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PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE DOCTRINE AND IT'S EXIGENCY IN THE CAMPAIGNS AGAINST BOKO HARAM INSURGENCY IN THE NORTH-EASTERN NIGERIA AND LAKE CHAD BASIN BY THE NIGERIAN AND CAMEROONIAN MILITARY

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Abstract
The paper examines psychological warfare as a tactical method of warfare, the strategies involved and its imperativeness for the adoption by strategist of Nigerian and Cameroonian militaries to try to end its long campaign against Boko Haram insurgencies in the Northeastern Nigeria and the Lake Chad Basin. Psychological warfare involves the tactical use of non-violent methods, threats and propaganda to demoralize, intimidate, mislead and influence the behaviour or perception of an army in order to attain goals that would lead to victory. Types of warfare is also discussed in the paper to ascertain their peculiarities. Accordingly, Expository research methodology was adopted by the researchers of this paper to try to arrive at a dependable outcome. The writers also relied on both Game and psychological theories of warfare as a point of departure and guide on the topic under investigation. Boko Haram terrorist group began in 2002 in Nigeria, founded by Mohammed Yusuf, a Nigerian citizen from Borno State in Northeastern Nigeria. The objectives of the group were to spread Sunni Islam and eliminate Shia Islam which is of course minority Islamic sect, and wait for further fortifications and capability reasonable enough to challenge the Nigerian government in a Jihad mission. The United Nations High Commission for refugees reported that there are about 117, 000 refugees in Northern Cameroon as a result of terrorist activities of Boko Haram sect. While in Ndigeria, about 2.2million people have been displaced internally and over 280,000 refugees have been displaced from the northeastern region to neighbouring countries of Chad, Niger and the Cameroon. Northeastern Nigeria has also recorded and estimated 20,000 to 30,000 deaths since the sect struck in the region, while northern Cameroon recorded an estimated death toll of 80 civilians and thousand injured as the terrorist group launched attack on several villages and towns in Northern Cameroon. Both countries have launched several military operations to end the insurgency without reasonable success recorded.
Key words: Psychological, warfare, tactical, military, insurgency, Boko Haram, Nigeria, Cameroon.

INTRODUCTION

Boko Haram began ravaging the northeastern Nigeria in 2002 and became absolutely furious and more destructive when the leader of the sect Mohammed Yusuf was arrested and killed by the Nigerian Police in 2009. The terrorist group has caused immeasurable havoc in the region and across the borders of Nigeria for their impact to be felt by the country's neigbours to the North and the Lake Chad Basin. Therefore, other than Nigeria, the following countries, Niger, Chad, and the Cameroon are in the war and grappling with the task of eliminating Boko Haram terrorist.

Moreso, since the members of the group live among us, with their hideout in the Sambisa forest in the wild, the Nigerian military has engaged the sect with different military strategies, approaches precisions and methods including; Air survey and strikes, infantry campaigns, artillery and motorized Brigades campaigns. The Nigerian government also tried the amnesty approach where by willing Boko Haram members who lay their arms and disengaged themselves from the sect where given state pardon, trained and rehabilitated to reunite with the civil society. Some pardoned terrorist where allowed to be enlisted into the Nigerian army as recruits, it could be that most of them are the one sabotaging the effort of the military by feeding the sect with sensitive military information and strategies.

In Nigeria, the legal framework and institution doesn't operates in accordance with its ethics and the laws establishing it, the elites must interfere and bend the law at all times to suit them thereby creating a lawless society. The judges in Nigeria are not allowed to interpret the law the way it is written but according to the dictates of political and powerful religion leaders. Religion and tribalism has played a significant role in the prolong activities of the terrorist group. A situation where by some political leaders in the region make public statements like? "The Nigerian government shouldn't use Boko Haram as an avenue to reduce the population of Northern Nigerian" is barbaric and unacceptable in all terms. Now who suffer the pains? The common Northeasterners, Northern Nigerian, and the country as a whole. A certain retired senior military officer also made a statement that "the Boko Haram we see today might become president tomorrow" meaning that criminals, Ex-convicts, and Felons could become President of Nigeria in the future and it's normal in his own views. But take a look at the world history and the contemporary era, examine those that were criminally minded with criminal record who maneuvered themselves to power and what they did to those countries. The people suffer rights?

