

SECURITY CHALLENGES IN NIGERIA AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

A structural shift is being pushed for in Nigeria's national development agenda. In most cases, the whole economy experiences shifts as a result of structural development. However, addressing the country's security situation seriously is often a prerequisite for structural progress. When security crises like insurgencies, theft, kidnappings, and abductions are treated with a lack of seriousness, transformation and structural growth will come to a halt. This is because, in times of national security crisis, funds that were supposed to be used for these kinds of improvements are frequently redirected to address the crisis. Consequently, this study takes a close look at the obstacles to national development, the costs and consequences of insecurity, and the sources of insecurity in Nigeria. To maintain national progress, the report said that the country should adopt a system of strong and good governance, smart financial management, and a judicial system free of corruption, nepotism, and impunity.

Keywords: , Corruption, Development, impunity, insurgence Nepotism and

Introduction

Since the end of the Nigerian civil war in 1970, the country's security posture has remained mostly unchanged. The country was at peace, and its citizens were free to travel anywhere they pleased without fear of reprisal. My life was laid back. There are no issues with people of different ethnicities coexisting. Making ends meet was a challenge for everyone. Agents of security, such as the police, the military, and other vigilante organizations in society, were on high alert, protecting lives and property. Because of the law's fury, people were afraid to make trouble. The country's security was kept at a high level. Unfortunately, insecurity in Nigeria has been a problem since at least the year 2000 in certain regions' local governments, but the constituted authority has been too busy to do anything about it, therefore the problem has since extended across the nation. Perhaps

the governments at the time failed to foresee the negative consequences it would have in the future.

Their recent operations have escalated with the help of high-security operatives in the country, posing a serious threat to the entire community. What, therefore, is national security in light of this repugnant trend? Nwagboso (2012) defines security as the state of not being in danger, of having one's values defended, protected, and preserved, and of not having one's acquired values threatened. Survival and the human condition are at the heart of the concept of security. Also, when people are able to coexist peacefully in one place, we may say that they are secure there. Similarly, Adejumo (2011) defines security as the maintenance of calm within the borders of a sovereign nation. Maintaining national law and protecting various regions of the country from internal security threats are common ways to do this.

So, according to Adebakin (2012), security is not only the absence of danger or threats but also a nation's capacity to defend and advance itself, as well as to promote and cherish values, legitimate interests, and the welfare of its people. The internal security system can ensure this continues to happen. The prevention of crime and violent acts is one of the primary functions of every society's internal security system. Furthermore, a nation's capacity to uphold its fundamental principles and satisfy the legitimate aspirations of its citizens depends on its internal security, which guarantees that the people are free from criminal disturbances and that there are no criminal tendencies that could compromise this unity.

In a broader sense, ensuring the survival of all members of a society is what we mean when we talk about security. It is the pursuit of peaceful solutions to societal problems, including but not limited to violence and war. When rebellion, civil disorder, and violence are nonexistent, among other things, it is generally considered that a society is safe and secure. Nonetheless, the purpose of this research is to talk about the things that contribute to violence and insecurity in Nigeria, how much it costs, the difficulties with security in Nigeria, and how it affects the country's progress.

Statement of Problem

The northern region of the country is especially dangerous due to the rise of "Boko Haram, kidnapping, banditry, and cattle rustler," all of which pose serious risks to the progress of the country as a whole. Without security, no investor will risk their money. The "insecurity" plague has caused numerous Northern organizations and businesses to close their doors. Insecurity in the country over the past few years has cost incalculable lives and material resources. There has been a disturbing uptick in the number of attacks and killings carried out by the renowned terrorist organization in the country's northern regions. Numerous lives have been tragically lost since 2015 until now. A number of crimes occurred throughout the nation between March and December 2015, resulting in the loss of life and property and the shuttering of numerous enterprises, according to data supplied by Crime Guard, a security monitoring organization. Fearing

for their lives and property, numerous enterprises and companies are shutting down operations in the north and moving to neighboring African nations due to the insecurity in the country. What little business there is run on a skeleton frame. Many corporations lost faith in setting up shop in certain regions of the country due to the high level of insecurity there, which in turn dampened FDI and development efforts.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Conceptual Review

