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NIGERIAN POLITICS, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, AND THE ROLE OF HUMAN RIGHTS ORGANISATIONS ON ELECTIONS

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ABSTRACT

This paper examines the nexus between governments, human right organisations and electorates on elections in relation to economic development through human capacity building templates of society. The society problems, the complexities of business cycle and development that we face today, is leadership inability to handle democratic indices and draw a line between marginal utility and social value. The conflict line services of affluence that is measured on regressional competition is grossly taking over the political field and true democracy becoming unattainable feat in most economies of the world, and particularly in Nigeria. This finding reveals that most politicians think it is not necessary to learn the specific bases of power as they are meant to provide a sense of the variety and complexity of power, and not as an exhaustive list of its important sources. In developing countries it is of essence to make all political template in the field of play favourable to even development, so that, positive government actions permeate all channels in the process. This research examines the broad principles of all about politics especially, about the politics of democracies, like the United States, Britain, the State of Israel, and Italy, et cetera. The relationship between the Nigerian government, human right organisations, the electorate and social security and peace needs to be harmonised for secured tranquillity in our society. The findings of this study reveal that politics and economic development, elections, democracy, electorates and human right organisations has a nexus that cannot be overemphasised. This is because the growth of economy is dependent on how the indices of these compound templates are harmonised. According to Shively (2001), "Despite the complexity and elusiveness of power, we can say that all politics is based on some form of power and that its sources may be highly varied. For most practical applications of politics, however, it is not necessary to specify in detail exactly what sort of power is involved."

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Keywords: Governments and economic development, Human right organisations, Electorates, Nigerian politics, elections, Democracy social tranquility.

Contribution/ Originality

This study contributes in the existing literature on politics and development of nations, good governance and rewards. This study uses new estimation methodology that is focused on poverty reduction to near zero aggregate of every electoral population. This study documents that leaders has to be more objective towards change management and good governance.

1. INTRODUCTION

Politics and economic development, elections, democracy, electorates and human right organisations has a nexus that cannot be overemphasised. This is because the growth of economy is dependent on how the indices of these compound templates are harmonised. According to [Shively \(2001\)](#), “Despite the complexity and elusiveness of power, we can say that all politics is based on some form of power and that its sources may be highly varied. For most questions about politics, however, it is not necessary to specify in detail exactly what sort of power is involved. For all political analysis, it is helpful to bear in mind that you are dealing with power of one sort or another; but that realisation may often serve rather as a background or setting for your analysis.” For the purpose of maintaining the desired levels of relationship as it is, of the base analysis of true democratic practices, it is important to understand what politics is, and political affairs. What is politics and, what is it that makes an act political? According to the [Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary \(n.d\)](#), “Politics are matters concerned with acquiring or exercising power within a group or an organisation.” An affair, a matter or an act becomes political when such matter(s) becomes of public interest. A matter between a man and his wife (husband and wife) is of domestic nature and can be a domestic or personal problem. But when it cannot be resolved among them, it begins to take a broad spectrum, and of public interest – political. A mother beats her child, or scolds him or her for an offence or misbehaviour, it is normal and a right of a mother over her children; but when she lifts an iron or the like against the child’s head or pulls a gun on the child, it becomes of public interest – political. According to [Shively \(2001\)](#), ‘politics consists of the making of common decisions for a group through the use of power.’ Politics goes with ideology because our various ideas about politics have some relationship with one another.

In the essence, Politics is all activities that are related to the forces of management and control of a particular group, or persons, or Societies as an organised state. It is the Science of exercising absolute power within a community, an organisation or State with the oversight function of using power, and status within the nomenclature rather than with matters of Principle. Politics is a vocation, a Social Science of the State of Governance which deals mainly with the life of General Public Affairs of a person, groups or State. It calls the beholder to prudent thoughts

