

Terrorism and Boko Haram: A Reconsideration of Impacts on World Peace

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Abstract

While it is a fact that terrorism dates back to centuries and most of it was not studied critically, it may be considered too dangerous to assume that posture especially in the wake of the 1990s and especially after the September 11, 2001 attack on the World Trade Centre and the Pentagon in New York. Before then, most terrorism occurred away from the African continent and most scholars considered acts of terrorism as alien to the peoples culture, ideologies and beliefs. However, the wave of globalisation has birthed terrorism on the African coast where countries like Somalia, Kenya and Nigeria etc have been infested and this has earned them various cliches like 'axis of death'. In reconsidering the impacts of Boko Haram on world peace, the study attempted a definition of the concept of terrorism, a general overview of terrorism around the world while zero-in on current issues of Boko Haram terrorism in Nigeria. In the final analysis, the study brings to the fore, the social/psychological, political and economic impacts of Boko Haram terrorism on world peace. It has been concluded that terrorism will continue to be a pain in the back of world peace not only because it has proven to be a successful tool for those who believe in it but also because, believers in acts of terror are convinced that they are tolling the paths of honor. To curb this, nations of the world must melt into bilateral and multilateral understanding and synergy against it especially now that chemical terrorism is imminent.

Introduction

Terrorism is believed to have predated 1880s. According to Rapport (2004), modern terrorism began in Russia in the 1880s and within the span of ten years; it spread to Western Europe, the Balkans and Asia. This wave was the Anarchist wave which target was mostly prominent officials. As a prominent means of violence, terrorism evolved with technology into the 21st century and has gained a dominant popularity among nations and individuals. Though there has been incidences of terrorist attacks and activities around the globe, the September 11, 2001 (9/11) incident remain the most dreaded and destructive day in the long, bloody history of terrorism. The extent of damage, violence and outrage were indeed unprecedented. The strike against the United States (US) arguably became the most important day as President W. Bush declared 'war (that) would not end until every terrorist group of global reach has been found, stopped and defeated' (Rapport, 2002:46).

Terrorism, no doubt has a linkage with international security and by extension world peace. The national security challenge posed by the Boko Haram sect re-enforces this claim as security problems in a particular region in the globalised world remain a security challenge to all elsewhere in the world. Writings about terrorism have been controversial not only because of its wide perspective but also because of the labyrinth of controversies generated by it (Anger, 2002). Just as variegated as the methods of terrorists are, so are the contending issues about terrorism, the tactics of terrorism and the strategies of containing it from ravaging Nigeria's national security and world peace.

This paper attempts the definition of terrorism, an overview of current terrorism, an appraisal of Boko Haram as a case in point, impact of terrorism on international security and indeed world peace, and a conclusion. It is drawn with recommendations.

Terrorism: A Definitional Attempt

While it is accepted globally that terrorism is worldwide enigma, there is no such consensus in the definition of the concept of terrorism or who is a terrorist. The definition of the concept remains so variegated that several attempts put forward by various experts on the subject remain unresolved. According to Anger (2002) a commonly accepted definition of terrorism has been difficult due to reasons of politics rather than semantics. This is because every party tends to define terrorism to suit its own purpose or motive.

Dickson (2005) thinks terrorism is the premeditated use, or threat of use of violence or force to gain political objectives through intimidation of a targeted audience. It is an act of deliberate violence against individuals or a group to right perceived wrongs. It is important to note that Dickson's definitional attempt may be seen as narrow since terrorists now pursue religious and economic ends.

To Clausewitz, terrorism is the continuation or extension of war by other means. Yet terrorism differs from other kinds of war. It shades on occasions into guerilla warfare (unlike guerilla warfare, terrorists are unable or unwilling to take power or hold territory). Terror refers to political violence that targets civilians deliberately and indiscriminately (Goldstein, 1999). While some scholars feel there is no need to flex nerves in defining the

term, Wittkopf and Kegley, (1999) share a similar view with Goldstein when they reiterated the definition of terrorism according to Title 22 United States Code (USC) as premeditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated against non combatant (civilians) targets by sub-national groups or clandestine agents, usually intended to influence an audience.

Again similar to Dickson's perception, Todd and Keith perceive terrorism as the premeditated use of, or the threat to use, extra-normal violence or brutality to gain a political objective through intimidation or fear" (Todd and Keith, 1995:n.d).

