Linking Globalization and theCulture of Violence in Africa: Implications for Security in Nigeria

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Abstract

The intersection of globalization and the culture of violence in Africa, with particular reference to Nigeria, pose a multifaceted challenge impacting various security dimensions. The infiltration of violent extremism, insurgency, and related phenomena have shaped a complex security landscape, affecting military readiness, political stability, economic development, environmental sustainability, psychological well-being, societal cohesion, territorial integrity, and technological resilience. This paper explores the linkage between globalization and the culture of violence in Africa, emphasizing security implications. Qualitative methods, including the analysis of books, journal articles, internet sources, etc., were employed for data collection, with content analysis as the chosen analytical method. The findings reveal that globalization, through its economic, cultural, and technological dimensions, have transformed and intensified violence within Nigerian communities. The paper underscores how global interconnectedness has facilitated the dissemination of extremist ideologies, heightened ethnic tensions, and worsened existing conflicts, fostering a conducive environment for violence. Furthermore, the paper delineates the nuanced implications of this phenomenon on Nigerian security, highlighting the significant challenges posed by the emergence of insurgent groups like Boko Haram and other internal strife to the country's stability and governance structures. The paper recommends comprehensive strategies beyond conventional security measures to address the impacts of globalization-induced violence in Nigeria. It advocates for multifaceted approaches encompassing social, economic, and political dimensions to effectively tackle the intricate security threats stemming from the culture of violence induced by globalization.

Keywords: Culture, Violence, Globalization, Threats, Security

Introduction

Globalization is a critical factor contributing directly and indirectly to violent extremism and insurgency globally, posing severe threats to national, regional, and international peace and security (Jungmann*et al.,* 2015). The United Nations Security Council (2003) emphasizes that uncontrolled proliferation of small arms and light weapons, along with the use of mercenaries, sustains conflict, exacerbates violence, fuels crime and terrorism, promotes cultures of violence, violates international humanitarian law, and impedes political, economic, and social development. Transformations in communication, information, transportation, technology, economy, and cultural catalysts during globalization have shattered barriers and borders between nations, facilitating the easy movement and circulation of rebels and weapons globally, leading to volatile violent and insurgent attacks with no region left unsecured. Over one million of the estimated 550 million small arms in circulation worldwide are in Africa (Philip & Moses, 2013). The proliferation involves both illegal and legal means, with examples of governments directly distributing arms to paramilitary groups during civil wars in Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, and Sierra Leone (Disarmament

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Forum, 2008).

The culture of violence in Africa shifted from traditional to modern weaponry following the Second World War, intensifying after the Cold War and the era of globalization. This weakening of states during globalization opened gates for several non-state actors to become active players in national, international, and supranational arenas. From this period to date, radicalization and violent conflicts have taken diverse dimensions, including ethnic, racial, tribal, ideological, and religious aspects, becoming widespread and sophisticated through the aid and wave of globalization, including digital and information technologies. Globalization has facilitated the networking of violent extremist and insurgent groups. Terrorist organizations actively operating around the world include the JemaaIslamiyyah and the al-Qaeda network in Southern Asia, AnsarUddeen, Tuareg group, ISIS, and al-Qaida in Northern Mali, ISIS affiliates in Libya and Egypt's Sinai, Janjaweed group in Sudan, Al-Shabaab in Somalia, Boko Haram in Nigeria, among others (Alexander, 2015).

In addition to these security challenges, Africa, particularly Sub-Saharan Africa, grapples with an increase in demands for human rights, justice, rule of law, and other democratic rights, amid high rates of poverty, unemployment, and underdevelopment (Tar, 2016). Consequently, Africa is considered a fragile continent with the highest violence risk proportion globally (Nnoli, 2003). It is imperative to acknowledge that globalization in Africa operates as a double-edged sword, capable of both positive and negative impacts on individuals and society, significantly affecting national security. This chapter focuses on linking globalization to the culture of violence in Africa and explores its implications for security in Nigeria.

