



L-R: INEC officials and the National Secretary, Mr. Mujaheed Salisu Ahmad at the National Headquarters, Abuja during the verification exercise.

## Youth Party Activities

1. National Working Committee meeting was held on February 17, 2018, in Lagos.
2. Verification by Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) took place on March 1, 2018 at the National HQ.
3. The 2nd National Working Committee was held at the National Headquarters on March 1, 2018.



L-R: Deputy National Treasurer, Mr. Damilola Adenusi; Deputy National Legal Adviser, Mr. Ifeanyi Nwoye; National Publicity Secretary, Ms. Ilamosi Ekenimoh, and Deputy National Auditor, Mr. Shina Dada at the INEC verification exercise in Abuja.





F-B: Ex-Officio Member 3, Mr. Ogala Osoka; Ex-Officio Member 6, Prince Chidi Omah; National Publicity Secretary, Ms. Illamosi Ekenimoh; National Legal Adviser, Mr. Kevwe Okpobia; National Secretary, Mr. Mujaheed Ahmad, and Deputy National Chair, Mr. Suleiman Yusuf.



F-B: Ex-Officio Member 1, Mr. Sope Durodola; Deputy National Secretary, Mr. Amadu Ayiba; National Financial Secretary, Dr. Ify Aniebo; Admin Supervisor, Ms. Helen Attah; President Student Chapter, Mr. Bolaji Ogalu, and Deputy National Legal Adviser, Mr. Ifeanyi Nwoye..



Youth Party members, Enugu State at the seminar and official opening ceremony of the state secretariat.



L-R: The State Chairman, Mr. Obinna Ogah; Guest, Rev. Emmanuel Ogidiolu; Deputy State Chair, Mr. Ekene Uzodinma and Enugu State members at the official opening ceremony of Enugu State secretariat.



## Youth and Nation Building

by

Olaseni Makanjuola and  
Zainab Olaitan

According to the Oxford English Dictionary, a nation is a large body of people united by common descent, history, language or culture, inhabiting a particular state or territory. Building in this regard does not refer to construction but development. Nation-building can therefore be defined as a continuous effort to develop a nation through the combination of existing traditions, institutions and customs in order to support the nation's claim to sovereignty and uniqueness. In other words, it is a collective effort amongst different factions of society to solidify the foundation of a country, which would in turn lead to the creation of a strong and vibrant society. The role of the youths in any society is fundamental to its development.

According to Benjamin Disraeli, a British statesman in the 19th century, 'the youth of a nation are the trustees of prosperity'. Countries across the world define their educational curriculum in ways that will create thinking men and women. Considering that the youth are the leaders of tomorrow, it is important for them to imbibe the sense of patriotism, foresight and sensitivity to their immediate environment. This is necessary in order for the country to move forward and reduce the level of political erosion that our country currently faces.

In our country today, many things are not working due to the lack of foresight and patriotism by some of our past leaders. The selfish need of the individuals has blinded them and they have forgotten the meaning of tomorrow, which is why the country is in its present predicament. They say the journey of a thousand miles starts with a single step. The need for the youth of today to have those qualities stated above is

therefore in order to prevent history from continuously repeating itself leading to a continuous backsliding into political decadence. Today, I therefore charge the youth, in an attempt to secure a better future for you and generations, to come to imbibe the qualities I have stated and use them in defining a better tomorrow.

While Nigeria currently faces many issues, today I would like to focus on three of the barriers to nation building in our country. Firstly, there is the problem of corruption, which has eaten deeply into the fabrics of our nation and created stunted growth in key policy areas.

Second is insecurity. Security is very vital to a country maintaining its sovereignty and it is an issue burdening our government heavily today. Third is the problem of political participation amongst the youth. We have very low political participation amongst our youth and general populace in our country.

Corruption according to Transparency International, the number one corruption index in the world, can be defined as the abuse of entrusted power for private gain. Nigeria is currently ranked the 39th most corrupt country in the world TI's corruption perception index. Without a doubt, corruption is a disease that has eaten deeply into the fabric of our nation and is a great barrier towards our emergence as a developed economy.



