**IMPACT OF TERRORISM ON NIGERIA’S FOREIGN POLICY**

**BY**

**PAUL DERA DHESE**

**MATRIC NO: 17/4167**

**DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**COLLEGE OF SOCIAL AND MANAGEMENT SCIENCES, CALEB UNIVERSITY IMOTA, LAGOS STATE**

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**ABSTRACT**

The impact of terrorism on foreign policy in Nigeria is unravelled in this study. This study revealed the devastating impact of Boko Haram's work on Nigerian foreign policy, using secondary data and system theory. These consequences include killing innocent lives, the destruction of public and private property, bombing worship sites, etc. This has led to an increase in the number of displaced persons, economic activity shut down, etc. This causes open economy foreign policy to retreat as insecurity suffers from the economic context in the country.

Findings also suggest that Nigeria still fails, because it cannot ensure the security of its citizens, to maintain a status as an African giant. Consequently, it dents in the Committee of Nations the country's image and, if it harbors terrorists, it will not be respected by the members of the international community. This paper believes that the way a nation is internally organized will ensure international respect. This research therefore concludes that the decisive decisions in the international system are made on the basis of the national image perceived. The fight to contain Boko Haram's activities should therefore be successful only if various internal factors like poverty, corruption and so on are tackled and if other neighboring countries share interest in this area and lead to cooperation.

**CHAPTER ONE**

**INTRODUCTION**

**1.1 Background of the Study**

Terrorism is seen as the unlawful use of violence and intimidation, especially against civilians, in the pursuit of political aims most time ignited by a particular group or section of the general population of the country. The federal bureau of investigation also known as FBI defines terrorism as the unlawful utilisation of power or savagery against people or property to threaten or force a Government, the non military personnel populace, or any section thereof, in encouragement of political or social goals.

The main focus of a country’s foreign policy is to articulate its national interest which is a guide to its relations with other nations. The emergence of terrorism due to the rise of Boko haram has greatly undermined the country's foreign policy drive. Boko Haram activities in Nigeria have prompted the negative responses from gatherings and countries that have been influenced by its activities in the nation thereby prompting disintegration of foreign relations of these nations with Nigeria. The operations of terrorism in Nigeria have moved from the circle of domestic politics to the global area.

The events surrounding the terrorist acts carried out in the country have raised concerns about the effectiveness of the government's strategy to deal with the issue. The continuous audacity of the groups has become a cause of concern for the public, despite the government’s claims of winning the war, casualties are increasing at an alarming rate. Some global analysts have blamed the surge in terrorism in the nation on "mirror politics" which has characterised the nation’s political scene since independence.

This situation has led to Nigeria losing its regard in the comity of nations as no nation will be willing to build up a mutual relationship with a country where terrorism has stayed unchecked. Boko Haram has attacked the Nigerian police, army, government officials, schools, religious buildings, public organisations and citizens with regularity since 2009. They have since spread their acts to the neighbouring countries, which include Cameroon, Mali, Niger and lately Chad. These attacks on neighbouring countries goes against Nigeria’s foreign policy which focuses on African unity and independence, peaceful settlements of disputes, economic cooperation and development.

This situation triggered the neighbouring countries of Nigeria to form the Multinational Joint Task Force (MNJTF). The Multinational Joint Task Force (MNJTF) is an effort by the Lake Chad basin states – Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria – to pool resources against terrorist groups that threaten all four countries. The joint force has carried out periodic operations, often involving troops from one country fighting in the country next door.

Another attempt at curbing terrorism is the Nigerian visa on arrival policy, Nigerian visa on arrival policy is a global visa system that will help internal security in light of the fact that there is biometrics connected to online applications for every applicant. Odds of criminals beating the system are insignificant. Biometrics is to be conducted at the port of entry which is a significant boost to Nigeria's national safety. The Nigeria Visa Policy has security identity number which resembles the national identification number which assists with boosting internal security which is used by the government of numerous nations as a method of tracking their citizens, permanent residents, and temporary residents for the purposes of work, tax collection, government benefits, medical care, and other government related functions.

Emerging research have explained the MNJTF and the visa on arrival policy from various perspectives neglecting how terrorism informed & placed these issues at the forefront of Nigeria’s foreign policy. Examining their crucial source Helps us to understand how terrorism has impacted Nigeria’s foreign policy.

**1.2 Statement of the problem**

The activities of the Boko Haram insurgency has dented the image of Nigeria in the global scene because, Nigeria is like an older sibling of Africa who is supposed to participate in various peace keeping tasks inside Africa and in the world but, Nigeria, isn't really associated with peace keeping mission since it is also battling with terrorism at home which has denied the nation of accomplishing one of its foreign relations policy objectives.

The emergence of terrorism in Nigeria has not just dented the nation's image at the global level, it has also majorly affected its foreign relations policy. Its negative impact on the country’s foreign relations policy has also affected its ability to attract investors.

Various studies have been conducted in an attempt to study the evolution and effects of terrorism in Nigeria. However, the existing body of literature on the subject has not really focused on the effects of terrorism on Nigeria’s Foreign policy. Therefore, the aim of this study is to systematically examine the main view of its effects on the country’s foreign policy.

**1.3 Objectives of the Study**

✓ To establish correlation between Nigeria’s policy and terrorism within the given Scope of study

✓ To investigate terrorism in Nigeria.

✓ To assess foreign policy changes in Nigeria’s foreign policy

**1.4 Statement of Research Questions**

✓ How has terrorism impacted Nigeria’s policy?

✓ To what extent did the terrorism challenge influence foreign policy decision in Nigeria under President Muhammadu Buhari?

✓ What is the level of public knowledge about the anti-terrorism campaign?

**1.5 Significance of the Study**

The study impact of terrorism on the international strategy of Nigeria is basic in inspecting this present-day governing mechanism particularly in this part of the world where everything goes. The study will explicate the diverse rudiment wherein the term terrorism is being pronounced in the governance of today in relations with its impact on the foreign policy.

Reviewing and understanding the flexibility and gimmicks of terrorism in any country since study shows that the plausibility of terrorism in any nation can't be overemphasised i.e., the impact is unavoidable.

**1.6 Scope of the study**

The scope of this study is primarily centred on the terrorist attacks and menace during President Muhammadu Buhari’s regime and the perception the public has about it. For this reason, people from who have a sound and concrete ideological understanding about the terrorism occurrence would be sampled, Nigerians served as respondents for the study. They were examined for the purpose of the study with the aim of eliciting their opinion on the anti-terrorism in the country especially during Buhari’s regime.

**1.7 Limitations of the study**

In producing such a piece, the researcher's problem is not that the material is scarce but that it is available in some ways. It is modern and politically sensitive. This research. The researcher therefore faced the problem that some of the policies taken remain an ongoing process of interpreting the actions of terrorist groups and the Nigerian Government's anti-terrorist approach. Finally, the question of time and money can be a hindrance to this investigation. However, these limiting factors were successful in making the study much more objective.

**1.8 Definition of Terms**

**TERRORISM:** is a deliberate employment of violence or the use of violence by sovereign states as well as some national groups, assisted by sovereign states in order to attain strategic and political objectives through the violation of law. Terrorism has been defined as “The unlawful use of force or violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives” (Trosper, 2009)

**FOREIGN:** It basically means what is peculiar to any country that is not yours or something strange to your beliefs.

**POLICY**: management or procedure based primarily on material interest, or a prudence or wisdom in the management of affairs.

**FOREIGN POLICY:** A country’s foreign policy are the general objectives that guide the activities and relationships in its interactions with other states.

**MNJTF:** Acronym for Multinational Joint Task Force

**Chapter Two**

**2.1 Introduction**

This is the research work's second chapter, and it contains specific frameworks that are critical to the project's success. The theoretical framework, the conceptual framework, as well as the empirical review and the gap in knowledge that broadly describe the study's identified problem, are all included in this chapter.

**2.2 Theoretical framework**

Every study is based on theories, which are tools for explaining specific phenomena in a study. Theories are already proven hypotheses that have been proven to be correct. The first question to ask is why do terrorists act in such a way? Why do they go to such lengths to terrorize? For the sake of this study, two theories will be used.

**Theory of Psychopathology**

Terrorism is without a doubt one of the most serious challenges in the contemporary national security climate. Massive resources have been dedicated and re-assigned to the mission of combating terrorism across the government and business sectors. However, many of these attempts lack a conceptual – let alone empirical – framework for comprehending terrorists and their acts of violence. This gap poses a major difficulty on a number of levels.

The goal of this study is to examine and synthesize what has been reported in the scientific and professional literature about this topic. This emphasis is not meant to imply that psychology is the sole, or even the best, analytic framework for comprehending terrorism. A psychological approach, like any other approach to understanding or describing human behavior, has benefits and drawbacks. Nonetheless, because psychology is known as "the science of human behavior," it appears to be a fair and possibly fruitful path of inquiry.

Although the basic question of how to appropriately define terrorism has been a troublesome topic, for the sake of my research, this study is concerned with intentional acts of violence (as opposed to threats or more general coercion) performed against civilian non-combatants with the intention of achieving a particular ideological, religious, or political goal.

In many ways, the primary goal of this is modest. It wants to figure out, describe, and assess what, if any, psychological theory or study has contributed to our understanding of terrorists and terrorism. “Many terrorisms exist, and their character has evolved through time and from nation to country,” writes Walter Laqueur, based on more than a quarter-century of personal research on the subject. The search for a "general theory" of terrorism, a comprehensive explanation of its origins, is pointless and incorrect. Terrorism, like terrorists, their motivations, and the causes of terrorism, has evolved over time.” Psychiatrist Jerrold Post applies that caution to an examination of terrorism's psychological dimension even more explicitly. He warns that "terrorist groups and organizations come in a wide range of psychology, motivation, and decision-making structures." Indeed, rather than speaking about terrorist psychology as a single entity, one should speak of terrorist psychologies” (Post, 2016). With that disclaimer in mind, this study presents the following analysis.