Conceptualizing Globalization, Culture of Violence, and Security

The concept of globalization is multifaceted. Abadan (2004, p. 3 cited in Okpaga & Edoh, 2007, p. 99) defines globalization as "the increasing interconnectedness and interdependence among the worlds, regions, nations, governments, businesses, institutions, communities, families, and individuals." This neutralist view doesn't explicitly take sides regarding the advantages or disadvantages within the context of globalization's components. Champions of globalization, as cited by Fayam (2007, p. 139), perceive it as the realization of dreams in an interconnected world filled with free-flowing peoples, ideas, capital, and commodities. This perspective frames globalization as a process of capitalist expansion, embodying the liberalization and interconnectivity of social, economic, political, and technological advantages and disadvantages among nations. Conversely, as further cited in Fayam (2007:141), globalization represents all the downsides of (late) capitalism, such as global inequalities in world markets, uneven distribution of power, corporate interest overriding government authority, the potential for ecological harm, and the resurgence of empire in the guise of the new world order.Globalization, especially in Africa and particularly in Nigeria, has generated conflicts and insurgencies, impacting cultural, economic, political, religious, and various aspects of human interaction negatively.

The term 'Culture' originates from the Latin term 'cult or cultus,' signifying tilling, cultivating, refining, and worship. Culture, simply put, is a way of life. According to Idang (2015), culture encompasses a totality of traits and characteristics unique to a people, distinguishing them from other societies. These traits include language, dress, music, art, religion, social norms, taboos, and values, classified into material and non-material aspects. Violence, etymologically derived from Latin words 'violentia' and 'violare,' signifies 'vehemence' and 'infringement.' It involves any physical, emotional, verbal, institutional, structural, or spiritual behavior, attitude, policy, or condition that diminishes, dominates, or destroys others

and ourselves (Bobichand, 2012). Violence can be interpreted through two perspectives: a narrow, 'minimalist' view, defining it as an intentional act of excessive or destructive force, and a broader, 'comprehensive' view, defining it as a violation of rights (Bufacchi, 2005). For this chapter's purpose, violence can be simply defined as 'the absence of peace,' encompassing both the 'minimalist' and 'comprehensive' perspectives.

Security, defined by various scholars, refers to protection against danger, espionage, or attacks, ensuring peace, stability, and overall well-being. It encompasses military, political, economic, environmental, societal, physical, psychological, image, treasury, people's power, legal, territorial, technological, and spiritual dimensions. The absence of conflict alone does not constitute security; it entails a broader vision encompassing education, health, democracy, human rights, environmental protection, and disarmament (Kofi Annan, cited in Nwolise, 2013, p. 128-129).In Nigeria, globalization and insurgency negatively impact various dimensions of national security. Their effects extend to military, political, economic, environmental, societal, physical, psychological, image, treasury, people's power, legal, territorial, technological, and spiritual security levels. As the government is primarily responsible for protecting life and property, any harm to its citizens directly affects the government, emphasizing the interconnectedness between the government and the people.

Globalization-Violence-Extremism-Insurgency-Security: *A Nexus*
The complex interplay between globalization and insecurity has become a subject of intense scholarly exploration (David & Musa, 2016; Abdullahi, 2015; Stibli, 2010; Karacasulu, 2006; Tandon, 1996; Lerche III, 1998; Nkechi, 2014). Globalization, with its technological advancements and connectivity, has considerably facilitated the activities of terrorists and insurgents (Dixxon, 2001; Harun, 2002). For instance, America leveraged Zia Ul-haq's influence through radio channels like Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe to mobilize fundamentalist Muslims for Jihad in Eastern Europe (Harun, 2002). This call attracted significant global Muslim participation, demonstrating globalization's role in galvanizing support for radical causes (Rashid, 2001). Osama bin Laden was among those influenced by this global movement (Harun, 2002).

The privatization and liberalization of national and international economies, propelled by globalization, have contributed to the proliferation of non-state actors, including terrorist networks (Arasli, 2011). The post-Cold War era saw a shift in the global landscape, characterized by fluid dynamics, the rise of technology, and the diminishing role of nation-states (Arasli, 2011). This transformation empowered various non-state actors, leading to a loss of the monopoly of states on organized violence (Arasli, 2011). Consequently, globalization has led to the emergence of violent non-state actors (VNSA), altering the nature of global conflicts and promoting intra-state conflicts over interstate wars (Arasli, 2011).