The President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, Muhammadu Buhari was inaugurated into office to fight this menace. In his words, the fight against corruption is the battle for the Nigerian soul. In other words, corruption has been diffused so deeply into our society that it has become the norm. The fight against corruption is therefore an attempt to revive the soul of Nigerians, which has deeply been corroded by this menace.

In a corrupt society, nothing can work properly; those who put themselves first are shaping the fate of the people. The essence of a leader is to represent the people not himself. When we have leaders representing solely their own interests, it is impossible for them to take into account the ills that this brings to a society and governance as a whole.

According to Abraham Lincoln, democracy can be defined as the government of the people, by the people for the people. However, in Nigeria today, due to the high level of corruption in our society, democracy is the government of the elites, by the masses for the elites. This is to say that only the upper class are enjoying the dividends of democracy and in the process depriving the masses, which the government is meant to truly represent, from the benefits they deserve.

The future of our country and the foundations we begin to lay from now would be a part of us for the rest of your lives. The youth are the seed of a nation and they generate into trees (adults) that could be fruitful or barren depending on how they nurture their beliefs and values over the time.

Insecurity is a major problem in the world today, it is a grave problem faced by the international community. From the Arab Spring affecting countries in the Middle East to the war on terror affecting the global populace, insecurity is the order of the day. In Nigeria, we are faced with insecurity in various ways. We have the problem of the Fulani herdsmen in the Middle Belt, the menace of Boko Haram trying to bring down the foundations of our country, and the cultists that are troubling our leaders of tomorrow.

The problem with security in our country today stems from the ways in which our youth are educated and handled by the government of the day. Boko Haram, for example, has one of its roots in the high level of illiteracy and

unemployment in the north. They say that a man who stands for nothing will fall for everything this is why education of the youth is very vital.

Our youth need to be educated and kept busy in order to prevent them from being used by agents of destruction whose aim is to destroy the foundations laid by our founding fathers. In universities, we have a huge problem with cultists who intimidate their fellow students and cause havoc in our society just to belong. With an estimate of over 800 lives lost to cultism yearly, it has become a national security problem and it is important that this menace is fought until it is totally wiped out.

I believe that the journey of a thousand miles starts with a single step, so the fight against cultism has to be a collective one. Counselling centres should be set up in schools to help students who have a problem fitting in or are being troubled by cultists. There should also be a committee to handle the fight against cultism and help victims of this menace. This should be done in cooperation with the university authorities, in order to eradicate this menace. Tomorrow matters, and the destruction of tomorrow by the irrationalities of today is detrimental to the building of a better Nigeria.

The youth of today have been swayed away from important issues due to the unnecessary activities that have clouded their judgment. The interests of the youth are mainly centred on flashy lifestyles, music, celebrities and sports, with little or no attention paid to politics, which is very important. In a country where about 70% of our population is made up of youth, political participation should be highest amongst our youth.

In the past, the student unions of universities in Nigeria actively engaged in politics through peaceful protests and other means. In 1962 for example, the students of the University of Ibadan championed a nationwide protest against the signing of the Anglo-Nigerian defence pact. The protests led to the government deciding against signing the pact with the British.