The prevalent belief that terrorists must be insane or psychopathic because their actions appear to be caused by abnormalities is one end of the spectrum. Modern Western psychiatry recognizes adults with both mental and behavioral illnesses, therefore a difference must be established here. Axis I refers to the major clinical diseases, such as schizophrenia or serious depression, according to a multi-axial classification scheme.

Personality disorders, such as antisocial personality disorder (APD), are included in the Axis II (American Psychiatric Association ). APD is the current term for an irreverent pattern of disregard for other's rights, for Olive argues that the right to swing ends, on the one hand, when this syndrome begins, until the mid 50s, as psychopathies, and later sociopathies.

Psychosis refers to a loss of reality testing mainly observed in a subgroup of Axis I disorders, an example of schizophrenia, as the victim is beyond the physical environment, so that the destruction in Axis II disorders, such as PDA, of properties sometimes does not imply anything. Insanity is a term which normally implies psychosis, though there is a considerable jurisdictional variance in its definition (Resnick and Noffsinger).

Therefore, a psychotic or insane person is often called an insane person or person so mentally disordered that it is not correct from wrong while a sociopath knows the right from the wrong and chooses the wrong one without pain in his conscience for selfish reasons. As for Axis, I am a terrorist clinical disorder, very few studies have been conducted with a thorough psychiatric examination and there is no properly controlled research in open literature that discusses this. Nevertheless, these conclusions are not sufficient for all terrorists to have been identified as mentally ill or the predictive power of psychopathology to be very small to claim that psychopathology results in terrorism. Some of this theory's weaknesses are:

1.) It strongly suggests that terrorists are "abnormal" to some extent. In this theory, "abnormal actions" can only be done by "abnormal people." We ought to be skeptical about a terrorist approach to mental disorders because there is evidence on the ground that most terrorists are mentally normal and certainly not insane. The thesis of terrorist abnormalities is usually promoted by those who have the least contact with actual terrorists, as suggested by Andrew Silke[2019]; however, they tend to argue the opposite view in considerable interaction with terrorists.

2.) The weakness of evidence that a "terrorist personality" exists, constitutes the second problem. John Horgan considers the approaches of those who claim that such a single character has been "pitiful." That might exaggerate the case, but various findings were made from studies in this regard, and many studies have found that terrorists do not show any special characteristics that consistently distinguish them from the "ordinary" members of the population.

3.) A third problem is that exclusive personality focuses on the most powerful motivation, which may be terrorist: ideology. What all terrorists share is a commitment, religious, nationalistic and economic, to some political objective. The convictions of individual terrorists could be much more important than the unprofitable search of a terrorist individual. Moreover, a focus on belief is of a dispositionist nature, and therefore perhaps the wrong thing with present literature is not just its attention to the individual as such, but a focus on the wrong factors.

In conclusion, the psychopathological theory is not enough to explain why terrorists act the way they do, for this reason, another theory has to be used.

**Theory of Frustration Aggression**

The theory of frustration-aggression tries to explain the cause of violence or terrorism in this case. The theory developed by American psychologist John Dollard says that aggression causes frustration, but that aggression is displaced in a harmless target when the root of the frustration cannot be challenged.

Frustration is "the condition for an interference when an objective response suffers," according to Yale Group, Aggression, on the other hand, is described as "an act whose goal response is injury to an organism." Aggression, on the other hand, is not always the appropriate response to frustration. Instead, an alternative response is shown. In this study, it is important to note that more leaders governing Nigeria have been generated by the Northern elites than in other regions. However, the main unemployment and education of their young people continues. Particularly the northeast part of Nigeria was described as Nigeria's lowest region. This is achieved in the region where the privileged who held positions of power with nothing meaningful to prove are not satisfied, frustrated and disappointed.

Moreover, poverty and underdevelopment are the most popular reasons for the Boko Haram insurgency. These are both definitely features of Northern Nigeria and in particular the northeast. These independent regions of Nigeria were only loosely managed by colonial British authorities and did not approximate economic and educational development in the South. Although northerners have often dominated subsequent Nigerian governments, the North tends to struggle behind the south in growth, usually during military administration (which ended in 1998).

As a result, while poverty in the south has decreased in recent years, it has remained unacceptably high in the north.

This is probably because of Nigeria's natural endowments, which are primarily concentrated in the southeast, in addition to the educational advantage of the South (Delta region). In the North, Boko Haram's home in the North is especially lagging and the Nigerian political elite have traditionally ignored this. At the heart of the "poverty generated by Boko Haram" argument, the region must evolve and create economic opportunities to defeat insurgency.

Aggression may develop in this context as a result of being sufficiently exposed to extremely frustrating conditions to create a sense of dignity and despair. Kukah argues that members of Boko Haram face complexities, contradictions and challenges resulting from the fact that they are incapable of meeting basic human needs, such as food, cloth and shelter. Soyinka agrees and argues that "the current season of violent discontent in Nigeria has been fostered by economic factors such as unemployment, waste, social marginalizations as well as massive corruption."

As a result, it may be said that frustration was what really led to Boko Haram's acts of violence over the years.

**2.3 Conceptual framework**

This framework explains the concepts that are used in this study how it has been explained before as there is no new concept in research and concepts in research cannot be subject to one perspective as that would limit the research therefore this frame work would explain this research view of the concept and other views.

**Terrorism**

Terrorism is the unlawful use of force or violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government or its citizens to further certain political or social objectives as terrorist act based on achieving a particular goal. Schmid (2019) Terrorism is an anxiety inspiring method of repeated violent action, employed by clandestine individual, group, or state actors, for idiosyncratic, criminal, or political reasons, whereby in contrast to assassination the direct targets of violence are not the main targets. The immediate human victims of violence are generally or selectively from a target population, and serve as message generators.

Terrorism has been described as: The use of violence or of the threat of violence in the pursuit of political, religious, ideological or social objectives. Acts committed by non-state actors or by undercover personnel serving on the behalf of their respective governments. For David (2017) terrorism is the use of violence to provoke consciousness, to evoke certain feelings of sympathy and revulsion.

Terrorism is the unlawful use or threat of violence especially against the state or the public as a politically motivated means of attack or coercion (Lia, 2016). It employs the use of violent and intimidating gang activity. Furthermore it is seen as the calculated use of violence or the threat of violence to inculcate fear; intended to coerce or to intimidate governments or societies in the pursuit of. Goals which are generally political, religious, or ideological.

Terrorism involves the use or threat of violence and seeks to create fear, not just within the direct victims but among a wide audience as all terrorist groups has ammunition and they initiate damage. Terrorism is a Criminal act intended or calculated to provoke a state of terror in the general public, a group of persons or particular persons for political purposes.

According to Walte cited in Schmid asserts that terrorism is the use or the threat of the use of violence, a method of combat, or a strategy to achieve certain target as it aims to induce a state of fear in the victim, that is ruthless and does not conform with humanitarian rules.

Bruce Hoffman believed terrorism to be ineluctably political in aims and motives, violent or, equally important, threatens violence, designed to have far reaching psychological repercussions beyond the immediate victim or target, conducted by an organization with an identifiable chain of command or conspiratorial cell structure and perpetrated by a subnational group or non-state entity.

Yonah cited in Nauro and Martin. (2018) asserts that terrorism is the use of violence against random civilian targets in order to intimidate or to create generalized pervasive fear for the purpose of achieving political goals. Stephen Sloan claimed definition of terrorism has evolved over time, but its political, religious, and ideological goals have practically never changed.

There is no universally agreed on definition of terrorism. But we have been able to identify what terrorism is at best, we have a the use of violence to create fear and is always motivated by a goal which can be one of the following;- Political, Religious or Ideological reasons

Terrorism is intentionally aimed at noncombatant targets civilians or iconic symbols and the objective is to achieve the greatest attainable publicity for a group, cause, or individual. The meaning of terrorism is socially constructed as terrorism is different from murder, assault, arson, demolition of property, or the threat of the same the reason is that the impact of terrorist violence and damage reaches more than the immediate target victims. It is also directed at targets consisting of a larger spectrum of society as terrorist also target civilians.

Terrorism is distinct from regular crime because of its powerful objectives. The change is desired so desperately that the inability to achieve change is perceived as a worse consequence than the deaths of civilians. Terrorist acts are both mala prohibita acts and mala in se acts. Mala prohibita acts are crimes that are made illegal by legislation and mala in se acts are crimes that are immoral or wrong in themselves (Schmid).

The difficulty in defining terrorism is in agreeing on a basis for determining when the use of violence is legitimate; therefore, the modern definition of terrorism is inherently controversial. The use of violence for the achievement of political ends is common to state and non-state groups. Some of the definitions in use has been written by agencies directly associated with government, and is systematically biased to exclude governments from the definition.

The contemporary label of terrorist is highly pejorative it denotes a lack of legitimacy and morality. As a practical matter, so called acts of terrorism or terrorism are often a tactic committed by the actors as part of a larger military or geo-political agenda (Jacob and Andrew, 2015). Terrorism is clearly very impactful on human rights with devastating consequences for the enjoyment of the right to life, liberty and physical integrity of victims. In addition to these individual costs, terrorism can destabilize Governments, undermine civil society, jeopardize peace and security, and threaten social and economic development. All of these also have a real impact on the enjoyment of human rights too.

