Global and National Terrorism: Implications for Sustainable Development in Nigeria

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ABSTRACT: Terrorism, as a global puzzle, is one of the world biggest nightmare, which has threatened peace and stability across different communities of the world. It is an act masterminded by enemies of the states, with the aim of achieving political goals, promoting religious agenda, and also creating fear and anxiety in the minds of people. As a contemporary social problem, terrorism has continued to be a menace to world peace as different terrorist groups continue to emerge and perpetrate mayhem, which has yielded not only human and physical losses but also generate an array of psychological, social, political, and economic damages in target countries. Terrorist groups employ tactics such as suicide bombing, assassinations, abductions, car bombing and the use of rocket-propelled grenades (RPG^S) in the destruction of lives and properties. The main targets of both local and international terrorist attacks are public squares, government buildings and installations, churches and mosques, schools, bridges, police stations, military barracks, as well as market squares and prisons. The effects of these attacks vary significantly from loss of life and injuries to property damage and disruptions in social services such as electricity, water supply, public transportation, and communications. This paper discussed the nature of global terrorism with emphasis on its implication to sustainable development in Nigeria. The paper was anchored on the rational choice theory and frustration-aggression hypothesis. It was therefore recommended, that world leaders at various levels should take governance as a serious business, especially, in the area of security and provision of public goods such as improved infrastructure and the creation of the enabling environment needed for investment that would in turn create opportunities for employment. In addition, there is an urgent need for enlightenment across the globe about the forms, nature of threats from terrorism and ways of dealing with them by citizens of each nation.

Keywords: Global, National, Terrorism, Implications, and Sustainable Development

I. INTRODUCTION

Terrorism, unarguably, is the biggest, most complex, and complicated social phenomenon that has threatened peace and stability across the globe. It is an unconventional approach used to achieve primarily political goals through acts of violence, sabotage, or threats made against a state, organization, or social group with the purpose of producing a sense of psychological and generalized fear, with the aim of intimidating among the civil populace (Stibli, 2010). Terrorism according to the Institute for Treatment and Services Research (ITSR) has been described variously as a tactic and a strategy, a crime and a holy duty; a justified reaction to oppression and an inexcusable abomination. Sandler (2014) posits that violence is the hallmark of terrorism, with some terrorist groups engaging in gruesome attacks to create widespread anxiety or revulsion in the minds of the masses. Terrorist activities, according to Alapiki (2015), yield not only human and physical losses but also generate an array of psychological, social, political, and economic damages in target countries. As a contemporary social problem, terrorism has continued to be a menace to world peace as different terrorist groups continue to emerge and perpetrate mayhem (Udama, 2013). Since the dawn of this millennium, the incidence of terrorism has been on a steady rise worldwide. Azam and Ve´ronique (2010) reported that terrorism, which hitherto, was more or less a national or regional affair, had become a global affair, since the dawn of the twenty first century. In the recent past, terrorism seemed to be restricted to a few isolated places, such as Northern Ireland, the Basque Country in Northern Spain, and some areas of the Middle East. Terrorism has mushroomed into a worldwide phenomenon after September 11, 2001 (Bapat, 2011). According to, D'Amore and Anuza 1986; Richter and Waugh (1986), international terrorism increased rapidly during the late 1960s and early 1970s; after a brief break in activity, the 1980s began and ended with terrorist violence. Notable among such terrorist attacks was the adoption of 11 Israeli athletes and coaches at the Munich Olympics in

1980, by Palestinian terrorists group. By the end of the decade, nearly 9,840 incidents of terrorism were recorded worldwide, and more than 7,000 people were killed (Jenkins, 1980). Today, terrorism had become commonplace in almost all parts of the world, with the largest global convergence of more than 100 countries migrating to the conflict zone in Syria and Iraq since 2011 to join the jihadists group (Baker, 2014).

