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1-General overview about Boko Haram

1-1 History

Boko Haram is a Nigerian based terrorist group founded in 2002. The name has been interpreted to mean '*Western education is sin*' or '*Western Civilization is forbidden.*' The group began as members of a mosque in the north-east which sought to implement a separatist community under Wahhabi principles. Boko Haram was founded as a Sunni Islamic fundamentalist sect advocating a strict form of sharia law and developed into a Salafist-jihadi group in 2009, influenced by the Wahhabi movement. After a dispute with police which killed 70 members, a new group was formed under **Imam Mohammad Yusuf** who built a new mosque for the group. Following the death of Mohammed Yusuf while he was in police custody in 2009 the group became markedly more violent. Before 2009 the group engaged in few acts of violence, but it has been responsible for 3,500 civilian deaths since.

1-2 Funding, Membership and Ideology of the Boko Haram Islamic Sect

It has been practically difficult to ascertain the source of the funds that the Boko Haram uses in running its creation. But just like every Islamic extremist, the Boko Haram attracts international Islamic sympathizers. These similar cells which believe in the sects' ideology always, tend to support the activities of other sect around the world.

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However, considering the new sophistication that has been adopted by the group, it is rumored that some influential citizens from all works of life not ably the political and economic bourgeoisie sponsor the activities of this group, though behind the scene. Based on this, it is also possible that some politicians may likely hide under the canopy of the Boko Haram to pursue their various political ends. If this is the case, then such politicians are supposed to provide not only funds but also logistic assistance. This is similar to the murders which have been said to be committed by these sects most of them take the posture of political killings so one can argue from this angle that the political class can also, seek the services of the Boko Haram Islamic sect, lets recall that in 2005 when the late leader of the group was first arrested it appeared on the national daily (Punch Newspaper 07 June, 2005, sun newspaper 10 June 2005) that his release was facilitated by a notable political gladiator in the corridors of the people democratic party (P D P). Considering the technicality and fragile nature of the democracy in Nigeria and the crisis engulfed by the Boko Haram Sect, the name of the so called political big shot was never mentioned neither did it surface anywhere in public discussion. The much that was heard about it is that the politician hails from the north central and also contested in the presidential election.

Although, similar trace which contradicts the political class and the funding of the Boko Haram is understood from the fact that Late Leader Yusuf Mohammed was a regular visitor to Abuja, the security outfits to be precise this was before the group stated its violent activity. Ustaz we understood control a reasonable wealth despite the condemnation of western style of life and its products. Also according to the secessionists, (A school of thought that attributed terrorism to the tactics of the insurgents to dislodge the incumbents and ascend to political power themselves), Boko Haram is being funded and sponsored by top politicians in the north – eastern states of Borno and Yobe during the buildup of the 2003 general elections. Later other top politicians in other parts of the northern Nigeria began to patronize the group through budgetary allocations and monthly disbursement of huge sums of money, provision of training grounds on the many mountains scattered in the northern parts or region as well as protection against arrests by the federal government.

In evaluating the funding of this group, it is pertinent to understand that the members of this group were mandated to pay dues of the range of one naira per day. The implication is that they raised up to (N5, 000) every day because the group had more than five thousand (5,000)

members. Ustaz himself, the leader of the group converted more than 5,000 members. This individuals included people from different works of life, mostly were university lecturers, who resigned their vocation, transferred all their life savings to the group and also businessmen who hawk in the street and strictly commit their profits to the growth of the sect.

A suspected sponsor and financier of the sect according to Daily sun is AlhajiFoi, he was also given summary execution in Maiduguri. He is a major member and fund raiser of the group. His execution took place at the state police command headquarters in Maiduguri. Fois death came 24 hours after Yusuf was killed. Curiously, Foi was a commissioner of religious affairs during the first tenure of former governor, Ali ModuSherrif. Before then, he had served twice as chairman of Kogga local council. He was said to be wealthy and was arrested in his farm by the operatives of the operation flush II, led by its commander Col. Ben Ohanatu, where he allegedly camped women suspected to be wives of sect members. The late commissioner was not the only person funding the Boko Haram sect, it was said that he was allegedly using his connections in the state to provide shelter for the fundamentalists.