Boko Haram never emanated from the Cameroons but Nigeria, who always undermine it security whether internally or at the border regions with its neighbors. However, they have some of their hiding enclaves in Northern Cameroon mountains. The sect invaded the country's village and towns that are close to northeastern region of Nigeria. The Cameroonian government responded by mobilizing its military and engaged them in a campaign against the terror group. Between 2014 and 2015 the Cameroonian government engaged 7000 troops to fight the sect alongside regional joint tasks force. In 2015 the Cameroonian forces declared that they have killed 1,500 Boko Haram members and arrested over 900 suspected members of the sect. Cameroon engaged the infantry and the Navy, its' Navy mobilized 500 men to lake chad to fight and return peace in the area.

After all the strategies adopted by the Nigerian and Cameroonian military failed to yield result; the best strategy to ousted the dangerous sect need to be adopted by the military strategist of both countries. The most recommended strategy is the adoption of psychological warfare. In many cases, psychological warfare have been found to be the best approach in warfare that significantly reduces the number of causalities in all military campaigns, but not always yet better than any other strategy.

THE PROBLEM

Boko Haram is an Islamic terrorist founded in the Northeastern Nigeria in 2002 by Mohammed Yusuf to primarily fight against education, spread Sunni Islam and eliminate Shia Islam, and for manpower, economic and arms fortification to engage the Nigeria government in Jihad war to Islamized the country. Their violent and terrorist activities escalated in 2009 when the leader of the sect was arrested and killed by the Nigerian police, since then the Nigerian military has carried out various campaigns to eliminate the sect without success, both the Nigerian armies civilians and the sect group have had huge loses as the campaign continues. The Cameroonian military also mobilized its troops against the sect when the group carried out attacks in the northern part of Cameroon. The countries has also recorded huge losses as a result of the war waged by the terrorist group.

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this paper is therefore:

1. To determine the extend at which the Nigerian and Cameroonian military has engaged the Boko Haram sect in various campaigns to end the insurgency.
2. To analyzed the significance of psychological warfare as the best strategy and approach to end the insurgency.

THEORETICAL EXPOSITION

The writers of this paper adopted both theories of Game and psychology to gain a background and a point of origin on the topic under investigation. Effort is hereby made to highlight the two theories.

a. Game Theory:

Game theory can be viewed as a mathematical framework that seeks to analyzed strategic interactions by providing tools and models that guide one to comprehend conflict and of course decision-making process in warfare. It also analyzes circumstances where those involved in conflict –countries, military factions make strategic choices that impact each other's outcomes with an aim to maximize optimal strategies as well as potential equilibrium points. Game theory can also lay foundations or strategies for peace and conflict resolution through the analysis of potential outcomes and gains. The theory can be used to model the dynamics of arms control negotiation and agreement. Game theory was developed by John Von Neumann and Oska Morgenstern in the 1940s.

b. Psychological theories:

Psychological theories was propounded in 19^{th} and 20^{th} centuries when Wilhelm Wundt founded the first psychological Laboratory in 1879. Other key figures who contributed immensely in developing psychological theories include; Sigmund, Freud and John B. Watson as well as B. F. Skinner. In a monolithic sense no single person propounded psychological theories of warfare rather multiple psychologists and thinkers have contributed to the field. Sigmund Freud explore extensively the psychological theory under pinning's of war, while the field of military psychology which analyzes the psychological aspects of military officers and warfare, developed over time with contribution from various individuals and institutions. The emphasis of psychological warfare theories involves the use of tactical manipulative strategies to intimidate or persuade a person or group of people, through propaganda.

METHODOLOGY

The writers further adopted expository research methodology in the process of gathering data. Expository research purely rely on existing information or secondary source information that include text books, journals and articles, newspapers, electronic media i.e. internet source etc. A qualitative approach was also adopted in its data analysis.

