Impact of Terrorism and Militancy on Global Peace and Security

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Abstract

This study inspected Terrorism and Militancy from a more extensive viewpoint. It was stated that terrorism is detrimental to all aspects of humanity. It violates international law with its actions. Worldwide, terrorism contributes significantly to humanitarian crises. The psychological oppressor assaults in US on Tuesday, 11 September, 2001, achieved worldwide conflict on fear. The world is currently gripped by a particular fear—the fear of terrorism—in terms of recent history. Terrorism is so destructive and can have devastating effects. It has resulted in the destruction of private and public property, grievous bodily injury and death, and the displacement of thousands of people after discovering that the escalating increase in terrorism and militant activities has demonstrated the urgent need to address youth radicalization and religious extremism in both Northern Nigeria and the Nigerian state as a whole. Following the above finding, it is suggested that taming of genuine vote based system and great administration, which will address the financial and political roots on which radical philosophies flourish like

outright and dehumanizing neediness; elevated degree of defilement; bad management; electing misrepresentation; social foul play; disparity, etc. The significant reason is outrageous destitution. The young people are present without doing anything; once they are given jobs; because they are so busy, they won't have much time to do such evil things.

Key Words: Terrorism, Militancy, Global Peace, Security

Introduction

This study investigated Unlawful terrorizing and Aggression at a greater perspective. It was expressed that psychological warfare is negative to all parts of humankind. With its actions, it violates international law. Terrorism significantly contributes to humanitarian crises worldwide. The psychological assaults that took place in the United States on September 11, 2001, sparked a global war on fear. In terms of recent history, the world is currently gripped by a particular fear: the fear of terrorism. The devastation caused by terrorism can be devastating. It has brought about the obliteration of private and public property, heinous substantial injury and demise, and the relocation of thousands of individuals in the wake of finding that the heightening expansion in psychological oppression and aggressor exercises has shown the dire need to address youth radicalization and strict fanaticism in both Northern Nigeria and the Nigerian state in general. In light of the aforementioned finding, it is suggested that a genuine vote-based system be tamed, as well as good administration, to address the financial and political roots of radical philosophies like outright and dehumanizing neediness; heightened level of filthiness; bad leadership; choosing to misrepresent; social injustice; dissimilarity, and so on. The primary reason is outrageous poverty. The youngsters are available without taking any kind of action; whenever they are given positions; they won't have much time to do such evil things because they are so busy.

Theoretical Framework

The dissatisfaction hostility hypothesis, which was proposed in 1939 by John Dollerd, Neul Mill operator, L. Dobb, Monrer O., and Robert Soothsayers, is the hypothetical system utilized in this paper. It expresses that hostility is the consequence of impeding or baffling an individual's endeavors to accomplish an objective. Desertification can lead to conflict because the majority of ranchers who

may have lost their homestead lands to desertification are likely to harbor animosity, resulting in disappointment, hostility, and conflict disturbance. In relation to some of the causes of violence, war, and crisis, it is essential to note that frustration and aggression can lead to war. By focusing on one person's efforts to achieve particular goals, it attempts to explain the source of violence.

It expresses that animosity is brought about by disappointment; However, the aggression shifts to an innocent target when the cause cannot be challenged. These are illustrations of how nations or states interact with one another. It also explains riots and revolutions, which typically originate in economically disadvantaged societies or poorer nations that want to express their bottled up anger through war and violence, as has been the case in Benue state since January 2017. According to the Yale Group, aggression is defined as an action whose goal-response is harmful to an organism, while frustration is the state that arises when a goal response is disrupted. There is a general sense of tension that can lead to feelings of rage, which in turn can lead to feelings of aggression and aggressive behavior when efforts to achieve some goals are unsuccessful. Consequently, various acts of aggression have occurred in North East Nigeria as a result of the political underdevelopment caused by Boko Haram's activities.

