

## TERRORISM AND JIHADISM AS CORRELATES OF INSECURITY IN NIGERIA

**Okechukwu Dominic Nwankwo,**  
 Department of Psychology,  
 Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu  
 University, Igbariam Campus, Anambra  
 State, Nigeria. Phone: +2348030809950,  
 +2348182559910,  
 Email: nwankwodo@gmail.com

**Victor Jideofor Okoye,**  
 Department of Psychology,  
 Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu  
 University, Igbariam Campus, Anambra  
 State, Nigeria. Phone: +23408062690490  
 Email: vidone@hotmail.com

**ABSTRACT:** *The study investigated terrorism and jihadism as correlates of insecurity in Nigeria. Terrorism and jihadism have become threats to security in Nigeria. Participants were Nigerians who have been affected by terrorism and jihadism. The study had descriptive design. Secondary sources of data collection such as the media, journals, and other empirical work related to the study were the instruments of study. Theoretical background were greed and grievance theory, and human insecurity theory. Findings revealed terrorism and jihadism in Nigeria are traceable to factors such as bad governance, religion extremism, the proliferation of small/light weapons, political greed and foreign influence. Recommendation was for the government to curtail the excesses of the Fulani herdsmen in Nigeria.*

**KEYWORDS:** Terrorism, Jihadism, Insecurity, Nigeria

### INTRODUCTION

Terrorism and jihadism have been major security challenges in Nigerian. Terrorism is the use of violence or threat to obtain a political, economic or religious objective. It has become one of the most complex and complicated phenomena of the contemporary world (Stibli, 2010). The activities of the Islamic sect (Boko Haram) has led to loss of lives and properties in the country especially in the Northern part of Nigeria. Some of these activities include bombing, suicide bomb attacks, sporadic shooting of unarmed and innocent citizens, burning of police stations, churches, kidnapping of school girls and women, and so on. Attacks carried out by Fulani Herdsmen on some communities in the North and South have been another major insecurity challenge facing the country (Ewetan & Urhie, 2014).

Nigeria has been included among one of the terrorist countries of the world. Many lives and properties have been lost and a large number of citizens rendered homeless. Families have lost their loved ones. Many women are now widows. Children became orphans with no hope of the future (Achumba, 2013). This has implications

for national development. Government had made frantic efforts to tackle these challenges posed by terrorism and jihadism in the country and put an end to it, but the rate of terrorism, jihadism, insurgency and insecurity is still alarming. This study therefore aims at ascertaining empirically the correlation of terrorism and jihadism on insecurity in Nigeria.

### Statement of the Problem

Terrorism is ineluctable about power. It involves the extreme and absolute pursuit, acquisition and use of power to achieve political or economic change (Russell, 2009) at all cost. Terrorism and jihadism are often but erroneously rationalized as one man's terrorism is another man's freedom fighting (Korie, 2008 in Osewa, 2019). Terrorism is an endemic act, and as such no nation is immune from the act of terrorism. Terrorism has been evident in Africa, such as Tunisia, Kenya, Tanzania, Morocco, Sudan, and Nigeria. In the case of Nigeria, the country has witnessed unprecedented security challenges as a result of terrorism and jihadism. These challenges ranges from kidnapping, suicide attacks, bombings, ritual killings, assassinations, armed robbery, with attendant destruction of lives and

properties, hindered business activities, discouraged local and foreign investors, increases government expenditure on security. All of these stifle and retard Nigeria's socio-economic development (Ewetan and Urhie, 2014).

Presently, Nigeria has seven notable terrorist organizations/group operating in the country. These are the Boko Haram, Fulani herdsmen, ISWAP, ISIS, Al Qaeda, Fulani Bandits, and Ansaru. One major fact about terrorism is that religion plays a major in propagating it (terrorism) in Jihadism goal (Abolurin, 2012). The killings and destructions occasioned by terrorism and jihadism in Nigeria are alarming. It is equated with ethnic cleansing and genocide. Hence, the goal of this study is to find out the correlation of terrorism and jihadism in insecurity in Nigeria.

