

## **THE ‘AXIS’ OF POLITICAL POWER IN NIGERIA; ‘CAN NIGERIA BE UNIQUE AGAIN?’ ‘AN ENDURING UNITY’**

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### **Abstract**

This study dealt with the political commentary of Nigeria, and it investigates the issues challenging the contemporary government destination as the federation of Nigeria. It explores the questions of political power structure throughout the country drawing from the 1999 transition to democratic positioning. The fundamental analyses from this study make an attempt to explain the political psychological forecast challenging the bureaucratic affairs domestically, and it further traces the most concrete neglected evidence shaping the direction of progress through the country as well the dimension under which the current institutional conflicts were being established. Instability advances, Tension widespread in Nigeria. It raises the questions designing disunity within the country in both past and the present political power play in Nigeria. The study illustrates on ‘How the same puzzles of the past may have signaled another wave of distraction on the way of the country. The interest of this poli-psychological explanation helps us to undercover various political calculations shaping and re-designing of the present-day democratic institution in Nigeria. The studies explore the questions of the declining status of the current Nigeria nation and further beg us to understand the dichotomy under which the vision of the continuing integration in Nigeria could be explained. The framework of this study is handing out with an influential evidence why Nigeria may survive beyond nor even disappeared in some technical misfortunes ‘if’ there are not urgently addressed. While it suggests that the situation could be well-contained if, to some extent, a key visionary lens is being modern by the Nigeria leaders to re-define ‘Why Nigeria as sovereign nation’ ‘should remain as one’. The basic context hither is to diagnose the country as Nigeria is so far under a fragile illustration as ‘**states**’ for the few instead of a well organized as one integrated whole.

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**Keywords:** Nigeria, Democracy, Country, Politics, Violence, Poverty, Axis, Power, Instability, leaders, Constitutionalism, Nation, State

## **Introduction stage One' The Jurisdiction 'called' Nigeria**

*“Where we were yesterday as a country was sub-changed. The justifications why we are not more with one's feet on the ground today is also suspended. We now live under a denied democratic transition, an escape to reality seem unreal”.*(Shaibu,201)

The sphere under which one could penetrate the political pact of violence in Nigeria throughout history is to identify with the questions of power rotation and institutional perishes. However, the politics of divide and rules also play a significant contribution to the current states of democratic decline in Nigeria's political landscape. Indeed, to generate numerous axis under which Nigeria's situation hangs is to preempt the whole outlook of the country as many scholars may have linked the situation to the Samuel Huntington, Clash of civilization<sup>34</sup>. Remarkably, on the political oppression in Nigeria through an ideology. Certainly, throughout the Nigeria history with both periods of conflict of interest, sectionalism advance by groups for individual survival, political distortion and more ideological recycling, some scholars had to attach the entire constraints to the vast proportion of the country Nigeria with a mere regard to human misery, political decline, poverty, institutional instability.. Violence and corruption as a pivotal construction of a clash of civilization while undermining the proactive architecture of the key axis of violence and human suffering as crises of identity and territorial competition for hegemony, which had to shorting the Nigeria participatory to democratic deliverance since the 60s. Thus, on this ground in another dimension, had to explain an extension of different political views and practices inherited by every Nigeria leader's to hack jack neither the power to control the lives of Nigeria as one deem fit nor accumulate the entire transfer of the national treasure abroad where possible for each group, party ideology, regions as far as they could while in office. We should also note that, this has been why issues if domestic development does matter in reality, to many Nigeria leaders because they try to serve people, groups, self and regions irrespective of the declining status of the entire country.

Therefore, this often explains the cause why there has no been efficient and effective willingness of any leaders to see through the optical lens of the country diminishing and further collapsing. An idea toward cultivating a sound and recognize a policy diagram for proficient democratic institutions receive sometimes a deaf ear in Nigeria despite that almost all the elites believed there is a saint beyond Jesus Christ to save the country. For

