

Insecurity In Nigeria: The Implications For Industrialization And Sustainable Development.

Ndubuisi-Okolo Purity .U.(Ph.D) and Theresa Anigbuogu (Ph.D)

Department of Business Administration, Faculty of Management Sciences,
Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka, Anambra State.

Abstract: Nigeria as a great nation is fraught with violent conflicts, chaos, anarchy and disorderliness, and retrogression. These scenarios precipitated the innate desire to embark on this research. This study concentrated on insecurity in Nigeria: The implications for industrialization and sustainable development. Objectives are set to highlight the causes of insecurity in Nigeria and also to proffer solutions on how to redress the issues of insecurity in the country. Exploratory Research Design was adopted. Data were generated via the internet, library, and other documented materials relevant to the study. Democratic Peace Theory was utilized to explain the challenges of insecurity. Findings revealed that insecurity is a pivotal factor hindering the growth of industrialization and sustainable development in Nigeria. Based on this revelation, it was concluded that rapid growth of industrialization and sustainable development is only possible when the menace of insecurity is halted. The study, therefore, recommended that Government need to take the business of governance seriously and redress issues bordering on injustices, victimization, marginalization, discrimination, insecurity and also create a safe and an enabling environment for investments which will step up industrialization and sustainable development thereby enhancing the livelihoods of the greatest numbers of its citizens.

Keywords: Industrialization, development, insecurity, government

1. INTRODUCTION

Insecurity is a critical issue that has hampered industrialization and sustainable development in Nigeria in particular and Africa at large. Nigeria which is perceived as the giant of Africa has witnessed an unprecedented incidences of insecurity ranging from the activities of Fulani Herdsmen; Boko Haram Insurgencies, Armed Robber Attacks, kidnapping, political/religious crisis, murder, destruction of oil facilities by Niger Delta militants, Child Abduction/ Trafficking etc. Other crimes committed by these Islamic sect include; destruction of vehicles; burning of churches, police stations, schools, hospitals, clinics, shops, army barracks and residential houses; abduction of expatriates. These challenges have made security a pivotal issue that has culminated in the allocation of country's huge meagre resources to the protection of lives and properties. It has also made government to divert resources meant for developmental purposes to security. Also, the alarming rate at which the economic, political, social and religious affairs of the nation are dwindling at present is a real symptom of insecurity. Similarly, insecurity has threatened the desperate attempt to industrialize, the existing socio-cultural tranquility and sustainable development. Consequent upon this, the Global Peace Index (2012) rated Nigeria low as regards security matters. The implication is that Nigeria symbolizes unsafe place of abode and has also been included among one of the terrorist countries of the world. Therefore, investors, foreigners, expatriate and even indigenes of Nigeria are scared about investing and committing their hard-earned resources in lucrative businesses in Nigeria.

Insecurity, therefore, refers to the state of fear, anxiety, restlessness, uncertainty, stemming from lackadaisical attitude of our disgruntled and greedy politicians, militants and Boko Haram Sects. This is proven by the high rate of bombings and killings in Nigeria cum political and economic related assassinations as well as the politically influenced communal wars making the job of security agents in Nigeria porous and insignificant. Insecurity per se is a real menace to industrialization, healthy living, freedom of worship, national growth and sustainable development because businesses thrive tremendously in an atmosphere devoid of rancour, economic, social, religious and political quagmire. Insecurity in Nigeria has led to the destruction of lives, properties and equipments; relocation and closing down of businesses, Adeleke (2013). To buttress this point further; the lives of fifty five citizens were claimed in Kaduna State on Thursday, 18th October, 2018. Also six farmers were reported dead in Ebonyi State on Thursday, 24th October, 2018 as a result of brutal and inimical attitude of Fulani Herdsmen. Insecurity is a real threat to human existence and economic development.

Security which is the opposite of insecurity is ideally a part of human existence and sustenance has been recklessly and ruthlessly neglected owing to religious, cultural and political misconceptions. Security is therefore perceived as a situation in which citizens are free from any threats to their life and means of livelihood, free from bodily harm, diseases, unemployment, and human rights violations wherever they may find themselves within a sovereign nation. Nigeria as a nation has witnessed an unprecedented level of insecurity despite the propositions of the 1999 constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria which stipulates that "The

security and welfare of the people shall be the primary aim of government”. But, unfortunately, government has not played a pivotal role as far as security matters are concerned in Nigeria. This is because Muslims Leaders are bent on exterminating Christianity in Nigeria and have packaged terrorists to damn the image of Christians which turned out to the detriment of both Muslims and Christians. The provision of secured and safe environment for lives, properties and the conduct of business and economic activities in Nigeria have been impinged owing to the attitude of some top government officials towards security of lives. Evidence has showed that those occupying prestigious positions are the authentic perpetrators and supporters of Boko Haram unruly insurgencies in the country. This unscrupulous attitude of government has continued to position Nigeria in a perpetual state of retrogression and infancy. This is reflected by the nation’s high rate of dependency on other foreign counterparts and high poverty rate in the country.