### **Objectives of the Study**

The study aims at:

1. Examining the causes of insecurity in Nigeria.
2. Critically appraising terrorism in Nigeria.
3. Examining the role of jihadism in insecurity in Nigeria?

### **Research Questions**

1. What are the causes of insecurity in Nigeria?
2. What are the causes of terrorism in Nigeria?
3. What are the interplay of terrorism and jihadism in insecurity in Nigeria?

### **Significance of the Study**

1. This study will provide government policymakers, researchers and students valuable information on insecurity in Nigeria.
2. Security agencies involved in counterterrorism will find the study very invaluable in the jobs

### **Operational Definition of Terms**

**Terrorism:** This is an organized violent attack on a target with the aim of undermining a lawfully constituted authority and to cause fear among the populace in furthering of some social-political objectives.

**Jihadism:** It is a militant or aggressive movement rooted in radical Islam, usually interpreted as holy war.

**Insecurity:** It is a state of being subject to danger, exposed to risk or anxiety.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **Theoretical Framework**

**Greed and Grievances theory by Collier and Hoeffler (2000):** Collier and Hoeffler developed a theory to prove the causes and motivation of the outbreak of violent rebellion, which led to the upspring of civil wars. They argued that their statistical data pointed towards economic incentives as being the main causes of the outbreak of violent rebellion. It is important to study the causes of civil wars in the context of the specific cases. Collier and Hoeffler argued that an economic incentive is the primary causes of violent rebellion and civil wars. This fact is never relegated in the case of Nigeria. Greed and grievances can easily be applied to convince individuals to embrace jihadism. People can be convinced that they are to eradicate oppressors using jihadism and terrorism as strategies.

There is failure of Nigerian government to give the basic necessities of living to her citizens. There is the greed of the political class to amass wealth to themselves which have widen the gap between the rich and the poor. These seem to have contributory impact on causes of terrorism in Nigeria. The difficulties of living has made the poor to easily fall prey to the incentives offer by the terrorist group. The poor people are being bought over cheaply to act as a fighter for the deadly terrorist groups in Nigeria. Collier and Hoeffler argued that the main characteristics of civil war-prone countries are heavy reliance on primary commodity exports, a large percentage of unemployed and uneducated young men, a sudden and rapid economic decline. This is exactly the case in Nigeria, as there is a heavy reliance on oil, with a very high rate of unemployed and uneducated youths who end up being a tool in the hands of the deadly group Boko Haram.

**Human Insecurity theory by Mahbub (1994):** The human security hypothesis and its authoritative definition were first given by

Mahbub ul haq (1994). The concept of human security represents a departure from orthodox security studies, which focus on the security of the State. The subjects of the human security approach are individuals, and its end goal is the protection of people from traditional (Military) and non-traditional threat such as poverty and disease. It is an expansion of thought from just security of the State to seeing individuals' welfare and life as being paramount. This could be actualized by guaranteeing freedom from fear and freedom from want, where citizen's lives are protected in terms of political, social, economic, environment and another aspect of life protection.

This is what is also expected of the Nigerian government, to protect her citizens in all ramifications of life. This is to be done through the provision of basic needs of lives, and most importantly, economically reviving of those victims of terror attack in Nigeria. These victims have lost their belongings in the crisis. The State (government) has the obligation of making the victims of terrorists attacks live comfortable as citizens. This can deter the people from being willing tools in the hand of terrorist groups.

