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TERRORISM IN NIGERIA: CAUSES, CONSEQUENCE AND PANACEA

TERRORYZM W NIGERII: PRZYCZYNY, KONSEKWENCJE I PANACEUM

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Abstract:

“Terrorism that is seen as an organized violent attack on a target with the aim of undermining a lawfully constituted authority and to cause fear among the populace in furthering of some social-political objectives”. It’s an act that has been bedeviling Nigerian state since 2003, and the adverse effect of these act on Nigeria has been a heavy humanitarian crisis on one hand, and challenges of insecurity on the other hand. Despite the enactment of the terrorism provision Act 2011, which was enacted to prosecute, punish those citizens that will be engaging in the Act of terrorism in Nigeria, and finally prevent such Act, quite a number of Nigerian citizens still engaged in the Act of terrorism. This paper examined the causes and the impact of terrorism on the Nigerian state, and proffer sustainable solution to the act of terrorism bedeviling Nigerian state. This paper adopted the hybrid method of data collection, that is both primary and secondary method of data collection was applied. The paper conducted interviews, while other data was gathered from the readymade works of scholars and was used in the analyses of fact. After examining terrorism and its impact on Nigeria, the paper analyzed options that may serve as a way out of the menace of terrorism in Nigeria and recommended that government of Nigeria should adopt the strategy and possible panacea put forward by this paper, as it will help to a great extends in eradicating terrorism in Nigeria.

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Keywords: Terrorism, Security challenges, Bad governance, Internally Displaced Person IDPs, Bad governance, Proliferation, Small arms, and light weapons

Streszczenie:

„Terroryzm, który jest postrzegany jako zorganizowany gwałtowny atak na cel w celu podważenia prawnie ustanowionego autorytetu i wywołania strachu wśród ludności w realizacji niektórych celów społeczno-politycznych” - jest to problem, który dręczy państwo nigeryjskie od 2003 r. Negatywnym skutkiem tego problemu dla Nigerii był z jednej strony poważny kryzys humanitarny, a z drugiej strony brak poczucia bezpieczeństwa. Pomimo uchwalenia ustawy o przepisach terrorystycznych z 2011 r., uchwalonej w celu ścigania i karania tych obywateli, którzy będą angażować się w akty terroryzmu w Nigerii, wielu obywateli Nigerii nadal jest zaangażowanych w akty terroryzmu. W niniejszym artykule zbadano przyczyny i wpływ terroryzmu na państwo nigeryjskie oraz zaproponowano trwałe rozwiązanie problemu terroryzmu w Nigerii. W pracy przyjęto hybrydową metodę gromadzenia danych, czyli pierwotną i wtórną metodę gromadzenia danych. W artykule przeprowadzono wywiady, podczas gdy inne dane zostały zebrane z gotowych badań i wykorzystane w analizach faktów. Po zbadaniu terroryzmu i jego wpływu na Nigerię, w artykule przeanalizowano opcje, które mogą służyć jako wyjście z zagrożenia terroryzmem w Nigerii i zalecono, aby rząd Nigerii przyjął strategię przedstawioną w tym artykule, ponieważ pomoże to w ogromnym stopniu wyeliminować terroryzm w Nigerii. **Słowa kluczowe:** terroryzm, wyzwania w zakresie bezpieczeństwa, złe zarządzanie, przesiedleńcy wewnętrzni, proliferacja, broń strzelecka i lekka

Statement of the problem in general outlook and its connection with important scientific and practical tasks

Terrorism is seen in the most widely acceptable contemporary usage of the terms, fundamentally and inherently political. It is also ineluctable about power, the pursuit of power, the acquisition of power and the use of power to achieve political change (Russell et al, 2009). Terrorism has been in existence from time immemorial and has variously been used by so many groups in achieving divergent ends.

“Thus a group might see itself as a freedom fighter, while it is perceived as a terror group by the government or people at the receiving ends. For instance, while Osama bin Laden was perceived by the west as a Criminal that should be brought to justice, he was perceived as a hero in the fight against western oppression by some in the Middle East and Africa” (Korie, 2008 in Osewa, 2019). Yasir Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), in an address at United Nation explained that whatever stands by a just course cannot possibly be called terrorism (Cited in Yonah, 1976).

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However, terrorism has no just course, it is a world Crime that needed the concerted effort of all the countries of the world to be dealt with. It has become a global phenomenon that in the time past highly placed and respected vertical officials, Cardinal Renato Martino concluded that terrorism is the 4th world war, the 3rd world war being the cold war that ended with the demise of the former Soviet Union. Cardinal Martino who served as the Pope John Paul's ambassador to the United Nations, and later the head of the Vatican's council for justice and peace went further thus; we have entered the fourth world war, i believe we are in the midst of another world war and it involves absolutely everyone because we don't know what will happen when we leave a hotel, when we get on a bus, when we go into a coffee bar, war itself is sitting down right next to each and every one of us (Uche,2011 in Osewa, 2019).

The statement above truly shows how endemic the act of terrorism is, and that no nation is immune from the act of terrorism. The September 11th, 2001 attack on the United State of America signifies how deadly, and the fact that no nation is exempted from the act of terrorism. It was recorded that in the attack, over 3000 people were killed, including more than 400 Police Officers and firefighters (Hoffman, 2002).

Terrorism has also been evident in Africa, such as Tunisia, Kenya, Tanzania, Morocco, Sudan, and Nigeria. However, with reference to Nigeria, the phenomenon has found expression in the militancy act perpetrated by the Niger Delta Militancy group such as the Niger Delta people Volunteer Force (NDPV), the Niger Delta Youth Congress (NDYC), the Ijaw Youth Council (IYC), and the most deadly terrorist group called the Boko Haram. Boko Haram is an Islamic terrorist group operating in the north-eastern axis of Nigeria, especially in a state such as Borno, Yobe and Adamawa state where their deadly activities had claims many lives, and force many citizens to be internally displaced. The crisis has been so devastating that many citizens of the North-eastern states of Nigeria have been sent to their early grave including military officers. Ocha (2016) posit that " since the start of the conflict in 2009, more than 20,000 people have been killed, thousands of women and girls abducted and many children drafted as so-called suicide bomber into the group. Ocha went further that almost 2.1 million people fled their home at the height of the conflict, 1.9 million of whom are internally displaced, and over 200,000 are still in Cameroon, Chad and Niger after having been forced to flee (Ocha, 2016).