Therefore, the inability of government to provide a secure and conducive environment for protection of lives, properties and the conduct of business and numerous economic activities has led to lack of interest and dissatisfaction among business investors, Anekwe, Ndubuisi-Okolo and Anigbogu (2015). This has resulted in communal clashes, religious violence and crime in different parts of the country, disrupted businesses and economic activities, and retarded economic growth and development in Nigeria. All these have implications on industrialization and sustainable development. This is because no business investor would want to invest in an unsafe and insecure environment. In the light of the foregoing, the study sets out to examine how insecurity is detrimental and inimical to industrialization and sustainable development, the causes of insecurity in today’s contemporary environment and remedies to the menace of insecurity in Nigeria.

2. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The quagmire in which security challenges has placed this nation is unquantifiable. A nation endowed with both human and natural resources are suffering from severe pangs of hunger to the detriment of the citizenry. This scenario has prompted many youths to engage in nefarious and precarious activities such as armed robbery, kidnapping, child abduction etc. Youths who are leaders of tomorrow are neglected. This ugly situation has resulted in migration of youths from one country to the other in search of greener pastures where many have lost their lives.

Therefore, it is crystal clear that the state of insecurity in Nigeria is largely a function of government failure and lackadaisical attitude towards the poor masses. This is showcased by the inability of government to deliver public services and to provide basic needs for the masses like shelter, food and clothing. The paucity of basic needs by the

people of Nigeria has created a pool of frustrated people who are ignited easily by any event to be violent.

The argument here, is that, Nigeria has the resources to provide for the needs of her people, but corruption in public offices at all levels has made it impossible for office holders to focus on the provision of basic needs for the people. Nigeria earns a great deal of revenue through oil sales, but fails to use these earnings to meet the needs of its people and to develop infrastructure as well as the economy. When these situations exist, crime rate is bound to rise and the security of lives and properties cannot be guaranteed. Without security, the economic, social and political stability of the nation is in jeopardy. Insecurity in the country not only affects foreign direct investment and business activities, it also affects business confidence and stability as numerous firms losses confidence in establishing businesses in some states in Nigeria. What then can we do to curb the incidences of insecurity in Nigeria?

3. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The major objective of this study is to determine the effect of insecurity on industrialization and sustainable development in Nigeria. Specifically, the study is established to:

- i. Highlight the causes of insecurity in Nigeria.
- ii. Proffer remedies to security challenges in Nigeria.

Conceptual Framework:

The meaning of insecurity

The word ‘insecurity’ has myriads of connotations. It signifies danger; hazard; uncertainty; lack of protection, and lack of safety. Beland (2005) defines ‘insecurity as “the state of fear or anxiety stemming from a concrete or alleged lack of protection.” It refers to lack or inadequate freedom from danger. This implies that insecurity is an absence of peace, order and security. Achumba, Ighomeroho, Akpor (2013) defines insecurity from two perspectives. Firstly, insecurity is the state of being open or subject to danger or threat of danger, where danger is the condition of being susceptible to harm or injury. Secondly, insecurity is the state of being exposed to risk or anxiety, where anxiety is a vague unpleasant emotion that is experienced in anticipation of some misfortune. These definitions of insecurity underscore a major point that those affected by insecurity are not only uncertain or unaware of what would happen but they are also vulnerable to the threats and dangers when they occur. People engaged in business activity, either directly or indirectly, to satisfy unlimited human wants. Therefore, business has become part and parcel of human existence in particular and global world in general. United Nations Development Programme (1994) defines Security as protection from hidden and hurtful disruptions in the daily activities, at homes, offices or communities etc. This implies that security borders on ensuring safety of lives and properties. Williams (2008) who sees security from the socio-political perspective opines that security involves the capacity to pursue cherished political and social ambitions.

That is, security is socio-political in nature as without security there can be no political stability and consequently social activities will be in chaos.

4. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This study adopts the Democratic Peace Theory propounded by Doyle, (1998). The theory explains the Security challenges in Nigerian. It proposes that security largely depends on encouraging liberal institutions to discharge their responsibilities creditably; and a security policy must have as its long-term spread of liberalism. Therefore, the route to peace is to encourage democratic system, the universal respect for human rights and the development of civil society. But such conclusion depends on an untroubled and robust correlation between the democratic nature of a state and peaceful inclination. Thus, the democratic peace theory assumes that liberal states do not fight wars against other liberal states. This theory was first enunciated in a keynote article by Michael Doyle in Journal of Philosophy and Public Affairs (Doyle, 1998). Thus, Doyle argued that there was a difference in liberal practice towards liberal societies and liberal practice towards non-liberal societies.

5. INSECURITY AND INDUSTRIALIZATION IN NIGERIA

Rapid industrialization is very vital to modern economic growth and development. The level of industrial performance reflects the ability of any economy to utilize its resources, its level of technological and managerial development to enhance the standard of living of its citizens. The term “industrialization” originated from the industrial revolution of 18th and 19th century in Europe. Industrialization describes an increase in the share of manufacturing in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and in the occupations of the economically active population. It could also be used to explain the development of economic activity in relatively large industry, Nnabuife, Okeke, and Ndubuisi-Okolo (2018). Industrial development is one of the best training grounds for skill acquisition/development, and it can increase the flexibility of the economy and reduce dependence on external forces. Industrial development provides employment, foreign exchange, and domestic earnings.

Industrialization in Nigeria is bedevilled by paucity of data, threats of insecurity, transportation facilities, power outages, finance etc. But the major cankerworm besetting industrialization and its efficient performance is enormous rate of insecurity in the country which has vitiated the morale of inventors. Relentless effort to industrialize the country began after independence in 1960 with the implementation of four national development plans, a perspective fifth development and several other economic policies like the indigenization and structural adjustment policies, the vision 20:2020 among others which aimed at

strengthening the Nigerian manufacturing sector. These economic policies are designed to address problems relating to industrialization as they come up such that different policies are passed at different times to address issues of the time (Muo, Okeke & Okpala, 2008). Despite these challenges, it is very conspicuous that the major challenge confronting industrialization at present is still high rate of insecurity. It is crystal clear that insecurity is detrimental to general well being of the people with its resultant effects in the areas of illnesses; low life expectancy; low quality of life and even death. Therefore, with the incessant security challenges and the inability of the security agents to guarantee safety and security in the country, many factories have been burnt down, lives and properties lost, investors on the run, relocation and closing down of businesses. All these bottlenecks hamper smooth industrial growth and development.

Africa as a continent has continued to lag behind in industrialization mainly because most of the countries that make it up are still not measuring up in the indices of global competitiveness, as confirmed by Ease of Doing Business Index Published by the World Bank (2005) as cited in Nnabuife Okeke, and Ndubuisi-Okolo (2018). This is precipitated by diverse security challenges confronting Africa in particular and the entire world at large. Industrialization in Nigeria is affected not only by dearth of infrastructure and inadequate power supply but also by high rate of insecurity. This situation has hampered and constrained entrepreneurship.

6. INSECURITY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

The aims of sustainable development are to ensure a safe and healthy environment for all and sundry and to maximize simultaneously national goals, organizational goals and individual goals that can persist over generations. As noted by Akpobibibo (2003), the principle behind sustainability is to make life meaningful to all. Therefore, security is crucial for sustainable development. In the absence of security, economic growth and development cannot be sustained as it destroys economic, human and social capital. Under conditions of peace and security, people and government can direct their efforts and resources towards improving human life. Insecurity is a threat to sustainable development globally. It is a bane to economic growth and development and has simultaneously frustrated and undermined the dreams and aspirations of great dynamites owing to its obvious negative consequences. There are three components of sustainable development: economic development, social development and environmental protection. Sustainable development ensures a developed world with secured and healthy environment for all; human beings, animals and plants. Sustainable development is only achievable when social, economic, political and environmental sustainability