Another source of raising funds by the group is from the perceived possibility that the group has international connections. Though this has not been fully established apart from the group coming out publicly to declare that it has received training from terrorist groups notably at Al Qaeda and Al-sha bah which is a section at al-Qaeda in Somalia. The point been raised here is that the group control a reasonable amount of wealth. Most of these capitals are sourced from their sponsors. The regime in the Middle East oil proceeds and other radical elements. It is possible for the Boko Haram sect to have received training in manpower and logistics from this group (Al – Qaeda) the issue becoming glaring that this same group may have a hand in funding it, fellow radical element in Nigeria.

Apart from funds from/by fellow terrorist sleeper cell around the world some governments especially in the Middle East is alleged to be sponsoring terrorism. If that is the case, Boko Haram might have benefited from such magnanimous gesture. Invariably, this led to the inauguration of the Nigerian financial intelligent unit (NFIU) when it was founded out that terrorist group in the country such as Boko Haram might be receiving fund from outside the country. The (NFIU) was mandated to checkmate money laundering and funding of organization from outside the country. Though it is a difficult task to establish specifically who does or who

does not fund the activities of this group. The basic elements are Islamic fundamentalism; most groups and individuals may sympathize with the ideology of this sect and will from time to time throw in their weight behind the activities, financially.

1-3 Membership of Boko Haram Sect

In discussing the membership of Boko Haram Sect, emphasis should be laid on the belief of Islam as a religion. Boko Haram is basically Islamic terrorism reserved for Nigerians alone. This is also considering the strategic location of the Boko Haram Islamic sect based in Kanama village in Yobe state, which is the boarder of Nigeria and Niger republic. Considering the porous nature of Nigerians border, the bulk of the sects member include terrorists who are drawn from other neighboring Islamic states such as Chad and Niger republic. Islamic terrorism and its fight is perceived by the actors and its fans as a vast curse. And as such, it is a collective duty for all. For instance, an Islamic fanatic may be born in a country, then go to fight in a third country and take refuge in a forth country, their traditional believe is that Jihad is permanent global and not linked with a specific territory.

The membership and environment of members of the Boko Haram Sect is the same thing as other terrorist operations in the world. On this account, instruction, recruitment and membership is synonymous to this issue. For instance, social networks such as facebook and twitter have social pages for friends and followers. The Boko Haram sect has seven (7) facebook accounts with different members. (The Nation June 6 2011).

In the beginning of 21st century, a worldwide network of hundred terrorist coach emerged that inspire, train, educate and recruit young members to engage in jihad against the west and its disciples. (Mohammed 2009:20). Basically, the membership of the Boko Haram Islamic sect constitutes mostly individuals who have migrated from the neighboring countries.

What these recruits tend to have in common besides their urbanity, their cosmopolitan backgrounds, their education, their facility with languages, and their computer skills is displacement. Those who joined the Jihad did so in a country other than the one in which they were reared. They are many individuals from Niger, Chad, Benin and other neighboring states of who reside in the country without being noticed as aliens. Despite their accomplishment, they had little or no standing in the host societies they lived.

Membership of Boko Haram Sect is mainly drawn from university and secondary school dropouts. The widespread of the membership and its militant instruct have been responsible for its spontaneous strikes across the northern regions. In Maiduguri, where their headquarters is cited, the gun battles have been terrific and fierce. The age bracket of these members is not restricted to any age limit. But the active members fall between the ages of 16 – 30 years. While the leaders and instructors are older ranging from 30 – 60years.

One of the predominant features about the members of the Boko Haram sect is that they wear long beard and beads, and the red and black scarf. Discussing the membership of the Boko Haram sect, it is important that we understand the activities of sleeper cells around the world. These groups of individuals are trained. They liberate just as any normal individual. The important thing about their instructions to act. Considering the new form of attack in the country, it is possible that the sects' membership comprises of foreigners. To substantiate this postulation, a United States diplomatic cable from 2009 obtained wiki leaks and provided to Reuter by a third party said a veteran Chadian extremist with "limited ties to al-Qaeda associates" had visited north eastern Nigeria and may be planning an attack. Similarly to this is a letter claiming to be from Boko Haram which was sent to a local newspaper saying that members have returned this month (June) from Somalia after being trained "by brethren who made the interim government ungovernable", an apparent reference to Somalia's al-Qaeda linked al-Shababa Islamist.

