

21st CENTURY QUESTIONS: THE STATE OF NIGERIA DEMOCRACY IN PERIL? VIOLENCE AND DEMOCRACY IN NIGERIA “MAPPING THE ROOTAGE”

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*“If you blame someone else, there is no end to the blame”. 1. Lao Tzu Tao, 79.1
... “Failure is an opportunity. 2 Lao Tzu Tao” 79. 2*

Abstract

The growing violence and tension in Nigeria in the recent era demand scholastic exploration to explain the phenomenon and also it could be used to elucidate the ‘tap-Roots’ of the Nigeria states of violence, terrorism in a democratic dispensation its impacts on the nation stability. These studies examine the underlying root causes of violence, which has recently turned into the act of terrorism in Nigeria. Drawing from these indications, some literatures have indicated religious and protracted long competition among the three major regions in Nigeria as a unique index of the countries crises. Even so, The opening of this debate captures historical antecedent of what today is known as “Northern” Nigeria and had paid attention to various revolutionary traces of violence within the context of the Northern regions. The study interpreted the contemporary causes of violence, terrorism and other disturbance in Nigeria's geopolitics. Specifically, those which occurred in the form of political dissatisfaction among political parties that had recently gone beyond a border as violence intensified constantly. Consequently, given this greater danger to the nation unsettled domestic instability, higher tension in the country, these complexities' contradicts in contrast to the unpredictable and calm in Nigeria which had intensified the cause for this inquiry. Perhaps, It further accesses the dynamism and puzzles which fashioned out violence and act of terrorism from its original taproots of the nationhood. It argues that “Northern” Nigeria as regions does not in general produce terrorism but sufficiently traces identical “Bawa’s” dated back to the Kingdom of Northern Nigeria during Usman Dan Fodio 1903. It

establishes that the spread of Islam and the growth of population as some act that erects some elements popularly refers as “sect” within the northern Nigeria. The result of this research revealed that the complexity and inequality which challenged the northern regions Nigeria historically attributed to the cost and effect of terrorism by the Islamic fundamentalist. It highlights literacy, political miscalculation, corruption, and external actors as factors that are reinforcing the prospect of the unstable democracy in Nigeria federation¹⁰.

Keywords: Nigeria, politics, violence, terrorism, country, history, democracy, nations, power, threats, society, governments, institutions, inequality, member & miscalculation

Introduction

"Which direction offer insight into our understanding of the logic or the continue root causes of Violence, Conflicts and Terrorism in Nigeria or in our neighbour hold"?

...Shaibu, 2012).

Nigeria in western African continent over the past decade was endowed with the responsibility for building a strong united Republic of Africa. Like all the leading nations, securing the continents an unconditional release as nations striving for stability and integration among the member nations in Africa. While on the other hand, become eyes with attentions to the different region of Africa as the giant empowering the sub-region of Africa with economic development strategies and other means of sustainability. Indeed, Nigeria deep concern for Africa nations seems to have been a dash as the challenges of internal instability rocked the country with violence throughout history and inequality well advanced and preserved, political misinterpretation, liberty, injustices, crimes and politically motivated terrorism. In trying to understand the relationship between the democracies of violence motivated by elite's egotism in Nigeria, we link historic interpretation of Nigeria with the contemporary act of terrorism in the country. Over the distant decade of Nigeria's independence as a nation and the period after the country's civil war between 1967-1970s. Many questions have yet been unanswered as a regard to the main agenda behind the sporadic violence and the counterattack by different regions against each other in the Nigeria geopolitical landscape. This scenario leads us to the Nigerian questions. Whether Northern Nigeria as a region or the practices of Islam's itself negate the regions to be defined as neither "violent region nor the Northerner's Islam as a terrorist? It may be interesting for us to know the differences between "anguish," poverty and extremist, violence and the contemporary act

of terrorism in Nigeria. Thus, one case remains significant on the first pages of the Nigeria geopolitical history today. What course the dreadful civil disobedient which led to civil war in Nigeria and what were the responses as a strategy for the country continues unification giving the past standing case in the nation's history? What future could the contemporary Nigeria democracy fit in as anarchy becomes the centre axis of the country's politics?. The first point of departure will cover the preliminary issues which surround the northern regions of Nigeria. Thereafter, the preceding section will enumerate the contribution of Nigeria's ideals of democracy of violence which were often preferred to be reserve over the years. As well as to brighten the term I will regard as "Democracy of violence, let's integrates together as one nation under conflicts.". Thirdly, this section will evaluate the notion of Boko Haram in Nigeria and the questions whether the 'Boko Haram' exist as a terrorist groups nor mere political misintepretation. The article employed the theory of terrorist edited by Richard Jackson & Justine Sinclair classic analyses to explain the contexts of 'Terrorism' in Nigeria and other scholars of political psychology Cottam, Beth, Mastors, & Preston, etc. So that convincing and sufficient evidence could provide the findings with valid results on what style of 'Terrorist' exists in Nigeria. Alternatively, or a mere political miscalculation. The fourth section will highlight the context of political 'Recycling and political misinterpretation in Nigeria as a cause to worry or nothing exists at all to think about the intensity of instability in the country? The study crosses examined issues affecting the contemporary Nigeria politics from a holistic dimension on why the constant's states of violence in Nigeria had survived so long will be silent. Finally, Democracy as a false prophet in Nigeria's geopolitics and the rise of violence 'Terrorism' will be examined respectively. The conclusion will be provided with sufficient political psychological observations that could offer Nigeria a peaceful state of a nation as well as seating space for a further study in the Nigeria political affairs in the future.