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<sup>34</sup> Samuel Huntington, the clash of civilization and the rethinking of world order (free press 2002)

example, The role of poverty navigating the entire country's onto violence, crime, destitution, unemployment is often underestimated nor rather regards as irrelevant by some key leaders who believe success is not for the whole country. Therefore, equality does not matter in Nigeria and as such. Transition to democracy does not make sense to those few. Consequently, inequality is being preserved and protected by diamond gate. Freedom now under a surveillance by the one or two groups of leaders. What is the journey of democracy in Nigeria?. We may now imagine why a common response to the 21<sup>st</sup> century globalization of equality, poverty eradication, violence and political deceptions, crime and looting, inactive legal colleagues with some dedicated to proving themselves as a real saviour of the nation through a transparent judgment and constitutional interpretations have to redesign their interest to be saving the looters of the country's wealth. While the rest are being purchased like a bag of Rice for private defence. Furthermore, even integration of existing difference shocking the country elevation has been institutionalized and amended as legitimate in the country. 'We are not equal and so shall it be'. It's believed historically from the time of Aristotle, Plato, Emmanuel Kant, John Rawls etc. that there are nothing more distorting peace, unity, integration than an idea of inequality, selfishness, egoism and radical individualism in any given institutions, (Shaibu,2013). As mentioned, the Nigeria malfunction should not be distanced from this axis and as such, an efficient democratic journey in the country has to be denied as a result over the years. This has been the motive why democratic ideas have been a doubtful scenario as a tension for individualism in the country has shifted the country's participation into a 21<sup>st</sup> century democratic acceleration irrespective of every policy ever advance for the benefit of growth. Where this growth does not germinate beyond four years, then we should now conceive that it was crafted for individual selfishness instead of for the general purpose of the commonwealth.(Shaibu,2013)

### **An extraordinary inquiry into the Nigeria political experiences of failures**

#### **'The unparalleled network of Evil'?**

It's obviously not too long and from generation to another, all the Nigeria leaders could not explain nor clearly see the inactiveness of the country failing standard. What is wrong? These questions have not been the exact Nigeria styles of leadership questions rather 'we are doing all we could to transform the society into gravies' new haven in African continents even when the situation in the country is widely seen on every TV screen all over the world the states of disunity in Nigeria. However, In Nigeria, the condition dragging the country into a high point of devastation due to the fact of institutional weakness, lack of vision and the cycle of shortsighted leaders had to undermine every available subject to the nation established

challenges. For instance, defining the fundamental terms under which Nigeria existence could be visualized has been a naïve nor rather disappointing while what is moral enough to regulate the country has been politicized and further caged. Eg. How well has the Nigerian government been able to manage her domestic wealth over the years? This view may have sounded like not a question but less put it differently, over the past decade of the Nigeria sovereignty. Most of the officials enjoy taking loans, collected or accepted to elevate the country domestically were grossly navigated into a private empire or rather in some cases under-utilized as being used for political satisfaction instead of those measures toward channeling those resources into salvaging the poverty level throughout the country. Furthermore, we should not be surprised about the Nigeria turning to China as one aspect that could prosper nor changed the country's scrambling institution and the economy. The key reason for this forecast is that, 'we have all seen from the history how such active move had to pencil Nigeria under a barrel borrower in the past without any benefits to the general Commonwealth. Thus, the only advantages to be expected from such a dragon shifting economic relations may end us in three dimensions. (a) The Chinese return to Nigeria this time around is to satisfy their domestic economic interest rather than helping Nigeria as a general term in diplomacy (b) China has to envision what indigenous Nigeria's investors and local industries might see now with their naked eyes but yet, their interest will demolish the internal Nigeria goods by making Nigeria dust-bean for shipping sub-standards goods (c) while this may be seen from a political calculation by the a couple of government leaders, in return, the big shares of the bilateral engagement should provide handsomely to those technically few who preached the gospel of such agreement with no equal calculation to what is expected and what should the trip serve the Nigerians. However, There are also issues of continuing recipe for dissimilar opinions by every ethnic, religious, group's belief commercializing the inhabitant of every region in Nigeria since independence, especially those that should provide a viable transition for the Nigerians steady progress toward salvaging the nations. Thus, most coherent Nigeria leaders view about reshaping the country as one against their ambitions and security. Perhaps, one could ask, how can one take the weak political institutions, economic confusions, social separation, environmental violence and conflicts impacting high ratio of deaths, wounded and refugees without acknowledging a mechanism of a radical transformation through changing the landscape of evil inherited almost 100 years ago as a nation? The problem of Nigeria is not actually those connected with the people inhabiting the institutions, but the politically un-remember elites in power had to deny the inhabitants of Nigeria a measure of integration and rehabilitations needed to secure the country's