The deadly activities of maiming, bombing, kidnapping, and daily sporadic gunshot have jeopardized the economy of the nation especially the Northeast, as citizens are not able to go on their daily businesses especially the farmers, which has led to famine and Unger in Nigeria. Foreign Direct investors had been discouraged to come to invest

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in Nigeria, as some foreign Investors like Unilever; Mobil have even relocated their head offices to other countries like Ghana (Osewa and Muhammed, 2019). Awake (2016) argued that Since its advent, the activities of Boko Haram have wreaked immense havoc in the country, especially by using explosives and firearms with gruesome fatal consequence and the alarming level of terrorist attack in different part of Nigeria have left unpalatable consequences for the nation's economy, its growth and human development (Awake, 2016). Sahara reporters (2018) argued that Boko Haram has claimed the lives of 30,000 civilians and military officers. The figure above by now must have risen as attacks are now carried out almost on a daily basis. This is why the Global Terrorism Index GTI in 2018 ranked Nigeria the third most terrorized global Nation (Sahara Reporters 2018).

The situation since 2017 is becoming more endemic as soldiers are now the main targets. Massive attacks on the military baizes across the Northeast, especially that of the Metele attack that occurred on the 18th of November 2018 which claimed the lives of over 200 soldiers including the Commandant LT. Colonel Ibrahim Sakaba as reported by a soldier who pleads anonymity (YouTube News, 2018).

Aims of paper. Methods

Terrorism 'has been around' for a very long time, it has become a global phenomenon that needed the concerted effort of all states in the world to be tackled effectively. Terrorism has also been evident in the African continent and in Nigeria where the adverse effect of the menace has been massive loss of lives, displacement and endemic poverty. The deadly activities of the Islamic sect Boko Haram in Nigeria have raised immense havoc, especially in the Northeastern part of Nigeria where the killings and human displacement are at a high rate. Internally displacement monitoring center (IDMC, 2016 in the mark, 2016) argued that the activities of Boko Haram in Nigeria have claimed the lives of 30,000 civilians and Military officers and, have caused many civilians to be internally displaced. Mark (2016) also revealed thus: terrorism in the Northeast has caused 2.2 million people to be internally displaced. The almost daily attack by the sect has now led to chronic poverty in the area. It was the rate of illiteracy, and the poor nature of the people of the Northeast, that has made the poor citizens fall easy prey, as they are bought over cheaply to act as a fighter for the deadly group Boko Haram. Initially, there was no law in Nigeria to catch up with citizens' engagement in the Act of terrorism and to prevent it, however, since 2011, during the former president Goodluck Jonarthan regime, the law was passed and amended in 2013 as the terrorism prevention (Amendment) Act. However, despite the law, quite a number of Nigerians

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still subject themselves to be used by this radical Islamic sect in order to earn ends means.

The political and economic freedom of the people of Nigeria has been jeopardized, as citizens are not able to go on their daily businesses, especially the farmers, which has, in turn, led to famine and hunger in the land, especially in the Northeast. Citizens had been deprived of their basic needs of lives, especially the internally displaced, while citizen's belongings had been lost in the crisis. All efforts by the security agents and the humanitarian organizations in combatting the crisis and humanitarian crisis respectively have only yielded a little positive result, and, as attacks are carried out almost on a daily basis, the humanitarian situation in Nigeria is becoming more endemic. It is against this backdrop that this article examines the causes of terrorism, and also examines the impact of terrorism on the citizens of Nigeria.

Research Questions

- What are the causes of terrorism in Nigeria?
- What is the impact of terrorism in Nigeria?
- How can the act of terrorism be stopped in Nigeria?

Aims of the Research

The objective of this paper is to this:

- Examine the causes of terrorism in Nigeria
- Find out the impact of terrorism in Nigeria
- Access the possible solution to the act of terrorism in Nigeria

Research assumptions

To answer the research questions above, this paper thrives on the following assumptions.

- Poverty and illiteracy are the causes of terrorism in Nigeria
- Endemic poverty, human displacement and high rate of death are the impacts of terrorism in Nigeria
- Provision of basic needs of lives and religious tolerance could be the solution to terrorism in Nigeria

Significance of the study.

This paper has the potency to provide government policymakers, researchers and students, security agencies and NGOs carrying out research in similar areas, with factual information's as regards terrorism with a view to guild them and provide for them useful information's in policy formulations and analysis.

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Limitations of the study

One of the limitations of this study is time limitation in addressing the corrections and updating the paper and accessing relevant materials with respect to the instructions by the publisher. Another limitation is the inability of some of the respondents to give out information's as regards their identity, especially the army officers.

Analysis of latest research where the solution of the problem was initiated.

Literature Review and Theoretical Framework

Conceptualizing Terrorism

“Terrorism, insurgency and extremism are sometimes used interchangeably”. The three are similar but with distinct definitions. However, the UK government (2019) posits that” terrorism is an action or threat designed to influence the government or intimidate the public. They submit that its purpose is to advance a political, religious or ideological cause. The analysis above is given by the UK terrorism act 2006”.

Schimid (2015) submits that” terrorism as an anxiety inspiring method of repeated violent action, employed by (Semi) clandestine individual, group or state actors, for idiosyncratic, criminal or political reasons, whereby in contrast to assassination the direct target of violence are not the main targets, the immediate human victims of violence are generally chosen randomly (Target of opportunity) or selectively (representative or symbolic targets) from a target population, and serve as message generators”.

Uche (2011) also posits that” terrorism is an organized violent attack on a target with the aim of undermining a lawfully constituted authority and to cause fear among the populace in furthering of some social-political objectives”.

Walter and Todd (2012) argued that” terrorism is the premeditated use or threat of violence by individuals or subnational groups to obtain a political or social objective through the intimidation of a large audience beyond that of the immediate victims”.

