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INSECURITY AND ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM IN NIGERIA: A Nation at Brink with Boko Haram

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Abstract

The criminal activities of September 11 (popularly known as 9/11 attack) in the US soil was one of the most deadliest attacks(in one day) in human history. The 9/11 attack was perpetuated by the Islamic fundamentalist group known as the al-Qaeda. In this case, the terrorists stormed the twin tower buildings in New York, the Pentagon buildings, and missed the Whitehouse. Terrorist act is heinous.

In Nigeria, some of the atrocious terrorist acts carried out recently have been the activities of the Boko Haram sect. The Boko Haram has shown itself to be destructive, heartless, and a group of Islamic radicals who hailed from the northern Nigeria. The citizens of Nigeria and the foreign expatriates are at the edge of despair, agony, pains, sorrow and anguish with the images and threats of Boko Haram, especially at the northern part of the country.

The emergence of Boko Haram in Nigeria was a conspiracy of the northern political class who are in opposition against President Goodluck Jonathan and perceived weakness of the Nigerian government. Terrorism and its violence has been one of the strongest challenges confronting Goodluck's administration, with Boko Haram Islamic sect depicting itself as an insurmountable obstacle against the government and Nigerian leaders.

This study explores the threats of Boko Haram's insurrection and assesses the attempts of the Nigerian government to secure the nation against the radical Islamic group.This study will also search for the extent of fear, the motives and the motivation behind this Islamic radical movements in Nigeria.

Keywords: Terrorism, Boko Haram, Fundamentalism, Islamic, Radicals, Government, Nigeria.

INTRODUCTION

Terrorism is a global threat and almost all the nations are very cautious about its use of violence to destroy, kill, humiliate, intimidate and annihilate the masses, the innocent, both old and small in the communities. In most cases, when terrorist has a demand, it uses terroristic acts of violence as scheme to draw national and international attention to ascertain demands that may not be achieved through conventional polity (Horgan, 2005).

The emergence of terrorism in Nigeria in recent times could be likened to a wild-fire that just spread so fast in the northern Nigeria. With the grotesque images of the Boko Haram sect and its terroristic attacks, create fears in the minds of Nigerians. The activities of Boko Haram and the perceived weakness of President Goodluck Jonathan's administration in combating terrorism have further deepened the fears of Nigerians whether Boko Haram is insurmountable.

The Boko Haram was ones called Ahlulsunna wal'jama'ah hijra, Nigeria Taliban, Yusufiyyah sect and now Boko Haram (Taiwo and Olugbode, 2009). In December 24 2003, Boko Haram engaged the State Security forces in the towns of Geiam and Kanamma in Yobe State by attacking the police stations and public infrastructures and occupied them for some days lifting up the flag of Afghanistan's Taliban over the areas captured. The Nigerian soldiers and the military police stormed the areas, and killed about eighteen members of the Boko Haram, took dozens of them a life, forcing the Boko Haram sect to leave the villages, and they dispersed into other northern states. By December 31 2003, the Boko Haram left the areas. What justification does this radical Islamic group has for the attack and occupation? In most scenario in the middle-east region,

they consider themselves messengers of God, and the owners of the whole world; the terrorists therefore usually believe that they are the freedom fighters and ready to take over the world as their own. Their ideological or religious justification for their activities is that everybody must worship their Allah and Prophet Mohammed. The obvious reasons for these terroristic acts are to achieve political, social and religious objectives. Those factors are the obvious determinant factors for terrorism in Nigeria.

The Terroristic Frame

The psychology of terror of intimidation and destruction is always at the verge of the mind of the terrorist – a theory of do or die or give-way for free will fighting. The theory of do or die uses violence as means of pushing forward their terroristic agenda; in order to publicize their campaign, they randomize terrorist violence so that, "the public will eventually opt for an acceptance of the terrorist's demands" (Akanni, 2014:66).Nigeria, for instance "settled with hostage taking, abduction, kidnapping and bombings of multinational oil pipelines" (Ojukwu, 2011:20). This kind of settlement gave wrong signals to the international terrorists, petty terrorists and local terrorists, that terror is an effective tool for demands and accomplishments.

Chronic Insecurity, Terrorism and Kidnapping – How safe is Nigeria?

The insecurity in Nigeria is a serious concern to an average citizen. Terrorism and kidnapping are twin demons eating up the nation's sense of 'identity and security' as it affects virtually everybody. Terrorism and kidnapping are criminal acts with negative sanctions of life imprisonment and/ or death sentences. The security of the nation is at stake with series of incidences of kidnapping activities and terroristic acts prevailing in many parts of the country.

