

Mobilization to Revolution: Stakeholders' Perception of Omoyele Sowore's #RevolutionNow Campaigns in Nigeria

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Abstract

The study investigated stakeholders' perception of Omoyele Sowore's #RevolutionNow campaigns in Nigeria. The multi-stage sampling procedure was adopted. First stage, simple sampling technique was used to select three local governments each from the senatorial districts of Ondo State namely Owo (Ondo North), Ondo (Ondo Central) and Irele (Ondo South). In the second stage, the purposive sample technique was used to select 50 stakeholders with two main criteria of age (above 50 years old and above) and must have voted in the last two generation elections (2015 and 2019). A self-designed instrument titled Stakeholders' Perception of Omoyele Sowore #RevolutionNow ($r=0.82$) and Structured interview guide (SIG) were used. Data were analysed using descriptive statistics, while qualitative data were content-analysed. The findings show that stakeholders have moderate perception of Omoyele Sowore's #RevolutionNow campaigns but with the understanding that it is a needless gesture. It is also discovered that there are several alternatives to revolution which can be subscribed to in a country like Nigeria. Thus, the study recommended the need for more awareness of the imports of joining Omoyele Sowore's RevolutionNow campaigns as well as the need to adopt new strategies as suggested by stakeholders for the Nigerian project.

Keywords: #RevolutionNow, Omoyele Sowore, Perception

Introduction

Nigeria as democratic society came into being in 1914 after the amalgamation of the Southern and Northern protectorates. Nigeria's road to independence was a gradual one through various constitutional provisions. Overtime, due to socio-economic and political downturn, the country is challenged by various forces calling for revolutions. Some are direct while others, in disguise. However, a country which gained independence alongside Jamaica, 1962, Kenya, 1963, Malta, 1964, Austria in 1955, Barbados in 1966 and Ghana, 1957 among others is backward in her responsibility to provide enabling environments for her over 200 million citizens. The peak of these challenges, some scholars have attributed to systemic failure, weak leadership, corrupt bureaucracies, weak electoral system, poor politicking and porous institutional arrangements put in place. Thus, the agitation for a radical change is not peculiar to the current dispensation alone, it has been a recurring event. For instance, throughout colonial reign and ever since the year 1999 when the military juntas handed over the reins of power to the civilians dispensation of Olusegun Obasanjo, after a cumulative 28 years of authoritarian regime till democratic dispensation, the needs, yearnings and aspirations of the Nigerian society have been driven by radical changes (Mimiko, 2010; Osaghae, 2002). This is evident in the culminated efforts by various tribes and tongues for disaggregated nations.

Nigeria as democratic and political system has been experiencing a period of disruption, fragmentation which is reflecting and reinforcing civil disobedience, protests and riotous conducts to trigger revolutions in which several connecting factors have shadowed and fore grounded revolutions (Verjee, Kwaja and Onubogu, 2018). For instance, both leaders and citizens' adherence to stipulated rules, regulations and simple procedures have always met with stiffer challenges. A society with weak institutional arrangements and constitutional provisions tend to provide leverage for agitations and radical corrections from various sources (Von-Uexkull, and Pettersson, 2018). Of all these agitations, one man, Omoyele Sowore, with his followers stood out, for what he believed to the next line of action to correct the anomalies in leadership and systemic failure of the Nigeria government to solve teething problems after sixty years of independence. A self-acclaimed human right activist has been using various means and methods to advance the cause of a complete and open revolution. Across the globe, right from the beginning, the establishment, formation and administration of empires, dynasties, caliphates, societies, states and countries have been met with revolution (Kumar, 2005). Thus, the moral issues and alternatives posed by revolutions are atimes, significantly important, though with a complex assignment. Many revolutionary cries have always hung on the latin

phrase “*si vis pacem, para belum*” which simply means, “*if you want peace prepare for war*” (Smith, 2014; Paige, 2003).

