

# Crimes Committed Through Boko Haram: A Sociological Focus of Bama From 2000 To Date

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**Abstract** Nigeria, since 1999 signaled the evolvement of religious based crises that later by 2002 experienced an exhibition of elements of terrorism by gunmen targeting and killing selected individuals mostly security agents. By 2009 the blossomed preaching of the founder of the wahabi based Islamic doctrine by Sheikh Mohammad Yusuf which stated with the name of *al-shabab* turned out to be a militarized religious group claiming establishment of sharia state in Maiduguri, by taking over authority with the use of force. Specifically in the latest days of July 2009, Maiduguri was turned a battle field between the Nigerian armed forces and the Boko Haram Islamic militant group. Though in 3 days hundreds of the Boko Haram militants were killed and the leader Mohammad Yusuf was apprehended and later killed by police, the war took a gorilla shape by mobilizing surviving members into dangerous groupings of including suicide missions and more organized invasion and bombings of public places. While a lot has been written on causes of religious crises in Nigeria, not much attention has been paid to the complication of issues related to Boko Haram, particularly various crimes committed from all directions in addition to the mother crime called Boko Haram insurgency. This paper is an attempt to fill that gap. Through the method of documentary analyses and obvious observations and interaction with the public, it was discovered that almost all stake holders committed one form of crime or the other. This is clear when a focus on Bama as main victim is taken as a case. Crimes were committed by Boko Haram insurgents through all forms of killing, destroying and above all terrorizing against freedom of worship and the rights NOT to worship as guaranteed by the 1999 constitution of federal republic of Nigeria. Notwithstanding, the military had their own share of the crime by instances of unethical operations by some members of the armed forces and other security agencies. Worse of all and ridiculous is the pretext of government officials by apparently indulging in corruption and unaccountability on the funds released to curtail the insurgency. Official corruption leads to perpetuation of the crime, unwarranted globalization of phenomenon to attract donations from the international community which was further shamelessly siphoned by same officials. To end this some recommendations were made accordingly. These include, United Nations should declare a fight against religious obligation (religion should NOT be compulsory anywhere) on population of any part of the world. United Nations should have a special court in all countries of the world to ensure the safety of non-religious groups and individuals, and adherents of the non-existence of God, spirit and associates. There should be strong plan to end religious propaganda by criminalizing public preaching of falsehood contrary to scientific facts and factual grounds. All nations must institute agencies that end preaching of falsehood and religious propaganda. Science education must be compulsory at all levels and philosophy behind science must be clearly designed. Anti-corruption and transparency must be adhered to by creating and instituting checks and balances at all levels. Independent Corrupt Practices and other related offences Commission (ICPC) must be checking the level of transparency of all ministries, departments and agencies and call to order all defaulters annually.

**Index Terms:** Crime, Boko Haram, Sociology, Terrorism

## INTRODUCTION

Sociology is the scientific and systematic study of social behavior, its causes and consequences. This covers all forms of behaviors. Crime has been an exhibited behavior throughout history and most obviously with the colonialism that brought about complete change in social life of Nigerians which describable as successful generational mindset in human history. Ever before colonialism Africa experienced different forms of domination including the Atlantic and Trans-Saharan slave trade that impacted on the socio-economic and political lives of the population. Slave trades came up with negative economic consequences such as instituting of poverty on the population of Nigeria as well as planting of time bomb in forms of imposing new cultures particularly Islam and Christianity that undermined indigenous perfection and independent coordination of affairs. This created confusion among

the population resulting large killing of each other on falsehood and impressions brought about by the new conflicting religions which were forcefully imposed on the innocent populations.

Boko Haram is a religious based critical experience of some part of north eastern Nigeria from 2000 to date. It evolved from existing socio-cultural and politico-economic realities of the Nigerian structure. Its philosophy is traced to the imposition of foreign religions and cultural domination by the Arabs against other populations. Islam as a religion evolved from the city of Mecca and with all forms of challenges gained support and reached to other parts of the world including Nigeria. However, it is very clear that Islam is predominantly an exhibition of Arab culture and domination. Islam was characterized by forceful imposition and threatening methodologies, coercion and paradoxically with some forms of diplomacy. This methodological operation must be characterized by all forms of crimes, particularly the murderous exhibition by the act of jihad. Since the invasion of Islam many have been killed in process of forceful conversion to Islam, and the threat to dominate other form of ideologies and religions particularly those indigenously evolved in Africa. Boko Haram was just a kind of reinforcement of the initial propaganda of the religion of Islam and its domination against other faiths. There were more killing, with the advent of Boko Haram by claiming that almost all people found as Muslims and non-Muslims were ignorant of the true philosophy of Islam and therefore the prevailing religious practice discovered by Boko Haram founders practiced in this locality as authentic Islamic doctrines were concluded as complete infidelity. Boko Haram evolved and claimed to re-educate and forcefully once again impose the true philosophy of Islam on the new generation.