The emergence of terrorist groups globally has been on the increase over the years. Notable among them are: the Liberation of Tigers or Tamil Eelam, Sri Lanka; Mujahedin-E-Khalq Organization, Worldwide; National Liberation Army; Palestine Islamic Jihad-Shiqaqi Faction; Popular Liberation Front-Abu Abbas Faction; Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine; Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command; Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia; Revolutionary Organization; Revolutionary People's Liberation Party/Front; and the Revolutionary People's Struggle. Others include: Shining Path; Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement; Abu Nidal Organization; Abu Sayyaf Group; Al-Qaeda Worldwide; Armed Islamic Group, France; AumShinrikyo; Euzkadi Ta Askatasuna; Al-Gama'a Al-Islamiyya, Occupied Territories;Harakat UI-Mujahedin, Kashmir; Japanese Red Army; Al-Jihad; Kach; Kahane Chai; Kurdistan Workers' Party; Islamic State of Syria and Iraq (ISSI), and Boko Haram in Nigeria (Alapiki, 2015). Mueller and Stewart (2014) noted that these terrorists groups share the misguided belief that killing, kidnapping, extorting, robbing, wreaking havoc, and terrorizing people are legitimate forms of political action. To achieve their aims, terrorist groups employ tactics such as suicide bombing, car bombing, use of rocket-propelled grenades (RPG^S), abductions, assassinations, and hijacking of aircraft in their operations. They also employ such methods as extermination of human lives and destruction of properties. The main targets of terrorist attacks are public squares, government buildings and installations, churches and mosques, schools, bridges, police stations, military barracks, as well as market squares and prisons (Udama, 2013). Kimunguyi (2011) observed that the essence of these attacks are to draw attention to a cause, such as promoting a religious agenda (e.g., the Taliban, Boko Haram or Al-Qaeda) or pushing for political goals (e.g., the Kurdish right for an independent state). Catching people's attention is an important mechanism to promote the goals of terrorists and their activities. Udama (2013) reported that beyond the devastating human consequences, terrorist activities hamper growth on all sphere and discourage investors from investing in any region where their activities are prevalent.

Drakos and Kutan (2001) reported that there are certain factors that have influenced, boosted and emboldened terrorists activities globally. They include ideological differences, psychological reasons, failure of politics, social injustices, religious fundamentalism, among others. The unfortunate reality is that terrorism has gone global and every citizen of the world is susceptible and vulnerable to terrorist attack. Indeed, the worldwide manifestation of terrorism is becoming evident in Africa. In the last two decades, reports of Africa becoming the new frontier for terrorism in general and Islamic terrorism in particular, have become more frequent (Gaibulloev, Sandler &Santifort, 2011). The continent is vulnerable to terrorist activities because of the incessant conflicts, weak governments, collapsed state institutions, porous borders that allows extensive and uncontrolled movement of people and illegal weapons, increased extremist religious ideology, marginalisation, unemployment, and radicalisation of vulnerable groups. These factors generally coincide with poor socio-economic conditions and create fertile ground for the existence of terrorist groups in the continent (Gaibulloev, Sandler, & Santifort, 2011; Kimunguyi, 2011). Since its advent in Nigeria, the Boko Haram terrorist group has wrecked immense havoc in the country, especially by "using explosives and firearms with gruesome, fatal" consequences (Okoli & Iortyer, 2014). Within 8 years (from 2009 to 2016), Boko Haram is estimated to have killed over 8,356 civilians and ranked among the seventh most dreaded terrorist organisation in the world (Blanchard, 2014; Campbell, 2014; Nigerian Military, 2017).Over the years, policies have been implemented across different countries to prevent terrorism; these include military action, economic sanctions, and diplomatic efforts. While condemnation of terrorist activities by the international community has been unanimous and unequivocal, efforts to regulate this phenomenon have been marred by differences of approach and competing concerns (Okoli & Iortyer, 2014). Since the inauguration of a new President in Nigeria on May 29, 2015, the nation has committed itself to fighting terrorism, working with regional and international agencies and governments. The regional and international security pacts signed recently, offers hope to ending the insurgencies in Nigeria (Okoli & Iortyer, 2014). The concern of this paper is to analyse, with support of literature, the effect of global and national terrorism on sustainable development in Nigeria.

Classification of terrorism
There are two broad types of terrorism namely domestic and international terrorism.
Domestic terrorism
Domestic Terrorism involve groups or individuals, who are based and operate within the territories of a country without foreign focus and whose acts are directed at targets and elements of the government and the civilian population within a given territory (Alapiki, 2015). He categorized domestic terrorist groups into:
(i) Right-wing domestic terrorist groups: This group of terrorists adhere to the principles of racial supremacy and embrace anti-government, anti-regulatory beliefs. Generally, extremist right-wing groups engage in activities that are protected by the constitution, as it grants them the rights of free speech and assembly.

(ii) Left-wing domestic terrorist group: This group of terrorists generally profess a revolutionary (radical) ideology and view themselves as protectors of the people against the dehumanizing effects of capitalism and imperialism.

(iii) Special interest domestic terrorist group: This group of terrorists seek to influence specific issues rather than effect widespread political change. They conduct acts of politically motivated violence to force segments of the society, including the public to change attitude about issues considered important to their causes.