Northern Politics in Nigeria; Resisting Political Power Shift? ..'Integration Only from the centre,,

The Northern politics as we may be aware had an exceedingly long history in Nigeria. Therefore, our concern here is to highlight the correlation between the former Northern politics and the emerging changing political arithmetic in Nigeria. Thus, the Northern politics in today's Nigeria is centrally marshaled in Arewa Consultative Forum (ACF). This institution was a vision and an ideology of 2000 as a replacement for the first Hausa /Fulani political party (NPC) the Northern peoples party which was c established on June 1949. The party had a rich and brilliant political bravely for the Northern region throughout history. "As Cooper observes" For example', Instead of Permitting a broad involvement of groups to make

claims of the Nigerian state, the federal system" concentrated power in the three regions," ignoring the interests of unrepresented minority ethnic groups in Nigeria^{11, 12}. This helped the Hausa/Fulani noticeable influences of the regional politics logically been positioned by the imperialist as offering which clearly, reward a prestigious privilege to the Northern (NPC) around 1950s. They hold an absolute standard of leadership position in the whole country even encourage the northern elites for securing a political power monopoly in the country until the military interception in Nigeria's politics by 1966. Thus, the growth of the dominant party suffered severely after the civil war between 1967-1970s. It is enough to admit here that the party of the Northern had over the years been championed by the sultan of Sokoto while Sir. Alhaji Abubakar the Nigeria first Republic's prime minister held the deputy position of the Northern elite party until his death. So far, as the political situation in Nigeria reflects today, (ACF) the Arewa, Consultative Forum replaced (APC) Arewa People's party of the past as the main northern brain box for political and religious mechanization. It is foremost. We recognize now that the Arewa Northern Groups does not in any way the position on the religious belief alone as many general publics might have understood. Even so, over the years. It has grown larger and spread across a wider zone of influence among all member's nearby zones of the Middle Belt States which include the greater part of Benue States, Kogi State and that of Kwara State respectively as well as the rest Northern zones that covers. This means that all the Muslim speaking areas in the north by participating on the political debate on the state of the nations, development strategy, including the project 'B' part of their political dominance of the northern people. Even so, the claims that underline the present-day crises in the country rising momentum is that of the group –desire and interest within the northern regions which had grown large with different expectations over the years. The shifting of regional foundation from the old Hausa/Fulani purpose of preserving political power for the few elites, especially of the Muslim "Only" have to a considerable degree contributed to the current perplexity within the region. Perhaps, we could also observe these situations through the 2011 presidential election which sworn in good-luck Johnathan into office. Thus, this explains the current Northern league's government diminishing from its original position as one key factor responsible for the Northern sub regions to disagree with the previous ideas 'we are one north' struggling for one common goal for the northern Hausa/Fulani hegemony. That is to say, manifold or most persons in a multinational state have at

¹¹ Nicole Lancia, (2012) Ethnic Politics in Nigeria: The Realities of Regionalism

¹² See also, Capital Scholar – (2012). Georgetown University: Web hosting, <http://www12.georgetown.edu/students/organizations/nscs/capitalscholar/lancia2.h> (accessed August 22,

least one national identity that is distinct from that originated by the civic and cultural life of the "particular" country in which they live (Breton, 1964, Hardin, 1995, Breton, 1995)¹³. It is believed that, A common language and culture provide a basis for discussion and deeper understanding than the collective political membership as the northern part seems to indicate today. While norms and religion provide a base from which more accurately predict the behaviour of the fellow group members in a wide variety of settings, Where trust might be the key issue of politics. This factor explained the recent" changing landscape of the Northern state political forecast. Certainly, it is usually possible to change one's memberships in ethnos-nationalist states because membership is based primarily on verbal, connection to social communities, one general history and its associated implications for race, regions, religion and ancestry. Compensations and values may lead one to be a more or less active member of an ethnic group, which could get one flexibility to adapt to the benefiting regions given what he will benefit from such membership. Indeed, what the Northern regions are experiencing now could be explained as; The solidity of collective identity also implies that political power may be manipulated by a single group over a significant with the consequence that discriminatory policies may persist. In place for many eras. Thereafter, the hereditary condition of membership intensified coalition's trustworthiness and makes electoral cycles less doubtfully. One other factor responsible for the current popular understanding of power monopoly by northern regions has raised beyond expectation and had also contributed toward the democratic break-relations between sub regions. Exceptionally, those from the north and other sectors that seem to have acquired extensive resentment for some Northern leader's attitude toward power sharing within the northern groups. The incompatible views emanating from this approach have quickly" separate Northern leaders along religious, cultures and sectionalism within the northerly bracket. Perhaps, This situation has an increasing implication for the Northern leaders who are working extremely in the recent times to reshaping or refashioning their current political party convention to accommodate the existing contradictory policy which is supposed to addressing the grievance between some' aggrieved member of the Northern forums. Nevertheless, this emerging containment is coming from the entire northerly emirs who stood higher to assure the other's technocrat the needs to compromise within the regions, and among which are included in this debate all past Northern presidents, chiefs of services. The current member of the executive cabinet as

¹³ **Roger D. Congleton**, A Political Efficiency Case for Federalism in Multinational States: Controlling Ethnic Rent-Seeking' 2000.

ministers, members of both the (PDP) from North and (ACN) who are the leading parties in the country as members. The containment now represents the called earlier initiated by Alhaji Abubakar in 1943, which encourage or comment" on the part of the southern Nigeria to believe that, "in a self-governing Nigeria, the Northern would, In effect, be a backward protectorate governed by the Southerner". This statement made in 1943 and, which is obviously much treasured by the north why there would not allow any method of shifting or rather accepting the idea of regional autonomy in Nigeria.