elements in Nigeria are stable, secured, viable and equitable, Ndubuisi-Okolo and Anekwe (2018). In Nigeria, government at all levels from the federal, states, and local governments have not fared well in the provision of public goods such as infrastructure, health, education, employment and security despite the enormous oil revenues accruing into their coffers. Many people provide all the services that otherwise would have been provided by the government including security. Monies are allocated to the various tiers of government for the development of their areas but it is diverted by those in position of authority into their private purse. Gwom (2011) opines that kidnapping and terrorism are signs and consequences that formal authority is ineffectual and checks and balances in governance are not working. Despite stupendous wealth in the country, majority of the youths are not gainfully employed while some lack the requisite skills to acquire a befitting job. This is made worse by the inexplicable wealth displayed by those whose rise to fame could only be traceable to few moments of lawlessness or defiance of order rather than to hard work. Most of the youth learn from those they see as models even if they are not doing the right thing. Some of the super rich men were former coup plotters, retired armed robbers, internationally acclaimed kidnapers turned into Heads of States and their retinue of appointees. In addition, they are those who looted the ministries and parastatals by taking advantage of the loose judicial and weak enforcement arms of government.

Every month and occasionally, the north is allocated huge amount of money in hundreds of billions of naira from oil revenue and taxes from commodities they (Muslims) prohibit, however, there is nothing to show for these huge revenues that have accrued into their states coffers. The northern elite's corrupt attitudes towards the masses have been incredible. They see themselves as 'gods' that can never be challenged by the minority group. These monies only ended up in the pockets of the few that has produced and nurtured the Islamic sects they will want to abandon after training and using them. Of course the skills they have acquired will have to be used to survive even if those that trained them no longer need their services. It has been the vehicle used to express their anger on the innocent and ordinary Nigerians.

Boko Haram insurgency is thriving in Nigeria especially in the northern parts of Nigeria because their governments have jettisoned their creator, is greedy and corrupt, embraced injustice and marginalization instead of justice and equity. The Nigerian elites (leaders, administrators etc) are known globally for their heartless greed and embezzlement of public funds, avarice and disdain for the common man. This grand larceny is common to all tiers of government in Nigeria. They are the foremost terrorist group because their acts have caused avoidable maimed and deaths either by roads or airplane mishaps that are frequent. There is the poor health care system that is responsible for the fear, bereavement,

emotional torture and psychological pains experienced by many resulting from deaths of their loved ones. All these are the consequences of the shameless looting of public funds which is worse than that caused by Boko Haram's insurgencies. All these evil acts weaken the pace of industrialization cum sustainable development. Can we make headway amidst these challenges? Yes, if Nigerian leaders can say no to injustice, corruption, victimization and marginalization etc, the state of the economy will automatically change for the betterment of the entire citizenry.

7. THE CAUSES OF INSECURITY IN NIGERIA

Myriads of factors have been attributed to have contributed to magnitude of insecurity in Nigeria. Many erudite scholars have identified several causes of insecurity in Nigeria that are inimical to socio-economic growth and development (Ali, 2013; Okorie, 2011; Jega, 2002; Salawu, 2010; Onyishi, 2011; Ezeoba, 2011; Lewis, 2002; Achumba and Akpor 2013). These causes have bedeviled the smooth flow of business activities in Nigeria. They include but not limited to the following:

- **Political quagmire:** The existence of innumerable political parties has caused havoc in Nigeria. This is because majority has not really comprehended the ethics of politics. Misconceptions, uprisings from diverse parties have landed many politicians to their untimely grave. Politics is a game of luck and not "a Do or Die affair" business. For instance, few years ago, the unexpected power shift from the northern hegemony to a minority geo-political zone of South-south, as a result of the death of President Yar'adua could be linked to the initial high tempo of insecurity. That is, the death of President Yar'adua resulted in an alteration of the northern perpetual claim on political power in Nigeria. In addition, the refutation of the North-South agreement on rotational presidency within the People's Democratic Party (PDP) is also another major element, thus the death of Yar'Adua and the ascendancy of Goodluck Ebele Jonathan as the president disarrayed planned and articulated political arrangement (Ferrell, 2012). In addition, there is incessant rancour among political leaders even within same party and rancor between the ruling party and the opposition parties. There are also several economic related assassinations all over the nation which creates problems to the nation's economic growth and development. Furthermore, there is the

power inter-play and over-ambition of politicians who willfully encourage the procurement of weapons in order to pursue their inordinate political ambitions (Egbewole, 2013). The struggle for political power, religious imposition and land disputes and the lack of aid for victims or punishment for troublemakers, corrupt persons, and the mismanagement of the economy have all fuelled tensions in the country, Akonbede (2013). Tom (2012) maintained that three things are interwoven in Nigeria - religion, politics and ethnicity - and the three are beclouded with corruption, poverty and insecurity.