Though the instruments of terror are varied and the motivations of terrorists are diverse, "experts agree that terrorism is the use or threat of violence, a method of combat or a strategy to achieve certain goals that its aim is to induce a state of fear in the victim, that it is ruthless and does not conform to humanitarian norms, and that publicity is an essential factor in terrorist strategy" (Lagueur, 1986 in Wittkopf and Kegley, 1999).

On the home front, the Nigerian Terrorism (Prevention) Act 2011 describes terrorism as calculated and extreme use of violence or threatened violence, perpetuated by malice, to cause serious harm or violence against individuals, governments and their assets with the intention to attain political, religious or ideological goals, through intimidation or coercion or instilling fear on civilian population (Nigeria Terrorism (Prevention) Act 2011:1). This work agrees with this definition and adopts it for the purpose of the study.

The definitions of terrorism above no matter how long cannot claim to capture the whole idea of terrorism. It is based on this account that some observers argue that a comprehensive definition of terrorism does not exist and cannot be found in the foreseeable future. Hence the hackneyed quotation: one man's 'terrorist' is another man's freedom fighter and a nation's liberation movement could always be another's terrorist organization. For instance Osama Bin Laden was an indispensable instrument of the Americans \$3billion project, however, by August 1998; the world saw at least 15 American missiles fired by the orders of the president of the US against the same man (Gasper, 2001.3).

In another instance, the Jewish underground movement in Palestine who were tagged "terrorist" in the 1930s, suddenly started being described as "freedom fighters after the 1942 Holocaust (Dickson, 2005). However said, what should be sought after in an attempt to understanding the concept of terrorism is that there is a motive that a person or a group of people seek to achieve through the threat or actual use of force perpetrated at non combatant or civilians to attract or motivate an action. Whatever the argument of scholars may be over this subject matter, it is truism that terrorism has taken a global dimension, ravaging Nigeria's national security and world peace. To throw more light on that is to briefly explore an overview of terrorism in the world today.

An Overview of Current Terrorism

As mentioned earlier, terrorism remains an old phenomenon in the society that has survived centuries as a vibrant tool for those who believe in using it. The spate of terrorism is taking new dimensions due to technological advancement, globalization and its dominant popularity which was accentuated as a result of the attack on World Trade Centre (WTC) and the Pentagon in the United States of America (USA) on September 11, 2001.

Put differently, it is not out of place to discern that although terrorism has always been practiced, it emerged as a significant international problem in the 1990s. According to Wittkopf and Kegley (1999), the changing frequency of terrorism suggests the general trend and increasing level of transnational terrorist activities since 1968, followed by a decline in 1987. As a tactic of the powerless against the powerful, it is not surprising that ethnic movements, political, social minorities as well as religious organizations often utilize acts of terrorism to drive home their agenda.

It is paramount to also note that even those seeking sovereign statehood or independence such as the Basques in Spain at different time rationalized attempt at terrorism (Rapport, 1984). However said, here lies the difference between freedom fighters and terrorists. Terrorists are defined by the means (terror) they use and freedom fighters by the end (civil liberty) they pursue. Freedom can be fought for by moral and legal methods that respect the immunity of non combatant targets, terrorist don't.

It is also germane to mention that there are state sponsored or state terrorism. The practice of such state terrorism is among the charges that the US leveled in the 1980s against Cuba, the Soviet Union, Syria, Iraq and Libya among others. Similarly, others accused the US of sponsoring terrorist activities in Vietnam, Chile, Nicaragua and elsewhere (Schlagheck, 1990 in Wittkopf and Kegley, 1999).

One of the root causes of terrorism in the third world cannot be dichotomized from poverty, which is an end-product of the evil effects of globalization facilitated by the Bretton Woods industrialized capitalist states which leads to the expression of hatred through violent attacks on government institutions, both foreign and local (Njoku, 2011).

In the past, most terrorism has occurred in the Middle East, Europe and South Asia. While US interests and citizens abroad have been repeatedly targeted, little terrorism have taken place on the shores of the US. The 2001 bombing of the WTC in New York and the Pentagon was an exception.