Nwanegbo and Odigbo (2013) and Olabanji and Ese (2014) state that there are two main schools of thought when it comes to the theoretical literature's different ways of thinking about human security. One school of thought holds that the state should prioritize national security, and it is rooted in neo-realism. The second school of thought, known as pluralism or postmodernism, views security as the purview of non-state actors and displaces the state as the primary security provider. The idea of security, according to some who advocate this strategy, extends beyond a military assessment of dangers. Since economic insecurity stems from broader social problems, this group argues that the government should prioritize individual economic security over national security. The term "security" refers to a wide range of policies and programs put in place to prevent acts of violence or sabotage against the people and their possessions (Ogunleye, et al, 2011).

Igbuzor (2011), Oche (2001), Nwanegbo and Odigbo (2013), Olabanji and Ese (2014), and others have argued that a nation is secure when its political and social goals, as well as its unity as a whole, are not threatened. According to Omede (2012), a state's security is contingent on its capacity to deal with challenges to its fundamental principles and objectives. A lack of safety, danger, hazard, uncertainty, lack of protection, and other negative connotations might be attached to the idea of insecurity. Insecurity, according to Beland (2005), is "the condition of fear or anxiety resulting from a tangible or perceived absence of protection." It means not being free from danger or not being free enough. Two viewpoints are presented by Achumba et al. (2013) when defining insecurity. To begin, being in a state of insecurity means that you are vulnerable to harm or injury, while risk means that you are open to harm or the prospect of harm. Second, being vulnerable to danger or anxious is a condition of insecurity; anxiety is a generalized negative emotion felt in the lead-up to an impending disaster. One important thing that these definitions of insecurity highlight is that people who experience it are not only unsure of what the future holds, but they are also extremely susceptible to hazards and threats when they do materialize.

In order to meet their limitless wants, people got into business, either directly or indirectly. Consequently, progress is now intrinsic to human life and the planet at large. Hicham Mohddeen (2011) A nation is considered to have developed when it is able to increase the living standards of its citizens. It can be accomplished by meeting people's

fundamental needs for subsistence and by giving them jobs, among other things. Growth, progress, and good change are the byproducts of development. Progress indicates good health. Here are two facets of growth: Improvements in health, education, and access to public services all contribute to a flourishing economy and rising living standards.

The definition of national development, according to Henry (2011), is "the total influence of all human forces and the growth of the inventory of physical, human resources, knowledge, and skill." "National development" is a broad term that covers a lot of territory. It includes every part of a person's life and every part of a country's life. It examines the issue from every angle. This is a process that encompasses the growth of people and the restoration of many parts of a country.

The Stephenson (2011) Making sure a nation improves in areas like education, healthcare, and per capita income is what we mean when we talk about national development. Achieving national development requires doing away with all societal ills, such as poverty, unemployment, and other such issues.

Theoretical Framework

In order to provide light on the difficulties associated with Nigerian security, this research uses the Democratic Peace Theory. In this view, the extension of liberalism should be the ultimate goal of any security policy, and ensuring that liberal institutions carry out their duties responsibly is crucial to achieving this goal (Doyle (1998). As a result, fostering a democratic system, promoting human rights for all, and building civil society are the means to an end—peace. This conclusion, however, is predicated on the assumption of a strong and trouble-free relationship between a state's democratic character and its propensity toward peace. Therefore, liberal states do not engage in military conflict with other liberal states, according to the democratic peace theory. In the Journal of Philosophy and Public Affairs, Michael Doyle initially laid out this thesis in a keynote piece (Doyle, 1998). Liberal behavior toward non-liberal societies is different from liberal behavior towards liberal societies, according to Doyle. The democratic peace theory makes some very obvious suggestions when it comes to matters of national security.