It is upon this backdrop that this paper is an attempt to answer the following. What is a crime? What is Boko Haram? What are the crimes committed through Boko Haram? What are the sociological concerns resulting from Boko Haram crises? What is the way forward?

## CRIME

Crime is a human conduct that is visited with punishment as a result of its approval as unfit, misconduct or misbehavior by a universally undisputable law standard. Crime is determined by a law. The law that determines a crime must be of global standard. And the standard is undisputable and therefore cannot be ridiculed as violation of fundamental rights and freedom of human dignity by any court of law above its hierarchy. Crime is not committed if particular conduct is approved as lawful by international court of law. All the laws that violate international laws are null and void and therefore should be assessed at the various levels for their repeals in the context of laws for adjudication.

Laws criminalizing behaviors at local levels could be appealed in upper levels and finally at international court of laws. And a final verdict at international court of laws is a universal law though it can still be subjected to academic scrutiny and sanity for perfection concurrently. With this sorting, it is possible that a lot of conducts that have been most likely condemned as criminal behavior at particular levels are already criminalized by international laws and as such most of those condemned as criminals on those grounds are simply victims of legal fallacies who suffered for crimes that have not been committed or for conducts which are lawful but erroneously criminalized.

At least 2,000 women and girls have been abducted by Boko Haram since the start of 2014 and many have been forced into sexual slavery and trained to fight. Documents on multiple war crimes and crimes against humanity committed by Boko Haram, including the killing of at least 5,500 civilians, as it rampaged across north-east Nigeria during 2014 and early 2015. Men and women, boys and girls, Christians and Muslims, have been killed, abducted and brutalized by Boko Haram during a reign of terror which has affected millions. The 276 schoolgirls abducted from Chibok gained global attention with the help of the #BringBackOurGirls campaign. But the missing schoolgirls are only a small proportion of the women, girls, young men and boys abducted by Boko Haram. Boko Haram would take the women and girls they abducted directly to camps in remote communities or to makeshift transits

camps such as one established in Ngoshe prison. From transit camps Boko Haram would move them to houses in towns and villages and indoctrinate them with their version of Islam in preparation for marriage (Adebayo, 2018).

Aisha, aged 19, was abducted from a friend's wedding in September 2014 along with her sister, the bride and the bride's sister. Boko Haram took them to a camp in Gullak, Adamawa state, home to approximately 100 abducted girls. One week later, Boko Haram forced the bride and the bride's sister to marry their fighters. They also taught Aisha and the other women and girls how to fight and sent to operations sometimes to their villages. Aisha was also raped repeatedly, sometimes by groups of up to six fighters, during her three months of captivity. She also saw more than 50 people killed by Boko Haram, including her sister. Amnesty International documented at least 300 raids and attacks carried out by Boko Haram against civilians. During their attacks on towns, they would systematically target the military or police first, capturing arms and ammunition, before turning on the civilian population. They would shoot anyone trying to escape, rounding up and execute men of fighting age. Amnesty International has documented 38 cases of abduction by Boko Haram. It has gathered 77 testimonies on abductions, including with 31 eyewitnesses and with 28 women and girls who were abducted by Boko Haram and escaped (Adebayo, 2018).

Over 15,000 civilian non-combatants have been killed. Nearly 3m civilians are internally displaced or forced across borders as refugees. More than 6 billion Dollars have been expended in the war without end. Over 75% of children of school age are out of schools as most schools are either destroyed or closed (Obiagwu, 2018).