Theoretical Approaches to Terrorism; Un-marking Of Democratic Violence

In 1898, One British Police officer wrote, "Murderous organizations have increased in seizing and scope. They are more daring. They are served by the most terrible weapons offered by modern science, and the word is nowadays threatened by the new forces which ... may someday wreak widespread destruction. "Perhaps, century after on Sept. 11, 2001, United States proof a devastatingly destruction by the saddest elements in our mids¹⁴. It's worth a serious and tactical knowledge for one to recognize the grave threat posed by terrorism. In a real sense, Politicians have traditionally reflected on issues surrounding such movements with a scant attention, while fewer policy makers' focus on tightening security measure as a lighter to prevent such extreme secret motivates. Scholars at various times from history have been trying to develop theoretical approaches to the questions of outrageous terrorism over the years. G. Pontara agreed that " A terrorist act is any action carried out as part of a method of political struggle, aimed at influencing, or conquering or defending the state power, implying the uses of extreme violence (inflecting death, or suffering or injuries) against innocent noncombatant's persons (pp. 25-98, *Violenza e Terrorismo*' (1979). It's worth a serious and tactical knowledge for one to recognize the grave threat posed by terrorism. Basically, the future of democratic developments is usually placed in danger by the high rate of terrorist animosities and as such. The greatest liberties in the modern states of human freedom in a society are being limited, liberate suppressed, war over poverty, increasing inequality, corruption and the overpopulation, religious politics and identity crisis, the influence of sectionalism. Deciding whether or not terrorism has certainly gotten worse requires weighing three variables; the frequency of terrorist attacks, the Severity of each incident, and the cumulative lethality of terrorist campaigns¹⁵. Although, just because we condemn does not mean that we should not strive to understand¹⁶. Thus, the belief that all

¹⁴ See Gideon Rose, It could happen here; Facing terrorism the new terrorism, March/April 1999 (Foreign Affairs Publication)

¹⁵ Thomas R. Mockaitis, The new terrorism, Myths and reality, pp.39-43, 2007)

¹⁶ Ron Robert, Just war, Psychology and terrorism, pp.199, 200, 2007.

truth is contained in Qur and means that there is a prescribed program of action for any political grievance (Burke, 2004, p. 28). However, if a terrorist were replaced by the term politically motivated violence, two things would become explicit; (a) we would be forced to confront the political objectives and their legitimacy (which is what is usually done in the long term) and (b) states military action would also fall within this definition, which might reduce its moral capacity to act¹⁷. Consequently, *terrorist here could be well-understood as a political construct. Grounded on the political fabrication as brainwashed tactics by groups of loyalist.* The opinion of this study is that terrorism in Nigeria is rather a political establishment which has its background in both imperial creations of Nigeria, the unresolved questions in the country and the rise of poverty well advance by inequality, destitution, hooliganism, loyalist and which all rooted in the poorly environments that require positive action from history. Where such values as inequality are high, the state relationship between peace and safety becomes a shaky foundation of terrorist haven. Then, how can a terrorist be understood in Nigeria?

Is there any decent tactic to establish a strategic resolution on Nigeria democratic states of violence and terrorism?

Methodology

This study undertakes deep analyses of the most current debate on terrorism with the attempt to uncover the act of terrorism that is systematically shaping Nigeria political affairs. Although, the study does not in a practical term claim to have exposed 'all' the threats posed by terrorism in Nigeria; however, it has in a large extent made a modest contribution to the political debate on the terrorism. The snapshot was its attempt to; 'Uncovering the Threats of Terrorism' in Nigeria political affairs questioning as:

What Implications for the northern political architecture's responses to the Nigeria ➤
political affairs?

How does democracy subscribe to the violence and the act of terrorism in Nigeria? ➤
if it's Boko Haram or political interpretation of deceptions. ➤

Why constant instability in Nigeria's political institutions persisted? ➤

The analyses underpin three political dynamism of Nigeria as unfair treatments of democratic values, especially those linking us to the emergence of terrorism in the country.

□ It is believed that the gradual breakdown of Nigeria political diagram inherited from the British imperialist is one factor causing terrorism. This complexity makes the approaches.

¹⁷ Ibid 205

of historical development necessary in this study. Thus, interrogating this historical madness provides a tracking device for understanding the contemporary Nigeria new pages of history.

□ In focusing on the core reasons for terrorism in Nigeria, one connections rest on technical issues relating to the unresolved national threats of democratic failures as the key to understanding the phenomenon but an attempt which could foster designing a policy toward integrative politics will cure the wound of bitterness in Nigeria's politics as violence, conflict and terrorism.

□ The current realities of terrorism in Nigeria are those not far from the determinations of groups to stick to the unchanging political sketch of the country station historically by the departing imperialist decade ago. This requires Nigeria to look beyond unexpected if the country must survive as one nation. This study calls for a new rethinking in Nigeria political affairs as a task that must be met.

Hypothesis

In evaluating the Nigeria situation, the study is structured around myriad issues but the core hypothesis rest on three observations;

As terrorism is an illegal element of devastation in our societies, the desire to ➤ understand, eliminate, prevents the Y and Z of the language of threats should be acknowledged and eradicated in our modern society. If the liberty worth for the rich as more equally valuable to the poor, the least privilege, identity, culture, faith and privilege to all as a natural gift of nature. No democracy should pursue another human essentials as such the detriments of these events often found us with global terrorism escalating as a dangerous murder of the 21st century.

Nigeria is quite an extraordinary country with all abundant resources, making it ➤ relevant to some groups at the expense of others label enemies seem to invent most dangerous elements in the country. The politics of exclusion. The only melting pot for a unified strong Nigeria is in creating opportunities to every Nigerian. Perhaps, an attempt has been made, preserved in the country as inequality, corruption, we and them scenario, choosing from this point, the madness of those hooligans, impoverished regions had to seek political advantages to weaken the nations as unstable but not an attempt to make states.

