



WWJMRD 2020; 6(11): 65-71
www.wwjmr.com
International Journal
Peer Reviewed Journal
Refereed Journal
Indexed Journal
Impact Factor MJIF: 4.25
E-ISSN: 2454-6615

Baba Gana Kolo
Department of Sociology and
Anthropology University of
Maiduguri, Maiduguri, Nigeria

Corruption: The Crime in Perpetuating Insecurity and Religious Terrorism in Nigeria

Baba Gana Kolo

Abstract

Corruption as the misapplication of authority with the intention of personal benefit has been the greatest impediment in the process of successful implementation of government policies. National security as ability to maintain national sovereignty and citizenry peaceful coexistence remain non-tenable due to escalated corruption. Religion as a consequence of social interaction further jeopardize the empirical process of tackling corruption in Nigeria, as it is consistently manipulated to perpetuate insurgency and terrorism. About 61,000 incidents of terrorism that resulted in at least 140,000 deaths were recorded between 2000 and 2014. The Boko Haram terrorism forced about 2 million people to live away from their homes and over 100,000 deaths in Nigeria. Corruption particularly the extra-judicial killing by security agents (operatives of operation flush) of the followers of Boko Haram group at a graveyard of one of them in Maiduguri provoked a joint retaliation in July 2009. Extrajudicial killing is the highest crime of corruption ever committed by corruption dominated states at all times. Terrorism, particularly that of Boko Haram is further perpetuated by globalization of its funding and supports. The global strategy to eradicate terrorism is observable in the UN general assembly's resolution of 15 June 2017 leading to the creation of counter terrorism office that support global based efforts to eradicate terrorism and terrorist organizations. The weak state institutions, is manifested in created income gaps that unfortunately sustain cases of few rich and compelled apparent poverty in majority and undue brutality from some security operatives. To address these issues following recommendations are made among others. There must be a stress to end corruption. Every Nigerian must be educated as required by constitution and the government must ensure this actualized. People or individuals can choose to be completely irreligious, and such choice must have practical state support. UN Rights enforcement court has to be present for the protection of all, particularly in the exercise of religious choice or otherwise. Money laundering laws must be enforced to details. All terrorist financiers must be traced and brought to book accordingly. Capitalism must be fought to eradicate its forces of criminalization, particularly corruption.

Keywords: Corruption, Crime, Insecurity, Religion, Terrorism

Introduction

Corruption is an act of violating rules or law to derive a practical benefit of a party against the other or for a criminal benefit of both in a system of authority or simple interaction of people. The power of enforcing law is on the authorities in all societies. In case of Nigeria the mother law is the 1999 constitution as amended. Clearly, corruption is a crime against the state and state is empowered to abolish corruption at all levels. However, the constitution in paradox approves the practice of religion. The constitution enjoins freedom of worship, practice and including change of religion and freedom to hold any opinion. More so the constitution clearly restricts the state from adopting a state religion. According to 1999 constitution;

Section 1(1), this constitution is supreme and its provisions shall have binding force on all authorities and persons throughout the Federal Republic of Nigeria. (2), the Federal Republic of Nigeria shall not be governed nor shall any person or group of persons take control of the government of Nigeria or any part thereof, except in accordance with the provisions of this constitution. (3) if any other law is inconsistent with the provisions of this constitution, this constitution shall prevail, and that other law shall to the extent of the inconsistency be void

Correspondence:
Baba Gana Kolo
Department of Sociology and
Anthropology University of
Maiduguri, Maiduguri, Nigeria

(FRN,2011)

human coronaviruses are named 229E, NL63, OC43 and HKU1 did not jump from animals to humans but rather utilize humans as their natural hosts (<https://psychcentral.com/coronavirus/background-> The enforcement of those sections of the constitution, are operationally contradictory considering the obvious, more often the religious laws claim supremacy over other laws. And claiming of supremacy of any law against the constitution is not only a violation but a complete disregard to government and all its authorities. When the constitution emphasizes freedom and fundamental rights certain religions emphasized elements of forceful conscription and forceful sustenance of membership populations. Such religion violates the fundamental rights and freedoms of individual members and others under the geopolitical entity of Nigeria. The 1999 constitution further states;

Section 38 (1), every person shall be entitled to freedom of thought, conscience and religion, including freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom (either alone or in community with others and in public or in private) to manifest and propagate his religion or religious belief in worship, teaching, practice and observance. Section 33 (1) every person shall be entitled to freedom of expression, including freedom to hold opinions and receive and impart ideas and information without interference (FRN, 2011).