Martin and Nauro (2019) defined terrorism as premeditated political violence against civilians with the objective of maximizing media exposure to the act and, ultimately, to the terror group or to its cause. Because it targets non-military personnel terrorist acts fundamentally differ from civil wars, guerrilla warfare and riots. Because the aim is to raise the profile of the cause it was created for, one main objective of terrorism is to maximize media exposure so as to further spread fear. As the relative importance of exposure vis-à-vis the terror act itself increases, the technical and planning aspects become relatively more important.

**History of terrorism in Nigeria**

Terrorism is a worldwide phenomenon but recently has become a recurrent and recognizable threat to individuals and society in Nigeria that unleashes trauma, fear and psychological disturbance. Since the country's news is now insecure, it sends shockwaves through the backbones of Nigerians, followed by fear of domination if any terrorist attacks are involved.

The terrorist strategies are aimed at the local population as they are not always careful because they are concerned with their cause in rural areas, government and the world. Strategies such as violent acts involving killing, kidnapping and sexual violence are accompanied by traumatic effects of these acts on victims and on the population and in particular on Nigerian young people. The Nigerian authorities have been involved without any progress for over ten years in the terror group Boko Haram in the northeast. Following some success in 2015 and 2016, Boko Haram violence reappeared in 2017 and continued up on till now as it heated up after the changing of the service chiefs this year.

Banditry and abduction gangs throughout northern Nigeria in recent times. This terrorist act has been studied and it has become apparent that it is based on ethnic, religious and partisan politics and corruption. National security comes from mutual respect, peaceful coexistence and social equality.

We also stress that Boko Haram and the Islamic State are neither Nigerian or Muslim in West Africa. It should not be considered as such by any responsible or patriotic citizen. In the fight against terrorism, Nigeria must be unified, as this is how it can be defeated into permanent retreat.

The social and relationships of Northern Nigeria have long been characterized by religious fundamentalists. But religious terrorism came after Muhammed Yusuf, leader of Boko Haram, and hundreds of his followers, were assassinated in Maiduguri by the security forces in 2009. Boko Haram soon became an organized bombing attack against public places that began with some members of the political elite in Borno.

The government seemed to be unable to grip the situation despite the participation of the military, foreign partners and counter-terrorism measures from 2011 to 2015. Boko Haram was strengthened, operation expanded, and the Islamic Caliphate was declared. By 2015, more than 10,000 people were killed and 3 million displaced internally. The terrorist group has continued to terrorize Northeastern Nigeria and hundreds of thousands have had to flee to neighboring countries.

The emergence in 2015 of the former military ruler was expected to put the terrorist group under control. Rather, Boko Haram also emerged from the Western African Province of the Islamic State. There has been an escalation and spread of violence. The expansion of Boko Haram has had a couple of successes. The federal government transferred the area of terror and counter-terrorist activity to Maiduguri, the center of the crisis, between mid-2015 and late 2016.

The military stopped the Caliphate's expansion and returned the 14 local administrations taken over by the terrorist group. Most of the northeast part returned with flights and normal business. Attacks stopped and the military could claim the technical defeat of Boko Haram. Then the federal government proposed dialog and ransoms, when it appeared that the threat from Boko Haram had been ended by pure military force. Aggression and violence have returned and have not been totally controlled in Northern Nigeria.

Some think tanks argue that the will and dynamic way of fighting Boko Haram have been short, wasting success in two years. The government re-energized the terror group when it sought dialogue, negotiation and paid for ransoms. Another view is that when Amnesty was started for repentant group members and when prisoners swapped for release of innocent Nigerian and foreign prisoners, the present administration was weakened.

Once again, the division into factions has fostered internal competition, with the targets of the groups at the reception. Since people in government claim to be unwilling to struggle for religious and ethnic affiliations or relationships. Some government members view Boko Haram as Northerners or Muslims, so they should be cautious.

Some military leaders were accused of nepotism and vital information to jeopardize the attacks on the terrorist gangs. In a recent attack against his convoy, the governor of Borno State accused the military of sabotage. Corruption is the second explanation. Since 2014, several senior soldiers and their civil counterparts who lead the war have been seen as an endless way to raise money for personal enrichment through the war budget. Examples are counter-terrorism or what the national safety advisor and dozens of others have stolen, and isolated war money stolen from a number of chiefs of security or services. There are also examples. Although some chose plea agreements, others are still being tested.

The recent growth in banditry and protests show that the people can't accept the situation any longer. The Islamic State Boko Haram, the bandits and the gangs of kidnappers are threats to peace, stability, security and economic prosperity in Nigeria. It is the responsibility of Government to provide genuine war leadership. The statement that the crisis can be halted only by Nigerians, passing the buck to civilians, recently attributed to an army chief is irresponsible. Only arsenals and training for fighting against Boko Haram and other groups are available for the military.

The governor of Borno accused soldiers of extortion of money from drivers with an important presence of Boko Haram. These practices as well as instances of compromise military intelligence represent a major problem that the high command of the military itself must stop. Dialogue, negotiation, ransom payments, amnesty, and the integration into army and social life of repentant insurgents, as some claim that these are only the internal seeds of the army's destruction and its counter-terrorism efforts.

**Causes of terrorism**

The causes of terrorism are controversial, since terrorist groups can't have an agreeable cause because they are very distinctive. Many persons find a certain justification for violence in concentrating on the underlying causes, motivating factors and complaints. Whereas in some cases such objections are fully legitimate, any study of terrorism and its future potential must rely on causalities and must carefully explore all the key factors leading to changes in terrorism and manifestation.

**Psychological Perspective**

For purely personal reasons, terrorists can do so on the basis of their own mental condition while acting to satisfy their inquisitive minds. They can only be motivated by hatred or a desire for power. In many ways, this terrorist wants to see others pay attention to his act, rather than some great ideological or strategic goal.

**Ideological Perspective**

Ideology is defined as the convictions, values and principles that identify a group's objectives. Ideology can include political and religious philosophies. Some terrorist groups are driven by certain ideologies such as book haram and Western education.

**Strategic Perspective**

 Terrorism is occasionally seen as a logical extension of political failure. If people try to remedy their complaints through the government, and do not attract attention from the government to their situation, they may resort to violence. Since this would catch everybody's attention faster than liaising and the government would have no choice. In this respect, terrorism is the consequence of a logical analysis of a group's goals and goals and of their assessment of the chances of victory. If a victory seems unlikely to be more traditional, then terror is a better way to calculate.

**Religious and Ethnic Causes of Terrorism**

Religious tension and religious fundamentalism are commonly believed to cause terrorism. This argument is supported by empirical evidence. Religion plays a vital role in their discourse, especially as regards Boko Haram. The group has extreme religious ideologies that they use for their abhorrent crimes. As has been widely argued, Boko Haram's rise is embedded in Islamic fundamentalism, which is used to justify its actions.

For example, the group is committed to promoting Sharia law in Nigeria and to creating an Islamic State. As a result, it has fought against any group or Western idea that they think is against Islam. This has created the idea that terrorism is related to fundamentalism in religion.

Furthermore the cause of terrorism is religious and ethnic tensions. Nigeria has had intermittent ethno-religious clashes historically. Although the emergent Boko Haram has difficulty in claiming its connection with religious or ethnic struggles, certain studies have found that religious, ethnic tensions and terrorism have a positive relation.

**Political Causes of Terrorism**

A number of studies have shown that lack of civil liberties, corruption, fragile political institutions, policy instability, weak government, a high degree of repression, civil wars could foster terrorist attacks. As we can say, the civil war in Nigeria has resulted in the IPOB being classified by government as a terrorist group. In addition, a Piazza study shows that companies with large complex multiparty systems are more susceptible to terror than those with few uniform systems.

Democratic countries are also more likely to be terrorist-sensitive than autocratic countries, which are supposed to be in better position to stop terrorist attacks. Krieger and Meierrieks maintained that democratic countries are prone to terrorist attacks because they promote democratic ideals such as respect for civil liberties and the free press that open the door to the operation of terrorists, and hinder counter-terrorism actions because democratic states have a high regard for human rights.

Boko Haram has a connection with the country's political elite on domestic terrorism in northeast Nigeria. In Nauro and Martin, Botha et al. cited (2009). Boko Haram is a political building, supported by politicians As some scholars have claimed, Boko Haram stemmed from fighting Northern and Southern political elites, especially after President Yar'Adua's death, to gain control of state political power.

Nevertheless, these claims cannot explain Boko Haram fully, because the group's rise may be influenced by other political and social phenomena. Some scholars have argued, for example, that the group's emergence could be related to bad governance of Northern Nigeria, corruption and economic deprivation that promoted the rise of extremist radical groups and irrendetism.

**Effect of terrorism in Nigeria**

The modern Nigeria has become a place that, in the past ten years, reports of crime and death are not unusual, due to the carnage of terrorist groups, as a result of bloodshed and insecurity. The Nigerian population is being ravaged by terrorists from various groups and camps. While these are numerous, the Boko Haram sect is the most noticeable and lethal.

The horrendous acts of these terrorist groups are being published in conflicting literature. Both the print and electronic media are constantly manipulating facts of these terrorist groups' horrendous acts and how some are encouraged to do anything or are told to do something after they are threatened. Therefore the public is left to confuse, which creates more frustration, fear and desperation. This divergent information about the harmful effects of terrorism creates more tension and makes virtually impossible efforts to combat it. In most cases, the sponsors identified are left unknown because of their position or position in society.

The distortion of information on the negative effects of these terrorist acts indicates that it will be an impossible task to plan ways to rehabilitate victims and their families, as some people say that the terrorists are not indigenous. The distortion and deliberate manipulation of these terrorists as data about such acts of terrorism in modern Nigeria requires intellectual efforts to discuss and create a database on this subject objectively. If anything is to be done in Nigeria like an intellectual analysis of terror causes, the official corruption and malfunctions of the state should be concentrated on intellectual efforts. This means the lack of state to demonstrate the characteristics or to fulfill the objectives that are accepted by all of its citizens as normal or beneficial.