Causes of Insecurity in Nigeria

The cause of insecurity in Nigeria according to Okereke (2012) can be distinguished among the following factors

Internal Security Disorder

In a typical federal system, the ministers of defense and interior are responsible for ensuring the safety of the interior. Initiating and supervising the method of operation by the country's security agents is their responsibility, as is ensuring that peace and harmony prevail across the nation. Moreover, as leading security officers, it is the responsibility of the governors and chairmen of each state and local government area to

ensure the safety of their respective territories. One way to achieve this is to monitor the performance of the law enforcement agencies assigned to their regions. According to Iygeal (2012), however, many of these security officers rely on public information before taking action, which can make them appear unaware of what is happening around them. Fearing for their lives, some of them may ignore reports of criminal activity and violence, leading to a breakdown in national security. When this sort of security disturbance occurs, it usually has a devastating effect on the country's security status.

Poor System of Governance and the Concentration of Political Power to the Center

It is reasonable to assume that the goals and values of the people in charge of an economy will inform governmental policy and programs. This is because, in order for administration to be effective, the government faces the issue of concentrating primarily on policies and programs that directly impact the teaming people. Unfortunately, once in office, many politicians focus on activities that can line their own pockets rather than fulfilling the promises they made during the campaign. Anger and insecurity are common outcomes of such callousness and disregard for detail across the nation (Iygeal 2012). The federal, state, or municipal government headquarters serve as the "seat of the government," where the majority of governmental operations are concentrated. In such a scenario, the core area may be subject to strict security measures while the periphery is left vulnerable. As per Nwagboso (2012), this has the potential to pose a significant security risk to the hinterland.

Weak Judicial System, Injustice, Nepotism and the Culture of Impunity

Some people, claims Fukuyama (2004), are able to get away with a lot of criminality. Because of nepotism and impunity, powerful people and the wealthy can get away with terrible crimes, while regular people face serious consequences for minor infractions. As a result, the professionalism of legal practice and the quality of services provided by lawyers in Nigeria suffer as a result of this form of favoritism (Okorie 2011).

Bribery and Corruption

One of the main challenges facing the Nigerian economy is bribery and corruption, as pointed out by Fukuyama (2004). Many powerful individuals in our government abuse their positions to steal from the public coffers without facing any consequences. Actually, the majority of them steal from the public purse by giving out inflated contracts to a growing number of party loyalists who lack the skills or motivation to carry them out, by overcharging for services, by paying the ever-increasing salaries of public servants who are both overworked and ineffective, and by doing a whole lot of other things without answering questions or being held accountable. Justice in this country can be bought or sold based on one's negotiating power, according to some elites who have been influenced by this practice (Nwadiolor, 2011).

State of Origin/ Indigeneship Syndrome or the “Quota System”

It is more common for Nigerians to identify with their ancestral tribe or state than with Nigeria as a whole, regardless of where they may be. A person is typically considered non-indigenous even though they were born and raised in the same area as their parents and grandparents, even though they are not indigenous themselves. People like that might be accepted there, but they probably don't have any rights to the same benefits as the "owners" of the land. Employment opportunities and political appointments have also been severely impacted by the quota system syndrome in Nigerian culture. According to Okorie (2011), the so-called quota system is largely replaced by nepotism and personal connections when it comes to political appointments and job chances in the country. In light of the foregoing, it is clear that the indigeneship and quota system syndrome poses serious security risks, particularly in regions where there is tension over governmental appointments and job opportunities between indigenous and non-indigenous people. In certain parts of the country, this can incite a great deal of fury, leading to clashes and violent incidents (Okorie 2011).

Wasteful Resources

Some Nigerians, according to Iygeal (2012), are powerful oligarchs who can overthrow the government. They love to brag about how untouchable they are. They get paid for contracts without ever having to execute them, regardless matter where in the nation they are awarded. Just as some political office holders give contracts to themselves without execution out of personal aggrandizement, so too are there others. The government's resources are frittered away because of this mentality. In certain cases, when the government resorts to coercion to recover stolen funds, agencies such as the Police, the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC), the Independent Corrupt Practices Commission (ICPC), etc., are required to seek authorization and clearance from influential individuals or so-called "godfathers" (Onouha, 2011). Similarly, we applaud crooks and unethical people for their fortune without investigating their sources (Okorie 2011). The nation's resources are squandered due to this behavior.