### **Empirical Review**

Several studies have shown that terrorism has brought about insecurity and can hinder growth and development of a nation. Nwanegbo and Odigbo (2013) noted that security avails the opportunity for development of a nation. Ewetan and Urhie (2014) noted that insecurity hinders business activities and discourages foreign and local investors. Adegami (2013) in his study opined that insecurity is detrimental to general well-being of the people, and has led to destruction of business and properties, and relocation of industries. Udeh and Ihezue (2013) also noted that insecurity challenges Nigeria's effort towards national economic development and consequently its vision 2020. Gaibullov and Sandler (2009) noted that terrorism (transnational terrorist attacks) had a significant growth limiting effects and that terrorist incident per million persons reduces gross domestic product per capita growth by 1.5% in Asia. On the other hand, terrorism increases risk and uncertainty that limits investment and hinders foreign direct investment

(Abadie, and Gardeazabal, 2008; Gaibullov, 2009). Terrorism affects industries like airlines, tourism, manufacturing companies, and export sector, which can reduce gross domestic product and growth (Enders and Sandler, 2006).

Blomberg, Hess and Orphanides (2004) carried out a study on 177 countries ranging from 1968 to 2000 (pooled cross section data). The panel estimates showed that terrorism has a small effect on per capita income growth for all samples, and it reduces investment. Tavaris (2004) carried out another study on the cost of terrorism, using sample size ranging from 1987 to 2001. The result showed that terrorism had a significant but negative impact on GDP growth. Gupta et al (2004) studied the impact of armed conflict and terrorism on macroeconomic variables, using a sample size of 66 low- and middle -income countries. It was observed that conflict indirectly reduces economic growth by increasing the defense spending share of government expenditure. Eckstein and Tsiddon (2004) investigated the effect of terrorism on the macro economy of Israel, using quarterly data from 1980 through 2003. Applying vector auto regression (VAR), the result showed that terrorism has a significant negative impact on per capita GDP, investment and exports. Gaibullov and Sandler (2009) in their study 'the impact of terrorism and conflicts on growth in Asia 1070-2004' observed that transnational terrorism attacks had a significant growth-limiting effect. It reduces growth by crowding in government expenditures.

Achumba, (2013) in their study on insecurity in Nigeria and its implication for business investment and sustainable development indicated that insecurity challenges in the country is enormous and complex and would continue to be, if the situation remains unabated. Otto and Ukpere (2012) carried out a study on national security and development in Nigeria. They observed that there is a positive relationship between security and development while insecurity is debilitating to the economic development of many less developed economies. Sandler and Ender (2008) concluded that given the low intensity of most terrorist campaigns, the economic consequences of terrorism are generally very modest and short-lived. The

economic influence of terrorism is anticipated to surface in specific sectors that face an enhanced terrorism risk, such as the tourist industry or FDI'. These conclusions were drawn from their study on economic consequences of terrorism in developed and developing countries.

Guardian News (2014) reported that religious extremism has become the main driver of terrorism. It was stated that in the 2014 Global terrorism index, there was 18,000 deaths in 2013, a rise of 60% on the previous year. The majority (66%) of these were attributable to just four groups: Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS), Boko Haram in Nigeria, the Taliban in Afghanistan and Al-Qaeda. This has really signified religion and jihadism as one of the root causes of terrorism in Nigeria.

Gov.UK (2022) noted that terrorists and jihadists attack Nigeria indiscriminately. Attacks could be indiscriminate and could affect Western interests, as well as places visited by tourists. Most attacks are conducted by Boko Haram or Islamic State West Africa (ISWA) and occur in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa States in the North East. As of 24 December 2021, there was reporting of an increased terrorist threat in Abuja for the remainder of the year.

Humanitarian staff and assets have been targeted during attacks in the North East, including in garrison towns and on roads. Humanitarian sites have also been targeted. There is a continued threat from extremist groups operating in the region. The al Qaeda-linked terrorist group Jamaat al Ansar al Muslimeen fi Bilad al Sudan, better known as Ansaru, has previously carried out attacks and kidnappings, including that of Westerners, across Northern Nigeria. The most recent attack was in mid-January 2020 when Ansaru claimed to have killed at least six people, kidnapped dozens, and destroyed several vehicles during an ambush along the Kaduna-Zaira highway in Kaduna State.