Thomas (2010) is of the opinion that terrorism is a premeditated politically motivated violence perpetrated against non-combatant targets by subnational groups or clandestine agents, usually intended to influence an audience”.

Lutz and Lutz (2011) posit that” terrorism involves political aims and motives; it is violence or threatens violence that is designed to generate fear in a target audience that extends beyond the immediate victims of the violence. The violence is conducted by an identifiable organization. The violence involves a non-state actor or state actors as the perpetrator, the victim of the violence who need help or both. Terrorism is the premeditated use of violent activities to create fear in the society mainly to gain political or social aims. Nevertheless, two essential ingredients characterize any modern

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explanation of terrorism, the present of threat or violence and the actualization of a political and social motive. Without violence or its threat, a terrorist cannot get a political decision-maker to respond to their demands. Moreover, a violent act is a crime rather than an act of terrorism”.

The motive of the deadliest Islamic sect Boko Haram in the Northeast is to create fear amongst the people and influence the government to approve their policy and plans which has to do with establishing an Islamic state in the whole of the Northern part of Nigeria and eradicating Western education. The group which was founded by Late Mohammed Yusuf in 2002 in Borno State claims their philosophy is based on Sunni Islam, which sees Western civilization as being sinful and it abhors modern Science and technology (Itaobong, 2018). However, it is an act that every person or group resorted to in claim of their right, without considering its advert effect on the country at large. It's an idea that needed the concerted effort of all states to be dead in order for it to be abolished or reduced to the barest minimum.

Exposition of main material of research with complete substantiation of obtained scientific results. Discussion.

Types of Terrorism

Terrorist groups are differs based on their aims and objective, targets, operations size, strength and the territory where their operations cover. This is why political science, security and strategic studies scholars have been able to draw up the distinction between different terrorist groups. (Uche, 2011) submitted that there are three types of terrorism. They are State terrorism, Domestic terrorism and International or Transnational terrorism.

- State terrorism - Is essentially a government rule through violence and fear, although its technique can be extensive and sophisticated even in primitive society. This is often targeted at internal opposition. It often includes repression against those that oppose the status quo. EKU (2018) describes these types of terrorism as one which consists of a terrorist act on a state or government by state or government. This can be traced to the period of the French revolution. During this period, the French monarchy was greatly repressed to those that oppose its government Nazi in Germany did the same, Stalin government in Russia, Samuel Doe of Liberia. Abasha regime in Nigeria is a good example of state terrorism.
- Domestic terrorism: - This is a terrorist act or group that operates within a particular geographical location. This denotes the activities of revolutionaries or rebel

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groups within a single state. This is basically to seek for rebel or revenge or to deliberately wreak havoc in an attempt to change the status quo. Eku (2018) called this type of terrorism the Dissent terrorism, a terrorist group that has rebelled against their government such action is limited to a particular state e.g. Boko Haram terrorist group operating in Nigeria falls within these group.

- International terrorism:- This is a terrorist act that goes beyond a national border, a terrorist group which their operations cut across National boundaries. Fall within this category. It is a terrorist act that is carried out by citizens of more than one state across borders i.e. in all ramifications, it transcends across the border. International terrorism, therefore, signifies the use of terror by one group or government-sponsored agents against nationals of another state either at the territorial domain of that state or at the territory of other states. Example: cyber-terrorist and the Al-Qaeda group is a good example because their activities cut across a national border and seek out members from different Nations (Uche, 2011).

Other types of terrorism listed by Eku (2018) are Terrorists and the left and right-which they see as groups rooted in political ideology. Another one is Religious terrorism, which they described as a group that is extremely religiously motivated. Boko Haram group falls into this category.

Lastly, criminal Terrorists which are terrorists act used to aid in crime and criminal profit.

Features of Terrorism

From a close study of terrorism, it has been identified that at least four traits are discernible as common features of terrorism Uche, 2011 in Joseph (2010) posits that they are:

- Objectives: - Some of the objectives are to publicize the existence and cause of the group on a national or international basis, to intimidate and coerce the public into supporting their demands to undermine and discredit the act horrifies who oppose their cause, and to provoke repressive counter-measures in order to gain sympathy. To de-legitimize internal value, culture and destabilize internal security.
- Actors:- State as well as non-state actors, including groups and individuals, are usually the perpetrators of terrorism.
- Targets:- Both human beings and property can be targets of terrorism with special focus on targets that provide the widest publicity such as landmark buildings and high placed persons.
- Methods:- Perpetrators of terrorism use violence including bombing, kidnapping, killings and hostage-taking in spreading fear among the targeted population.

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Boko Haram groups use all the aforementioned methods especially bombing and hostage-taking. The taking of Bichi and Dapchi schoolgirls as hostages is a living example.

Why terrorism in Nigeria

Terrorism has been existing in Nigeria since early 2000, and the act has killed and displaced many citizens of Nigeria with their deadly operations of kidnapping, suicide bombing, hijacking, hostage-taking and sporadic gunshot on many villages in the Northeast especially in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa state. Boko Haram is the popular title for a group that calls itself Jama'atahl al-Sunna is-da wa-lqital and it has operated in Nigeria since 2002 & 2003 (David, 2011). The emergence of terrorism in Nigeria is traceable to factors such as Bad governance, Religion extremism, the proliferation of small arms and light weapons, political greed and foreign influence. Each of the following factors is addressed below.

Bad governance

As we have written in one of our article titled bad governance and proliferation of small arms and light weapons in Nigeria. We rightly posited that there is a concomitant relationship between bad governance and a drastic increase in the rate of armed crime and vice-versa. Nigerian state had been engulfed with bad governance since 1999, a selfish government that does not have the interest of the masses as uppermost in their heart, and does not made prevail what is called altruism, is the type of government Nigeria state has been experiencing for years now, and the selfishness cut across the three arms of government. The Executive head only governs in favor of itself, its party and party godfathers and the legislative only make laws to suit themselves not the masses while the judicature is always at the mercy of the executive and adjudicate to the favor of the executive head that appoints them.