In summary, Alapiki (2015) observed that domestic terrorism is expressed in activities, which have the following characteristics:

(i) Involve acts dangerous to human life that violate law and order.
(ii) Acts intended to intimidate or coerce the civilian population or to threaten and affect the conduct of a government by mass destructions, assassinations, kidnappings, or sabotage of key public interest facilities.
(iii) Occurs primarily within the territorial jurisdiction of the country in question.

International terrorism

International terrorism is defined in nearly identical way, except that it occurs or transcends national boundaries and enjoys foreign influence, support, and partnership. International terrorism also differs from domestic terrorism in terms of the means and network through which their acts are accomplished, the persons or targets they intend to intimidate or coerce, the scale in which their perpetrators operate, and the magnitude of mayhem they engender. Alapiki (2015) asserts that different scholars and institutions categorize terrorism differently. One of such classification according to Alapiki (2015) shows five different types of terrorism namely: nationalists, religious, state-sponsored, left wing, and right wing terrorism.

(i) Nationalist terrorist groups: This type of terrorist group seeks to form separate state for their own national group, often by drawing attention to a fight or struggle for national liberation that they think the world has ignored(example are the Oromia Region of Ethiopia, Independent People of Biafra, in Eastern, Nigeria, Catalonia Region of Spain, Kurdish Region of Iraq, etc.). Nationalist terrorism can sometimes be difficult to define since many groups accused of terrorism and brutality insist that they are not terrorists but freedom fighters.

(ii) Religious terrorist groups: They seek to use violence to further what they see as divinely commanded purposes, often targeting broad categories of foes in an attempt to bring about sweeping changes. Nearly half of the known active international terrorist groups were religiously motivated, and they are termed Jihadists (fighters of holy wars).

(iii) State-sponsored terrorist groups: These are organizations deliberately used or supported by radical states as foreign policy tools. It is a cost-effective way of waging war covertly, using surrogate warriors. Iran, Syria, Lebanon, Qatar, and Libya (under late Gadhafi) are states frequently accused of sponsoring foreign terrorist organizations.

(iv) Left-wing terrorist groups: These are groups which aim to destroy capitalism and replace it with a communist or socialist regime. Because they claim to be "protectors" of the suffering masses, left-wing terrorists limit their use of violence to avoid hurting civilians. Instead, they focus on such tactics as kidnapping business tycoons, government officials, and symbolic bombing of strategic targets.

(v) Right-wing terrorist groups: These are often associated with neo-Nazi street rioting in Western Europe and parts of Eastern Europe. They are often dominated by skin-heads who seek to do away with liberal democratic governments and create fascist states in their place. Neo-fascist groups frequently attack immigrants and refugees from developing countries.

The motives of terrorism

Literatures have revealed that the rationale behind terrorist activities is primarily to create fear in peoples' mind and revenge acts they consider as injustice (Kydd & Walter, 2006). Kimunguyi, (2011) noted that although the ultimate goals of terrorists have varied over time, five have had enduring importance, which are regime change, territorial change, policy change, social control, and status quo maintenance. Regime change according to Kydd and Walter (2006) is the overthrow of a government and its replacement with one led by the terrorists or at least one more to their liking. Most Marxist groups, including the Shining Path in Peru have sought this goal. Territorial change is taking territory away from a state either to establish a new state (as the Boko Haram terrorist group in Nigeria, also the Tamil Tigers sought to do same in Tamil areas of Sri Lanka) or to join another state (as Lashkar-e Tayyiba would like to do by incorporating Indian Kashmir into Pakistan) (Kydd& Walter, 2006).

Policy change is a broader category of lesser demands, such as Al-Qaeda's demand that the United States drop its support for Israel and corrupt Arab regimes such as Saudi Arabia (Kimunguyi, 2011). Social control constrains the behaviour of individuals, rather than the state. In the United States, the Ku Klux Klan

sought the continued oppression of African Americans after the Civil War. More recently, anti-abortion groups have sought to kill doctors who perform abortions to deter other doctors from providing this service. Finally, status quo maintenance is the support of an existing regime or a territorial arrangement against political groups that seek to change it. Many right-wing paramilitary organizations in Latin America, such as the United Self-Defense Force of Colombia, have sought this goal. Protestant paramilitary groups in Northern Ireland supported maintenance of the territorial status quo (Northern Ireland as British territory) against IRA demands that the territory be transferred to Ireland. Some organizations hold multiple goals and may view one as facilitating another. For instance, by seeking to weaken U.S. support for Arab regimes (which would represent a policy change by the United States), Al-Qaeda is working toward the overthrow of those regimes (or regime change). As another example, Hamas aims to drive Israel out of the occupied territories (territorial change) and then to overthrow it (regime change).