Terrorism emerged in the contradictory operation of the constitution and religious obligation. The constitution is more often not enforced on religious adherents as stipulated (e.g. on preachers) who freely castigate against the constitution, are more often not called to order. If the constitutional laws are enforced there could be no preacher that can castigate the constitution to the detriment of fundamental rights and freedoms. Corrupt authorities are loose elements that permit religious propaganda which apparently in violation to constitutional rights. Corruption fuels terrorism because it opens up and enlarges avenues for religious propaganda of religious supremacy to the detriment of upheld supremacy of the constitution. It is upon this backdrop this study is founded to answer some definite questions.

Corruption

According to Odekunle (1986), corruption is the asking, giving or taking of a fee, gift, or favor to attract an exchange for the performance of a legitimate task. It is an obstruction in discharging a duty or an inducement to perform illegitimate task. Corruption is part of organized crime, particularly in relation to political corruption that involve the acquiring or retention of political power such as vote buying, illegal acts directed towards the election of particular candidate, or the illegal patronage of civil service appointments. According to Akanbi (2004), the ICPC Acts 2000 defined corruption as bribery, fraud and related offences. It is a situation whereby government official or private economic agents act for personal and narrow interests to override consideration of the larger public good. It is deductive from above that corruption is abuse of office in all its ramifications. This includes taking or giving bribe to obstruct smooth performance of official activity. In a larger scale it is the embezzlement of public funds through forgery and fixation leading to dubious transfer of public funds in private accounts. It is now involving a direct sales of government resources like crude oil at source and abroad

and pocketing the proceeds, criminal taxation by forged receipts and cyber based fraud leading to shortchange through software programming against customers and clients.

Crime

Merton (1938) understood crime as response to the inability of achieving social goal. When the values or culture goals are internalized, many people fail to live up to achieve them. A dysfunction of this tension is crime. For instance, as at 2010, the share of income held by the poorest 10% Nigerians was just 1.8% while the one held by the richest 10% is 38.2% (African Statistical Report, 2014). Vold (1958) observed that enactment and enforcement of a law is an outcome of conflict and compromise process as each group struggle to enhance a position in society. Inequalities created by capitalism also demanded deliberate formulation of repressive laws by the bourgeoisie against the weaker members of the society. Crime is therefore a practice of group whose behavior is criminalized (i.e. the lower class). According to him, The whole political process of law making, law breaking and law enforcement becomes a direct reflection of deep seated fundamental disagreement of different interest groups and their more general struggle for control of the police power of the state. Those that produce legislative majority must dominate the police power together with the ruses which consequently reflect lawlessness (Vold, 1958:208-219).

Cloward and Ohlin (1960) maintain that so long as legitimate opportunities for the successful achievement of wider social goals vary, illegitimate opportunities also differ. Some young people may join a local gang, or become criminals, but others lack, even these choices. These individuals become "double failure" and often retreat into a life of violence, drug abuse etc. Cohen (1955) observed that, while the working class youths inevitably accept the imposed basic social goals, their consciousness of their conditioned disability to achieve the stated goals exhibits in them a status of glaring "frustration". This frustration determined a complete rejection of the social goals with new and criminal goals are created with a criminal subculture is formed. Quiney (1977) also argues that under capitalism the laws used to oppress the working classes. Crime will disappear only once capitalism itself disappeared. Lea and Young (1993) defined crime as a harsh reality for many working class people and is the result of immediate social conditions. According to Marx (1997) the ways in which economy is organized shape all other aspects of that society, including its culture, normative system and what does and does not become as deviant or criminal. For the Orthodox Marxists capitalism is holistically criminal and it causes crime. Capitalism is synonymous to oppression and exploitation of the minority, and creates a competitive, "dog, eat dog" affairs. Marx suggests that crime means to struggle from the norm and values of the ruling classes who control the means of production and are therefore the intellectual rulers in society. The legal system is ideologically maintaining the illusion of fair play, but is in fact biased towards those laws, which support the narrow interest of the ruling economic elite. The legal system and police are weapons or tools in the class struggle to be mobilized against those who step out of line.

Security

Lasswell (1950) considers national security as freedom from foreign dictation. Buzan et-al (2005) explained political security as the stability of social order. China's Armed Forces "People's Liberation Army" has 2.3 million active troops as at 2005. Its Ministry of State Security was established in 1983 to achieve safety of the state through spies, and counter revolutionary moves to preserve China's socialist system (www.espac.org, 2017).