Boko Haram insurgency in Northeastern Nigeria and Lake Basin and military campaigns of Nigeria and Cameroon against the sect

On December 29, 2016, Abubakar Shekau the Boko Haram leader who emerged after the death of the founder of the sect, Mohamed Yusuf stated clearly that the terrorist organization is determined to carryout Jihadist attack across the country to establish an autonomous Islamic state encouraging its members and supporters to carryout massive kidnapping and suicide murders in the country. Shekau also vowed to carryout massive attack on the Nigerian government and its military formations and command in August 2016 and also escalate the sect battle across Nigeria borders. Abu Musab al-Barnanli the sect top personnel declared on 2nd August 2016 that Boko Haram has already engaged Nigeria and other regional and sub-region states in a turbulent Jihad war, with their hide-out in Sambisa forest and the difficult terrains of Mandara Mountains as well as the lake Chad area (Michell, 2015).

In response to the threat of Boko Haram Nigerian military has since then launched several operations to eliminate the terrorist group. In 2015 the Nigerian military launched operation Lafiya Dole which stands as the primary operation against the sect. Other operations launched since then include; Multinational Joint Task Force (MNJTF), a collaboration that involves three West African countries; Chad, Benin, and Niger including Nigeria and One Central African Country, which is Cameroon, operation Hadarin Daji (OPHD). The operations, significantly involves multiple components of the Nigerian military which include; the Army, the Air Force and other special forces working with regional Allies as well as iveal militias constituting Civilians Joint Task Force (Civ-JTF). It is significant to note that between 2008 and 2009 when the leader of sect Mohamed Yuduf was apprehended and killed. The terrorist organization has caused the dead of over 700 people including the sect members in an engagement with the Nigerian Police, churches, schools, several building, jails, government facilities and police stations were destroyed by the sect. Again, in September 2010, the terrorist groups killed not less than five prison officers and liberated, 700 detainees in Bauchi prison facilities. On the 29th May, 2011, the sect detonated three IEDs in Banchi killing not less than 10 persons. Another 23 persons were murdered when the terrorist group attacked the United Nation (UN) compound in Abuja in 2011, 95 people also sustained various degree of injury in the attack. The sect also staged multiple assaults on 4th November 2011 in Dematuru the capital of Yobe State and Borno State that resulted to the death of more than 100 people .

In January 2012 the sect killed 200 people in kano when it carried out a concerted operation that targeted policemen, soldiers, a prison facility and other places. The group also kidnapped seven Frenchmen from the same family in a wildlife reserve in Northern part of Cameroon republic on February 19, 2012, the family was later freed. The escalation of the sect's activities prompted President Goodluck Jonathan to constitute a committee to investigate and consider the prospects of amnesty for the Islamist militants. The effort of the president was however frustrated and thwarted when the leadership of the sect refused the offer, saying that the sect have committed no crime that will warrant amnesty rather Nigeria as a state should request for amnesty from the sect. It was an embarrassing and challenging moment for the country as the threat to the peace of the Nation was enormous(Glenn, 2014).

Apart from the killing of over 50 persons in its attack on churches across some states in North eastern Nigeria on three different Sunday, the sect members, dressed on military uniforms positioned a road block near Berisheik in Bornu on September 17 2013, burning vehicles and slaughtering commuters leaving 143 people dead.

In April 2014, Islamic militants abducted 276 young school girls out of a bording house in Chibok in Borno state. In May 2014 the sect lost about 200 of its members when they stormed three villages in Borno as the villagers engaged them in a fence battle. In a week after the incident in Borno State, Boko Haram massacred 118 civilians at a market place in Jos, Plateau State after a bomb was detonated, in the area. On 21, May 2014, the United State government mobilized 80 troops of military and send them to Chad to search the kidnapped chibok school girls. The activities of this sect prompted the United Nations security council to include Boko Haram in its sanction list on May 22nd, 2014. The inclusion of the terrorist group triggered another attack in Borno state that resulted to the dead of not less than500 people. Chandler (2015) reported that the sect abducted 20 teenage girls on a weekend in the northeastern village of Garkin Fulani, the group later held kummabza community in Borno captive and abducted 60 women, some infants, and killed 30 men. In another operation, Damboa town was raided by the terrorist group from 17-20 July, 2014 leaving 66 people dead and more than 15,000 thousand were displaced.