In Adesoji et Al (2018), Boko Haram attacks have destability, economic development, and the worst type of humanitarian crisis ever in the North-East, with millions of people displaced. Jobs and communities. Jobs and communities. For example, 1,3 million people, especially women and children, are displaced and in need of humanitarian assistance from the state of Borno, which was most affected by the Boko Haram attack.

Terrorism is more widespread than the immediate victims in society. terrorism. Following Boko Haram attacks, fear and anxiety have not only increased among the target population, but also across the Boko Haram area in general. These attacks have attracted widespread public feelings and media titles worldwide. The abduction of schoolgirls by Boko Haram in Chibok in 2014, for example, caused international outrage and impacted public opinion.

Likewise in 2018, their latest kidnapping of Dapchi schoolgirls was also a scandal, and in 2021 we had three such kidnappings, but not book haram. Terrorists plan their attacks, in an attempt to change attitudes and opinions, to send a message to certain publics. Many think terrorists are irrational. However, their attacks and other strategies indicate that they are highly knowledgeable and organized entities seeking to maximize destruction and gain public support from grievances. Terrorists are seeking their attacks in a designated way to influence people's perception.

**Boko Haram Terrorist Activities In The Global Scene**

The increasing expansion of Boko Haram's choices to attack and affiliate international institutions and foreign nationals in Nigeria to other regional and global terrorist groups is an indication that the sect is "foreign ambition" and is linked to other international terrorist bodies. Prior to 2011, Boko Haram's terrorist operations in the Nigerian state were demonstrated in various ways by the use of bombs or arms to attack public authorities such as police stations, army barracks, prisons, churches and schools in Nigeria. In August 2011, however, for the first time in suicide bombing attacks, the group pursued an international objective by attacking an international institution, the United Nations Headquarters in Abuja Videos of the alleged suicide bombers have been released after the attack, which killed 23 and injured 80. In the videos, he loved Osama bin Laden, who had been murdered by American forces three months earlier and called the UN "a forum for all the world's evil." (Elkaim, 2017). Elkaim reported that (2019) The incident was much closer to other global terrorists and strongly reminiscent of the August 2003 suicide bombing of the UN in Baghdad, one of the blows that the Iraqi insurgency began. Many terrorist experts believe the suicide bombing of the UN body in Abuja, the capital of Nigeria, on 26 August 2011 reveals its link with Al-Qaida (AQIM).

Prior to the attack, Boko haram had discussed possible connections with AQIM through an internal Nigerian intelligence documents . General Carter Ham, the AFRICOM general, speculated that Boko Haram may want to build a partnership, with AQIM, with the Somali terrorist group Al-Shabaab. Abd al-Malik Droukdal, AQIM leader, published a statement in January 2010 to provide Boko Haram with training and material assistance (U.S African command 2017). In March of this year, Nigerian forces failed at the combined rescue attempt with the British Special Boat Services (SBS) to free foreigners, British and Italian, who have been held captive since May 2011. The Boko Haram summary of tactical developments did point to collaboration in Africa with closely related identity groups. Until suicide bombing was used, only Al-Shabaab had used tactic in Africa in Somalia and AQIM (Soria, 2017). This development has grown as Boko Haram is reported to have become more sophisticated by explosives and are characterized by Al Qaeda affiliates' bomb techniques. On 25 January 2011 Mohamed Bazoum, Nigeria's Foreign Minister, noted that Boko Haram had received North African wing training and weapons. West Africa Saharan region, as well as Islamic Maghreb explosives from Al-Qaeda were trained by the Bazum (2015) at Mauritania capital's regional security summit, Nouakchott, who spoke (Bazoum, 2016) With his words: There is no doubt that the documentation shows a correlation among both Boko Haram and AQIM could be confirmed (Al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb)Boko Haram is an Islamic group with links to al-Qaeda, according to a 2009 statement by the then acting leader of the group, Mallam Sanni Umaru. "We support Osama bin Laden, we shall carry out his command in Nigeria until the country is totally Islamised which is according to the wish of Allah".

Boko Haram also expanded its propaganda efforts with al-Qaeda and Al-Qaeda affiliates. In July 2010, Boko Haram leader Abubakar Shekau issued an online declaration commending al-Qaeda and condoling al-Qaeda in Iraq on the loss of Abu Ayub al-Masri and Abu Omar al-Baghdadi. The United States also threatened to say: Do not think that the jihad is over, "It just started rather jihad. Your fury, o America, die”. He commended Al Qaeda and expressed support to the global jihad in Afghanistan, Pakistan, Czech Republic and Iraq, as well as to Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Somalia, Algeria, Libya and Mali. He and the fighters praised Al Qaeda in December 2012. The records of the Boko Haram senior leaders in contact to al Qaeda, seizing at Osama bin Laden compound, in Abbottabad, Pakistan in May 2011. (Boggio, 2013). The Islamic Maghreb and the Al Qaeda affiliate Shabaab in East Africa are known to support Boko Haram in Islamic Maghreb. In the same vein, Abu Qaqa, a spokesperson for Boko Haram, noted that while speaking by phone to a few journalists on November... Like we do, they promote the cause of Islam. They therefore help us in our fight, and we also support them (Reuter).

In Boggle's opinion, Boko Haram was alleged to have a trainings base and strong ties with the Tuaregs of Mali in the North of Mali. In August 2013, a number of jihadist groups including the Taliban movement in Pakistan, the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant and Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb were reported to be involved with a range of communications between Al Qaeda's top leaders, including Ayman al-Zawhiri, Al-General Qaeda's Manager Nasir al-Wuhayhi (Boggle,). In addition, the abductions of European citizens were understood as an obvious sign of Boko Haram's move to the adoption of traditional methods and tactics of al-Qaida-style and underline its expanded ideology, which essentially gave them an account and cause.

These events along with the creation of martyrdom videos and advanced locational bombing (Thomson) and the announcement of support by AQIM leader Abdel Wadoud, clearly indicate that al-Qaïda affiliates cooperate cross-border and inter-organizationally. Bodansky, (2015) noted that AQIM leader AbdelWadoud has emphasized the commitment to expanding the presence and operations in sub-Saharan Africa of the entire global jihadist movement, not only Al Qaeda, as a result of the "strategic deepening that would allow jihadists to make a greater contribution."

It thought that Al-Qaeda could not operate in West Africa without a solid footprint in Nigeria, the leading region, leaving Boko Haram perfectly positioned to profit from its growing importance (Bodansky,). The troubling developments and new evidence that Boko Haram is trying to transform into a region, with members and recruitment efforts throughout Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Mali, are probably factors in Nigeria's decision of the United States of Africa Command to join the Trans-Sahara Counter-terrorism Partnership (TSCTP), made by the United States Africa Command (Elkaim, 2013).

In addition, the United States took preliminary steps in the recent designation of three of the Group's members, Abubakar Shekau, Abubakar Adam Kambar and Khalid al-Barna as Specially Designated Global Terrorists (SDGT) in June 2012 in order to address the threat posed to international protection by Boko Haram. 17 months after Abubakar Shekau, the emir of the Nigerian jihadist organization, and two other operatives were included on the list of global terrorists, the US government added Boko Haram to its list of terrorist groups in November 2013. The foreign terrorist group was named Boko Haram and the group Ansaru as numbers 52 and 53. (Boggle).

**Boko haram insurgency and its impact on Nigeria’s external image**

The psychological purpose of the foreign relationship is the national image. Among other determinants that determines the extent and relevance of a nation in international politics is the positive image building and good image substance. The positive perception of every country's image is therefore an important factor in assessing its position in the international system. A good image means that the future foreign investors will receive respect, influence, prestige and, to some extent, economic prosperity.

Instead, a bad or negative perception of a country's image suggests that the committee of nations loses respect, influence and prestige. This means that each nation attempts to construct, preserve and enhance its images with respect to other nations. Inner and outer can be the factors determining the image of a nation. A series of regimes of poor policies and practice internally can lead to a bad picture; externally, it could lead to involvement in foreign military and humanitarian missions. An image problem usually occurs if the pendulum is moved to a bad/negative image with internal and external factors. Egwemi notes that the external image of Nigeria has moved from periods of extreme positive to periods of extreme negative activity. Over time, Nigeria has shown good (1960-1967, 1970-1983 and 1999-2007) and bad times on a committee of nations (1993-1999, 2007-2014).

Successive Nigerian governments have committed huge resources to foreign agencies to wash their serious damages as resulting from corruption, nepotism, ethno-religious fundamentalism, authoritarianism, fee-for-progress fraud (also killed as 419), trafficking in human beings, election malpractice, internet fraud, Ken-Saro-Wiwa hanging and the nine environmental activists from Ogoni and others. The devastating crisis in the Niger Delta negatively impacted Nigeria's image in the international system (Ademola). In the last few years, the Boko Haram insurgent group's terrorist activities in northeast Nigeria have been causing concerns for the nation, the people of Nigeria and the entire world.

After a series of violent attacks in Nigeria since July 2009, Nigerians and the international community have been called to attention (Ola). In September 2011 Boko Haram was listed as one of the three African terrorist groups, following the events of the African Command (AFRICOM) Commander General Caryter Hamin.

The United States Government named three of its leaders global terrorists in June 2012 and added the United States Department of States in November 2013 to the list of foreign terrorist organizations and specially designated Global Terrorist Entity the Jihad Group of Nigerians, Boko Haram and the split faction known as Ansaru (Vanguard). This meant that Nigeria is now listed as a thriving country; this position has an impact on the external image of the country. The focus of this paper is therefore on the impact on the external image of Nigeria of the Boko Haram Insurgency.