Chris C. Ojukwu (2011) discussed the chronic events of insecurity as reflected in terroristic and kidnapping activities in many parts of the country. According to Ojukwu's account, Nigeria is not safe and the government is still wrestling on how to handle the two major problems of terrorism and kidnapping. His account published on "Global Journal Inc." reflected the level of insecurity in this nation. On July 10, 2003, Dr. Chris Ngige (ex-governor of Anambra State was abducted), Chief Pete Edochie was kidnapped; Nteje Woje Yayok was abuducted on September 23, 2009.Joseph Dimobi was kidnapped; Dr. Francis Edemobi was kidnapped. Mr. Solomon Odiase and the parents of the chairman of the Ovia North Local Government Area of Edo State was kidnapped in September 2009. In July 2010, 13 containers carrying illegal arms were intercepted at the Apapa Wharf in Lagos. Again, on October 1, 2010, there were bomb attacks around the Eagles Square. This occurred when Nigerians and foreign dignitaries had gathered to mark the 50[th]independence of Nigeria. On December 25, 2009 a Nigerian boy studying abroad, Umar Farak Abdul Mutallab attempted to blow up a Detroit Michigan-bound aeroplane with 289 people on board.The agony of these episodes is that these criminals are from Nigeria, and they live with us in our streets and neighborhoods, probably, our next door neighbor. They commit such heinous crimes in Nigeria and sometimes, without confrontation with the criminal justice system.
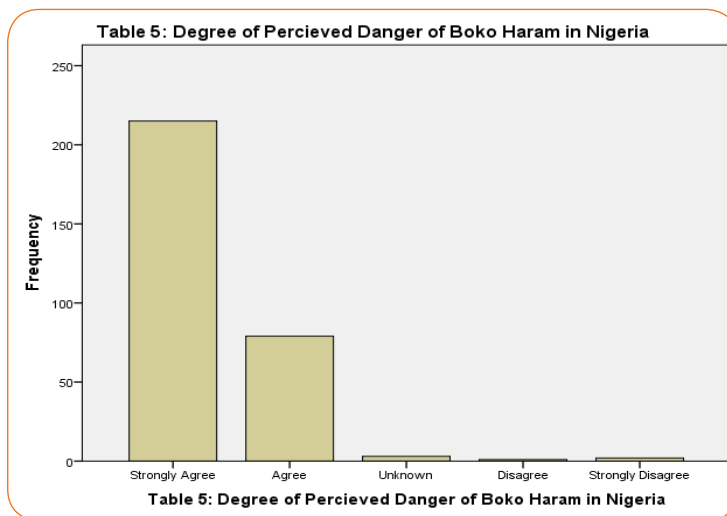
What exactly Does Terrorist Boko Harm Sect want from Nigeria?

With the trends of events concerning terrorism and kidnapping, it is impossible (at least for now) to absolutely separate terrorism from the acts of kidnapping. A terrorist is also a kidnapper. To this end, Boko Haram is a terrorist and a kidnapper.

The word 'Boko' is Hausa word which signifies 'book' and 'haram' is also an Arabic word which also means forbidden, sinful or bad. In a nutshell, Boko Haram stands for the opposition of the Western education and lifestyles. It implies that the Western book is forbidden and sinful

or it is bad for the world. The ideological mission of Boko Haram is "to overthrow the Nigeria government and then impose strict Islamic Sharia Law in the entire country" (Onuoha, 2010:57).

Table 1: Perceived Danger of Boko Haram in Nigeria

SOURCE: Author's Self Directed Study

The Boko Haram sect are strict radical Islamic group who are hard-core orthodox Islamic fundamentalist. One of their missions in Nigeria is to establish an orthodox Islamic state (Tell, August 19, 2010). This group rejects Western cultures, their system of education, and their open market economy. Boko Haram sees Western civilization as sinful and forbidden. Nigeria, being the most populous African nation in the continent has engrossed herself into the Western styles, not only in education, imbued in every style of the Western life, which Onuoha refers to as "social vices" (:57);Boko Haram's mission is to eradicate Nigerian system that is polluted by the Western cultural vices in education, laws, religious doctrines and uphold Sharia law all over the country (Hazzad, 2009).Boko Haram campaigns for strict adherence to the teachings of Koranic principles as an alternative way of life (Abimbola, 2010).