- **Leadership/power Tussle:** This factor has resulted in putting the square peg in a round hole. This has deprived Nigerians the benefit of being administered by good leaders as most of the political leaders are in office for their own selfish gains. Often, sadly, these crops of political leaders oppress the citizens with the looted money, train thugs and hooligans who later turn to armed robbers, kidnappers, drug pushers etc when they are dumped by the politicians after elections thus constituting a serious threat to national growth and development.
- **Unemployment/ poverty Issue:** The degree with which unemployed youths are roaming about the street is alarming. These unemployed youths at present employ themselves by engaging in illegal activities such as kidnapping, robbery, child abduction, and other nefarious activities. As a result of the high level of unemployment and poverty among Nigerians, especially the youths, they are adversely attracted to violent crime (Adagba, et al, 2012). This is depicted by recent development in Anambra State where reports by Fides (2018) unveiled a 70-year old farmer butchered by disgruntled, hunger-infested and jobless youths residing in their villages owing to unemployment palaver. Nwagbosa (2012) posits that the failure of successive administrations in Nigeria to address challenges of poverty, unemployment and inequitable distribution of wealth among ethnic nationalities is one major causes of insecurity in the country. Unemployment has a severe negative implication on sustainable and national development in Nigeria. Poverty also is a threat to human existence and reduces a man to a perpetual state of infancy. International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD, 2007) opines that despite Nigerian huge resources and oil wealth, poverty is

still rampant to the extent that the country is ranked one of the 20th poorest countries in the world". Indeed, over 70 percent of the population is classified as poor, with 35 percent living in abject poverty (Andenrele, 2014).

- **Porous Borders:** Achumba, Ighomeroho and Akpor-Robaro (2013) observe that the porous frontiers of the country, where individual movements are largely untracked have contributed to the high degree of insecurity in Nigeria. As a result, there is an unchecked inflow of Small Arms and Light Weapons into the country which has aided militancy and criminality in Nigeria (Hazen and Horner, 2007). Available data show that Nigeria host over 70 percent of about 8 million illegal weapons in West Africa (Edeko, 2011). Also, the porosity of the Nigerian borders has aided the uncontrollable influx of migrants, mainly young men, from neighboring countries such as Republic of Niger, Chad and Republic of Benin responsible for some of the criminal acts (Adeola and Oluyemi, 2012). The porosity has raised a lot of dust which has degenerated into the ugly experiences we are currently facing today. Nigeria is the only country people troop in and out without adequate tracking and checkmating.
- **Ethno-religious conflicts:** These have arisen from distrust among various ethnic groups and among the major religions in the country, Ibrahim and Igbuzor (2002), Hazen and Horner, (2007), Salawu (2010) and Igbuzor, (2011) identified ethno-religious conflict as a major source of insecurity in Nigeria. Ethno-religious conflict was defined as a situation in which the relationship between members of one ethnic or religious group and another of such group in a multi-ethnic and multi-religious society is characterized by lack of cordiality, mutual suspicion, fear, and tendency towards violent confrontation. Frequent and persistent ethnic conflicts and religious clashes between the two dominant religions (Islam and Christianity), present the country with a major security challenge. In all parts of Nigeria, there exist ethno-religious conflicts and these according to Ibrahim and Igbuzor (2002) have emerged as a result of new and particularistic forms of political consciousness and identity often structured around ethno-religious identities. The claim over scarce resources, power, land, chieftaincy, local government, councils, control of markets and sharia among other trivial issues have resulted in large scale killings and violence amongst groups in Nigeria (Adagba, et al, 2012).