## **BOKO HARAM**

Boko is a *hausa* word meaning school and Haram is an *Arabic* word meaning forbidden. Boko Haram jointly means school is forbidden or western education is forbidden. Boko Haram is joined with the concept *kungiya* in hausa meaning association. *Kungiyar yan Boko Haram*, Association of people who maintained that western education is forbidden. The Association of Boko Haram was founded by Mohammed Yusuf as a platform of mobilizing youth Muslims into a new form of perception to create an ideology that Sharia must be established and enforced in Nigeria and elsewhere of the world. Islam as a religion recognized the establishment of shariah where the state enforces the laws of the Quran and the Sunnah. Islam as a religion recognized only Islamic ideology and the adherents believed that it is the only perfect ideology that must be established and enforced globally.

Boko Haram, described as the third deadliest terror group by the Global Terrorism Index (Adebayo, 2018). In April 2016, their leader announced its affiliation to ISIS, making it more political. They are receiving ISIS assistance that has increased their capacity to roll out propaganda messages, and monitor movements of Nigerian military and civilian populations. They recruit children as young as 8 years and psycho-drill them into suicide bombers, with capacity to monitor their movements when being trained or sent on terror missions. The rate of child soldiers engaged in combat in the northeast for Boko Haram is higher than any other armed group in human history. The sophistication of Boko Haram's armory, and the precision of their attacks on targets when they strike, suggest considerable military professionalism, which smack of mercenary support (Obiagwu, 2018).

In 2002 the group, which may have existed since the late 1990s, organizes under the Muslim cleric Mohammed Yusuf. In December 2003 the first known attack by Boko Haram took place by roughly 200 militants, who attack multiple police stations in the state of Yobe. In July 2009 the Boko Haram uprising begins in Bauchi and spreads to the states of Borno, Kano and Yobe. The militant group kills scores of police officers. A joint military task force responds, leaving more than 700 Boko Haram members dead and its operational mosque destroyed. The uprising ends when police capture Yusuf. In September 7, 2010 in the state of Bauchi, 50 Boko Haram militants attack a prison, killing five people and releasing more than 700 inmates. August 26, 2011 Boko Haram attacks the United Nations compound in Abuja. A car bomb kills 23 people and injures more than 75 others (Obiagwu).

In January 2012 a newly formed splinter group, known as Ansaru, announces Abu Usmatul Al-Ansari as its leader. January 20, 2012 more than 200 people are killed when Boko Haram launches coordinated attacks targeting police, military, a prison and other targets in the city of Kano, Kano State. February 19, 2013 militants alleging to be Boko Haram kidnap a French family of seven in a national park in northern Cameroon. April 19, 2013 Boko Haram battles with multinational security forces from Niger, Nigeria and Chad in the city of Baga in Borno State, leaving nearly 200 people dead, including many civilians. June 4, 2013 Jonathan approves the proscription of Boko Haram and splinter group Ansaru as terrorist organizations. June 2013 Boko Haram targets churches in various states on three Sundays in a row, leaving more than 50 people dead. September 17, 2013 Boko Haram gunmen dress in military uniforms and stage a fake checkpoint near Benisheik in Borno, burning vehicles and executing travelers, leaving at least 143 people dead. November 13, 2013 the US State Department adds Boko Haram and Ansaru to its list of terrorist organizations. January 26, 2014 at least 45 are killed in a market in Kawuri in Borno after Boko Haram militants open fire. May 21, 2014 the White House announces that the United States has sent 80 troops to Chad to help search for the kidnapped schoolgirls. May 22, 2014 the UN Security Council adds Boko Haram to its sanctions list. June 3-4, 2014 hundreds of people are killed in raids by Boko Haram Islamic militants in the state of Borno, with some sources putting the death toll at 400 to 500. October 16, 2014 the Nigerian government announces it has reached a ceasefire agreement with the Islamic terror group that includes the promised release of more than 200 kidnapped schoolgirls. November 1, 2014 in a video, the group's leader denies the Nigerian government's claim of a ceasefire. January 3, 2015 multi-day raid begins, where hundreds of Boko Haram gunmen seize the town of Baga and neighboring villages in northern Nigeria, as well as a multinational military base, leaving bodies scattered everywhere and as many as 2,000 people feared dead. March 7, 2015 in an audio message purportedly from Shekau, Boko Haram pledges allegiance to ISIS, the Islamic militant group which controls areas of Iraq and Syria (Obiagwu, 2018).