and esteem. Politics enunciates the art of human relations and human resource management. With the simple definitions above, and the review of Politics, Political activities, Nigerian Politics and Political economy, and man's social responsibility to Governance, we take the task towards the definition, and the role of human rights organisations in Politics. A human rights organisation is any unit, or movement, by people whose activities are concerned with the welfare, dignity of labour, equity, justice and fair play for human persons or selected group. Example of human rights organisations: We have varying classes of human rights organisations; and election has been defined by the Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary as, 'the action or an instance of choosing by vote one or more of candidates for a position, especially a political office.' Election, in the social or management context is therefore concerned with all activities that is related to persons or group efforts to vote to choose a representative or a leader of a group or state for a period of time or for life. Factors associated with elections include ordinary or strategised planning for election either in the form of announcements, sensitisation of people for an election, or through chosen and/or specified method of electioneering campaign. These measures are very vital to the success of elections and are designed to democratically integrate all stakeholders and their people to credibility in the management and control of election success and peace.

2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The relationship between human right activities and economic growth is of great concern. The crisis of mismanagement and cash crunch in our society on the precepts of misplaced priorities and political affluence, has heated so much that our hope of growth and stability is dicey. When a subject of discussion in any giving society is politics, the contributive response from all who have a stake to the claim is always radiational and sentimentally culminative.

The study examines collective effort of the stakeholders in the capacity building project of nations of African region especially in the Nigerian front as requiring a sound review. The all inclusive leadership-model in all lines of government in Nigeria which is of essence is as well examined. Improvement in capacity building of Nigerian youths which is paramount; and proper education of youths against violence, property destruction and vandalism, terrorism, kidnapping, tugry, snatching of election ballot box/materials; as all these are ills that inhibit economic development that is an attribute of politics and leadership. The study reveals that human rights organisations should as well be encouraged or made to obtain proper knowledge of the nexus between rights and privileges so as to educate the public well. This is very important because most youths and even all publics do not know that the right of any individual or group stops at the point where another person's or group right begins. Nigeria's elections and electoral process should be re-engineered to establish secured voter confidence on the electorate for this will in turn, guarantee free-fair-and credible elections. Recently, we began hearing of Wikileaks which, according to [Akinnaso \(2014\)](#), the founder Julian Assange and his colleague Daniel Domschei-Berg, teaming up as watchdogs of the powers that be in government and financial

circles around the world today use to reveal data – raw as they may be. These data as seen, underlying the abuse of power, breaking the barriers of information which the digital storage of protected sensitive data with relativity to conventional journalism as instrument of governance, now leak in the process. In this process we have classified information or secret and as ‘quoted,’ according to Assange, “Two people and a secret are the beginning of any conspiracy and of all corruption. As it grows, more lies and deceits, more secret. But if we can find one moral man, one whistle-blower, one man who can reveal all these lies, that man can topple the most repressive of regimes.” For Akinnaso, “in a society like Nigeria’s where corruption is endemic and widespread, these practices are pervasive across governmental, corporate, banking, educational, and health institutions.” And according to him, “They don’t even end there, as giving and taking of bribes take place wherever there is a gatekeeper – immigration; customs; police post; motor licensing, company registration, passport and other offices where applications are processed.”

The problem as we now and here review is that of a global nature. In diverse and non – chronologically, we view their arrival and exit with a view to using them in drawing of inferences. The world today is full of neurotics, and it is attributive of the fact that man is seen to be greedy by nature and his wants insatiable. Our world today is becoming socially perilous and economically obnoxious. Man as Political animal has rebelled against nature and the purpose of creation. In the Political front the principles of nature are giving way to the satanic forces of evolution, and man is intermittently and demonically intoxicative in his relationship with fellowman. Prior to, and within the Pre-Colonial history of Africa, African Politics was unitarily euphoric and celebrated only in the Faces of Cultural esteem. It was so for a long time until after the World War Second. One of the motivating factors that stimulated the movement for modern African Politics was the over – running of an African Country (Malaysia) which was a protectorate under the British, by Japan, during the second World War. Because the British Government did not obtain any redress, the West Africans courageously defended themselves and in the post – World War second, consequent upon the unfavourable experiences of the West African Soldiers and other culminating factors, West African Nationalist saw no reason why they should be ruled by the British if the same West Africans can fend for themselves. In various post War Summits, the West Africans on the recommendations of West African Nationalists who combined the preview and study of the performance of Africans over their white colleagues in the war fronts, and the knowledge of various agitation for self-governance even in the mist of the second World War period by some countries like the Indians led by Gandhi and Nehru.