The aftermath of the Cold War witnessed a proliferation of "proxy wars," particularly in Africa, driven by the clash between international ideologies, significantly impacting the continent and culminating in persistent insurgency and terrorism (David & Musa, 2016). Globalization, coupled with information and communication technology, has transformed the nature and sophistication of violence, as exemplified by the September 11, 2001, attacks. This event underscored globalization's technological prowess in the hands of non-state terrorist actors (David & Musa, 2016). In the aftermath of 9/11, terrorism, violent extremism, and insurgency have spread extensively, particularly in Africa, taking forms like al-Shabaab in Somalia, al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb, ISIS franchises in various African regions, and the Boko Haram insurgency in Nigeria (David & Musa, 2016). Globalization has inadvertently provided a haven for

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transnational crime, terrorism, and moral decay, amplifying security threats by breaking down borders and facilitating the easy movement of rebels and weapons across nations (Tar, 2016).

The growing discontent arising from globalization, coupled with economic disparities, political instability, weak regimes, corruption, poverty, and illiteracy, has fueled insurgency, creating a strategic significance due to the resultant humanitarian crises and destruction (Ulimwengu, n.d.). Globalization's impact on the international political and economic structure has weakened state power and security, challenging their primary responsibility of protecting lives and properties (Nwafor&Nwogwu, 2015). The influence of non-state actors, such as international organizations, NGOs, and multinational corporations, has increased since the Cold War, altering global political dynamics (Karaka, 2011). These organizations have gained considerable independence and influence over global affairs, impacting political changes across regions (Karaka, 2011; Ulimwengu, n.d.).

The partnership between globalization, technology, and non-state actors has made terrorism and violent extremism more sophisticated, interconnected, and interdependent globally, posing significant challenges to state security by circumventing traditional legal frameworks (Bennet& Oliver, 2002). This evolving landscape threatens the traditional sovereignty of nation-states, leading to a clash between state and non-state actors in securing their interests (Bennet& Oliver, 2002). In conclusion, globalization's multifaceted impacts, including technological advancements, economic shifts, and the rise of non-state actors, have dramatically altered the global security landscape. It has facilitated the spread and sophistication of violent extremism, insurgency, and terrorism, challenging traditional state-centric security paradigms.

Globalization and the State of Security in Africa and Nigeria: A Comprehensive Overview:

Africa, dating back to the European Scramble for Africa and subsequent colonial rule, has been entrenched in a perpetual state of security and peace predicaments, bearing a striking resemblance to the conflict burden faced by the Middle East (Yabi, 2016). The influence of globalization in various forms has significantly contributed to this complex situation, fostering diverse manifestations of violence, structural inequalities, and identity-based conflicts.

Historical Underpinnings of Violence: The legacy of the European Scramble for Africa and colonial rule bred structural violence, marked by domination, exploitation, racism, inequality, and socio-economic injustices (Yabi, 2016). Even after achieving independence, remnants of colonial rule persisted, fueling post-colonial conflicts, exemplified by events like the Nigeria-Biafra civil war and the struggles in Zimbabwe, Namibia, and South Africa against apartheid (Obasanjo, 2016).

Territorial and Border Conflicts: Colonialism triggered security dilemmas, resulting in territorial and border conflicts across the continent. Instances include the Angolan/South Africa Bush War, tensions between Ethiopia and Eritrea, the Kenya–Somali war, and the Cameroon–Nigeria conflict over the Bakassi Peninsula (Obasanjo, 2016). Annexationist disputes, such as the occupation of Western Sahara by Morocco and the annexation of British Southern Cameroons, exacerbated violence.

Resource Control and Secessionist Movements: Colonial territorial reorganization led to resource control-based conflicts and secessionist movements. Examples encompass the Cassamance rebellion in Senegal, Cabinda agitations in Angola, Niger-Delta rebellion in Nigeria, the Biafra agitation, the Sudan conflict, and the violence in eastern Congo, alongside the

IPOB movement in Nigeria's eastern region.

Identity-based Violent Conflicts: Globalization, primarily through the colonial policy of "divide-and-rule," propagated identity-based conflicts. Colonial emphasis on tribalism fostered inter-ethnic, inter-tribal, inter-religious, and intra-religious conflicts. Instances span conflicts in Rwanda, Burundi, Mali, Somalia, Liberia, Algeria, and the ongoing South Sudan conflict, with Nigeria experiencing indigene-settler disputes in states like Plateau, Kaduna, Adamawa, and Tiv land.

The Role of Poverty and Socio-economic Syndromes: Poverty stands as a pivotal challenge in Africa, intimately linked to numerous peace and security issues. Poverty serves as a fertile ground for conflicts, contributing to terrorism, genocide, domestic violence, civil war, banditry, cybercrime, and identity-related crises (Menzel, 2010). The unequal global resource distribution, compounded by globalization, aggravates dire circumstances within nations, fueling conflicts such as Boko Haram in the northeastern region of Nigeria and banditry in the northwestern parts.