During the colonial era in Nigeria, the struggle between the British colonialists and indigenous political elites, to participate in affairs of the country led to the introduction of elective principle by the Clifford Constitution of 1922. Though the electoral participation was selective in nature but opened doors for further civic responsibilities and engagements like formation of the first political parties, political education for all citizens as well as electrified the political process then where some Nigeria were nominated, selected and elected (Osaghae, 2002). This was purely as a result of the “speak up” crusade then, which also reverberated during the #EndSars crises in 2020. Through this, during the era after independence and Nigeria has military regimes, several demonstrations and riotous experiences were used to send military rules and might off the mantle of leadership and subsequently allows for democracy. It is through public outrage that many despotic leaders and regimes across the world were sent off their patrimonious reigns. Some such as Acemoglu, Cantoni, Johnson, and Robinson (2011) have perceived this step as disastrous with far reaching consequences, while others like Omoyele Sowore and his cohorts, Nnamdi Kanu, the IPOB agitator, Sunday Igboho, the Yoruba activist have seen it as one of the result-oriented alternatives available to set the Nigeria society on the path of greatness in the comity of nations where there is no economic competition, even distribution of common patrimony, evident socio-economic and infrastructural development of high magnitude and peaceful living for the would-be nations.

Omoyele Sowore #RevolutionNow Campaigns

Omoyele Sowore, a presidential candidate in the just concluded general elections (2019 February elections) called for nation-wide protests as part of his #RevolutionNow campaign. Sowore's political movement structure in actualizing his #RevolutionNow agenda rests on the Coalition for Revolution (CORE), which unveiled its objective in July, 2019 arranged around five (5) items which includes; An economy that works for the masses, An effective and democratic end to insecurity, An end to systemic corruption and for total system change, the immediate implementation of the NGN30,000 minimum wage, free and quality education for all. However, the Nigeria's Department of State Services

(DSS) arrested Sowore as his Lagos state residence on the 3rd of August, 2020 by 1.25 am (*Punch Newspapers, 2020*). His media outfit, Sahara Reporters broke the news to the public after which the DSS was granted the permission to keep him custody for 45 days pending proper investigations and clarification.

Sowore was charged of treasonable felony which is the greatest offense, according to the constitution that an individual or group of persons can commit in Nigeria as today. He was allegedly charged for staging a revolution campaign aimed at removing the sitting president, Mohamadu Buhari. He was also charged for money laundering and cybercrimes. This put him in detention for uninterrupted forty five (45) days where some of his fundamental human rights were curtailed. However, on the d-day, many of his followers and believers in the #RevolutionNow Campaign trooped out registered their displeasures and advocated for a radical change in the political sphere as well as his release. Even on many social media platforms, like Twitter, Facebook, Instagram and lots more, were agog with the hash tag (#RevolutionNow). Of a fact with mixed feeling, Sowore and his struggle was ridiculed in some quarters, challenged by government and supported by some bigwigs in the legal sector of the country as evident in the seven experienced lawyers led by the Human Rights fighter, Chief Femi Falana. However, some described it as ill-prepared and childish.

Violent Expressions as Revolutionary in Nature

A legal luminary, Femi Falana defended his client, Omoyele Sowore on the choice of the capture of “*RevolutionNow*” on the protest he stated across the nation on the 5th of August, 2020. He remarked that “*Even the supreme court does not recognise Revolution as a lawful offence. Also even a coup that sustains the status quo has been said not to be a revolution by the Supreme Court.*” He went further to alleged the ruling party, All progressives Congress and Current President Muhamadu Buhari called for revolution in 2011. For instance, Muhamadu Buhari uttered shortly after the general elections in 2003; “*Where there was no election, it must have been conducted otherwise, there will be no government in Nigeria come 30th May, 2003*” (Von-Borzyskowski, and Kuhn, 2020). Also in towards the preparation for the 2011 general elections, he opined that “*If what happened in 2007 general elections repeat itself in 2011, their dogs and baboons will be soaked in blood*” (*TheGuardianNigeriaNews, 2019*).

These are statements directly or indirectly calling anarchy or revolution in proper terms. To affirm this stance, former President Olusegun Obasanjo, on 10th of February, 2007, in his Ota Farms, said, “2007 general elections is going to be a do-or-die affair me and PDP” (*Global Voices Advocacy, 2019*). **One can attest to the fact that shortly after these elections, there were massive violence across the length and breadth of the country with loss of lives, livelihood and property.**