In 1945, at a post War Summit in Placentia Bay, New-Foundland, attended by the Allied powers of the Second World War, a statement was issued which established that ‘the war was fought for the self determination of Europe and in order to ensure fundamental human rights and liberty, for all the Countries that were engaged in fighting the war.’ It was also averred, that even in the case where there were cultural groups, they too should be allowed to determine their own fate, this principle was extended also to colonies and dependent peoples, with United States

asserting support to this precepts called 'the 1945 Atlantic Charter. By this short review, it is now clear to understand, what a human rights organisation or movement is, and as it affects cultural groups, social and special community inclinations. Activist, in their person or persons who engaged in vigorous, pursuit of Politics that will bring about Political change are also human rights promoters.

The Role of Governments in Elections: Elections for State Positions or National Elections etc. are government responsibility and various governments have different laws for different elections. It is government's responsibility to plan, organise, implement and control the conduct on elections for the maintenance of peace and tranquillity in the area covered by such elections.

Purpose of Elections: Elections are conducted to enable Electoral College or an electorate choose for themselves leaders which they consider as their choice from among two or more contestants.

Eligibility during Elections: Eligibility for voting in State and National Elections are always reserved for adults of voting age and there are other laws guiding the principles of any election.

Participation in Election: Much as it is the role of government or agents, or a corporate organisation to organise an election or elections, it is incumbent on all to volunteer support for the sensitization of all voters towards an election and through democratic approach and methods.

Participation of Human Rights Organisations in Elections: The trouble with man, man in his nature of greed, the intoxicative influence of power in the act of Leadership, are the ephemeral that turns a man's head and person into a boss, or ruler, and sometimes into oblivion. When a Leader, or Leaders possessed by this satanic influence, it drives them mad and they no longer see the beauty of God in man, so they rule the people with Scorpions in their hands. When leaders become Political Animals, Carnivorously devouring the less in stature and sucking the blood of the innocent to live, they commit the crime of conscience and selfishness. At the experience of this the body yearns for fresh waters, the oppressed wants to be free, he fights for his rights or somebody who wants to show concern and love, takes over the fight in his favour, i.e human rights effort.

Human Rights Organisation in Elections: I belong to an Elite Vanguard for Peace and Structured Democracy in Nigeria – a peace initiative forum working as crusaders for peace in all level of society for the dignity of man, for equity and for justice, in the development and distribution of human and material resources in our relative environment.

In 1998, Pope John Paul II, in his letter issued to mark the World Day of Peace, wrote about issues involved in the global economy and he said. 'The challenge, in short, is to ensure a globalisation in solidarity, a globalisation without marginalization'. This he also said, 'is clear duty justice, with serious moral implications in the organisation of the economic, social, cultural and Political life of nations.' The Pope in his best -selling 1994 book, 'Crossing the Threshold of Hope.', advised all in the Leadership circle, to avoid, 'forms of permissiveness that would lead