Most attacks take place in Northern and North East Nigeria. There has been an increase in insurgent attacks in Borno State. However, there have been a significant number of attacks elsewhere. Significant attacks have occurred in Gombe, Kano, Kaduna, Jos and Bauchi States and in the Federal Capital, Abuja. Further attacks

are likely. Public places where crowds gather have been targeted, including places of worship, markets, shopping malls, hotels, bars, restaurants, football viewing centres, displacement camps, transport terminals, government buildings, security and educational institutions (schools, further education colleges and universities are all regular targets), and international organizations. Attacks have taken place around religious and public holidays in public or crowded places, including places of worship as well as during election periods.

Hence, several countries advice their citizens staying in Nigeria to avoid places where there are political or other large public gatherings. Be vigilant, remain alert and pay attention to your surroundings at all times. Follow local news reports and be alert to developments particularly around religious and public holidays. A heavy security presence often indicates areas of particularly high risk. Avoid affected areas in the immediate aftermath of an attack. Avoid regular patterns of travel or movement, and aim to only travel during daylight hours.

### **Some Terrorism Attacks in Nigeria**

Some attacks carried out by terrorist and jihadists in Nigeria include (Gov.UK, 2022):

1. On 23 December 2021, a number of long range rockets were fired into Maiduguri city. Some were reported to have landed close to Maiduguri Airport. Initial reports indicate there were a number of civilian casualties
2. On 4 December 2021, Islamic State West Africa fired four rockets into Maiduguri city. One civilian was killed. Some of the rockets landed within 2.4km of Maiduguri airport
3. 28 November 2020 – at least 70 civilians were killed and others wounded and abducted in Jere Local Government Area, Borno State, by insurgents
4. 22 July 2020 – 5 aid workers, including staff from Action Against Hunger, the International Rescue Committee, ACTED and the REACH initiative and the Borno State Emergency Management Agency, were executed by Islamic State West Africa (ISWA)

5. 02 July 2020 - Shots were fired at an UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) flight in Damasak Borno State.
6. 13 June 2020 – Insurgents attacked Monguno town, killing at least 38 civilians, and targeting the humanitarian hub located in the town
7. 9 June 2020 – Insurgents are reported to have killed around 81 civilians in Felo village, Gubio LGA
8. 9 February 2020 – Insurgents are reported to have killed at least 30 people and abducted women and children. Victims were killed and abducted while sleeping in their vehicles during an overnight stop in Auno town, on a major highway near Maiduguri
9. 14-15 January 2020 - The al Qaeda-linked terrorist group Jamaat al Ansar al Muslimeen fi Bilad al Sudan, better known as Ansaru, killed at least six people and destroyed several vehicles during an ambush along the Kaduna-Zaira highway in Kaduna State
10. 13 December 2019 - 4 aid workers from Action Against Hunger (AAH) were executed by Islamic State West Africa (ISWA). Another was reportedly killed in September 2019
11. 17 June 2019 - 3 suicide bombers detonated their devices outside a hall in Konduga, Borno State, where football fans were watching a match on television. At least 30 people were killed and 40 injured
12. 23 February 2019 – ISWA conducted an indirect fire attack against Maiduguri, focused on the west of the city, in the area around the airport and the military cantonment
13. 16 February 2019 – JASDJ conducted a complex attack on a mosque in southern Maiduguri, killing up to 20 people
14. 18 November 2018 - ISWA conducted an attack against a military base in Metele and a significant number of soldiers were killed. The group has undertaken similar raids in 2018 with considerable loss of life
15. 31 October 2018 - Boko Haram conducted a raid on Dalori IDP camp and surrounding communities near Maiduguri where at least 8 people were killed and a number of women were reportedly abducted from the camp. Hundreds of people were displaced as a result
16. 1 March 2018 - Boko Haram, armed with small arms, anti-aircraft weapons and rocket propelled grenades (RPGs), conducted a well-organized attack against a military base in Rann, Borno State. Nine members of the Nigerian security forces and 3 UN consultants were killed. Six members of the Nigerian security forces and at least 4 other humanitarian workers were injured, and a further 3 humanitarian workers were abducted