#EndSARS Protests

Special Anti-robbery Squad known as SARS was created to combat increasing armed robberies attacks on unsuspecting citizens, alas reverse is the case, they have become a lawless arm of the Police involved in corruption, harassment, rape, murder (extra judicial killings) torture, extortion, robberies, kidnapping, false allegations and setup of innocent individuals including all the vilest evil you can think of, they have become a nightmare to the everyday Nigerian especially the youths. They have become more dreaded than the robbers that they ought to protect us against. The hashtag #EndSARS implies an end to the Special Anti Robbery Squad (Salaudeen, 15 December 2017). The movement started as a result of the impunity displaced by the SARS operatives ranging from kidnapping, extra judicial killings, extortion among many other unprofessional and corrupt practices carried out by the squad. Nigerians have been clamoring for this for long and the movement really gathered steam when a video surfaced online of SARS operatives in delta state Nigeria killing a young boy and driving away with his car. This single act fueled Nigerians to start an initial 3 days protest which later grew to 2 weeks of consecutive protests. The movement grew beyond ending SARS only. While protesting for that, Nigerians also demanded an end to bad governance, police reforms and an increase in pay of the police. The hashtag #EndSARS might have started as a campaign to put an end to a rogue police unit that had ran riot but later evolved as a tag to speak on the many ills of the Nigerian society.

The demonstration events associated with #EndSARS peaked on 13 October, with 26 simultaneous events across Nigeria calling to end police brutality. This peak coincided with the government's decision to establish a SWAT unit to replace SARS. However, since the 20 October demonstration in which demonstrators were killed, Nigerian authorities have further clamped down on the #EndSARS movement. Government officials

have accused prominent supporters, including businesses, of financing and sponsoring terrorism. They have arrested other supporters and restricted local media reporting on excessive force against protesters by security personnel (Ogundipe, 2017). These acts of excessive force resulted in over two dozen reported fatalities during the month of October, most of which occurred in Lagos on 20 October when Nigerian military forces fired live ammunition at demonstrators. While supporters of the #EndSARS movement staged some demonstrations in November and December, including several at panels of inquiry established in response to the violence, there has been little activity since the end of October. However, the #EndSARS palaver witnessed wanton killing and destruction of property which the Nigeria society is still grappling with till today. It is just a tip of an ice berg of what revolution is capable of causing.

Statement of the Problem

The study assessed stakeholders' perception of Omoyele Sowore's #RevolutionNow campaigns in Nigeria. Revolution is a rebellion against a pre-existing form of government. This is being brandished by the self-acclaimed activist, who is consistently calling for change in governance of the Nigerian society. Truly, it could be capable of riding the country of a brutal and corrupt rulers as well as bad governance while also capable of denting the image of the country. Nigeria as a nation has witnessed several crises which were likely leading to revolution but were averted by the whiskers, but one of its critical effects is that there were untold loss of lives and livelihood of the innocent citizens. In history, revolutions had begun, executed and ended and the teeming masses are still asking for newer necessities, this invariably means that there has not being much evidences of the proceeds of revolutions in time past, other than loss of lives and livelihood as well as the destruction of the existing status quo and institutional arrangement. Various studies have been carried out on the causes, factors and effects of revolution, while some of these studies have critically analyzed emotional interest in revolution, state repression, nonviolence, and protest mobilization, leaders' perception, workers' revolutionary perspective among others. Only a few studies have been carried out to assess stakeholders' perception of revolution viz-a-viz the growth and development of the Nigeria society. Also, the fact that Omoyele Sowore #RevolutionNow campaign is brewing on a daily basis in Nigeria, hence, the need for this study.

Research Questions

1. What is Stakeholders' Perception of Revolution in Nigeria?
2. What is stakeholders' perception of Omoyele Sowore's #RevolutionNow protests in Nigeria?
3. What is stakeholders' alternative strategy to Omoyele Sowore's #RevolutionNow protests?

senatorial districts of Ondo State namely Owo (Ondo North), Ondo (Ondo Central) and Irele (Ondo South).

Methodology

The multi-stage sampling procedure was adopted. First stage, simple sampling technique was used to select three local governments each from the

Results**Answers to Research Questions**

Research Question 1: What is Stakeholders' Perception of Revolution in Nigeria?

