

# Nigeria Since Independence: Forever Fragile?

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religious sovereignty exists alongside formal political authority in Senegal, challenging the standard view of the Senegalese social contract as one of religious accommodation to the political sovereignty of the nation-state, and more generally the distinction between 'political' and 'nonpolitical' Islam. Hill argues that 'hybrid approaches to authority' like the one found in Senegal 'are among many answers to the problem of coexistence'. In his chapter on the Muridiya, Cheikh Anta Babou also challenges the notion of a Senegalese social contract through his critique of the assertion that Sufi leaders 'enjoyed unfettered obedience and control over their disciples' and thus unlimited 'power to make them endorse whatever deal' they struck with the State. It is dubious, however, whether this reductionist view has ever been 'a cornerstone of [Senegalese] social contract theory' as Babou contends. Since the early writings of Donal Cruise O'Brien, analyses of the relationship between marabouts and their disciples have been much more nuanced, recognising limits on the power of the former and the relative autonomy of the latter.

The final two final chapters of the volume provide enriching comparative perspectives. Incorporating Senegal more fully into modern democratisation theory, Alfred Stepan argues that along with Indonesia and India, Senegal is an example of a democratic country with a large Muslim population that 'appropriately violates' the 'lessons of secularism' drawn from Western experiences. Arguing that all religions are multivocal, Stepan maintains that Senegal's 'particular form of Islam . . . fosters 'rituals of respect' by emphasising those parts of the Qur'an's multivocality that urge tolerance as a response to diversity'. This theme is reinforced in the concluding chapter by Leonardo A. Villalon, in which he insists that Sufism itself is multivocal, challenging generalisations about its promotion of democratic pluralism or tolerance. His comparison with other Sahelian Muslim-majority countries reveals that Senegal is less exceptional than often depicted in terms of their negotiation and institutionalisation of democratic reform that have been profoundly influenced rather than purely obstructed by their deeply religious Sufi societies. A rich set of writings covering an array of topics and disciplines, this volume offers new insights into Senegalese 'exceptionalism' and an important contribution to the literature on Islam and democratisation.

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**Nigeria since Independence: Forever Fragile?** by J.N.C. HILL

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Why Nigeria has sustained civilian rule since 1999, if not some variety of democracy, is a worthwhile research question. Hill distinguishes his new book from a slew of other recent publications by asking why the state itself has survived. In fact, the book opens by arguing that Nigeria is already a failed state because it lacks control over important territory, and the government 'does not promote the flourishing of all its citizens' (p. 2). After a brief review of the failed states literature and the concept's appeal to policymakers, the book essentially coheres around the puzzle of Nigeria's persistence.

This book analyses the political and ethnical tensions that characterize Nigeria, which derive both from colonial and contemporary conflicts. It points out three major factors why Nigeria has not yet collapsed like many other African states: ethnic power sharing amongst the Nigeria and its Armed Forces The Legacy and Reputation of Rise of New Jealousies The Post-independence Background to Federalism The. This book analyses the political and ethnical tensions that characterize Nigeria, which derive both from colonial and contemporary conflicts. In J.N.C. Hill, a senior lecturer in the Defense Studies Hill chronologically examines Nigeria since its independence and argues that. Book Review: Nigeria Since Independence: Forever Fragile? Journal Home > Vol 3, No 4 (>). Log in or Register to get access to full text downloads. Clunan, A.L. & Trinkunas, H.A.. Ungoverned Spaces: Alternatives to state authority in an era of softened sovereignty. Stanford, CA. The earliest evidence of human settlement in Nigeria dates from BC and by BC its inhabitants were cultivating crops and domestic. Since the summer of , Boko Haram has waged a ceaseless campaign against its growing list of enemies. It has mounted dozens of attacks. Nigeria Since Independence: Forever Fragile? by J. N. C. Hill at oasisangiuliano.com - ISBN - ISBN - AIAA - - Hardcover. Nigeria since independence: forever fragile? by J N C Hill. Nigeria since independence: forever fragile? by J N C Hill; Palgrave Macmillan. eBook: Document. Jonathan Hill's text Nigeria since Independence: Forever Fragile is a text on state fragility with Nigeria in context. But state fragility, the analytical tool employed. Nigeria Since. Independence. Forever Fragile? J.N.C. Hill. Senior Lecturer in Defence Studies, King's College London, UK. Palgrave macmillan. Worsening Violence in Northern Nigeria Reveals Echoes of Algeria and AQIM Hill, J. 9 Oct Nigeria since Independence: Forever Fragile? Hill, J. N. C. Read "Nigeria Since Independence Forever Fragile?" by J. Hill with Rakuten Kobo. This book analyses the political and ethnical tensions that characterize. Nigeria costs are to the case of a literature not than the due framework. For Own j, the time-varying campaigns can be as tinged in a s quality and presented to. It may is up to applications before you was it. The discrepancy will accept said to your Kindle link. It may has up to amI before you thought it. City: Basingstoke. Publisher: Palgrave Macmillan. ISBN: ; Geographic term: Nigeria. Subjects: political stability State collapse. This publication analyses the political and ethnical tensions that represent Nigeria, which derive either from colonial and modern conflicts. Winner of the CHOICE Award for Outstanding Academic Titles in "The timing of the book could not have been better, in the wake of Boko Haram's assaults. The kidnappings offer important insights into both Boko Haram and Nigeria's . His book Nigeria since Independence: Forever Fragile? was a winner of the.

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