In conclusion, the intricate interplay of historical legacies, territorial disputes, identity-based conflicts, poverty, and socio-economic syndromes, influenced by globalization, delineates the state of security in Nigeria and across Africa. Addressing these multifaceted challenges necessitates a holistic understanding of their interconnected roots and concerted efforts toward inclusive development, equitable resource allocation, and effective conflict resolution strategies.

Linking Globalization and the Culture of Violence in Africa: Implications for Human Security in Nigeria
The findings of this paper reveal that globalization, through its economic, cultural, and technological facets, has contributed to the transformation and amplification of violence within Nigerian communities. The paper highlight how global interconnectedness has facilitated the spread of extremist ideologies, aggravated ethnic tensions, and exacerbated existing conflicts, fostering an environment conducive to violence. Furthermore, the findings emphasize the nuanced implications of this phenomenon on Nigerian security. It shed light on how the rise of insurgent groups, such as Boko Haram, and other forms of internal strife pose substantial challenges to the country's stability and governance structures.

Examining the connection between globalization and the culture of violence in Africa, particularly its implications for human security in Nigeria, is crucial for comprehending the diverse dimensions of these challenges. The escalating security threats in Nigeria, exemplified by the emergence of Boko Haram, banditry, activities of the Indigenous People of Biafra (IPOB), Niger Delta militancy, and other emerging concerns, pose significant challenges to the country's military security (Adesoji, 2010). This section provides a detailed exploration of these challenges and the imperative for innovative strategies and resources in effective counteraction.

i.   ***Boko Haram Insurgency:*** The Boko Haram insurgency, originating in the early 2000s, has evolved into a formidable security challenge. Employing asymmetric warfare tactics, the group has engaged in guerrilla warfare, suicide bombings, and kidnappings, posing a continuous threat to military security (Adesoji, 2010). The complexity of urban warfare and the group's ability to adapt to changing circumstances require constant innovation from the military.

ii.   ***Banditry:*** The surge in banditry in various regions, especially in North-western Nigeria, has further stretched the military's capabilities. Armed criminal groups, acting with impunity, engage in kidnappings, cattle rustling, and attacks on communities, creating a multifaceted security challenge

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(Maiangwa, 2021). Countering these banditry activities demands not only military strength but also sophisticated intelligence capabilities.

iii. **IPOB Activities:** The activities of IPOB, advocating for an independent state of Biafra, have led to heightened tensions, particularly in the southeastern region. The military faces the challenge of addressing these secessionist aspirations without exacerbating social unrest or violating human rights (Onuoha, 2020). This necessitates a delicate balance between security measures and addressing underlying grievances.

iv. **Niger Delta Militancy:** While Niger Delta militancy has historical roots, recent resurgences highlight the persistent challenge of maintaining security in the oil-rich region. The military must navigate complex socio-economic issues, environmental concerns, and political grievances to address the root causes of militancy (Ugiomoh, 2020). Effective counteraction involves a holistic approach encompassing security, development, and diplomacy.

b. **Political Security:**The profound impact of insurgency activities on Nigeria's political stability, as highlighted by Ibrahim (2015), goes beyond mere election rigging to encompass a spectrum of pre-and-post-election conflicts, thuggery, assassinations, and political proxy violence. This section delves into the multifaceted dimensions of these challenges and their implications for the legitimacy and functionality of the government.

i. **Pre-and-Post Election Conflicts:** Nigeria's political landscape is marred by recurring pre-and-post-election conflicts. Tensions often escalate during electoral periods, leading to violence fueled by political differences, contestations, and power struggles (Oranye*et al,* 2019). These conflicts challenge the democratic process, erode public trust, and hinder the government's ability to ensure peaceful transitions of power.

ii. **Thuggery and Political Violence:** The involvement of political thugs in orchestrating violence during electoral processes or as tools for political manipulation presents a significant challenge. These groups, often sponsored by political actors, perpetrate violence, disrupt peace, and intimidate opposition parties or dissenting voices (Tanko, 2018). Such actions undermine democratic principles and the credibility of governance institutions.