#### **Methods of Terrorists Attacks in Nigeria**

Methods of attack have included coordinated armed assaults, rocket attacks, assassinations, kidnapping, use of improvised explosive devices (IEDs), bombings (including by child and female bombers), car bombings and arson. Use of military uniforms and vehicles have been used as a tactic to get close to the intended target. Since October 2019, there has been an increasing trend of terrorist groups constructing illegal vehicle checkpoints on major supply and commercial routes in Northern Nigeria and attacking vehicles travelling on major roads into Maiduguri, Borno State, including the A3 Maiduguri-Damaturu road. These attacks have directly targeted civilians, security forces and aid workers. There have been a number of actual and attempted attacks against internally displaced persons, camps, markets, places of worship, security force installations, government and educational facilities in Borno and Adamawa. There has also been an increase in suicide attacks in central Maiduguri, Borno State since October 2016.

The risk of further terrorist kidnaps is high across Nigeria. This is particularly acute in the North East of the country. Kidnaps have included humanitarian and private sector workers. Boko Haram and Islamic State West

Africa (ISWA) have previously shown intent and capability to conduct kidnaps in Nigeria. Foreign nationals, including humanitarian workers, are likely to be considered valid targets for kidnap. Since September 2019, there has been an increasing number of attacks on Humanitarian actors in North East Nigeria. Areas of particular concern include northern and north eastern borders with Niger and Chad as well as more widely across Borno, Yobe, Gombe and Adamawa States in north east Nigeria, and some northern and middle belt States including Bauchi, Kano, Kaduna, Kogi and Niger.

Ansaru, Boko Haram and ISWA have carried out a number of kidnaps in Nigeria. Kidnappings could occur anywhere in areas where terrorist groups have a presence. In the past five years several foreign nationals and humanitarian workers have been kidnapped in the north of Nigeria, including in Adamawa State, Bauchi State, Katsina State, Kano State and Kebbi State. Some, including two British nationals, have been killed by their captors. In December 2019, four Nigerian aid workers who had been held hostage since July were reportedly killed. In July 2020, a further five Nigerian aid workers were killed following their abduction in June 2020, in Borno State.

British nationals are viewed as legitimate targets, including those engaged in tourism, humanitarian aid work, journalism or business sectors. If you're kidnapped, the reason for your presence is unlikely to serve as a protection or secure your safe release. You should exercise vigilance when travelling, when in crowded public places, including religious gatherings and insecure spaces like places of worship, markets, shopping malls, hotels, bars, restaurants, transport hubs and camps for displaced people. You should avoid regular patterns of travel or movement, and aim to travel only during daylight hours.

Boko Haram have also taken hostages from neighbouring Cameroon and the Diffa region of Niger, and continue to maintain an intent and capability to conduct kidnaps in Chad. The long-standing policy of the British government is not to make substantive concessions to hostage takers. The British government considers that paying ransoms and

releasing prisoners builds the capability of terrorist groups and finances their activities. This can, in turn, increase the risk of further hostage-taking.

### **Terrorist Groups Operating in Nigeria, Lake Chad, and Sahel**

**Boko Haram and Islamic State West Africa (ISWA):** Boko Haram or JASDJ is an Islamist terrorist group operating in Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad and Niger. The group aspire to establish a Sharia State in Nigeria and West Africa, destabilise the Nigerian government and remove Western influence from the country. The group was formerly linked to Al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM). On 12 March 2015, Daesh (formerly referred to as ISIL) accepted a pledge of allegiance by Boko Haram. In August 2016, the group split into 2 factions: Islamic State in West Africa (ISWA) and JASDJ or Boko Haram.

