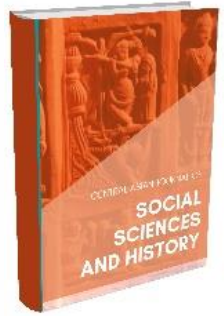




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Terrorism and Insecurity in Nigeria

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Abstract:

This research is focused on terrorism and insecurity in Nigeria. The aim is to examine the effects and impacts of terrorism and insecurity on the socio-political life of Nigerians as well as their impacts on the Nigerian State. While the objectives are to evaluate both effects and impacts of terrorism and insecurity on the extreme poverty state of Nigerians, high unemployment rate, Nigeria's economic hardship and the food insecurity in Nigeria. The theoretical framework adopted were the frustration aggression theory and the social conflict theory in a triangulated form. The method of data sourcing adopted was the secondary method and the research design was the descriptive research design. Findings glaringly showed the decadence and the negative effects and impacts, that, which terrorism and insecurity have caused Nigerians and also the Nigerian State. In that regard, recommendations were made as follows; that the Nigerian political leaders should match political will with political actions to curb the activities of these terrorists. Government should apply the carrot and stick approach in the curbing mechanism to fight against terrorism, governments of both the federal and state should fortify security apparatus as well as prioritize intelligence gathering concerning the terrorists, among others.

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Introduction

Nigeria is a country that is filled with different endowments, in terms of natural resources as well as human resources; the sky suppose be our target if things are properly managed with good

understanding of oneness, togetherness and tolerance. But on the contrary, the country is bewitched with some unscrupulous miscreants that did not wish Nigeria any good because of their parochial interest which they are vigorously pursuing to achieve at the detriment of the general masses. This situation has resulted to diverse conflicts, mostly political violence, electoral violence and other serial conflicts between the different ethnic groups, as well as religious groups on their belief systems, cultural ways of life and their various socio-political, in addition to economic interests. These have culminated to some areas, like the Niger Delta, questing for resources control, while another, like the eastern region, comprising of about five Ibo states are questing for sovereign government of their own. On the side of the northern states, they are interested in the institutionalization of their Sharia laws within their states and if possible across the entire nation.

However, this situation has resulted to conflict of interest, which in the end, has brought about high level of insecurity across the entire country through the activities of the militant groups from the south - eastern parts of Nigeria and the bandits as well as other militia groups in the northern parts of Nigeria, have been terrorizing the country steadily. Therefore, terrorism and insecurity have been the order of the day in Nigeria, which have necessitated this research.

Moreover, the aim of this research is to examine the effects of terrorism on the socio-political life of Nigerians, as well as the impact of terrorism and insecurity in Nigeria. While the objectives are to evaluate both the effects and impacts of terrorism and insecurity on the extreme poverty level that Nigerians are struggling to ameliorate, the high level of unemployment that is ravaging the youths in Nigeria, the dwindling economic hardship that is dragging the economy of Nigeria to remain a dependent economy and the declining agricultural food production that is causing food insecurity in Nigeria.

Finally, terrorism and insecurity have brought series of problem in Nigeria, ranging from lack of peaceful coexistence, relative, lack of freedom of movement of persons, sometimes in some parts of Nigeria as well as food stuffs shortages, because of tensions and the precarious nature of the road caused by the activities of these terrorist groups and their attacks on people and properties either by kidnapping or through bomb blasting of whatever they feel like, to the insecurity of the Nigerian State. This research will properly analyze and chart a paradigm shift that will be recommended as a way forward for the unification of the Nigerian state, for harmonious peaceful coexistence that will engender inclusive participation in politics and bring about the end of terrorism and insecurity in Nigeria finally.

Conceptual Clarification

Terrorism:

Terrorism cannot happen without two or more involved in conspiracy, more especially where it has to do with assassinations because virtually, it is glaring that a just nobody cannot wake up to kill a leader, if not being lured into doing such killings for the interest of the conspirators (Simeon, 2013).

However, conspiracy assassination do exist alongside with a lone wolf assassin, which is stage managed by an individual with his or her secret to himself or herself. Example of a lone wolf are Lee Harvey Oswald who assassinated John F. Kennedy the former President of the United State of America, Yigal Amir who assassinated the Prime Minister Yitchak Rabin (1995), assassination of president James A. Garfield (1881) by Charles Guiteau, Leon Czolgosz assassinated President William

Mckinley (1901), etc. While one major conspiratorial assassinations that cause a huge loss to the world was the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, who was heir to the Austria - Hungary throne by Serbian nationalist known as the black hand in Sarajevo in 1914 that resulted to the outbreak of World War 1 (Simon, 2013).

On the other hand, what other terrorists do in their tactics is to employ a more stringent action in carrying out their activities on kidnapping, hijacking and other types of hostage taking which requires further actions after the first operation. On contrast, assassination comes to an end when once the bullet leaves the assassin's gun or as the instrument of killing is thrust into the body of the victim. It can equally be by using explosives, which in all; it is much more easier than the later types of terrorist attacks. Their only challenge is on how to get the opportunity to gain proximity to their unfortunate targeted high-profile personnel (Simon, 2013).

Note:

Some strategies for dealing with lone wolf terrorism as a curbing mechanisms are as thus;

1. Diplomatic, economic, and financial sanctions, etc as in the case of United States against Libya when they (Lybia) was involved in sponsoring anti-US terrorist attacks, marking the involvement of government in using her terrorists or agents to attack the target opponent.
2. Launching of a retaliatory military attack in form of raid against the terrorist government, example United States attack on Moammar Gadhafi and his government in 1986; because of the bombing at a nightclub in West Berlin by the Palestinian terrorist group sponsored by Lybia.
3. Cutting off terrorists financing through executive Order 13224 for instance, froze the US - based assets of culprits that were involved with any sort of terrorism.
4. Targeted murdering of high - profiled terrorists members or their capturing to curb or cushion their involvements, examples are those of their leaders, bomb manufacturers, etc. expansion of Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) in public settings'
5. Government channeling resources to improve detective devices at airports, seaports, bus and rail stations, institutions and very important places, will serve as a good preventive measures to checkmate the acts of terrorism in a country.
6. The lure of biometric and increased public awareness, are responsive measures as well as to track and reduce terrorists attacks, in addition to detect terrorists wherever they go and whatever they committed (Simon, 2013).