- **Weak Security System** - This result from inadequate equipment for the security arm of government, both in weaponry and training (Achumba et al. 2013). This is in addition to poor attitudinal and behavioural disposition of security personnel. In many cases, security personnel assigned to deal with given security situations lack the expertise and equipment to handle the situations in a way to prevent them from occurring. And even when these exist, some security personnel get influenced by ethnic, religious or communal sentiment and are easily swallowed by their personal interest to serve their people, rather than the nation. Thus, instead of being national watch dogs and defending national interest and values, and protecting people from harm by criminals, they soon become saboteurs of government effort, by supporting and fuelling insecurity through either leaking vital security information or aiding and abetting criminals to acquire weapons or to escape the long arm of the law (Achumba and Akpor, 2013).
- **Wrong Perception Between the Public and Government:** Over the years, there has been a standing mismatch between public and government perceptions. A situation which often result in the reactions of the public to the excesses of the military regimes which governed Nigeria and has continued after the end of military regimes and created a sensitivity by those in government at public intrusion in matters of state. Frequently, on any given incident, public and government reactions diverge. In such situations, the media has never helped matters. Media practices have always focused on the dramatic and the spectacular view of the given situations. Such reports have always been capitalized on in sophisticated ways by various groups, some of which are violent to incite public clamour for a change and immediate reaction through strategically provocative violence. The point here is that the approach of media report over the years has contributed to exacerbate insecurity or perception of insecurity in Nigeria. President Jonathan alluded to this situation when he made reference to the popular axiom that the pen is mightier than the sword. In his statement, the sword is used to kill and destroy but what we use the pen to do is also very critical. When you have a society with these unending political conflicts, it is there on the media whether print, electronic or social media and this brings a lot of insecurity to the system” (Bello & Oyedele, 2012).
- **Lack of institutional capacity resulting in government failure.** This result from what

Fukuyama (2004) describes as the corrosion or breakdown of institutional infrastructures. The foundations of institutional framework in Nigeria are very shaky and have provoked a deterioration of state governance and democratic accountability, thus, paralyzing the existing set of constraints including the formal and legitimate rules nested in the hierarchy of social order. Evidently, as Igbuzor (2011) observed, the state of insecurity in Nigeria is greatly a function of government failure, or can be linked to government failure. This is manifested in the incapacity of government to deliver public services and to provide for basic needs of the masses. The lack of basic necessities by the people in Nigeria has created a pool of frustrated people who are ignited easily by any event to be violent. The argument here, is that, Nigeria has the resources to provide for the needs of her people, but corruption in public offices at all levels has made it impossible for office holders to focus on the provision of basic needs for the people. Hazen and Horner (2007) describe the Nigerian situation as a “Paradox of Plenty”. A situation where the country earns a great deal of revenue through oil sales, but fails to use these earnings to meet the needs of her people and to develop infrastructure as well as the economy. When these situations exist, crime rate is bound to rise and the security of lives and properties are in jeopardy.

Insecurity in Nigeria

Nigeria has witnessed an unprecedented level of insecurity since the inception of the immediate past administration till the present democratic political dispensation. The nature of insecurity has been regionalized: militia groups in the south, insurgency in the north, kidnapping in the east and south, ritual killings in the east and west, political and non-political calculated assassinations across the nation. Boko Haram birthed as a radical fundamentalist Islamic sect, formed by Ustaz Mohammed Yusuf, in 2002 in Maiduguri, Borno state. In 2004, it moved to Kanamma, Yobe state, where it set up a base called Afghanistan (Ikenga and Efebeh, 2013). The sect officially calls itself “Jama’atul Alhul Sunnah Liddo’ wati Wal Jihad” which means “people committed to the propagation of the prophet’s teachings and Jihad” (Nwanegbo and Odigbo, 2013; Ikenga and Efebeh 2013; Meehan & Speier, 2011). Their violent activity started in 2009. The Table below depicts the summary of the violent attacks and activities carried out by the Boko Haram sect from 2009-2018 to the best of our knowledge.

Year	States involved in the attack	Deaths/ Casualties recorded
2009	Yobe, Borno, Bauchi and Kano.	Over eight hundred(800) killed
2010	Borno, Abuja, and Plateau	Over three hundred and thirty (33 0) killed and seven hundred (700) prison inmates acquitted.
2011	Borno, Kaduna, Yobe, Niger, Bauchi, Abuja, Katsina, and Plateau	Over four hundred and twenty-five(425) were killed, over three hundred(300) persons injured. UN Building in Abuja was razed down.
2012	Adamawa, Kano, Kaduna, Kogi, Bauchi, Plateau, Yobe, Abuja, Sokoto and Katsina	Killed over 1047, many sustained injury
2013	Borno, Adamawa, Kano, Plateau, Gombe, Yobe, Bauchi	Killed over 732 persons and many others injured.
2014	Borno, Adamawa and Yobe	Over 270 Chibok girls were abducted in Borno State, some women were kidnapped in Adamawa, killed over 200 persons and several injured.
2015	Borno, Enugu State and Kaduna State.	Over hundred lives were claimed.
2016		Over two hundred lost their lives and properties.
2017	Enugu state, Maiduguri; Zaria, Kaduna etc	Over hundred were killed and few injured.
2018	Ebonyi State, Kaduna, Benue State, Borno and Yobe State.etc.	Over seventy people were killed, 24 soldiers killed in Borno on 24 th Dec., and one(1) soldier killed in Yobe State.