Boko Haram is named "Wilayat Gharb Afriqiyya" which means the Islamic State of West Africa. March 12, 2015 in an audio message purportedly from an ISIS spokesman, the group announces that the caliphate has expanded to western Africa and that ISIS leader Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi has accepted Boko Haram's pledge of allegiance. On the same day, ISIS blows up the Iraqi army headquarters north of Ramadi, killing at least 40 Iraqi soldiers. July 1, 2015 Boko Haram militants raid three villages in the northeastern Nigerian state of Borno, killing at least 145 people, according to witnesses. September 3, 2015 an estimated 30 people are dead and 145 injured after Boko Haram militants attack a crowded market in Kerawa, Cameroon and an infirmary near a Cameroonian military camp. September 23, 2015 two hundred forty-one women and children are rescued and 43 Boko Haram militants are arrested after the Nigerian military raids camps run by the terrorist group in two villages (Obiagwu, 2018).

In another attack, two female suicide bombers kill 58 people at a Nigerian refugee camp for villagers fleeing terrorism. A suspect in the attack on the camp tells officers that she and the two suicide bombers were dispatched by Boko Haram. August 3, 2016 ISIS publication al-Naba says that Sheikh Abu Musab al-Barnawi is the new leader of Boko Haram. A Boko Haram insider confirms to CNN that Barnawi, the son of the group's founder who was killed by Nigerian security forces in 2009 is in fact the new leader. August 14, 2016 Boko Haram releases a video of some of the girls kidnapped in April 2014 and demands the release of Boko Haram fighters in exchange for the girls.

January 17, 2017 scores of people are killed when a Nigerian fighter jet mistakenly bombs a camp for the internally displaced during an operation in Rann against Boko Haram militants killing about 90 people died. May 6, 2017 Eighty-two Chibok schoolgirls are released after negotiations between Boko Haram and the Nigerian government. February 19, 2018 Boko Haram, in the northeast Nigerian town of Dapchi, kidnapping 110 students of the college. March 21, 2018 Minister of Information and Culture Alhaji Lai Mohammed says 104 of the girls abducted from their boarding school on February 19 have been released and returned to their hometown of Dapchi. April 13, 2018 UNICEF says Boko Haram has kidnapped more than 1,000 children in northeastern Nigeria

since 2013. May 7, 2018 the Nigerian army says it has rescued more than 1,000 Boko Haram captives mainly women and children, as well as some young men who had been forced to become Boko Haram fighters in Borno state. The operation, which was conducted in conjunction with Cameroonian and Nigerian troops of the Multinational Joint Task Force (MNJTF), rescued the hostages from Malamkari, Amchaka, Walasa and Gora villages of the Bama Local Government Area (Obiagwu, 2018).

The primary intension of Islam as a dominating ideology as perceived by its believers is a serious stimulation that influenced Mohammed Yusuf to forcefully and unguardedly mobilized youths for the jihadist movement that cost his life. Boko or school has been maintained as haram or forbidden in most part of Islamic population of northern Nigeria and particularly amongst the Kanuri of Borno. In most Kanuri communities western education used to be perceived and labeled as *kira kirdibe* (education for the pagans). Apparently the *almajiris* (Qur'anic pupils) frequently called the students of formal school as those in pagan school. And that is a serious stigma against those that go to school. And because of this stigmatization most people (*kanuris*) do not take their children to school but threatened to take them to *sangaya* (Qur'anic school). The idea of Boko Haram could be reflected to have started with the introduction of western education by colonial activities of the Britain in Nigeria. The Qur'anic teachers then must have seen the strength of western education of crushing down the Qur'anic education in due course and so strategized by creating a negative perception of western education amongst the population to avoid loss of a value and continue perpetuating Qur'anic Scholarship domination.

Boko Haram Association at the beginning was called *al-shabab* by the public, but at the peak of the battle in July 2009 the media labeled or described it as *kungiyyan yan boko haram* for convenient communication. It must have been coined by these western media audio houses (BBC or German Hausa service). There has been prevailed disunity in Islam as a result of several factions each claiming to be the only best and condemning the other as infidelity. For instance in Maiduguri there are Tareeqas, Izala, Shiah, and the Boko Haram or al-Shabab as the case may be. The Izala sect was linked to *wahabism* that claim to propagate against adulteration of Islam. The ideology clearly moved to undermine tareeqas who Africanized Islam by joining Islam with African magical practices. Izalas more often condemned tareeqas and other Islamic groups as infidels and wasting time calling themselves as Muslims.