Insurgents Daily Sun authoritatively reveal that Late Yusuf never knew his father in real sense of it; he was raised by father's friend Mohammed FuguAlhaji, who later became his In-law. It was the father in-law that relocated him and other members of the family to Maiduguri where the gospel of Boko Haram ideology spread like wild fire. In fact, in the early stage of the group, he was able to attract membership from the families of high and mighty in Borno and Yobe states. In fact at a point, one of the sons of a former secretary of the state government (SSG) in one of the states in the North-East region was a member of this group. By implication, the members of the group do not require any special qualification to enable them become members.

1-4 Ideology of Boko Haram

The Boko Haram Islamic sect is just like any other terrorist sleeper cell operating around the world based on ideology, the similar attribute that these groups such as Al-Qaeda share can be

described as anti-westernism just as the al-Qaeda attacks on America are not motivated by a religiously inspired hatred of America culture or religion but by the belief that US foreign policy has oppressed, killed or otherwise harmed Muslims in the middle east condensed in the phrase. They hate us for what we do, not who we are” (Abony, 2006:27).

This can also be deduced in determining the ideology stands of the Boko Haram Islamic sect in Nigeria. The group ideology is based on its radical oppositions to the group education. Based in Maiduguri capital, of Borno state, the followers include former university lecturers and students in other northern states including Kano, Yobe, Sokoto, Bauchi, so well as illiterate, jobless youths. Boko Haram means “western education is sinful” and all other westernized way of life is condemned by the group. This sum up the ideology of the group. It is geared towards establishing a state denied of any western orientation. The ideologies of the group as earlier mentioned as anti-western can also be better understood by its quest for the declaration of Sharia law in the 12 Northern states in the country. This implies that the ideology of this group is based on the complete Islamic orientation in the Northern part of the country.

As a radical group with a very striking ideology some of these members resigned their jobs as lecturers and then joined the sect. this is in conjunction to the ideology of „say no to westernization“ tyrannically this perceived ideology of the sect has been bewildering the entire nation especially those who have been following the recent happenings. The late leader of the group Ustaz Yusuf, who should be in his mid-thirties have considerable private wealth and properties which are made by the west, but his followers who came from diverse ethnic background in the predominantly Muslim north said he was also educated in Iran.

Members of the sect pray in separate mosque in cities including Maiduguri, Kano and Sokoto states. Anybody who does not follow their strict ideology either Muslim or Christian is considered an infidel. The group also believes that wives are scared being that should not be seen by anybody except their husbands. That sect discouraged its members from engaging in any western oriented jobs. Instead they were encouraged to take up any manual job, such as hawking, weaving, pastoral farming, shoe mending etc. most Muslims and Islamic scholars believe that the doctrines of Boko Haram is different from the teachings of Islam. These people argue that the western education we acquire now is in-line with Islam and that Islam is to obey contributed

authorities and the sharia law. West African Islam is overwhelming modest and the sect's ideology is not supported by the Nigerian Muslim population, the largest is sub-Saharan Africa.

Experts in the study of origins of words and two they have twice at their current form and meaning known as "Etymologist" described Boko Haram as a term emanating from the Hausa word "Boko" which means "Animist" western or otherwise non-Islamic education", whereas the Arabia word Haram could be metaphorically attributed to mean "Sin" which in other words, literally connotes „forbidden“ .

The above etymological illustration summarizes the ideology of the sect. with the ideology tacitly opposing not only western education but western culture and modern science as well. The group according to an interview in 2009 with the BBC, late Yusuf noted that the ideologies of the sect are contrary to the belief that the world is sphere. Based on the ideology, the sect advocates that this belief should be strongly rejected in its totality. Similarly, the Boko Haram sects ideology strongly opposes the theory of evolution also known as Darwinism theory, the theory which was developed by 19th century British naturalist Charles Darwin, which has it that specie of living things originate, evolve and survive through natural selection in response to environmental forces. This is strongly contented by the Boko Haram Islamic sect and this maintains their position and ideology.