Source: Adapted from Avweromre, 2014; Ikenga and Efebeh, 2013; Achumba, Ighomereho and Akpor-Robaro, 2013, Newsletters, etc.

How to curtail the incidence of insecurity in Nigeria

- Abolishment of Bribery and corruption and entrenchment of justice** - Corruption is the antithesis of progress and development as it creates political instability, social unrest and crime infested environment, it breeds inefficiency, incompetence, mediocrity, unethical values and other negative instincts in man such as greed, malice, envy, avarice and rapacity, Anekwe, Ndubuisi-Okolo and Anigbogu(2015). Corruption is so entrenched and endemic in Nigeria that it has become a household issue and all elements of the economy are caught in corruption web, such that Nigeria ranked among the top ten most corrupt nations in the world (Onimajesin 2013). Corruption and injustice in Nigeria must be totally eliminated. Nepotism and a culture of impunity must also be eschewed from our national psyche and life to ensure national growth and sustainable development in Nigeria.
- Creating Employment for the Qualified Unemployed Youths** - Social effects of unemployment include personal hardship, depression, decay of acquired but unused skills, involvement in crime (mostly among youth) as well as dispute among married people, delayed marriages among singles and sometimes broken homes. Joblessness of a husband can lead to infidelity of the wife. Unemployment increases governments' expenditure or transfer payments where welfare programs are implemented in favour of the unemployed. Effect of corruption is that it

leads to a reduction in economic growth and development by lowering incentives to invest; it also leads to a divestment in such economies. Serious investors are always wary of offering bribes before being allowed investment rights or operational licenses. This is due to the fact that there is no guarantee that greased officials may keep their side of the agreement in case of contract breach, the fleeced investor is on his own (Epele, 2006). To the above is the fact that foreign investors are also prone to withdraw their capital from a country with high incidence of corruption because the risk involved in doing business in such nations sometimes outweighs the benefits. Corruption contributes immensely to inhibition of economic performance; it negatively affects investment and economic growth, which is detrimental to national development. If corruption discourages investment, limits economic growth and alters the composition of government spending, it automatically hinders future economic growth and sustainable development. Unemployment must be seriously tackled and curtailed. The private sector must be encouraged and supported to create the much needed jobs. Constant electricity supply will no doubt boost employment and increase productivity.

- Accepting of Jesus as the Lord and Saviour of the World:** Nigeria has continued to suffer simply because we have not only failed but also disappointed our maker. The Bible says in Hosea 4:6 "My people perish for lack of knowledge. The Israelites suffered tremendously when jettisoned

their creator. Let us draw closer to God since He is the way, the truth and the life so that all these predicaments barring us from attaining peace, unity and justice will be exterminated.

- **Solidification of security Personnel/Agencies:** Training and retraining of officers must be carried out on a regular basis with special focus on human rights, weapon handling, communication skills, new interrogation techniques (torture is outdated), exposure to new equipment and technology. Training in information technology should be made compulsory and the entry requirement should be raised in order to attract the best in the country. A highly disciplined and well-trained force is essential to delivering set targets and goals of providing security for lives and properties. Discipline must be instilled at all levels of the workforce. Re-organization of the security agencies to take them through a new reorientation via re-training of security agents. People should be more security conscious, share information with the police and other security agencies. The populace should not leave security matters to security personnel only. All should be involved in security information and data gathering. Moreover, efforts should be put in crime prevention than control. Furthermore, the government should increase the size of Nigeria's security agencies, empower and motivate them very well and strengthen neighborhood watch.
- **Good governance-** According to Oluwarotimi (2012), good governance is the panacea for the insecurity challenge in Nigeria. She states that the war against insecurity would be won only by raising governance standards, which is, cultivating the culture of good governance where the government is responsible and accountable to the people. In her view, security engagement cannot be separated from good governance. Many others have also linked security to governance system. The general view is that peace and security is determined by good governance. However, as Oluwa (2012) has pointed out, good governance is a function of effective, visionary, transparent, trustworthy and credible political leadership whose driving force is an improvement in the collective well-being of the citizens through well conceived, effectively implemented economic policies and human development programmes. The underlying principle of good governance is the focus on people as the ultimate objective of governance

