PLURALISM AND INEQUALITY IN NIGERIA

Factors Inhibiting and Promoting Development
Inequality refers to a state of affairs where equality between people or groups of people is not realized and the consequent potential compromises of justice and liberty. Inequality often manifests itself through unequal access to resources that are needed to sustain life and develop individuals and communities. Consequently, the concept is closely connected to discussions of power and of who holds the rights to these resources and their proceeds. Inequality can be examined both as a phenomenon within and between societies.
LEARNING OUTCOMES

IB-related Learning outcomes:

• knowledge and understanding of a specific case study and political issues related to Unit 3 - Development

• application of relevant key concepts, theories and understanding of the Global Politics prescribed content, in the context of a case study

• evaluation of the case study from different perspectives and understand its implications at different levels of analysis, from a local perspective to the wider context of global politics
TASK 1: BACKGROUND ON NIGERIA

WATCH: Stratfor’s “Nigeria’s Geographic Challenge”
CONNECT / EXTEND / CHALLENGE

- CONNECT to what you already know about Nigeria.
- Extend - What new ideas did you get that EXTENDED or pushed your thinking in new directions?
- Challenge - What is still CHALLENGING or confusing to get your mind around? What questions, thoughts or puzzles do you now have?
TASK 2: NATIONALISM, ETHNICITY, FEDERALISM & PLURALISM IN NIGERIA

• **Fill in** the table below

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TERM</th>
<th>DEFINITION</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nation-State</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ethnic</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Unitary State</td>
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<tr>
<td>Federal State</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

• **Explain** the relationship between nationalism and ethnicity in Nigeria.
PLURALISM IS...

A value proposition

- An ethic of respect for diversity
- A positive response to diversity

Contextual—depends on

- Nature of diversity
- Origin of the state
- How citizenship is defined

A process, not a product

- Requires continuous investment and the means to compromise

An umbrella concept for policy responses to diversity:

- Multiculturalism
- Affirmative action
- Multi-/bilingualism
- Minority rights
- Anti-discrimination
- Human rights
- Indigenous rights
- Gender equality
- Federalism
PLURALISM IS NOT...

A synonym for diversity

• Pluralism is a positive response to the presence of diversity.

A challenge faced only by developing countries

• Living peacefully with diversity is a global challenge.

An automatic outcome of liberal democracy

• Pluralism requires deliberate choices and steps.

A short-term fix

• Pluralism takes time and continuous effort, as Canada’s pluralism story shows.

CIVIC EXCLUSION

• exacerbates conditions of economic exclusion and vice versa.

• often stems from narrow definitions of citizenship and national identity.
PLURALISM: PROCESS NOT A PRODUCT

Will Kymlicka: pluralism requires hardware and software

Hardware: institutions, constitutions, legislation, courts, media, schools, curriculum, policies

Software: identity, cultural habits, public mindset, beliefs, narratives

“National identities are by no means the only factor that shape citizens’ cultural habits—we learn many of our habits in more local neighbourhoods or associations.”

Will Kymlicka (2017)
How does the concept of pluralism apply to Nigeria?
TASK 3: LINKS TO THEORY

- Read the text from GCP’s Nigeria case note and answer the questions about positive and negative peace.

- Watch the interview with Samuel Huntington about his “Clash of Civilizations” theory. Summarize the theory.

- Does the conflict in Nigeria have a “civilizational” character? Why or why not?

- Review the chart on page 7 of the Workbook.

- Answer: How did federalism result in the creation of extractive institutions?
TASK 4: NIGERIA’S DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

• Read the article “Herders Against Farmers: Nigeria’s Expanding Deadly Conflict.” Identify the challenges to development.

• Create a poster about one of the following sections:
  a. Drivers of the Violence (6 factors)
  b. Toll and Impact
  c. Deficient Responses (5 factors)
  d. Steps to Help Address the Conflict (5 factors)
PAST POSTER EXAMPLES

**Drivers of Violence**

- Loss of grazing reserves
- Drought and desertification
- Changes in pastoralism and farming practices
- Younger people being forced into labor due to economic pressures
- shrine and community-based violence
- Multinational and transnational companies
- Nigeria's drier climate
- Loss of grazing reserves
- Factors include: Pastoralism and farming practices, climatic changes, economic pressures, and social unrest

**IV. Deficient Responses**

- Lack of accountability
- Power and resources
- Accountability and transparency
- Federal government's role in response measures
RUN A CHALK TALK ROUTINE

Based on the posters, answer these questions:

a. What ideas come to mind when you consider this idea, question or problem?

b. What connections can you make to others; what responses?

c. What questions arise as you think about the ideas and consider the responses and comments of others?
TASK 5: INEQUALITY IN NIGERIA:
POLITICAL FACTORS AFFECTING DEVELOPMENT

Think about the IB key concept or topic of Inequality. Use a 3-2-1 Bridge activity to think of:

- 3 words
- 2 questions
- 1 metaphor / simile

Inequality

Inequality refers to a state of affairs where equality between people or groups of people is not realized and the consequent potential compromises of justice and liberty. Inequality often manifests itself through unequal access to resources that are needed to sustain life and develop individuals and communities. Consequently, the concept is closely connected to discussions of power and of who holds the rights to these resources and their proceeds. Inequality can be examined both as a phenomenon within and between societies.
Do Nigeria’s federal arrangements mitigate group grievances and disparities or serve to stoke ethnic and religious competition?