directly to the trampling of human rights, and also to the complete destruction of values which are fundamental not only for the lives of individuals and families, but society itself.' I wish to state that; non violent and properly channelled crusade is what is desired of all and sundry today in our various society and missions. Nigerian human rights activists and organisations should rise up to the challenge that 'we must be the change that we wish to see in the world.' Human rights organisations should learn the art of leading by example and evolve the art of assuring the responsibility of human relations and resources management through practicalized enunciations, we must be part of the politics to be able to correct the lapse of politicians 'since no one has ever scored a goal outside the eleven.' If human right organisations are committed to the cause of, an egalitarian society of a modern world, and of a new Nigeria of today and tomorrow, then we must do our best to always support true democracy by participating in elections. We can do this by discouraging people who call for boycott of elections and instead educate the people (masses) well so that they will come out and vote wisely, in favour of the right candidate even when such candidate is not in the ballot papers. According to a report of the [Vanguard for Peace and Structured Democracy in Nigeria \(2007\)](#), "There was a review of an election, where one of the rules guiding that election was that election must take place even if it is one candidate that is standing to contest, it was an electoral college. Only one candidate filed in to contest, and since he appeared to be a consensus candidate he was to be voted in and was sure of winning. But, on the contrary, because there was a high degree of awareness of the Electoral College, they voted the one candidate out by writing 'NO' in all voting papers instead of the candidate's name. That was how the single candidate lost an election. And this, and the all experience of Bauchi as a case study for great awareness of voters during the 2007 April general elections was a testimony of human rights action, of a state which has made it mark in Political excellence, and goes to buttress that after all, in a true democracy it is the people that would decide through their votes. And Bauchi stood out in the test of true Democracy."

So, for justice to prevail and Democracy entrenched, Civil/ human rights organisations should play the role of crusaders, to enlighten and sensitise the society on the proper right of all individuals and groups on all their civic and social responsibilities towards elections. Let human rights organisations, then, face up to the efforts needed, and supported by the faith and hope which do not disappoint. The faith that there is only one God, the hope, that this God is the God of justice, peace and Love.

A Call to Duty: The spirit of humility, commitment, and of trust in the Supreme Being and truthfulness of the God of all, urges all leaders to see in their leadership role the face of God behind and before them to measure their input and output. And that some day, to their own face, they shall see the visionary blood of the martyrs of their land. The same call is being made to still remind all leaders that a day not too long shall come, and that the Angel of truth shall stand before them, one at their own time, in favour of all people in their respective agony and need, to read 'the Gettysburg Address of Abraham Lincoln.' They shall be reminded that their nations was

conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. That all civil conflicts and wars fought before and during their time were a test of the wisdom of the wise, made to determine whether their nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure.

African and other societies have had conflict area in their belief and practice. In religion and culture, in the church and in the mosque, our civil society and communities and as the saying goes, 'those whose mind, refuse to incubate the success of the lesser privileged, miss their steps at the failure of the fully privileged.' For Nigerian and as Nigerians all we need for a greater tomorrow is determination, uprightness, Loyalty, Love, Dedication, Commitment, and Perseverance. We have passed through many trials in the various stages of our development – The joy of Independence 1960-1963, the Republican era 1963–1966, the first Military and Civil War era 1966–1970, the second Military era 1970–1979, the presidential era of 1979–1983, the third Military era 1983–1999, and now another presidential era (sometimes called third republic) 1999 – date. One of the main problems of our society today is that the modern world (in the majority) is practicing more of paganism than trusting in God. In the political economy today, our problem in food production and supply, and that of manpower utilization in some parts of the world has been blown out of proportion, and nick-named Global Food Crisis and Global Economic Crunch. Our Leaders and human rights organisation should rise up now to the fact that though we are one people in God in the world, we belong to different environment called the 'Tower of Babel Family.' Leaders should seek divine knowledge and professional counselling. Human rights organisation in Nigeria should promote the crusade of courageous reforms and practice that is anchored on selflessness, structured governance, and peaceful advancement of Nigerian Politics that is devoid of racism and religious inclination. The current crisis in the world and famine in Africa have been attributed to war and socialism. Can there be a time when Governments (at the local, state, the federal in Nigeria) can draw a workable programme or collaboration with human rights organisations to fight hunger, thirst, pain, fear, ignorance, hatred and poverty, through food production both at subsistent and in small unit efforts for self sufficiency and for foreign exchange earnings. Colin Clark, formerly director of the Agricultural Economic Institute at Oxford University, had estimated that the earth could raise enough food for an American-type diet for 35.1billion people (or more than seven times as many as now exist), while leaving nearly half of the land surface in conservation areas. Clark estimated that it would be possible to feed three times as many again, or 22 times as many as now exist at a Japanese standard of food intake. Roger Revelle, former director of Harvard Centre for population studies, estimated that world agricultural resources are capable of providing an adequate diet (2,500 kilocalories per day), as well as fibre, rubber, tobacco and beverages, for 40billion people (8 times the present world population). Raj Krishna, an Indian economist, estimated that Indians is capable of increasing crop yields to the point of providing the entire world food supply. Nick Ebestadt, again of Harvard Centre for Population studies said, that it is not more than 2% of world's population that suffer from serious hunger. For Nigeria as a case study in Africa, Ebonyi State,