ISWA is affiliated with ISIS core in Iraq and Syria and has expressed an intention to target Nigerian government, Christian and western interests. ISWA have launched a series of successful attacks against Nigerian military locations, increased their freedom of movement across Borno and Yobe States, and taken multiple hostages.

**Ansarul Muslimina Fi Biladis Sudan (Vanguard for the protection of Muslims in Black Africa) (Ansaru):** Ansaru is an Islamist terrorist organization based in Northern Nigeria, and is proscribed by the UK. It emerged in 2012 and is motivated by an anti-Nigerian Government and anti-Western agenda. Ansaru is broadly aligned with Al Qaeda. Since 2012, the group has kidnapped at least 8 hostages, mainly Europeans. They are believed to have killed a number of hostages, including 2 British nationals. The terrorist threat in the Sahel and Lake Chad Basin is enormous.

There is a very high threat of kidnapping by terrorist groups operating in the Sahel region. A number of western nationals including tourists, NGO workers and diplomats have been kidnapped in the Sahel over the last ten years, and several are still being held. Some, including several British nationals, have been killed by their captors. Those engaged in humanitarian aid work, journalism, government or business sectors are

viewed as legitimate targets. If you are kidnapped, the reason for your presence is unlikely to serve as a protection or secure your safe release.

**Sahel Terrorists:** There are a number of terrorist groups active in the region. These include Jamaat Nusrat al-Islam wal Muslimeen (JNIM), Islamic State West Africa (ISWA), Islamic State Greater Sahara (ISGS), Al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM), Al Murabitoun, Ansar Dine and Boko Haram. These groups are capable of carrying out attacks and kidnaps over long distances. Kidnapping for ransom is the primary source of finance for Jamaat Nusrat al-Islam wal Muslimeen (JNIM). Criminal gangs also carry out kidnapping for terrorist groups in return for financial rewards.

### METHODS

**Participants:** The participants used in this research were the populace and members of the society. The interview conducted on this study revealed that members of the populace of Nigeria had a lot to say about terrorism, jihadism and insecurity in Nigeria.

**Instruments:** The instrument used for the research were major secondary sources of data collection such as the media, journals, and other empirical work related to the study.

**Procedures:** The researcher placed emphasis on insecurity associated with terrorism, and jihadism in Nigeria. This being a major issue, the researcher basically wants to find out how terrorism and jihadism have laid the foundation for insecurity in Nigeria.

**Design:** The design used for this research is a descriptive design. According to Raj (2014), a descriptive design is that which allows a researcher to observe and describe the behaviour of a group of people.

### FINDINGS

The following findings can be deduced as the relationships between terrorism and jihadism in causing insecurity in Nigeria

1. Jihadists in Nigeria use terrorism to promote religion extremism, which is a form of insecurity.

2. Terrorism and jihadism in Nigerian lead to proliferation of small arms and light weapons, which are the common weapons of insecurity in Nigeria.
3. The jihadism gave birth to Boko-Haram, ISIS, ISWAP, AL Qaeda, bandits and other terrorist groups which utilize terrorism, insurgency, and various other insecurity activities in jihadism goal-motivated operations.
4. Terrorism occasioned by jihadism have been used to attack places of worship, markets, shopping malls, hotels, bars, restaurants, football viewing centres, displacement camps, transport terminals, government buildings, security and educational institutions.
5. More jihadists groups are emerging in Northern Nigeria, and they have the same operation and tactics of using terrorism to promote social and religious extremism, as well as other forms of insecurity in the country.

