TERRORISM AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN NORTHERN NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT: Terrorism is an act of political violence which cause fear and inflict pains; destructions and loss of lives which are mostly carried out by Nation-States, criminal gangs and sometimes unorganized individuals.

But development can only be carried out and sustained by human and it can not occur without peace and not just peace but people living without fear totally committed to congenial existence within the society. That is why the state of destructive insecurity being experienced presently in the northern Nigeria is unfortunate and regrettable. Terrorist groups exist all over world mostly in third-world countries while their activities are mainly political in nature it has direct effect on the economic development of the area where they operate. So many lives and property had been destroyed within the last five (5) years in the Northern Nigeria; effort made by the federal and state governments in the region to curb the man made disaster was all in vain. This study therefore examined the causes, what, why and how terrorism and terror groups in the northern Nigeria can be curtailed so that development can be sustained in that geo-political region. The study also concluded that concerted efforts must be made by both government and private sector to wage an all frontier war on armed criminal gangs by whatever name they call themselves.

KEYWORDS: Terrorist Group, Sustainable Development, Northern Nigeria, Boko Haram, Armed gangs.

1   INTRODUCTION

Terrorism is a recent phenomenon when compared to other anomalous happenings like war, crime and poverty, terrorism occurs not only in Nigeria but all over the globe. According to United States Department of Defence terrorism is a calculated use of unlawful violence or threat 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.   Terrorism and terrorist acts date back to the eighteenth century according to Lacquer [1]. Nigeria in recent time had experienced quite a number of terrorist acts especially in the Northern part of the country. Sustainable development can be defined as the formulation and implementation of a development option for the achievement of appropriate and justifiable social, economic and political goals that meet basic needs and equity without compromising the natural system for the future generations [2].

It is important to note that an attempt to forcefully impose religious ideology or belief on the Nigerian society since her independence in 1960 especially in the Northern part is not new. The first major attempt in the post colonial period was led by the leader of the Maitatsine sectarian group in 1980s and eventually led to large scale uprisings. Thus, it can therefore be said that the emergence of this dreaded Islamic sect Jama'atu Ahlis Sunnah Lidda'awati wal-Jihad popularly known as the Boko Haram or Yobe Taliban had its root and inspiration from the post colonial period as well as from the "Maitatsine" uprisings of the early 1980s in particular.

Terrorism and terrorist acts does not go hand in hand with sustainable development since the major agents of development remain human beings, natural resources, and infrastructures. This study therefore did not only educe the causes and impact of terror acts in the Northern part of Nigeria but also gave several recommendations which if applied can help to curb the activities of the terrorist groups in the country.

2 CONCEPTUAL CLARIFICATIONS

2.1 TERRORISM

Terrorism is a criminal act. Whether the terrorist chooses to identify himself with military terminology e.g. Liberation Front, Freedom Fighter or with civilian descriptions brotherhood, committee etc., he is a criminal in both spheres.

Terrorism was defined by Sampson and Onuoha [3], as "the premeditated use or threat of use of violence by an individual or group to cause fear, destruction or death, especially against unarmed targets, property or infrastructure in a state, intended to compel those in authority to respond to the demands and expectations of the individual or group behind such violent acts. According to Alex [4]. Terrorism is a method of combat in which random or symbolic victims serve as an instrumental target of violence. These instrumental victims share group or class characteristics that form the basis for their selection for victimization. Through the previous use of violence or the credible threat of violence other members of the group or class are put in a state of chronic fear. The purpose of this indirect method of combat is either to immobilize the target in order to produce disorientation and/or compliance or mobilize secondary targets of demands (e. g., a government) or targets of attention (e. g., public opinion) to change their attitude or behaviour favouring the short and long term interests of the users of this method of combat [5].

But to US department of Justice, Terrorism involves violent acts or acts dangerous to human life that are violation of the criminal laws of the United States, or that would be a criminal violation if committed within the jurisdiction of the United States or any state. These acts appear to be intended to intimidate or coerce a civilian population, influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion, or affect the conduct of a government by assassination or kidnapping. International terrorist acts occurs outside the United States, or transcend national boundaries in terms of the means by which they are accomplished, the persons they intended to coerce or intimidate, or the locale in which their perpetrators operate or seek asylum [6].