freedom through sectionalisms of identity. The country Nigeria poses a means to the mutual concession as a nation but different political ideologies had been working against the country process, and these antelope ideas are to use the identity, regions, religious and royalty to secure a position in the political office to trade their private aggrandizements. We should understand that, this view is an elevation of political problems pressurizing the nation's stability and also regulating the unacceptable elite's commitment to democratic tolerance, cooperative policy that could enhance growth and eventual translating the declining status of the country through genuine dialogues with one vision. The contemporary power struggle in Nigeria which started from 1962-1963 had a landmark in the Nigeria history where the chamber of law making had to turn into political theatre for violence and boxing for interpreting the democratic norms to the general Republic. I mean, history is nothing more than a smoke of wing in Nigeria as it does not reflect anything tangible that could significantly change the lifestyles of the nation's political aspiration over the years. Although, one should not see the North, West and Eastern Nigeria as the only problems of the country's exuberating unity, for examples, The Niger Delta groups had courses of the devastated violence since the oil was discovered in the country in 1957 to date. The Fulani Hetmans struggling with ethnic clashes' with the significant issues on who own plateau states Jos, Tivs in Benue states rioting with Idoma ethnic groups, Edo with their problems of boundary next to Igbo communities over oil extraction, etc. thereafter, the conflicts of interest internally in Nigeria do not persist in three axes of power the North, West and the east as the major player in violence construction in Nigeria's geopolitics. One of the best arguments this study could place for debates is that, Until Nigeria must make it available for rectify system overhauling and through these mechanisms, the entire inhabitation will accept that the willingness to back the current institution's project advance the courage with the system without sentiments. These genuine tactics of shifting blame on every past political leader will be finally buried, and the new leaders carry their fresh cross to navigate the country to neither hellfire to clear heaven. In fact, even heaven is a choice. You neither choose to follow Christ nor choose to follow the ways of evil. However, the judgment of heaven and earth has been often pronounced by those who have never had an idea of hell or heaven itself. We are living in a misinterpretation of world policies and ideas of the creation of heaven and earth. (Shaibu, 2013). We have all witness 14 years after the Nigeria democratic transition with both tears of separatism, despotism politics, violence, terrorism, increase poverty and destitution, political deceptions and lot of more. Yet, what is the Nigeria political calculation from both the past and the present government as a kind of a significant support for regional autonomy, advance intergovernmental expression, which could put an end to

poverty in each region? . In fact, both the questions and answer are being suspended in Nigeria until another day. Insightfully, the country Nigeria had to undergo a serious and severe human misery throughout a decade of her independence experiences and this has been cursed by the majority of the leader's inability to identify key institutional weaknesses. As a result, there fail short and neglect every issue of pure transformation for developing the entire country under their arms at the federal capital territory, (Aso-Rock). It's also my argue again that good politics began by identifying public policy that worth double re-thinking about the basis of society itself and further to the eventual progression into a larger community advancement against the odd usual political crafting of despotism, undemocratic ideas and corrupt politicking surrounding most institutions. A truly constructed ideology enhances enough to elevate society must be caved nor pencil down on just society for the Commonwealth, acceptable democratic practices by melting negative attitude with positive ideas to establish a conducive progress for freedom and individual liberty in states of the nation where every human being are born equal. The Nigerian people desire an escape from poverty, need a pure democratic freedom. The country can only achieve this through a degree by leaders fulfilling all the necessary institutional demands for security to the degree that they are liberated from insecurity. It has been observed that, it is simply through being free that man-being could declare being reached their individual potential. Concretely, Many Nigerians had lost already their liberty as being a citizen of Nigeria due to poverty, unemployment, negligence, etc. We can only attach these predicaments with two fundamental problems dragging the country into the events of the 90s in the Eastern Europe where no one believes it ever could happen to break down communism. Nevertheless, all is history today. We also saw it recently in Libya, Egypt, Tunisia and the ongoing civil wars in Syria. Although, I still reject a debate that Syria is fighting a civil war, but a war converted and define through a spirit of ideology to ride off the existing government. That's, if proper. What is civil war should be defined in its real contents. Ideally, the context of the Nigeria entanglements emanates from this axis; (a) Consolidation of political power from the hands the regional governments into the hands of a few elites at the centre go against the most basic tenets of democratic liberty, wisdom and all from the lesson from Aristotle down to Plato with eventual lessons of the current historical trap of the country; Thus, centralism itself provides at most a stronger attraction for the few ambitious leaders with double lens and greedy section of individuals in government. (b) The Accidental View of History” which holds that history is largely a series of unrelated events or events, which are related only by accident or simple cause and effect; the second school of thought is “The Conspiratorial View of History” which holds that superintending forces have directed many of the