Table1: Showing Stakeholders' Perception of Revolution in Oyo Statel

Sn	Items	SA	A	D	SD	M	SD	P
1	Revolution is bloodletting	33 23.1	105 73.5	12 8.4	-	2.19	1.04	10 th
2	Revolution is inevitable	17 11.9	31 21.7	25 25.7	77 53.9	2.15	1.01	9 th
3	Revolutionists' ideologies are usually not genuine	09 6.3	26 18.2	96 67.2	19 13.3	2.34	1.13	2 nd
4	Protests and other related acts are needless gestures	56 39.2	62 43.4	14 9.8	18 12.6	2.28	1.03	3 rd
5	Dialogue has not been working, hence revolution	101 70.7	49 34.3	-	-	2.32	1.03	5 th
6	Low economic and political opportunities can lead to revolution	123 86.1	27 18.9	-	-	2.32	1.21	6 th
7	Absence of strong democratic culture and principles can spur revolution	94 65.8	56 39.2	-	-	2.26	1.07	8 th
8	Regardless of country circumstance, revolution and other related acts (war, riotous conducts, violence) is not an option	-	30 21	59 41.3	61 42.7	2.32	1.04	7 th
9	Better ideas should not be extended to government to solve societal problems and not violent revolution	98 68.6	62 43.4	-	-	2.27	1.02	4 th
10	Exhibiting socially responsible behaviour before, during and after elections is necessary for societal growth and development	37 13.5	104 37.8	77 28.0	57 20.7	2.44	.966	1 st
Weighted Average: 2.3								

Table 1 shows that majority of the respondents indicated that “Exhibiting socially responsible behaviour before, during and after elections is necessary for societal growth and development” ($\chi = 2.44$); and 'Revolutionists' ideologies are usually not genuine' ($\chi = 2.34$). These were ranked first and

second respectively among social studies students of junior secondary school. Conversely, 'Revolution is inevitable' ($\chi = 2.15$) and 'Revolution is bloodletting' ($\chi = 1.95$) were ranked least. It has a grand mean 3.09. Test of norm was conducted with a calculated interval score of 17.3

Test of norm on Stakeholders' Perception of Revolution in Oyo State?

Interval	Total mean score	Remark
1 – 13		Low level
14 – 27	22.9	Average level
28 –42		High level

Thus, the overall mean score of the scale is 22.9 which fall within the interval distribution of 14-27 which is average level of perception of revolution.

This simply means stakeholders have a moderate understanding of what revolution is all about.

Research Question 2: What is Stakeholders' Perception of Omoyele Sowore's RevolutionNow campaigns in Nigeria?

Table 2: Showing Stakeholders' Perception of Omoyele Sowore's RevolutionNow Campaigns

Sn	Items	SA %	A %	D %	SD %	M	SD	P
1	Omoyele Sowore’s #RevolutionNow Campaigns are irrelevant	58 40.6	79 55.3	13 9.1	- -	2.23	1.05	8 th
2	Omoyele Sowore’s #RevolutionNow protests are not illegal	15 10.5	65 45.5	58 40.6	12 8.4	2.21	1.04	9 th
3	My past experience would not allow me join Omoyele Sowore’s #RevolutionNow protests	51 35.7	68 47.6	20 14	11 7.7	2.26	1.08	6 th
4	Omoyele Sowore’s #RevolutionNow Campaigns are another exposure to violence and conflicts in the society	78 54.6	56 39.2	10 7	6	2.27	1.04	5 th
5	Omoyele Sowore’s #RevolutionNow Campaigns is a waste of time as nothing good can come out of it	34 23.8	59 41.3	21 14.7	36 25.2	2.21	1.01	10 th
6	I believe in activism but not the Omoyele Sowore way	59 41.3	78 54.6	17 11.9	- -	2.26	1.02	7 th
7	Omoyele Sowore’s #RevolutionNow protests is dead on arrival	43 30.1	46 32.2	49 34.3	12 8.4	2.29	1.05	4 th
8	I perceived that the rationale behind Omoyele Sowore’s #RevolutionNow Campaigns is not genuine	37 13.5	95 34.5	77 28.0	66 24.0	2.37	.993	3 rd
9	Omoyele Sowore’s has no locus standi to call for RevolutionNow Campaigns	57 20.7	70 25.5	83 30.2	65 23.6	2.43	1.066	2 nd
10	Omoyele Sowore’s #RevolutionNow Campaign is not an option	45 16.4	97 35.3	72 26.2	61 22.2	2.46	1.011	1 st
Weighted Average: 2.3								