Furthermore, the sun newspaper reported on the 1st January, 2015 that the Islamic sect raided three villages in Borno State and killed 145 civilians about 30 person were also reported death in karawa town in Northern Cameroon when the sect detonated a bomb in the market, 145 people also recorded various degree of injuries in the attack. Col. Didier Badject of the Cameroonian armed Forces reported that the attack was carried out on 3rd September 2015 and the country's military was fully prepared for a campaign against the insurgency. In September 23rd 2015, Nigerian military raided the sect camps in two villages in Borno State and freed 241 women and children and arrested 43 sect members. David (2019) reported that in January 2017 a Nigerian fighter jet erroneously bombed refugee camp resulting to the death of 90 people. The terrorist group has also carried out several attacks on military formations in the Northeast, destroyed military equipment's and carted away with some sophisticated fire powers.

TYPES OF MODERN WARFARES

The modern warfare is far more sophisticated when compared with Ancient warfares in precisions, equipments, logistics and of course strategies. The industrial revolutions of the modern epoch as well as science and technology rapidly triggered military technology and the production of sophisticated fire powers, fighter jets, unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), robotics, marine warships and sub-marines, tactical maneuvers and explosives of significant vibrations (bombs).

Some of the modern military tactical maneuvers include;

1. **The Ground warfare:** Ground warfare consist of three types of combat units, infantry, artillery and armour. Modern infantry is made up of air-born forces and mechanized infantry having various types of sophisticated riffles and sub-machined guns. An infantry man is the basic unit of an army. The United States is considered the best in ground warfare due to its technology.
2. **Biological warfare approach:** The biological warfare which is also referred to as germ warfare is characterized by the use of biological organism such as virus and bacteria or other disease causing organism and natural toxin to engage in war with an enemy. The germ warfare causes the enemy camp widespread disease, incapacitation and death thereby causing the enemy camp great lost demoralization and considerations of possible retreat. The weapon

can be spread and disseminated through aerosols, direct contact or food and water contamination. Biological warfare has a history as far back as the ancient time when cadavers were used to contaminate water supplies and the introduction of smallpox to indigenous settlers. In the 18th century, the British colonist gave Native Americans infected smallpox blankets that resulted to blindness, incapacitation and mass death.

3. Aerial warfare: Aerial warfare is the use of military aircraft to attack enemy camps and locations during war. They carry along bombs to dislodge the enemy and also support ground troops. Adeshina (2002), reported that the lives of many Nigerian troops was saved on their way to Kono Sierra Leone when two Nigerian fighter jets that departed Liberia to give ground support to the troops sighted enemies camp some100 meters ahead of Nigerian troops . The pilot asked the troops to halt while he dislodge them with bombs. This happened in 1998 Nigerian military campaign in Serra Leone to restore peace and return the Ousted President.

Military aircraft are also use to transport personnel's and supplies. United States of America has comparative advantage in Aerial warfare because it has the most advanced fighter jets, such as the F-22 Raptor and F-35 lightening 11 which is ascribed fifth-generation stealth fighters. Jets possess unimaginable capabilities, the jets also have superior maneuverability and advanced sensor technology.

4. Naval warfare: Naval warfare are warfare's carried out on, under, or above the sea and ocean. Countries with advanced military technology and sophisticated naval forces uses aircraft carriers, frigates submarines, cruisers and destroyers for combat. Again the United State of America is considered the best in Naval warfare as it operates II nuclear-powered aircraft carriers, for air support capabilities.

5. **Chemical warfare**: This involves the extensive use of toxic properties of chemical substances by the military during campaigns or engagement with enemy camp in war. Saddam Hussein, the former Iraqi leader is the first in modern era to brutally use chemical weapon against his own people in 1988 during Iraq-Iraq war. He launched chemical attacks against 40 Kurdish villages and many other civilians during the period. The despotic Iraqi leader used the weapon as a testing grounds to ascertain the effectiveness of chemical and biological weapons developed by his military scientist. The purpose was to terrorize, silent and possibly exterminate the Kurdish critical of his administration. The most devastating attack was carried out in the city of Halabja in March 1988.

6. **Nuclear warfare**: Nuclear warfare also referred to as atomic warfare is the deployment of nuclear war heads of either enemy military camp or the entire country involve in large army struggle. There are two types of nuclear warfare, the limited nuclear war which involves the use of small nuclear weapons targeting military camps and full scale nuclear war which involves large number of weapons targeting entire country. Nuclear weapon was used during the World War II (WW2) by the United States of America to attack Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki on 6 and 9 August 1945. However, Russia is confirmed to have the highest number of nuclear weapons with more than 5,500 nuclear warheads.