important events of history<sup>35</sup>. Note, Nigeria right from its history has fallen victims of the both concepts. Additionally, In his book *The New Despotism*, Lord Hewart, written in 1929, revealed the serious nature of the Fabians involvement in the British government: . “A mass of evidence establishes the fact that there is in existence a persistent and well-contrived system, intending to produce, and in practice producing, a despotic power which at one and the same time places government departments beyond the sovereignty of Parliament and beyond the jurisdiction of the Courts<sup>36</sup>” . As we all know, What we had once believed it was crafted in the spirit of righteous as ‘democracy’ has been officially dethroned by groups of politicians who believe these entire universes is constructed and preserve for only the few and their offsprings. Thus, they believe ‘Evil’ does not exist, which means, all us in the past knew about doing for humanity is pure justice and not evil. Eventually, and every Conner of the world today is surrounded by injustice, crime, poverty and terrorism. A world turned over by people of desperate power struggle to rule irrespective of idealistic tactics of state building. We as a society are living in a mess of blind men leading us in many political institutions, because there can find their way into power through deceptions<sup>37</sup>. Now, the willing for transcending changes had to be suspended as the case currently stood in Nigeria parliamentary and institutional affairs. Obviously, I should conclude this section by observing that if the current political power tussles, and hostilities should be strengthened nor allowed to progress without driving to dialogue on measures to arrest the situation, the issues of ‘who control over the axis of power components in Nigeria’ will sink into evil hands where the relevance destinations of each region will be determined by the successful groups (Shaibu, 2013). This is because apart from the army and other agencies, the country Nigeria political dreams would have been in doubt, yet. How long will such a military covenant will sustain the country democratic transitions? Even when many generations of the current Nigerian military are being used and further suppressed by politicians? Thus, The relevance of every state's

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<sup>35</sup> D. ANDREWS, *FREEDOM IN JEOPARDY: THE CASE AGAINST THE EU AND SUPRANATIONALISM*, See also, For an introduction to the conspiratorial view of history the author recommends A. Ralph Epperson's *The Unseen Hand* published by Publius Press. Once you've read this you will never view history the same way again. Available for purchase from Amazon UK at <http://www.amazon.co.uk/exec/obidos/ASIN/0961413506/>.

<sup>36</sup> UK COURTS OVERHAUL PLANNED TO HELP JURIES BAFFLED BY JUDGES,( February 17, 2010 )

<sup>37</sup> Shaibu, 2013, in the spirit of diagnosing the struggling states of the Nigeria failing status, does change ever exist in Nigeria? How does it affect the life of the peoples of this institution since independence? Furthermore, fourteen years after the country democratic transition in 1999. The country politics and suffering neither decreases but continually reaching the final death zone. ‘Which way out for the Nigerians security and safety’?

power as far as my intellectual courage could sustain, power and purpose should be worth more in our political thinking. This is because the generations are watching, and the global world is following our defeated democratic transitions. It's too far to return, yet it deserves a courage to keep moving without visible destination for our posterity as a nation?. Let's all look beyond an empire which does not worth any legacy after our nations are gone.

**The return of Neo-imperialist or New democratic transition;  
“Should Nigerians look beyond anarchy after 2015”?**

When the Nigeria civil wars of early 60-70s eventually ended, the country was left with nothing more than a devastated, destruction, totally a new generation of nation states where many scholars would agree with me that ‘the Nigeria days with history have not just ended rather as many will think nor observe but a creation of a new set of chronically states and leaders where instability and continue the political declining will emerge has finally arrived. As John Rawl will observe, ‘This way of regarding the"principles of justice I shall call justice as unfairness’. Perhaps, No sooner will the country be divided into diagrams of states for the sharing of wealth instead of viable states for political competitions toward developments. Its under this symbol that the making of the current Nigeria democratic liberty was destroyed and eventually suspended as no reasons could actually account for the ideas of states creation rather the questions should have been asked. What causes the war? How can we re-define the states of our nation today? Are we still together in a struggle for unity and integration as one country? As Jean Monnet will illustrate in the closing words of his memoirs, he wrote; “The sovereign nations of the past can no longer solve the problems of the present: they cannot ensure their own progress or control their own future. And **the Community itself is only a stage on the way to the organised world of tomorrow**<sup>38</sup>.” Note, from the article of the Nigeria constitution, the balance of power was not stated categorically that the country should be ruled by one region, ethnic majority nor minority, but there is an array of Northern elite who from their political past taking, aspired to continue to stick to the attraction of historical hegemony bestowed on them by the British as the artificial Neo-imperialists who own the entire country and that maintaining unity and stability as far as the country remain as their birthright. Thus, at the departure of imperialism as early and the transfer of power to the indigenous elite, the British purposely relinquishes the political power to the Northern elites whom they assume could confidently hold the weight of imbalance