Mohammed Yusuf was also Izala by orientation but out of disagreement with his affiliate Izala group decided to form his own foundation that seem to be preaching in a more radical form. The difference between Izala and Boko Haram is the extension from focus on preaching against adulteration of Islam to structural condemnation of anti-Islamic activities housed by western philosophies through structures of formal schools. Moreso Mohammed Yusuf condemned the states emanating from western education as breeding infidelity and undermining principles of Islam. Since the existing state emerged from western and it has no bearing with Islam, and therefore Shariah must be established to replace the existing state and this is possible only by undermining western education, and so the emergence of Boko Haram.

### **CRIMES COMMITTED THROUGH BOKO HARAM**

All forms of crime have been committed through Boko Haram. Boko Haram has kidnapped more than 1000 children in Nigeria. At the beginning was criminal behavior of the founder Mohammed Yusuf. His preaching exercise was predominantly characterized by assault. Though this has been the exhibit of all preachers, Mohammed Yusuf more often than not insults the persons of people he preaches against. Though he hates corruption and mischief, he was excessively emotional offended of actors of corrupt behaviors. He condemned politicians as liars, corrupt, thieves and so on. He condemned police and other uniformed authorities as infidels since they operate to enforce the constitution. To him constitution is parallel to Quran and it is total paganism to go by the laws of the constitution. Western education is the source of the constitution. It also breeds the teaching of courses that are ridiculous to the

context of the Quran, such as sciences in all ramifications. He mentioned Geography, Biology, Physics, and compared them with some teachings of the Quran about the universe.

Contradictory issues like the conception of the earth as flat, while it was discovered as spherical in shape by geography. The rise of sun from the east and drop to a point in the west is also geographically found to be false. Scientific discovery displayed that the sun is stationary but earth rotates and moves round the sun. His condemnation of scientific discoveries because of grounded discrepancies with the Quran is ridiculous of Islam since scientific discoveries are verifiable. And in order to avoid this orientation going round the youth generation, Yusuf advocated for closure of western education to end this propagation.

Another crime committed by Yusuf and his group is the crime of deception. Yusuf mobilized the youth to disbelieve in facts established by science in order to promote Islamic faith at the detriment of scientific discoveries to create generational misinformation, resulting to doom, devaluation of innovation, creativity through science and technology. This process will lead to barbaric situation, a contradiction which his lifestyle as a person confirmed to have appreciated. He uses all modern facilities including bank, cars, modern buildings, planes for travelling far etc. By condemning a generation to stick to the teaching of the Quran alone means creating a new generation of ignorance who could not be scientists, technologists such as medical doctors, engineers etc, who could construct planes, ships, boards, cars etc which are developments in themselves. The Quran as document has not clearly provided such knowledge.

Mohammed Yusuf also committed crimes of conspiracy by mobilizing large population who sincerely appreciated his teaching to arm themselves and went ahead to fight a government force which clearly the youths could not withstand and subsequently lost their lives. He deceived these innocent youth to contribute huge amount of money while he had enough weapons been supplied by other culprits operating behind the scene.

By implication Mohammed Yusuf committed economic crime of fraud and public deception by mobilizing these youth to disown their families, sacrificed themselves and sold out their properties and handed them over to him to stage a war against government that he knew it could not be successful. By this he imposed stage of poverty to families of the victims of the so called jihad.

Mohammed Yusuf and his followers committed the crime of violating human rights and fundamental freedom. People have right to be non-religious, non-Islamic and have freedom of acquiring all forms of education, including conducting research on even the Quran as a book and displaying its relevance or otherwise for public awareness. Restricting a generation to the teaching of Islamic ideology alone is animalizing them to barbarism and total ignorance.

Mohammed Yusuf and his followers also committed crime of murder, vandalism and above all terrorism. Many have been killed by foot soldiers of Boko Haram and thousands have been just killed in the name of establishing a shariah state which must fail in the contemporary situation. And Boko Haram remains a terrorist group even after the failure of the proposed shariah state. It has conditioned total fear and distrust amongst the population of the people of Borno state and the north east. Peoples properties were just destroyed, government facilities were just vandalized with no clear course and program, nor agenda.