Operational strategy

According to Wright (2013), there are five major operational strategy employed by terrorist groups in their operations. They include: (1) attrition, (2) intimidation, (3) provocation, (4) spoiling, and (5) outbidding. In an attrition strategy, Wright (2013) noted that terrorists seek to persuade the enemy that the terrorists are strong enough to impose considerable damage costs if the enemy continues a particular policy. Terrorists groups adopt intimidation when they try to convince the population that the terrorists are strong enough to punish disobedience and that the government is too weak to stop them, so that people behave as the terrorists wish. A provocation strategy is an attempt to induce the enemy to respond to terrorism with indiscriminate violence, which radicalizes the population and moves them to support the terrorists. Spoiling attack is an effort to persuade the enemy that moderates on the terrorists' side are weak and untrustworthy, thus undermining attempts to reach a peace settlement. Terrorist groups engaged in outbidding, use violence to convince the public that the terrorists have greater resolve to fight the enemy than rival groups, and therefore are worthy of support.

Factors that give rise to global and national terrorism

Research literature on causational factors and diverse goals that drives people to resort to carry out terrorist acts is inconclusive. The root cause of terrorism is one of the fiercely debated and disagreed subjects in the academia and in the political circle. However, the following factors have been identified as causes of global terrorism.

(i) *Ideological Differences* – According to Ngare (2012), terrorism is a result of ideological differences. An ideology is a set of beliefs, customs, and ethics that forms the basis of economic or political policy of a certain group. Ideology may include economic, religious, or political attitudes.

(ii) *Psychological Reasons* – Psychological reasons denote that those who engage in terrorism do so purely for personal reasons based on their state of mind (Ibrahim, 2012). They may be inspired by the need for power. For example, in 1893 Augaste Valliant bombed the French Chamber of Deputies prior to his conviction and subsequent execution because he wanted to spoil the sense of socio-economic success by tainting it with his violence. In many respects, terrorists like Augaste are interested in getting attention from others for their act. They do not possess any grand ideological or strategic goal.

(iii) *Political ineptitude* – Terrorism is, seen sometimes as, a logical extension of the failure of politics when people seek to redress their grievances through existing government channels, but fails to win government's attention and solution. As a result, they resort to violence and organised acts of terror. According to this school of thought, terrorism is the result of a rational analysis of the goals and purposes of a group and their estimate of the likelihood of gaining victory. If victory seems unlikely using more traditional means of opposition, then one might think that terrorism is a better option.

(iv) *Lack of fairness and equity* – Injustice generally makes the public lose patience with the system (Human Right Watch, 2013). The rich are becoming richer while the poor are becoming poorer. This gap between the rich and the poor has caused people to move toward terrorism, as they need shelter, food, and clothing for their families (Fwatshak & Larab, 2004). In addition, poverty increases the probability of the occurrence of terrorism. Many of the people who take the route of radicalism grew up in marginalized and deprived regions. There is need to point out, that in most cases the terrorist groups face discrimination in the countries they live, leading to feelings of isolation. Growing sentiments of discrimination can lead groups to look to more conservative, and eventually, extremist ideologies.

(v) *Fanaticism* – Possibly, the most widely held conviction nowadays is that the cause of terrorism is religion. Religious fundamentalism does play a role in driving terrorism. In Nigeria, Boko Haram is seen as a jihadist group, with the goal of establishing a greater Islamic State in the country (Eze, 2013).

Terrorism as impediment to sustainable development in Nigeria

The effects of terrorism can vary significantly from loss of life and injuries to property damage and disruptions in social services such as electricity, water supply, public transportation, and communications. Areas of manifestation of the effects of terrorism include;

(i) *Economic:* Economic consequences of terrorism can be at the macroeconomic level in terms of reduced GDP or loss of GDP growth. Macroeconomic aggregates, consumption, investment, and government expenditures, can also be affected by terrorist attacks. A country that experiences significant terrorist campaigns may lose investment owing to a higher perceived risk on the part of the investors (Blomberg, Hess & Orphanides, 2004). Moreover, such investors will likely transfer their funds to other countries with similar rates of returns but lower risks of terrorism. The need for more government-supported counterterrorism measures may cow out public and private investments owing to higher taxes. There may also be microeconomic level impacts from terrorism, as some sectors or locations are at greater peril from terrorist attacks. Such actions negatively affect the productivity of diligent workers as it raises fear concerning the work place (Ngwama, 2014). Terrorism also affect the psychology of the direct victims and their families, it spread a fear that hinders direct economic investment in the area where such acts are perpetuated. This in the short and long term leads to declined economic productivity and unemployment, which consequently affect sustainable development.