Read the article “Nigeria Midwife Murders: Brutal IS Tactics Rekindle New Fears.” Outline the impacts of Boko Haram in Nigeria.

Read what Francis Fukuyama writes about “social mobilization” as a dimension of development.

- What are the implications in this case study?
- How do your answers link to the IB key concept of Violence?
TASK 6: LINKS TO THEORY II

- **Read** chapter 14 part 1 on Nigeria of Fukuyama’s Political Order and Political Decay. **List** the factors affecting development.
- **Read** part 2 of Fukuyama. To what extent is Nigeria a “stable state”? Give supporting examples for all 3 aspects: 1) rule of law, 2) accountability and democracy, 3) strong and modern. Fill out the 1st row below.
- **Relate** key IB concepts to the 3 aspects. Fill out the 2nd row below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NIGERIA</th>
<th>ACCOUNTABILITY / DEMOCRACY</th>
<th>RULE OF LAW</th>
<th>STRONG AND MODERN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Examples / Challenges</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Related Key Concepts</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
TASK 6: CONTINUED

- **Read** “Regional Responses to Boko Haram” in the Workbook.
- **Outline**, with examples, factors inhibiting development in Nigeria.
- **Describe** Paul Collier and Anke Hoeffler’s “Greed vs Grievance” theory. **Summarize** arguments for both sides from this case study in the table below. How do they affect development and inequality in Nigeria?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GREED IN NIGERIA</th>
<th>GRIEVANCES IN NIGERIA</th>
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TASK 7: NIGERIA THROUGH A PLURALISM LENS

• Read through the GCP’s drivers of inclusion and exclusion (next slide).
• Find examples of how Nigeria has **inclusive** institutions by referring to and/or watching:
  • GCP’s drivers of inclusion and exclusion
  • Acemoglu and Robinson’s “extractive and inclusive institutions”
  • The video “How Powerful Is Nigeria?”
  • The video “Spice Focus: Queens of Africa”
• Find examples of **extractive** institutions hindering development in Nigeria in Ha-Joon Chang’s *23 Things They Don’t Tell You About Capitalism*. 
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Livelihoods and Wellbeing</th>
<th>Law, Politics and Recognition</th>
<th>Citizens, Civil Society and Identity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quality of life</td>
<td>How governments act</td>
<td>How citizens act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Equality of outcomes for individuals and groups</td>
<td>• Defining and sustaining inclusive citizenship</td>
<td>• Inclusive citizenship practices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Equitable access to and benefit from resources</td>
<td>• Institutional mechanisms</td>
<td>• Expression of multiple identities (civic, ethnic, gender, religious)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Policies and investments</td>
<td>• Arena for redefining inclusion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education, Religion and Media</th>
<th>History and Memory</th>
<th>Places and Spaces</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transmission of norms</td>
<td>The past in the present</td>
<td>Landscapes of cultural exchange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Intergenerational learning</td>
<td>• Impact of past grievances</td>
<td>• Neighbourhoods and cities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Intercultural exchange</td>
<td>• Gaps between official and remembered past</td>
<td>• Rural areas and communities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• News, entertainment, the arts, social media</td>
<td>• Inclusive remembering</td>
<td>• Public-private connections: families, cyberspace, work</td>
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</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transnational and Regional Influences</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Potential impacts of external actors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Neighbourhood influences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Historic border making</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Transnational identities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Virtual communities</td>
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<tr>
<td>• International norms, institutions and actors</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fill out the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INCLUSIVE INSTITUTIONS</th>
<th>EXTRACTIVE INSTITUTIONS</th>
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TASK 7: CONTINUED

• Read the article “Nigeria: What Muhammadu Buhari’s Re-election Means for Africa’s Biggest Economy.”
• Read the descriptors for the following 3 drivers for pluralism in Nigeria:
  • Drive 1: Livelihoods and Wellbeing
  • Driver 2: Law, Politics and Recognition
  • Driver 3: Citizens, Civil Society and Identity
• Based on the article above, update the descriptors.
• Read the concluding text in the Workbook.
WORKS CITED


—. “Regional Responses to Boko Haram.” Ottawa: Global Centre for Pluralism.


WORKS CITED


Cover slide

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Slide 5

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=irn2SWBRZWQ&list=PLD985DC24042D71ED&t=0s&index=24.