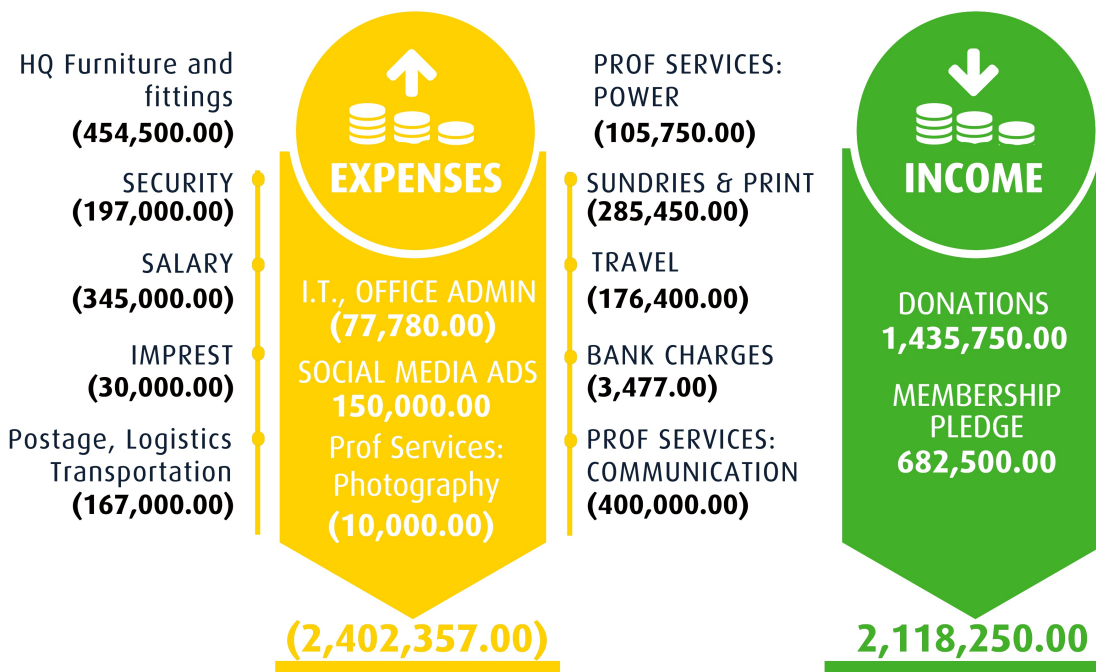


In recent times, however, the youths have reduced their interests in politics and this is detrimental to our society. The best Nigerian governments to date were run by heads of states who were in their youth. This shows that our country benefits best from youthful participation in politics.

In a dialogue of Plato's, Protagoras, Socrates asks Protagoras why it is not as easy to find teachers of virtue as it is to find

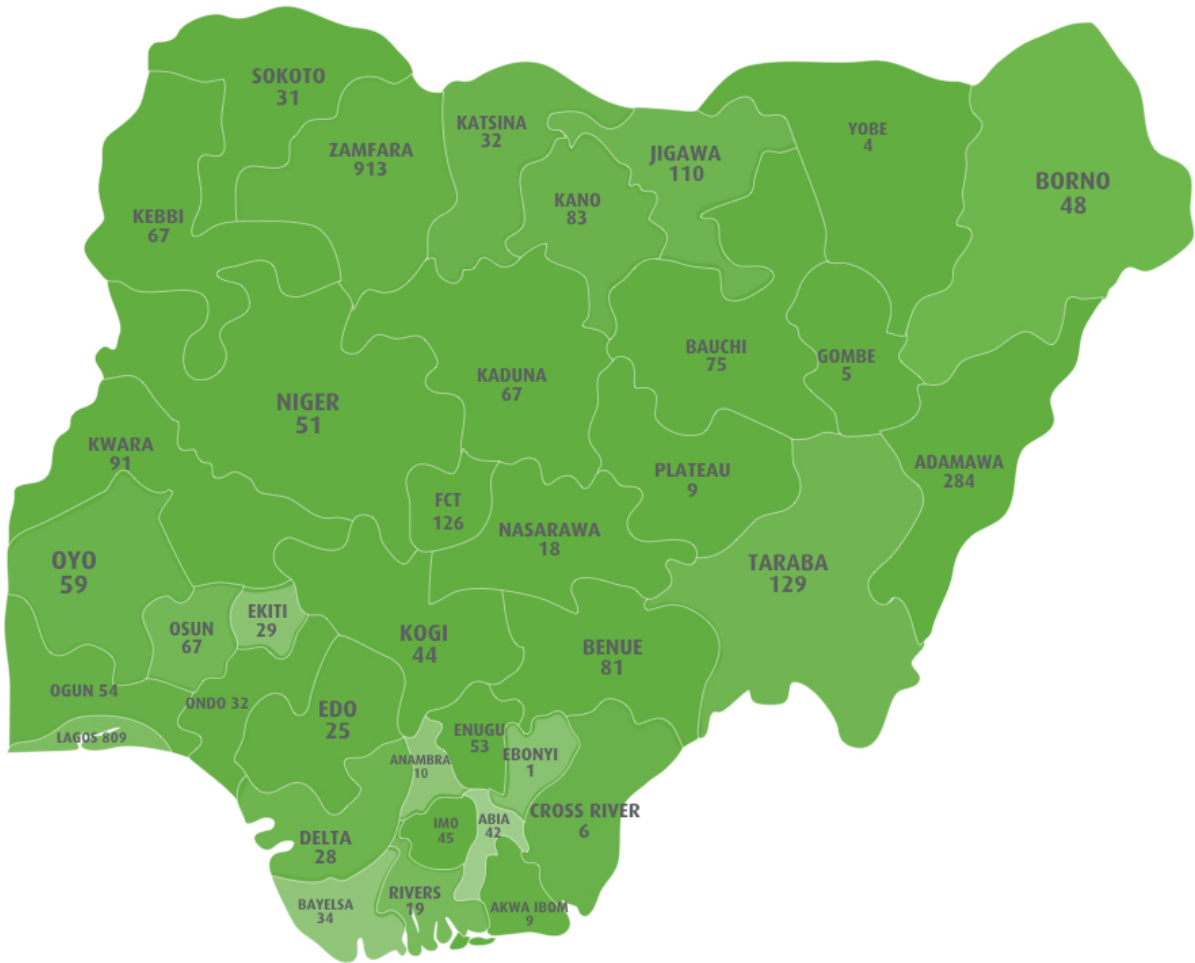
teachers of swordsmanship, riding, or any other art. Protagoras answers that there are no special teachers of virtue, because virtue is taught by the whole community. For nation-building to take its full effect, we need a virtuous society; we therefore need to work collectively to create this virtuous society that we need.