**Crime**

Crime is an aspect of life that all citizens must deal with as it seems to have been around as long as civilization itself Anthony. Crime has ravished communities for centuries and one assertion is that crime is more prevalent in poor inner-city neighborhoods than it is in equivalents that are more affluent. Finding the root source of this plague has been on the minds of criminologists and others for centuries because the control, reduction, and prevention of crime have been a major problem in our society and many others.

There have been many different angles that have been studied as the potential cause of crime. Currently, the three major aspects include a lack of education, living in poverty, and being raised in a single parent home. Each of these perspectives offer insight to crimes true cause, but it seems that none can stand alone as they are intertwined and we cannot use one to determine the kind of crime the individual would commit. Crime is a complex issue that may stem from many sources, but lack of education, generational poverty, and the rupture of family structure each seem to play a prominent role in criminal activity.

Murphy claimed that Legally, crimes usually are defined as acts or omissions forbidden by law that can be punished by imprisonment and or fine . Murder, robbery, burglary, rape, drunken driving, child neglect, and failure to pay your taxes all are common examples. However, as several eminent criminologists recently have noted (e.g. Sampson and Laub), the key to understanding crime is to focus on fundamental attributes of all criminal behaviors rather than on specific criminal acts. Instead of trying to separately understand crimes such as homicide, robbery, rape, burglary, embezzlement, and heroin use, we need to identify what it is they all have in common (Gottfredson and Hirschi). Much past research on crime has been confounded by its focus on these political and legal rather than behavioral definitions.

The behavioral definition of crime focuses on, criminality, a certain personality profile that causes the most alarming sorts of crimes. All criminal behaviors involve the use of force, fraud, or stealth to obtain material or symbolic resources. As Gottfredson and Hirschi noted, criminality is a style of strategic behavior characterized by self-centeredness, indifference to the suffering and needs of others, and low self-control.

More impulsive individuals are more likely to find criminality an attractive style of behavior because it can provide immediate gratification through relatively easy or simple strategies. These strategies frequently are risky and thrilling, usually requiring little skill or planning to carry out dubious activities.

**Foreign policy**

With the emergence of modern nation states, modern international relations emerged as these nation-states device and followed certain principles, courses and standards that govern their interactions in the international community. Basically, no nation is an island, so it becomes imperative for nation states to interact with each other. These actions therefore formed the foreign relations of such states. Traditionally, these actions are guided by national foreign policies that are clearly in pursuit of national aspirations or interests.

The term “foreign policy” has been given different definitions by scholars,

historians and diplomats. Foreign policy has been defined as “the actions of a state towards external environment and conditions usually domestic, under which these decisions are formulated”.

Professor Gambari Ibrahim defined foreign policy as an interaction between identifiable domestic political forces and the dynamics of international political relations. Professor Olajide Aluko defined foreign policy as “an interaction between internal and external forces.” For Professor Osita Agbu, foreign policy could also be understood as the actions and reactions of states targeted at the external.

In (Bojang 2018) foreign policy is a well-rounded comprehensive plan based on knowledge and experience for conducting the business of government with rest of the world. It is aim at promoting and protecting the interests of the nations. This calls for a clear understanding of what those interests are and how far we hope to go with the means at our disposal. Anything less than this, falls short of being a foreign policy as foreign policies are to help state fulfill their national interest in the international environment.

According to Padelford and Lincoln’s definition in Huge’s insight is that foreign policy is how far states are willing to go with the means at their disposal to achieve their interests. Such a claim leads us to ask the question; will states be willing to use force when diplomacy fails in achieving their interests as some scholars believe that threat of the use of force is also a diplomatic measure.

Finally, in Deborah Gerner is of the view that foreign policy is the intentions, statements, and actions of an actor but not always, a state directed as it towards the external world and the response of other actors to these intentions, statements and actions.

In the opposite Laura Neack has criticized that foreign policy is not only used in relation in the external world as she argued that other actors such as international cause groups, businesses, religions, and the like-in the international system formulate guidelines and goals that direct their actions towards other international actors. To her foreign policy that involves both statements and behaviors or actions as foreign policy is made up of needs to consider more than what states declare to be their goals and how they attempt to achieve them. The study of foreign policy needs to consider how certain goals arise and why certain behaviors result as it is all about fulfilling state goals and interest.

Joy Ogwu (2015)defines foreign policy as the relations between sovereign actors in the international system. Thus, foreign policy objectives can be understood as a range of intended actions as well as a set of strategies adopted by some sovereign actors with the express purpose of influencing the behavior of other sovereign actors within the international system as diplomacy is considered to be a win situation for all the parties involved. Foreign policy embraces the goals that the nation’s officials seek to attain abroad, the values that give rise to those objectives, and the means or instruments used to pursue them. Foreign policy has also been described as the courses of action adopted by a nation in the interest of the welfare of its peoples Wittkopt et al (2016).

Foreign policy of a state is pursued by the state, in the interest of the welfare of its people and her own development. Keith R. Legg and James Morrison define foreign policy as a set of explicit objective with regards to the world beyond the borders of a given social unit, and a set of strategies and tactics designed to achieve these objectives. Also Joseph Frankel defines foreign policy as consisting of decisive actions which involve to some appreciable extent relations between one state and the others.

A Marxist definition of foreign policy should also be mentioned as they claim Foreign policy is explained as the policy of the ruling class of a State, which is directed towards the outside, i.e. towards the external relations of the State. It comprises the principles, responsibilities and aims of the State in the area of international relations with other States, with groups of States, and with international organizations and movements and It also comprises the means and methods for their achievement Dejan (2017).

Moreover, Foreign policy involves both decisions and actions which leads to the policies. This decisions and actions comprise to some considerable level relations between one state and others. Foreign policy is basically a matter of saying what a state is going to do. Through it, every state decides what course it will pursue in world affairs within the limits of its strength and the realities of the external environment Ahmed (2020). Foreign policy, therefore, confers a sense of direction to a state in its external relations with all international actors either a fellow country or an international organization.

Foreign policy is seen to provide some things for a state which are: It provides adequate instruments for the convenient journey towards this direction. It creates a sense of purpose as well as a confidence to achieve that purpose. In that context, It acts as an indispensable equipment of every state in world affairs. For giving meaning and direction in the international arena each nation formulates a foreign policy so as to benefit from it relationship with other sates in the international community.

Thus, Normal Hill in Ahmed (2020) viewed that Foreign Policy is the substance of nation’s efforts to promote its interest’s vis-à-vis other nations. The main objective of foreign policy is achieving own interest and upholding national ideology. All nations are influenced by the activities of other nations and try to make some adjustment to fulfill one’s own interest. It has to take into account not only its own objectives, aspirations and problems but also those of other states.

C.C Rodee asserts that Foreign Policy involves the formulation and implementation of a group of principles which shape the behavior pattern of a state while negotiating with other states to protect or further its vital interest. Dejan in turn, defines foreign policy as a specific, conscious and organized activities, which with the help of certain methods and tool is implemented by a state on pre-defined goals and interests whose importance transcends national borders.

In the definition of Tonovski the element state is essential again. Namely, in his definition it is the state that is implementing a specific, conscious and organized activity with the help of certain methods and tools beyond its borders, and because of pre-defined purposes. A similar definition is given by Smith, Hadfield & Dunne who claim that foreign policy is a given strategy of approach chosen by the national government to achieve its objectives in relations with external entities. According to them, this includes the decision not to do anything. Although this definition reduced down the foreign policy to a strategy of approach chosen by the national government, yet again the element of state is present. In their view the national government determines the strategy or approach in relations with external entities, and because of obtaining certain goals.

**Nigeria’s foreign policy objectives**

1.)Promoting and defending the nation's interests; representing and preserving foreign nationals and legal entities of the Federal Republic of Nigeria;

2.)Promoting and supporting African unity in Africa;

3.)Promoting international cooperation to consolidate universal peace and mutual respect among nations and to eliminate all forms of discrimination; respecting international law and the Convention to resolve internal disputes by negotiation, mediation, conciliation, arbitration and judgement; and promoting a fair and just world economic order.

**Centripetal and Centrifugal Determinants of Nigeria’s Foreign Policy**

In broad terms, the general idea of classification of foreign policy into centripetal and centrifugal notions is based on the belief that the wording of any country's foreign policy involves domestic and external issues. In the case of Nigeria, its external policy formulation generally focuses on its four concentric circles of national interest.

At the center of this concept is the expectation that Nigeria must protect its own security, independence and prosperity during its engagement with the international community. As Gambari has previously observed, Nigeria recognizes the need for its contiguous states - Benin, Cameroon, Chad and Niger to remain a good neighborly spirit. The second highlights Nigeria's commitment to continental issues relating to peace, development, and democratization, while the third circle highlights relations between Nigeria and organizations, institutions and states beyond Africa. This concept is vital to the development of what became the foreign policy thrust of Nigeria later on.

As Aluko argues, issues like the Colonial History and Heritage, the country's legacy as heritage of the British, the leadership direction of his successive governments, the machinery of Nigeria's foreign politics, the experience of its post- civil war and the primacy in the country'. Ogwu has also pinpointed its voice in discourse as other probable factors that have played a part in shapeing Nigeria's foreign policy direction over the years: political aspects, the Nigerian Constitution, bureaucratic tendencies, economic variables, military interests, and idiosyncratic elements of its leaders.

Further to her inquiry into Nigeria's external affairs and in particular the Western world, Ogwu pointed out that Nigeria has a strong foreign policy position between 1960 and 1980, thanks to its capacity to determine its productive forces and its low reliance on foreign assistance. She stated: "Nigeria's improved economy granted it a leverage that it was not independent in the first decade. More importantly, the government might have been able to determine its own policies independently of external influences."