Terrorism is encompassing violence that is connected to political, social, religious and other environmental causes. However different scholars have conceptualize terrorism to mean whatever, depending on their perception and how they view the violence nature and extent, as well as its impact on society. Staring from 1936 up to 1981, terrorism has a notable dimension, which is currently viewed to be different from that of the contemporary violence tagged terrorism since the post - 9/11 experience in the United States of America. Furthermore, terrorism is defined as “Premeditated, political motivated violence perpetrated against non combatant targets by sub-national groups or clandestine agents, usually intended to influence an audience” (Simon, 2013:259).

Moreover, the FBI in 1994 Conceptualized terrorism to be “The unlawful use of force or violence, committed by a group(s) or two or more individuals, against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives” (Simon, 2013:260).

“Terrorism is the use or threat of violence or nonviolent sabotage, including cyber-attacks, against government, society, business, the military (when the military is not an occupying force or involved in a war, insurgency, or state of hostilities), or any other target by individual's' or group's' (but not including actions taken during popular uprising, riots, or violent protests), to further a political, social, religious, financial, or other related goal, or, when not having such an objective, nevertheless has the same effect or potential effect, upon government, society, business, or the military in terms of creating fear and/or disrupting daily life and/or causing government, society, business, or the military to react with heightened security and/or other responses (Simon, 2013:265).

Also, terrorism escalation results to high level of insecurity, because terrorism is greatly concerned with assertion of power where it is feeble or none in existence. It is a premeditated methodological act towards assertion of power through planning technical arrangement against a certain group of people, threatened to surrender to their dictates with phobic reactions. It is equally viewed as savagery activities practiced by those societal elements that are power drunk, due to a set objectives they intend to achieve (Hoffman, 2006).

INSECURITY:

Lack of confidence or unassertiveness, apprehension, uncertainty, lack of protection, etc these and more are synonymous words to be used in expressing the state of insecurity, which is always a precarious state in life. A person feels insecure when there is less assurance caused by phobic feelings as well as anxiety based on the precarious state of things within the environment or state where one is staying at the material time. Whenever, there is no guarantee for safety in a particular place, the people residing or living in such area will always feel insecure. In this situation, violence of different degrees is capable of causing a place to be insecure at that moment when such violent actions are been carried out. Violence increases the risk of been safe, in the end, there is usually the danger of getting hurt when once anybody within the vicinity is exposed to such danger, and at that material time, such places are highly insecure. Therefore, insecurity is huge challenge for every individual as well as government. Insecurity has series of negative implications that are capable of deterring one from accomplishing one's heart desires, as well as putting one in an uncertain and apprehensive situation that is counterproductive. Insecurity is multidimensional, because there are social insecurity that constraints potentialities of man, job insecurity which affects performance because of the precarious nature of it, basic needs insecurity which affects the human basic needs negatively, such as food, shelter, clothing, etc. All these degrees of insecurity can only be caused by violence or the advanced terrorism as Nigeria is currently facing it (Patterson, 2021).

According to Beland (2005) he conceptualizes insecurity as a phobic feeling that is gotten when there is no protection either by government, institutions, organizations or society in general. A loose society is prone to insecurity which poses anxiety among the people because of the absence of cared protection due to government or the authority's irresponsibility as it ought to, within and around their environment. Any sort of precarious state in any society that is causing the people feel anxious of them without confidence, is what insecurity is all about. The role of political actors in collective insecurity is a determinant of the danger, threat and the disintegrative impact of insecurity in Nigeria (Best, 2006).

However, the Nigeria's security sector transformation or reform is marred by “Section 315(5)c of the 1999 constitution, which states that the National Security Act (a body of principles, policies and procedures on the operation of the security agencies) remains in law and cannot be overridden by the

constitution without the support of two-thirds of the legislature in the national and state assemblies”(Cawthra, Luckham, 2003:69). This by implication empowers any individual or group of individuals who succeeded in removing a constitutional government in line with the provisions of the National Security Act of Nigeria to be legally in order, hence, these militias are posing huge panic everywhere and acting with impunity to the extent that insecurity has been the order of the day in Nigeria (Cawthra and Luckham, 2003).

To a very large extent, insecurity is connected with lack of peaceful movement, freedom and probable unforeseen danger that is capable of causing certain degrees of harmful effects on human being as well as properties in a particular location of a society or state. The vulnerability on people in a certain place, which is necessitated by the unforeseen, unanticipated or expected risk, danger, harm or injury that is unavoidable, is the state of insecurity, that which is to be curbed for societal advancement.

Furthermore, this insecurity in Nigeria is caused by some ethnic militias in their profound struggle for social justice. The Nigerian political economy has four characteristics that bedevils it which are; gross corruption, wide inequality, socio-economic and political injustice as well as complete dissatisfaction by both citizens and the diverse ethnic cleavages. This is centered on the mode of distribution and allocation of resources, goods and development, considering the non autonomization of the Nigerian state from all the societal forces questing for these means of advancement and living a standard life. Hence, these militias in their bits to show interest in recovering or reclaiming what ought to be theirs, create a state of insecurity in Nigeria (Obulor, 2013).