Religion

Durkheim (1912) defined religion as unifying system of belief and practices in relation to sacred things, a belief and practice resulting in establishing a single moral community that may be referred to as church. Spiro (1996) sees religion as an institution consisting of culturally patterned interaction with culturally postulated superhuman beings, which assist or harm man. Yinger (1970) looked at religion as a system of beliefs, attitudes and practices by means of which a group of people attempt to cope with ultimate problem of human life. Kant (1960) looked at religion as all duties of divine commands. Freud (1961) says religious idea is illusion, fulfillment of the oldest, strongest and most urgent wishes of mankind. However, Marx defines religion as sigh of repressed creature, the soul of the soul less and opium of the people. Religion is a conviction to belief in the existence of Supreme Being, testified by some acts called rituals by the believers. The philosophy behind religion can be traced to individual's effort to understand nature. Curious amongst generations desired to get answers to some obvious questions frequently asked individually and collectively in relation to their origin and of the universe. While causes of some events are discovered, for many, people were left in doubt. Some of the curious observers dogmatized and crafted visions and imposed on the populations of their dominations. While their curiosity must have privileged them with relative excess knowledge on some facts amongst their associates, they predominantly shielded themselves with perceptual tricks and manipulations that installed them with special powers with some associated wealth. The created perceptual tricks and environmental manipulations were justified by fashioning out a model for others around to practice by subjecting its derivations to external forces claimed as the super powers. This must be a cleverly defense to gain indisputable support from subordinates. Such super power is given different names by all categories of crafters of different religions in different communities of the world. For instance, it is labeled as "Kima", the lord in kanuri; "Ubangiji", father of orphans in hausa; "Olu", lord in Yoruba, "God" in English. Every religious community has its own peculiar way of worship created by her members. Some communities created bridging gods to serve as interim between men and the Supreme Being. In some communities some of the bridging gods were attributed absolute powers and therefore they were considered as the God. For instance, Jesus is accepted as God by some believers. In some others the bridging gods are considered as lesser gods, for instance the African ancestors, prophets in history, and there are contemporary developments of prophet-hood in some religions. And certainly in quite some communities the lesser gods may be objects such as shrine artifacts, water, stone, animals, plants. From critical Sociological diagnosing it will be revealing that man

created religion as a limitation of his knowledge of reality and as an eagerness to cover the vacuum of the vast yet undiscovered facts about the universe and events there in. Inevitably, the crafters of religion were found to be dominant members of their communities. As dominant and relatively thoughtful individuals they were models in public perceptions, mainly copied of their philosophies and actions by the subordinates. They were privileged to create institutions, manipulate institutions, direct and control institutions. They must wield political power, economic prosperity at desire and accrued all forms of recognition, esteem and status. Religion is therefore an aspect of culture. Thus the world consists of multiple religious systems, a reflection of the existence of cultural groups worldwide. Religion is nothing but a mere extension of reality of social existence, a man's initiative as an alternative means of resolving environmental issue. It is characterized by belief as an end backed by rituality.

Terrorism

Terrorism is intentional and indiscriminate use of violence to achieve a political, religious or ideological aim. At least 61,000 incidents of non-state terrorism, resulting in at least 140,000 deaths were on record from 2000 to 2014 (www.espac.org, 2017). The practice of terrorism is traced to beginning of 1st-century AD when Sicarii Zealots in Judaea Province founded act of terrorism that succeeded in killing several Jewish collaborators of the Roman rule including temple priests, Sadducees, Herodians, and other wealthy elites. In 1878 a group called Narodnaya Volva was also founded in Russia as terrorist whose activities were characterized as a revolutionary anarchist. The group for the first time in history applied the use of dynamite to target and kill oppressive leaders (Ramon, 2012). The term terrorism was used to describe activities of Jacob club of the period of terror reign of the French revolution. One of such terrorist act was the attempted assassination of French emperor Napoleon III in January 1858 by Italian patriot Felice Orsini who threw 3 bombs that ended up in killing 8 bystanders and 142 others (Ramon, 2012).

The Boko Haram terrorism that started in Maiduguri around 1999 and specifically launched a war in 2009 was first initiated through introduction of Sharia as the supreme law of the land in Zamfara state. There is established relationship between the emergence of Boko Haram and the introduction of shariah state by the northern state governors after taking a leading example from Ahmed Sani then Zamfara state governor in 1999 (Agbibo, 2013). Boko Haram is responsible for the displacement of about 2 million people of their homes since September 2014 to date and is responsible for over 100,000 deaths in Nigeria including those 50 people killed in July more than 50 people were killed during oil exploration mission in Magumeri area of Borno state from which the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) staff, and University of Maiduguri geologists (The Telegraph, 28 July, 2017).

How Religious Terrorism is Perpetuated?