Canada's Anti-terrorism Act (Bill C-36) designates "terrorist activity" as "an act or omission that is committed in whole or in part for a political, religious or ideological purpose, objective or cause and in whole or in part with the intention of intimidating the public, or a segment of the public, with regard to its security, including its economic security, or compelling a person, a government or a domestic or an international organization to do or to refrain from doing any act, whether the person, government or organization is inside or outside Canada.

United Nations in 1992; Opined that terrorism is an anxiety-inspiring method of repeated violent action, employed by (semi-) clandestine individual, group or state actors, for idiosyncratic, criminal or political reasons, whereby - in contrast to assassination - the direct targets of violence are not the main targets.

Nigeria witness the rise of Jama'atu Ahlis Sunnah Lidda'awati wal-Jihad (popularly called Yobe Taliban) and later known as Boko Haram, they have a strong desire for an Islamic state/government and they have attacked severally and severely in the North Eastern region of the country.

I wish to mention and condemn the gruesome terrorist attack carried out at Nyanya Motor Park in Abuja on Monday 14th April 2014 by Boko Haram where over 100 persons were killed and scores injured. This heinous crime was carried out at the time of researching this paper.

Boko Haram the terrorist group believed to have lunched the attack is an armed terrorist group blamed for killing hundreds of other people in northern and central Nigeria. Many of their attacks have targeted places of worship, often churches, but some Muslims have also been killed [7]. The group was supposedly founded in 2002 in Maiduguri, the capital of Borno state, allegedly by Mohammed Yusuf, a religious teacher. Yusuf is hostile to democracy and the secular educational system, vowing that "this war that is yet to start would continue for long" if the political and educational system was not changed.

In 2004, it moved to Kanamma in Yobe state, close to the border with Niger, where it set up a base known as "Afghanistan", from which it attacked nearby police outposts. Boko Haram means "Western education is sin" in the Hausa language spoken in Northern Nigeria. It is believed to have a number of factions with differing aims, including some with political links.

The group initially claimed to be fighting for the creation of an Islamic state in the north; but a range of demands by different Set of splinter Terror groups have since been issued. Nigeria has been in the forefront in the efforts to fight the spread of terrorism, this was shown in the finding of Martins et al [8].

Partly in expectation of the occupation by Nigeria of a non Permanent Seat on the United Nations Security Council as from January 1, 2010, the United Nations Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team visited Nigeria in November 2009 in order to assess the extent of compliance by Nigeria with the UN Security Council resolutions. The findings of the Monitoring Team were satisfactory. For instance, of the sixteen United Nations Universal Instruments against Terrorism, Nigeria has already ratified nine. These includes the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft (1963); Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (1970); Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (1971) and that against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (1988); and Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism (1999). Nigeria ratified the United Nations Conventions against Trans-national Organized Crime (2001). At the level of the OAU/African Union, Nigeria has adopted the OAU Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism, which was done in July 1999 in Algiers. Nigeria has also adopted the Declaration on Terrorism made in 2001 in Senegal, as well as The Plan of Action for the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism by the Intergovernmental High Level Meeting of African Union in September 2002 in Algiers, Algeria in Akanji [9].

According to former Minister of Information, Chief Nweke Terrorism can no longer be treated as the problem of one particular country, because incidences of terrorism have been recorded all over the World, including the United States, Middle East, Europe and some part of Africa. He said even before the 9/11 incident in the U S, there was the bombing of U S embassy in Nairobi-Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda.

Terrorist group commits acts of violence in order to produce widespread fear, obtain worldwide, national, or local recognition for their cause by attracting the attention of the media. Harass, weaken, or embarrass government security forces so that the government overreacts and appears repressive. Steal or extort money and equipment, especially weapons and ammunition vital to the operation of their group.