The Possibility of Unlawful terrorizing

There is neither an educational nor an overall genuine concurrence regarding the significance of the term 'mental fighting'. Various offices and states utilize various definitions. The difficulties that prevent the creation of a legally binding, universally accepted definition of the term stem from the fact that it is politically and emotionally charged. Definitional issues, according to Alapiki (2015), are matters of pragmatism and fruitfulness. In the non-scholarly analysis of terrorism, they frequently transform into emotional objects arranged in the we-and-them perspective. The "enemy" groups are criminals and terrorists, whereas the "freedom fighters" are those who enjoy our support. Similar to this, if the people they claim to represent don't back them, self-proclaimed freedom fighters could be called terrorists. Richardson (as Alapiki (2015) refers to). This is due to the fact that the concept of psychological oppression encompasses so many legitimate concerns that it lacks a generally accepted meaning. "The calculated use of violence or threat of violence to inculcate fear, intended to coerce or to intimidate

governments or societies in the pursuit of goals that are generally political, religious, or ideological" is how the US Department of Defense defines terrorism, according to Alapiki (2005). Coming up next is a rundown of meanings of illegal intimidation given by probably the most recognized researchers and establishments regarding the matter.

Resolution 49/60 of the United Nations General Assembly defines terrorism as: It is defined as "criminal acts intended or calculated to provoke a state of terror in the general public" by the Arab Convention Against Terrorism. any act or threat of violence carried out with the intention of advancing a criminal agenda, causing panic, jeopardizing people's lives, liberty, and safety, or harming the environment, public and private institutions, or property.

UN Security Council Resolution 1566 (2004) defines terrorism as follows: criminal showings, including acts against standard residents executed with the assumption to cause passing or serious significant injury, or taking of detainees, with the motivation to impel a state of dread in the general populace or in a social event of individuals or explicit individuals, alarm a general population or desire an organization or an overall relationship to stay away from taking action against fear".

Psychological warfare is defined by Alex Schmid and Albert Jongman (1988) as "a nervousness rousing strategy for rehashed savage activity, utilized by people, groups, or state entertainers for eccentric, criminal, or political reasons, by which the immediate targets of brutality are not the fundamental targets." The immediate human victims of violence are typically chosen either selectively (symbolic targets) or at random (targets of opportunity) from a target population to serve as message generators.

In 1976, Alexander Yonah accurately defined terrorism as the use of violence against random civilian targets with the intention of intimidating or causing widespread fear for political gain. Terrorism, as defined by Alapiki (2015), can be summarized as follows:

1) A specific type of violence. It tends to be homegrown or global.
2) It is generally done against honest individuals.
3) It was done with deliberate intent. The choice of a target is neither haphazard nor arbitrary.
4) Political, strict, philosophical, and financial objectives are the main impetuses behind illegal intimidation.
5) It is a psychological act that is carried out in order to frighten the audience.

Methodology

The study's methodology is a descriptive survey and content analysis, which were used to analyze, describe, and interpret the data because it was mostly desk research, which means that the data came mostly from secondary sources. Through the substance examination the paper showed up at the accompanying discoveries and end.

Conceptual Review

Militancy

All forms of armed and aggressive resistance aimed at accomplishing predetermined goals by an individual or group are commonly referred to as "militancy." Meyer (2003:9) says that in the past, the term "militancy" has been used to describe activities that are considered to be extremist and radical and are frequently violent, confrontational, and bellicose. As a rule, hostility has political targets yet can likewise have financial, social, social and strict objectives. Militancy, according to the Merriam-Webster dictionary, is the aggressive pursuit of a cause or objective by an individual or group. In this way, hostility is related with radicalism, uprising, resistance and dissent which are pointed toward removing concessions from a contradicting party (Nweke, 1985).