Mohammed Yusuf and his group committed a crime of secession by declaring a shariah state after taking over about 17 local government areas of Borno State in 2014. They also committed the crime of robbery, stealing, and raping. They robbed by using weapons available to them after killing and taking over bank funds, individual cars and foodstuff. They also steal properties by raiding villages and small towns. They rape young ladies particularly secondary school girls and wives. They also killed many among their captives in the name of enforcing the shariah laws.

## **RELATED PROBLEMS TO BOKO HARAM TERRORISM**

Boko Haram from 2000 to date has changed the demographic profile of the population of the people of Borno state and the northeast in general. The International Criminal Court's had preliminary examinations based on evidence of mass arrests, torture, and summary executions committed systematically and repeatedly by security forces, resulting in thousands of deaths and disappearances. A United Nations report found evidence that detainees in military custody were denied food and water and, as a result, died on a daily basis. Research by Amnesty International reported that more than 7,000 men and boys died in military detention between 2011 and 2015 due to this abhorrent treatment (Obiagwu, 2018).

While the world remembers "Bring Back Our Girls," it has yet to awaken to this looming tragedy. UNICEF's chief of nutrition in Nigeria says the Boko Haram insurgency has affected millions of families across West Africa's Lake Chad region. Children have been abducted, killed, even used as suicide bombers. Entire villages have been left without electricity, clean water, health care, school, or simply burned to the ground. But malnutrition may be Boko Haram's most terrible legacy among the 2.6 million people more than half of the children who have fled the brutal violence (within Nigeria and to Cameroon, Chad and Niger) and those who remain in areas where Boko Haram is still active. Delivering aid is extremely challenging, and humanitarian workers continue to discover the depth of need. People cut off from agriculture and trade, jammed into crowded camps, or living as guests in some of the world's poorest communities are struggling to remain alive. More than 450,000 children are expected to suffer from severe acute malnutrition this year. In northeast Nigeria's Borno state alone, an estimated 49,000 children will die if they do not receive treatment. They need our assistance now (<https://www.unicefusa.org/mission/emergencies/conflict/boko-haram-crisis>). Although everyone is hoping this is not the case, as the hours go by following Monday's attack, there are worrying echoes of the 2014 Chibok abduction. And it is unclear how many are missing. Dapchi, about 275km (170 miles) north-west of Chibok, came under attack causing students and teachers to flee into the surrounding bush. President Muhammadu Buhari has sent ministers to the area in a fact-finding mission. In September 2017, a group of more than 100 of the Chibok girls were reunited with their families at a party in Abuja. Most of the group were released in May as part of a controversial prisoner swap deal with the Nigerian government that saw five Boko Haram commanders released. But more than 100 schoolgirls are still being held by Boko Haram, and their whereabouts are unknown. Boko Haram militants have been fighting a long insurgency in their quest for an Islamic state in northern Nigeria. The conflict is estimated to have killed tens of thousands of people. The Chibok girls represent a fraction of the women captured by the militant group, which has kidnapped thousands during its eight-year insurgency in northern Nigeria (<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-43158216>). Eight years after the insurgency by Islamist militant group Boko Haram started, the scale of need is colossal. In northeast Nigeria alone, 2.5 million people have been displaced, half of them children. Almost 100,000 have been killed, according to official figures. About 700,000 remain in areas too dangerous to access, their living conditions unknown. Before the conflict, 80 per cent of the local population have been living by agriculture. While some returned home after an advance by the Nigerian military in 2015 reclaimed large swathes of territory, land remains insecure, and many civilians are too afraid of abduction or murder by militants. The summer rainy season has turned rural roads into muddy swamps, meaning essential provisions can't reach the camps for the displaced dotted across the northeast. (<https://www.irishtimes.com/news/world/africa/boko-haram-conflict-leaves-humanitarian-crisis-in-its-wake-1.3219484>).

There is hardly a family that is not victimized in the 17 local government areas and particularly Bama the worse of maltreated areas taken over by Boko Haram in 2014. At least a family member must have been killed, some injured, properties destroyed. There are thousands of orphans in the IDP's camps many are made destitute by injuries sustained by gunshot. Many developed psychological disorders.

Education of school age children disrupted since 2009 to date. All schools from affected areas closed down. Thousands killed, towns closed down and properties destroyed from 2014 to 2018. Economic activities in affected areas such as farming, fishing, mining, rearing of animals and businesses closed since 2014 to date. More than 1.5 million people were forced to be refugees of internally displaced persons. Several IDP camps were formed at Bama, Konduga, Pulka, Maiduguri, Gwoza, Madagali, Damaturu, Yola, Mubi etc.