Table 2: Degree of Boko Haram's threat to Nigeria

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	239	79.7	79.7	79.7
	Agree	39	13.0	13.0	92.7
	Unknown	8	2.7	2.7	95.3
	Disagree	11	3.7	3.7	99.0
	Strongly Disagree	3	1.0	1.0	100.0
	Total	300	100.0	100.0	

SOURCE: Author's Self Directed Study

Understanding the danger posed by Boko Haram's presence in Nigeria is very significant because their presence threatens the security of this nation. In fact, out of the 300 surveyed group, 79.7% of them strongly agreed that Boko Haram is an eminent danger, 13.0% of the people agreed, 2.7% of the people said that they do not know, 3.7% of the people disagreed while 1.0% of the people strongly disagree. The obvious indicator reflects that Boko Haram is a dangerous Islamic fundamentalist group against the country.

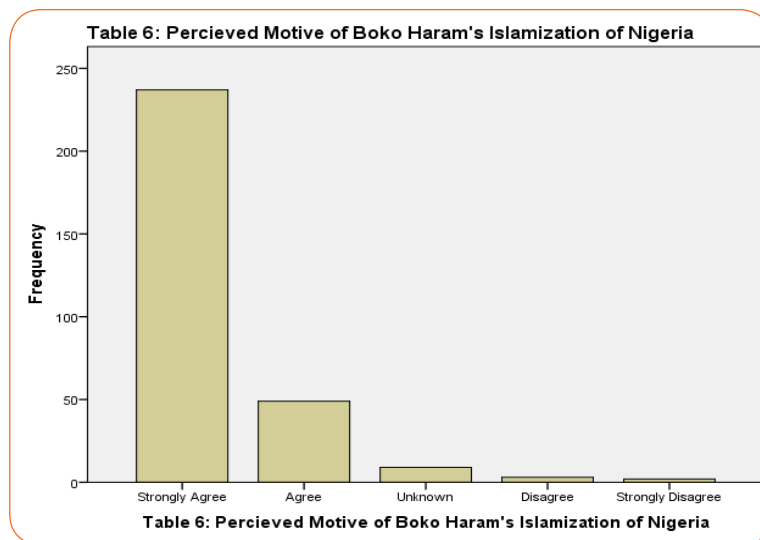**Nigeria's Liberality with Faith-Based Religion**

Islam is not the dominant religion of the whole country. The constitution of Nigeria does not endorse only one religious faith. The liberality of Nigeria allows the indigenes of the nation to have freedom in exercising their religious faith without any form of harassment, embarrassment, terror, control and confinement. The true Muslim worshippers enjoy the comfort of their worship; but the radical Islamic groups presume to be the evangelical converts with the glamorous tone of converting everybody to Islam, creating rooms for confusion, disagreement, chaos, violence and a vehicle for disintegration of the nation.

The constitution of Nigeria is not designed based on Koranic codes of conduct; but allows each state to democratically design state laws that would govern them in a manner that does not conflict with the Supreme Law of the Federation. The contemporary motives of the Islamic radical group-the Boko Haram sect is to seize the opportunity of Nigeria's liberalism with the 'faith based religion' to challenge the ability of Nigeria to secure this nation. Nigeria's liberalism with the faith-based religion has opened the doorways for some states to institute Islamic Sharia Law.Is Sharia Law good for the whole nation? Are Islamic principles, tradition, cultural norms, and political ideologies the best for a diverse society as Nigeria? As the policy makers of Nigeria, ponder on those questions as the future of the nation depends on the decisions you conscientiously make today.

Islamic Sharia Law

There have been numerous riots over the implementation of Sharia Law, primarily involving non-Muslim minorities in the states which instituted the system. One of such riots killed more than 100 people in October 2001 in Kano State. In fact, under Sharia Law, pregnancy outside of marriage constitutes sufficient evidence for a woman to have committed adultery. Adopting Sharia Law in the State means that the'Koran' will become the principal source of 'Law Giver.' Instituting Sharia Law for the whole nation also makes Koran to be the Law Giver for the whole country,depicting the nation into an upscale crisis, confusion, disintegration and uproar.

Table 3: Perceived Motive of Boko Haram's Islamization of Nigeria

Table 6: Percieved Motive of Boko Haram's Islamization of Nigeria

SOURCE: Author's Self Directed Study

The Koran is the principal source of Islamic Law (the Sharia). It contains the rules by which the Muslim world is governed (or should be governed) and forms the basis for relationship between man and God, between individuals, whether Muslim or non-Muslim, as well as between man and things which are part of God's creation.