Religion plays the role of authority, shaping and guiding principle in most interaction. In fact all activities outside formal organization and indeed a larger proportion of even formal activities must have some elements of religiosity. There is hardly anybody that can communicate for an hour

without committing to some religious concepts. If more than 50% of the daily activities of everybody is unconsciously or consciously dictated by religious principles, then the regulation of religion on individuals and groups cannot be overemphasized. It is then inevitable that if a particular religion propagates terrorism such population must exhibit terrorist activities. Religious demography in Nigeria is evenly split between Christians and Muslims in terms of population. The distribution of population in terms of muslim/Christian in Nigeria is reportedly 50.5%/48.2% respectively and other religious groups form 1.3%. Islam is the predominant religion in the north while Christianity has its stronghold in the south. In 2004, Nigerians were ranked “the most religious people in the ten nations polled, with 90% of the population believing in God, praying regularly, and Yusuf was then assisted by two deputies (na’ib amir ulaam I and II) who were Abubakar Shekau and Mamman Nur and a third close associate named Khalid al-Barnawi (Campbell, 2014). A commander (amir) headed each state and local government where the sect operated. The Kanuri regions of Niger and Chad equally had their commanders (amirs) (Onuoha, 2014). After Yusuf’s death in 2009, Sani Umaru acted briefly before Abubakar Shekau emerged the new leader of Boko Haram (Pérouse de Montclos, 2014). The final event that caused the 2009 uprising was the shooting by security agents of its members who were on burial ground in Maiduguri by operation flush and the refusal to allow them to see the wounded in the hospital (Mohammed, 2014). This led to the attack on Dutsen Tanshi police station, Bauchi State and later spread through four states within four days. The group mobilized its members in Bauchi and Maiduguri for revenge against the security forces and this led to the 2009 violence which caused the death of about 800 persons, the capture of Yusuf and his gruesome murder by the Nigerian police (Onuoha, 2014). One of the sponsors of the group and a former commissioner in Borno State, Buji Foi, killed as a result of the 2009 incidence (Akinola and Tella, 2013). The massive killing of its members by security operatives in the 2009 and the gruesome murder of Yusuf infuriated the group (Mohammed, 2014). There were reports that the group diffused into neighboring countries to reorganize, recruit more members and get more trained (Maiangwa, 2012). It started wrecking havoc from late 2010 in Plateau, Borno, Yobe and Abuja (Walker, 2012). This re-emergence was seen as a means to seek vengeance against the Nigerian state for the death of Muhammed Yusuf (Uchehara, 2014). It has since then engaged in a series of attacks. The sect renders its havoc through throat slitting and beheadings (Campbell, 2014). Its other methods of lethal acts include targeted assassinations, drive-by shootings, suicide bombings and the use of IEDs. The IEDs are made up of substances like trinitrotoluene, pentaerythritol, and ammonia (fertilisers) and the IEDs can be attached to vehicles, motorcycles, tricycles and the human body for conveyance and subsequent detonation (Onuoha, 2014). According to Adebayo (November 14, 2018) the Muslim community of Oyo State reiterated that wearing of hijab by female Muslim students is a God-given right, and warned that Muslims will not allow anyone to tamper with their right unchallenged and that they should not be called terrorists. Chairman, Muslim Parents’ Forum of the school, Alhaji Abdulrahman Balogun remarked that several letters

written to the management of the school on the issue were yet to be responded. Boko Haram spokesman, Ali Sanda Umar Konduga, who was arrested confessed to the Department of State Security (DSS) that a former Nigerian Ambassador (now late) and a serving senator, Ali Ndume fund them (Okemi, 2013; Pérouse de Montclos, 2014a). Boko Haram spokesman claimed that (former) governors Ibrahim Shekarau and Isa Yuguda of Kano and Bauchi states respectively had paid them monthly (Okemi, 2013). The sect raids military bases to source ammunitions (Wuyep, 2015). They equally source funds through membership dues. Each member was levied N100 when Yusuf was alive but it is not yet confirmed if that has continued till now due to the sect’s secretive disposition. Mohammed Yusuf and Mohammed Damagun (proprietors of Daily Trust Newspaper) were tried in 2007 before a Nigerian High Court for receiving \$300,000 from Al-Qaeda to recruit and train Nigerians in Mauritania for terrorist acts and for supporting terrorists in Nigeria (Onuoha, 2014). They further confessed that other sources of funding included the Al Muntada Trust Fund with headquarters in the UK and the Islamic World Society with headquarters in Saudi Arabia (Okemi, 2013). Salafists in Saudi Arabia were alleged to have made donations to Yusuf as a result of two of his trips to Saudi Arabia (Nkechi, 2013). The sect has also received funds from Musilimi Yaa’maa, an Islamic group based in Algeria (Onuoha, 2014). The similarity of the North East in terms of religion and culture with Islamic nations creates a conduit for foreign assistance for the sect. This explains why Nkechi (2013) postulated that ‘Nigeria’s far north is contiguous to the troubled Sahel and Maghreb regions, which also are contiguous to the Middle East states in the grip of Islamism’. For example, a Kano businessman arrested by the DSS in 2006 was linked with sending some children for training in an Al-Qaeda camp in Mauritania and to some mujahideen fighters in the Republic of Niger (Nkechi, 2013). The group robs banks, business premises in Maiduguri and Bauchi. Apart from Nigeria, the sect draws its membership from Niger, Chad, Cameroon and Sudan (Onuoha, 2014). This was confirmed further after the 2009 onslaught by the Nigerian security forces when documents retrieved from the sect’s members that were killed revealed they were from countries like Chad and Niger (Johnmary, 2013). Boko Haram has attacked communities in Chad and Cameroon, imported weapons from Chad and its fighters fled to Chad whenever an assault was being launched on them by the Nigerian security forces (Zenn, 2013). Some Boko Haram members have also been trained in Afghanistan (Johnmary, 2013).