None of the arms of government in Nigeria is really working towards the betterment of the lives of the masses, and the adverse effect of this is poverty and an increase in crime rate. According to Jeremy Bentham (1789), the father of utilitarianism he argued it is an explanation of pain and pleasure, that every government is its executive, the legislature should govern and make a law that will call for the greatest happiness of the greatest number of people. The Nigerian government had failed on this as they have even failed to give the basic necessities of lives that will enhance citizens' livelihood and guarantee a high standard of living to the people.

In an undeveloped society where citizens lack in terms of employment, education, food, shelter, housing, clothing and have no access to social amenities, in this case, citizens are being frustrated and tends to look for a way of survival at all means, based

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on this, citizens are being brainwashed easily, and bought over cheaply by the terrorist groups to act as an instrument of terror in the state. Emile (2014) submitted that the social problems and the causes of Boko Haram terrorism in Nigeria are Youth unemployment, endemic job creation, failing economies, regime corruption and repression, and religious sectarianism.

McNamara (1968) argued that a country that is not developed is not secured, and end up equating development with security. Nigeria's government has failed to develop the country and that has become a security challenge on the state (country) as crimes such as armed banditry, kidnapping, terrorism, Fulani herdsmen, yahoo and drug trafficking have now become a means of survival to the citizenry. More and idler hands amongst the youths of Nigeria are being employed by the Islamic sect Boko Haram to act as a fighter for the group because an idle mind is the devil's workshop. The day the government of Nigeria starts alleviating the citizenry economically, Boko Haram will gradually become a thing of the past in Nigeria.

Another act by the Nigerian government and the military leadership that has called on the continued existence of the Boko Haram in Nigeria is the ineffectiveness of the Nigerian military and the inability of the military to win the war due to low morale. The Nigerian military has now been made to lack effectiveness, as they are now the toothless dog that cannot bite. The military is not secured, even though they are soldiers, they needed to be secured, and they are saddled with the responsibilities of securing their country against internal insurrection and external aggression. However, in carrying out this responsibility, they (the military) needed to be secured as well. They needed to be secured by given them enough military equipment (arms and ammunitions) needed to carry out operations. Allowance and salaries of soldiers on the war have to be paid as at when due, and soldiers should not be made to stay more than enough time on the war. This will definitely boost the morale of soldiers, as they will be ready to fight at any point in time and feel well secured. Nnenna (2019) reported that soldiers fighting in some part of Adamawa and Borno lamented against the reduction of allowances and overstaying on the war without seeing their families. They said that #9,000 was deducted from their January allowances and that some soldiers have stayed up to five years on the war without visiting their families.

It is quite unfortunate that the Nigerian military is presently lacking arms and ammunitions, with incessant payment of allowances to soldiers fighting Boko Haram. They also lack the necessary intelligent information needed to effectively prosecute the war. The moral of the soldiers engaging Boko Haram is now very low, as soldiers die on

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the war in large numbers. When soldiers are not secured invariably the country is not secured, that is the case in Nigeria.

Religious Extremism

Some political science and security studies scholars have traced the causes of terrorism to religious extremism, this fact cannot be relegated as the act of terrorism have been investigated, and scholars have realized that most of these activities are been championed by radical Islamic groups e.g. the hammers, the Taliban, the Al-Qaida and the Boko Haram in Nigeria that claimed to be fighting against western education and wants to spread Islam and establish Islamic state in the whole of Northern Nigeria. This is a conviction that the causes of terrorism in Nigeria have to do with religion, even though the workability and possibility of their intention are impossible, as it is an idea that will become a fleeting mirage. However, the causes are been championed by an Islamic extremist. The Guardian News (2014) reported that Religious extremism has become the main driver of terrorism in recent years, according to 2014 Global terrorism index; their report recorded 18,000 deaths in 2013, a rise of 60% on the previous year. The majority (66%) of these were attributable to just four groups: Islamic state (isis) in Iraq and Syria, Boko Haram in Nigeria, the Taliban in Afghanistan and al-Qaida. This has really signified Religion as one of the root causes of terrorism in Nigeria.

Adesoji et al (2016) posit that it is a common belief that religious tension and religious fundamentalism cause terrorism, there is empirical evidence to support this argument with respect to Boko Haram, religion plays a vital role in their discourse. The group holds extreme religious ideology, which they use as the basis to commit their heinous crimes (Adesoji et al 2016). Most of the Muslim in the Arab nation is Sunnih Muslim that believes in the supremacy of their doctrine, and sees other doctrine and religion as a peagan (Kafiri) that needs to be abolished; the same cause is now being championed in Nigeria by members of these Sunnih Muslim in Nigeria. Religion plays a serious role in fostering terrorist tendencies because of its penchant for labeling one group as superior and others as inferior based on their monopoly of access and ownership of a supposed supreme universal being (Abolurin, 2012). Religion is no doubt one of the route causes of terrorism in Nigeria.

The proliferation of small arms and light weapons

The increasing number of arms production and circulation in Nigeria is another cause of terrorism. No terrorist act could be easily championed without the availability and the use of arms. Boko Haram in Nigeria has been known to be championing their course with the use of arms such as A.K.47 Rifles, bombs, knife and cutlasses, rocket-propelled Grenade (RPG), sub-machine guns(SMG) and envy guns such as General

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purpose machine guns (GPMG), and armored tanks. With all the above arms, an act of terror is easily propelled.

The unguided borders of Nigeria and the availability of illegal route where illegal arms are imported has called on the drastic increase in the numbers of small arms and light weapons in Nigeria, these are the arms end up been used by the Islamic sect Boko Haram in fighting their unjust course and also use as an instrument of terror on the society. Punch newspaper (2017) reported that Nigeria has only 84 approved border control post but arms syndicates, smugglers and terrorist operates 1,400 illegal and unmanned routes. The terrorist doesn't succeed in an environment devoid of arms proliferation and arms control. LT Col Sagir (2013) submitted that "proliferation of small arms and light weapons is increasingly and dangerously becoming the causes of transnational organized crime in Nigeria with Boko Haram's insurgency, emerging Niger Delta crisis and kidnapping, communal crisis and armed robbery in the South East serving as hubs or impetus for arms trafficking. Some borders towns, particularly in the North Eastern plank, serves as the locus for trafficking of arms as well as Centre's for stolen goods, drugs and hostages perpetrated by criminals, terrorists and their collaborators" (Sagir, 2013).