Abduction is one of the several instruments of terrorists for a while now. The strategy have been exploited

against US ambassador to Guatemala, Haiti and Brazil, president Aramburu of Argentina (1970), the British ambassador to Uruguay and even the entire executives of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). The OPEC executives were only released after the terrorists had made a broadcast furthering the Palestinian cause on the Austrian Radio (Anger, 2002). Abduction of over 200 school girls in Chibok, Borno State by the dreaded Boko Haram sect, a day after the bombardment of a suburb town (Nyanya) in Abuja remain the most fresh case in point (Vanguard, 2014; Thisday, 2014).

Here in Africa, terrorism has gained roots since the 1990s. There were terrorist attacks on the U.S embassies in Kenya and Tanzania by Al Qaeda group. Somalia and Kenya have also experienced different levels of terrorism by Al Shabaab and Ansaru groups. Terrorist tactics has been utilized in the Niger Delta region of Nigeria. Most recently, Nigeria has become home to Boko Haram sect.

Terrorism: Nigeria's Current Situation

Abduction and kidnapping formed a solid base in Nigeria's Niger Delta Region due to the large existence of white presence in Nigeria's oil province. Terrorism took roots especially as a result of globalization of technology and availability of weapons to the militants in the Niger Delta. Youths adopted terrorist tactics to fight the government whom they believed are agents of foreign capital. This sustained conflict drastically reduced the overall crude oil production of the country to less than 45% (Tough, 2010). However, terrorism has slowed down in the Niger Delta since the government of Musa Yar' Adua implemented amnesty programme in the region.

Nigeria is however still facing internal threat from a terrorist group named Boko Haram as well as some criminal elements in the Middle Belt believed to Fulani insurgents. The northern part of Nigeria since the 1980s has had insecurity and conflict issues tied around religious(Maitatsine) to settler-indigene dichotomy as seen in Jos, Nasarawa, and Taraba States among others. The North like other parts of the country has experienced post election crises but the new wave of conflict has assumed a terrorist dimension. Behind those acts of terrorism is Boko Haram, a religious sect that laid seige unleashing violence and destroying lives and property in the area.

Origin and Development of Boko Haram

One will recall that back in history, several Muslims rejected the followership of the colonial masters' way of life. Behind this consciousness was a man named Marwa Maitatsine, a Cameroonian from the Kotoko tribe, who later spearheaded the Maitatsine uprisings in Kano, Gombe and Yola between 1980-1985 (Okereke, 2012). He was also quick to note that by 1995, the teachings of Boko Haram emerged as *Ahlulsunna wal'jama'ah Hijra* and *Yusuifiyyah* sect. Okereke (2012) still links the evolution of the sect (Boko Haram) to the vestiges of the Taliban that operated in parts of Yobe State and Maiduguri which was its home under the leadership of Muhammed Yusuf.

The sect developed gradually but steadily spreading its tentacles to Adamawa, Bauchi, Yobe and eventually as can be seen today to most northern states. The spread moved with a teaching of the sect which is an opposition to all forms of western education and civilization for they consider them sinful. Okereke (2012:171) posits that Muhammed Yusuf considered western education as spoiling the "belief in one God; the attacks on *illmin Boko* (i.e western education)".

The destruction and attacks of government establishments is informed by the sect's belief that government has imposed western education on them and has failed to manage the resources of the country to their benefit after destroying their Islamic future that the assume held/holds more promise for them.

Membership of Boko Haram

Boko Haram sorts her membership from unemployed graduates, the underemployed, unemployable and some employed but extreme radical Muslims and the *almajiris*. The graduates as part of their indoctrination are required to tire or burn their certificates (Njoku, 2011). Some members dropped out from universities, polytechnics and colleges of education to join the sect in chanting her course. The sect also enjoys membership from foreigners from neighbouring countries like Chad, Cameroon, Niger. This membership of foreign nationals became evident in the samples of arrests and killings by the members of the Joint Task Force, JTF.

Like it is characteristic of terrorists, Boko Haram's terror known no bounds. Their victims cut across both Muslims and Christians, military and civilians, government and private establishments as well as the young and the old. To cause a high magnitude of destruction, Boko Haram members acquire very high military capabilities like Rocket Propelled Grenades (RPGs), Automat Kalasnikovs (AK-47) rifles, finished or improvised weapons of mass destruction (WMD) like improvised explosive devices (IED) bombs etc pursuant to their religious belief and ideology which forbids western education and indicated recently by the Boko Haram Leader Shekau, sports and music (Youtube, 2014). However, like Yuguda (2009) observed, no single Quran was found in their apartments during a raid on them. It is important to observe that these capabilities don't come free; they cost a fortune which leads us to financing of terrorism.