Why The Madness in Nigeria Political Affairs? Uncovering The Threats of Terrorism

"He that would make his own liberty secure must guard even his enemy from oppression; for if he violates this duty, he establishes a precedent which will reach himself."

... Thomas Paine (1737-1809),

To most people, the latest events in some northern states of Nigeria by the young Islamic predominating regions of the country in both domestic and international headlines as “ terrorists are not on the subject of disliking of the southern presidency as popular captured in most media per se. While some consider the event in the abstract, that the contemporary violence in the country is links to poverty, political betrayal, illiteracy, Islamic extremism and extreme loyalist to god-father ism to some Northern elitism of the regions. The crises in some Northern part of the country together with extremely arm youths converted into active terrorism, is considerably larger and varied than what we could ever think with smart pictures as unethical behaviour in those parts of the state. The current clash in Nigeria may neither be classified as religious terrorism nor as a symbolic factor by the small number of groups making an attempt to create Islamic states in Nigeria. As often insinuate by both the foreign media’s and domestic media in Nigeria. Thus, in an attempt to questions the fundamental taproots of violence in the country which consistently lead to unpredictable bombing, murder's innocent people and destabilizing the existing vulnerable regions into political uncertainty could be a test to understand why the tensions and threats that had surfaced in Nigeria as the result of Islamic youth insurgencies. To reveal the reality of terrorism in Nigeria, could eventually lead us to link historical antecedent of the national political violence and the current political situation in the country. The emergence of political instability in the country date with history as violence was the second baptism by fire the country received just two years after independence in the 1960s. The objective trends here are the tensions, violence and counter threats, which were deliberately invited by some elites to the destruction of the country political diagram between 1962 to 1963s in the western regions of Nigeria. In contrast, This sort of thinking among the elites establishes groups deeply divided over ideology and the consequences this exercise brought into the country political based on ideology had now spread wide and then divided the whole country over time and the period of the 21st century without any visible resolution pursued throughout history of the country with political honesty. The eventuality of those elements as ideology is one of the political traps the country Nigeria, and her community found themselves in the recent times with a high rate of uncertainty, tension, distrust between groups at college,

conflict of interest and the factory of political deception their expansion of those elements mentioned has to course the country. Perhaps, the appearance of violence and political conflicts has never been separated from the country politics in neither the past nor the contemporary political anger and hatred already been preserved in the country over the years. Nevertheless, the present violence through an act of terrorism is an opportunity for the country to re/evaluate the historical events of the country. To be sure; Laurence J. Lafleur, meditation on first philosophy note: The present is opportune for my design: I have freed my mind of all kinds of caring: I feel myself, fortunately, disturbed by no passions; and I have found a severe retreat in peaceful solitude. I will therefore, make a serious and unimpeded effort do this. However, It will not be necessary to show that they are all false, a task¹⁸. We should also note that the current instabilities in Nigeria's dispensations are not different from those in the past decade madness designed by political ideologies. However, the desired attention, courageous leaders, striking opportunity to challenge the seriousness of the country political heartbreaking situation facing the structure of the country and to resolve the standing plight of her internal domestic dislocations as threats shaping the country was not seemed as relevant to gain political attention. One of the most current explanations offered is the growing influence of religious fanatics motivated among terrorist groups (Hoffman, 1998/2007). Religious as the key motivator for several terrorist organizations -is considered as the second defining characteristic of the new terrorism. Even so, this observation could be interpreted as the growing political, social, economic, military and policy radicalism which in most cases determine by the unending war within different regions as terrorism. We must be careful in defining new terrorism in abstract. The network configuration of terrorism is more aided in part by the communicative power of the information revolution. The ability to communicate intent and guidance to a greater audience, at larger distances, also leads to an increasing number of amateur recruits, who are ready to join the cause and engage in violence without ever receiving order, guidance in person by the encounter with the terrorist leadership (Tucker, 2001). Groups call a terrorist are in most cases not a foreigner but a full fledge member of the society spiritually restricted by social and political action, social negligence and socially devalued as hooliganism or terrorist. The new terrorism is the politically motivated actions carried out by me, and you in order to oppress a set of groups regards as failures, unworthy, and also our deep sentiments about groups based on their identity, religion, cultural affinities, regionalism and their political membership (Shaibu, 2012) The

¹⁸ Laurence J. Lafleur, (1997) Translation and introduction ;Meditation on first philosophy,pp.17/22,

