NOLLYWOOD, CREATIVITY AND COUNTER-TERRORISM: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF SELECTED MOVIES

Olaniyan, Modupe Elizabeth
Ph.D. Department of Theatre and Media Arts, Ekiti State University, Ado-Ekiti, Ekiti State, Nigeria. GSM: 234-80-382-553-13, Email: olaniyan_modupe@ymail.com
Balogun, Olusola Kayode,
Ph.D. Department of Theatre and Media Arts, Federal University, Oye-Ekiti, Ekiti State, Nigeria. GSM: 234-80-353-086-37, Email: solabalog2004@gmail.com

Abstact

Nollywood has for many years served Nigerians and the globe as a veritable platform for culture and entertainment promotion. Its practitioners and products have equally earned a huge revenue base, coupled with a soaring image that ranks the country as a major reservoir of creatively talented artistes. This study however focuses on the failure of Nollywood practitioners to utilize their medium adequately to interrogate the menace of insecurity in the country. The paper discovers that while some of the movies try to condemn violence, their narratives fail to launch an overt war against terrorism and all manners of crime against humanity. On the local front, Nigeria is bedeviled by a myriad of security challenges, many of which manifest in the incessant destruction of lives and property by insurgents. Using three movies as basis for critical analyses, this paper equally adopts the media theories of Social Responsibility and Agenda Setting to illustrate the need for motion picture practitioners to use their media constructions to directly fight or suggest ways and manners of eradicating terrorism. The paper concludes that much as acts of terrorism continue to escalate in the country, motion picture practitioners in Nigeria should task their creativity and consciously produce works that can ultimately denounce and counter terrorism.

Keywords: Nollywood movies, Nigeria, Insecurity, Creativity and Terrorism

Introduction

Terrorism constitutes a major threat to the peace and orderly existence of the global society. It has over the years, wrecked havoc on human beings on a colossal note; claiming lives and property through needless violence attacks. Terrorism is widely known as a major crime which involves the use of violent means to inflict terror on the masses with the aim of achieving financial, political, religious or ideological objective. Meanwhile, the nature and scope of terrorism and the danger it constitutes to humanity naturally make it a key subject of attention and coverage for the Mass Media; which come in diverse platforms such as radio, television, film/home video, print and the Internet.

In most societies of the world today, the mass media provide veritable avenues for information gathering and dissemination. Among the contents of the information that people consume on a daily basis are the activities of terrorists and other issues that are considered morally wrong and essentially injurious to humanity in general. Owing to the power of media to influence and transform society, it is generally believed that mass media platforms can be used either to influence or checkmate Terrorism. The purpose of this study therefore is to determine how Nollywood video films in Nigeria can be used to reduce all forms of terrorist acts. It sets to examine the role of the media in achieving and sustaining counter-terrorism in Nigeria, aside exploring the strategies of how movie producers can utilize their talents and works to wage war against terrorism.

MASS MEDIA AND TERRORISM

In every society of the world, the media has the responsibility of reporting events and issues that concern the people; whether rich or poor, high or low. Among these events are terrorist activities which often unleash violence and cruelty on humanity. Ironically, the fact that these terrorist activities are given wider coverage by the media usually lead to the escalation and promotion of the crime in greater proportions. Several scholars and media critics (Wilkinson, 1997; Khan, 2013, Hoffman, 2003) affirm that the publicity that the media gives terrorism tends to serve as an inducement to the terrorist organizations rather than a campaign to discourage the crime.

For example, Wilkinson (1997) submits that terrorist organizations always depend on the open media systems of democratic nations to further promote their messages and goals. He argues that in order to garner publicity towards their cause, terrorist organizations often resort to acts of violence and aggression that deliberately target civilians or the masses. It goes to say that while a media organization (radio, television or media entertainment outfit) may not support the goals of terrorist organization, it is their duty to report or feature current events and issues of public interest through their various platforms. And since these media outlets operate in a fiercely competitive environment, many of them scramble to report terrorist acts, and in the process, help to further publicise messages of terrorist organisations just as they do to other issues that affect people in the larger society.