What is the Role of Corruption in Perpetuation of Religious Terrorism?

Some of the countries that seriously suffered terrorism as a result of official corruption fuelling the escalation of religious terrorism among others are; Afghanistan, Algeria, Cameroon, Chad, Egypt, India, Libya, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Palestine/Israel, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Somali, Syria, Yemen among others. Corruption among the US military in 2012 at Wardak Nerkh district of Afghanistan led to forced disappearance, murder and torture of Afghans. Unfortunately the Afghan government and courts were prevented from investigating the issue. This is how poor the US military and the CIA are at

investigating the crimes of their own. No officer has been prosecuted for authorizing crimes or failing to stop a junior committing a crime (Clark, 2013). The application of force by soldiers leading to murder, torture and people disappearance of civilians is act of terrorism in itself and is a contradiction to the assignment of fighting against terrorism by the US forces in Afghanistan. This killing is added to the killing exhibited by the Afghan religious terrorists. Another observable corruption was established in the death sentences and executions found to be characterized by flagrant breach of international law. Two of the 15 executed had bruises and cuts on their bodies, an indication of torture (<https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2018/10/why-we-need-to-measure-the-economic-impact-of-terrorism-in-the-middle-east>).

About 625,000 of the 1 million Rohingyas had crossed into Bangladesh in December 2017. Unfortunately the 1982 Myanmar laws denied Rohingyas national identity despite being residents since 8th century. About 100,000 Rohingyas in Myanmar lived in internally displaced persons camp and over 3000 have been killed with thousands more brutally injured (Charney, 2018). From above it is very clear that corruption cut across also all nations that are found to involve in fighting the menace of terrorism. The violation of rules of engagement by the US military in operations against terrorism in Afghanistan and the subsequent imposing of immunity against proper investigation and subsequent prosecution of deviating soldiers and officers is not just a miscarriage of justice but indeed an apparent act of corruption by the military and US government. For the British government to consider payment of ransom to rescue its kidnapped citizens in Syria by terrorist is indeed a violation to articles on protection of human rights and preservation of fundamental freedoms and respect for human dignity, which is an exclusive responsibility of all states under the United Nations Declaration for Human Rights. In contradiction it is the state of Myanmar under the manipulation of the dominant ethno-religious grouping that succeeded in marginalizing legitimate citizens and fabricated historical hegemonic designs. This is clearly an act of ethnocentrism and criminal public victimization, amounting to serious act of corruption and violation of human rights. And the perpetuation of terrorist activities in Nigeria is also blamed on the failures of leadership in enforcing constitutional obligations. The inability of Obasanjo to stop Northern governors from taking responsibility of enacting a controversial shariah legal system in contradiction to the provision of the 1999 constitution is clearly a major factor in the events of escalating religious terrorism in Nigeria in recent time. Indeed the continuation of shariah legal system despite the complications of exhibiting of insurgency and subsequent terrorism in the period under the regime of Jonathan displayed lack of political will to quench the menace. This is clear with the arrest and prosecution of security chiefs including the national security adviser of the Jonathan administration. While President Buhari's anti corruption crusade was expected to pull down the terrorist activities, it appears the systemic corruption further drags the efforts to failure. After four years of Buhari there are still strengthened terrorist activities in north east. It is no more an issue of Boko Haram alone but escalating issues of terrorism such as banditry, kidnapping, herdsmen clashes

and ethno religious burgling. There were serious reports of violation of human rights by all security operatives against civilians in the course of fighting against terrorism. There are also instances of measures taken against violators ranging from dismissal from duty to court marshalling. It is however very clear that corruption has not been tackled by President Buhari as expected by the electorates. It is only when corruption is fought to the latter that terrorism can end. When corruption is eradicated, stolen money can be used to employ many of these potential terrorists. Furthermore ending will mean strengthen educational institutions and therefore ridiculing so called almajirism and more appreciation to formal education.