point here is that, what precisely is a new terrorism? The changing mechanism of terrorism did not yet receive adequate scholarly attention. If it does, policy makers, politicians, social groupings, will devise a method to cultivate morally, psychologically, sentimentally ways of appreciating humane society. Animals are not the bombers of our democratic institutions but the actions, we both portray in our social and political lives elevate the act of threats we all face in the 21st Century. This change in social and political crafting in the recent years has in larger dimension offered; this necessitated organizational changes, which were a result of state action rather than a willful or conscious of these groups. Similar development has inspired the idea of leaders among the American far right (Beam, 1992, Kaplan, 1997) See also. In the recent times, scholars have developed a critical search for with different approaches to understanding terrorism but the inadequacies owing to underpin the human aspect of psychological taproots of the need to engage, why the missions, what measures to find amicable solutions has been neglected for counterattacks. *The policy toward the future of Nigeria is unclear, dark, quiet, taken, and the future seems cracked. Yet, The issue has been received as propaganda by government's intelligences of failure. The existence of Nigeria as a nation is a desire by a majority of Nigerians, not by the few elites or any intelligence gathering or analyses.* As we have seen lately in Libya, Tunisia, Egypt and the Syrians currently challenging their rights to claim the states from what their term a dictatorship. Thus, if all right reserved for peaceful existence as meanwhile experiencing in Nigeria, The task to face reality worth more than just a political trial. We are all aware that terrorism in Nigeria becomes a factor not only for the Nigerians, but the thousands of interest from the international community is being threatened, and further shape by fears invented by political differences as ideology vs terrorism. It is therefore, tempting to adopt the only political reasoning to the current events about the violence in Nigeria as a mere northern hostility to southern presidency. The questions are typically on a political ideology shaping the country from reasoning essentially correctly to adopt a sense of nation states irrespective of languages, regionalism, ideology and the radical surprises of political deceptions in Nigeria's politics. In order for Nigeria to escape the trap of her historical hatred, reaction to differences, deeply penetrated political strategy, the notion of historical preserved ideological practices must be addressed. This frustrated existing conflicts over the years had chosen the country and the entire population suffocating from political depression, poverty, crimes and corruption, which seem to have elevated the country into anarchy. It is perfect we recognize also that the violence leading to the Nigeria first ever civil war in 1967-70s was the shape on the same account even lesser than the contemporary political ideological confusion in the

country. As many generations of leaders tend to prevent more detailed view of the realism of the country existence. Thus, in order not to deviate from the norm here, it was argued that: There is a deep psychological struggle against accepting the fact that terrorism is not an ideology, and not a manifestation of a certain ideology but a mode of operation, strategy that can be adopted by almost any groups within the political spectrum and a few outside it¹⁹. Perhaps, the challenge before Nigeria is whether the country is a nation or a body of nations living in different entity of political thought and ideology over the years. While other's citizens are seeking better reunification of the country, some are systematically frames in pursuance to ideological separatism by questioning the existing government in Nigeria. There has been a robust demand for reorganizing the existing constitutionalism in Nigeria, the one which could provide many Nigerians the possibility of deep cooperation within the different community and regions. Especially, those which could afford a radical shift from the country historical distortion of 1914 into building a strong and united nations in Africa. However, most of the efforts often met with spicy opposition from some of the elements as ideologies mentioned above. We could also observe an awkward context of political separatism in the form of regionalism, ethnicity, religious elitism, linguistic dichotomy and the most current arm section of the society in acts of terrorism a debt of the past yet to be clarified as a task. This notion has dragged the country into the hands of the few elites in desperate need for their ideological supremacy over the population. The historical difference in existence between the Northern region, Western regions and the Eastern part of the country can be interpreted as that of geographical conflict of interest, which it's treaty is stationed at the center of securing political power of the country as a symbol of prominent leadership. Thus, to uncover the concept of terrorism in Northern regions of Nigeria in more classical ways will be explained as; The youth's Islamist“ they feel politically isolated and radically in a minority, swamped by aliens and other enemies. The masses, far from listening to their message, are too indifferent and slow even to comprehend their messages, and in these circumstances, the only way to make themselves heard is by shock therapy, destabilizing states and society by way of terrorism²⁰. *The result is much deeper as the growth of international terrorism escalated above theories. This failure is political and social failures to understand the evils of sentiments and the uses of languages of threats. We might be seeking the developments of weapons of mass destruction, but the danger within our political environments advanced by Sentiments, socially language of devalues of the human people is*

¹⁹ Walter Laqueur, No end to war, “Terrorism in the 21st century, pp.194-200, 2007).

²⁰ Ibid 195

too riskier than states of the nation's policing by weapons. Thus, the general breakdown within the northern youths over the years had to tie numerous of them into hooligans, Al-majire, homeless, easy to be indoctrinated and as such becomes an accessible tool for political distortion, loyalist weapons of defense, members of the religious faith army of Islamitism in some part of northern Nigeria. Contradictory, The government lack of confidence in breaking a viable strategic political order to capture the exact brief of the ideology jump into the execution of their members as a terrorist. The counter-attack by the military agencies, the groups of hooligan's resistance against accepting cooperation by forces of the gun and mass murder had to empower the groups consistent fight against the government policies. For instance, as in Algeria, or Afghanistan, people were abducted or killed at random to terrorize society; in the circumstances, the only way to prevent this dangerous challenge seemed not to pay too much attention to legal niceties. The onslaught of the terrorists was most ferocious in Algeria where the terrorist tried to kill whole sections of the population (such as the local intelligentsia in small towns) ; not surprisingly, the response by the Algerian authorities was quite brutal²¹. Furthermore, one reason many Nigerians in some part of the northern Nigeria is living under the tensions of undisclosed threats of terrorist activism in those regions rests on one common beliefs. Neither the government nor its agencies understood the psychological dimension of terrorism and implications for building the courage to live with new meaning. As Berger & Luckmann argued; As I move from one reality to another, I experience the transition as a kind of shock. This shock is to be understood as caused by the shift in alternatives that the transition entails. Waking up from a dream illustrates this shift most simply²². The Nigeria political situation over the year's neglect the reasons to request more deeply into her history of political instability instead chooses quite often on a mere assumption. The presence of this political turmoil, individualism politics, class politics and social-ethical ideological differences which had covered the country's decade had to shift into a variety of political extremisms of violence and terrorism in the recent Nigeria politics. Even so, *there is no law that prohibits the truth. Therefore, justice demands no contradictions from challenging them. It has also been argued that history is the only signal that honestly guarantees the future.* The realm of events in Nigeria is the issues and the causes of terrorism as in part a mobilization of socially and politically injustices, geo-strategically sense developed by inequality and poverty, then shape by the growth of technology and of human experiences as knowledge.