People who oppose ideas and policies, those who are persecuted and marginalized, and those who confront authorities have all adopted militancy throughout history. Even though militancy can be used to achieve positive goals, it can also have destructive effects that hurt society's ability to live together peacefully. According to Richard et al. (2009:162), militancy typically begins as docile or peaceful resistance but frequently degenerates into violence when this type of resistance is repelled or met with force. Militancy's violent and radicalized

activities are evidence of its aggressive approach to achieving its goals when it is opposed. D'Arcy (2007) stated that the following characteristics are shared by all forms of militancy:

a) Militancy is primarily motivated by a grievance, which indicates that it is not a pastime but rather an act motivated primarily by the desire to protest against something of interest, presses for change, or organize a formal protest. As a result, militancy falls under the category of political protest.

b) Militancy is adversarial, and the opposing parties treat each other as adversaries who must be confronted through struggles to accept a party's views rather than as allies or partners.

c) Militancy is also confrontational and doesn't want to avoid conflict; rather, it wants to start conflict and use it to force a compromise and a negotiation.

d) Lastly, hostility is on the whole completed as a gathering activity and isn't typically viewed as a singular action besides in uncommon instances of fights by people utilizing aggressor strategies.

As a rule, and in light of these unmistakable qualities above, hostility is a far reaching movement and a decision made when tranquil method for dissent and opposition are depleted. The craving to set the opposite side acknowledges their expectations push the aggressors to a fierce periphery from where brutality and clashes become unavoidable.

Worldwide, aggressor bunches have multiplied as individuals battle over financial, social, social, strict and political objectives. According to Robert et al. (2009:160), the structure of the majority of militant groups is ambiguous, but some have developed into formal structures. They also said that many militant groups end up being called terrorist groups because they use activities like kidnapping, bombing, and arson in their methods and tactics. They believe that when militant groups are confronted by their adversaries, particularly the state, who use strict tactics and clampdowns to coerce them into submission, they become more

radicalized. According to Onuoha (2014), this is what drives them underground and makes them more formidable.

As the case in the Niger Delta used in this study demonstrates, militancy is clearly the result of differences of opinion and goals in society. These differences can be resolved with the appropriate tools of compromise and negotiations, but they can degenerate if they are not properly handled or addressed.

Boko Haram

The Boko Haram sect is a hard-core orthodox Islamic fundamentalist group that adheres to strict Islamic radicalism. One of their missions in Nigeria is to lay out a standard Islamic state. This group disapproves of Western culture, education, and the free-market economy. Boko Haram considers Western culture to be sinful and impure. Boko Haram's mission is to eradicate the Nigerian system that is polluted by the Western cultural vices in education, laws, religious doctrines, and uphold Sharia law all over the country (Hazzad, 2009). Boko Haram campaigns for strict adherence to the teachings of Koranic principles as an alternative way of life (Ordu, 2015). Nigeria, the most populous country on the continent of Africa, has engrossed herself in the Western styles, not only in education.

The nation's security has been left to the vultures ever since the resurgence of Boko in 2009. A series of attacks have targeted the country's North Eastern region. In point of fact, the effects of these attacks have spread throughout the entire nation. According to Onuoha (2010), who draws attention to the chronology of Boko Haram attacks in Nigeria, the sect's first attack on state security forces occurred on December 24, 2003. Police stations and other public buildings in the Yobe State towns of Geiam and Kanamma were the targets. Individuals from the gathering involved the two structures for a few days, raising the banner of Afghanistan's Taliban development. However, the situation was eventually taken over by Nigerian security forces in a swift strike that resulted in the deaths of 18 people and the detention of dozens of extremists. As per him the group had the option to draw enrollment from tertiary organizations, especially understudies in Borno and Yobe states going to the College of Maiduguri; Maiduguri Polytechnic Ramat; and Damaturu Federal Polytechnic A portion of these understudies pulled out

from studies, obliterated their declarations and joined the gathering for Quaranic illustrations and teaching (Onuoha 2010).