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<sup>38</sup> Thomas Sowell, Politicians Taking Away Your Freedom (UK COURTS OVERHAUL PLANNED TO HELP JURIES BAFFLED BY JUDGES,( February 17, 2010 ) <http://centurean2.wordpress.com/2010/02/17/uk-courts-overhaul-planned-to-help-juries-baffled-by-judges/>

structure they create as Nigeria. This is in order to continue maintaining the system institutionalized by the out-going colonialist. However, as time passed, the Western Nigeria elites were often seen or rather chosen by some Northern leaders to be serving as a puppet to the Northern elites and as such, some fundamental political powers were drafted by the northern elites to some groups of the Western Yoruba who had decided to play according to the northern prescription of political ideology and power positioning. Thus, if we consider a nation state as occasion or an entity which is supposed to be autonomous in their own internal affairs; it therefore means that each language's distinction which inhabits the states are not subjected to the rule either of indirect colonial centres or of any occupying forces, nor are they sub-ordinate to any supernatural body with government authority and their administrative enforcement. Ideally, we could also have agreed with Oscar Wilde 'Engenders passivity' when he illustrates that; education is a remarkable thing, but its well to remember from time to time that nothing is worth knowing can be taught." In reflection to the northern notion of political power in the Nigeria politics, even when the growth of democratic transitions, an attempt to transport Nigeria state picture into another way of 'Equality thinking' within the context of political balance of power in the country failed short of the Northern leaders thinking despite their extensive experience and training. Strategically, What is visible could the 'Most' Nigerian elite boast of as an asset for the development of their nation. Why has the country remained stagnant despite various knowledge of the Nigerians? One of the key reasons for this imbalance of power within the country should not be distanced from the Northern elite's ideological traps, which have been caging the balance of political power re-distribution in Nigeria from history. However, this inadequacy has to translate into a sweeping dramatic shift, especially when the power was transferred to the Western presidency in the 1999 general election, which had to remain until the death of the Northern president and this marked the beginning of power crises through violence, heavy corruption, mismanagement, etc. Although, exceedingly little does the northern elite realized the transfer of power to the Obasanjo government could change the unrelenting power diminishing in the country as the circumstances reflect today. As difficult as the current situation could be revealed, the future direction of a political power shift in 2015 according to the Northern leader's strategic calculations was to be a return to the northern regions and if such expectation falls short of returns, we may also expect more crises by the pressing political leaders of the North to regain the lost power after 1999 transfer of power to the Obasanjo government. In addition, in 2010, deaths of Northern president who leads to the power relinquished to his vice president as the contemporary constitutions indicated despite many invisible powers dragging by the

Northern leaders to contradict the constitutional documentation. Now, should Nigeria collapse because of ideological difference in shaping the country instability? The whole severity of the country's current predicament is the distance from the ineptitude of the political actors to interpret the countries visions which could help to secure and further steer the country from the current crash but instead most of the political mechanization not far from the mere political propaganda through the uses of media and political loyalist. We may also expect that Nigeria crises and the historical questions on the regional demarcation by the British is not over as so many issues knocking the country Nigeria today is not merely ethnic differences but components of issues which might further lead to the unmaking of the current institutions called Nigeria.