Kano, Nasarawa, Bauchi, Niger, Edo, and Cross River States are first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh largest producers respectively, of rice in Nigeria. And if large scale production is properly harnessed with good management, for seven year period, Nigeria would begin to export rice rather than importing the same product. And in every environment, the agricultural land world-wide is increasing in quantity technically. The management of our political structures should reflect on the believe of analysts that rapid urban growth (or urban migration) presents 'enormous challenges' to food suppliers and distributors. It was estimated that by the year 2007, over half the world's population will live in cities. In an article, 'Feeding the Cities,' A publication of the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) of the United Nations it was observed that 'supplying city dwellers with safe and affordable food will strain the supply and distribution chain to breaking point. It is stated, as I earlier mentioned, that the cause of food shortage is war and socialism, and the cause of war and strife is ignorance and self esteem among others.

Reflections:

Global Credit Crunch
Global Financial Crisis
Global Economic Problem
Global Economic Recession

Global Food Crisis
World food Shortage



all these names
has just one meaning
That our leaders have a question
to answer.
(that they have sinned, and fallen
Short of the glory of God).
That things are falling apart, and
The centre can no longer hold.

2.1. Empirical Review

A lot of studies testing the effect of the active ingredients of economic growth, in relations to Nigeria as a political economy have taken place in recent times. All that we present for assessment is the process of our economic system. Let us here, with emphasis on Politics, Elections, Human rights Organisations, Governments and Governance, topicalise the presentation for a better understanding and procedural judgement. On the characteristics of politics, power is the ability of one person to cause another to do what the first person (the actor) wishes, either by convincing them to do so or by forcing them. According to Shively "Hitler rose to high office by convincing many Germans to vote for him, and, the U.S. Congress disagrees with the president so often about energy policy because the president does not have much power either to force or to convince congress to go along with his wishes in that area." It is said that power may be exercised as coercion when we force a person to do what he or she does not want to do, and as persuasion when we convince someone that what we want him or her to do is what he or she really wishes to do. Power is exercised as construction of incentives when in our actions in the administration of a society we make the alternative so unattractive that only one reasonable

option remains. That is why according to [Nwele \(2007\)](#), “Politics is a social science that is concerned with administration, governance and all activities of management of a group or groups of persons and society.”

The idea of power and its intrinsic value introduces us to distinguishing between manifest and implicit power; and the inherent complexity of power examines the very specific instances of power and politics – that is, hegemony control. According to [Luke and Gramsci \(1974/1994\)](#) respectively, “The elite can maintain hegemony not only over what people want, but over how they define themselves.”

As we review the nexus between the role of human rights organisations, elections and Nigerian politics, economic development and academic studies/research, the study reveals that these attributes of governance inter-relates. According to [Shively \(2001\)](#), who defined the science of politics (or political science) as ‘the academic field that takes as its’ sole and general task the analysis of politics,’ “there has been continuing debate over how scientific’ political science should be.” According to him, “whatever their preferred way of gathering information about the political world, political scientists tend, in their thinking about politics, to emphasise broad generalisation and abstraction.” Human rights organisations as described in the introductory analysis engage in the review and analysis of the measure of the dividend of democracy within an area or state. This is in consideration therefore, of political behaviour, political institutions, public policy and law, comparative and international politics. Human rights organisations playing the role of opinion builders, orientation course facilitators to electorates on elections discuss ideologies in favour of or in the interest of the people they represent. The British empiricism derived from concrete situations, precedents and past experiences of colonial administrations, it was developed piecemeal as pragmatic principles of general application. The British constructed no formula for ruling its colonies but depended on feedback or reactions by on-the-spot administrators – that is, from first principles to concrete situations on ground as they occur, in the colonies. For instance, it was the Ghana Riot of 1948 and the Watson Commission that prompted the development of power by the British administrators to indigenous politicians in British West Africa, as the British Labour Government never envisaged nor contemplated that in 1945.