Strategies Against Corruption and Terrorism

The UN General Assembly resolution 71/291 of 15 June 2017 established UN Office of counter terrorism. The UN encourage member states through appropriate international, regional and subregional organizations to suggest and mobilize resources in non-governmental organizations and civil society to encourage and enhance counter terrorism strategies (<https://www.un.org/en/counterterrorism/>). In Saudi Arabia King Salman has inaugurated the Global Center for Combating Extremist Ideology with president Trump of USA in attendance. He also directed the creation of religious center to scrutinize the prophetic statements (hadiths) for context that could be interpreted as enhancing terrorism. The government updates the educational curriculum with measures including textbooks revising to eradicate content of intolerance of other people and religions. It heavily participate in joint military counter terrorism approach and leads in the Saudi-led Islamic Military Counter Terrorism Coalition established in December 2015, purely to address the ideological, financial, military and media aspects of counter terrorism (United States Department of State, 19 September 2018). Nigeria's President Muhammadu Buhari described the expansion of educational facilities in Borno state was the best response to Boko Haram's actions to stifle education, especially that of the girl-child, it plays a remedial role in the efforts to provide equal opportunity to achieve a higher standard of living for citizens. Investment in education is imperative to counter the insurgents' ideology of against education, especially for the girl-child. According to Holyoake (1896) about (53%) countries of the world have no official religion as of 2015. France has no official religion and has high level of official restrictions on religious activities. About (5%) of countries have no official state religion and are hostile religions with strictly regulating religious practices. These are Azerbaijan, China, Cuba, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, North Korea, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Vietnam. China, under its one-party political system strictly regulating religious institutions. Before the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991, religion was tightly restricted by the state and sometimes harshly repressed. Since gaining independence, these predominantly Muslim countries have allowed nominal freedom of worship, and many of their leaders have publicly embraced Islam yet their governments have continued to monitor religious institutions, including mosques and Muslim clergy. Terrorism cost Europe about €180 billion from 2004 to 2016. In 2016, About 2,965 terrorist attacks in Iraq, 1,342 in Afghanistan, and 366 in Syria were recorded in 2016

(<https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2018/10/why-we-need-to-measure-the-economic-impact-of-terrorism-in-the-middle-east>). Akyeampong (2012) explained the emergence of many extremist Islamic sects calling for Islamic reform and cleansing of their societies. These groups include, Derika, the Yan Izala, Maitatsine and the Northern branch of Muslim Students Society. The groups were united in their hatred for a Western way of life and that an Islamic state governed by strict Sharia law is the solution. These Islamic groups have been violent and the response of the government has always been military/police deployment, commission reports on each crisis (which may never be implemented) and arrests. The Boko Haram menace has prompted the declaration of state of emergency, imposition of curfew, establishment of the 7th Division of the Nigerian Army in Maiduguri, establishment of Almajiri schools, relocation of military command centre to Maiduguri, banning and restoration of Global System for Mobile Communication (GSMC) services, establishment of the Civilian Joint Task Force (CJTF) and setting up of administrative panel to negotiate with Boko Haram (Akinbi, 2015; Akpan et al., 2014). The bilateral and multilateral moves include MNJTF put in place by the LCBC, training of 650 Nigerian soldiers in combat operations by the US DOD, listing of Boko Haram as a proscribed terrorist organization by the UK in 2013, designating Boko Haram as a terrorist organization by the UN and the EU in 2014 (Amy, 2014; Campbell, 2014; Onuoha and Ugwueze, 2012; Panapress, 2015). Assistance has also taken the forms of provision of aid by the USAID, and proscription of Boko Haram leaders with placement of \$7 million bounty on Abubakar Shekau, the group's leader by the US and Nigeria's recent entry into the Saudi-led Coalition of Muslim Countries against Terrorism (Akinbajo, 2016; Amy, 2014; Campbell, 2014; Onuoha and Ugwueze, 2012; Panapress, 2015).

While the Eastern and Western regions gave children of school age free education between 1952 and 1958, the North could not adopt this because of financial complaints (Fafunwa, 1974). The Northern political and religious leaders also at this period were quite sentimental in that they favored Islamic education above Western education (Fafunwa, 1974). The policies are deemed weak due to poor implementation caused by weak state institutions. (Adesomoju, 2016 and Suleiman, 2016). CONCLUSION Nigeria was created in 1914 by the British. This creation also resulted in a creation of new cultures, political and economic activities beyond the imagination of the population. What is very clear is the inevitable enforcement of the constitution. But the constitutional philosophy is continuously challenged by the facts of the evolved inevitable confused culture. Nigeria is reportedly comprised of over 300 ethnic groups with several regions and religiosities with Islam and Christianity appearing very dominant. The expectations and doctrines of certain religions cannot be accommodated by the 1999 constitution. It is either to suppress the religion to maintain the constitution or propagate the religion to commit crime against the constitution. This must be the predominant factor leading to the continuous emergence of terrorist religious groupings including the Boko Haram. Boko Haram succeeded in killing about 100,000 people, made 2 million displaced. About 20 out of 27 local government areas made under successful coordination of Boko Haram