Terrorists such as Boko Haram are known for illegal trafficking of arms, they are been supported with arms by their allies in other countries, these arms reach Nigeria through illegal routes e.g. unmanned unapproved channels in the bush. Of particular concern are the growing sophisticated arms and weapons used by Boko Haram militants in recent attacks in Northern Nigeria, and evidence in seizures made by security forces in Northern Nigeria, this piece highlights Boko Haram's arms smuggling operations within and across Nigeria's borders signposting how other terrorist groups may be trafficking arms in Africa (Freedom, 2013). The proliferation of small arms and light weapons is indeed one of the causes of terrorism in Nigeria.

Foreign influence (Islamic Mission)

Foreign influence is another cause of terrorism in Nigeria, Boko Haram is an Islamic terrorist group operating in the North-Eastern, Nigeria, and the group's aim is to establish a Sharia state in Nigeria, destabilize Nigerian government and remove Western influence from Nigeria. The group has its allies in other countries one in which they are loyal.

UK. GOV. (2018) submitted that the group was formerly linked to Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) on 12th March 2015, Daesh (formerly referred to as ISIL) accepted a pledge of allegiance by Boko Haram. In August 2016, the group split into 2 factions: Islamic State in West Africa (ISWA) and Boko Haram. Boko Haram is not

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just operating in their own discretion, they have a similar vision to be accomplished with their allies in another country, they receive orders from their headquarters in another country, Boko Haram is an Isis- aligned jihadist group based in the North-eastern, Nigeria (counter Extremism project 2017).

The mission of Islamization is to be accomplished in most of the countries, especially in Asia and African countries by this Islamic jihadist operating in this named continent, Nigeria is one of the targeted countries where the mission is expected to be fulfilled, this is why assistance in form of materials, money, weapons are given to Boko Haram. These weapons are illegally moved in through the unmanned illegal routes found in the bushes. Itai (2018) posits that alongside the clearly criminal activities of abducting for money, bank robbing, there are also open activities in which an enormous sum of money changes hands among funding bodies and terror organizations. No terrorist organization operates successfully without finance and the needed materials, terrorism is an act that required a huge amount of money to keep the terrorist organization going in the actualization of their aims and objectives in any country where the group is set up.

Political Greed

Some act of terrorism is being mobilized by politics and politicians. For example, in Nigeria, some politicians have become sponsors to a terrorist organization such as the Boko Haram. Politicians hide under religion, submit themselves to the terrorist group as an Islamist and claiming to be fighting the same course with that of the terrorist group. They end up sponsoring activities of terrorism in Nigeria and they do this in order to the destabilized government of the opposition. Politicians use political thugs during elections, they buy them arms to be used in disrupting election processes. This arms most of the time are not retrieved from these thugs as they end up using them as an instrument of terror on the society. Most of these thugs with those arms end up submitting themselves to the terrorist organization as an instrument to championed the act of terror in North-eastern Nigeria.

Another factor is that Nigerian politicians when they get to the position of power, fail to give the citizens the basic needs of lives that will enhance livelihood and guarantee a high standard of living. When citizens are jobless, idle, they have no options than to submit themselves cheaply and fall easy prey to the demands of the terror group to act as a fighter for the group. Wisdom (2018) submitted that "Nigerian politics as the cause of insurgency have largely analyzed how corrupt politicians have caused economic poverty and inequality which have resulted in grievances in Northern Nigeria.

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Politicians are also seen to be too far from the citizens as they are not always seen on the ground to address the issues and challenges faced by the citizens. Citizens tend to solve their issues themselves as some citizens end up taking laws into their hands by engaging themselves in a series of a criminal act to survive". Vivian (2018) submits that a "huge gap between the country's government and its people is another cause of terrorism in Nigeria. Quite often, people do not seem to be heard by government officials. While some manage to deal with this in a civilized manner, others take to arms and use fear as their instrument of getting what they want from the country".

The effect of terrorism in Nigeria

The act of terrorism in Nigeria has reaped immense havoc in the country, as it has posed serious security challenges since 2009. Quite a large numbers of Nigeria citizens have been sent to their early grave with the terrorist deadly act of bombing, sporadic shooting on the citizens, bombing of houses, kidnapping and hostage-taking. Boko Haram, since the insurgency started in 2009, Boko Haram has killed tens of thousands of people in Nigeria according to <https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boko Haram>. Thousands of citizens of Nigeria have been displaced. The social and economic lives of Nigerian citizens had been jeopardized as citizens are not able to go on their daily activities, especially the farmers which have even resorted to famine and hunger in Nigeria as I earlier posited.

Many schools have also been shot down and many teachers killed. These acts have sent many Nigerian children out of school. According to Giz (2016), they posited since 2009, there have been large destructions due to reported violent attacks especially in Borno state. To date, more than 20,000 people have lost their lives in these attacks, and some 2.3 million have been displaced from their communities of origin. The majority of the internally displaced persons are now living in the neighboring state of Yobe and Adamawa. Boko Haram targeted attack on schools and health care Centres have further weakened the already inadequate health care and education system. Unicef (2017) submits that Almost 1,400 schools have been destroyed in Borno during the armed group's eight-year rebellion and more than 57 percent of schools are unable to open because of damage or being in areas that remain unsafe.

The educational life of the children of Nigerians especially citizens of North-eastern Nigeria had been crippled thereby increasing illiteracy and ignorant in Nigeria. The tourism industries in the affected areas have been affected as foreign investors are not willing to come and invest in the Northeast, and Nigeria as a whole. A few years back the United State of America warned its citizens not to go invest in Nigeria as Nigeria is not a safe land to invest, this was due to the act of terrorism ravaging Nigerian state.