Financing Terrorism: The Boko Haram Case

All terrorist groups are formed by idealists with particular ideologies. Terrorists need to spend money to remain in their business. In fact, Aykin and Sozmen (2009) identified money as the “lifeblood” of terrorists. They need cash to sustain propaganda, recruitment and training and retraining of members, to acquire arms and ammunition, for establishment of support networks and maintenance of camps and other logistics like fake means of identity, travel documents, accommodation etc.

There exist two major sources of funds for terrorists: state sponsorship and illegal activities. State sponsorship of terrorism declined very well after the cold war era. Before then, it was common for Iraq, Syria, Iran, Libya etc to give safe houses and finance to groups like the IRA, PLO etc (Adams, 1986).

Aykin and Sozmen (2009) identified illegal sources of finance of terrorist as follows:

- drug trafficking
- revolutionary tax
- kidnappings
- extortion
- contributions, donations and fees
- armed robbery etc

Though without evidence, Okereke (2012) points to a suspicion that Boko Haram may be benefitting from foreign financial assistance. Okereke (2008) in his paper titled “*Limiting the Impacts of Religious Diversity and Religious Conflict in Nigeria*” cited an instance in 2004 when the department of State Security Service arrested Sheikh Muhideen Abdullahi, a Sudanese Director of a Saudi-founded charity organization, Almntada al-Islami Trust over an alleged involvement in the financing of a violent uprising in 2003 which sought to establish Islamic theocracy in Yobe State. The situation became clearer once Alhaji Sharu confessed to acting as a conduit between the group and Boko Haram.

In another instance, Ajani and Omonobi (2011) refer to a 2006 case when the Federal Government of Nigeria, FGN charged Muhammed Yussuf and Bello Damagum for transferring US\$300,000:00 from al-Qaeda linked organization in Sudan to Nigeria. BBC (2009) reported that the funds were for recruitment and training of members in *wahhabi* doctrine. While there was a general fear of religious extremism as a result of this funding, the activities of Boko Haram in later years alluded to the fact that the funds were indeed for terrorism. Infact, Thisday reported that Boko Haram had recieved over \$70m in foreign foreign funds between 2006 and 2011 to maim and kill in Nigeria (Thisday, 2014).

Ajani and Omonobi (2011) still explained that Yusuf’s funds were laundered through purchases of taxi cabs, buses, motorcycles and distributed to unemployed members of the sect who made daily contributions to the sect’s coffers to fund terrorism.

They further stated that there are several cases of individuals funding the organization. One of such individuals as alledged is Alhaji Bunu Wakil who was arrested with 91 sect members in 2011. Okereke’s also (2012) finger points at Alhaji Muhammed Zakaria who was arrested for supplying the group with arms and ammunition trafficked through Chad. He also sees Fugi Boi, a politician in Borno State as well as Former Gov. Ali Modu Sheriff and considered them major financiers of the sect’s activities prior to their uprisings of 2009. The sect has also utilized bank robbery and kidnapping as illegal sources of finance. The Ali Monguno kidnap case of May 3, 2013 remains fresh in our memory.

Though terrorism has been operational in Nigeria in the past, its present popularity may have been caused by the recent attack by Boko Haram sect. While we cannot exhaustively explore terrorism, it’s important we dwell on its impacts on national security and world peace.

Impact of Terrorism on National, International Security and World Peace

Scholars have identified different causes and types of terrorism ranging from religious extremism, perceived oppression like the agitation in the Niger Delta, Nationalist, separatist or ethnic considerations like the Irish Republic Army (IRA), state sponsored terrorism such as the one perpetrated by Libya and Iraq, US, Iran and Syria, ideological divides like the one during the cold war.

Though there exists different causes and types of terrorism, the consensus is that their impact and effect national, International security and world peace remains the same. For the purpose of organization and clarity, it shall be divided into social-psychological to economic and political impacts.