²¹ Ibid 45

²² Peter L.B & Thomas L, 1966, (1989).The social construction of reality, pp.19-28,

Insightfully, the most current definition classified an act as terrorism based on the three broad criteria; target, weapon, and the perpetrators. Virtually, all experts agree that indoctrinate attacks on civilians constitute terrorism²³. Thus, if we critically examine into the Nigeria's political affairs, one will understand that those criteria mention as a serious threat nor new terrorism. Then, the contemporary events in Nigeria and those of the previous high rate of violence are objectively an act of terrorism. Meaning that, Nigeria has been living with terrorist grouping as a country. The study of terrorism shows evidence of three elements to understanding the complex definition of terrorism. Martha Crenshaw note;

- Why a terrorist occurs.
- How the process of terrorist works
- And what is social and political ramification are.

Many political arguments, reasoning, circumstances which had invented the ideological interest by the groups voluntary desires to engaging in terrorist activism have been questioned over the years but what are these conditions which often lead to the establishments of these shocking terrorist insurgencies?. The act of terrorism formations could be carefully understood from three perspectives; (a) As reactions to policy against the group's tag as an enemy of the states (b) Those who experience injustices, negligence, threats, (c) the groups that have suffered severe impoverishment, hooliganism, illiteracy. This particular symptom forms the ideological enterprises of the set of style in Nigeria's terrorist explanation. It is necessary. Therefore, to consider factors responsible for such group's predicaments. Historically, the French revolutions around 1789 were considered an act of modern political engagements, which is often associated with nationalistic idealism, anarchism and social Revolutionism. (See also, Martha Crenshaw; Causes of terrorism, pp. 461, Essential reading in comparative politics. 2010). Incredibly, we may also concede that Nigeria's style of terrorism is shaped by an attempt to preserve cultural values, identity, problems of lackadaisical political strategy, the unique pace of historical as 'unfinished nation', the existence of continuous disagreements between the political elites, grievances over power play, etc. Thus, these immediate causes of discriminations between a number of groups in practice frequently modernized idea of separatism, differences and further leads to targeting oppositions, provide an opportunity for eliminating politically enemy or facilitate the sufficient cause for terrorist attitude. Perhaps, many of this concept over the years in

²³ Thomas R. Mockaitis; the new terrorism, pp.chapt. 1.2007.

Nigeria had put forward the political making of terrorism in the current Nigeria states of the nation democracy of violence and terrorism. Even though, the on going government singled out that the act of terrorism in Nigeria is an attempt to disrupt the regime by the outbreak of terrorist insurgent in some states in the northern regions, the standpoints of the current regime of terrorist radicalism are significant links to the extent of constructive ideology preserved in the country. Thus, the fact that much media and states had associated some groups as a terrorist with precise determination to establish their own states in Nigeria had less reality as logic. The spread of Islamic in northern Nigeria a legitimate defence of strategic political ideology which date back to the nation's history as; (a) a British chronicled distortion (b) destitution, hooliganism, poverty created by inequality (c) inability of the weakening fragile states to strike a balance between framing the country on the path to salvation. I will argue that the contemporary instability in Nigeria is not sort of new terrorism but a war against poor-man missile with the purpose of drawing attention and distraction in the country. It is a fact that in combating corruption, for example, without proved, establishing terrorist act without the execution of any offender legally, the denial of citizens right of liberty for the benefit of the few. The states become the property of useful misinterpretation of reality by propaganda. When the states fail, it becomes a terrorist haven. *As the current US military definition of terrorist implies; the calculated use of unlawful violence to inculcate fear; intended to coerce or to intimidate governments or societies in the pursuit of goals that are generally political, religious, or ideological.* The reasons behind the terrorism in northern regions of Nigeria are subject that is well structured around government inability to understand, re-evaluate the consequences of the painful smile of northern youth turn into terrorism, The majority of, which are linked to the role election gerrymandering, political betrayals, set of regional misconceptions instead the choice was to inflect more counter-illegal killing group's tag as a terrorist. *The consequence of this action is at all times in history heavily than results we have all anticipated.* In the recent Nigeria politics, the politics of ethnocentric national narration of the different regions has over the last decade matured and also generate some regions especially the northern youths into considering their ancient hegemony of the country as distinguished regions to be respected and recognized and in turn decide who occupied the helm of the nation's political affairs. Such illustrate the manner in which “culture” becomes an important site for political conflict in the 21st century (Wallerstin, 1990). The madness in some northern regions of Nigeria as we have seen so far is primarily related to two historical failures, political ideological calculation, lack of useful determination to resolve recorded differences, which have now contributed to terrorism,

bombanism, violence and political crimes. In what Thornton called advertisement of the cause²⁴. Thus, the radicalism of the northern youths should in a larger extent offered Nigeria the prospect to re-examine the country political diagrams. The question is not on how much of the external influences in the terrorist act in Nigeria but the distance perceived dislocation between the structure, the politics and extravagancies of some political elites have suggested the Vietnam paradise of war, terrorism, violence and bombing around the northern regions of the country. Undoubtedly, It has less to do with the external factors but the Palestine design of violence in Nigeria political affairs are a variety of resistance to the fear of victimization and intimidation by the government ideas of combating poverty and destitution in the country. It was also argued that; provocative terrorism is designed to bring about revolutionary conditions rather than to exploit them²⁵. The pursuance of balance politics with rigor to achieve maximum recognition self-realization in Nigeria is every common dream for the country. Liberty well-tailored toward individual freedom, corrupt officials degenerate by decentralization of the states in Nigeria. This legitimate balance will provide clean-sheet of a viable knowledge for productive sustainability in the country instead of preserving the current institutions I could tag as historical-time-bombing'. And no doubt. Political violence of egalitarian terrorism of the Nigeria institutions will exploit the benefits of democratic values in the 21st century. Because of the real danger terrorist confronts, the strain they live under and the moral conflicts they undergo, they value solidarity highly. The act of domestic terrorist by youths in the Northern Nigeria they do not, in reality, try to own states but the likelihood of destitution, shared belief to the loyalist, resistance to intimidation, language of threats and the morally determination to avenge any harm inflicts on their member meditates on their resistances. *The chances to win the battle design the network of institutional rehabilitations instead of the political propaganda and gratifying counterviolents of the boths.*