In this regard, O'DUA People's Congress (OPC) are laying claim that they are politically deprived starting from the denial of Chief M.K.O. Abiola's presidential election, which appear to be the most free and fair elections conducted in Nigeria over time, starting from the First Republic in Nigeria. While the movement for the actualization of the sovereign state of BIAFRA (MASSOB) are equally struggling to actualize the sovereign state of Biafra, because of the political marginalization of Ndigbo that occupy the Eastern part of Nigeria. And the alleged failure of the Nigerian state from reintegration process of the Igbos since after the Nigerian Civil War. As well as the general discrimination of the Ibos in all ramifications, which has resulted to their frustrations, that necessitated the aggressive actions to quest for their own sovereign state; thereby causing high level of insecurity within the “5” Ibo states to the point of declaring lockdown in some days. Also, the Niger Delta people's volunteer force and their struggle for human and environmental rights abuse have been busy fighting against the federal government revenue sharing formula which was 1.5% as at 1980 and was later improved to 13% in 2006. The most painful part of the whole process against the interest of the Niger Deltans, was that, the federal government with impunity enacted some decrees, laws, Acts as well as regulations that solely empowered the FG of Nigeria to plunder without any constraints the resources from the Niger Delta. Such decrees and Acts include; the exclusive economic zone Act Cap 116 Laws of the federation of Nigeria, 1990 as amended by Act. No. 42 of 1998, which guaranteed 200 nautical miles seawards exclusive right of exploitation and exploration of the resources in the sea and waters; the Land Use Act, Cap 202 laws of the Federation of Nigeria 1990 which confers all lands in the state solely on the Governor of the states in Nigeria; Oil Pipeline Act, Cap 338 Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 1990 empowering oil license holders to only give notice of 14 days to the original landlords and to only pay compensation on damages incurred in the process, the Petroleum Act Cap 350 Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 1990 which was later amended by Act. No. 22, of 1998 conferring ownership of petroleum to the federal government and lastly, the minerals and mining Act No. 34 of 1999 (Obulor, 2013).

Again, in the northern part of Nigeria, there exist the Hisba/Sharia/Boko Haram etc who felt that they and their people are politically disaffected in their area. This disaffection feeling by northerners against the Nigerian state was noticed between 1999 to 2007 and that marked the reinvigoration of sharia laws with which the northerners were said to be unleashing mayhem on people of other ethnic nationalities. All the above led to the upsurge and uprising of Boko Haram activities in 2009 in the north, coupled with other militias, bandits, herdsman, etc. that form the terrorist groups (Obulor, 2013).

Obviously, it is quite understandable that the level of insecurity in Nigeria particularly, is due to the fact that the Nigerian government has grossly failed in their obligations and responsibilities of ensuring the adequate welfare of her citizens, as well as even development across the Nigerian State. The connection of Nigeria tilting to a failed state and the high level of insecurity is so glaring, because of the peoples disobedience to the laws of the state, based on the fact that the necessities, needs and the aspirations of the people are farfetched, not met nor accomplished by both the federal and state governments as well as local governments in their various degrees. This situation has been attributed to the inept level of political and financial corruption that have eaten deep into most Nigerians, especially good number of political leaders at the helm of affairs in the Nigeria State. Currently, this jeopardized situation has encouraged all sorts of crime, out of frustration of the majority of the people that are wallowing in poverty in the midst of plenty. These high level of frustrations have culminated to the uprising of various violent groups in the different parts of Nigeria, based on their negative feelings over their denial, discrimination, political exclusion, lack of infrastructural development, less practice of federal character principle and less achievement of their religious as well as ethnic cultural beliefs; to terrorize both the government and the masses of Nigeria in different dimensions of destructions and killings (Ndubuisi -Okolo and Amigbuogu, 2019).

Table 1: Insecurity in Nigeria between 2007-to-2018 by the Boko Haram Sect.

Year	States involved in the attack	Deaths and Casualties Recorded
2009	Yobe, Borno, Bauchi and Kano	Over eight hundred (800) killed
2010	Abuja and Plateau	Over three hundred and thirty (330) killed and seven hundred (700) prison inmates acquitted
2011	Borno, Kaduna, Yobe, Niger, Bauchi, Abuja, Katsina and Plateau	Over four hundred and twenty-five (425) were killed, over three hundred (300) persons injured. UN Building in Abuja was razed down.
2012	Adamawa, Kano, Kaduna, Kogi, Bauchi, Plateau, Yobe, Abuja, Sokoto and Katsina	Killed over one thousand and forty-seven (1047) persons, and many sustained injury (different degrees of injury).
2013	Borno, Adamawa, Kano, Plateau, Gombe, Yobe and Bauchi	Over seven hundred and thirty-two (732) persons were killed and many others sustained varying degrees of injury.
2014	Borno, Adamawa and Yobe	Well over two hundred and seventy (270) Chibok school girls were abducted in Borno State, some women were kidnapped in Adamawa, and over two hundred (200) persons were killed, while several others were injured.
2015	Borno, Enugu State and Kaduna State	Over hundred (100+) lives were claimed.

2016	In the thirty-six states of Nigeria	Over two hundred (200) persons lost their lives and properties
2017	Enugu State, Maiduguri, Zaria, Kaduna, etc.	Over hundred (100+) persons were killed and few others injured.
2018	Ebonyi State, Kaduna, Benue State, Borno and Yobe State, etc.	Over seventy (70+) people were killed, twenty-four (24) soldier were also killed in Borno on 24 th Dec. while one (1) soldier killed in Yobe state.

Source: Ndubuisi-Okolo and Anigbuogu, 2019.

Table 2: Seven Unknown Gunmen kill 3 in Imo; and Residents Desert Imo Community 2021 Operations of Hoodlums tagged Unknown gunmen. Unknown Gunmen Launch Fresh Attack for Imo, Ebonyi, Delta States.