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The chronic humanitarian crisis, high rate of unemployment and endemic poverty is now ravaging Nigerian state due to terrorism, and the efforts of the Nigerian government in containing this crisis have only yielded a little positive result. Terrorism in Nigeria has also affected governance in Nigeria as government properties and government officials have been attacked especially in Borno state in the past. Attacks are also carried out on military bases in Borno state Nigeria. Attacks by the terrorist group on an army base last Sunday led to as many as 100 soldiers being killed, the attack attributed to the Islamic State of West Africa (ISWAP), a breakdown faction of Boko Haram that affiliate with the Islamic state (Yomi, 2017). Nigerian budget on security have increased or has been increasing in the past few years and money budgeted on the internally displaced person (IDP) has also increased drastically in the past few years. This money that would have been spending on more beneficial development projects are now diverted to tackling terrorism in Nigeria.

It was in order to quell the attack by Boko Haram that the national assembly passed the anti-terrorism act in 2011 and in 2013; the federal government of Nigeria made a huge allocation to security in the budget (Ewetan, 2013 cited in Serap 2017). During the administration of former President Good luck Jonathan, two billion dollars was expended to tackle the menace of Boko Haram insurgency and equally in 2014, a huge amount was spent to quell the crisis of Boko Haram in the Northeast (Serap, 2017). In 2017, President Muhammed Buhari administration set to expand one billion dollars from the Excess crude oil on the fight against Boko Haram in the Northeast, Nigeria (Serap, 2017). Indeed the consequence of terrorism in the Nigerian state has been so devastating, is an act that needed more urgent attention and solution, before it gets to its apogee.

Theoretical framework

Theory can be seen as a ‘‘set of carefully and logically used laws that are used to classify, clarify, explain and predict phenomena, a theory gives explanations to facts’’. Mbachu (2005).

This paper adopted the Greed and Grievances and Human security theory by Collier Paul and Hoeffler Anke (2000) and Mahbub ul Haq (1994) respectively. Collier and Hoeffler developed a theory to prove the causes and motivation of the outbreak of violent rebellion, which led to the upspring of civil wars. They argued that ‘‘their statistical data pointed towards economic incentives as being the main causes of the outbreak of violent rebellion’’. It was analyzed also, in Doorn (2013) that collier and Hoeffler in their original paper used a number of 1,000 death per year as the baseline for civil war (2000, p4). However, despite the criticism leveled against collier and

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Hoeffler greed and grievance hypothesis, in which they are criticized on the bases that “it is impossible to impose the type of generalization of civil wars that they attempted in their work, and that civil wars are caused by highly complex social process that greatly depend on the historical and regional context. Therefore, it is important to study the causes of civil wars in the context of the specific cases”.

Nevertheless, the greed and grievance of Collier and Hoeffler are very relevant in proving the causes of terrorism in Nigeria. Collier and Hoeffler argued that an economic incentive is the primary causes of violent rebellion and civil wars. This fact is never relegated in the case of Nigeria, as the failure of Nigerian government to give the basic necessities of lives to her citizens and the greed of the political class to amass wealth to themselves which has, in turn, widen the gap between the rich and the poor are indeed the primary causes of terrorism in Nigeria. The inability of the poor to survive has now made the poor to fall easy prey to the incentives offers by the terrorist group, as they are being bought over cheaply to act as a fighter for the deadly groups in Nigeria. Collier and Hoeffler argued that the main characteristics of civil war-prone states are a heavy reliance on primary commodity exports, a large percentage of unemployed and uneducated young men and a sudden and rapid economic decline. This is exactly the case in Nigeria, as there is a heavy reliance on oil, with a very high rate of unemployed and uneducated youths who ends up being a tool in the hands of the deadly group Boko Haram.

The human security hypothesis and its authoritative definition were first given by Mahbub ul haq (1994) in “connection with the immediate post-cold war period and the new development agenda when he drew attention to the concept in the United Nation development program (UNDP) human development”. “The concept of human security represents a departure from orthodox security studies, which focus on the security of the state. The subjects of the human security approach are individuals, and its end goal is the protection of people from traditional (Military) and nontraditional threat such as poverty and disease”. It is an expansion of thought from just security of the state to seeing individual welfare in all ramifications of life as being paramount in a state. This could be actualized by guaranteeing freedom from fear and freedom from want, where citizen’s lives are protected in terms of political, social, economic, environment and another aspect of life protection. That is what is also expected of the Nigerian government, to protect her citizens in all ramifications of life. Which is to be done through the provision of basic needs of lives, and most importantly, economically reviving of those victims of terror attack in Nigeria, having lost all their belongings in the crisis, so that they can live a comfortable lives again as citizens, and not ends up

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being a tool in the hand of the deadly group Boko Haram. An idle hand is the devil's workshop.

Methodology

This paper adopted the hybrid method of data collection, as the interview is applied as the tool for data collection, while other valuable information are retrieved from ready-made works of scholars e.g. text, journals, newspapers, and internet materials. The author visited Ribady Cantonment (NDA), Political science and Defence studies department at Nigerian Defence Academy (NDA) kaduna, and Durumi IDP camp, Abuja respectively, where officers, PG Students, NGO officials and IDPs were interviewed respectively. This paper applied the case study Design, while the populations for this study are the military officers, PG Students in the area of Defence studies in NDA, NGOs officials and IDPs in Durumi IDP camp. The sample comprises of 2 army officers, 3 PG Students, 1 official each from the two NGO organizations, and 3 IDPs.

Data presentation and analysis on the causes and impact of terrorism in Nigeria.

This section is concerned with the presentation and analysis of data (responses) collected from Ten 10 respondents through an unstructured interview. The author adopted the traditional approach by coating the respondents verbatim and linking their submissions with existing literature that argued in a similar direction.

Table 1. Table showing the status of the respondent.

S/N	STATE	SEX	MARITAL STATUS	OCCUPATION	EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION
1	Yobe	Male	Married	Capt, army officer	MSc
2	Benue	Male	Married	PG Student	PhD
3	Adamawa	Male	Married	NGO Official	BSc
4	Rivers	Female	Married	NGO Official	BSc
5	Borno	Male	Married	IDP	SSCE
6	Borno	Female	Married	IDP	FSLs
7	Adamawa	Male	Married	IDP	SSCE
8	Taraba	Male	Married	MAJ, Army Officer	MSc
9	Kaduna	Male	Married	Graduate	MSc
10	Niger	Male	Married	PG Student	PhD

Source: field survey 2019.