terrorist in 2014 before it was regained by the military in 2015. Property worth billions of naira has been destroyed, created serious setbacks including positioning millions of people in zero income. The military remains at the centre of struggle to regain and maintain peace in the affected areas. However corruption among the military and other officials manifested as the strongest impediment in the struggle to defeat on going insurgency and perpetual terrorism in Nigeria. While many are on prosecution for involvement on the setbacks several others are not deterred from the offences because of corruption as a factor working against the full and successful operation of the criminal justice system in Nigeria.

The dependent capitalist system in operation that requires a compromise to generate wealth only through corruption to mobilize into bourgeoisie or closer class by officials in all sectors of Nigerian authorities remain the mother stimuli in perpetuation of a vicious circle of criminality. This system of corruption incapacitates all sectors and so endangers the defensive powers of the securities. There are existing strategies against terrorism at all levels including the United Nations efforts and designed strategies against terrorism. All efforts have remained just on papers as vicious circle of criminality. The zero tolerance strategy to corruption must be re-emphasized. If corruption is abolished then our educational institutions will possess better strength and informal educational sectors will be naturally weakened. If the informal educational sectors are weakened, then almajirism and religiosities will naturally get weakened. If religiosity is weakened then science education is empowered. Just as Marx said the illusory promises of the state of happiness by religion must be abolished for the actualization of the real happiness of man, which conditionally requires the unconditional abolishing of the entity of religion. Religion for some of the terrorists promises paradise to its members against constitutionalism which is a perfect rejection of words of God eg the Quran. The anger created by this religious opinion can hardly be eradicated in the paradoxical operation and existence of religion along side with the constitutional philosophies. The fundamental rights and freedoms of the 1999 constitution cannot be realized side by side with the dictates of corruption that is prevailed.

Recommendations

There must be a reiterated effort to ensuring zero tolerance to corruption. Intellectualism must be developed with full support and practical assurances of the enforcement of constitutional rights and freedoms contained in chapter 4 of the 1999 constitution. Every Nigerian must be educated as required by constitution and the government must ensure this actualized. Informal sector education especially religious must be policy wise mutilated to demoralize terrorism in all situations. This includes prevention of preaching in the churches and mosques. People or individuals can choose to be completely irreligious, and such choice must have practical state support. There should be a presence of UN apparatus in all countries that can guarantee the freedom of worship and right not to worship. UN Rights enforcement courts has to be presence and accessible for the protection of all, particularly in the exercise of religious choice or otherwise. Money laundering laws must be enforced to details. All terrorist financiers must be traced

and brought to book accordingly. Capitalism must be fought to eradicate its forces of criminalization, particularly corruption. Socialism eradicates religion and religion is the source of major terrorist activities in the contemporaries.