(ii) *Social:* It creates an atmosphere of suspicion, fear and panic all around. Terrorism poses a serious law and order problem and leads to disintegration of society. The incidents of murder, torture, mutilation, kidnapping, arson and extortion creates an atmosphere of suspicion, fear, and panic among citizens (Walter & Sandler, 2012). Terrorism also has had a negative impact on the people regardless of individual status and the society in general. It has disrupted and offset the normal social life and a good number of innocent lives have been lost. Terrorists' activities have dislodged people from their usual bases to different unintended locations. The mass movement of people creates refugee problems with substantial costs to the individual, host communities, and the government. In addition, these episodes of violence have hit strongly against the socio-cultural tranquillity, the fragile religious tolerance among the people, and polluted the serene and spiritual base of the environment. The human costs in terms of loss of lives and properties can hardly be valued and quantified (Udama, 2013). Achieving sustainable development is the priority of any responsible and goal oriented government, and it is basically realistic depending on the level of economic activities going on in a particular geographical area; the security situation in turn determines the level of economic activities in a country (Ewetan, 2014; Ukwayi & Okpa, 2017). In the absence of peace and tranquillity, sustainable development is a mirage, as it destroys economic, human and social capital. The Boko Haram insurgence in Northern Nigeria has crippled economic activities in that region. The security crises in this part of Nigeria is destroying existing infrastructure and preventing a peaceful environment for the development of further infrastructure, and a safe environment for economic activities by individuals to give them economic empowerment that will enable households not only to cater for their present generations, create wealth, but also to provide for future generations (Ewetan, 2014)

(iii) *Political:* It makes international politics more complicated and difficult. According to Ewetan (2014), the bane of Nigeria's development is insecurity. Insecurity is costing Nigeria its leadership role in Africa in terms of development.

II. THEORETICAL ORIENTATION

Rational choice theory

A fundamental premise of the rational choice theory is that each actor pursues his or her personal values and self-interest, typically in the context of and against others rationally pursuing their own self-interest and their private values. Put differently, the theory perceives individuals to make rational decisions based on the extent to which they expect the choice to maximize their benefits and minimize costs. Rational choice theory (RCT) likely finds its modern home in an article written by the Nobel-Prize-winning economist Gary Becker (1968). The position of RCT is that criminal behaviour is no different from non-criminal behaviour in that it is a type of conduct individuals intentionally choose to undertake, and the reason that they choose to commit such crime is that they think it will be more rewarding and less costly for them than non-criminal behaviour. The theory maintained that offenders are not compelled to commit crime because of some extraordinary motivation: Offenders do not have different personalities than non-offenders; neither were they socialized into a criminal belief or cultural system whose norms require crime (Cornish & Clarke, 1986). This theory rules out such factors as biological, psychological or environmental factors that might compel someone to commit a crime. Instead, it asserts that criminals make a choice to commit a crime after weighing the costs (Burns & Roszkowska, 2016). They also will consider the benefit of not committing the crime, but ultimately determine that the rewards of the crime are greater than the benefit of not committing the crime. Key to this theory is the belief that the offender sees himself as an individual rather than as part of something larger. Therefore, he or she

is thinking about themselves and their personal gain rather than considering what it might possibly mean to others. Instead, they will only think about the positive and negative effects their actions might have on their own personal freedoms and desires (Burns & Flam, 1987).

The choice to engage in terrorism is driven by a belief that the present is inadequate, and something must be done in order to ensure a better future. While prediction is conditional, a terrorist will consider target value and cost required of the terrorist organization to successfully attack. A terrorist will evaluate what force protection measures are in effect in the vicinity of a target and determine a cost benefit analysis. From these analyses and forms of study and surveillance, a terrorist will isolate weaknesses of a target and exploit these weaknesses. The mainstream variant of rational choice theory "assumes that all individuals have the rational capacity, time and emotional detachment necessary to choose a best course of action," in a given situation (Thaler & Sunstein, 2008). This theory assumes that individual terrorist and their leaders, are self-interested and will take any necessary actions in order to increase their benefit from a certain situation.