Table 4: Perceived Motive of Boko Haram's Islamization of Nigeria

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	237	79.0	79.0	79.0
	Agree	49	16.3	16.3	95.3
	Unknown	9	3.0	3.0	98.3
	Disagree	3	1.0	1.0	99.3
	Strongly Dis-agree	2	.7	.7	100.0
	Total	300	100.0	100.0	

SOURCE: Author's Self Directed Study

The 79% of the respondents in our survey strongly agreed (as shown in table 4) that Boko Haram's movement at the northern part of the country is seeking for measures to Islamize the entire country as an Islamic state. In this study, 16.3% also agreed that Boko Haram is seeking for the Islamization of Nigeria. While these percentages are strategically high, the indicators are obvious that Nigerians are deeply concerned about this motive because the whole country is not strategically designed and fashioned for Islamic ideologies and principles. It is quite obvious that the Sharia Law contains rules by which Muslim societies are organized and governed, and it provides the means to resolve conflicts among individuals, and between the individuals and the state. The question that needs to be answered is this – Is an affluent nation as Nigeria ready for this type of radical strict Islamic ideologies in this 21st century society? Or Is this nation prepared for another catastrophic crisis that could be worse than the Biafra episode?

In Nigeria, Sharia Law has been instituted as the main body of civil and criminal law in nine Muslim-majority states and in some parts of three Muslim Plurality States since 1999. As of 2012, the following 9 States have instituted Sharia Law:Zamfara State, Kano State, Sokoto State, Katsina State, Bauchi State, Borno State, Jigawa State, Kebbi State, and Yobe State. The following three states have also instituted Sharia Law in some parts of the state with greater Muslim populations, Kaduna States, Niger States and Gombe State.In those states where the Koran doctrine is predominant and greater majority wants their religious faith based-doctrine to be satisfied, it should be democratically looked into without compulsorily impinging into fundamental human rights of the other citizens in the same state, otherwise, protecting humanity or any state from the radical ideological principles of Boko Haram sect and other Muslim radicals would be illusion. Nigeria is not an Islamic nation and any attempt to convert the entire country to Islam may structurally create an imbalance in the cultural, political, economical and ideological relativities that hold the country in place as one nation with diverse glamorization of her beauty as a country with diverse interest in occupation, ambition, and vision. The nation is still growing and learning to tolerate and adapt to the natural complexities confronting the country since the nation was strategically molded and blended as one country by the British colonialism. If the nation has to remain intact as a country, the activities of the radical Islamic fundamentals have to be strictly monitored and controlled at every level.
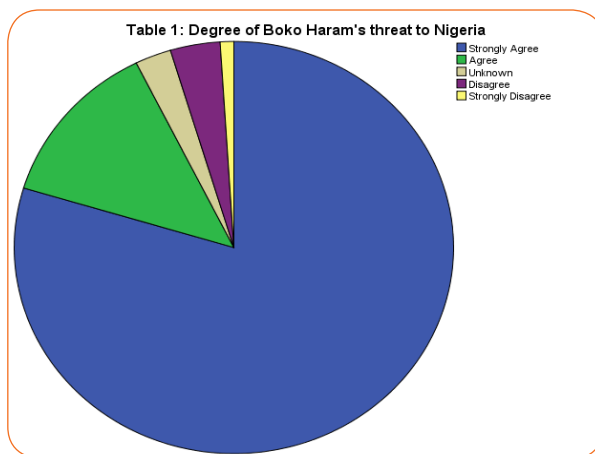
Boko Haram and Nigeria's National Security

(a). Threat to National Security

The Nigerians are terrorized by the activities of Boko Haram. Abimbola (2010) states that the contemporary resurgence of Boko Haram, ethno-religious conflict and the destruction of lives and properties have been a constant feature of the Nigerian society. The majority of the people

surveyed in this study as reflected on table 5 showed that Boko Haram is a potential threat to Nigeria's national security. The insurgency of Boko Haram, its violence, resistance, terror and aggression is a serious concern to the citizens of Nigerian and the nation's allies. As Akanni (2014) states, Boko Haram menace is one of the negative outcomes of youth unemployment. As long as the nation has no viably serious policies to alleviate the unemployment problems in Nigeria, the national security will continue to be at steak and Boko Haram resurgence will continue to emerge and spread in the country.