Destroy facilities or disrupt lines of communication in order to create doubt that the government can provide for and protect its citizens. Discourage foreign investments, tourism, or assistance programs that can affect the target area's economy and support of the government in power. Influence government decisions, legislation, or other critical decisions, free prisoners and carried out vengeance.

Turn the tide in a guerrilla war by forcing government security forces to concentrate their efforts in urban areas. This would allow the terrorist group to establish itself among the local populace in rural areas.

2.2 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

World Commission on Environment and Development, also known as the Brundtland Commission, defined sustainable development in its 1987 report "*Our Common Future"* as a process of development that "meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs"[10].

The watershed for sustainable development as a concept and priority was the UN Conference on Environment and Development, the Earth Summit, which was held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 [11].

The summit issued two important declarations one, the inseparability of the fate of humankind from that of the Earth and conventional sustainable development in an international framework. Two, on the program of action that includes detailed goals, responsibilities, work plans, and funding estimates to implement sustainable development at the local, national and global levels.

As a result of globalization, external factors have become critical in determining the success or failure of developing countries in their national efforts towards sustainable development. If the momentum for global progress towards sustainable development is to be maintained and increased particularly in the areas of finance, technology transfer and debt/trade, full and effective participation of developing countries in global decision-making must be encouraged [12].

The trend should be to promote an integrated approach to policy-making at the national, regional and local levels for transport services and systems to promote sustainable development, including policies and planning for land use, infrastructure, public transport systems and goods delivery networks, with a view to providing safe, affordable and efficient transportation, increasing energy efficiency, reducing pollution, congestion and adverse health effects and limiting urban sprawl, taking into account national priorities and circumstances. Throughout the ages, mankind has, for economic and other reasons, constantly interfered with nature. In the past, this was often done without consideration of the effects upon the environment. Owing to new scientific insights and to a growing awareness of the risks for mankind (present and future generations) of pursuit of such interventions at an unconsidered and unabated pace, new norms and standards have been developed, set forth in a great number of instruments during the last two decades.

The most potentially far-reaching aspect of sustainable development is that for the first time it makes a state's management of its own domestic environment a matter of international concern in a systematic way [13].

Sustainable development has also become a yardstick to evaluate development activities in a continuous manner that influence the decision making process.

The achievement of growth and development therefore has been challenged by the astronomical incidence of terrorist activities in Nigeria in recent times. The pattern and trend of terrorism, revolution, different forms of strike actions, premeditated application or threats of violence against religious groups and politically motivated expressions of violence in the present democratic era have threatened development, democratic governance and economic activities in the Nigeria. According to Czinkota and Ronkainen [14], the impact of terrorist activities on economic development, management and international business has increased tremendously in Nigeria.

Nigeria is significantly in dire need of uninterrupted development, sustained democratic governance, investment-friendly environment as well as ultimate macroeconomic stability. Development is multifaceted and multidimensional in nature with structural, institutional, political, social and all round transformation process. There is no doubt that self-sustained rural community development is vital to the economic and social progress of any developing nation like Nigeria. This desirable economic scenario is currently being threatened by the activities of terror groups in Nigeria, Northern Nigeria in particular.

2.3   NORTHERN NIGERIA

Northern Nigeria was originally a creation of British government and a Protectorate which was established in 1900 and lasted up to 1914, now located in the present country of Nigeria. The protectorate spanned 255,000 miles (410,000 km) including the pre-colonial states of the Sokoto Caliphate, the Bornu Empire, and the Kano Emirate. The first High Commissioner of the protectorate was Frederick Lugard who actively suppressed revolutions and created a system of administration built around native authorities or indirect rule. The Protectorate ended in 1914 when it was amalgamated with the Southern Protectorate and the Lagos Colony which was named Northern Province Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria wikiped.com [15].

The Berlin conference of 1884/1885 which some writers tagged the scramble and partition of Africa ceded the Northern, Southern protectorate and Lagos colony to Britain. The present Northern Region was one of Nigeria's federal divisions. It was created before independence in 1960, with its capital at Kaduna. Major general Gowon later divided the country into twelve states with the North having the lion share in 1967 in an attempt to obviate the Nigerian civil war. Namely - Benue-Plateau State, Kano State, Kwara State, north-central State, North-Eastern State and North-Western State.