Date	State & Place	Recorded Events
6/6/2021	Imo State, Police Station	An officer sustained injury, five of the hoodlums were killed, four AK – 47 recovered from the hoodlums at a shootout
6/6/2021	Imo State, Oru West L.G.A	Declan Emelumba's house was set ablaze, Hon. Wille Okoliogwo's house was also burnt down, etc.
10/6/2021	Ebonyi State, Amasiri, Ebonyi	Unknown gunmen ambushed the members of Ebubeagu regional security outfit for the southern people of Nigeria and there were casualties.
4/7/2021	Delta State, Ashaka Ndokwa East L.G.A	Unknown gunmen used explosives to raise down the Ashaka Police Station, burnt down patrol vehicle, etc.
30/5/2021	Imo State, Ngo Okpala	Ex-presidential aide – Ahmad Gulak was killed and other destructions.
24/4/2021	Imo State, Oru East L.G.A	Nnamdi Kanu deputy was killed at IPOB Headquarter Oru by security forces
25/5/2021	Imo State, Orji	Unknown gunmen, about seven of them kill three people at about 05:30pm;
03/6/2021	Imo State, Orji	Attack on Orji Divisional Police Headquarters in Owerri.
22/11/2021	Imo State, Owerri, Awo Mmamma in Oru East L.G.A	Unknown gunmen burnt facilities, freed more than 1,800 inmates, indigenes fled as soldiers stormed the community, one soldier was killed, military men burnt a hotel, cars, houses & shops. Etc.

Sources: Online:- Alozie, C. (2021). www.vanguardngr.com; saharareporters.com and www.BBC.com

Insecurity in the south was intensified by the activities of these unknown gunmen in the eastern parts of Nigeria, more especially in Imo state. These negative actions culminated to the lockdown enunciated by the IPOB that grinded the economy of the Eastern states of the Ibo five states, every Monday precisely. However, these were caused by the frustrated agitators for recognition and relevance in the Nigerian government or an independent sovereign state of Biafra, as they couched it.

Moreover, Gunmen ambushed a Commercial bus and also abducted Abia State University, Uturu (ABSU) students along Okigwe-Uturu road between 7pm to 8pm by hoodlums that were well armed with guns. Dr Orji Kalu because of that, urged both the Abia and Imo State Governors to synergize forces to combat insecurity within and around their states (Sampson, 2021). While in Obosi Community, Divisional Police Station situated in Idemili North local government area (LGA) of Anambra State, gunmen killed two officers of the police force while on duty and razed the security facilities down. This was in addition to about 16 other officers of the police force, four (4) naval officers and the Nigerian correctional service (NCS) officer/staff that were killed earlier and their security apparatuses were all taken away as well (Odogwu and Agwu, 2021).

Subsequently, there was another attack on Ohaozara Divisional police station, where another policeman was killed in Ohaozara Local Government Area of Ebony state. Furthermore there was a face of between officers on patrol and another set of hoodlums that were smoking substance identified as Indian hemp. There was arrests, shooting and recovering of local made pistols and leftovers of the Indian hemp in a bag (Odogwo and Agwu, 2021). Precarious security situation in Nigeria is quite alarming, hence, dignitaries like Tanko, are calling on the president-Buhari-to Endeavour in the processes of fixing security challenges as quickly as possible (Nweje, 2021).

In addition, there was military invasion in Orlu, Imo State, in which so many communities in Orlu were all gripped by the fear of the military men that came in their vicinities and started open-fire shooting, which was sporadic around Umuna and the timber market area along the road- Orlu-Owerri - road. The shooting caused a lot of tension, panic and mistrust as well; with a guess on the intentions, reasons or what purported such shooting. Some people were of the opinion that the Igbo youths were chastised with the intention to exterminate Igbo youths because, they alleged that the Igbo youths have been marked for extinction; while their counterparts within the Boko - Haram sect are being pampered all along. Thereby instituting ethnic bias and intensified hatred against rivalries in Nigeria (Uzoaru, 2021).

Theoretical Framework

This study adopted two theories to be used in the explanation concerning terrorism and insecurity in Nigeria, so as to strengthen the research as well as the findings. The two theories involved are frustration and aggression theory and the social conflict theory. The proponents of frustration and aggression theory are Dollard, Doob, Miller, Mower and Sears in their published 'material as at 1939, titled frustration and aggression. In their postulations, they assert that frustration of the people has the capacity to result to their being aggressive and eventually attack their aggressors. A frustrated individual is ready to victimize whosoever in an aggressive manner in order to display his anger as to be noticed, for him to achieve his aim. It is so glaring that frustration does lead to aggressive behaviours of human beings, when once an individual or a group of people feel so irritated by their inability to achieve their set goals which is possibly caused by some disruptive interventions, such is capable of causing annoyance that will result to a malicious damage or destructions of lives and properties (Gonzalez, 2021).

In that regard, these religious bigots and fanatics, especially the Islamic followers who have tried so much to ensure that their ethics, beliefs and Muslim laws are instituted by government of Nigeria, but to no avail. Hence, they became frustrated and has only one way to ease their frustration, which is these their exhibited aggressive attacks through unleashing terrors on both the people, their properties,

as well as the government herself. All these terrorist attacks are to see if their objectives can be achieved through government grant. In addition, the frustration aggression hypothesis as propounded by a psychologist - Sigmund Freud, in his psychoanalysis between 1856 - 1939, made the postulation that “aggressive behaviour is a sign of some previous frustration and that frustration will lead to either covert or overt aggressive behaviour” (Bothamley, 1993: 216).

On the contrary, the social conflict theory as a supportive theory to the above, is all about conflicts inevitability and social class struggles due to class nuances and variations in socio-economic as well as political inequalities. The proponents of this particular theory are intellectual scholars such as Alfred Marshal, Emile Durkheim, Vilfredo Pareto, Karl Marx, Max Weber and Talcott Parson (Dahrendorf, 1958). It asserts that there are numerous causes of conflicts, both the internal and external conflicts which are presumed to be factors like, social, economic and political factors ranging from social exclusions and discrepancies among different societies, economic hardships resulting to abject poverty, possibly caused by unemployment, class conflict and discriminative inequalities, ethnicity and religion, among others in countries like Nigeria. In Nigeria, people experience domination from the dominators, oppressors; as well as discrimination in terms of political exclusion that create the gross inequalities among citizens in Nigeria (Dahrendorf, 1958).