In the same contention, the group strongly disagrees with the fact that the rain comes from water evaporated by the sun. in conclusion about the ideology of Boko Haram sect making particular reference to what constitutes Islamic terrorism, which the Boko Haram has been identified as one its inherent ideologies have been the assertion that western politics and society are actively anti – Islamic or as it sometime describe waging war against Islam.

2- The Boko Haram Terrorist Activities and its effects on Nigeria's Economy.

This chapter will explore the basic inherent activities of the Boko Haram Islamic sect as it has seemingly stunted the acceleration of development in Nigeria. It is a basic truth that no real development can strive in a war prone security or a society which is characterized by incessant bombings and attacks, specially directed towards security operatives. This also bearing in mind that Nigeria as a society, is still nursing its infant and fragile democracy. Consequently, any uprising in his policy races suspicious on what may become the future of nurturing democracy.

In a more practical terms, Nigeria as a state is strategically and naturally situated in the globe to maximize its potential of natural resources. There is no record of natural disasters in the country such as earthquakes, tornadoes, and volcanic eruption, on this Nigeria has so far been insulated owing to her topographical, climatic and ecological features. By this complication, it therefore makes it easier for the country among other things to pursue its developmental goals that Nigeria is insulated from disaster altogether, our disaster just happens to be preventable man-made ones, caused variously by poor leadership, ineffectual government institutions and poor infrastructure. The natural disaster on its own can cause a great havoc to the most industrialized states in the world, and if this is the case, the Nigeria experience would be catastrophic.

Over the years, Nigeria has had several disasters although in different form for instance: the post independent history i.e. the civil war, the Niger Delta crisis, Electoral Violence, road accidents and presently sectarian Violence. These disasters had led to casualties and large scale damage to infrastructure, properties and livelihood. Most of these disaster happened because the government failed to take appropriate sanctions where necessary. Sectarian violence in Nigeria is nothing short of terrorism, like the notorious al-Qaeda terrorist organization; fundamentalist religion sects like the Boko Haram have weakened havoc on innocent people in their attempt at “purification” just as the Al-Qaeda views western practices as harmful, so does the Boko Haram views other Nigerians as infidels and western education as a pollutant. That is why its members think that the imposition of sharia laws would cure all ills.

Attempt by the Boko Haram religious sect to coerce others in their narrow world views speak violence of how religious fanaticism leads to the imprisonment of the mind and ideas, this is the first place inhibits development based on the ideology of the Boko Haram sect, it is obvious that the present world age needs more of a western development principles to harness the basic resources needed for development. Instead of this, the sect is busy propagating its beliefs by non-peaceful means; they must kill or destroy property and infrastructure in the process. Speaking to sun newspaper about the activities of Boko Haram and the distortion of development in the country especially Boko state, Maiduguri to be precise, Amb. Ali Mongoro said: “The situation in Borno particularly in Maiduguri today is worse than what we witnessed during the civil war, every man or woman in Maiduguri feels threatened, afraid and unsafe. People have been seriously transmitted by the bad occurrence”.

According to AliMongono, people no longer go out for their normal business in daytime and they cannot also sleep in the night. Yet people are hungry but they are afraid of going out to look for survival. So as not to be killed or bombed. But then, they are also weary of staying at home. (Sun newspaper, July 2, 2011).

The extract above is a picturesque illustration of the way people in Maiduguri and the northern part in the country live their life in constant fear. Mongono also affirmed that he had never witnessed or heard of the evils that are happening in the state now since he came into Maiduguri, about 70 years ago, adding that people were not as terrified during the war as they are now.

In summary, the subsequent sub-heading chapters illustrate clearly how the Boko Haram activities have contributed to the present underdevelopment of the country.

2-1 Dimension of the Boko Haram Terrorist Activities in Nigeria.

Certainty, the issues of security have grown to become of the major topics of national discourse in Nigeria. The irony is that judging from the history of the country, the issue of violence is not a new scenario but the present menace caused by the Boko Haram sect has posed a deadly puzzle for the federal government to crack.