 Following subsequent division the region had nineteen states currently. Northern Nigeria in the contemporary is further divided into three geo-political zones (without constitutional powers) which comprised North West, North East and North Central during Abacha's regime. Northern Nigerians is seen by the their Southern counter part as being lop-sided in seize when compared to the South; that is why even in the current political dispensation Peoples Democratic Party (PDP) insists that the president must rotate only between the two political region of North and South.   The Northern region is mostly Moslem with some Christian minority located mainly in the North Central States of Benue, plateau, Adamawa, Taraba, Kogi and Southern Kaduna. The economic main stay of the people in the region is mostly agriculture, with the region producing farm goods like maize, yam tubers, beans and large quantities of vegetables mostly for direct and subsistence consumption.

Most State governments in the present Northern Region of the country adopted what was termed political Sharia Law during the former president Olusegun Obasanjo's regime 1999 to 2003. (Perhaps that single incident was the immediate cause and take off of terrorism and terrorist organization in Nigeria). The region lack basic educational facilities while family planning is not in their lexicon. Many children are un-catered for, and they are ready tools in the hands of the fanatics like Boko harem and kala Kato; another religious terrorist group in northern Nigeria formed by Malam Isiyaka.

3   CAUSES OF TERRORISM

The search for causes and causality is a central theme in all social sciences, deriving from the inherent need to understand the occurrence of particular phenomena. Moreover, in dealing with undesirable occurrences, we seek to understand the 'why' and 'how' in order to develop appropriate counter measures [16].

According to Martha Crenshaw [17], the causes of terrorism can be grouped into two viz.

Root causes (or remote) are those factors that set the stage for terrorism over the long period.

Trigger causes (or immediate) are specific events that immediately precede the occurrence of terrorism.

The factors that create and nurture terrorism or motivate terrorist group varied, more often than not they exist to bring disorder that cannot be easily be separated into distinct groups. But according to Kegley [18], the following are the major factors.

3.1 RELIGIOUS EXTREMISM

Every faith has its own fundamentalists and extremists; terrorism was perceived to be closely linked to Islamic fundamentalism. The political desire by fundamentalist group in Islamic world to overthrow their secular governments and replace them with theocratic ones is responsible for the violence in countries such as Algeria, Egypt, Indonesia, Philippines; e t c. Such group emerged in Nigeria and called themselves Jama'atu Ahlis Sunnah Lidda'awati wal-Jihad (popularly called Yobe Taliban) and later known as Boko Haram supposedly in 2009. A similar group with Christian background is The Lord Resistance Army in Uganda, which uses kidnapping and violence as a means of replacing the Ugandan government with one that is based on the Ten Commandments.

3.2 PERCEIVED OPPRESSION

According to Wardlaw [19], groups which use oppression as excuse for terrorism believe they are not getting a fair share of the resources available to the state or consider themselves as being inadequately represented in the executive arm of the government. Example of these abound for instances the Israel/Palestine crisis over land use, agitation for resource control in Nigeria's Niger Delta and the clamouring for freedom of religious expression in China.

3.3 NATIONALIST OR RACIAL CONSIDERATIONS

These are people of common origin having same culture, language and fighting to form a nation state of their own. They usually have some clearly defined political objectives on issue like self – determination and independence for their people/territory. Mostly they claim to be marginalised, oppressed and being cheated out of their share of public revenue. Examples of this are (E T A) in Spain, the Irish Republican Army (I RA) of Britain, the Tamil Tiger of Sri Lanka, etc.

3.4 ABSENCE OF CENTRAL AUTHORITY

The total breakdown of law and order in failed states especially Somali and during the ethnic strife in Liberia and Sierra Leone, and recently Sudan. Others include Iraq and Libya. These usually give rise to the emergence of war lords who engage in hostage taking, extortion and attacks on civilian targets.