The Nigeria Democratic Questions; Challenges, Reconciliation & Negotiation,"

"We should strive for a kind of moral geometry"

...John Rawls, A Theory of Justice. (1999)

Given that political psychology implies that, practical and ideological analyses are worth the knowledge of our government calculation. And as a resource for political dialogue, it raises the questions of society and that of government parliamentary participation, the pursuance to dialogue in relations to inside the states and its periphery meriting our political

²⁴ O'Neil –Ronald, Essential reading in comparative politics, pp.466, 2010)

²⁵ *Ibide*, p.466-467

attention. In the word of our political reality, a new attitude to our political knowledge, trust distributes and confined among regions, socially committed to each other without any blind faiths. The practices of such context, applied democratically with a great Vigor. Perhaps, this will be in perfect respect, authorized harmonization for the Nigeria contemporary deflected notion of violence and strange effects of terrorism. This is simply an extension of the democratization of knowledge (Tocqueville, 1840-1989). In fact, in an attempt to respond to the Nigeria political politics of sectionalism, significant knowledge of our society must be clothed in our collective evolution of the nation of government. The view that the key to the understanding of the observed phenomena lies in the underlying structures and systems of social organization of our institutions. The process is to argue for the new pattern of governments with a sense of the society in general as issues affecting the country today is not academic but selfishness and greediness. Furthermore, In late December, some 90,000 people fled Damaturu city in Yobe state following deadly attacks and clashes between the Islamic group Boko Haram and security forces, according to the NEMA (IRIN, 19 Jan. 2012). The latest episodes of inter-communal violence include election-related clashes that forced more than 65,000 people to flee their homes in April 2011 (HRW, 16 May 2011). The January 2012 national strike called by labour organizations to protest the withdrawal of fuel subsidies led to communal tensions and resulted in the displacement of more than 4,000 people in Edo state (ICRC, 13 Jan. 2012). However, Since 2009, the Islamist group Boko Haram has been responsible for the majority of violence carried out by the name of political objectives in northern and central Nigeria, leading to significant displacement. Prior to 2009, political violence was mostly in the form of fighting between government agencies protecting oil installations in the Niger Delta and militants demanding more local control over resources of their regions. In 2011, the Boko haram invented assuming politically loyalist demands for justices in favour of the Northner Maj. Gen. Buhari as the winner of April 2011 elections. Thus, all levels of such violence have neither decreased nor seized to be minimized by the government tactical formation of combating internal dislocation in the country. The contemporary political interpretation of the country Nigeria's failures has been more often more political rather than rooted in social reality. Put together differently, perhaps, whilst one may argue that institutional stability and priority as related to a logical extension of the organic analogies to society's survival in unity and growths need more of skillful political revolution instead of left off for a politician alone. To be sure, Durkheim was concerned with the question of how certain societies maintain internal stability and survive over time. He proposed that such societies tended to be segmented, with equivalent parts held together by

shared values, collective symbols. He used the term "mechanical solidarity" to refer to these types of "social bonds based on common sentiments & shared moral values that are strongly among members of pre-industrial societies"²⁶. In the modern nations like Nigeria, complicated societies, members perform very different tasks, resulting in a strong interdependence and mismanagements. Based on the metaphor mentioned above of an organism in which many parts function together to sustain the whole. Thus, Durkheim argued that complicated societies are held jointly by organic solidarity. This second concept is also called "organic solidarity" and refers to "social bonds, based on specialization and interdependence that are strong among members of industrial societies "As Auguste Comte, the first person to coin the term sociology. Known as "Father of Positivism," pointed out the need to keep society unified as many traditions were diminishing. He was seeking the essential nature of beings, the origin and purpose and the metaphysical Stage: where people began seeing society as a natural system in contrast to the supernatural. In what Kant said, it is the desire of every state, or of its rulers to arrive at a condition of perpetual peace by conquering the whole world, if that were possible. It was well acknowledged that social structures work together to preserve society stability and advancements. Spencer also, recognized that the degree of centralized and consolidated authority in a given polity could make or break its ability to adapt. In other words, he saw a general trend toward the centralization of power as leading to stagnation and ultimately, pressures to decentralize as the basis for development. He argued that all societies need to solve problems of control and coordination, production of goods, services and ideas, Significantly, to find ways of distributing these resources among the member units. For example, with the growing population of Nigeria, no effort is being put in place to recognize these deficiencies in the area of decentralizing the existing centralization of political power in the country which led to various spheres of the nation into being captive in crime, corruptions, mismanagement, terrorism and the emerging ever increasing poverty ratio in the country. Often, the act of developing systems of leadership distribution, resource distribution, states re-organization, although, it was well acknowledged that those problems were rooted in historical event but then how long will such reversed handicap will last. To be sure, Michael Lerner will argue in defence of societies good as.... "Instead of a bottom-line based on money and power, we need a new bottom-line that defines productivity and creativity as where corporations, governments, schools, public institutions, and social practices are judged as efficient, rational and productive not only to the extent, they maximize