Frustration-aggression hypothesis

The frustration-aggression hypothesis developed by Dollard in 1939, illustrates how one/many become aggressive through frustration. This theory/hypothesis posited that the occurrence of aggressive behaviour always presupposes the existence of frustration. In another way, frustration is an antecedent to aggression. While Frustration is seen as the blocking of ongoing goal directed behaviour, Baron and Richardson in 1994 opined that Aggression is an action with the intent to harm which can be physical and non-physical (Psychwiki 2010). Frustration here means the thwarting of a goal response, and a goal response, in turn, means reinforcing the final operation in an ongoing behaviour sequence. The existence of Frustration always leads to some forms of Aggression. It also involves the reaction to such blocking. This therefore means that been frustrated includes one's access to reinforcers being thwarted by another party or circumstances and also one's reaction to this thwarting is one of annoyance. Some hostile or aggressive behaviour that occurs is caused by frustration. Within the context of global terrorism, violent attitudes such as that caused by the Boko Haram fundamentalist religious sect in Northern Nigeria could be attributed to either the frustration of some political figures that operate behind the scenes to have access to power or due to their inability to introduce Islamic rule in Northern Nigeria or even economic deprivations among the youths. Whichever is the reason, there have been some form of frustration or the other in achieving their desired goals. The introduction of the two theories is significant because the second compliment the other first. The attitude of some political and economic opportunist has given vent for terrorism to occur. Other theories that may be necessary in explaining global terrorism are the Games Theory, Blocked-Opportunity Theory, Relative Deprivation Theory, among others.

III. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The greatest challenge confronting the global community is the problem of terrorism, which creates fertile ground for other social problems to thrive. However, the effect of terrorism varies from one region to another. The increased terrorist attacks in recent times are colossal and is a great challenge to security, peace, unity and development of the world. Besides terrorism instilling constant fears, and destruction of lives and properties, it has threatened the existing global peace and development. It is instructive to note that terrorism could be liken to getting rid of grass in one's garden but that does not imply it will not grow again. Therefore, there is the need for constant weeding of grass of terrorism both at national and international levels in order to achieve sustainable development goals. Against this background, the following recommendations were put forward:

(i)   *Religious fanaticism should be discouraged by religious leaders* – Religious beliefs plays significant role in world social unrest in no small measures. Since wars starts in the mind, it is necessary that teachings with well-orchestrated religious and socially beneficial values against hate and violent campaigns should be carried out, in order to change the mindset of various groups with interest in terrorism. It is vital that the clerics of the various religions should teach and continue to preach the right doctrines and good morals to their adherents. . It is vital that the clerics of the various religions should teach and continue to preach the right doctrines and good morals to their adherents. Essentially, religious clerics should co-operate with political leaders in adopting de-radicalization strategy as a method to get rid of terrorism globally.

(ii) *Good governance* – It is high time that world leaders at various levels should take governance as a serious business, especially, in the area of security and provision of public goods such as improved infrastructure and the creation of the enabling environment needed for investment that would in turn create opportunities for employment. The government should address the myriad of problems such as poverty, corruption, unemployment, drug trafficking and abuse, etc, which are the likely precursors to violent reaction and the consequential insecurity.

(iii) *Checking injustice at all levels* – Violence, particularly terrorism, is as a reaction of individuals or groups to acts of neglect, deprivations and despair, and of a people that sees no future because it is mostly ignored or

frustrated by governments' unfair practices. There is the urgent need to identify and justly resolve the political, economic, and social grievances nursed by the aggrieved. Most of these deeply felt grievances are legitimate, which resulted from the manipulations of rules and processes to favour certain persons as against others. Moreover, bad leadership, which reflects in poor governance, economic mismanagement, rampant corruption, and painful economic reforms, all constitute significant part of the sources of deprivation resulting to misery and despair that needs to be addressed. These varieties of factors have alienated a veritable number of persons or groups and have made the resort to violence inevitable.

(iv) Bilateral and multilateral coalitions should be strengthened – Local, national, regional, and global security is predicated on cooperation and collaboration for global peace. The African Union, European Union, United Nations and the global community should come together to fight terrorism at national, regional, and global levels.

(v) There is an urgent need for enlightenment across the globe about the forms, nature of threats from terrorism and ways and means of dealing with them by citizens of each nation.

(vi) Terrorism can also be checkmated through aggressive spread of education and initiation of poverty alleviation programme (i.e empowerment of unemployed youths).

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