According to Shively, “ideologies are useful to people, both for their own personal ease and satisfaction and for their public political activities.” And according to the analysis in association with [Covoner and Feldman \(1980\)](#), “All of us have some sort of ideology, in the sense that our various ideas about politics bear some sort of relationship one to another.” That is why it is said that ideology is a set of ideas about politics, all of which are related to one another and which modify and support each other.

According to [Rudy \(2001\)](#), “Freedom from fear is a basic human right. We need to reassert our right to live free from fear with greater confidence and determination than ever before ... here in New York City ... across America ... and around the world. ...”

3. MODEL, DATA SOURCES, MEASUREMENT AND ESTIMATION TECHNIQUES

3.1. Model and Data Sources

The theoretical and empirical literature discussed in this research as expressed above, shows that the nexus between the productive elements of politics, economic development, and human rights role on elections in Nigeria is yet to be assessed as significant enough. Political maturity and social security as dependable instrument of effective corporate governance and confidence building on electorates is yet to be achieved.

3.2. The Model in Human Rights

Throughout history, human rights movements have been known to arise as a result of unfair treatment on their people by leaders. Nelson Mandela of South Africa who fought against segregation between the whites and Blacks was a human right activist, and became South African Leader of great repute. Mohandas Gandhi, renamed 'Mahatma Gandhi', by his people and who freed India from rule by the British Empire won the world's respect as a human rights model, and was considered by many people as the greatest figure of the 20th Century on a non-violence human rights model. Gandhi in his human rights struggle, as successful and influential elite, gave out his possessions and lived the simple life of the poorest Indians. It was for this divine benevolence. That the Indians gave him the name, 'Mahatma' a name which means 'great soul' it is a title given to wise religious leaders of that time by the Indians. Gandhi supported the rights of people in the lowest caste, called untouchables who were the poorest, most oppressed Indians. One of the freedom fights' slogan of Mahatma Gandhi was, '*you must be the change you wish to see in the world.*' One person that followed Gandhi's way was Martin Luther King, Jr. American civil rights leader. We had many other human rights movement, like the Zionism movement formed by Jews in Diaspora, at about 1885 in Europe to fight for a Jewish homeland. The inter-war period West African Student Union Movement in the United States of America and Britain, etc. Both in the United States and Britain, these groups of students engaged themselves at various times in sending delegates to government's officials explaining the colonial situation in Africa. In 1941, such memorandum was sent to the Governor of Nigeria and the Sultan of Sokoto after a conference on West African problems. The request made of these leaders in that article includes the evolvement of a formula for a Nigeria that is united traditionally and socially. The birth of the Nigerian Youth Movement (NYM) and their protest against indirect rule administration of the British Colonial Masters which was unfavourable to educated Africans was one of the strong forces and a landmark in the birth of Nigerian Politics, and the subsequent result was the Nigerian Independence in 1960.

3.3. Data Description and Measurement

It is to be noted that there is no single measure of method analysis used to determine the effect of human rights organisations in the Nigerian polity. A lot still has to be done to even have human right organisation that has what it takes to carry the public along. As mentioned earlier, both primary and secondary data were used to discuss this study.

3.4. Estimation of Techniques

This paper has based the test of techniques on appropriate secondary data. It has as well revealed that ostentatiously, the new social world can only achieve sanity and sanctity if credible humane managers are the ones recruited as the driving force in the front ratio of new capital system formation of our total gross national product (GNP) in relation to demand and supply through human capacity building. Government was to ensure a stable micro economic environment which provides basic infrastructures (housing, water, stable electricity, good roads, efficient telecommunication services, etc).