References

- Adebayo, H. (September 11, 2016). Nigeria's National Assembly fails to account for N9 billion –Audit Report. Premium Times online edition. Retrieved from <http://www.premiumtimesng.com/news/headlines/210-226-nigerias-national-assembly-fails-account-n9-billion-audit-report.html>[3]
- Adebayo, M (November 14, 2018) UI school: Intervene on hijab ban before crisis escalates –Muslim community tell FG, NASS, others
- Adesanmi, A. (December 3, 2011). Senate Committee Exposes Oil Subsidy Cartel. Saturday Tribune, pp.4.[4]
- Adesomoju, A., Olorok, F, & Onuba, I. (August 22, 2016). Corruption: FG launches major war against senators, Reps. The Punch, PP.7 1969, pp.98-137. Marxists Internet Archive, 1987, 2000, 2010. www.marxists.org retrieved 15th December 2015.
- Ajayi, E. F. G (2016) Challenges to enforcement of cyber-crimes laws and policy. <http://www.academicjournals.org/JIIS> Journal of Internet and Information Systems Vol. 6(1), pp. 1-12, DOI 10.5897/JIIS2015.0089 Article Number: 930ADF960210ISSN 2141-6478.
- Anyadike, N O (2013) Boko Haram and National Security Challenges in Nigeria; Causes and Solutions. Home > Vol 4, No5 (2013) >
- Nkechi O Azuma, R (2015) Location-Based Mixed and Augmented Reality Storytelling <https://www.reuters.com/...soyinka/boko-haram-carnage-making-nigeria-break-up-less-li...>
- Brinkel and Soumia Ait Hida (November (2012) BOKO HARAM AND JIHAD IN NIGERIA DOI: 10.5787/40-2-994
- Buzan, B. (1991) People, States and Fear: An Agenda for International Security Studies in the Post-Cold War Era. Essex: Longman. ———. (1997). 'Rethinking Security after the Cold War', Cooperation and Conflict, vol. 32, no. 1, pp. 5–28.
- Buzan, B. and L. Hansen. (2009) The Evolution of Security Studies. New York, NY: Cambridge University Press.
- Buzan, B. and O. Wæver (2003) Regions and Powers: The Structure of International Security. New York, NY: Cambridge University Press.
- Buzan, B., O. Wæver and J. Wilde (1998) Security: A New Framework for Analysis. London: Pinter Publishers
- Buzan, B, and GONZALEZ-PELAEZ, A (2005) International community' after Iraq International Affairs 81(1):31 -52. January 2005 with 48 Reads DOI: 10.1111/j.1468-2346.2005.00437.x
- Campbell, J (2014), "The Boko Haram War Machine," Council on Foreign Relations (CFR), Accessed from URL: blogs.cfr.org/Campbell/2014/10/08/the-boko-haram-war-machine
- Christopher J. Ferguson, Stephanie M. Rueda, Amanda M. Cruz (2008) Violent Video Games and Aggression: Causal Relationship or Byproduct of Family Violence and Intrinsic Violence Motivation? <https://doi.org/10.1177/0093854807311719> Cohen, A K (1955) Delinquent boys: the culture of the gang. Free Press, 198 pages
- Daniel, S, Omonobi, K, Agande, B & Opara, O (2015) We'll accept polls outcome -Jonathan, Buhari: <https://www.vanguardngr.com/2015/03/well-accept-polls-outcome-jonathan-buhari/>
- Durkheim, E (1912) The Elementary Forms of Religious Life Paperback –Abridged
- Mark S. Cladis (Editor), Carol Cosman (Translator) FRN (2011) Constitution of the federal republic of Nigeria fundamental rules (enforcement procedure) with amendments.
- Maiangwa, B (2012) State fragility and the reign of terror in Nigeria: A case study of Boko Haram terrorism. Unpublished Thesis (MA). University of KwaZulu-Natal. School of Social Sciences
- Merton, R. K. (1964) Social structure and anomie. American Sociological Review 3 672–682. (1938). <http://dx.doi.org/10.2307/2084686>. New York: Free Press.
- Marx, K., & Engels, F. (1848). Manifesto of the Communist Party. Moscow: Progress Publishers. Marx/Engels Selected Works, vol.No.1, 1969, pp. 98-137. Marxists Internet Archive, 1987, 2000, 2010. www.marxists.org retrieved 15th December 2015. [32]
- Marx, K., & Engels, F. (1848). Manifesto of the Communist Party. Moscow: Progress Publishers. Marx/Engels Selected Works, vol.No.1, 1969, pp. 98-137. Marxists Internet Archive, 1987, 2000, 2010. www.marxists.org retrieved 15th December 2015.
- Mohammed, S (2014) Courts and Tribunals Judiciary [https://www.judiciary.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/Neutral-Citation-Number-EWHC-1369-QB-Case-No-....-Article-5\(1\)\(f\)](https://www.judiciary.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/Neutral-Citation-Number-EWHC-1369-QB-Case-No-....-Article-5(1)(f))
- Odekunle, F. 1986. 'Definitional, Methodological and Theoretical Issues'. In F Odekunle (ed). Nigeria: Corruption in Development. Proceedings of the National
- Ogundele, K. (2007). Olusegun Obasanjo stole 2.4 trillion Naira, says CNPP. The Nation. Posted by Nigerian Muse//Categories: Official Fraud Watch – Towards Fraud Free Government in Nigeria. Retrieved 16th March 2016 [40]
- Ojiabor, O., & Onugu, S. (February 25, 2012). Senate traces N21bn pension fund to bank. The Nation, pp.5.[41]
- Quinney, R. (1977). Class, state, and crime: On the theory and practice of criminal justice. New York: David McKay.
- Schweitzer, Y and Shay, S (June 15, 2003) The Globalization of Terror: The Challenge of Al-Qaida and the Response of the International Community Hardcover: 242 pages Publisher: Transaction Publishers ISBN-10: 0765801973 ISBN-13: 978-0765801975 Spiro, M (1966) "Religion," in Anthropological Approaches to the Study of Religion, ed. M. Banton London: Tavistock, : 85-126 Solomon, H. 2012. Counter-terrorism in Nigeria: Responding to Boko Haram. The RUSI Journal, 157(4): 6–1