**From Political struggle to conflict of ideology;  
*'Nigeria doubles collective Political explanations'*.**

Politically, the history of 'why the civil wars in Nigeria in 1967-1970s may have pretended to be over in the 70s. Yet, every trace of the incident of conflict and violence in Nigeria since 1960s, references are usually made toward the same issues that may have established the initiating of the sporadic wars that demolished Igbo ideas of a sovereign nation, but as the political power imbalance indicates today, there are extraordinarily many waves transiting the country to another shocking political rocket on the Nigeria institutional affairs as far as the political forecasting of my intellectual may have observed and pencil down. I may also state that history will probably not overlook the leaders of the current Nigeria nations as an effort to rebuild the country for the betterment of offspring were technically initiated to their own self-aggrandizement and selfishness. This is because much Nigeria but realized their disconnection, differences, and dis-likeness even when the government is preaching another form of political drama to turn the public opinion after the reality and circumstances on the surface of the Nigeria political atmosphere. As the historical incident of the ended cold war may have revealed, everyone within the field of global politics will realize that the advance relationship between the US and Russians will be a significant international forecast to predict how logical the future of closed relation between the two countries will flourish. Yet, there have been a collaborative effort by both countries to safe guide global democracies through an advance dialogue over the years which some have been successful while the others face some challenges over the term 'supremacy of dominance'. etc. Indeed, for scholars and the policy makers who could understand the current predicament in Nigeria will totally be aware that, there is a constant lack of consensus on both regions that make Nigeria as a country. We should not be surprised. Why does this situation have to linger for an awful long time in the country's history? One of the key suspects of

this predicament was a lack of trust. Within the various actors as leaders who try to transform the country and as a result, the values for the establishment of peaceful institutions capable of translating the country into its original destination has to be suspended indefinitely by each leader whomever rule the country. Thus, from the indicator presiding over the Nigeria currently. Many of the inhabitants of the country are fully aware that there are never any visible traces of democratic practices as values to human liberty, freedom, security and protection since the end of previous devastated civil wars, which in ways that are more practical contributed significantly to the current mistrust among the political leaders through deception and falsehood in Nigeria. Has Nigeria actually learned anything from the historical frequency of her radical civil wars of the 60s-70s? No. Actually, was there any noticeable lessons ever achieved in the Nigerian political affairs or was the initiation of ideas of the state's creation of the distribution of oil wealth through a series of regional allocation and the issues of power sharing formula which has in 2012 draw out another indicator on what the majority of Northerner believed it is clearly a political fraud. Despite this misfortune, the evidence since over fourteen years of the current PDP lead government has revealed to the entire nation that transformation of the country's economy was down primarily under a constructed channeled of the groups of an individual who particularly benefit independently from every of their loyalty to the ongoing political elites to loot the wealth of the country without a single comprehensive project irrespective of how the public might cry foul over the crime of the regime in a democratic state as Nigeria. Perhaps, this current government can't boast of one greatest achievement as those from its initiation of mass murder in Baga, Borno states in its attempt to dislodge the Boko Haram extremist out of the states in what amnesty international observed as the Nigeria government being involved in extensive genocide of the civilian despite the government claims of superiority. Even the battle over this claim is known to everyone as Nigeria's government has failed in its effort to control her domestic instability. But after the decade of Nigeria's expectation by various scholars and global society to lead Africa continents to its land of Canaan, how successful was this impression translate into a reality in Nigeria? What concretely could prove that the Nigeria is on the right path to Jerusalem or could predict the country any viable messages to future development of democratic progress? Can the country Nigeria survive and will still be available after 21<sup>st</sup> centuries? At least, this could be an inevitable prediction. Ideally, such thinking is because; therefore, it is not by chance that, the legacy of almost all the idea of reforms in Nigeria is surrounded by those fabricated policies tied technically together to provide for one class of individual, party politics, individualism, etc. Without a strong political, economic vision for the growth of genuine democratic

institutions in the whole society inhabiting the country rather, the expedition was specifically on issues of sharing federal grant as dividends of democracy. The questions in the Nigeria political diagram are at most a heart-breaking warning near the end of achieving a legacy of Imperialism.