7. **Guerrilla Warfare**: This warfare is characterize by the use unconventional tactics to weaken a conventional military. Its operators are always small and mobile groups whose intention is to disrupt the advancement and operations of a conventional force engaged in campaign against its territory. It strategies are mainly hit-and-run attacks, ambushes and other forms of asymmetrical warfare. "Guerrilla" is a Spanish term which means little war which lays emphasis on little-scale and decentralized operations. The major features of guerrilla war include, Hit-and –run tactics, unconventional operations, irregular forces like rebel groups etc, harassment and disruption to weaken the enemy morale, guerrillas enjoy active or passive support from the local population through intelligence, supplies, and safe havens. In the

peninsular war of 1808-1814, the Portuguese and Spanish guerrilla played a significant role in resisting Napoleon's forces. Again, guerrilla tactics was extensively used by the Viet Cong during the Vietnam War of 1st November 1955 to 30 April 1975, against the United States and South Vietnamese forces.

8. **Asymmetric warfare:** The parties involve in asymmetric warfare are made up of significantly different military capabilities and strategies. The weaker party in Asymmetric warfare uses unconventional strategies and methods to exploit the strength of a powerful conventional army. Some of the types of asymmetric warfare include; terrorism as the same in Northeastern Nigeria by Boko Haram Sect, guerrilla tactics and cyber warfare. The characteristics of Asymmetric warfare include; insurgencies, proxy war, where states support small groups or rebels to fight on their behalf against other state, cyber warfare, terrorism etc.

PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE STRATEGY IN THE ANCIENT WARS

Ancient warlords and generals recognized the significance of weakening the morale of opponents. For instance, in the Battle of Pelusium (525 BC), between the Persian Empire and Ancient Egypt, the Persian strategist having studied the religious and cultural believes of the Ancient Egyptians, used cats and other animals as a psychological tactics against Egyptians. The Ancient Egyptians held cats in a very high regards because of their religious practices and preferences of their gods, cats were also viewed by the Egyptians as symbols of good luck, fertility and protection. Cats were associated with their goddess called Basted and other deities such as Sekhmet. Their ability to also control vermin such as rodents and snakes was also appreciated. Therefore they were never to be killed. So their morale was weakened sighting them at warfront.

ii. **Alexander the Great campaigns:** Alexander the great was a Macedonian general and son of king Philip who live between 356 and323 BC and conquered extensive part of the present middle East, Europe and Asia through his extensive military campaigns. He applied psychological warfare strategy for easy campaigns through currying favour with supporters by co-opting local elites into the Greek administration and culture. He left some of his men behind in each conquered city to introduce Greek culture and oppress dissident view. He paid his soldiers dowries to marry local women in order to encourage assimilation.

Psychological maneuver

After a protracted campaign into Asia and conquered all the lands, Alexander the great discovered that the size of his armies became lean as a result of his tradition of leaving some troops in conquered lands to suppress dissident and disgruntle elements, and again with pressure from his generals to terminate further campaign and retreat, He decided to retreat for fear of loosing a battle with leaned army. Knowing too well that the enemies will pursue back for an attack on a demoralized army, Alexander the great ordered his armorers to construct multiple oversized armor breast plates and helmets that would fit "giants" men 7 to 8 feet tall. As the forces withdrew during the night, they left behind the giant armour breast plates and helmets. The giant armours were of course found by the enemy armies in the deserted camp of Alexander's forces, the opposing forces made a retreat instead of pursuing their enemies and thanking their gods for not allowing them to have engagement in battles with giants.

iii. **Genghis Khan's Ancient military campaigns:** Genghis Khan, a Mongolian Empire leader in the 13th century AD employed psychological warfare strategies in many of his campaigns, first strategy was that he asked his generals to spread information to cities yet to be conquered that to surrender willingly is better than to engage in battle

as the consequences will be to kill all the inhabitants of such cities. Fear gribed all the inhabitants and the lands were conquered without the application of military force.