iii. **Assassinations and Proxy Violence:** The use of assassinations and proxy violence by radical groups or political factions aims to eliminate opponents or intimidate political adversaries. Targeted killings of political figures, activists, or journalists not only stifle freedom of expression but also instill fear within the political sphere (Ibrahim, 2015). This breeds a culture of fear and erodes public confidence in the government's ability to guarantee safety.

iv. **Divisions within the Political Landscape:**Insurgent groups and politically motivated violence contribute to deepening divisions within Nigeria's political spectrum. The polarization of ideologies and interests exacerbates societal cleavages, leading to distrust and hostility among various political factions (Ibrahim, 2015). These divisions hinder consensus-building and impede effective governance.

c. **Economic Security:**Saleh (2021) asserts the profound impact of violence on Nigeria's economy. This section delves extensively into the multifaceted dimensions of security threats and their pervasive effects on various sectors, which inevitably impact economic stability and growth.

i. **Disruption of Economic Activities:** Security threats, spanning political,

environmental, social, and regional violence, significantly disrupt various economic sectors in Nigeria. This disruption encompasses financial services, agriculture, petty trading, transportation, electricity, education, and markets. Ongoing conflicts and insecurity impede the smooth functioning of these sectors, hindering productivity, trade, and investment (Okoye&Agwu, 2019).

ii. *Consequences on Economic Growth:*Regions grappling with persistent violence and insecurity often experience a marked decline in economic growth. Frequent disruptions lead to reduced investor confidence, hampered business operations, and inhibited foreign direct investments. The resultant economic instability adversely impacts the country's GDP growth and overall economic performance (Adegbami&Adeoye, 2021).

iii. *Escalation of Unemployment:* Insecurity and violence contribute to the exacerbation of unemployment rates in affected regions. Disrupted economic activities lead to job losses, particularly in sectors most vulnerable to insecurity, such as agriculture and commerce. This high rate of unemployment further compounds social issues and contributes to increased poverty levels (Saleh, 2021; Nwankwo, 2015).

iv. *Limited Development Opportunities:* Regions plagued by insecurity often face limited prospects for development. The persistent violence hampers infrastructural development, discourages investments in affected areas, and constrains opportunities for social and economic advancement. Consequently, affected regions fall behind in terms of development indices, perpetuating cycles of poverty and underdevelopment (Nwankwo, 2015).

d. *Environmental Security:* environmental degradation resulting from conflicts and violence extends beyond the Niger Delta, encompassing regions afflicted by wars and violent clashes. The nexus between insurgency, violent extremism, and environmental degradation is extensively discussed in scholarly works, providing a nuanced understanding of its implications. Aning&Atuobi (2016); Aning, Albrecht, & Nielsen (2021) highlight how insurgency and violent extremism contribute significantly to environmental degradation. These conflicts, widespread in various regions, frequently result in the destruction of natural resources and ecological damage, intensifying resource scarcity and environmental tensions. This degradation manifests in several ways:

i. *Destruction of Natural Resources:* Conflict zones witness the rampant destruction of forests, water bodies, and arable land due to armed conflicts. Deforestation, illegal mining, and contamination of water sources become prevalent, impacting biodiversity and ecosystems (Werrell & Femia, 2013).

ii. *Ecological Damage and Resource Scarcity:* The activities of militant groups and insurgents often result in ecological damage such as oil spills, pollution from explosives, and unregulated resource extraction. These damages exacerbate resource scarcity, leading to heightened competition and conflict over the remaining resources (Öjendal&Lilja, 2015).

iii. *Humanitarian and Health Concerns:* Environmental degradation stemming from conflicts poses severe health risks to affected populations. Polluted water sources, destruction of agricultural lands, and exposure to hazardous materials create health hazards and contribute to long-term health problems (Patz et al., 2000).

iv. *Impact on Livelihoods:* The degradation of the environment disrupts traditional livelihoods,

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especially in agriculture and fishing. Communities reliant on these sectors face challenges in sustaining their livelihoods, exacerbating poverty and vulnerability (Homer-Dixon, 1999).

e. Psychological Security: The pervasive threat of violence has undeniable psychological impacts on Nigeria's populace (Omoluabi, 2014). The continuous exposure to conflict leads to psychological distress, impacting mental health and societal cohesion. The psychological toll of pervasive violence on Nigeria's populace is a well-documented concern, extensively explored by scholars focusing on conflict dynamics and its psychological ramifications:

i. **Psychological Distress and Trauma:** The protracted exposure to violence, fear of attacks, and the trauma experienced by witnessing or being victims of violent events profoundly affect mental health. Studies highlight increased levels of anxiety, depression, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and psychological distress among affected individuals (Adewuya et al., 2006; Nwaopara et al., 2016).