### DISCUSSION

The findings show that jihadists in Nigeria use terrorism to promote religion extremism, which is a form of insecurity. Terrorism and jihadism in Nigerian lead to proliferation of small arms and light weapons, which are the common weapons of insecurity in Nigeria. The jihadism gave birth to Boko-Haram, ISIS, ISWAP, AL Qaeda, bandits and other terrorist groups which utilize terrorism, insurgency, and various other insecurity activities in jihadism goal-motivated operations. Terrorism occasioned by jihadism have been used to attack places of worship, markets, shopping malls, hotels, bars, restaurants, football viewing centres, displacement camps, transport terminals, government buildings, security and educational institutions. More jihadists groups are emerging in Northern Nigeria, and they have the same operation and tactics of using terrorism to promote social and religious extremism, as well as other forms of insecurity in the country. McNamara (2018) and Guardian News (2014) reported that religious extremism has

become the main driver of terrorism. This signifies jihadism associated with religious extremism is one of the root causes of terrorism in Nigeria.

### **Implication of the Study**

1. One major scaring implication of the study is that if the issue of terrorism and jihadism continue, they may lead to another civil war in Nigeria.
2. Again, terrorism and jihadism, if they continue, will end up forcing Nigeria from being a secular country to an Islamic (extremist) country.
3. Furthermore, terrorism and jihadism will adversely affect Nigerian economy, as investors will be discouraged.
4. Hunger will rise in Nigeria because more farmers will be afraid of going to farms and therefore relocate to internally displaced persons' (IDP) camps.
5. Also, illiteracy will rise because citizens are forced out of school due to insecurity.
6. Orphans will multiply as more parents are killed, thereby escalating family, social, and economic pressure on the government and society

### **Limitation of the Study**

1. The major limitation of the study is the inability of the researchers to access terrorists and jihadists themselves. These necessitated the research being a non-empirical one.

### **Conclusion**

Terrorism and jihadism have brought about high level of insecurity in Nigeria. The indiscriminate killings, maiming, suicide bombing and execution of non-Muslims by radical Islamist groups are scaring and great insecurity in Nigeria. Nigeria has become very discouraging to investors, as the security challenges in Nigeria worsen. Public places where crowds gather have been targeted, including places of worship, markets, shopping malls, hotels, bars, restaurants, football viewing centres, displacement camps, transport terminals, government buildings, security and educational institutions (schools, further education colleges and universities are all regular targets), and international organizations. Attacks have taken

place around religious and public holidays in public or crowded places, including places of worship as well as during election periods. Basically, no place is safe in Nigeria. The Nigerian government is overwhelmed by escalating terrorism, jihadism, and general insecurity in the country.

### **Recommendations**

Based on the findings of this study, the researcher recommends that:

1. Nigerian government should be very objective and sincere in its counterterrorism programme.
2. Islamic militia like Fulani herdsmen need to be curbed.
3. Nigerian government should stop its clandestine and covert promotion of Nigeria being made (converted) into an Islamic State.
4. The use of Islamic militia, jihadists, terrorism, and insecurity to promote the actualization of the Islamic State of Nigeria as a goal needs to be abandoned and extinguished entirely.
5. Plebiscite is needed in Nigeria for the citizens to decide their various nationhood to avert the country witnessing another civil war resulting from terrorism, jihadism, and insecurity.

### **REFERENCES**

- Abolurin, A. (2012). Religion: A precursor of terrorism in the Nigerian State: A commonsensical perspective. *African Journal for the Psychological Study of Social Issues*, 15(1), 42-59.
- Achumba, I.C, Ighomereho, I. & Akpor-Robaro, M.O. (2013). Security, challenges in Nigeria and the implication for business activities and sustainable development. *Journal of Economics and Sustainable Development*, 4(2), 79-99.
- Adegami A.A. (2013). *Insecurity: A threat to human existence and economic development in Nigeria*. www. iiste.org.
- Beland, D. (2005). *The political construction of collective insecurity: From moral panic to blame avoidance and organized irresponsibility*. Center for European Studies: Working Paper Series 126.