8. CONCLUSION AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Insecurity is a cankerworm that has eaten deep into the fabric of both human and natural resources. Sequel to this development, it becomes imperative to strengthen the

security system with all sincerity and doggedness that it deserves to make Nigeria habitable for indigenes and non-indigenes. These recommendations are made in line with our observations:

- Government need to step up physical security measures around the country via the provision of security facilities and the development of stringent measures to be meted out on security defaulters. This implies that Government must be proactive in dealing with security issues and threats, through training, modern methods of intelligence gathering, and intelligence sharing, logistics and deploying advanced technology in managing security challenges.
- Government need to glance through the Nigerian constitution and ensure that the fundamental human rights are strictly adhered to especially the one pertaining to freedom of worship. This is because the major challenge confronting our great nation has correlation with religion.
- Government are admonished to take the business of governance seriously and redress issues of injustices, victimization, marginalization, discrimination, security and also create a safe and an enabling environment for investments which will step up industrialization and sustainable development thereby enhancing the livelihoods of the greatest numbers of its citizens.
- Government need to enshrine Security Management in School Educational curriculum at all Levels ranging from primary, school and Tertiary Institutions in Nigeria. This will enable children as well as youths to appreciate the relevance of security.

References

- Adeleke Adegbam (2013). Insecurity: A Threat to Human Existence and Economic Development in Nigeria.
- Achumba, O. S. Ighomereho, M. O. M. Akpor-Robaro (2013). Security Challenges in Nigeria and the Implications for Business Activities and Sustainable Development. *Journal of Economics and Sustainable Development*, 4(2):79-99.
- Akpobibibo, O. (2003). Confronting the Human Security Dilemma - Towards Building Sustainable Peace in Nigeria's Delta, *A presentation at the ceremony in honour of Ms Ibiba DonPedro, the Winner of the 2003 CNN African Journalist of the Year Award at the Lambeth Town Council Building, London, Saturday 18 October.*
- Akonbede Udama (2013). Understanding Nigeria Terrorism: Its Implications to national peace, security, unity and sustainable development. *IOSR Journal Of Humanities And Social Science*, 8(5), 100-115.
- Avweromre, I.L, (2014). 'Insecurity and Democracy in Nigeria's Fourth Republic'. A Seminar Paper for a Ph.D Award in Political Science. Unpublished.

- Gwom, S., (2011). Source: War Against Terror in Plateau State: History of Kidnapping and Terrorism in Nigeria. Retrieved from: <http://www.causes.com/cause/559771-war-against-terror-in-plateau-state>, on December 25, 2012.
- Global Peace Index (GPI, 2012). Global Peace Ranking, Institute for Economics and Peace, Retrieved from: Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia.
- Ikenga, F.A and Efebeh, V. (2013). 'Boko Haram; A New Wave of Terrorist Movement in Nigeria' Warri: Grace Communications International.
- Nwanegbo, C. J., & Odigbo, J. (2013). International Journal of Humanities and Social Science, 3(4), 285-291
- Nwagboso, C.I. (2012). Security Challenges and Economy of the Nigerian State (2007 – 2011), American International Journal of Contemporary Research, 2(6), 244-.258.
- Nnabuiife, E., Okeke T. C. and Ndubuisi-Okolo.P.U.(2018). Ease of Doing Business in Nigeria: Implications for Africa's Industrialization: Being a paper presented at the 2018 UBS International Conference With The Theme: Industrializing Africa: Issues, Problems and Prospects, held at the Nnamdi Azikiwe University Business School Awka from 24th to 28th June, 2018.
- William, P. D. (2008). "Security Studies: An Introduction". New York: Routledge.
- Ndubuisi-Okolo Purity, U., & Anekwe Rita, I. (2018). Strategies for Achieving Sustainable Development in Nigeria: The Nexus. International Journal of Academic Research in Business and Social Sciences, 8(6), 168–180.
- Okonkwo, Ndubuisi-Okolo and Anigbogu (2015). Security Challenges and the Implications for Business Activities in Nigeria: A Critical Review. Journal of Policy and Development Studies 9 (2),154-158.
- UNDP (1994). "Human Development Report". New York: Oxford University Press.
- Vanguard (2013). "NSCDC Arrest 560 Suspects Over Employment Racketeering". <http://www.vanguardngr.com/2013/01/nscdc-arrest-560-suspects-over-employment-racketeering/>