Many of these camps are provided with basic needs by non-governmental organizations and international humanitarian service bodies. Various countries of the world contributed immensely to alleviate the suffering of the victims of these terrorist activities. USA, Britain, France, Germany, Portugal, Switzerland, China, Saudi Arabia, Chad, Cameroon, Niger, South Africa etc have contributed differently for the upkeep. Billions of naira and dollars donated to Nigeria.

All government services in the affected local government areas were closed down from 2014 to date. Billions of naira budgeted annually to such areas and money from statutory allocations are not judiciously accounted for. While salaries are paid for the staffers of the local government areas the money meant for projects were embezzled.

A lot of money is claimed for the upkeep of the IDP in the camps. At the beginning the state government was claiming spending over N650 million monthly on the feeding of IDPs. So many women and girls who fled Boko Haram terrorist group are being raped by Nigerian soldiers as a result of official negligence and corruption. Thousands of these women have died because of lack of food in camps for internally displaced people in Nigeria's northeast after they were rescued from Boko Haram. Five women were raped by soldiers in late 2015 and early 2016 in a displacement camp in Bama, Borno state. Such women disclosed that they were beaten and called "Boko Haram wives" by security officials whenever they complained about their treatment. Members of the Nigerian military and a local vigilante group Civilian Joint Task Force (Civilian JTF) "separated women from their husbands and confined them in remote 'satellite camps' where they were raped, sometimes in exchange for food." Ten women in the Bama camp were forced to date security officials to get food. A member of the JTF vigilante group raped a woman after he brought her food, telling her: "I gave you these things, if you want them we have to be husband and wife" (Adebayo, 2018).

The camps were not hygienic and populated by malnutrition, starvation and hunger. Epileptic classes were organized to some of the children of the IDP camp, victims could not pay perfect attention to the schools and many other logistics have not been fulfilled. Certain intervention came from Kano state by taking some of the orphans to orphanage school at Kano, under the sponsorship of Kano state government.

Military reinforce around 2015 and captured towns recaptured by Nigerian army. Protocol of reconstruction, rehabilitation and resettlement of victims switched up with unsatisfactory results in all situations. For instance Bama which was also 100% destroyed remained unrepaired in total. Less than 40% of the houses were reconstructed again. But the state government claimed 80% reconstruction. The victims were forced to return back home early 2018, in a situation where about 60% of the population met zero shelter level available. This has led to the dead of many including a neighbor Modu kontoye (sarkin garaji) of Ngomari vocational kumburi ward. Kontoye dropped and died when he visited his destroyed home that he found un-built. He then collapsed and died immediately.

The returnees complain of lack of water, electricity and shelter. As rainfall is approaching most of them will be victims of rainfall destruction and reacted infection like carter and cold. They also complain of not having food provided. At the take off some returnees were given ₦10,000 and some food stuff including bag of rice. After which they were not served with any provision. This gesture was also characterized by corruption as the local government council claimed to have distributed ₦100,000 per person, while victims claimed they were given maximum of ₦10,000 only. Some 600 bags of rice was claimed to have been distributed again by the local government council. The resources of the areas affected are not accounted for at all levels of governments. The financial

situations of these areas are not accounted for from 2009 to date. Funds were raised from countries of Europe, America, Australia, Asia and Africa but there was no clear explanation on their expenditure. Non-governmental organizations that are international based have intervened but the funds are not accounted for accordingly. The funds realized from international communities, humanitarian bodies and philanthropists are not accounted for, and manifested in the apparently displeased situation discovered in the IDP camps.

The Nigerian army claims it has technically defeated Boko Haram and retaken territories seized by the militant group in the northeast. Members of its troops recently rescued 1,000 hostages, mostly women and children, from the militant's camps in Borno State. Hundreds of women along with their children have been held in overcrowded centers in northern Nigeria since 2015. Amnesty said it had collected evidence that thousands of people have starved to death in displacement camps since 2015. That 15 to 30 people died each day between 2015 and 2016 due to lack of food in these camps. The human rights group said satellite images of an expanding graveyard in one of the camps during the time confirmed their testimonies. The organization called on the Nigerian government to make public the findings from a panel investigating the military's compliance with human rights provisions set up by Vice President Yemi Osibanjo. Many women had testified before the panel whose report was submitted to Nigeria's President Muhammadu Buhari in February (Adebayo, 2018).