In the past, there has been religious uprising and riots in different parts of the Northern religion. But now, the problem has taken a new dimension which is more deadly, thus becoming the greatest threat to corporate existence of Nigeria as a country. The country before now has always prided itself a nation of unity in diversity. It has maintained some of the foundation on which the country's nationhood is built. But consequently, the bond that guide the various facts of the country has however been threatened in several occasions with the surge of violence in state like Borno, Bauchi, Yobe and Adamawa. The fact is that the sect under investigation which is known as the Boko Haram, led by the Late Maiduguri based Muslim cleric Ustaz Mohammed Yusuf suddenly became an Ayotallah (high-ranking title given to experts in Islamic Activities and doctrines). He was a semi-god to his followers. The hitherto unknown cleric, before his death on Thursday, July 30, 2009, had a mission to abolish the western education system and install an Islamic revolution as well as a government in the country. Boko Haram which means "western education is sin" was what Yusuf inculcated into his followers. (National Mirror, July 31, 2004). Categorically, this section of this research work seeks to explore emphatically all the dimension

of the Boko Haram activities since its first deadly foray on Thursday, June 2009. As a historical and subsequent occurrence, the dimensions of the activities of Boko Haram are elaborately utilized here. This is to showcase and bring into limelight the basic inherent activities of the group as it has undermined and compromised the goal of real sustainable development in the country. But let us quickly add that this research is not only a typical issue but also a dynamic one. For that matter, the point is that the violent activities of the group are still on high mark as at the time of the research.

As earlier mentioned the first deadly foray of the sect which brought them into public consciousness was on Thursday June 11, 2009 in which about 17 members of the sect were shot and wounded by the police. They had refused to wear crash helmets in Maiduguri; the Borno state capital. The late Yusuf threatened to launch a disposal which he did on Sunday June 14, the same year: though were minor attacks in many parts of the state but these were on minimal level. At a time, there were speculations and intelligence reports that the group was mobilizing itself. These reports were ignored by the security outfits, especially those based in Maiduguri, Boko state capital (National mirror 2009).

Consequently, on Tuesday, July 21 2009, nine members of the sect were arrested. They were paraded by the state police command the following Friday July 24, 2009. It was alleged that the suspects were in possession of 74 empty locally made bomb shells and explosive devices. In the night of that day, a locally made bomb exploded in the residence of another member named Hassan saniBadami. The explosion killed him instantly while his unnamed friend sustained injuries (National mirror, July 18, 2009).

By Sunday, July 26, 2009, the sect members launched an attack on the police in Bauchi, the Bauchi capital, to rent their anger. And like a wild harmathan fire, the violence spread to other states in the North within the period, over twenty people were reportedly killed in four days. The states were Borno, Bauchi, Yobe, Kano, Katsina and Sokoto with this the sect leader brought himself into nations limelight while the scattering crisis, Raged on with his followers attacking one police station after another.

They chanted Laila Ill Lila, away with Boko (western education) and democracy Yusuf was quoted as boasting that: “The only solution is to flush out this corrupt system, there is no compromise. The solution is not dialogue but to flush out the corrupt system. Prophet

Mohammed in his life time flushed out all idol worshippers and their leaders” (Sun 2009). Despite the widely acclaimed ideology of the sect about its antagonistic despise of western modalities, the late Yusuf was said to have driven the latest cars and used modern technologies, but banned members of the sect from using such materials, which he claimed was sin to Allah. The sect is being referred to as the Nigerian Taliban, has claimed responsibilities of many bomb explosions in many parts of the country. The most often target are the security outfits.

Most remarkable is the June 16, 2011 attack on Luis Edet building which is the nation’s highest symbol of security. The June 16 attack is similar to the September 11, 2001 attack by the security nerve of the United States. Many have argued that the blast in the force headquarters was not an act of suicide bombing.

According to IykeAbelu of the Sun Newspaper, he affirmed; “People should not be deceived by Book Haram members, because they are not suicide bombers, they prefer fixing the bombs and sparing their own lives” (Sun 2011:4).