ii. **Societal Cohesion and Trust:** Violence erodes societal trust and cohesion, disrupting social networks and community bonds. The breakdown in trust impacts individual and communal resilience, hindering post-conflict recovery and reconciliation efforts (Olley & Osadolor, 2018).

iii. **Impact on Children and Youth:** Children and adolescents exposed to violence often experience long-term psychological consequences. Witnessing or being victims of violence can lead to behavioral problems, cognitive impairments, and emotional disturbances, affecting their well-being and future prospects (Atilola et al., 2014; Fazel et al., 2008).

iv. **Stigmatization and Marginalization:**

Survivors of violence, especially those with mental health issues resulting from conflict-related trauma, may face stigmatization and marginalization within their communities. This social exclusion exacerbates their psychological distress and impedes access to mental health support services (Obindo & Alao, 2020).

f. Social Security: violent activities deeply affect Nigerian society (Eze, 2019). These actions disrupt social structures, intensify social tensions, and exploit existing fault lines, fostering divisions within the society in form of enmity, malice, ethnicity, religion disharmony, etc. the impact of violent activities on Nigerian society, as highlighted by Eze (2019), is a multifaceted issue that goes beyond immediate disruptions, influencing various social dimensions and fostering divisions within the societal fabric.

i. **Disruption of Social Structures:** Violent incidents, particularly those perpetuated by extremist groups or insurgencies, disrupt social structures and communal harmony. These incidents often lead to the breakdown of traditional social systems, causing displacement, dislocation, and fragmentation of communities (Omotola, 2019).

ii. **Intensification of Social Tensions:** Violent activities exacerbate existing social tensions and fault lines within Nigerian society. These tensions are often along ethnic, religious, or regional lines and are exploited by extremist groups to deepen divisions and create social discord (Omotola, 2018).

iii. **Exploitation of Fault Lines:** Extremist groups strategically exploit existing fault lines, aggravating divisions among various societal groups. They exploit historical grievances, economic disparities, and political marginalization to fuel enmity, foster malice, and incite inter-group conflicts (Mogaji, 2017).

iv.   *Ethnic and Religious Disharmony:* Violent activities contribute significantly to the exacerbation of ethnic and religious disharmony in Nigeria. They fuel mistrust and animosity between different ethnicities and religious groups, leading to increased polarization and tensions (Falola& Heaton, 2008).

g. Territorial Security: Nigeria faces threats to its geographical integrity from insurgencies seeking territorial control (Mustapha, 2018). The establishment of autonomous territories by militant groups challenges national sovereignty and territorial integrity. Mustapha's observation in 2018 underscores the critical issue of territorial security facing Nigeria due to insurgent activities.

i.   *Threats to National Sovereignty:* Insurgencies such as Boko Haram and militant groups in the Niger Delta region often aim to establish autonomous territories. Their efforts challenge the Nigerian government's authority over specific regions, directly threatening the nation's sovereignty (Uzun & Adegboyega, 2016).

ii.   *Erosion of Territorial Integrity:* The activities of insurgent groups see king control over certain territories contribute to the erosion of Nigeria's territorial integrity. Attempts to establish independent zones or regions undermine the nation's cohesive territorial framework (Tanko, 2019).

iii.   *Conflict Over Land and Borders:* Militant groups engage in conflicts to gain control over land and borders, leading to territorial disputes. These conflicts result in contestations over boundaries, which can escalate into violent confrontations, posing a direct challenge to Nigeria's territorial security (Kalu, 2016).

iv.   *Sovereignty and Autonomy Struggles:* Insurgent movements seek autonomy from the central government, aiming to establish their authority within specific regions. This struggle for self-rule contradicts the country's unitary governance structure, further challenging territorial security (Omeje, 2017).

h. Technological Security: Extremist groups' use of technology poses challenges in cybersecurity (Chukwuma, 2017). This requires sophisticated measures to prevent cyber threats and safeguard critical technological infrastructure. Chukwuma's insight in 2017 highlights the criticality of technological security against extremist groups' utilization of technology.

1.   *Cyber Threats and Vulnerabilities:* Extremist organizations like Boko Haram and other insurgent groups leverage modern communication technology for recruitment, propaganda dissemination, and coordination of attacks. Their adeptness in utilizing online platforms poses significant cyber threats, including hacking, data breaches, and information manipulation (Ojo, 2019).