Test of assumptions on the causes and impact of terrorism in Nigeria

Test of assumption one 1: Poverty and illiteracy are the causes of terrorism in Nigeria. Respondents were asked to give their opinion on the causes of terrorism in Nigeria, both respondents interviewed here agreed that poverty and illiteracy are the main causes of terrorism in Nigeria.

According to one respondent, a captain in the army, he posits thus: ‘‘in respect to the information’s gathered from most of the terrorist caught by the Nigerian army in the past, the information’s signifies that most of them (the terrorist) agreed to join the sect because they were promised of huge amount of money, to be received as salary at every month-end. The terrorist affirmed that they can never make as huge as that amount in the menial enslaver jobs they do initially to earn a living. So they decided to join without thinking of the consequences that follow their decision to join’’.

Another respondent, a PG Student of Defence and Strategic Studies (PhD), opine that: ‘‘looking at the pronounced aims of the Islamic sect Boko Haram, which they claimed it has to do with fight against western education and the idea that they want to establish an Islamic state in the whole of Northern Nigeria, would not have been possible if citizens were literate enough to challenge and question the authority of the Islamic sect leaders. They would have not been brainwash easily to join the deadly group. Research shows that the majority in the Northeast are very poor and had no other option than to join the sect and be heavily rewarded, as they had no other means of survival’’.

In consonant with the submissions above, Akande (2015) posits that several factors have been identified by analysts and scholars as being responsible for terrorism in Nigeria. These factors range from corruption, poverty, unemployment, religious extremism, illiteracy among others.

Test of assumption two 2: High rate of citizen’s death, poverty and internal displacement are the impact of terrorism in Nigeria. Respondent was asked to give their opinion on the impact of terrorism in Nigeria. Most of the respondents interviewed here agreed that a lot of citizens had been killed and many have also been displaced in Nigeria.

A respondent, a NGO official submits that, ‘‘there is no act of terrorism that has the mono effect, that is to say, it will surely have a multiplier effect on the society. In the case of Nigeria, we are the agent saddled with the responsibility of addressing the issue of a humanitarian crisis, so i can boldly tell you that millions have been impacted (displaced) by the crisis. In fact you hardly see a IDP camp that shelters less than five thousand IDPs, and with many IDP camps across the country, you can understand what am saying. A lot of statistics by different agents revealing the numbers of citizens that

have been killed since 2009 will surely tell you that many lives had been lost in the battle”.

Another respondent, a female NGO official submits that: “the lives of so many citizens of Nigeria had been negatively impacted by the crisis, i have visited IDP camp in Borno, Adamawa and now am here in Durumi where am posted to work. The number of IDPs keeps rising every day. That is to say, a lot have lost families and their belongings including their houses. They now live in IDP camps. However, my organization is doing its best in assisting those victims in IDP camps mostly in terms of giving health services and school materials to the young IDPs”.

A respondent, Male IDP posits that: “i became an IDP in Abuja, due to the rate of terrorist attacks in Borno state. I was initially living in Borno, but when Boko Haram came to attack us, where I lost my wife in 2015, where i managed to evacuate the place with my three children to Adamawa, Michika LGA, a place that was later severally attacked in 2017. I have to run down to Abuja. I have no family where else, so i have no option than to live in the IDP camp here in Abuja. I am doing Okada ridding business now to help myself and my children”.

Another respondent, a female IDP also argued that: “terrorism in Borno is responsible for my stay in IDP camp. You can see for yourself what we the IDPs are going through. I was into a small business, selling food on the street of gwoza before the place became the territory of Boko Haram. My husband is a farmer, and it got to a time that none of us could go out freely to do our usual businesses, when the attack became constant we had to run away for our dear life. That’s what brought I, my husband and our children here. Please help us tell the government that we really need help, they should do more to take us out of this place”.

A respondent, a male IDP also argued that: “the activity of terrorism in Adamawa State has really affected us a lot. I and my wife and children have been apart for many months now. When the attack on my place in Adamawa was too much, I and my family have to live the place for a safer place. The day they came at night to attack my village we have to trek at night through a neighboring village before we could get a bus that took us to the town where we later took a bus to Yobe State. My wife and my children are now living with my father in law at yobe, but I am here because I have no place to go to. Thank God I am doing petty Meshago business now at the entrance of this camp”.

In relation to the submissions above, Tayo (2014) argued that “attack since the beginning of 2009 by Boko Haram, the militant Islamism group, in over 40 villages in the Northeastern part of Nigeria has displaced thousands of people. People forced to leave

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their homes are displaced throughout Nigeria, and in neighboring countries, where they face serious problems in accessing food, water, shelter and other basic needs”.

Test of assumption 3: Guaranteeing of basic needs of lives to citizens could be the solution to the act of terrorism ravaging Nigeria. Respondents were asked to air their views on what could be the solution to act of terrorism ravaging Nigeria presently.

The first respondent, a major in the army submits thus: “the solution to me, does not far fetch, first, is for Nigerian government to expend, I mean release money to the arm forces who are at the forefront of the war, to buy sophisticated weapons that can be useful, and to organize a special joint training sections between the three armed forces for easy operation. Most importantly, to fish out those bad eggs in the armed forces, i mean those frustrating the efforts of the soldiers by exposing the military intelligent information’s to enemies. The soldiers fighting the war should also be remunerated as at when due in order to boost soldiers’ morale”.

Another respondent, an MSc graduate of Defence and Strategic Studies from NDA submit that “bad governance is the cause of the act of terrorism in Nigeria, and if the act is to be eradicated, then, the government must be on their toes in economically ameliorating those victims of terror attack, so that they can go back home within short-est period. It is the duty of the government to guarantee the welfare of all citizens, especially by giving employment and education. Social amenities should also be provided to citizens in order to enhance livelihood”.