Similarly, based on analysis of the incident, the individual that was caught in the web of the police was because he could not explain his identity and mission, all he knew was to drive in the car into the building at a given time and soul of the vicinity. Though, this is just a basic analysis based on our own evaluation of the situation as it happened in Abuja. The blast which claimed more than nine (9) lives and destroyed more than seventy-one (71) cars, have raised and attracted security alert and consciousness in the country.

In July 2009, the Nigerian police started investigating the group following reports that the group was arming itself. Several leaders were arrested in Bauchi, sparking up deadly clashes with security forces which led to the deaths of an estimated 700 people (Sun Newspaper July 2009). Prior to the clashes, many Muslim leaders and at least one military official had warned the authorities about Boko Haram. Those warning were reportedly ignored. In the state of Yobe, fighters reportedly “used fuel laden motorcycles and bows with poison to attack a police station. Also in September 1, 2010, Boko Haram freed over 700 inmates from prison in Bauchi state; it was an attack which was geared towards freeing its members who were held in the prison.

In December 2010, Boko Haram was blamed for a market bombing following which 92 of its suspected members were arrested by police. In January 2010, the group struck again in Borno

state, killing four people in DalaAlomderi ward in Maiduguri Metropolis. On Friday, January 28, 2011, a gubernatorial candidate was assassinated along with his brother and four police officers. Again, on Tuesday, February 8, 2011 Boko Haram gave conditions for peace. The radicals demanded that the Borno state governor, Senator Ali Modu Sheriff, steps down from office with immediate effect and also allow members to reclaim their Mosque in Maiduguri. Despite the fact that the above requirement of the group was not granted, the dimension and variation of this sect has shown that the group up till now does not have a specific request. Its conditionality to the government has been changing from time to time. This is not unfamiliar with the activities of other sleeper cells operation around.

The ugly trend about the Boko Haram issue is that the society is confronted with a faceless monster. For instance, their mode of dressing, appearance in general does not portray them as radicals but within them is a volcano which eruption is capable of throwing the entire country into conflagration. Their members are scattered all over the northern states. These militants often engage the police for hours sometimes with enforcements from neighboring state. In Bauchi, the sectarian crisis first erupted in the early hours of Sunday July 26, 2009. The sect had stormed the dutseen Tan sheen police station with the aim of carting away arms and ammunition in the stations armory (Gusan et al 2009:4). This operation lasted for hours, they engage the police in a gun battle for several hours and in the process, most of the officers sustained bullet injuries. At the end of the battle, two corps and one military personnel were reportedly killed. About 176 persons believed to be members of the sect were arrested; police later admitted that the sect was actually armed with sophisticated weapons such as Ak47 rifles, locally made guns, bomb making devices, military uniforms and knives.

Also in the wake of its activities in Kano, the Boko Haram struck in July 2009, in wudil, about 44 kilometers from the state capital. The incident left many deaths in its trail. More than 80 members of the sect, armed with dangerous weapons had attacked the wudil from police headquarters. According to Gusan et al (2009:3), the Divisional Police Officer (DPO), Sager Idris and another police man on duty were reportedly wounded. The attackers were said to have sized two Ak47 rifles.

Based on the foregoing, it is clearly understood that at that stage, the group was only concerned in arming itself. The minor and major attacks on security posts and officers were engineered to

take possession of their firearms. The recent attacks by the group show that the operations have taken another dimension, which is bombing. In the past, the minor attacks were targeted at individual security officials and some notable Muslim Clerics and rulers, who oppose the doctrine of the sect. Over subsequent minimal attacks by the group have been on the increase since July 2009, but the major thrust of this research is to evaluate those attacks which pose threat and hindrance to the economic development of the country.

2-2 The Insurgence effects on the Economy

Nigeria is a country endowed with natural resources all competed favorably with one another in security a big chunk of foreign exchange earnings for the country in the early 60s, the discovery of oil and unprecedented wealth accrued from it in the 70s, soon emerged Nigerians a major foreign exchange earner, inspire of the natural and mineral resources with which numerous governmental policies and program for foster peaceful co-existence among the multi ethno religious entities which make up Nigeria, the country has virtually become a battle field where incessant ethno-religious and political crisis are staged. The implication of Boko Haram crisis or terrorist activities on economic development is that the instrument which is supposed to be used for sustainable development is conversely being used for destruction and vandalization purposes (Mohammed 2002).