The explanation above lends credence to the notion that 'terrorists do thrive on the oxygen of publicity' and that 'free media in an open society are particularly vulnerable to exploitation and manipulation by ruthless terrorist organisations' (Wilkinson, 1997). A notable example of the dependence of terrorist organisations on the media was the release of the audio and video recordings by the late Al Qaeda leader, Osama Bin Laden, which were released to mainstream Arabic television network like the Al Jazeera. The recordings were released by Osama Bin Laden himself between 2001 and 2011, castigating the US, the West, the UNO and Isreal, aside justifying the eventual attack on the Trade Centre in the US on September 11, 2001. Another major example is the occasional video releases by the Nigerian terrorist sect; Boko Haram, which the sect always use to debunk the presumed killing or death of its leader, Abubakar Shekau.

ADVENT OF TERRORISM IN NIGERIA

 Terrorism as a crime against humanity started formally in Nigeria through the activities of a group known as Boko Haram which was founded in 2002 by an Islamic teacher, Mohammed Yusuf. The group, which has been led by Abubakar Shekau since 2009 after the death of the founder; Yusuf, had a strict and fundamentalist interpretation of the Qur'an. Yusuf and his group also believed that the creation of Nigeria by the British Colonialists imposed a Western and non-Islamic way of life on Muslims. He established a religious complex which incorporated a mosque and a school; where many Muslim families across Nigeria and beyond registered their children. The Boko Haram thus combined education with the political goal of creating an Islamic state, hence it started recruiting young believers called *JIhadis*. Boko Haram in Hausa language means 'Western education is forbidden', 'Western influence is a sin' or Western education is sacrilege', hence the group's political ideology of creating an Islamic state which seeks to propagate Prophet Mohammed's teachings and the Jihad.
Sometime in 2009, a Police task force called Operation Flush II confronted the followers of Yusuf and wounded some of them in Maiduguri. In response, Yusuf denounced the policemen in anger and urged his men to rise against the security operatives. They went on to attack police stations and engaged in gun battles with the security operatives, but the military stepped in and eliminated the fighting Boko Haram men. In the process, Yusuf was captured and handed over to the police but he was reported killed by Police when he tried to escape. The authorities thought Yusuf's death marked the end of Boko Haram until 2010 when the group resurfaced with killings and assassinations as well as raids of public places such as prisons and markets. By then, Yusuf's deputy, Abubakar Shekau whom the Police claimed had died in the 2009 crisis began to appear in videos as Boko Haram's new Leader.
From 2010, Boko Haram's attacks became more sophisticated and deadly, with the use of explosives that led to the emergence of suicide bombers in major public places. In August 2011, a suicide attacker rammed a car bomb into the United Nations headquarters in the FCT Abuja, killing 23 people. The UN attack marked the beginning of more sophisticated bombings and killings which were executed in diverse forms and targeted at politicians, religious centres, public institutions and the masses. According to Binzak Azeez, Boko Haram had started

propagating its teachings without violence until 2008 when it had alliance with Al Qaeda, a deadly terrorist group which had links with the September 11, 2001 attack of the United States' World Trade Centre. Upon learning about the link between Boko Haram and Al Qaeda, the Federal Government of Nigeria set up the security force; Operation Flush which eventually arrested Mohammed Yusuf (Binzak, 2012).

Boko Haram under the leadership of Abubakar Shekau had a record of ruthlessness and barbarism which culminated in extreme, negative image for Nigeria in the international community. Its deadly operations got worsened in 2014 when it kidnapped 276 students of Government Girls' College, Chibok in Borno State and went on to seize over 20 thousand square kilometres of the land mass in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa states. According to Amnesty Reports (2018), between 2010 and 2015, Boko Haram insurgency claimed over 13,000 lives and destroyed property worth over 5.9 billion dollars.