## Financials for February 11, 2018 - March 10, 2018



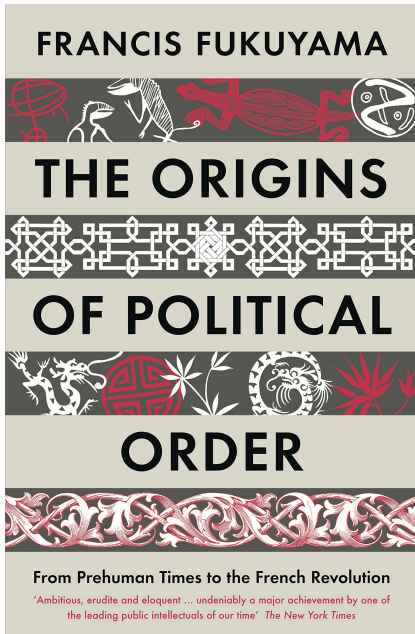
**Liabilities: 2,811,750.00**

**Deficit: -284,107.00**



**Total number of members as at March 11, 2018: 3,590**





# The Origins of Political Order

by Francis Fukuyama

Reviewed by Ajibade Olasumbo

## BOOK REVIEW

The Origins of Political Order provides an account of political development from pre-human times to the French and American revolutions, the emergence of modern States beginning from ancient China in the era of warring states, to the Ottoman state, medieval Europe and early Modern England. It is also a research on comparative political history.

Fukuyama proves a great understanding of historical determinism - history is past politics and today's politics will become tomorrow's history. He posits that modern institutions did not just evolve over night but were built on pre-existing institutions, and understanding the historical circumstances of how these institutions were created will aid our understanding of how they function in modern times.

The origins of political order also demonstrate how genes matter and how patrimonialism characterized ancient societies from China to Europe. Fukuyama describes two principles of natural human sociability namely: kin selection and reciprocal altruism. The principle of kin selection states that human beings act more altruistically towards genetic relatives than strangers. While the principle of reciprocal altruism says that people tend to develop relationship of mutual harm or mutual benefit with other people through their interactions. To him, human beings by nature, desire not

just material things but also recognition, which is the foundation on which human politics revolves around.

The author explains that man is social by default, and not an isolated individual as described by Hobbes and Rousseau. Many chapters of the book are dedicated to understanding how each society gradually evolved into a state, their achievements and shortcomings in understanding why some states seem to be democratic while others are autocratic states with democratic institutions.

Fukuyama believes that political order is built on three institutions:

1. A strong state
2. The rule of law
3. An accountable government

According to him, a successful liberal democracy must combine all three sets of institutions in a stable balance, which constitutes the miracle of modern politics, because it is difficult to achieve and maintain all three.