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Sources of the research findings, discussions and recommendation were as contained in the review of related literature. The perennial market-place crisis is channelled to system management techniques and club ring-line trust order. It is always important to remind, or inform that those who believe that 'power' is a solid and indestructible substance at the time of tenure should wisely not disbelieve 'Power's Effervescent Nature' at the loss of tenure. This analysis brings us to reflections on the French Revolution as case study for leaders and politicians in active politics. According to [Popkin \(2006\)](#), "Late on the night of 14 July 1789, Louis XVI, king of France, met with the duke of La Rochefoucauld-Liancourt, one of his courtiers, to discuss the dramatic news he had just received. In the capital city of Paris, fifteen miles from his palace of Versailles, the population had risen up and stormed the royal fortress of the Bastille. "is it a revolt?" the bewildered king supposedly asked, thinking that the event was no more than a meaningless outbreak of violence that could quickly be brought under control. "No, Sire, it is a revolution," 'the duke is said to have replied.' As Popkin stressed; "For more than two centuries, historians all over the world have agreed with the duke's assessment. The events of 14 July 1789 marked the overthrow of a centuries-old system of government and society, and the beginning of a new era for France and the entire Western world." The dream of creating a moralized revolutionary utopia was embodied in efforts to reate a new revolutionary culture. In his speech on revolutionary government, according to Popkin, in translation from *Memoires de Madame (Roland, 1966)*, "Robespierre defended extraordinary measures as necessary to create conditions in which true liberty could flourish." French society before 1789 was structured on the principle of corporate privilege, in which the French king's subjects were all members of social groups – corps, or collective bodies who claimed special rights that set them apart from others. Like the

institutions of the monarchy, this social order had a long history. In the medieval thought were the identification of three main orders or estates – in French society; the clergy who prayed, nobles who fought, and the peasants who farmed, (each with its own special rights and responsibilities. According to [George Rude \(1967\)](#), “Too good citizens’ revolutionary government owes the full protection of the state; to the enemies of the people it owes only death.”

This research reveals that politicians and many governments today use the instruments of dominant ideology in their leadership process, and keeping many away from the inter-play. Not only do these societies’ most powerful groups and institutions control wealth and property; they control, more importantly the means of producing beliefs about reality through the media, religion, and education. We have a leadership that enjoys the goodwill (successes) of a political party without necessarily engaging in public communication, and which incubates hot-ball perception. It is important to note that perception is ideally, a primary issue in governance, because, it is an art which is concerned with a force in action of science; the mind sees in reflection, something, or conceives an idea, hatches or blends it to produce positive or negative trends, and because all trends have their limitations, the perceiver is limited in his hatchery or blend to the knowledge he has about the object or substance in use.

Because criticism, cynicism and even opposition ‘as attributes’ are seen as among the most important elements of nation building, it is incumbent upon leaders to use such challenges to assess their performance, especially in manpower development and capacity building. This self assessment comes through the economic windows of acquisition of necessary skills by a good percentage of the society; knowledge and attitude for decision making and leadership roles in the organised business sector, industry, governmental and non-governmental organisations.

5. CONCLUSION

This paper re-examines the relationship between politics, economic development, human right organisations and all attributes of power-play in modern societies. It reviews related literature and conducted empirical analysis of growth index it investigates the hypothesis that every economic system tries to anticipate and then meet human needs through wealth creation, including the production and distribution of goods and services.

The study finds that human right organisations need to be quipped intellectually, materially, and socially to be able to promote the ethics of a balanced democracy. Our Leaders and/or the various human rights organisations should know the truth, live by the truth, and teach the truth. This study reveals that leaders need to understand that, ‘the ignorance of the judge is the calamity of the innocent’. That Nigeria’s’ future lies on the application of the (beneficial stream) of the Natural Resources which we are endowed with, by the management forces of Nigeria. The civil society also shall continue to invoke the divine mercy of God, on the different Crisis in the world today; and still call all stakeholders to rise up to the challenge, and ‘Learn to give up strongly so that the weak shall strive’.

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