In 2015 when Nigeria changed its leadership with the incoming of President Mohammadu Buhari, a Moslem, at the helm of affairs, it was generally believed that the Boko Haram insurgency which is linked to Islam would soon be a thing of the past. But this belief was soon erased when Boko Haram continued to unleash terror on Nigerians. Aside from pockets of suicide bombings and destruction of public property, the sect also kidnapped a total of 110 girls (aged between 11 and 19) from the Government Girls Science and Technical College, Dapchi in the Bulabuni Yunusari local government area of Yobe State. The crime was carried out on February 19, 2018 at about 5.30pm, thus signifying that the Buhari-led Federal Government in Nigeria was not insulated from the crimes by the Boko Haram. Although 109 of the girls were promptly returned to Dapchi by the terrorists on the intervention of the Federal government, the Boko Haram group is yet to stop its terrorist acts, just as security operatives continue to mount their counter-terrorism operations.

In addition to the Boko Haram insurgency, Nigeria and her people have lately been intrigued by the deadly activities of the Fulani Herdsmen- the nomadic cattle grazers who are yet to be officially recognized by government as a terrorist group. Meanwhile, based on their numerous atrocities, particularly killing of farmers and their midnight attacks on innocent Nigerians, the herdsmen have also been described as one of the deadliest terror groups, compared to Boko Haram, ISIS, the Taliban and al-Shabaab (Spaaj, 2012).

As a mark of their terrorist acts, the Fulani herdsmen are noted for the brutal killing of natives of invaded farming communities including women and children in various states across the country. They are usually armed with sophisticated weapons which they use to attack their target communities during midnights or when people are in the places of worship. The herdsmen are notorious for killing people indiscriminately, burning houses and looting properties. Despite the worrisome brutality and impunity with which the assailants operate, the Nigerian police and even the Military seem powerless to defend the victims from being slaughtered in their homes.

MEDIA AND TERRORISM IN NIGERIA

In every democratic society, the media can hardly do away with activities of terrorist groups. In Nigeria, the emergence of the Boko Haram insurgency and other groups threatening national security is a major concern for the media. While certain schools of thought believe that media coverage of terrorism promotes terror, others insist that giving adequate coverage to terrorism and other crimes against humanity is quite beneficial to the media, the state, the people and the security operatives alike.

Nigeria boasts of a virile media which reports diverse issues and events about government and the people. Among these are reports on terrorism, which usually come in the forms of news items backed with gory visual images. Sometimes newspapers and television footages are replete with photographs of burnt or maimed victims, collapsed buildings and scenes of bomb explosions. In the process, many media practitioners, including entertainers such as filmmakers and producers of home video usually brandish all types of violent events or conflicts (robbery, murder and kidnapping) as acts of terrorism. Ironically, the reportage of these events tend to benefit terrorists because it helps a great deal in propagating their intended messages.

While explaining one of the objectives of terrorist groups, Oludare Ogunlana, President of Global Alternative Agenda in a paper delivered in Ghana noted:

> One major objective of terrorist groups is to get maximum publicity for their terrorist act, the mass media through television has been an effective tool for terrorists because of the images and pictures they broadcast to the public. The images have so much influence on the public, the policy makers, and thereby influence both local and foreign policies. (Ogunlana, 2012).

The import of the above statement is that the media in any society remains a powerful force owing to the messages it transfers to the people through its images and pictures particularly about terrorist activities. The Nigerian situation paints the picture of a virile, committed and potent media whose practice inadvertently promotes activities of terrorist groups. In the same vein however, the same media can be used effectively to fight and condemn terrorism, if and when it deploys its platform to practice responsible journalism. According to Ogunlana, the media can help curb terrorism when its operators are able to identify the types of news, stories and images that promote the objectives of the terrorists and the news that enhances the counter-terrorism effort.

For the entertainment media in Nigeria, the story is never different from that of other media as most Nollywood films and video works usually serve as templates of propaganda and publicity for terrorists. For example, studies (Adeoye, 2004; Haynes, J & Okome, O, 1995, Lasisi, 2008, Ekwuazi, 1999) have shown that many of the Nollywood filmmakers and producers usually overemphasize certain cultural practices rather than employ logic, reason and creativity to construct their narratives in order to pass relevant messages to the audience. This study posits that many of the movies that are centred on terrorism, violence and other crimes merely end up promoting or exhibiting the crimes, rather than discouraging or

eradicating them. In the three selected Nollywood movies for this study; *Conscripted, No Good Turn* and *Alani Pamolekun*, the filmmakers made attempts to portray terrorist acts as being negative in their narratives, but they failed to give or suggest measures and strategies which the society can adopt to either reduce or eradicate terrorism in our society.