Table 2 shows that majority of the respondents indicated that “Omoyele Sowore's #RevolutionNow Campaign is not an option” ($\chi=2.46$); and 'Omoyele Sowore's has no locus standi to call for RevolutionNow Campaigns' ($\chi=2.43$). These were ranked first and second respectively, conversely, 'Omoyele Sowore's #RevolutionNow protests are not

illegal' ($\chi = 2.21$) and 'Omoyele Sowore's #RevolutionNow Campaigns is a waste of time as nothing good can come out of it' ($\chi = 2.21$) were ranked least. It has a grand mean 2.3. Test of norm was conducted with a calculated interval score of 13.3

Test of norm on Showing Stakeholders' Perception of Omoyele Sowore's RevolutionNow Campaigns

Interval	Total mean score	Remark
1 – 13		Low level
14– 27	23.0	Average level
28 –42		High level

Thus, the overall mean score is 23.0 which fall within the interval distribution of 14–27 which is moderate perception level of Omoyele Sowore's RevolutionNow Campaigns. This simply means stakeholders understand the implication of Omoyele Sowore's RevolutionNow Campaign.

Research Question 2: What is stakeholders' alternative strategy to Omoyele Sowore's #RevolutionNow protests?

Thematic analysis of Oral Interview of Stakeholders' alternative strategy to Omoyele Sowore's #RevolutionNow protests

Participants were asked on the alternative strategy to Omoyele Sowore #RevolutionNow Protests. Majority of the respondents said in the Nigeria of today, there are direct alternative strategies to the protests campaigns by Omoyele Sowore among which are *dialogue, national conference, non-threatening peaceful protests, confederation, restructuring/re-arrangement of the geopolitical zones, rotational leadership*. One of the respondents said; ... *the old structures was based on landed “mechanism of divisions” are proving to be deeply ineffective in the new Nigeria society*; hence there is need for *proportional representations, timely communications, citizens' recognition and respect*. Another participant remarked that beyond alternative strategies, there is need to *reduce extreme gap between the rich and poor people as this will easily wipe away aristocracy, monopolistic businessmen, political merchants and oligarchs*. One of those interviewed affirmed that *improve infrastructural facilities like road networks, public transport, wealth creation, power generation, qualitative educations, reduction in income tax for low income earners, enabling environment for homegrown activities and*

local contents are positive and non-violent alternative strategies to Omoyele Sowore's RevolutionNow protests campaign. Another participant said *reduction in corporate tax for business starters to create jobs and some others waivers for down-trodden society will keep them at bay from fomenting trouble in the society*. It could be deduced from the responses above that socio-economic provisions, solid institutional arrangements, working system as well as level playing ground as well as citizens' involvement in smooth administration of the country are likely to be the alternative strategies to Omoyele Sowore's RevolutionNow protest campaign as these are capable of thereby keeping the citizens off the street. It is also evident from the responses derived from the indepth interview that there are several socio-economic and political issues, challenges and pressures bedeviling the Nigeria society. There are also diverse interests such as bourgeoisies, mercantilism, and exploitation of state owned resources by the Federal Government. However, stakeholders interviewed on alternative strategy to Omoyele Sowore's #RevolutionNow protests showed that the struggle is needles and can be alternative strategies could be employed.

Discussion of Findings

Stakeholders' Perception of Revolution in Nigeria

The finding of the study showed that stakeholders have average perception of what revolution is all about. The finding of this study agrees with that of Wagner, (2010) which states that people perceived revolution has as a needless gesture. The author remarked that Iranian revolution brought disastrous end to the economy, wealth and the lives of the citizens. Zelnik, (1972) also added

that many wealthy elites see revolution as a waste of time in undoing the wrongs in the society. Jeff Goodwin carried out a study and discovered that citizens perceive revolutions as not only mass mobilization and regime change, but also more or less rapid and fundamental social, economic and cultural change which usually occur during or soon after the struggle for state power. In her study, Tilley (2011), found that farmers and low income earners perceived revolution as the introduction of a new ruling class, social turmoil, paradigm shift and eventually a dictatorship. This implies that revolution is more of intentional destruction of the social structure and fabric laid over a long period of time. In his study, from a military perspective, Madiebo, (1980) reported that revolution means a turning, but a turning does not imply outcome. This shows that not every revolution comes out with success. To corroborate, Anisin, (2015) added that revolution has dented an irreversible collateral damage which has killed more humans than combatants, hence, the new wave is sharp disagreement and then dialogue. Matanock, (2017) remarked that revolution brings to forefront the unquantifiable quota of revolutionary approach to wrestle power and country economy from the perceived enemy of the state. His findings revealed that there is usually a large scale of death and damages which accompanied revolution. This implies that revolutions usually fail with high magnitude consequences such as death and assumption of new dictatorship. Findings by Acemoglu, Cantoni, Johnson, and Robinson (2011) asserted that revolutions against relatively small tyrannies are still going on but increasingly it is becoming very hard to overthrow an existing government which is heavily armed. Amadi, (2007) in his study, affirmed that political power grows out of violent military or police power and is held in place by enforcement which uses physical violence as an ultimate form of enforcement. This is why one of the first priorities of tyrannies is to disarm the law abiding public who senses corrupt tyrannical government and potentially may decide to do something violent about it.