Secondly, Khan also employed strategies that made the number of his army seem greater than they actually were. At night campaigns, he instructed his soldiers to light three torches each to give the illusion of an overwhelming army to deceive and intimidate the enemy. In addition, Khan will also order objects to be tied to the tail of his horses, so that when riding on open dusty fields it will raise a cloud of dust that gave the enemy impression of great numbers. It's soldiers also used arrows specifically notched to whistle as they flew through the air, creating a frightening and terrifying noise.

iv. **The Roman Empire military and application of psychological warfare doctrine:**

The Romans realized early that warfare wasn't just a physical engagement alone but also a war for their enemy's morale mind. Therefore, psychological warfare was integrated in their military doctrine. The tactics of psychological warfare by the Roman was to instill fear and demoralize the enemy camp preceding physical attacks. Sometimes the Romans will march silently until the last moment before unleashing a loud and thunderous battle cry with the intension of frightening and leaving Momental Shock on the enemy. Julius Caesar was known for the use of political subvention, misinformation and deceptions to weaken enemy alliances. The Romans also used public displays of extreme brutality and violence like impalement to exhibit their military prowess and to a reasonable extend deter resistance.

v. **Greek Bias of Priene**: The Greek Bias of Priene who live in the 6th century BCE tactically resisted the Lydian King Alyattes by application of psychological warfare strategy by fattening up a pair of moules driving out of his own city that was besieged by the Lydian Army. When king Atyattes sent his contingent into city of Priene, Bias had piles sand covered with corn to give fault impression of abundant resources.

vi. **Sun Tsu Psycho warfare**: Classified among the greatest military strategist and tactician, Sun Tsu strongly advocated the use of psychological warfare as a force multiplier. According to him, that it is far better to capture the enemy's entire troop than to waste it, that it is equally better to capture a regiment, company and squad of an enemy than to destroy it, that it is also better to subdue the enemy military without bloody arm struggle. That the supreme importance in war is to attack the enemy's strategy, to disrupt his alliances through diplomacy, attack his army and the worst war strategy is to attack cities and civilians. He further emphasized that it is necessary for military strategist to include psychological warfare operation (PSYOP) in initial planning and implemented prior to the conflict as the enemy may surrender to avoid defeat and massive destruction. That if hostilities begin, proper PSYOP implementation can end the conflict earlier than expected. Moreso, that PSYOP is a force multiplier and resource saver.

Modern psychological warfare operations

i. The World War I (WWI)

Modern psychological operations began during the First World War (WWI) because as at then the Western countries were already urbanized with informatics media of print and broadcast making it possible to spread propaganda to enemy camp and country with the availability of aero-technology it was also possible to spread leaflets through airborne to reach the enemy camp. When the war began the British and Germans started distributing propaganda both locally and on the western front to either spread fault military strength and capability or fake dates of attack. The British had advantage here because it had the most

superb communication system that cut across the world with much experience in international and cross cultural communication. Still more, the British at this period were much more in control of undersea cable system that was operational then, these capability were converted easily to the task of warfare

ii. World War 2 (WWII)

By World War II (WWII), British had advance in communication technology therefore it made extensive use of deception by developing many new theories and techniques in its psychological warfare operation capability. In 1940 a force was setup under Dudley Clarke and the London controlling section chartered in 1942 under the control of John Bevan Clarke Pioneered many of the military deception that assisted in defining the allied deception strategy in WW2, and Clarke was thereafter referred to as "the greatest British deceiver of WW2."

When the Allied invasion of Normandy, Germany was being planned, new strategies and tactics in psychological warfare were designed. The Operation Bodyguard as it was tagged set out a well-planned general strategy to mislead German high command as to the exact date time and location of the invasion. The plan had begun in 1943 to attack Normandy under the auspices and a draft strategy referred to as plan Jael, was presented to Allied High Command at the Tehran conference, operation Fortitude was intended to Convince the German of greater Allied military strength than available, through fiction field armies, and leaked fake information about the Allied order of battle and war plans.