### **Inevitable democracy; Nigeria & the stolen freedom**

The most significant casualty of Nigeria's independence perhaps, is one fundamental issue in Africa and both international debate on what will happen if the country could not survive its long history of violence, instability? Who benefits from the future split of Nigeria? Yet, the contemporary inability of the Nigeria leaders to recognize the troubling nature of both the past and existing institutions had to put the country under the pressure of collapse, and then continues to decline. However, under the PDP leadership of the country's ruling party, the country had to be fast track into a deadly position with violence more than any time in the country's history despite the fourteen years in power without locating the counter-nature of the country's predicaments. Thus, we are already seeing a country being reversed from democratic transitions into another authoritarian society where human liberty, freedom and survival are being placed under the surveillance of insecurity, poverty, unemployment, destitution and the political economy of the country being pressed into a standing order of failure. However, some instances worth political and psychological exploration as for examples; The federal government of Nigeria was quoted to have squandered about \$67 billion from the country's foreign reserves and the excess crude account with any scan evidence nor little evidence to show how such a project were awarded and further completed between 2006 and 2007.<sup>39</sup> Also, On the issues surrounding the Nigeria oil wealth, 'How should the income from this oil sector be visualized for the benefit of developing the country instead of the popular democratic practices of sharing? Even so, despite the uninterrupted decade of a long high oil price in the international market, more than 77% of Nigerians continue to struggle with life in absolute poverty while from various evidence throughout the country shows that billions of dollars granted, collected, injected into both the national and state budgets have not been able to be translated into any visible and better advancement of the country. In neither on poverty, education, health care, unemployment, destitution and the physical and bureaucratic infrastructure which could ideally drive the country's wealth and investment into growth. The government of Nigeria is under an 'Extensive weakness' as a sovereign state. No doubt, the institutions could hardly generate and fosters adequate strategy to smuggle the common domestic communal violence, crime,

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<sup>39</sup> See, *Salisu Suleiman (June 17, 2013)* Jonathan as President and Contractor-in-Chief, <http://nigerianstalk.org/2013/06/17/jonathan-as-president-and-contractor-in-chief/>

corruption, kidnapping, oil theft and the contemporary terrorism. Thus, the firsthand Nigeria, current leaders and their action have to be diverted into preventing a direct contact with reality on what is shaping the country's growth. Especially, those from directly rupturing the nation at the centre through a set of powerful oligarchy of power players from each region. While the massive poor people below were tearing the already sinking nation apart from the armchairs of their empire wealth. Indeed, The politicians are too early to bed arranging for the 2015 election and also equally important busy planning to capture power within their domain to keep holding on to their empire building. The opportunity for a commendable society growth through a diagnosis of policies capable of undoing the already block opportunities throughout the country for the next generation and which also have to draft the country's crisis above every available idea for changing the lifestyle of the Nigeria dozen's citizen is under a severe neglected. Consequently, 'Who should be blamed as Nigeria's problem? Who is the main beneficiary of massive empire corruption throughout the country? 'Are this domestic terror of looting the whole country's wealth the once course by Boko Haram people or politicians? In fact, sometimes, I often see Nigeria as an imaginary society where nothing seems to begin nor will at any possible and visible period produces evidence of reality as an achievement toward stability of mind and soul, liberty and freedom to natural existence in the states of nature. A true nation under downed deflected and destroyed by a 'few' selfish mun'gwus.(Shaibu,2013)

Thus, After many failures of the current PDP leading political party, the questions in the country now are how can democracy will rebuild its entirety in Nigeria where the agenda for liberty, freedom, growth and change to be forcefully introduced into the country at the end of the ongoing regime? At most, there is a genuine danger of Nigeria being disintegrated where each of the key regions will navigate their separate destiny. Although, it is hard to predict how such inevitability will appear, but we should not quickly forget what recently have changed the long-serving president in Cairo and Libya. Therefore, we may even ask a question as what restores a peaceful settlement of the contemporary dislocation in the country without massive genocide through violence and wars. Certainly, we could learn from every dimension of Nigeria the diminishing institutions through the highway corruption, ineffective leadership, and political awareness to democratic norms and stability in the country throughout the last fourteen years. Maybe, because of this misinterpretation of the relevance of democratic transitions in Nigeria, the reverse might unlikely see another political diagram, which may at a long run adjust new development institutions with a democratic tendency toward re-united after the initial collapse at the close of the century. Thus, countries compete with one another to transmit prominent change along the sphere of