3.5 POVERTY AND IGNORANCE

These factors equally precipitate terrorism; the perpetrators easily capitalize on the deprived economic condition of the masses to manipulate and instigate them against the state. Monetary incentives and religious indoctrination are used by terrorists as veritable tools where poverty and ignorance pervaded. Studies have shown that some of the factors responsible for violent conflicts in Nigeria include poverty, unemployment, and religious intolerance, ethnic rivalry and growing acculturation. Others are resource control agitations and ignorance. Most critical of these factors however is ignorance, which leads to suspicion and mistrust.

State sponsored; in this category are activities of state cum terrorist operators, which in the past included terrorist acts allegedly perpetrated by Libya and Iraq. Here Nation States hire, train and sponsor terrorist organization to carry criminal acts for example Iran and Syria. Such activities have been directed against dissidents at home and abroad and foreign nations whose political opposition has cause substantial irritation to a dictatorial regime.

3.6 POLITICAL IDEOLOGICAL

These could be right or left or anarchist. A Large group of terrorist organizations emerged during the cold war era; they were motivated by ideological beliefs to purse unlawful aims and objectives. Such groups include the Baader -Meinhof Gang of Germany, Encarta [20], the above represents the major causes of terrorism ideologically, however, government policies and leadership style may also contribute to raising and nurturing of terrorism. The case of militants in the Niger Delta arises from a defective and malfunctioning revenue allocation formula.

3.7   POLITICAL GRIEVANCES

A lack of political inclusiveness in states or grievances against a certain political order may cause individuals to join or create terrorist groups. Left and right wing terrorists groups often seek to participate in the political system of their country as well as many other nations with authoritarian regimes that do not provide avenue for comprehensive political participation. Frustrated expressions of those denied political power can turn to violence as an alternative to exclusive political systems. While somewhat similar to ethno-nationalist/separatist causes, these political grievances are not born from the desire to create a new state but to change the order within the contemporary one.

3.8   ALIENATION /DISCRIMINATION

Several authors on terrorism have pointed to a sense of alienation felt by those who live in a country other than their own, particularly those living in Europe as a driver of terrorism. Many times these groups face discrimination in the countries they reside, leading to further feelings of isolation. They commonly move from poorer countries, particularly Muslim states in the case of Europe, to wealthier ones to go to school or find work once in these countries they begin to feel alienated. The new host nation is substantially different from their country of origin, and is usually much less community oriented. This causes alienated individuals to search for communities with cultures like that of their home countries or others that are close. These groups may become infuriated to the society around them as they don't fit in and feel excluded. Growing sentiments of discrimination can lead groups to look to more conservative, and eventually, extremist ideologies.

3.9   CORRUPTION

Greater percentage of the populace believed that Nigeria government is corrupt, according to a Gallup survey released in January, 2010.

One of the reasons given by Boko Haram in Nigeria was that the government at all levels are corrupt and therefore must be sacked. The most frightening and damaging aspect of corrupt government is that large number of the populace is accommodating and sympathetic to the cause of the terrorist groups in a protest.

Terrorism is an attractive strategy to groups of different ideological affiliation who challenge the state's authority. Groups who want to stage a cause, to destabilise the government, to achieve popular support, to incite regime to violence, to motivate followers, or to take over a wider opposition movement, who are weak vis-à-vis the regime, and who are impatient to act.

Other causes includes the problem highlighted by Jonathan in a January 9 address where he noted that part of the difficulty in defeating Boko Haram is that the group has infiltrated both the government and the military.

4   EFFECT OF TERRORISM IN NORTHERN NIGERIA

The challenge of terrorism has the potential to threaten Nigeria's sustainable development, but political stability is however one of the preconditions for prosperity. What is needed is multi-polar counter-terrorism in which both Africa and Nigeria have a vital role to play. The challenge of terror in the seas and terrorism on land pose a threat to Nigeria's economy and have the potential to threaten its growth in the future. No large emerging economy has created prosperity without stability.

About $600 million was given to Nigeria government by Obama administration through U.S foreign aids to counter and fight terrorism in the country. And since 2010 United State of America bi-lateral dialogue with Nigeria had established strategies to promote and develop peace in the country.