Moreover, these two theories fit in and are adequate in the proper explanation on the activities of those who feel frustrated in their mission to achieve or actualize their intensive ambition that are in line with their religion, their traditions and their cultural norms. Again, they are adequate because it is very clear that social conflicts arise as a result of class struggle, social, economic and political shortchange or marginalization of any sort, which equally cause the marginalized group to feel frustrated, irritated as to indulge in the violent behaviour to assert itself and see how possible to achieve what ought to be their right, position or their aimed target in order to measure up with their rivalries, as the case of Boko Haram and militants in Nigeria that culminated to terrorism and insecurity in Nigeria.

Methodology

Under the methodology, this research adopted the descriptive research design, that concerns documentary evidences that are extracted from other intellectual works. The justification of this particular research design in this research, is that it goes to describe and explain the activities and operations of terrorist groups within Nigeria and how it has created high level of insecurity in Nigeria. It is a qualitative research that explains the linkages between terrorism and insecurity, as well as how insecurity is dependent on the degree of terrorist attacks within the environment. It is basically depending on secondary method of data sourcing, therefore, information were gotten from academic published materials such as textbooks, online documented materials, journals, etc. Interestingly, information obtained from these sources will aid the understanding of the nexus between terrorism and insecurity as well as the destructive harm it has caused the people and the economy of Nigeria.

Terrorism, Causes and Types of Terrorism:

Terrorism is so verse, hence, there is need to encapsulate it in a well subsumed definition that will be all encompassing, such as the conceptualization given by the security council “... acting under chapter VII ... (r)ecalls that criminal acts, including against civilians, committed with the intent to cause death or serious bodily injury, or taking of hostages, with the purpose to provoke a state of terror in the general public or in a group of persons or particular persons, intimidate a population or compel a government or an international organization to do or to abstain from doing any act, and all other acts

which constitute offences, within the scope of and as defined in the international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism, are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature ..." (Steiner, Alston and Goodman, 2008:377).

Terrorism is viewed as a political upheaval, crisis and acts adopted as a means of attacking their targeted groups or agents of state majorly for political reasons. In that regard, there are features of terrorism such as application of violent threat against their targets, unified approaches and methods of operations to accomplish their set objectives, the act of inflicting fear and causing tensions on the people and even the government, meanness in the actions that is outrightly on the contrary to the societal ways of life and strategically terrorizing the areas to create awareness of their existence and operations (Ikpe, 2010).

Causes:

There are numerous causes of terrorism in any particular area or state. However, there are both a direct and indirect cause of terrorism, which include; existence of concrete grievances, particularly from an ethnic minorities or any group that possibly felt marginalized, lack of opportunity for political participation in terms of politics of exclusion that goes to create dissatisfaction within a group of people or geographic/geopolitical zone as in the case of Nigeria, gruesome attacks on civil protesters with governmental apparatus of force, usually compels terrorist to retaliate with a violent reprisal attacks. Whereas, under the indirect causes, modernization and advancement in facilities and means of communication, transport, etc. help to facilitate the operations of these terrorists, government inability, without the political will as well as political action or their unwillingness to avert the occurrence of terrorism in their territory among others, shows lack of capacity to combat terrorism possibly, because government's hand is involved in it as politically motivated terrorism (Ikpe, 2010).

Types:

There are basically three types of terrorism known globally, they are internal terrorism, international terrorism and a mixture of the first two as a hybrid kind of terrorism.

In the internal terrorism, the folks involved in the terrorist activities are focused and concerned with what borders their people, their territory and their particular demands, such as the Boko Haram terrorists in Nigeria. While, the international type of terrorism has to do with international communities having interest to destroy another country for particular reasons, usually political and economic reasons. However, liberation and recognizable change are usually their interest. Sometimes, it may be out of the desire of the international community or the world super power U.S. having interest to change the political system or mode of production from what it is to what it should be, capitalism preferably. And lastly, is the combination of the two types, which usually happens when the international terrorists sees reason to support the internal terrorists, possibly for their just course of action for liberation, which appears to be the case of Nigeria also, because of the infiltration of foreigners within the continent of Africa and may be outside the continent to aid the Boko Haram, etc terrorists operations in Nigeria. This presumes that state terrorism do exist as a reasonable measure and strategy adopted by states and different governments in fighting both domestic and international politics (Ikpe, 2010).

In addition, there other motivational factors to terrorism, and they are as follows; the international needs that induce and propel him as an individual, the person cultural beliefs that was transferred to him and the forces of group or peers influence, as well as the person's social pressure within that person's operational vicinity (Kruglanski, 2017). Further causes of terrorism can be examined in relation to the Boko Haram in Nigeria that marked the well known beginning of insurgency in the country, Nigeria. The first was that the insurgent group of Boko Haram accused the federal government of adhering totally to the western political system, which to them has brought injustice, oppression, inequality as well as government failure to institutionalize Islamic law in the northern part of Nigeria. Secondly, that there is gross poor socio-economic and political condition of the country which have culminated to extreme poverty, high rate of unemployment and ignorance in the northern part of Nigeria. Thirdly, that there has been bad governance, ethnic and religious rivalries as well as failure of the state to strengthen the political institutions, coupled with the influence of the external forces of world terrorism that boosted extremism. Fourthly, that the increased rate of corruption which cut across all sectors, elite rivalries, high degree of intolerance, exhibited by security agencies, and lastly, the treatment given to the militants of the southern part of Nigeria -particularly the Niger Delta militants as well as the killing of their leader in the manner he was killed. All these resulted to the bombing of so many places such as the Abuja Nyanya bomb blast that killed about 100 people, that of Kano bomb blast that killed about 200 people in Mosque attack as well as series of other attacks in Borno, Yobe, Gombe, Adamawa, Bauchi, Plateau, etc. (Sule and Gombe, 2020).