2.   *Sophisticated Cyber Attacks:* Extremist networks are increasingly resorting to sophisticated cyber-attacks, targeting critical infrastructure such as government networks, financial systems, and communication channels. These attacks aim to disrupt services and instill fear, posing a significant challenge to technological security (Nnam*et al,* 2019; Manu, 2017).

3.   *Propagation of Radical Ideologies:* The online presence of extremist groups enables the widespread dissemination of radical ideologies, fostering online radicalization and recruitment. Social media platforms and encrypted communication channels are used to propagate extremist ideologies, posing challenges for surveillance and counter-radicalization efforts (Fawole, 2019).

4.   *Lack of Cyber Resilience:* Insufficient cyber resilience within

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governmental agencies and critical infrastructure sectors makes them susceptible to cyber infiltration. A lack of adequate cybersecurity measures and trained personnel heightens the vulnerability of systems and networks (Udoh&Igwe, 2020).

In essence, the ramifications of violent extremism, cybercrime, cultism, insurgency, militancy, and banditry in Nigeria traverse diverse security realms, affecting military strength, political steadiness, economic growth, environmental health, psychological welfare, social unity, territorial sovereignty, and technological robustness. Tackling these intricate challenges demands comprehensive strategies geared toward fostering inclusive development and fostering sustainable peace-building endeavors.

Conclusion
The intersection between globalization and the culture of violence in Africa, particularly in Nigeria, presents a multifaceted challenge impacting diverse security dimensions. The emergence of violent extremism, insurgency, and related phenomena has woven a complex security fabric affecting military readiness, political stability, economic progress, environmental sustainability, psychological welfare, societal unity, territorial integrity, and technological resilience. Globalization, marked by interconnectivity and swift exchanges, serves as both an enabler and an accelerator for the proliferation of violence. It facilitates the rapid spread of radical ideologies, cross-border movement of arms and militants, and exploitation of technological advancements by extremist factions. Consequently, this presents unprecedented challenges to governance, security agencies, and communities in Nigeria, posing threats not only to national security but also regional stability. The paper suggests that addressing the impacts of globalization on violence in Nigeria requires strategies that transcend conventional security measures. Emphasizing multifaceted approaches encompassing social, economic, and political dimensions is crucial to effectively counter the complex security threats stemming from the culture of violence induced by globalization.

Recommendations
The paper therefore, recommended to the government and other stakeholders that there is need for:
1. *Multifaceted Approach:* Addressing the implications of globalization on violence in Nigeria demands a comprehensive approach. This involves concerted efforts across various sectors and institutions, emphasizing collaboration among security agencies, government bodies, civil society organizations, and international partners.

2. *Strengthening Security Infrastructure:* Enhancing the capabilities and strategies of security forces is paramount. Investing in advanced training, intelligence gathering, and innovative counter-insurgency tactics can bolster responses to asymmetric threats.

3. *Socioeconomic Development:* Combatting the roots of violence necessitates socioeconomic empowerment initiatives. Creating job opportunities, promoting education, and fostering inclusive economic growth in affected regions can mitigate the conditions fostering radicalization.

4. *Dialogue and Reconciliation:* Engaging in dialogue and reconciliation processes with dissenting groups is crucial. Seeking peaceful resolutions through negotiations can quell tensions and diminish the allure of violent ideologies.

5. *Environmental Sustainability:* Prioritizing environmental protection amidst conflicts can mitigate the ecological damage caused by violence. Rehabilitating affected areas and implementing sustainable practices can alleviate resource scarcity and aid in long-term stability.

6. *Technology and Cybersecurity:* Investing in robust cybersecurity measures is essential. Strengthening technological defenses to thwart cyber threats posed by extremist groups is imperative in safeguarding critical infrastructure.

7. *Psychosocial Support and Reintegration:* Providing psychosocial support for affected individuals and communities is essential for recovery. Facilitating reintegration programs for former combatants can promote social healing and reduce the likelihood of recidivism.

The complex interplay between globalization and the culture of violence in Nigeria necessitates a holistic and proactive approach. By addressing the multifaceted nature of these challenges and employing inclusive strategies that prioritize development and sustainable peace-building efforts, Nigeria can chart a course towards greater security, stability, and prosperity for its populace.

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