Terrorism has shifted the threat of violence from the Middle East and South Asia to Africa and Nigeria. The members of some of these terrorist groups have expanded ties with other violent Islamist groups, such as those in Mali and the Sahel, including Al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb.

Since 2009 terrorist groups especially Boko Haram has randomly targeted churches, motor parks and market places triggering some retaliatory violence and threatening to inflame religious tensions.

Since the end of the civil war no calamity of enormous proportion has befallen this fledging nation-state more than the terror unleashed by the dreadful terrorist group called Boko Haram. Many lives have been lost; properties worth billions of naira have been destroyed. Nobody is insulated from the attack. Government officials and buildings, traditional rulers, police

and military formations and church worshippers are targets. On daily basis, there is panic and the fear of the invincible agitators has become the order of the day and the beginning of wisdom.

Worthy of special attention is the killing by shooting and or kidnapping of school children, terrorist organizations in the north are no longer content with bomb but are now using machine gun to kill their victims.

Below are the topical presentations of the impact of terrorism in the region: -

4.1   SECURITY

Security is the state or feeling of being safe and protected: the assurance that something of value will not be taken away e.g. security of life and property. Security can also be seen as a situation where a person or thing is not exposed to any form of danger or risk of physical or moral aggression, accident, theft or deterioration. But the above definitions are centred on personal and individual wellbeing; but security from other perspectives also includes that of a nation-state, organizations and other entities e.g. security in the Northern Region, Catholic Church, jobs, human rights etc.

The insurgency of terror groups in Northern Nigeria have posed serious security challenges to Nigeria in the sense that people were denied the choice of exercising their natural freedom of movement due to fear of attack from members of Boko Haram and other terror groups. Particularly in some parts of Northern Nigeria where Boko Haram have taken over through planting of bombs as well as brutalized attack on innocent souls.

According to Dyke [21], national security embodies the sovereignty of the state, the inviolability of its territorial boundaries, and the right to individual and collective self-defence against internal and external threats.

But to Freedman [22], national security problems are anything that generates anxiety or threatens the quality of life in some respect.

There is no doubt that Northern Nigeria and indeed the whole country is having serious security problems at present and there is imperative reasons to address the security lapses before it escalate to an unmanageable proportion.

4.2   LOSS OF REVENUE

During the Obasanjo's regime Nigeria had lost billions of petrol dollars in the South-South region alone. The situation was however revised under the present regime through dialog that led to amnesty and resettlement that cost billions of Naira. In the Northern region Nigeria government is currently losing huge amount of income due to the Boko Haram insurgency especially in Kano, Bornu, Bauchi and Yobe states.

About 97 per cent of businesses in the northern Nigeria were negatively affected by the security problem. Some of them had to close down, while some had to retrench their workers, and others had cut down the number of hours of operation.

4.3   REDUCED FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT

Political stability and peace has always been a panacea for economic and sustainable development anywhere in the world. Investors from within and outside the country steer clear of areas susceptible for trouble and economic disruption of any kind. All business needs the continuous presence of human beings to thrive in addition to the safety of material inputs which must be guaranteed. There is no doubt that Northern of Nigeria and indeed Nigeria had substantial number of investments from within and outside the country.

4.4   IMPEDE PEACE

Peace has been variously defined as freedom from conflict or agreement among people or groups of people, the absence of violence and other disturbances within a state. But peace cannot thrive in an area of insecurity; currently peaceful co-existence in the Northern Region of the country is under severe threat where there is a deep tribal/religious rift between and among various ethnic and religious groups. The precarious security situation across the country that entails kidnapping, terrorism, ritual killings and other criminal activities is lamentable and an urgent solution is needed.

4.5   TERRORIST ACTIVITIES HIDER SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Sustainable development is the application of natural resources and human inputs to produce a save and balanced environment that does not impede the well being of the future generations. For development to be sustainable it has to preserved and renewed in peaceful surroundings devoid of terrorist and organized criminal activities. The existing situation in the north as at now is far from being peaceful; with properties worth billions of naira and thousands of lives being destroyed on weekly bases.