According to Ordu (2015), the average Nigerian citizen is seriously concerned about the country's insecurity. The nation's sense of "identity and security" is being eroded by both terrorism and kidnapping, which affect virtually everyone. Both terrorism and kidnapping are criminal offenses punishable by life in prison or death. With a string of kidnappings and terrorist attacks occurring in many parts of the country, the nation's security is in jeopardy.

It would appear that the terrorist activities of Boko Haram have posed a significant threat to our environment through the destruction of infrastructure and property. In the northeast of Nigeria, militants have planted bombs in churches or public places almost weekly since August 2011. Additionally, the group has shifted its focus from direct attacks on the state for retribution to other forms of authority. According to Nkechi (2013), this expansion includes attacking newspaper offices and lighting schools on fire.

In Walk 2012, nearly twelve state funded schools in Maiduguri were torched during the evening, with upwards of 10,000 students constrained out of training. While attempting to set fire to the school, three alleged members of Boko Haram were killed. The group has stated to journalists that these attacks are in response to the detention of several Islamic teachers from Maiduguri's traditional "Tsangaya" Quranic schools. Clerics instruct students in the Tsangaya school system to memorize the Quran. These schools exist not only in Nigeria but also throughout the entirety of the Sahel, some of which have very few students and others with many. The children, who go by the name Almajiris, come from the countryside to the city. During the day, many beg and give money to the school's teacher, or mallam. According to Walker (2012), the group also claims that it is targeting the government school system in response to the government's attack on the Tsangaya system as a whole.

Results and Discussion/analysis

Militancy and insecurity in the Niger Delta

The militants' involvement in the Niger Delta conflict has progressed to the point where they have developed an alternative economic model that enables them to participate in the oil economy. According to Braide (2013), this is an underground economy that thrives through illegal activities like artisanal oil refining, crude oil bunkering, kidnapping, and sea piracy, among others. He asserts that the Presidential Amnesty Programme (PAP), which was designed to address the issue of militancy and armed conflict in the Niger Delta holistically, was unable to accommodate every militant, resulting in widespread discontent (Braith, 1998).

These assailants avoided with regard to the Official Reprieve Program depended on a method for endurance which turned into the underpinning of the casual oil economy. These distinct groups have been able to establish themselves as a new social class of "Oil entrepreneurs" in the oil economy by engaging in a variety of illegal, criminal, and unconventional activities. They have also become stakeholders and achieved the status of a new social class. Okolie-Osemene (2015) claims that these informal activities result in a daily loss of between 100,000 and 200,000 barrels of crude oil for Nigeria's oil industry. In a complicated supply chain based on crude oil theft and illegal oil bunkering, these informal actors have established and sustained a brand-new political economy with interdependent sectors. In the arising situation, aggressor bunches contend among themselves to control the casual oil economy, and collect monstrous abundance all the while.

According to Odalonu (2016), these militants have transformed into a class of elites whose wealth is derived from these illegal activities, reclassifying the region's socioeconomic and political matrix. They have taken over the traditional social hierarchy in the region's communities with their wealth and weapons, disrupting the population's social cohesion. Militants and former militant leaders usurp power and authority in the region and establish a new social order that further destabilizes the communities as more wealth accumulates in their hands.

The sign should be visible in the rise of Confidant Ateke Tom, recent aggressor pioneer as the Amayanabo (Ruler) of Okochiri Realm Okrika, Streams State. The emergence of Dr. Farah Dagogo, another prominent ex-militant leader, as a

member of the Rivers State House of Assembly and just recently elected as a member of the federal house of representatives, as well as the election of Kingsley Burutu Otuaro, a cousin of prominent ex-militant leader High Chief Government Ekpemupolo (Tompolo), as the Deputy Governor of Delta State are two additional instances of this.