Social problems emanating from the crises include, creating a large population of beggars that cover the city of Maiduguri for their survival. Up to this moment no income could be generated by the affected population.

## CONCLUSION

Sociology is the scientific and systematic study of social behavior, its causes and its consequences. By science it means process of research in sociology is evidence based and thoroughly empirical. It involves only observation from facts to facts, relying from references to references and not craft based.

Crime is one aspect of social life that has to be studied to determine its causes and consequences, so that measures are designed to curtail its prevalence. However what is a crime is problematic because the world is comprised of group of different background that the comprising individuals have different test. Such tests dictate values which lead to the formation of norm that over time becomes law. It is from law that crime is determined.

Boko Haram has kidnapped more than 1000 children in Nigeria. The only way to end these horrific violations is by ending the climate of impunity in the region and ensuring that no one can get away with rape or murder. The Nigerian authorities must investigate or make public their previous investigations on war crimes and crimes against humanity in the northeast. The military had found cases of abuse in these camps during the period mentioned in Amnesty's report in 2015. The Nigerian military had indeed established cases of abuse and punishments meted out from orderly room trials and court martial that included the losses of rank, dismissals, and trials and convictions by civil courts. The Nigerian government was committed to investigating all documented cases of human rights abuses (Adebayo, 2018).

Since man could know very little about his environment he might have been compelled to live with a lot of impression which is yet unknown but will be discovered negatively or positively overtime. Part of those impression formed what is called religion. Religion is predominantly impression based and maintains undiscovered visions which are mostly falsified after some scientific investigations.

Since religions are formed from unscientific and falsifiable backgrounds, it is very clear it must result in conflict to scientific discoveries. When they are falsified by science, it is the founders that are falsified together with all their claims. It is however

unfortunate that after discovering the truth, adherents of religion criminally insists to believe in the unbelievable and the discovered falsehood, and further called others forcefully to believe in the same falsehood.

By forcing people or tricking them to believe in a falsehood is a form of criminalization of public. By that the public is made deluded by forcefully acting on impression that is clearly false. For instance religion called the public to unconditionally believe in what is unknown and undetermined called God, Angels, Satan (devil). Furthermore, compel public to believe that all events are caused by and determined by God, Angels, or Satan. All natural and social changes are determined by them. Nevertheless, scientific discoveries can never discover those illusions and processes of their effects.

By this falsely created social reality the social world was grouped and regrouped into obvious factions, all of which conflicting one another. All the conflict emanating from such falsehood results in all forms of crime and criminality. Some religions order its adherents to take arms against others or derogate the opinion of others. This is how religions criminalize the public.

An example of religious public criminalization is the emergence of terrorist groups that are out to strengthen their faiths by compelling others to go by their dictates or being killed. Millions of people have lost their lives and trillions of properties destroyed. Yet these crises continue because those conflicting religions prevailed and persist. Affiliates of such religions are mostly smuggled into all sectors of governance including legislative, judiciary and the executive. And certainly those religious issues which remain factors in the public criminalization and perpetuation of all forms of crimes and criminality are yet to be resolved. So long as they are not resolved, crimes and criminality must continue. To end this following recommendations are offered.

## **RECOMMENDATION**

1. There is need for the United Nations as global mandated security monitoring body to reform policies on the issues of fighting terrorism.
2. If religion is the bases for terrorism UN must develop device to regulate religious activities beyond the present apparatus.
3. United Nations must declare a fight against religious obligation on population of any part of the world.
4. United Nations must have a special court in all countries of the world to ensure the safety of non-religious groups and individuals, and adherents of the non-existence of God, spirit and associates.
5. There must be strong plan to end religious propoganda by criminalizing public preaching of falsehood contrary to scientific facts and factual grounds.
6. All nations must institute agencies that end preaching of falsehood and religious propoganda.
7. Science education must be compulsory at all levels and philosophy behind science must be clearly designed.
8. Anti-corruption and transparency must be adhered to by creating and instituting checks and balances at all levels.
9. Independent Corrupt Practices and other related offences Commission (ICPC) must be checking the level of transparency of all ministries, departments and agencies and call to order all defaulters annually.

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