Operation Titanic which involved the Royal Air Force was charged with the responsibility of dropping fake paratroopers to the east and west of the Normandy Landings. The most innovative used of psychological warfare strategy is attributed to a radio broadcast by the British Broadcasting Cooperation (BBC). The following broadcast was made at a time when the German forces concluded plans to attack England by crossing the English Channel. The broadcast was as follows;

"Attention Jerries (British Slang for German Soldiers). Since you are preparing to invade our country. It is important that you learn some English phrases." Please repeat after me, the channel crossing, the channel crossing very good, now some words you will find helpful while you are on boat. The boat is sinking", Again very good! Now let's practice the conjugation of verbs.

Now repeat after me.

"I am burning" "You are burning" "we are burning".

This broadcast made the German High Command to belief that the British were ahead of their plan and had concluded to set fire on the English Channel. The German strategist therefore decided not to invade England through the English Channel as it will be a furtile mission that will cost them personnel's, equipment and supplies. Psychological warfare has been extensively used during wars such as the Korean wars, panama wars as well as the Gulf war of 1999s etc.

Psychological warfare Approach to end Boko Haram insurgency By the Nigerian and Cameroonian militaryA prognosis for adoption and determined radical operation: Having reviewed psychological operations applied in ancient, modern and contemporary warfares it becomes imperative to critically analyze and make possible projections on how to apply same in the war against Boko Haram terrorist group carried out by both Nigerian and the Cameroon armies. The suggestion and strategies are therefore presented as follows;

1. **Exhibition of military strength and equipments:** The Nigerian Air force has 147 aircraft including fighter jets while the Nigerian army has a total of 8962 armored vehicles including armored tanks. The Cameroonian Air force currently have 6 Assault/Dornier Alpha

Jets but 2 of the jets are grounded while 4 are operational. The air force equally have few other aircraft including transport and training planes. In September 2015 the Cameroonian military acquired 62 armored personnel carriers from the United States, with many other vehicles in existence before the acquisition of the new ones. With the significant number of equipment and precisions own by the military of both countries, it is much more easier to adopt psychological warfare strategy to bring to an end the protracted war against Boko Haram insurgency in Northeastern Nigeria and northern Cameroon.

The location and hideout of the terrorist sect is well known by military intelligent and strategist. They dwell in the Sambisa forest in Borno State, northeastern Nigerian and the Mandara mountains with difficult terrains in Northern Cameroon. Having known their location and operational base, the next step is genuine seriousness, patriotism and determination by the Nigerian government and the military to carry out the operation devoid of corruption and sentiments.

The Armies of both countries can now move their Arsenals and equipment and mount a huge military presences to all the routes leading to Sambisa forest and the Mandara mountains cutting off all links between the terrorist group and towns and villages where they get their supplies, engaging military armored vehicles and combat helicopters to monitor movement around the "red zone". Sporadic bombing and shelling should be carried out without target to make the zone look dangerous and difficult for operation. Fighter jets and combat helicopters should be deployed by Air force of both countries to fly the region for two months seeing them in their hideout through aerial photos but without bombing. When the sect can no longer get supplies such as food, water, drugs etc. and no route to escape they will at this point willingly lay down their arms and surrender to both states. Leaflets should be thrown by military helicopters informing them that the government is prepared to receive them and reintegrate them into the society. When they lay down their arms and pullout of their hideout the government can train them in various trade and never allow the members to be enlisted in the military, police and paramilitary.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

Psychological warfare has in several fronts proved to be cost effective when compared to conventional warfare. Less causalities are recorded in psychological warfare and sometimes it can bring down mounted tension between parties without confrontational engagements. Moving fighter jets in the orbits across their hideout gives the terrorist a second chance to rethink and make appropriate decisions to rescind their inappropriate actions knowing too well that though the fighters jets sighted them but refused to bomb their enclaves deserves similar reciprocals. The government of both countries will spend far less if psychological warfare strategy is applied to end Boko Haram insurgency.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are hereby made to enable the government of Nigeria, Cameroon and their military carry out effective operations to end the Boko Haram insurgency:

1. Psychological warfare strategy should be applied by military of both countries to reduce cost and casualties among the military and civilians.
2. The government and the military should be firm, more serious and patriotic in the campaign against the sect not taking in consideration religion or regional affiliations and sentiments, knowing that the crisis that engulf the entire country begins little.

3. The government should also boost the morale of the military by increasing their salaries and allowances, provide and renovate soldiers accommodations to enhance good living and performance.

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