Table 5: Degree of Boko Haram's Threat to Nigeria
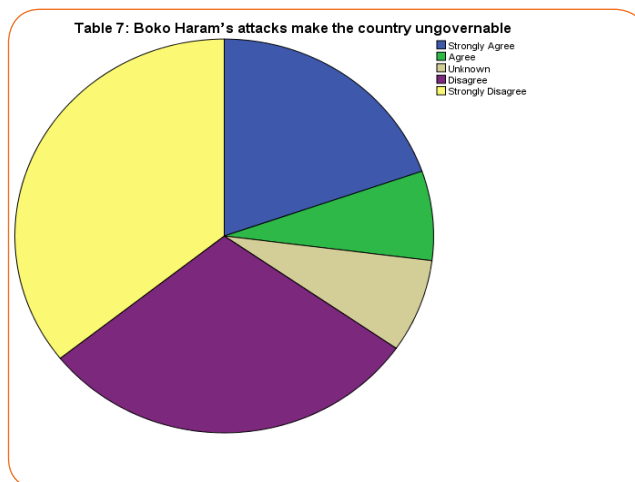

SOURCE: Author's Self Directed Study.

Terrorism in Nigeria takes various dimensions, especially when ethnic –religious conflict is ignited into the economic mistreatment of the society. Nigeria has been insecure due to ethno-religious terror steaming from the northern Nigeria (Isgogo et al. 2009).There have been reoccurrence of ethnic religious terrorism in Jos, Plateau, Bauchi, Kano, Onitsha, Aba, Kaduna and some other spotted areas of the northern parts of the country. In these conflicts, lives were lost in hundreds and mass property was destroyed. A vast majority of the Nigerians, especially in the southeast, southwest and middle-belt regions of the country are threatened by the insecurity and the insurgencies of the Boko Haram sect. This radical Islamic sect also uses suicide bombing as a means of massive elimination of their enemies.

(b). Suicide Bomb

The use of suicide bombing by Boko Haram has become its most effective scheme for mass destruction of humans that have been tabulated by this sect as evil, dangerous, and enemies of Allah. The use of suicide bombing by this wicked sect (Boko Haram) has become a religious concept of persuasion, that suicidal bombing facilitates their tract to heaven.The ideological principle of mass destruction of human lives create fear, confusion, and depicts the nation into panic state.

With this act (i.e., suicide), tracing who is a suicide bomber makes it almost impossible to track down the criminal perpetrators in the midst of the masses, rendering the social control agent in a nation as Nigeria completely helpless. How safe could a nation be in the midst of those who believe that suicidal is an alternative means of eliminating neighbors who are not of the same faith, and at a time when government has no emergent and eminent process for inventing measures to detect suicide bombers in the midst of the mass population gathering in an open square. Detecting a suicide bomber in the midst of mass population needs divine revelation and divine intervention. The current use of life-detector machine and other security gargets work well in the segregated vicinities such as airports, controlled building facilities, and some other political and business related environments.

Table 6: Boko Haram's attacks make the country ungovernable

Table 7: Boko Haram's attacks make the country ungovernable
- Strongly Agree
- Agree
- Unknown
- Disagree
- Strongly Disagree

SOURCE: Author's Self Directed Study

But, in an open square where great number of people are expected for certain functions or business, suicide bombers see such areas as breeding grounds for atrocious acts of violence.However, only 19.7% strongly agree that Boko Haram's insurgency makes the country ungovernable. In fact, 29.7% disagree that Boko Haram's attacks make the country ungovernable while 35.7% percent strongly disagree that Boko Haram's attack makes the country ungovernable. Even in the midst of these disagreements among the survey group, the country is still fighting to protect herself from the heinous activities of the Boko Haram sect. The perceptiveness and precipitating effects of Boko Haram's attacks on Nigeria government was fairly divided among the respondents. This is probably due to the fact that the Nigerian armies and the military police are still strategically deplored in the stronghold areas of the Boko Haram sect.

Table 7: Boko Haram's attacks make the country ungovernable

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	59	19.7	19.7	19.7
	Agree	22	7.3	7.3	27.0
	Unknown	23	7.7	7.7	34.7
	Disagree	89	29.7	29.7	64.3
	Strongly Dis-agree	107	35.7	35.7	100.0
	Total	300	100.0	100.0	