The last respondent, a student of Defence and strategic studies (Ph.D.) concluded that the “government and its military need to strategize in actualizing the root causes of terrorism in Nigeria. Knowing the root causes will identify the real solution to the menace. To me, I believe there are powerful people behind the issue and that is why you see that the issue is still lingering up till today. Some powerful men are enriching themselves through the menace”.

In consonance with the idea of most of the respondents, Rodney (1972) submits that development should not be viewed from national income of a state and should not also be viewed from per capita income of citizens but through the provision of social amenities that can enhance citizens livelihood and guaranteed high standard of living to all citizens. Through the provision of social amenities and the basic needs of lives, citizens can leave a comfortable life and refuse to fall easy prey to the deceptive idea of the deadly group.

Field survey findings

Based on the response gathered from the respondents, the paper thereby finds out that poverty and illiteracy are the major causes of terrorism in Nigeria. The paper also revealed that terrorism in Nigeria has claimed many lives, and displaced millions of Nigerian citizens. The study revealed that many citizens had also lost all their belongings in the crisis, hence uncertain hope of survival to them.

The study finds out that the solution to the act of terrorism ravaging Nigerian state is the readiness of government to provide the basic necessities of lives to all her citizens, ready to economically revived the victims of terror attack as quickly as possible, and empower the military with sophisticated weapons and the needed finance in order for them to be able to persecute the war to its eradication.

Study shows that the IDPs in various camps needs quicker attention from the government, by empowering them so that they can go back home as soon as possible. Leaving them to remain at the IDP camps may be dangerous as they may end up subjecting themselves to be used as tools by the deadly group, as they have no other means of survival

Possible way out

The effect of terrorism on the Nigerian state is so endemic that urgent perpetual panacea is needed. However, Nigerian government needs to do more in terms of given good governance, government that will have the interest of the masses as the uppermost in their heart, one that will be ready to give the basic needs of lives, made provision for social amenities needed for the enhancement of citizens livelihood and guaranteed high standard of living to all in the state (country). The development of a country should not start from the development of a country's physical community but has to reflect in the lives of the citizenry by guaranteeing the welfare of all in the country. When citizens of Nigeria are economically living comfortably, they would not become a nuisance and certainly not subject themselves to the terrorist organization to be used as fighters.

Another solution is that Nigerian government need to enact some laws that will suffocate the act of ethnic and religious extremism in Nigeria, so that worshipper and religious scholars will be compelled by the law to only do their religion moderately in a way that will deter religious intolerance and religious crisis. Greater awareness on education needs to be established by the government, in order to allay the spirit of illiteracy and ignorance in Nigerian and also incorporate in public and private school curriculum, from primary to the university level a course that will teach religious tolerance and unity of Nigerians in expense of tribe, ethnic and religious segregation.

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Greater awareness should be made to educate the Northerners and Nigerians on the danger behind the socio-cultural practices of marrying too many wives and procreating too many children the parents cannot cater for and the practice of sending a male child out of the home to becoming destitute (Alimagerrri) in the society. This destitute end up been brainwash and bought cheaply by the extremist to act as an instrument in the hand of the Islamic Jihadist in championing their course (terrorism). The government should strategize a way of blocking the source of finance of those terrorist groups.

Nigerians government needs to do more in the area of strengthening and empowering the military institutions and other security operatives, especially the immigration and the customs, by sending them abroad for further specialist training in order for them to be able to tackle the act of terrorism effectively and tackle the menace of proliferation of small arms and light weapons(SALW) and to also avert the inflow of illegal arms and ammunition through Nigerian borders, both man and unmanned routes in the bushes should be blocked.

Nigerian government should do more in signing treaties with the neighboring state of Chad, Cameroon, Niger and other foreign countries on how to tackle the menace of terrorism in their various countries. A.U, Ecowas, ECL, and America should also put more effort, and working tirelessly towards eradicating Islamic extremism in the world. Nigerian government should make laws that will punish any politicians that hide under the umbrella of religion to sponsoring terrorist and political thugs to raise havoc in the country, because of their own selfish political interest

Nigerian Terrorism Prevention Amendment Law 2013

Section (1) State thus: All acts of terrorism and financing of terrorism are hereby prohibited.

(2) A person or body corporate who knowingly in or outside Nigeria directly or indirectly willingly

- (a) Does attempt or threatens any act of terrorism,
- (b) Commits an act preparatory to or in furtherance of an act of terrorism,
- (c) Commits to doing anything that is reasonably necessary to prevent an act of terrorism

(d)Assists or facilitates the activities of persons engaged in an act of terrorism or is an accessory to any offense under this Act.

(e)Participates as an accomplice in or contributes to the commission of any act of terrorism or offenses under this Act

(f)Assists facilitate, organize or directs the activities of persons or organizations engaged in any Act of terrorism

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(g) Is an accessory to any act of terrorism, or

(h) Incites promises or induces any other person by any means whatsoever to commit any act of terrorism or any of the offenses referred to in this act. Commits an offense under this Act and is liable on conviction to a maximum of death sentence”.

Despite the aforementioned Act and the dangerous punishment that follows, the activities of terrorism in Nigeria still persist. Quite a number of Nigerians would have since the making of the law in 2011 been drafted into the deadly group because hundreds of terrorist attacks on the citizens and government soldiers had since been recorded. Although there may be a claim from the government that the law is working as expected, one thing is to make a law, another thing is for those law made to practically work. But the truth is that the act of terrorism is still ongoing in the state as at the time the study is carried out. The impact less of the Act to the author signifies that the issue is not just enacting a terrorism prevention law, but addressing the Nation economic problems that has to do with eradicating poverty, giving employment to the teeming jobless youths, adopting citizenship education policy and other policy that will enhance livelihood and guaranteed high standard of living in Nigeria.

Conclusions

Terrorism is a deadly act and the effect of terrorism on a nation is massive destruction of lives and properties. Nigeria is becoming a no go area to the foreign investors, as the security challenges in Nigeria is becoming more intense, and the adverse effect of this is endemic poverty and lack of peace. Prompt effort and economic solution apart from the recently emended terrorism prevention law of 2011 is needed to deal with the scenario in Nigeria before it gets to its climax.

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