4.6   DISTORTION OF CULTURAL EQUILIBRIUM

The social fabric in the Northern Region of Nigeria has been shattered due to the devilish acts of Boko Haram and other terror groups operating in the area. Before now there were some elements of cultural exchange between the people of the north and their southern counter-part especially within the Christians community. The situation has since changed as a result of the call by Boko Haram to non-Muslims to relocate to their various places of origins.

4.7   INCREASES PUBLIC EXPENDITURE

Terrorist activities can and do increase public expenditures, currently federal government of Nigeria is spending huge amount of money in an attempt to check the nefarious activities of Boko Haram. Government as at present is spending about N500:00 per day as an allowance paid to each soldier in the team created to fight terrorist in the north. This is in addition to the money that was used to procure vehicles, surveillance equipments, arms and ammunitions and the one spend in keeping the vehicles on the road. Security related expenditures or security vote (money given to state governors for security within their domain) is on the increase since the menace of the terrorist acts escalated.

4.8   INDUCE FEAR AND UNREST

One of the key instruments of terror groups is fear: fear is defined as unpleasant feeling of anxiety or apprehension caused by the presence or anticipation of danger, concern for something that threatens to bring bad news or results and the likelihood of an undesirable thing happening. Northern Nigeria is at present a place to dread thousands of people had already left; others are contemplating whether to stay or leave. There are calls from some quarters in the south to their kin and kindred to come back home to their place of origin permanently.

5   RECOMMENDATIONS

The ruling elites and the entire government of Nigeria are responsible to a large extent for the terror acts committed across the country especially in the north. It is the mismanagement of the public wealth of the society that created the precondition for ethno-religious rivalries in the country. It was also the same factor that is the root cause of militant activities in the Niger Delta of Nigeria. Nigeria has made billion of dollar from the sales of the crude oil, particularly in the last decade, yet there has been nothing fundamental to show in terms of improved living conditions, social services, job creation and infrastructural development.

Civilian populace equally have to be blamed, if what had happened in Nigeria occur elsewhere their citizens would have since taken to the street in vociferous protest. The government, civilians and some other organizations like religious bodies, organized labour, print and electronic media had equally failed to mount strong oppositions against government in an attempt to force them to perform.

The Nigeria constitution provided an enabling proviso for peaceful co-existence and a secular clause that permits all shade of religious views and practices. It is on that note that this paper put forward the following recommendations: -

The whole of Nigeria must revert back to secularism in sincere practise and there must be one law, one constitution and just application of the said law. The practises of Sharia law in the North must give way in order to eradicate extremism and double standards currently existing in the country.

The incompetence of Nigerian politicians in power is another colossal cankerworm that may lead to disintegration of the country. Therefore concerted effort must be made by all to correct the anomalies presently being experience in Nigeria leadership there cannot be good governance without the input of people.

Government have to amend police act and other enabling laws to give governors command of police in their domain: technical gadgetry and sophisticated devices and international liaison type of collaboration and intelligence support. The legislature should enact fresh and stiffer laws to strengthen the anti terrorist laws with stiff penalties to terrorist when convicted.

The government must expose, denounce and where appropriate prosecute politicians in and out of power involved or connected with violent extremist groups.

The government should provide good, open and responsive governance to deal with subversion and terrorism any where it rear it ugly head.

Stringent border Control and Security measures had to be instituted and made to function maximally to check the influx of those that enter the country without proper documents.

Nigeria as a matter of exigency should embark on massive re-orientation and re-education of the entire populace to equip the citizens with the prerequisite approach to co-habitation and peaceable existence.

6 CONCLUSIONS

The purpose of this paper is to show the effect of terrorism on the sustainable development in the northern part of Nigeria and having reviewed and apprised the various literatures consulted I present the following conclusions.

Terrorism and other related organized crimes had indeed provoked a serious actions and reactions that would continue to impede sustainable development in the Northern part of Nigeria. That concerted effort must commence immediately to find and apply solutions to terrorist insurgencies in the country before it completely gets out of hand. Nigeria should employ both diplomacy and constructive dialog with foreign partners in order to inject more modern strategies towards waging a total war against terror groups in the country.

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