Nigeria society is virtually exposed, unprotected, and risky grounds for Boko Haram's vicious suicide bombings, if security planning and unmanned measures are neglected. Even, when security is structurally and strictly planned, how do one detect who is a suicide bomber becomes a serious concern since there is no act on the face that marks a man's construction of who is a suicide bomber. Most Nigerians believe that the use of suicide bombings in the midst of mass population gathering is dangerous.
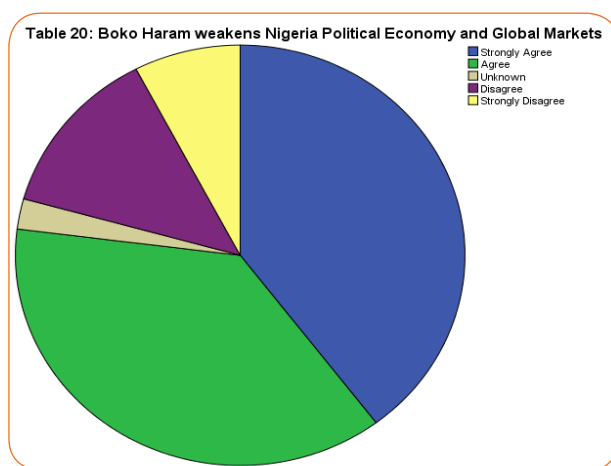
(c). Economic Impacts in Nigeria

Terroristic acts have created a state of insecurity in the nation, "which has by extension affected Nigeria's economic growth, because of the monolithic nature of the national economy" (Nwogwugwu, et al 2012: 24).The activities of terror, its planning strategies and execution, and the government actions in handling the resources of the nation, have consequential effects in the national economy.

Lack of equity in revenue sharing from the oil has resulted to agitation by the youth for fair share; this has culminated into internal terror against the oil workers and bombing of the oil installations in the region (Jamiu, 2009). This is a situation that has created double terror for the Nigeria government to effectively deal with.

As the acts of terrorism spread in the country, business communities around the globe is frightened, and the international market suffers as people restrain themselves from trades, thereby, suffocating the famous global trade in the country. As a result, there appeared the infamous trade boomed in the commercial nerve centres of Onitsha, Aba, Nnewi, Abia state and areas in Anambra state, creating terrible economic consequences for the nation (Edegoh et al, 2013). The table 8 shows that both the strongly agree and the agree groups of the 300 Nigerians surveyed are equally divided and agreed that terroristic activities in the country weakens the nation's political economy and the global markets. Terrorism ignites wrong signals in the nation's governance and security measures.

Table 8: Terroristic Acts Weakens Nigeria Political Economy and Global Markets

SOURCE: Author's Self Directed Study

The catastrophic nature of terror on the national economy leads the country into deeper social insecurity in the areas of "robbery, bank robbery, human trafficking and ritual killing" (2013:961), thereby, creating indicators that government's attention is needed in order to restore social security of the nation. One of the most viable measures is, to create employments for the youths, attract foreign markets again, and invest money in the youth and adult education. The creation of jobs and employment opportunities would not only divert the youth's attention to viable means of social life, but would get them occupied with gainful employments, giving them sense of belonging, and good moral principles of life. These would be the driving force to responsible civil character rather than dwelling in mediocrity underworld.

The psychological underpinning and social isolation from the mainstream social environments depict the youths into catastrophic thoughts of worthlessness, and subjection that life is not worth living in the midst of hardcore poverty and degradation of life. Therefore, for the nation to regain balance in her political economy and global market, the obvious causes of terroristic acts of violence must be addressed. Within this viewpoint, our task is to streamline the causes of this terroristic criminal behavior through the scientific study of the physical, social, and cultural characteristics of the criminals and structurally and carefully design programs that would benefit them, and in the process, restore the social and economic life of the nation. If the approach is neglected, there is the tendency that a philosophical situation of this nature would further spin the doors of criminal thinking and creates open markets for the terroristic recruitment centres. For the political economy of any nation to be stronger, urgent attention is needed to divert youths' attention by creating opportunities for their trainings in education, social, and health maintenance. The future of the nation lies on the training, focus, and employment provi-

sions for the nation's youths.

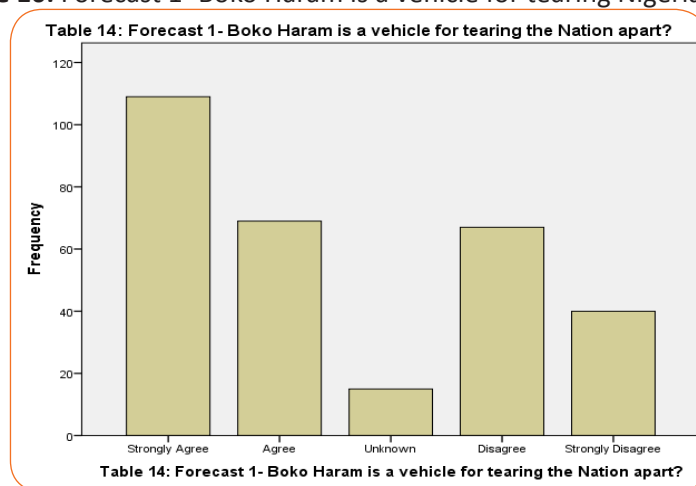**Table 9:** Terroristic Acts Weakens Nigeria Political Economy and Global Markets