The result is that communities in the Niger Delta's value system and norms are gradually being lost. In the predominant conditions, young people in the district are helpless to toe the way of hostility and effectively take part in the casual oil economy to make money and become partners in their networks and the locale. The informal oil economy gains prominence as a result of its alignment with militancy, resulting in a vicious cycle of violence and a paradigm shift in the political economy of the oil industry in Nigeria.

The Niger Delta Region's informal oil economy is a key component of the region's development because it exacerbates environmental issues like oil spills and deforestation caused by artisanal oil refining and crude oil theft. Exercises like abducting and ocean robbery demolish the security and precariousness of the district as well as compromise Nigerian's oil creation (Alapiki, 2015).

The Nigerian State and the fight against terrorism and militancy

The Nigerian government was at first battling Boko Mischief, at a moment that their tasks heightened to different nations in the locale; they believed that a coordinated strategy was required to defeat the enemy. The news has focused on the efforts of a few states in West Africa, including Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and the Benin Republic, which is not a member of the Lake Chad Basin Commission, to join forces to fight terrorism. The nations joining forces to fight Boko Haram are located in West Africa and each has their own history, culture, and geography. Africa is where they are located on the continent. 245 million people live in the countries of West Africa. Africa is endowed with numerous human and natural resources. Africa is typically credited with "the sleeping giant." In West Africa, a person's annual income is on average $309. To achieve the objective of reducing extreme poverty in the region, it is anticipated that annual economic growth of approximately 6-7 percent would be required. Most residents live on the normal of $1 each day. Nigeria, Cameroon, and Benin are part of the

Guinea Coast (Ivory Coast), while Chad and Niger are part of Western Sudan (formerly Upper Volta). Francophone nations include Niger, Chad, and a portion of Cameroon that France colonized. Britain colonized Nigeria and a portion of Cameroon, making them known as Anglophone nations (Eme, 2012).

Battling psychological warfare in Nigeria has been ignored throughout the long term. The soldiers' current efforts to drive the enemy away would have eradicated terrorism in Nigeria since its inception. They were unable to strike Boko Haram where it was causing them harm. Nigeria and the entire region have been severely impacted by the terrorism issue. The reality stays that Boko Haram is unremarkable on the grounds that they participate in guerilla fighting. Because they mix with people, the terrorists are a part of society; It is extremely challenging to identify state enemies. As Greene (2006, P. vii) puts it: "Life is a never-ending war and conflict, and you can't fight well unless you know who your enemies are. Man is his own greatest foe. For this situation, Nigerians are the cause all their own problems for the way that they are threatening their compatriots and territorial populace. Due to the fact that the Boko Haram terrorist organization has carried out raids and suicide attacks in each and every one of the nations that joined the military alliance to combat regional insecurity (Mailafia, 2013).

There are numerous agitating groups, including the Odua People's Congress (OPC) in the West, the Movement for the Actualization of the Sovereign State of Biafra (MASSOB) and Indigenous People of Biafra (IPOB) in the East, the Arewa Youth Consultative Forum (AYCF) in the North, and the Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta (MEND) in the South. Segment and financial elements, particularly destitution, disparity and huge quantities of young fellows and ladies confronting faint monetary possibilities in West Africa, are logical supporters of psychological oppression in district. According to Nkechi (2015), it is therefore difficult to believe that individuals going through difficulties will be patriotic for the nation.

In 2015, Boko Haram continued to gain international attention by pledging allegiance to the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) in March, publicly using the name "ISIL-West Africa Province" and variants of it, and simultaneously carrying out simultaneous suicide bombings in N'Djamena, Chad, in June, the first

such attack in the capital of that country (National Counter Terrorism Centre, 2017). International condemnation of Boko Haram's violence, including the kidnapping of 276 schoolgirls in Borno State in April 2014, sparked a large-scale regional counterterrorism offensive in February 2015 that drove the group from most of its Nigerian strongholds. However, Boko Haram continues to resist, launching attacks in Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad, and Niger, highlighting the threat it poses. It is important to note that the outcomes suggest that Nigeria's counterterrorism strategies have largely failed. Not even enhancements in that frame of mind to the safeguard area have figured out how to change this reality.