This point is perhaps motivated by Aluko's observation that the Nigerian external policy was vibrant from 1960 to 1980 that: Nigeria has strengthened Nigeria's influence in Africa and indeed the entire world due to a phenomenal growth of the economy, in large part to the oil boom. Nigeria has been unable to use foreign assistance as a lever in Nigeria by either of the US or U.S. Superpowers. In line with these assessments, it seems that it is crucially important to clarify the fundamental principles contained in Nigeria's foreign policy objectives, in particular its commitment to peace development and conflict resolution in Africa, in order to understand how they relate to Nigeria's afro-centric drive.

**Nigeria’s Afro-centric foreign policy**

A nation's foreign policy is the external projection of some of a country's domestic policies that are relevant. The notion of Africa as Nigerias foreign policy's core component rests on Nigeria's recognition that Nigeria has a commitment to the international system, but with emphasis on Africa, on a global platform. Hon.Ajawachukwu believes that "charity begins at home and thus, any non-realized Nigerian foreign policy is unrealistic" (Pine).

These statements shaped Nigeria's international relations philosophy of afro-centrism. It was however "the centerpiece of Africa" (Pine). Rhodesia now has become a sobering "Front Line state," as well as the southern part of Africa, in decolonization battles in various African countries, Nigeria's policies, including in Namibia, Angola, Mozambique and anti apartheid in South Africa. In this context, the policy took place. (Pine2011, Opeyemi, Ibijola, 2013).

Nigeria has also taken part in several peacekeeping operations on the continent, with hundreds of lives lost, to name but several in Congo, Somalia, the Sudan, liberia and Sierra Leone (Pine2011,Shita2010). In Nigeria the establishment of ECOWAS, OAU (now AU) and ECOMOG were also instrumental. As Obuoforibo has noted 'Nigeria opened its borders freely for western African countries in order to reside and work on the freedom of movement of nationals, goods and services in accordance with the principles of the ECOWAS protocol' (Obuoforibo,2011).

From the above, we see that since Independence, Nigeria's foreign policy is focused on Africa. However, scholars and critics have criticized this position. These critiques are based on the fact that, over the years, Nigeria has continued to dissipate scarce resources for the sake of peacekeeping operations and earned them the title "Giant of Africa”. In addition, these recipient countries do not appreciate the efforts, apart from the fact that Nigeria does not benefit from its efforts.

For example (IbiyolaandOpeyemi, 2013) asked how many "national sacrifices the country enjoys, from the generosity of Nigeria?” This recalls the case of South Africa. Nigeria was the largest supporter of South Africa, but in recent years, the Nigerians living in South Africa have been subjected to xenophobic attacks. Professor Bolaji Akinjemi, former Minister of Foreign Affairs in Nigeria, also showed disapproval of the altruistic policies of Nigeria in relation to Africa, when he said "This adventure cost Nigeria billions of dollars in Nigeria to return to peace in countries like Liberia and Sierra Leone after years of civil war. But since these countries have returned to peace they have been occupied by those nations that have not made such sacrifices since the wars have ended explore economic opportunities" (Ibijola&Opeyemi).

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Ademola at Agreen also asked why in this era of globalization Nigeria still has Africa as its foreign policy focus and requested a policy review according to the current global realities. More than an aggressive pursuit of their national concern other academics also criticized idealist policies of non-alignment such as large powers that are driven by economic interests in their diplomatic transacciones. As a consequence of oil and other raw materials from sudanese government, for example, China opposes the intervention of the Security Council in Dartur, Sudan (Agreen).

it is perhaps in an attempt to correct these imbalances that the Nigerian state came up with the concept of economic diplomacy where the major target is on the economic wellbeing of the country. And the regimes of Obasanjo, Yara’Adua and Goodluck Jonathan came up with the concept of citizen diplomacy which is targeted at the well-being of the citizens

**Nigeria Foreign relation under President Muhammadu Buhari**

In the 2015 elections, President Muhammadu Buhari won by overthrowing President Goodluck Jonathan. The elections held on 28 March 2015, brought the former military leader back to power, making him the second former military leader in Nigeria to be elected as democratic leader.

The factors contributing to President Buhari's election success can be attributed to Nigeria's failure to deal decisively with the international community's Boko Haram terrorism. Buhari made promises on three cardinal issues, including the fight against terrorism, the fight against corruption and improvements to the economy. As stated before, a democratic government's foreign relations involve many planning and implementation phases.

President Buhari's main foreign relations involve enhancing relations with its neighbors in order to fight Boko Haram jointly with a multinational or transnational dimension, partnering with the US and other global authorities in support of the government, by creating a staff and intelligence base to fight terrorism, as well as improving economic conditions and combating terrorism.

**2.4 Empirical Review**

The Boko Haram insurgency is a threat that scientists have thoroughly engaged to explain the emergence, growth and consequences of this threat. Various perspectives were developed by people with various backgrounds and training; especially from history and social sciences. As a result, the necessity of considering ongoing Boko Haram uprising in northeastern Nigeria from multiple perspectives cannot be overstated. The anarchist wave, anti-colonial wave, left wave and religious wave, are four waves of modern terrorism, according to David Rapoport. Each wave had quite a provoking event that lasted a century before dissipating but frequently merged with another wave that took the stage. Rapoport argues that the vast of terrorist organizations would disintegrate, with only but some remaining.In every wave, revolution is the overarching goal. In his opinion, the fourth wave is Islam, and the fourth wave of uprising is adverse to the country's westernization. that is the main focus of Boko Haram's teachings. Rapoport does not take the creation or the influences of foreign ideas against Boko Haram into account terrorist groups which may arise from foreign entrepreneurs or foreign education.

Daniel Agbiboa believes that , as a result of the addition of religion to a long list of negatives about corruption and unequal distribution of authority, the crisis and insurgency in northeast Nigeria has resulted. He argues that religious terrorist groups have anti-modern aims at restoring the society to an idealized version of the past and that they are anti-democratic and anti-progressive, have the ability to make their complaints public and use different kinds of violence.

In Ibrahim Sunni's work, et al. maintain that insurgency responsibility lies, inter alia, in poverty, unemployment, lack of proper education, and ignorance of religious texts. But what they fail to establish is that Boko Haram is at war with the Western civilization that caused secularization. Boko Haram believes that the main cause of corruption is the West that creates all the other factors, as can be seen in the gestures of anti-colonial and anti-western extremist groups such as Boko Haram in northern Nigeria.

Marc Antoine also argues that poor governance, frustration and a sense of injustice are certainly important for establishing Boko Haram in those on Nigeria's periphery, whether geographically or socially-economically. The Sharia law has been regarded as a way of restoring social injustice, and Mohammed Yusuf's radical lectures have drawn young people from Maiduguri, towns and smaller villages. The author's Book Haram is a result of a rural exodus that has torn traditional communities apart.

An overall survey of these projects shows a useful insight into this study and an understanding of the state of knowledge in this field. However, the effects of the Boko Haram insurgency on the relations between Nigeria and its neighbors are not comprehensive. This study aims to take a step further, addressing the non-completely investigated aspects such as the vivid analysis of the insurgency in Boko Haram and Nigeria’s relations with its neighbors through the conceptualization of the insurgency, the understanding of Nigeria in its neighborhood, the nature and nature of its neighbors, as well as the removal of it.

**2.5 Gap in literature**

Every research starts with a review and it’s during review a researcher would be able to identify a gap as gap in knowledge is expected to be new something nobody has worked on before and gap could be gotten through limitations of other research and limitations can only be seen during review. This study wants to investigate terrorism and Nigeria foreign policy as to know to what extent terrorism has affected Nigeria’s foreign policy.

**Chapter Three**

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

**3.1 Introduction**

This chapter as seen above entails the methodology that would be used in this research endeavour this research methodology deals with the research design, population of study, sampling technique and sample size, reliability and validity, method of data collection, and method of data analysis adopted in the study. This chapter attempts to give a clear picture of the how data would be generated for this Study.

**3.2 Research Question**

✓ How does Nigeria foreign policy and terrorism correlate?

✓ What is terrorism. ?

✓ Why are there changes in Nigeria foreign policy ?

**3.3 Research Design**

In research, concrete answers are reached through a research design. This is possible according to Babbie, (2007:112) it “involves a set of decisions regarding what topic to be studied among which population with research method and purpose”. Research design as to do with the structuring of investigation aimed at identifying variables and their relationship to one another and how the researcher intends to carryout the research. It is used for the purposes of obtaining data to be used in the test of hypothesis or in answering research questions. It is also an outline or a scheme that serves as a useful guide in the generation of data (Asika, 2009:27).

This study will adopt quantitative research design, it is appropriate for this study, because the study focuses on terrorism and foreign policies, it is a study that attempts to discover the existing correlation between the two variables in Nigeria how terrorism affects foreign policy creation under the administration in the given Scope of study of this research work. The researcher starts by specifying a dependent variable and then tries to identify possible reasons for its occurrence. That is why the researcher need to establish a concrete reason for why there might be a relationship between two variables before conducting a study (Diem, 2002). This design is very relevant to this study given the nature of the study under investigation.

**3.4 Population of Study**

A population may be regarded as the elements from which the results of an investigation are generalizable. A population may consist of human beings who may be either sane or in sane, animals or even objects. In this study, the population is the general Nigerian Population they every citizen would benefit from the knowledge produced by this research endeavor.

**3.5 Sampling Technique and Sample Size**

A sample is a small part of the elements that make up the population that is examined in order to gain a generalizable knowledge about the whole population. Studying only a sample of the whole population is laudable because studying the entire population may be practically impossible owing to the large size of the entire population. The study therefore the selected sample size for this study are selected students in the field of history and International relation reason being that they are knowledgeable in the area of discuss in this research endeavor, each from the study population would be used for data analysis. The sampling technique used in this study is the purposive or judgmental sampling technique.