- Blomberg, S.B, Hess, G.D, & Orphanides, A. (2004). The macroeconomic consequences of terrorism. *Journal of Monetary Economics*, 51(5), 1007-1032.
- Collier, P & Hoeffler, A (2000). *Greed and grievances*. Retrieved from <https://em.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/greed...> (5th November, 2019).
- Doorn, W. V. (2013). *Greed and grievance as motivation for civil wars: The Libyan case*. Retrieved from <https://www.e-ir.info/2013/03/09/the...> (5th November, 2019).
- Eckstein, Z. & Tsiddon, D. (2004). Macroeconomic consequences of terror: Theory and the case of Israel. *Journal of Monetary Economics*, 51(5), 971-1002
- Ewetan, O. & Urhie, E. (2014). Insecurity and socio-economic development in Nigeria. *Journal of Sustainable Development*, 5(1), 40-63
- Gaibulloev, K & Sandler, T. (2009). The impact of terrorism and conflicts on growth in Asia. *Economics and Politics*, 21(3), 359-383.
- Gov.UK (2018). *Terrorism-Nigeria travel advice*. Retrieved from <https://www.gov.uk/foreign-travel-advice> (Accessed 19th Dec 2018).
- Gov.UK (2022). Terrorism - Nigeria travel advice. *Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office*. Retrieved 2<sup>nd</sup> January, 2022. From: <https://www.gov.uk/foreign-travel-advice/nigeria/terrorism>
- Gupta, S., Clements, B., Bhattacharya, R. & Chakravarti, S. (2004). Fiscal consequences of armed conflict and terrorism' in low-and middle- income countries. *European Journal of Political Economy*, 20(2), 403-421.
- Ikenga, F.A & Efebeh, V. (2013). *Book Haram: A new wave of terrorist movement in Nigeria*. Warri, Nigeria: Grace Communications International.
- Lutz, J. & Lutz, B. (2011). *Terrorism: The basics*: New York. Routledge published.
- Mahbub, B. (1994). *Social science research methods for policy and strategic studies*. Owerri, Nigeria: Medusa Academy Publisher.
- Nwanegbo, C.J & Odigbo, A. (2013). Security and national development in Nigeria: The threat of Boko Haram. *International Journal of Humanities and Social Science*, 3(4), 285-291.
- Nwogwugwu, N. et.at (2012). Militancy and insecurity in the Niger Delta: Impact on the inflow of foreign direct investment to Nigeria. *Kuwait Chapter of Arabian Journal of Business and Management Review*, 2(1), 23-37.
- Russell, D.H., Reid, L.S., & Natash, E.S. (2009). *Terrorism and counter terrorism understanding the new security*, New York: McGraw-Raw-Hill Publisher.
- Sandler, T. & Enders, W. (2008). *Economic consequences of terrorism in developing and developing countries: An overview*. In P. Keefor and N. Loayza (eds), *Terrorism, economic development and political openness*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Schmid, P.A. (2015). *Terrorism and political violence*, 27. New York: Routledge Publisher.
- Stibli, F. (2012). Terrorism in the context of globalization. *AARMS*, 9(1). In C.K. Obi (2015) *International Journal of Sustainable Development*, 8(2), 11-18.
- Tavares, J. (2004). The open society assesses its enemies: Disasters and terrorist attacks. *Journal of Monetary Economics*, 51(5), 1039-1070.
- Thomas, B. (2010). *Violence and terrorism: Annual edition*. New York: McGraw-Hill Publisher.
- Todds, W.E. (2012). *The political economy of terrorism*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Uche, O. (2011). *Terrorism and global security*. Kano: Bayero University Press.
- Udeh, S.C., Okoroafor, E.C. & Ihezue, U.R (2013). Insecurity and national economic development implications for Nigeria's vision 20: 2020. *International Journal of Development and Management Review*, 8(1), 93-109.
- UNICEF (2018). More than half Borno schools closed over Boko Haram attack. Retrieved from <https://www.aljazeera.com/2017/09/b> (accessed 20th Dec, 2018).