²⁶ (J. Rawls, (1999) A Theory of Justice, Oxford: Oxford University press,

money and power, but to the extent, they maximize love and caring, ethical and ecological sensitivity, and our capacities to reciprocate with awe and wonder at the grandeur of creation. In a realistic dimension in Nigeria today, what is holding the country nowadays is not more on any leaders ever known from history or the contemporary representatives, but the key to the nation endurance lies in what Erik H. Erikson observed as “Hope is both the earliest and the most indispensable virtue inherent within the state of being alive? If life is to be sustained hope must remain, even where confidence is been wounded, trust impaired. Even though, as the predicament lasted, the hope of the whole society in Nigeria has been a dash, hope to quench their sorrowful life and the soul for their generations surviving from the three principles of state's failures as (a) Poverty (b) Corruption (c) Terrorism, are virtually left with the hand of divine intervention of the almighty creator of the universe. Politically, As Karl Popper observed, So many hard facts! And all this happened in a very short-period ... we also learned that no social reform or no economic progress could be achieved through violence, even the Russians are beginning to notice! It means making decisions on urgent problems and act on them instead of systematically preserving them for the posterity.

The political system in Nigeria today seems to reflect an of one-party politics, function for the one or two groups of elites, deliver services to those in-line of authority and further share the percentages with those that protect those elite's existence in power as the chief securities to the few instead of the entire country but were mostly accredited under the name of society but representing the few who place them on top of the service to advance their ideology of exploiting the nations. The situation that has plotted Nigeria into "survival of the fittest" as coin by Spencer in discussing the problems of the larger societies like Nigeria, etc. The universality of socioeconomic rights may also be defended by emphasizing the moral equality among all persons (C. Jones 1999: 118). This means that, in order for minimum requirements of stability, confidence in governments and justice to be met, the Nigeria's entire political structure should be reshaped so that States, and other political units are brought within the authority of each region and groups within that society. In order to avoid what Theda Skocpol has noted; the states were relegated to the role of an arena in which interests and social groups compared to influence policy²⁷. Perhaps a network of loosely associated of exercising powers through a con-federal system (Shaibu, 2012). At least in the present political context of the nation-state, the boundaries either are or are not relevant to the purpose of determining justice-based obligations (C. Jones 1999: 9). Given that the

²⁷ Quote in Mayer, Patterson and Thames, contending perspectives in comparative politics, pp.242, 2009).

relevance of the resources and the amount of violence distributions throughout the country is subject to leadership control. Thus, to defend social justices, human freedom and inequality in Nigeria, the rights of society protected and stability merged with harmony within Nigeria, the country needs to focus on two attentions (a) Recognized a positive debt to draft other constitutions (b) Introduce a policy of decentralization as a challenge to the growing populations. Perhaps, under such a condition may deliver the country to survive the current's indebted sterile politics of violence and terrorism in Nigeria. The idea of "Leadership is about creating, day by day, a domain in which we and those around us continually deepen our understanding of reality and are able to participate in shaping the future. This, then, is the deeper territory of leadership -- collectively 'listening to what is wanting to emerge into the world, and then having the courage to do what is required" (Joseph Jaworski: Niall). - See those who resist the imperial power, past and present, as typically doing so by the name of deeply unattractive, inward- or backward-looking ideologies, and the post-colonial states, they created a disaster for poorer countries. The continuation or renewal of some form of imperial governance might be better than independence for many Nigerians. Thus, from this perspective, the state is not independent; instead, it is reduced to the status of just another group. Making the monopoly of states to the detriments of the society or even collapse of the entire unity of the country.

Conclusion

As we have witnessed from the various noticeable violence in the Nigeria political landscape, the threat of attack today is more complex and diverse than at any time since 9/11. See, (Bergen & Hoffman). It's no longer a threats affiliated to al-Qaeda insurgency nor Boko Haram alone but the growing number of destitutions among communities with a politically motivated to commit suicide bombing are of increasing detriments to many nations existences. The Nigeria stages of terrorism emanating from the myriad integration of politics, poverty, social dislocation between states and the society, inequality and the protected long negligence of governments to respond to the nations predicaments, established radical corruption in high government agencies, the threats of individualism and a mobilized maneuvering by elites characterized by institutional malfunctions are the major clear indicator the the Nigeria states of violence and terrorism emanated. The great disparity in cultural, religious, and racial characteristics, the more complicated the problems. The situation in Nigeria geopolitics is politically heartbreaking of human genocide as many are being politically killed without any traceable links to the conditions under which such actions were carried out. Strategically, for any politically scholarship to underpin the Nigeria political

dichotomy, policies that promote inter-regional cooperation, interlocking reunions of the Nigeria federation it must be channeled toward encouraging the means of reducing the ideas of inequality, disparities and particularities that had establishes difference among groups in Nigeria stages of democracy of violence will be minimized respectively. These forms of integration strategy address the important political issues of providing groups with increased capability and decision-making power in their regions or states and with competitive power in the broader county government (Cottam, Beth, Mastors & Preston, pp326, 2012). Thus, this view will promote a shift from a pathetic struggle for survival in Nigeria's states of democracy while offering social change, political and a dynamic society accessible to all Nigerians as benefits of democratic enterprises in the country. ... *“We have gone back in history in order to re-validate human existence. To face the good challenges that we were privileged to know, the cause of generation inadequacies, Poverty, Corruption & Mismanagement of our nation's resources. In so doing, that sustainable posterity for our entire generations becomes the remarkable legacy of our today's determined knowledge in solving human misery. But not to continue with the evil of the past which 'we' both know them, this as a watchdog of our being individually honesty, fairness, being human and také to advance a courageous democracy of human justice, freedom and liberty (Shaibu, 2012. ...“at the end, hope will grow in our community, than a politics of deception through political violence. This as the key measure’s to nelting of political violence within nations“.*

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