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	119	39.7	39.7	39.7
	Agree	112	37.3	37.3	77.0
	Unknown	7	2.3	2.3	79.3
	Disagree	39	13.0	13.0	92.3
	Strongly Disagree	23	7.7	7.7	100.0
	Total	300	100.0	100.0	

Once the youths are socially, politically and economically balanced, the magna of the terroristic activities are destabilized. Detaching the Boko Haram from the youths, and/ or youth's control would save the nation and the youths from the catastrophic destructive behaviors and destroy the vicious attractions of terrorism. As long as the youths remain dejected from the society, the political economy and the mainstream economic benefits, their terroristic behavior would continue to gain and foster strengths as the nation's youths align their grievances against the government with the grievances of the terroristic groups. The national economy of the nation plows downwards as long as the indicators of the strengths of the terrorist continues to fall into the deaf ears of the policy makers and those who have the power and the authorities to slice the nation's steaks in favour of the youths and good governance of the nation.

(d). Catastrophic Nature of Terror

Terrorism has the characteristics of deliberate, systematic, catastrophic, violence and mass destruction with the ability to "kill, maim and intimidate the innocent" (Akanni,2014:66) in the society.

Table 10: Forecast 1- Boko Haram is a vehicle for tearing Nigeria apart

SOURCE: Author's Self Directed Study

Terrorism deals with mass destruction, not just killing a few, but destroying huge property, killing large group of people, rendering the nation into a state of chaos, and invoking both internal and international lamentation and uproars. With the trends of events in Nigeria, the majority of Nigerians in the Southeast, Southwest and the Middle-belt of the country strongly believe that Boko Haram wants to destabilize the nation and cause disintegration for religious, economic and political motives. The majority of the 300 survey group strongly agree that Boko Haram is the vehicle for tearing the country apart from being one nation as the constitution of the Federation demands. About 22.7% agree and 21.7% disagree that Boko Haram is the vehicle

for tearing the country apart.

(e). Identity of the Terrorist

Boko Haram has been identified as a terrorist due to its desire to overthrow the Nigerian government, abduct the country's population, claim ownership of the nation, dominates the entire country with its political and religious agenda and massive suicide missions in many parts of the country. Boko Haram sees Nigeria as its own nation and wants to rule the country for religious, political, and economic reasons. In clarity, its religious agenda is to propagate Islam as the supreme religion; its political agenda is to install its own government that would wipe all traces of Western lifestyles and education from Nigeria, and finally, its economic agenda is to dominate the oil productivity of the entire nation and utilize the resources for the propagation of its religious and political mission.

(f). Insecurity as a Result of Unfair Treatment

Other types of insecurity also arise from unfair treatment of the citizens of the Niger Delta regions in revenue allocation. This treatment instigates other acts of resentments, resistance and disobedience against the government. This situation gives rise to an organized acts of rebellion against the government that taps resources from Niger Delta communities, polluting their environments and ignoring their environmental destruction. This type of demand from the Niger Delta communities would not classify them among the list of terrorist organization as Akanni (2014) classified the village resentment activities of "Movement for the Survival of Ogoni People – MOSOP, the Egbesu Boys and Niger Delta Vigilante" (:67), as terrorist organizations. These groups may not be terrorist organizations, but their activities obdurate the political economy and occlude economic progress, thereby create youth resentments and unrest due to unfavorable economy and unemployment problems. These groups are seeking for liberation and inclusion in the sharing of the revenues collected from their soil. Whereas the terrorist Boko Haram is not seeking for inclusion, it is seeking to take over the government and create Islamic State.

OTHER TYPES OF INSECURITY IN NIGERIA

In a human society such as Nigeria, terror is sometimes a weapon for intimidation, influence, achievement, and destructiveness. We have identified ten types of terroristic behaviors prevalent in Nigeria and within the local domain, but capable of creating problems within sectional group of the society.