**3.6 Sources of Data Collection**

For every research work or endeavor the researcher is allowed to use either primary mode of data collection, secondary mode of data collection or both. Primary mode off data collection are first hand information collected directly by the researcher From respondents through the use of research Instrument. Secondary mode of data collection ate all ready existing data set that can be used for any research endeavor which are journals, newspapers, books, magazine, articles or any relevant literature to the research topic.

For the sake of this research the study would he using both primary and secondary mode of data collection as they are best suitable for this study.

**3.7 Mode of data collection**

This study adopted both Primary and Secondary data collection techniques. Primary data involves the use of questionnaires as they are used to cover a large population as this study is interested in covering a large population to be able to reach a generalizable conclusion. A total of 200 questionnaires were shared. Secondary data involves the use of data information that are relevant to this study from books, journals, articles and magazines.

Primary and secondary data were relevant to the researcher data collection techniques for this study.

**3.8 Method of Data Analysis**

The study would employ the use of simple percentage to analyse data gotten from the questionnaire used in this study that would be attached to the appendix of this study.

**3.9 Reliability and Validity**

To ensure validity of the instruments used, all the research questions will be fully addressed. My Project Supervisor also vetted the research questions objectively while paying particular attention to their relevance to the subject matter and their coverage of the entire topic of study. Similarly, reliability of the instruments used was guaranteed given that data used in the analysis was drawn directly from the respondents of this study.

**Chapter four**

**4.1 Introduction**

This chapter of the study is where the researcher is concerned with analysis of data. The research instrument used for this study is questionnaire. This chapter contains the total analysis and interpretation of questionnaires administered for the sake of this study and also analyzes the research objectives in light of the data gotten from the field to prove the research to be valid.

**4.2 Data presentation**

According to table 4.3.1 out of total copies of 200 copies of questionnaires that are intended for the use of the research all copies distributed gotten back which was completed. Therefore 200 questionnaires would be used for the data analysis for this research endeavor.

**4.3 Data analysis**

Here information regarding the bio data of the respondents as well as the research questions would be analyzed and also research questions were analyzed with the aid of simple percentage. The personal data of the respondents includes gender, age grouping and marital status and level as they are all university student.

**4.3.1 Gender**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Male  | Female |  |
| Frequency | 67 | 133 |  |
| Percent  | 33.5% | 66.5% |  |
| Valid percent  | 33.5% | 66.5% |  |
| Cumulative percent  | 33.5% | 66.5% |  |
| Total  | 100% | 100%  |  |

Source: field survey 2021

From table 4.3.1 it shows that of the total population is 133 female representing 66.5% of the total population while the male are representing 33.5% of the total population having 67 population of the total respondent’s population. It can be said the female gender represent the major population of the respondents and the male gender is the minority among the respondents of this study.

**4.3.2 Age**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 16-21 | 21-30 | 31 and above  |
| Frequency | 172 | 28 | 0 |
| Percent  | 86% | 14% | 0 |
| Valid percent | 86% | 14% | 0 |
| Cumulative percent  | 86% | 14% | 0 |
| Total | 100% | 100% | 100% |

Source: field survey 2021

From table 4.3.2 it can be seen vividly that respondents representing 86% of the respondent’s population are between the ages of 16-21, 28 respondents representing 14% are of 21-30 age as age 31 and above made up 0% respectively.

4.3.3 Marital status

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Single | Married  | Divorced  | Widow/ Widower |
| Frequency | 199 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent | 99.5% | 0.5% | 0 | 0 |
| Valid percent  | 99.5% | 0.5% | 0 | 0 |
| Cumulative percent | 99.5% | 0.5% | 0 | 0 |
| Total  | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

Source: field survey 2021

From table 4.3.3 it can be vividly seen that members 199 of the general respondent population representing 99.5% are singles and 1 member of the general respondent population representing 0.5% are married and none of the respondents are divorced, widows and widowers.

**4.3.4 Level**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 100 | 200 | 300 | 400 |
| Frequency  | 0 | 97 | 53 | 50 |
| Percent  | 0 | 48.5% | 26.5% | 25% |
| Valid percent  | 0 | 48.5% | 26.5% | 25% |
| Cumulative percent  | 0 | 48.5% | 26.5% | 25% |
| Total  | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

Source: field survey 2021

From table 4.3.4 it can be vividly seen that 97 members of the general respondent population representing 48.5% are in 200 level and 53 members of the general respondent population representing 26.5% are in 300 level 50 members of the general respondent population representing 25% are in 400 level as no member of the population is from 100 level.

**4.3.5 Nigeria foreign policy and terrorism correlates**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Disagree  | Strongly disagree  | Agree | Strongly Agree | Undecided  |
| Frequency | 15 | 25 | 70 | 80 | 10 |
| Percent  | 7.5% | 12.5% | 35% | 40% | 5% |
| Valid percent  | 7.5% | 12.5% | 35% | 40% | 5% |
| Cumulative percent  | 7.5% | 12.5% | 35% | 40% | 5% |
| Total  | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

Source: field survey 2021

Table 4.3.5 shows that 12.5% of the respondents strongly disagree to the statement while 7.5% disagrees to the statement and 40% of the respondents strongly agrees to the statement , 35% agrees to the statement and 5% of the respondents are undecided.

**4.3.6 Terrorism and foreign policy correlates as it is a domestic factor that affected Nigeria foreign policy**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Disagree  | Strongly disagree  | Agree | Strongly Agree | Undecided  |
| Frequency | 7 | 13 | 100 | 75 | 5 |
| Percent  | 3.5% | 6.5% | 50% | 37.5% | 2.5% |
| Valid percent  | 3.5% | 6.5% | 50% | 37.5% | 2.5% |
| Cumulative percent  | 3.5% | 6.5% | 50% | 37.5% | 2.5% |
| Total | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

Source: field survey 2021

Table 4.3.6 shows that 6.5% of the respondents strongly disagree to the statement while 3.5% disagrees to the statement and 37.5% of the respondents strongly agrees to the statement , 50% agrees to the statement and 2.5% of the respondents are undecided.

**4.3.7 Terrorism in Nigeria affected it’s foreign policy**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Disagree  | Strongly disagree  | Agree | Strongly Agree  | Undecided  |
| Frequency | 5 | 15 | 73 | 107 | 0 |
| Percent  | 2.5% | 7.5% | 36.5% | 53.5% | 0 |
| Valid percent  | 2.5% | 7.5% | 36.5% | 53.5% | 0 |
| Cumulative percent  | 2.5% | 7.5% | 36.5% | 53.5% | 0 |
| Total  | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

Source: field survey 2021

Table 4.3.7 shows that7.5 % of the respondents strongly disagree to the statement while 2.5% disagrees to the statement and 53.5% of the respondents strongly agrees to the statement , 36.5% agrees to the statement and 0% of the respondents are undecided.

**4.3.8 Criminal acts intended or calculated to provoke a state of terror in the general public, a group of persons or particular persons for political purposes.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Disagree  | Strongly disagree  | Agree | Strongly Agree  | Undecided  |
| Frequency  | 5 | 0 | 73 | 117 | 5 |
| Percent  | 2.5% | 0% | 36.5% | 58.5% | 2.5% |
| Valid percent  | 2.5% | 0% | 36.5% | 58.5% | 2.5% |
| Cumulative percent  | 2.5% | 0% | 36.5% | 58.5% | 2.5% |
| Total | 100% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

Source: field survey 2021

Table 4.3.8 shows that 0% of the respondents strongly disagree to the statement while 2.5% disagrees to the statement and 58.5% of the respondents strongly agrees to the statement , 36.5% % agrees to the statement and 2.5% of the respondents are undecided.

**4.3.9 Terrorism involves the use or threat of violence and seeks to create fear, not just within the direct victims but among a wide audience**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Disagree  | Strongly disagree  | Agree  | Strongly Agree  | Undecided  |
| Frequency | 7 | 23 | 50 | 105 | 15 |
| Percent  | 3.5% | 11.5% | 25% | 52.5% | 7.5% |
| Valid percent  | 3.5% | 11.5% | 25% | 52.5% | 7.5% |
| Cumulative percent  | 3.5% | 11.5% | 25% | 52.5% | 7.5% |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |

Source: field survey 2021

Table 4.3.9 shows that 11.5% of the respondents strongly disagree to the statement while 3.5% disagrees to the statement and 52.5% of the respondents strongly agrees to the statement , 25% agrees to the statement and 7.5% of the respondents are undecided.

**4.3.10 Terrorism is the use of violence or of the threat of violence in the pursuit of political, religious, ideological or social objectives**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Disagree  | Strongly disagree  | Agree  | Strongly Agree  | Undecided  |
| Frequency | 17 | 0 | 87 | 83 | 13 |
| Percent  | 8.5% | 0% | 43.5% | 41.5% | 6.5% |
| Valid percent  | 8.5% | 0% | 43.5% | 41.5% | 6.5% |
| Cumulative percent  | 8.5% | 0% | 43.5% | 41.5% | 6.5% |
| Total  |  |  |  |  |  |

Source: field survey 2021

Table 4.3.10 shows that 0% of the respondents strongly disagree to the statement while 8.5% disagrees to the statement and 41.5% of the respondents strongly agrees to the statement , 43.5% agrees to the statement and 6.5% of the respondents are undecided.