Table 3:

Rank	Country	Score
1	Afghanistan	9.592
2	Iraq	8.682
3	Nigeria	8.314
4	Syria	7.778
5	Somalia	7.645
6	Yemen	7.581
7	Pakistan	7.541
8	India	7.353
9	DR. Congo	7.178
10	Philippines	7.099

Source: Sule and Gombe, 2020 (in African Journal on Terrorism).

The intensity of terrorist attacks in Nigeria is due to the fact that, there is a feeble security system in operation to the point that most of the security officers are vulnerable and the disgruntled ones used to sell some weapons to the terrorist groups, because government failed to adequately motivate the security officers. However, the terrorist groups often times do raid the military barracks in the northern parts of Nigeria to secure their weapons, the terrorists equally do develop the skills through stringent and constant training on how to produce these bombs as well as other weapons that they use in attacking people. They equally do get hold of confiscated weapons from some police stations and also do buy from the black markets (Sule and Gombe, 2020).

Interestingly, it is worthy to know that there are factors responsible for the persistent of terrorist operations in African continent particularly, that led to Africa being tagged the bed-rock of terrorism among other continents (Abioye, 2019). Some of those factors include, state's failure to control and

manage the affairs of the people as well as their welfare, the proliferation of weapons that the terrorist groups use as their means of serial attacks, the absolute quest and hunger for power and retainance of governmental powers at all cost and by all means by African political leaders, de facto powers of African leaders that lacks legitimacy and support of the masses that has the internal as well as political sovereignty, poor historic take off and configuration of the African states without considering the nuances and discrepancies in their cultural, sociopolitical settings, among other factors by the colonialists who carved and institutionalized these states in Africa, the porosity of African state borders compelled with the feeble nature of the state institutions and the corruption rate of the law enforcement/ security agents as well as some military officials, the gross socio-economic factors like extreme poverty, high level of illiteracy, unemployment that fosters and reinforces radicalism, conflictual violence, etc, severe conditions of deprivation experienced by a good number of the people and worsened by weak governments as well as bad political leaders, and as such it becomes a veritable ground for power drunk politicians to make use of these terrorist groups of destabilize any opposing government or opponents (Abioye, 2019).

Terrorism and high level of insecurity in Nigeria have increase corruption rate, poverty rate, unemployment rate and a huge decline on real Gross Domestic Product (GDP), GDP growth rate, as well as a huge increase on misery index in Nigeria, generally. It will be more glaring when represented on statistical tables as follows;

Table 4: Corruption Perception Index

Year	Corruption Ranking	Corruption Index
2020	149	25%
2019	146	26%
2018	144	27%
2017	248	27%
2016	136	28%
2015	136	26%
2014	136	27%
2013	144	25%
2012	139	27%
2011	143	24%
2010	134	24%

Source: Ibanichuka, E.A.L.; 2022:22

Table 5: Relative Poverty Rate 1980-2018

Year	Poverty Incident (%)	Estimated Population (Millions)	Population in Poverty (Millins)
1980	27.2	65	17.1
1985	46.3	75	34.7
1992	42.7	91.5	39.2
1996	65.6	102.3	67.1

2004	54.4	126.3	68.7
2010	69.0	163	112.47
2018	40.1	206.7	82.9

Source: Ibanichuka, E.A.L.; 2022:22

Table 6: Real Gross Domestic Product

Year	GDP (Current Prices) in Billion (\$)
2015	494.44
2016	404.65
2017	375.75
2018	421.74
2019	448.12
2022	429.42

Source: Ibanichuka, E.A.L.; 2022:23

Table 7: GDP Growth Rate

Year	Growth Rate (%)
2015	2.65
2016	-1.62
2017	0.81
2018	1.92
2019	2.21
2020	-1.79

Source: Ibanichuka, E.A.L.; 2022:24

Table 8: Unemployment Rate (%) of Total Labour Force 2020

Year	Unemployment Rate (%)
2015	9
2016	13.4
2017	17.5
2018	22.6
2019	33.3
2020	33.3

Source: Ibanichuka, E.A.L.; 2022:25

Table 9: Hanke's Annual Misery Index

Year	Unemployment Rate (%)
2021	50.48
2020	45.68
2019	36.8
2018	43.0
2017	52.1

Source: Ibanichuka, E.A.L.; 2022:22

However, there have been ups and downs in the rates but, predominantly on the increase, because of the incessant occurrence of terrorist attacks and undecending insecurity challenges in Nigeria.

The Socio Political Effects of Terrorism in Nigeria

Terrorism has brought about Nigeria as a state to have a gross negative image across the globe. Terrorism has even been termed as part of Nigerians new culture when Farouk Umar Abdulmutallab was involved in 2009 Christmas attempt to destroy a US airplane with explosives device that was stuffed in his underwear. A young adult of 23 years Nigerian was aspiring intentionally to bomb the airplane for just no reason than what he has seen to be the practice in Nigeria as exhibited by some Muslim terrorists. Secondly, terrorism has resulted to people deserting or failing to attend public functions, since it is known to be one of the targeted sports for terrorist's attacks in Nigeria and all over the world. However, it has culminated to dwindling recreations, thereby making fun seekers to refrain from going out for picnics for them not to be victims of terrorist's attacks. To that extent, it has led to threat to national integration in Nigeria because there has been the prevalence of death, kidnapping and destruction of properties, mostly in the northern parts of Nigeria as well as, spartially in other parts of the country which is suspected to be rolling for disintegration of Nigeria as a country (Achonwa, 2012).