Social/Psychological Impact of Terrorism

While the most notable impact of terrorism remains the loss of life and property, terrorism install fear, anxiety and trauma among people or survivals. It is needless to say that the survivals of the over 3,000 people that were reported killed in the September 11 attack of 2001 in the US will remain with a trauma (Okeke, 2005) and a great number of Americans live in constant fear due to the capability that terrorists displayed within their shores. Goldstein (1999) in exploring the effects of terrorism on global security posited that:

terrorism harm very few people, for instance, the number of U.S citizens killed by terrorist each year is far less than the number killed in fires caused by faulty wiring, yet the psychological effect of terrorism and not faulty wiring, is a national and international issues.

The grave insecurity consequences posed by terrorism is not because it is violent but also because of the randomness of its choice of victims. As mentioned earlier, often, only a few become direct victims of terror. Goldstein (1999) illustrated that a bomb left in the market place may kill or injure only a few but millions of people realize that it could have been them, because they too shop in the markets. The thought of hijackers for instance, instill the fear of flying planes among many Nigerians to say the least.

That degree of fear may even be less compared to the greatest threat in Nigeria and the rest of the world regarding nuclear terror which has been used on Syrians in 2013. This realisation that chemical attacks are imminent due to capability of some states and companies and even powerful individuals who are believed to Posses Weapons of Mass Distruction (WMD) may be said to the greatest psychological threat caused by terrorism. The fear of terrorism, its perceived effects has consequences on national and global security and their terrible impact remain at best immeasurable.

Again, it has been observed that there is mass exodus of people from not just the North-east where most of these nacifarious activities are undertaken but the entire Northern Nigeria. In conditions where people stay, they do so in great fear of attacks by the Boko Haram sect (AIT News, 2014). Because of the indiscriminate pattern attacks of the sects has taken, both the government and security agents live in perpetual fear as well as Christian and the Muslim let alone the women and children, young and old. Most recently, secondary schools in the north east especially in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa states have been shut as a result of abduction and alleged subsequent sales of the over 200 school girls. Parents and stakeholders have continue to imagine the conditions the abductees are leaveing in let alone the ever-present pychological truma of loosing one's child to terrorists. This state of affairs has continued to ravage every facet of live from social - economic to political.

Political Impact of Terrorism

In exploring the political effect of terrorism, Okeke (2005) thinks the impact could be immediate and long term. The activities of Boko Haram Islamist group in the northern part of Nigeria reduced the popularity of the presidency of Goodluck Jonathan who refused to heed to the resignation advice offered him by many stakeholders in the wake of bombings in the north. It is germane to note that the insurgency has drastically reduced political gains of the people of the area both at state and federal levels. Instead, security budget at both federal and state levels has been increased to maintain law and order. The affected states have continued to suffer social exclusion in the scheme of things with debilitating consequences ahead of both the present and the future generations.

The image Nigeria has on the diplomatic front has further sunk into the woods as she makes the terrorist watch list of the UN and the United States. It will be recalled that the American Government had asked her citizens not go to some particular states in Nigeria like Borno , Yobe and Adamawa states (Aro, 2013).

There is also a multiplier effect of the political impact of terrorism as exhibited in Afganistan and Iraq in the wake of 9/11 attacks on US. President George Bush, Jnr. led administration formulated and implemented several political and economic policies that led to lost of a lot of lives in the two countries. The several terrorist attacks in the countries against US presence are pointers to the fact that there is dissatisfaction against the US. Attention has now been drawn to Iran, North Korea, Syria etc as "axis of evil" by the US and its allies.

Economic impact

Like the political effects, the economic impact of terrorism on security has been immediate and multifaceted. If Marx's argument that "economy is the basis of all superstructure" is true or taken as given, we shall therefore agree that issues of economy may be worse hit by terrorist causing volatility in national and international security. To begin with, investors shay away from perceived target states or regions that are potential source of terrorist activities thereby suffering investments that would ordinarily benefit the economy of a states or regions. This is true of the fish market in Borno and the beans market in Yobe where not only that displaced or people under threat hardly engage in those trades, even when a few brave it or dare to engage in those market activities, the scared market population that has obviously dwindled is hardly there to transact (ChannelNews, 2013). To emphasize this, Mayah (2012) noted that famers who produce staple food like beans, onions, pepper, maize, rice, livestock and fish have fled the Lake Chad area. The popular Baga fish and other markets have been attacked and forced to shoot down. So did many businesses. The overall effect on food security in Nigeria is unprecedented as food prices has galloped elsewhere in Abuja, Lagos and other parts of Nigeria.