**4.3.11 The domestic situation at that time was the reason the little tilt or change in the foreign policy**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Disagree  | Strongly disagree  | Agree  | Strongly Agree  | Undecided  |
| Frequency | 10  | 15 | 65 | 100 | 10 |
| Percent  | 5% | 7.5% | 32.5% | 50% | 5% |
| Valid percent  | 5% | 7.5% | 32.5% | 50% | 5% |
| Cumulative percent  | 5% | 7.5% | 32.5% | 50% | 5% |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |

Source: field survey 2021

Table 4.3.11 shows that 7.5% of the respondents strongly disagree to the statement while 5% disagrees to the statement and 50% of the respondents strongly agrees to the statement , 32.5% agrees to the statement and 5% of the respondents are undecided.

**4.3.12 There was no significant change done to Nigeria foreign policy because Nigeria foreign policy was still Afrocentric**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Disagree  | Strongly disagree  | Agree  | Strongly Agree  | Undecided  |
| Frequency | 15 | 17 | 65 | 17 | 13 |
| Percent  | 7.5% | 8.5% | 32.5% | 8.5% | 6.5% |
| Valid percent  | 7.5% | 8.5% | 32.5% | 8.5% | 6.5% |
| Cumulative percent  | 7.5% | 8.5% | 32.5% | 8.5% | 6.5% |

Source: field survey 2021

Table 4.3.12 shows that 8.5% of the respondents strongly disagree to the statement while 7.5% disagrees to the statement and 50% of the respondents strongly agrees to the statement , 32.5% agrees to the statement and 6.5% of the respondents are undecided.

**4.3.13 the multi-national joint task force that was created didn’t necessitate or cause change in Nigeria foreign policy**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Disagree  | Strongly disagree  | Agree | Strongly Agree  | Undecided  |
| Frequency | 0 | 10 | 68 | 110 | 12 |
| Percent  | 0 | 5% | 34% | 55% | 6% |
| Valid percent  | 0 | 5% | 34% | 55% | 6% |
| Cumulative percent  | 0 | 5% | 34% | 55% | 6% |

Source: field survey 2021

Table 4.3.13 shows that 5% of the respondents strongly disagree to the statement while % disagrees to the statement and 55% of the respondents strongly agrees to the statement , 34% agrees to the statement and 6% of the respondents are undecided.

**4.4 Discussion of findings**

This is the point of the research where by the research findings gotten from the already analyzed data would be discussed but here the research discuss would be done using the research questions as themes.

**How does Nigeria foreign policy And terrorism correlate?**

According to table 4.3.5 states that Nigeria foreign policy and terrorism correlates and 12.5% of the respondents strongly disagree to the statement while 7.5% disagrees to the statement and 40% of the respondents strongly agrees to the statement, 35% agrees to the statement and 5% of the respondents are undecided this shows that majority of the populace or the respondents of the study believes that foreign policy and terrorism correlates.

What is terrorism?

According to Bruce Hoffman Terrorism is ineluctably political in aims and motives, violent—or, equally important, threatens violence, designed to have far-reaching psychological repercussions beyond the immediate victim or target, conducted by an organization with an identifiable chain of command or conspiratorial cell structure. As table 4.3.8 states that terrorism are Criminal acts intended or calculated to provoke a state of terror in the general public, a group of persons or particular persons for political purposes and 58.5% of the respondents strongly agrees to the statement, 36.5% % agrees to the statement

Why are there changes in Nigeria foreign policy?

Table 4.3.12 that There was no significant change done to Nigeria foreign policy because Nigeria foreign policy was still Afrocentric shows that 8.5% of the respondents strongly disagree to the statement while 7.5% disagrees to the statement and 50% of the respondents strongly agrees to the statement , 32.5% agrees to the statement and 6.5% of the respondents are undecided. As an act against terrorism in the Multinational joint task force is did not necessitate a change in the Nigerian foreign policy.

**4.5 Analysis of research objectives**

To assess foreign policy changes in Nigeria foreign policy

Table 4.3.6 shows that Terrorism and foreign policy correlates as it is a domestic factor that affected Nigeria foreign policy as 37.5% of the respondents strongly agrees to the statement, 50% agrees to the statement. Also table 4.3.7 asserts that Terrorism in Nigeria affected it foreign policy Terrorism in Nigeria affected it foreign policy and 53.5% of the respondents strongly agrees to the statement, 36.5% agrees to the statement

To investigate terrorism in Nigeria

Table 4.3.9 Terrorism involves the use or threat of violence and seeks to create fear, not just within the direct victims but among a wide audience and 52.5% of the respondents strongly agrees to the statement , 25% agrees to the statement as Alex Schmid and Albert Jongman claimed Terrorism is an anxiety-inspiring method of repeated violent action, employed by clandestine individual, group, or state actors, for idiosyncratic, criminal, or political reasons.

To establish correlation between Nigeria’s foreign policy and terrorism under Muhammadu Buhari’s administration

Table 4.3.13 the multi-national joint task force that was created didn’t necessitate or cause change in Nigeria foreign policy shows that 5% of the respondents strongly disagree to the statement while % disagrees to the statement and 55% of the respondents strongly agrees to the statement , 34% agrees to the statement and 6% of the respondents are undecided. Terrorism and foreign policy are correlated as it affect the domestic environment of the country and the domestic environment of a country is a determinant of it foreign policy.

**Chapter five**

**Summary, conclusion and Recommendation**

**5.1 Introduction**

This is the final chapter of this study as it concludes the research as research can only be concluded it cannot be ended. This chapter is made up of the summary, Conclusion and recommendation.

**5.2 Summary**

The main focus of this research was to investigate terrorism and foreign policy under Muhammadu Buhari’s administration. In order to be able to cover the topic and have a full grasp of the study and the study employed the use of some certain objectives to aid the research composition, structure and findings these objectives are:

To assess foreign policy changes in Nigeria foreign policy

To investigate terrorism in Nigeria

To establish correlation between Nigeria’s foreign policy and terrorism under Muhammadu Buhari’s administration

The study employed the use of a qualitative survey research design as it covered 200 respondents and a sample size consist of population of students in the field of international relations and political science as they are well read in this area and have a vast knowledge have the most information and well knowledgeable on the topic of the study. The study made use of accidental sampling technique and analyzed data gotten through the research instrument using simple percentage simple percentage.

**5.3 Conclusion**

On the basis on the foregoing research findings this study concludes that there is a significant relationship between foreign policy and terrorism even though it is not codified in the Nigeria policy as in the know to the public Nigeria foreign policy remains Afrocentric even though the government made some move to help relieve terrorism in the country through the multinational joint task force

**5.4 Recommendations**

In light of the findings of this research it recommends as follows:

Foreign policy should be specific and clearly spelt out as Nigeria foreign policy is not specific but it’s clearly spelt out.

Foreign policy should not be ambiguous and it should change in accordance with the country’s need.

Foreign policy in its creation process should be made based on research findings and its determinants.

**5.5 Areas for further study**

The research work focused on establishing a nexus between terrorism and Nigeria foreign policy under Muhammadu Buhari’s Administration. For future purposes researchers can research on the determinant of foreign policy in Nigeria and the impact of terrorism and other insecurity factor on the country’s foreign relation.

**QUESTIONNAIRE**

**IMPACT OF TERRORISM ON NIGERIA’S FOREIGN POLICY UNDER MUHAMMADU BUHARI’S ADMINISTRATION**

**BY**

**DERA DHESE PAUL**

​

Dear Respondent,

My name is Dera Dhese Paul. I am a final year student of International Relations Department, Caleb University Imota, Lagos State. As a part of the requirements for my B.sc in International Relation. I'm conducting a research on titled IMPACT OF TERRORISM ON NIGERIA’S FOREIGN POLICY UNDER MUHAMMADU BUHARI’S ADMINISTRATION. I request that you sincerely fill out this questionnaire which is purely for academic purpose and i also guarantee the confidentiality of your responses. Thank you in advance for your anticipated participation.

**SECTION A**

**DEMGROPHAHIC DATA** (please pick appropriately)

SEX

Male { } Female { }

AGE

16-21 { } 22-30 { } 31 and above { }

MARITAL STATUS

Single { } Married { } Divorced { } Widow/Widower { }

LEVEL

100 { } 200 { } 300 { } 400 { }

**SECTION B**

This section of this questionnaire is made up of questions that the researcher as set to get data from respondent. This is set in a Likert model which is made up of five options which are:

Agree

Strongly agree

Disagree

Strongly disagree

Undecided

You are advised to pick one among the following options

1

Nigeria foreign policy And terrorism correlates

Agree

Strongly agree

Disagree

Strongly disagree

Undecided

2

Terrorism and foreign policy correlates as it is a domestic factor that affected Nigeria foreign policy

Agree

Strongly agree

Disagree

Strongly disagree

Undecided

3

Terrorism in Nigeria affected it foreign policy

Agree

Strongly agree

Disagree

Strongly disagree

Undecided

4

Criminal acts intended or calculated to provoke a state of terror in the general public, a group of persons or particular persons for political purposes.

Agree

Strongly agree

Disagree

Strongly disagree

Undecided

5

Terrorism involves the use or threat of violence and seeks to create fear, not just within the direct victims but among a wide audience

Agree

Strongly agree

Disagree

Strongly disagree

Undecided

6

Terrorism is The use of violence or of the threat of violence in the pursuit of political, religious, ideological or social objectives

Agree

Strongly agree

Disagree

Strongly disagree

Undecided

7

The domestic situation at that time was the reason the little tilt or change in the foreign policy

Agree

Strongly agree

Disagree

Strongly disagree

Undecided

8

There was no significant change done to Nigeria foreign policy because Nigeria foreign policy was still Afrocentric

Agree

Strongly agree

Disagree

Strongly disagree

Undecided

9

The multi-national joint task force that was created didn’t necessitate or cause change in Nigeria foreign policy

Agree

Strongly agree

Disagree

Strongly disagree

Undecided