In essence, it gulped the Nigerian government missions of naira to put in place numerous amenities which were destroyed during crisis. Resources which could have been used to improve these amenities and embark on other development projects, would have to be used on restricting and replacing what had been damaged during the crisis. In most cases government compensated victims of these crisis and this gulped millions of naira, which could have been used to develop the economy. Apart from the fact many virile men of the nation are seriously affected in the crisis which consequently led to their death the country's source of revenue is equally affected. Since no economic development could take place in an atmosphere of fear, anarchy and insecurity. It therefore implies that Boko Haram menaces are bane to economic development. Looking at it internationally, Boko Haram crisis has added to the fear of foreign investors that are in Nigeria. (Abony, 2009). Cases of kidnapping of expatriation in Nigeria are no more news one wonders how foreign investors could decide to establish in the war zone. Apart from the fact that the image of Nigeria has been dented globally as a country which breeds social miscreants

and criminals. The crisis have also made investor to flee the nations troubled spots particularly Plateau State. Also neighboring states have had their economics disrupted by the reason of the crisis. As a result of these blasts, the citizens, mostly those who come from other parts of the country have relocated from the state, especially those from different ethnic group/religious. This does not mean well for the economic development of the country. (Broad Street Journal 2012:19).

The greatest of these scenarios is the amount of funds being diverted to security issues and related matters. The aim is to enable the country meet the challenges of the present threat in the country. These funds can be best utilized in providing infrastructure in the country. There are no good roads, electricity and other vital amenities, yet the federal government has to raise funds to take care of the little established institutions. The irony is that while the country is striving towards capacity building, the Boko Haram menace is crumbling all the effort (leadership Newspaper 2012). Speaking on the economy of Nigeria, it has come to a halt in area where the fight were tense. This traumatic episode has affected mostly the petty traders who earn their meal on daily routine. Banking sector equally suffered setback. At a time, all the commercial banks were closed for more than a week (Abdullahi 2009:215). Maiduguri Monday Market was also shut down for almost a week. As a result of these incidents, salaries of workers civil servants in Borno and Yobe sate were not paid on time. The government on its own part seemed helpless in the situation as many actions to ameliorate the situation may aggravate it. Hence, the government stopped all form of preaching in the state especially Islamic preaching.

The government become so cautions on the rise of sect and sanctioned the conduct of religious activities permission must be obtained before preaching is allowed. In Niger sate, immediately after the Boko Haram sway was on the increase, a community called “Danes Salani” was displaced following the report of security threat by the government. This community is isolationist in nature and sees the government and country as adulterated institution and policy.

The highest stage of this is the recent four (4) paragraph statement issued by the Borno state government banning any form of motorcycle either commercial or private in Maiduguri and its environ. (Mokeme, 2011:6).

The Boko Haram crisis has really posed a threat to the country. Bearing in mind the level of development in Nigeria and emphasis placed by the Nigeria government to attract foreign

investment to boost our economy more from the level it is now to a greater height, like level of insecurity have made this illusionary. It is in line with this that Adetola (2002:161) affirmed that:

“The study of linkage politics expressly enunciates the interrelatedness of domestic and external policies in inter-state interactions. This brings into focus the analysis of system analysis in the understanding of international relations in general and foreign policy in particular. These two paradigmatic explications are relevant in their manner of explaining the relationship between the settings with the domestic environment partly determines the type of benefits that can be derived from efforts intended to protect, promote and protect the interest of the country in the international arena.”

Deducing from the above, we begin to understand the role internal dynamic plays in not only attracting foreign investments, but also in the international relations of country to another. The importance of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) towards the development of the Nigerian economy can never be over emphasized. This is why Omenma (2009:46) opined: “This is no gainsaying the fact that no man and by extension no state is an Island”. This means that states need the relationship and partnership of one another to pursue development goals but the quest for foreign direct investment in Nigeria has been compromised by the level of insecurity in the country. The Nigerian government long before now understands the importance to woo foreign investors. And governments being aware of the limitation and incapability of the local investors wasted no time to vigorously and financially make provision for the injection of foreign capital in form of investments in the country. This it did through the use of shuttle diplomacy. This was protected and facilitated by the country’s confidence in its new found democracy which most foreign firms have pointed out as the basis for investigation.