ANALYSIS OF SELECTED MOVIES IN ENTERTAINMENT MEDIA:

1. *Conscripted*; **a film by Capital Pictures**

The film, *Conscripted*, is a Nollywood fictional thriller that depicts security agencies' patriotic fight against terrorism and other crimes in the society. It tells the story of insecurity as a global challenge, and why people should appreciate the unique sacrifices paid by security men in the service to their fatherland.

The plot of the story is based on the various crimes and violent acts in the society, as well as what security operatives in Nigeria are doing to combat terrorism and all other forms of insecurity in the country. The audience encounters a series of bombings, kidnappings, rape, armed robbery cases and other security challenges threatening the peace of Nigerians. Owing to the increasing rate of these security challenges in the country, three selfless officers are drafted and specially trained by the relevant authorities to combat crime. The film features three gallant officers; Brown; who handles intelligence and strategy, Pinky, who is in charge of interrogation and Edge; who is the head of the special anti-crime unit of the Police Force. Like many other security officers, each of these officers ends up paying a costly price in his or her effort to passionately render selfless service to the country. In the process, Edge loses his daughter, while Brown eventually loses his mother who was earlier kidnapped. Pinky on her part, loses her relationship when she discovers that her man is actually one of the criminals terrorizing the state. The film which was produced and premiered in FCT Abuja, features Aik Odiase as Edge, Chinyere Onah as Pinky and Preach Bassey as Brown.

The main lessons in the film is that our security operatives are equally human, and are likely to be exposed to danger while discharging their duties. The job of the security operatives is to fight crime and bring criminals to book but in the film, the same people who are expected to fight crime end up becoming victims. This presupposes that these officers and their families also need protection. But while the audience empathizes with the officers and their families, the gravity of what happens to each of them in the film may send signals to the audience that the job of fighting crime is a deadly one which people should avoid. Although the filmmaker's intention of portraying the officers as heroes is well taken, but an average audience, who is expected to support the officers in fighting crime may decide otherwise since he or she may end up being a victim without any compensation

While advocating a collective effort on the part of the people to fight crime, the film fails to justify why crime fighting must be the responsibility of every member of the society. Besides, the film does not demonstrate or suggest alternative ways of fighting terrorism and other crimes outside the tasks which the three officers in the film carry out.

2. *No Good Turn*; a film by Bolanle Austin-Peters.

The film tells the story of the immediate action that follows a Boko Haram terrorist attack somewhere in the northern part of Nigeria. It was set in an overcrowded Emergency room of a hospital where a terrorist attack has just taken place to the bewilderment of patients and workers in the hospital. Expectedly, the explosion does not just inflict injuries on the patients, it also turns workers and some relations of patients into casualties. Then the physician on duty; Dr Gbenga, has the onerous task of saving lives, including his own and that of one of the suspected terrorists.

The film showcases the risky, yet humanitarian job of rescuing and protecting lives in a terrorist situation like the one depicted in the public hospital. It also educates the audience on the reality of the insurgency and the fact that terrorist attacks are not restricted to any place or location in the society. The audience therefore encounters an embattled physician who is thrown into confusion in his place of work, where he is expected to save lives, and now ironically faced with the challenge of saving his own life and that of his co-workers. The film thus creates awareness about the dangers of terrorism and the threat which it constitutes to humanity in general.

The film which made its debut on Youtube also features Udoka Oyeka, Norbert Young, Sani Muazu and many others. It was selected and screened during the 2016 European Independent Film Festival and the Durban international film festival

However, the filmmaker did not go further to highlight the various safety measures which people can take when involved in any terrorist attack of this nature. Also the film fails to divert the audiences' attention to security challenges around public places and institutions such as hospitals, offices, religious houses and markets, thus making ordinary citizens vulnerable to activities of terrorists. In all, the film ends up showing the enormity of the crimes by terrorists, but fails to give hints on counter-terrorism measures as a way of preventing or eradicating the crime in the society.

3. *Alani Pamolekun*; a film by Odunlade Adekola.