Moreover, there are a lot of implications of terrorism on Nigeria's economy such as; reduction on investment due to lack of security. Insecurity is always a wrong signal to the international community about any area and determines the flourishing economic nature of the place. Again, it has resulted to the destruction of lives and properties, where there are series of confirmed deaths across the various states in the north, for instance; about 90 persons were reported dead in damaturu Yobe State in 2011, 53 persons dead in Maidugri, Borno State, including police officers and other government officials to mention but a few. Also, terrorism has brought about an increase in unemployment due to fear of the precarious nature of the places in Nigeria, some businesses and industries/companies have closed down due to series of attacks by the terrorists groups on their workers as well as their work places, resulting to skeletal operations. To a very large extent, these situations have culminated to squeezing of the economy of Nigeria as well as having negative effects on Nigerians wellbeing (Achonwa,2012).

Furthermore, terrorism has caused serious tensions in the political realm, resulting to a destabilized political state as well as state of confusion among the Nigerian political leaders. The fear of the unknown and political rivalries employing the terrorists to act intensively as to create tensions within a particular state has increased in the country. Political stalwarts, juggernauts in politics are being kidnapped and killed by terrorist groups. Even intellectuals and states men are being kidnapped and killed at the detriment of the Nigerian State. All these bring about setbacks in the societal development in Nigeria.

Also, the entire society is in disarray by the activities of these terrorist gangs operating within. It has destroyed social gatherings, market operations as well as confidence in life, because all are precarious presently in Nigeria. This has culminated to disruption in the call for peaceful coexistence as it is enshrined in the 1999 constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (as amended), section 24 of (1999 Constitution of FRN).

Regrettably, terrorism has caused series of rivalries within the society and between the political elites. It has equally spread across religious lines, religious bigoters are fueling the crisis, ethnic rivalries,

agitating and alleging discrimination by the ruling ethnic groups, etc. To a very large extent, it has brought about incongruence amongs the different ethnic nationalities, destroying the understanding in unity in diversities that ought to be the binding force that unifies Nigeria.

Terrorism has caused a breach in the social interactions that has been in existence in Nigeria between the different societies that make up Nigeria. To the extent that, people are very much afraid to travel across to other societies. It has equally bridged inter-ethnic marriages with the phobia of how to reach out to the other family involved in the marriage. In that regard, it has bastardized social relations in all ramifications, where everything is out of risk. And as such, has resulted to high cost of things - materials or food stuffs that are gotten from other sides of the country-Nigeria.

Terrorism and insecurity have resulted to the abuse, torture and dehumanization of human beings, as well as negligently ignoring the fundamental human rights. To a large extent, it has resulted to a disconnection between the terrorist states and the other nations across the globe, which culminates to sanctions of different kinds as well as barring their citizens from entering into the other states, because they are categorized as prone to be terrorists. This has brought about economic hardships, as well as social and political discontent, which is not good for continuous and accelerated development that the entire world is after.

Terrorism and insecurity denies Nigerians that peaceful - coexistence that is required to foster progress in the country. Globally, peace is one of the necessary conditions for meaningful social bonding of people that fosters harmony, innovative strives and exchange of knowledge and social relations. Politically, peaceful environment brings about smooth political development and political transitions without conflicts, crisis or brutality.

There is a link between political interference of other nations against the weaker nations and the proliferation of arms which has presently fuelled the activities of terrorists folks across the African continent, with particular reference to Nigerian state, and such is destabilizing the Nigerian state.

The Impact of Terrorism and Insecurity in Nigeria

Moreover, terrorism has caused a high degree of insecurity in Nigeria to the extent that it is competing with corruption in the process of destroying the Nigeria's economy generally. This is so because lives and properties as well as businesses are no longer safe in Nigeria, which has gone a long way to affect Nigeria's Gross National Product (GNP) in conjunction with the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The Nigerian political leaders appear to be less concerned about the decadence which this act of terrorism is causing in the country because corruption is on the increase and there seems to be no political will to curb, if not eradicate these acts of terrorism that is of numerous dimensions in Nigeria. This situation has brought about abject poverty and wide spread hunger in Nigeria because of food insecurity caused by the act of terrorism, where farmers finds it unsafe to go to their various farms. It has resulted to about 98 million Nigerians sufferings from extreme poverty and hunger across Nigerian States (Olatunde, 2021).

Furthermore, these hunger situation caused by terrorism has culminated to numerous social vices involving the youths, children as well as women in indulging in illegal and illicit practices, in a bit to survive the scourge and hardship that very many Nigerians are passing through presently. It has resulted to unsafe ground for school children, particularly in the northern states of Nigeria, such as Adamawa, Kaduna, Zamfara, Katsina, Bornu, Yobe among others. However, insecurity has recently spread across the eastern states as well as the western states in Nigeria, which resulted to killings of

human beings, destruction of properties, kidnappings and all kinds of negative social abnormalities to the detriment of the people of Nigeria and beyond. Herdsmen, pastoralists, bandits, Boko Haram as well as other factions that are rebellious groups against the state and the people of Nigeria have brought about high level of insecurity in Nigeria, which does not bring about development rather hinders the process of development as well as constraint its acceleration (Olatunde, 2021).

In addition to the above on insecurity; the radical Muslims see themselves to be living with infidels that are not believers in Muslim ways of life. To that extent, they were able to set a solid criteria to differentiate a true Muslim and an infidel which are as thus; first - “Denying Islamic Law makes you an infidel, accepting part of Islam while refusing another part makes you an infidel, infidel governments must be destroyed” (Gabriel, 2006:81). Therefore, the state of insecurity is the act of protecting Muslim laws in all the parts of the world where you have Muslim worshippers who will in turn do anything possible to overthrow any infidel government by making the society highly insecure and ungovernable. Hence, there is high level of insecurity in Nigeria, caused by terrorist groups which are mostly the Muslim agitators to institute Muslim laws, possibly all over Nigeria.