It is to be expected that safety is the primary focus of the threat. To put it simply, security means being free of danger, anxiety, fear, and other things that could endanger one's life. A collection of measures taken to ensure that a person is adequately protected can also be considered security or safety. According to Omoyibo and Akpomera (2013), security is an idea that existed before the state, and the state exists to provide that idea. Thomas Hobbes and John Locke, two classical political philosophers, viewed security as the state's primary responsibility. 14 Section; In Nigeria's 1999 constitution, sub-section 2(b) stated that the primary objective of government should be the people's safety and well-being. The degree to which this intention was accomplished somewhere in the range of 2010 and 2020 remaining parts open to discuss.

In addition to Boko Haram insurgents, the Nigerian State has been beset by armed bandits, kidnappers, armed herdsmen, and even those dubbed "unknown gunmen." According to the provisions of the Terrorism Prevention Act of 2011, the activities of the majority of these groups currently appear to be terrorism-related, but they have not yet been outlawed. Tanko (2020) observed that during the time period under investigation, despite the fact that nomadic animal herders and farmers in Nigeria have been involved in violent disputes for a number of years, disagreements regarding the use of land and water, as well as grazing routes, have been exacerbated by climate change and the expansion of the Sahara Desert as herders move further south in search of pasture. Conflicts over limited resources have resulted in the deaths of thousands. In an effort to put an end to the conflict, the Federal Government has launched a 10-year National Livestock Transformation Plan (NLTP) to stop cattle movement and increase livestock

production. However, the project has not yet begun, possibly due to a lack of funding, expertise, and political leadership.

Nigeria's security infrastructure is experiencing increasing pressure on its capacity to respond to the ongoing wave of insecurity, which has reached an alarming level. A circumstance that has set off real assumptions for the public authority to look for help from unfamiliar cordial nations, since it gives off an impression of being overpowered by security challenges. The expectation is accurate, but it is also risky because insecurity is a problem everywhere, not just in Nigeria. Counterterrorism is also a global endeavor (Cook, 2011).

Conclusion

Because they have resulted in the destruction of private and public property, grievous bodily injury and death, and the displacement of thousands of people, terrorist and militant activities demonstrate the urgent need to address youth radicalization and religious extremism in northern Nigeria. Also, they demonstrate the need to address religious extremism. The most important condition for young people to develop radical religious views, which are frequently propagated by wandering, independent preachers, is their inability to comprehend the true meaning of religious teachings. Young people are also more likely to become victims of violent extremism because of poverty, unemployment, poor parenting, and child neglect. This vulnerability has been used by Boko Haram to intensify their recruitment and radicalization efforts, particularly in northern Nigeria.

Recommendations

1. There is need to train genuine majority rules system and great administration, which will address the financial and political roots on which radical aggressor philosophies flourish like outright and dehumanizing destitution; elevated degree of defilement; bad management; electing misrepresentation; social foul play; disparity, etc. The significant reason is outrageous destitution. The young people are present without doing anything; once they are given jobs; because they are so busy, they won't have much time to do such evil things.

2. Having come to acknowledge hostility as a rewarding endeavor and seeing the praise and acknowledgment given to ex-aggressor and present aggressor pioneers by Government, Young people in the locale grow up to accept that aggressiveness offers the platform to their prosperity, riches and noticeable quality. There is dire requirement for a counter story moored on citizenship studies and attention to counter this mistaken however unavoidable outlook in the Niger Delta.

3. Peace education, including reorientation programs that instill the value of peaceful coexistence, should receive more funding from the Nigerian government, religious institutions, the private sector, and civil society groups. Harmony training will assist youth with better valuing the worth of harmony, making it more challenging for fanatics to utilize them to incite inconvenience.

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