This Yoruba film tells the story of a notorious armed robber and ringleader of a deadly gang, Alani; who incidentally derives his powers from his herbalist-godfather, Lalude. Alani enjoys his enormous occultic power which he uses to threaten the peace of the community and to attack his main targets-the rich and well-to- do such as politicians and successful business men and women. With spiritual powers of appearance and disappearance, Alani is able to unleash terror on his targets with impunity. He always escape his assailants who fear and dread him like death.

As a way of sustaining the potency of his occultic powers, Alani revels in killing innocent citizens for rituals, while he also has powers to discern whoever is working against him in the spiritual realm. He gets intoxicated by these powers and commits more atrocities in the process. But as he continues to terrorize the people, the security operatives too continue to trail him. However, unknown to Alani, his godfather's daughter, Olabisi, who is a police officer,

ironically uses the same potency of her father's rituals and sacrifices to render Alani incapacitated. In the end, Alani is arrested and made to face the wrath of the law.

While the film unveils the potency of African traditional powers, it nevertheless uses the same powers as a tool for some of the characters to perpetrate evil. So rather than exploring the powers positively to fight crime, the film, to a great extent, presents African traditional powers as an inducement for crime. So, *Alani Pamolekun*, like *Conscripted* and *No Good Turn*, equally fails to use the medium of film to adequately prescribe strategies for preventing and eradicating terrorism and other criminal acts in the society.

The point being made here is that the three selected films as part of entertainment media in Nigeria have not adequately treated their subjects in such a way as to allow their narratives to educate the audience on how to actually prevent terrorism and other crimes against humanity. While the three films succeeded in highlighting the various terrorist acts and other crimes in society, they have all failed to creatively educate the audience on the ways and manners through which terrorism could be averted or reduced.

NIGERIAN GOVERNMENT, SECURITY OPERATIVES AND COUNTER-TERRORISM

Counter-terrorism involves the systematic approach or strategy that is adopted by any section or sections of the society to fight insurgency and all other crimes against humanity. It is usually carried out in the forms of techniques, military tactics, strategies or implementation of laws with the ultimate aim of combating or preventing terrorism. Today, Nigeria plays host to the terrorist group, Boko Haram; the self-declared Islamic State West Africa province (ISWAP) which pledged allegiance to the ISIS in March, 2015. But as far back as 2009, the Boko Haram has successfully carried out strings of attacks against the Nigerian security operatives and civilians, killing close to 20 thousand people and displacing about 2-6 million others.

Shortly after the first major attack of the UN building in Abuja in 2011, the Boko Haram continued to unleash terror on Nigerians, thus increasing the numbers of casualties almost on a weekly basis. In January 2015, the group attacked ten villages in Northern Nigeria, slaughtering well over two thousand people. A few days after this, the group reportedly detonated explosives strapped to young girls in Maiduguri, capital of Borno State. The bombers were said to be among the 276 Chibok girls kidnapped by Boko Haram in April 2014. The Chibok girls kidnap actually prompted the Bring Back Our Girls (BBOG) social media campaign, which gained tremendous support and publicity in the international community.

In October 2016, the Federal Government of Nigeria secured the release of 21 out of the 276 Chibok girls, sequel to negotiations with Boko Haram as facilitated by the Red Cross and the Swiss Government officials. Another 82 of the girls were promptly released in May 2017 in exchange for the Boko Haram captives, as equally brokered by the Red Cross Society.

On February 17, 2017, three female suicide bombers killed at least 20 people and wounded 22 others at a fish market in Maiduguri. Following this, President Mohammadu Buhari led a vigorous military campaign against the Boko Haram insurgency, although the President had in 2015 declared victory against the Boko Haram. On December 9, 2016, exactly a year after the

Federal Government announced that the Boko Haram has been technically defeated, two Boko Haram suicide bombers killed about 30 people and wounded 67 others in a market in Magadali, Adamawa State.