Stakeholders' Perception of Omoyele Sowore's RevolutionNow Protests

The finding of the study showed that stakeholders have average perception of what Omoyele Sowore's #RevolutionNow protests meant. With the understanding, Harish and Toha, (2019) explained that the result of their findings that people perceive Omoyele Sowore's #RevolutionNow

protests as a liberation struggle from whims and caprices of those who are ruling the country unjustly. On the contrary, Von-Borzyskowski, and Kuhn, (2020) remarked that people are aware of Omoyele Sowore's #RevolutionNow Protests but have poor perception of the struggle. In his research, Von-Uexkull and Pettersson, (2018) submit that most of these violent campaigns are not options but a waste of time. The study by Kumar (2005) reported from India perspective that many of these revolution campaigns are mere noise-making exercise which has nothing to offer the society.

Alternative Strategies to Omoyele Sowore's RevolutionNow Protests

The findings of the study revealed that dialogue, infrastructural facilities, tax reduction and other social amenities are what is needed to quell the soaring interest in revolution as the case of Omoyele Sowore. Mimiko, (2010) reported that irrespective of how people perceive revolution, it will only succeed when there are no alternatives. One can infer from this statement that revolution is usually the last resort to finding permanent solution to socio-economic and political challenges. Njoku, (2013) buttressed the submission of this study while saying there is need for mental revolution, other than this type of revolution with bloodshed. Smith, (2014) agreed with the findings, with the believed that revolution will only happen and succeed when the tension among different part of society, class, nations, interest group is crushed through conversational mechanism, negotiation, arbitration, capacity building and trust building.

Conclusion

Revolution is not just a concept but rather a new wave of thinking and doing being brandished by those in the opposition. Its generally occurs when many people perceive themselves to be extensively disadvantaged. This is based on people's perception which sometimes is not usually the reality. Many atimes, there is little or no consideration for its potential consequences. It effects varies greatly as the responsibility for bringing about any improvement rests with those who control the instruments of governance that is the leaders in the case of Omoyele Sowore. However, leaders are the same apart from the cloaks they wear. Their intent, with rare exception, is to maximize their power, preserve their tenure, and suppress opposition. It is evident that the leaders of a revolution augment terror, slaughter their opponents, and restrict the conditions for the rest of society while

they exploit that same society to enhance their own position, whether by military means, economic advantage, political suppression and ideological suppression among others. Scholars have affirmed that the greater the suppression of the people, the greater the ideological restrictions on the populace, the worse the eventual state of the state. Then, if the conditions become sufficiently bad, another change in governance occurs, whether one calls it a revolution or not, whether it occurs gradually or explosively. Because other parts of the world acquire greater freedoms, become stronger economically, offer more vitality and satisfaction, they become the models that the disadvantaged societies seek to emulate. The ultimate outcome of revolution is similar to that which would have occurred without the revolution, that is a conversion to a society that resembles other, more efficient, more liberal, more satisfying ones. Change is inevitable, though its timeline may vary, because people seek better conditions all the time, and governments must respond, however slowly, if they wish to avoid the very revolution that would destroy them. The immediate effect of revolution is, generally, massive slaughter among the population, greater repression and further decrease in the quality of life.

Recommendations

The study recommended the following;

1. There is need for sound political education which builds in citizens the understanding of the implications of revolutionary gestures or activities.
2. There is need for capacity building and citizens' involvement in the administration of the country.
3. Also, the need for fundamental economic upgrade where there is power generation, wealth and job creation for teeming youth populace who are usually in the centre of revolutionary acts
4. There is need for mental revolution as well as systemic institutional arrangements which is capable of changing the status quo for good.

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