human needs by building an enlightened community through justice and stability. While shifting the declining status into a radical longing for change through a coalition of political growth through a significant knowledge of the country challenges, (Shaibu, 2013). This will often make an excellent understanding of differences in shaping unity and the construction of a true democratic globalization. Nigeria is undoubtedly facing a grave institutional breaking by the ways the contemporary institutions have been disconnected and as such. The difficulty will shape the future growth and development in both political, economic integration due to sluggish strategy and tactics by the leaders toward challenging the problems of the population, instability, the immediate jockeying for power, depending on foreign aid, etc. without acknowledging the continual suffering of this massive poverty ridding institution. If we imagine the future of liberty within the contemporary Nigeria, we may be thinking of another Nigeria as the current system is incapable of delivering the country to a genuinely democratic dormitory rather the states will continue to be shaped by chaos and anarchy up to the time that the traditional ideas of building a truly nation-state is being identified in Nigeria. No doubt, the time is too short to cry but to return to the drawing table while the sun is yet to trickle down on the hill but with a cost. If this shows the conventional wing of change's blows, Nigeria will find itself in a serious trap of reality. One could readjust to say that, neither issues of oil wealth in the country ever help the current scramble in the country. An 'Explanation also is that oil exporters are more prone to civil war because they tend to have weaker state institutions than other countries with the same per capita income (Fearon and Laitin 2003). States with high oil revenues have less incentive to develop administrative Comm-patience and control throughout their territory<sup>40</sup>. Perhaps, The era is certainly against the country progress. We may promise as a leader, but we cannot change it, but we must accept them. (Shaibu, 2013). This is how the unmaking of the contemporary Nigeria was stolen into an unknown destination. 'Democracy' a testing device for private gain in Nigeria political landscape and as such, a dividend of democracy is missing or rather being looted out of the country. The way out is certainly. The reverse is to draft policy sufficient enough for their next posterity. I did hope. As shaibu 2013, illustrated on the Nigeria democratic question, challenges of reconciliation and negotiation, he posits that “ the contemporary political interpretation of the country Nigeria failures has been more often political issues rather than those rooted in the country social reality”<sup>41</sup>. The Nigeria predicament has been fast tracked by the event of

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<sup>40</sup>See, **Fearon / PRIMARYC OMMODITYE XPORTSA ND CIVILW AR , pp. 487**

<sup>41</sup> D.S. Shabu, 2013, 21<sup>st</sup> century questions; the state of Nigeria democracy in peri?; Violence and democracy in Nigeria' mapping the rootages, pp.229 , European Scientific Journal , may, 2013, vol.9.14.

neglectful practices by the country's foremost politicians instead those proclaimed of historical assumption. For instance, the standing of the constitutionalism of any country reflects the recognition by all political actors that a particular political process, established democracies, must be respected if any valid political activity is to take place. Whether this political process includes judicial review, whether it is grounded in the notion of individual liberty or group solidarity, whether the constitution stresses political or social and economic rights, are important questions, ...the crucial elements is that, whatever the constitutional structure may be, it must reflect the will of the people and it must command sufficient respect from all political actors to serve as an effective limitation on the unprincipled exercise of public power.<sup>42</sup> As illustrate by J. Bryan Hehir makes a valid point, when he speaks of the International Community as important and valid primarily as a moral concept that in turn can shape institutions and inform policy choices. He offers the notion of "human community", which exists prior to the sovereign state, its moral reality rooted in shared human nature, and its normative imperative being one of solidarity – a conscious conviction that common humanity sustains a minimal number of moral obligations across cultures, national boundaries, and geographical distances (Hehir: p. 38). Undoubtedly, Nigeria may have been stolen but yet undiscovered. Thus, for examples, From 1960 to 1999 (39 years), Nigeria earned N4.8 trillion. However, in the 14 years under the PDP rule, Nigeria earned about N50 trillion (see Muazu Jibril Jaji, Daily Trust, 25/06/13, p. 57)! Oil has never had such uninterrupted high price for so long; government-owned companies have been sold; state-owned banks have been sold; government houses, thousands of them, have been sold. Government-owned hotels, insurance firms and oil-marketing companies have all been sold, all by the name of privatization and reforms. Prices of petroleum products have been increased several times and "looted" billions have been recovered<sup>43</sup>. Where does Nigeria's posterity lie? With a politician without status of commitment nor with the majority of poor masses who can purchases like 'Tuwon dawa' from nor by the street? The future count, we must recognize them. An issue for a sustainable Nigeria requires a moral obligation which must be rooted in one share values irrespective of languages difference in the country.

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<sup>42</sup> See, Constitutionalism & Politics, (1993) edited by Irena Grudzinska Gross, Bratislava Symposium 1993. Pp.014-019.

<sup>43</sup> See, The Nigeria Intel, (on July 18, 2013). **The PDP Website Economy**, <http://www.nigeriaintel.com/2013/07/18/the-pdp-website-economy/>

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