Since then, Boko Haram has continued to carry out more suicide bombings mostly in public places in the Northern part of the country. It has equally spread its operations to Cameroun, Chad and Niger. In November 2017, the Nigerian Government launched a National action plan for Preventing Violent Extremism (PVE) through the Office of the National Security Officer (ONSA) in consultation with civil society organisations such as the media, the students and the academic community. The PVE focused on four key areas: Strengthening Nigerian institutions to PVE; Strengthening the rule of law and human rights; Building community engagement and resilience and Integrating strategic communication to PVE.

The PVE framework was introduced by the President who urged that all civil society organisations, states and local governments must implement it in their respective domains. This came on the heels of the United Nations' directive that all member nations should develop their own national action plans for the PVE. Earlier in 2016, President Buhari had equally announced Nigeria's membership of the Saudi Arabia's Islamic Military Alliance, a counter-terrorism coalition comprising 39 Moslem countries. In the same vein, Nigeria has since 2013 been an active participant in the regional events hosted by the Global Counter-Terrorism Forum (GCTF). In continuation of this, Nigeria formally requested the assistance of the GCTF to develop an intelligence apparatus to further its anti-terrorism activities. Nigeria also participated in the U.S State's Department's anti-terrorism assistance programme (US Department of State), and the scheme later facilitated US government's approval of about $600million sale of hi-tech aircrafts to Nigeria to help defeat Boko Haram and other militant groups. The sale of the equipment had been put on hold by the Obama administration after a Nigerian fighter jet in January 2017 bombed a displaced-persons' camp, killing at least 230 people (Associated Press, 2017).

A major poll conducted by Pew Research Centre in 2014 revealed that majority of Nigerians view religious extremism as the greatest threat to the country's survival as a nation. The findings by the Research Centre discovered the following:

a. That 82 percent of Nigerians have an unfavourable view of Boko Haram.
b. That 72 percent are concerned about Islamic extremism.
c. That 88 percent say that crime is a very big problem.
d. That 86 percent say corruption is a very big problem.
e. That 87 percent say electricity shortages are a very big problem.
f. That 74 percent say that the country is going in the wrong direction
g. That 66 percent say government officials do not care about the ordinary people.
h. That 50 percent personally fear violence (Pew Research Centre, 2014).

ROLE OF THE NIGERIAN MEDIA IN COUNTER-TERRORISM

Media practitioners remain the prime providers of information about our immediate and remote environments. They are also responsible for disseminating information to the world at large, including policy makers and people in private and public sectors. Without the mass media, the world would definitely be in the dark and the entire society would be stagnant. This is why it is often said that man cannot live by food alone but by information.

The entertainment media of film and video or radio drama is equally important to the people, irrespective of status, class or location. It goes without saying that the mass media have great roles to play in the society; giving education, information and entertainment to the people. Meanwhile, part of the educative and informative functions of the media is to create awareness for people about the dangers in their environment, and the need for them to take precautionary step to secure and protect their lives and property.

In Nigeria and most parts of the world today, terrorist organisations communicate in diverse ways. With the advancement in technology and changing audiences' behavior, terrorist groups make use of the media to greater advantage by turning media platforms into a vibrant tool to carry out their operations. The mass media of communication have also changed in dramatic ways, mostly because of the global reach of the internet. The new and emerging media has made it easier for terrorists to publicise their messages to the world via websites at their own discretion.

Today, Nigeria is no exception among countries where terrorism has become a major attraction for media coverage and publicity. This is because the more terrorist acts are reported or circulated by the media, the more they succeed in sending their messages across to the people and the more fulfilment they get in propagating their terrorist missions. Moreover, one major factor that makes terrorism attractive to the media is because it has 'elements of drama, danger, blood, human tragedy, miracle stories, heroes, shocking footages, violence and action' (Rumsfeld, 2006). In other words, the usual trend by the Nigerian media to cover terrorism by writing sensation-seeking or enlarging anecdotic stories as well as displaying gory pictures usually end up promoting rather than discouraging terrorist acts.