This is also to support the view of Walter Carrington, a former American Ambassador on the past of investors have been pre-determined by the level of security. This was due to the unpredictable ethnic clashes; North, South, East and West. Lagos Nigeria commercial nerve center had used than its fair share, likewise the ancient cities of Ile Ife, Sagama, Umuleri and Aguleri, metropolitan cities of Kano, Jos and so many other parts. The Boko Haram uprising under investigation can be best described as the last straw that broke the nation’s heart towards wooing foreign direct investment (FDI).

2-3 Effect of Boko Haram in the Nigeria Stock Market

Insecurity triggered by the wave of Boko Haram bombing in parts of Nigeria is having a negative impact on the country's capital market, the Director General of Securities and Exchange Commission, Arumna Oteh has said. Oteh was speaking in Abuja on Tuesday, at start of public parliamentary hearings on the operations of the capital market organized by the Nigerian House of Representatives Committee on capital market and other institutions.

As a result, some 10 million Nigerians have lost their investments in the country's capital market and investors' interest and confidence were being ended, officials say. Hundreds of people have been killed and hundreds of others wounded as well as millions of dollars' worth of properties destroyed, sparking a wave of terror around Nigeria since the Islamist militant group language its attacks in 2009.

Though the attack has been predominantly concentrated in the north, not even the capital, Abuja has been spared in the groups deadly attacks. Investors' interest and confidence were being eroded as a result, Oteh noted. However, she said that the commission was putting in place strategic interventions to strengthen the operations of the market in order to restore investors' confidence.

She explained that the commission had also taken steps to strengthen Collective Investment Schemes (CIS) through regular on site inspections of the schemes as well as transfer of fund asset.

As WADR's correspondent Martins, Martins reports, the head of Nigeria's Securities and Exchange Commission said because of the losses suffered by shareholders from the market crisis in 2008, many local investors were hesitant to invest.

2-4 Effect of Boko Haram on Nigeria's Foreign Direct Investment (FDI).

A recent World Investment Report (WIP) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) estimated that the domestic economy lost a whopping N1.33 trillion

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), owing to the activities of the Nigerian terrorists, these losses are unquantifiable taking a cursory look at the direct and indirect losses associated with acts of terrorism. The WIR report with its scary figures reveals that last year alone, Boko Haram struck 115 times and killed 550 people. According to the UNCTAD report, FDI flows to Nigeria fell to \$6.1 billion (N933.3 billion) in 2010, a decline of about 29 percent from the \$68.65 billion (N1.33 trillion) realized in 2009 fiscal year. The report obtained by US further revealed that the sharp decline of FDI to the country was compounded in the aftermath of the global financial crisis.

Also, statistics obtained from the 2010 annual report by the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) showed that the total foreign capital inflow into the Nigerian economy in 2010 was \$5.99 billion. The record showed that FDI represented about 78.1 percent drop from \$3.31 billion in 2009 (World investment Report 2009). Foreign Investors are gradually divesting from Nigeria due to the worsening security crisis. The renewed interest of China in investing hugely in Nigeria is being dampened to guarantee these investments.

Local investors are also hardly hit as a large chunk of operational cost is diverted to Nigeria's investment climate as "risky" due to the advent in Nigeria.

The banking sub sector has not been exempted as the profitability of the branches in the North has nosedived deeply, banking are closing down their business outfits as a result of decreased activities in the North. Employees of these institutions are opting to be posted out of these regions due to fear and air of uncertainty that saturates these zones. Banks are spending very huge amount of their resources towards the provision of security as we have seen several occurrences of high-tech bank robbery with the use of dangerous explosives and sophisticated bombs. The cost and risk of doing business in the North is at its high height. Most markets in these regions are operating at a decreased capacity as most of them who hail from the South East has gradually fled from these „troubled coaters“ .

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