Still within the realm of economy is the effect of Boko Haram terrorism on education. Secondary schools are shooting down, there are threats of attacks on some tertiary institutions and government has started relocated all unity schools in the North-east region after the attack on Buni Yadi College in Yobe. Where some schools continue to exist, some lecturers and teachers have sought transfer, some abandoned their work places and yet some parents have withdrawn their wards from schools in the region leading to brain drain (Ekereke, 2013; Nigeria

Intel, 2014). The most devastating effect of this exodus is in the future of the people of the region as we see a generation affected educationally thereby creating an obvious gap for continuity.

Furthermore, vital economic interests like oil and gas exploration in commercial quantity in the Lake Chad region and other parts of North-east has either stalled or slowed down leading to non realization of over N27.7 billion investment as scheduled by the government (Obasi, 2014:1; Yakubu in Hassan, 2014). According to Obasi, this amount is small as compared to the over N11.9 billion and N15.8 billion sank into the project between 2012 and 2013.

It will also be recalled that increasing high cost of oil as a direct consequence of terrorists' activities and the unending insurgency against the coalition forces in Iraq is another blow on world security in its entire ramification. In another respect it must be noted that, the activities of terrorists are facilitated by the ever-present threat or fear of attacks from terrorists. This has therefore propelled governments and organizations to expend huge sums of money to develop anti-terror infrastructure. Such money could otherwise be expended on more beneficiary social services for the interest of all.

Apart from the fact that the 9/11 attack claimed many lives, it devastated the economy of individuals, organizations and governments. The response of the US and its allies cumulated into war in Afghanistan and Iraq. It is needless to say that this increased the military budget of the US and its allies. More than that, the 9/11 attacks led to retrenchment of workers, increases in air fares and withdrawal of subsidies which invariably led to inflation and further insecurity-not only to those countries but by extension threat on world security.

Another effect that is closely knitted to the one above is the impact on air travel as a priority travel option on earth. Insecurity has characterized air travel and forms a lot of concern to stakeholders. Not only has the budgets of airlines and allied companies increased, passengers are subjected to series of security checks at airports as counter-measures. At different times, there have been allegations of stereotype on nationals of some countries on terror watch list. Scores of Nigerians were said to suffer this fate after 2011 when Umar Farouk Abdulmutallab attempted the murder of 300 people with WMD aboard an airline (Thisdaylive, 2011).

Perhaps the general feeling of insecurity which sets all minds wasting valuable time thinking about their safety underscores the overall danger of terrorism on national and even global security. To terrorists, anybody is a potential victim—individuals, states, organizations and governments.

Conclusion

From the foregoing, it can be discerned that the quest for an international code for the control and suppression of terrorism is an action in banality. If a country, for economic or political interest can compromise terrorism and disregard the essence of bilateral or multilateral agreements, then searching for a lasting solution is tantamount to ploughing the ocean at low tide (Anger, 2002). For this reason terrorism appears like a virus that will remain a scourge till eternity if the international community does not form a strong synergy against it.

Though Pierra (1984) was quoted by Wittkopf and Kegley (1999) as saying “international terrorism is likely to continue” (perhaps due to the contending issues around it) and to expand because in the minds of many of its perpetrators it has proven to be “successful”. It has become contagious to the world, with no nation being immune from acts of terrorism. It has also challenged the assumption that any nation could guarantee absolute security of its citizens without collaboration with the larger international community to ensure world peace. The terrorist may be a terrorist today and a victim of terrorism tomorrow if he does not collaborate.

Recommendations

Any effort to attack the very phenomenon of terrorism must start from its definition and the development of a common perception of the concept by the countries of the world. Such an agreement will pave way for the identification of terrorism and terrorist acts and its subsequent punishment.

Also, the issue of extradition or extraditable crimes should be determined by the ICJ. Once such power is vested on the ICJ, its decisions should also be respected in the interest of global peace and security.

The developed world should have a rethink or turn back her high handedness of economic relations with the rest of the world through a new international economic order so that all can benefit as suppression in international system seem to be one of the strongest reasons for terrorism. This work also recommends a strong respect for people's religions, identity and cultural values, as mutual respect for one another will create a peaceful environment for all in the world.

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