However, the media, as envisioned in this study, has a great role to play in counter-terrorism. In a democratic society like Nigeria, there is need for a good, sustainable and efficient public intelligence policy which is capable of mobilizing public opinion against terrorism and which can fortify people's resistance of all measures that prevent counter-terrorism. The following measures as prescribed by Wilkinson (2002:195) are therefore recommended for the Nigerian media to adopt in the process of achieving counter-terrorism:

a. Responsible and accurate reporting of incidents may increase vigilance among the public;

b. The media may transmit warnings issued by the police to the public as well as instructions on how to behave in dangerous situations;

c. The media with international reach may offer valuable data on foreign movements, relations between various persons and terrorists and different terrorist organisations, new types of weapons and possible future threats, such as planning of an international terrorist spectacle or signs warning of a novel threat;

d. The media should constitute an absolutely indispensable forum for quality discussions on terrorism's social and political implications as well as for the development of appropriate procedures and countermeasures;

e. The media should always remind authorities that the response to terrorism should comply with the rule of law, basic rights and requirements for social justice.

CONCLUSION

The media and terrorism are interrelated in specific terms. The two have symbiotic relationship because one relies on the other to gain projection or relevance. While media shapes public opinion in any society, terrorism remains a major threat to the peace and security of the society. In order to prevent and eradicate terrorism, the media needs to be effective, organized, strategic and technology-compliant. Since the new paradigm of terrorism is technology-driven, the media too should deploy technological devices to fight terrorism. In addition to this, the media should combine creativity with technology to realize the objective of counter-terrorism.

Based on the focus of this study, operators of the entertainment media such as filmmakers and television producers must use their creative narratives and technological devices to combat terrorism. Meanwhile, the Nigerian government must maintain an effective cooperation and collaboration between the country's intelligence and her international allies to fight terrorism. In the same way, the country needs to embark on ''technological advancements and projects such as the installation of the Close Circuit Television (CCTV) in every town and public place with proper monitoring, tracking and detective machines and other preventive technological measures capable of uncovering conspiracy against the populace (Bakker, 2014). On a general note, the media and government in their bid to eradicate terrorism, need the unalloyed support of the citizens, hence all Nigerians, be it in the rural or urban societies must be vigilant, compliant and supportive of all anti-terrorism policies.

Works Cited

Adewale, A. *....And Nollywood Begs for Direction*. The Guardian, February 6, 2004

Amnesty International (AI). ''Nigeria: Vigilante Violence in the South and South East'', AFR 44/014/2002, ACCESSED 27 Jan.2018.

Associated Press.http://www.ap.org:en-us, Accessed June 8, 2017.

Bakker, E. *Forecasting the Unpredictable: A review of Forecasts on Terrorism* 2000-2002, International Centre for Counter Terrorism-The Hague, 2014.

Binzak, A. 'Boko Haram insurgency and how to curb future terrorism in Nigeria', O.A.U Law Faculty, 2012.

Ekwuazi, H. *Creating the Screen Image*, Lagos, Kraft Books Limited, 1999.

Haynes, J & Okome, O. Cinema and social change in West Africa,J os, Nigerian Film Institute, 1995.

Hoffman, B. Unustrasnji terorizam, Beograd: Alfa, 2003.

Khan, I. A human Rights Agenda for Global Security; in Cahill K (Ed) History and Hope: The International Humanitarian Reader (pp112-122) Fordham University Press. Retrieved from https// www.istor.org/stable, 2013.

Lasisi, B. Enter-Educate Concept as a New Paradigm for the Nollywood Film, in International Journal of Multi-Disciplinary Scholarship, No 3-5 (Special Issue-Motion Picture in Nigeria), Deocraft Communications, Accra, 2008.

Ogunlana, A. Speech presented at the 2nd symposium on combating terrorism in Africa held in Accra on 31 March, 2012.

Pew Research Centre. http://en.m.wikipedia.org. Accessed December 20, 2014.

Rumsfeld, D. 'How to fight terrorism in the media', The Daily Star, http//www.dailystar.com, 2006.

Spaaij, R. Understanding Lone Wolf Terrorism: Global Patterns, Motivations and Prevention, 2012.

Wilkinson, P; The media and terrorism: a reassessment, in terrorism and Political Violence 9 51-54 doi: 10:10 80 /09546559708427402

© Association of Academic Researchers and Faculties (AARF)

A Monthly Double-Blind Peer Reviewed Refereed Open Access International e-Journal - Included in the International Serial Directories.

Page | 26