1. Politically related terrorism (desire to eliminate, kill, torture, kidnap, etc.)

2. Religious motivated terrorism(desire to overthrow the govt., destroy a group, etc.)

3. Ethnic driven terrorism (motivated by ethnic strife and hatred, etc.)

4. Tiger vulgar terrorism (show of power, boastfulness, kidnapping, etc.)

5. Village hatred terrorism (terror within the village, arranged kidnap, arranged killing, etc.)

6. Domestic aggressive terrorism(motivated by hatred, disagreement, murder, etc.)

7. Spouse related terrorism (desire to kill a spouse, control, dominate, humiliate, etc.)

8. International related terrorism (hatred against a country's policies, religion, education, etc.)

9. Sectional terrorism (radical ideologies such as Boko Haram, Hesbola, Al Quade, etc.)

10. Government sponsored terrorism (when a government deliberately overthrows another

legitimate government such as Iraq and Kuwait war, intercepted by U.S. Govt. under President George W. Bush, Senior.)

In a democratic society, grass-root politics is as essential as the national platform, and the steams of confusion sometimes begins from the grassroots and spread to the national level. The same scenario exists in terror related activities. Some terroristic activities start from the lowerlevel and grow to full blown national and international terrorism. These terroristic groups are capable of performing acts of violence with grotesque images and vulgar words of terror, displaying their demands in various dimensions. Terrorism exhibits violence and violence adopts terroristic acts. In fact, terrorism and violence are twin brothers that are always apt to humiliate, kill, destroy and dominate.

Government's Action

One of the most fundamental responsibilities of any nation is to ensure that the citizens are protected from harm or injury both within the country and outside the nation. In the same manner, the youths, who are the future generation of the country are also protected from disruptive exposures to various social vices as result of lack of employment, training, cult activities, and unstable government. However, with the unfolding threats of al-Qaeda terrorist networks, Boko Haram activities, and other religious fundamentalists (terrorists) around the globe, the security of the youths and youths' interest should be at higher priority, (but for the most part) in the education, youths' social services, and youths' technical trainings.

In Nigeria and some parts of the Middle-east, most of the notable terrorist acts are perpetuated by some youths and young females, and the terrorists have seen these youths as potential clients due to lack of gainful activities to keep them busy in our socio-political and economic systems. As terrorist networks expand their horizon, they viciously engage the youths and jobless individuals in

> "…rampant bombings carried out by Boko Haram in some parts of the northern states and those carried out by the Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta (MEND) including the 1 October 2010 independence-day bombing at the Eagles Square in Abuja and the 2011 New Year's Eve bombing, as well as several bombings during the April/May 2011 electoral period and the 29 May bombing during the inauguration of President Goodluck Jonathan. But terrorism and terrorist-related violence associated with the Boko Haram Islamic sect remains the most extreme dimension of insecurity, especially in the northern part of Nigeria, and its geographical spread across the West Africa sub-region has attended security implications." (Ogbonnaya, et.al, 2014:146).

The insecurity in Nigeria has remained an internal and international issue which has invoked Nigerian government's attention in recent times. The Nigerian government is concerned about series of suicide bombings in the heart of the major cities in the country; as a result of this insecurity in the nation, has instituted security outfit widely called the Joint Task Force (JTF), designated to tackle the activities of robbers, ethnic militia, kidnappers, terroristic activities and terroristic-militant operations in the Niger Delta regions. In fact, several other establishments have been set up for the special care of the youths in the regions; this is an effort to strategize measures to care and nourish the nation's youths and get them involved in the affairs of the nation. In a nation building spirit, the government has established other infrastructural measures such as the establishments of the Oil Mineral Producing Area Development Commission (OMPADEC), Niger Delta Development Commission (NDDC), Technical Communities of the militants, the agitating terrorist groups in the oil regions, the kidnappers, and the ethnic militias.

CONCLUSION

Insecurity affects business owners,forces businessmen and manufacturing companies to relocate

from Northern Nigeria to other peaceful parts of the country (Adegbami, 2013). Although, terrorism is a global threat, almost all the nations are very cautious about its use of violence to destroy, kill, humiliate, intimidate and annihilate the masses. In most cases, when terrorist has a demand, it uses terroristic acts of violence as scheme. With the grotesque images of the Boko Haram sect and its terroristic attacks, create fears in the minds of an average Nigerian. The Boko Haram sect are strict radical Islamic group who are hard-core orthodox Islamic fundamentalist.

Terrorism in Nigeria takes various dimensions, especially when ethnic – religious conflict is ignited into the economic mistreatment of the society. Nigeria has been insecure due to ethno-religious terror steaming from the northern Nigeria, and the government has deployed various service men and women in uniforms to battle with Boko Haram and all forms of terrorists in the country.

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