Again, Muslims have this belief that the West (developed countries) are all Christians and as such, do evaluate and scrutinize all their moves, because they do suspect them at all times. Glaringly, Muslims generally do have this caliphate centric feelings that Islam must rule and there is need for obedience to Allah as to institute a global Islamic government by destroying all the infidel governments across the world. Also, there is this understanding with the radical Muslim folks, they appear not to be crazy rather, they are insisting that no other laws than Muslim law, that infidels are all over the places, and there is a crucial need to restore the caliphate for them to have the absolute freedom to practice their faith, lastly, there is need to have an Islamic state and that if it requires war to ensure its realization, it becomes their duty to accomplish it through conquering (Gabriel, 2006).

Consequently, this consistent bloodbath that is going on in Nigeria contemporarily started from the ancient period, for instance; the battle between Ali and Muawiyya that resulted to the death of Ali over supremacy among the Sunni Muslim led by Muawiyya and the Shiite which was led by Ali. In the end, Muawiyya (the Sunni's group) became the overall commander and controller of the then empire that formed the Umayyad Dynasty (A.H. 41- 132/A.D. 661-751) (Gabriel, 2006). This conflictual rivalry between Christians and Muslims in Nigeria has continuously resulted to serial killings in the North and other parts of the country, as well resulting to incessant insecurity in the country - Nigeria. These insecurity has culminated to food insecurity in Nigeria because, the violent activities of the nefarious terrorist groups has grossly affected transportation system thereby making it highly impossible for food stuffs produced from one region, like the northern parts, to be transported to the southern parts. In the end, those food products will go bad and hunger keep on increasing as well as scarcity of means of living such as money across the country, Nigeria. These are some of the major problems that terrorism and insecurity are causing as a result of government failing to curb the situation as to take charge as a government that has internal sovereignty.

Interestingly, the high level of insecurity in Nigeria is caused by so many factors such as over-concentration and centralization of power at the centre rather than devolution of power between the federal, state and local governments as one of the cardinal principle of federalism; the issue that borders on resource control is another major problem between the oil-producing states of Niger Delta area and the federal government of Nigeria over the implementation of the derivative percentage (13

percent) due for the Niger Delta States, as well as the abolition of the onshore/offshore discrepancy; quest for an amendment of the laws guiding petroleum act; the protection of the entire environment among others, culminate to series of aggressive agitations that is violent in nature which has resulted to a high degree of insecurity within and around the areas affected in Nigeria (Akinsanya and Ayoade, 2005). Considering the disruptive effects of terrorism on the movement of food stuffs from the northern zone to the southern market for accessibility, affordability as well as consumption, it becomes glaring on the fact that terrorism has affected transportation of food stuffs across the zones in Nigeria. Hence, Mohammed Sani assert that prior to the terrorist attacks by Boko Haram, “we use to load 40 trucks with fish to the south every week on market days but now it has reduced to five trucks and a maximum of seven trucks a week” (Mohammad, 2015:6).

CONCLUSION

Terrorism is a huge menace in any nation or state where it operates and does a lot of harm to the peaceful-co-existence of the people. Terrorism is seen to retard development pace as well as destroying the already achieved development by the society and the government. Terrorists activities are viewed as a veritable means of destabilizing a state by the increase in the loss of lives and property/ies. It creates tensions, insecurity, a precarious state of no confidence nor assurance of safety within any territory where it happens.

Moreover, terrorism and insecurity have generated a whole lot of negative effects on Nigerias socio-political interactions, as well as huge negative impact on the people of Nigeria and their economy. By extension, terrorism and insecurity generally have culminated to food insecurity, less freedom of movement, abuse of human being, torture and neglect on the side of human rights. It has equally resulted to a remarkable disconnection between the terrorist states and other nations across the globe; which is detrimental to the state by way of sanctions and barring of entrance of her citizens into another states in the world. It brings about total economic hardship, just like what Nigeria is facing currently. There is every need to chart a new paradigm for the onward developmental movement of the Nigerian State.

Recommendations

Terrorism has been a menace in the lives of Nigerians as well as having negative effects on the image of Nigeria globally, and as such should have an end for Nigeria's economy to boost to the benefit of her citizens and other operations in the country. In that regard, some recommendations are marshaled out below as follows;

- Nigerian political leaders should have the political will matched with political actions to curb as well as bring to an end these terrorists operations in Nigeria territories.
- Government should apply the carrot and stick approach in the curbing mechanism to fight against terrorism and ensure that it is not politicized further.
- Government should publish the names of those who are sponsors and financiers of these nefarious activities in the country, it will deter further involvement of some other selfish or parochial politicians or whosoever that is involved, as been speculated in Nigeria.
- National assembly should enact an act that spells out capital punishment or life imprisonment for anybody caught in the act of terrorism in Nigeria. This law will deter operators if not eradicate, it will ameliorate the rate of terrorism in Nigeria.

- Nigerian government need to fortify the country's security apparatus, so as to stop all these infiltrations into Nigeria's security agencies; installations of security camera's should increase to aid the government intentions and agender.
- Government should ensure that the goal of Millennium Development Goals and that of Sustainable Development Goals on eradication of extreme poverty is focused on, because poverty makes a whole lot people, especially the youths vulnerable to join these terrorist groups in Nigeria.
- Government should employ the mass media to totally condemn the nefarious attacks against the people and their properties by terrorist groups in their reportage and stop portraying the terrorist ultimate force that commands obedience of their attackees.
- Education should be encouraged by government through proper funding and provisions made by government and even some private organizations, civil societies, etc to promote education. The reason being that an educated youth will not stupe so low as to be a member of the terrorist's gang.
- Government should engender good governance that yields the dividends of democracy and expunge politics of exclusion or any sort of discrimination or negligence in terms of infrastructural development, political appointments, etc so that there will not be any feelings of ethno-centrism among the different ethnic nationalities so as to promote peaceful co-existence in Nigeria.
- Federal and state governments should prioritize intelligence gathering concerning the terrorists way about and their strategies, as well as to know those behind the terrorist operations.

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