Religious Fanatics

While the majority of Nigerian Christians and Muslims teach a peaceful coexistence, a small number of extremists hold that killing innocent people is the only way to get to paradise. Among these, the Boko Haram insurgency stands out. Various reports of Boko Haram have contributed to the current and general state of instability throughout the country (Ezeoha 2011). While the Niger Delta crisis was the initial major source of instability in the country, subsequent bombings and killings in various parts of the North by the Islamic extremist group Boko Haram have made the situation much worse. The ethnic Birom and Hausa/Fulani clash in Jos, as well as the political violence that ensued following the 2011 election, primarily in the country's north, have only served to further the country's already precarious security situation (Okorie 2011).

Unfortunately, the Northern states have demonstrated time and again, from the more common religious/ethnic disputes to the Jos ethnic/religious/political war of 2008, that the safety of individuals and their possessions is still not guaranteed (Bello) (2012). The present issue, which began in Bauchi and has since spread to other northern states, may, however, be viewed as containing aspects of theocratic ideological goals. This is so due to the fact that the entire country finds it absurd that the Islamist group Boko Haram has demanded the elimination of western behavioral patterns.

Political Praise Singers

When the public realizes that a politician's accolades are out of proportion to the good they provide for society, political praise singers can infuriate the public. Violence and the loss of life and property could ensue as a consequence of this rage in the area (Okorie 2011). Various regions of this nation have experienced such catastrophes. Some powerful persons who got to the top by shady means usually finance political praise singers. So, in this situation, the political apologists utilize these apologies to mislead the public about the government's actions. Because it encourages those in government to steal development funds for personal use instead of investing in the country's people and its capital, this mindset is devastating to the country's progress.

Unemployment

The jobless rate in Nigeria is concerning. Every year, hundreds of students graduate from the country's educational institutions, but no formal systems are in place to help them find work (Okorie 2011). However, many of them become agitated in their fight for survival, which leads to criminal and violent acts against society. Among these illegal actions are acts of militancy, abduction, bombing, armed robbery, and vandalism of both public and private property. The loss of life and material capital has been exacerbated by violent confrontations, which can be classified as social, political, or environmental (Adejumo, 2011). War has broken out in several geopolitical zones in Nigeria in the past four years, including the northeastern states of Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba, and Yobe, as well as portions of the northwestern states of Kaduna, Kano, Jigawa, and Zamfara (Suleiman 2012). The country is now even more insecure as a result of all these violent confrontations. Violence has devastated numerous communities, causing the loss of lives, livelihoods, infrastructure, and natural resources. Inappropriate job possibilities have reduced social safety nets and reduced the state's ability to offer essential services in areas like education, health, and security (Onouha, 2011). Similarly, there has been a significant interference with the people's safety, security, and well-being. The scenario clearly shows that the cost and impact of national insecurity should never be underestimated.

Cost of Insecurity in Nigeria

Once considered a minor issue among Nigeria's socioeconomic challenges, insecurity has recently grown into a major one. This is due to the fact that insecurity can be compared to a sore on a man's lap that, if left untreated, can eventually spread to his waist. Perhaps this is why the government is spending so much money trying to deal with the current state of insecurity. But here are some of the consequences of insecurity listed by Tella (2012).

Loss of Revenue to the Government

Human Rights Watch reports that there has been an alarming increase in the loss of life and material resources due to insecurity in recent years. About 2,800 people had died as a result of militia insurrection between 2009 and 2012, according to a report from a security monitoring group (Adejumo 2011). In addition, 815 individuals lost their lives in 275 alleged attacks in the first nine months of 2012, and over 60 police stations in ten states in the north were targeted in attacks (not including the bombing of the Abuja police headquarters) (Adebakin 2012). The database of widows and orphans resulting from the rampaging cults has expanded at a remarkable pace. This has resulted in a significant loss of revenue for the government as monies meant for human capital development—funds collected locally by governments, NGOs, charitable organizations, and individuals—have instead gone toward helping the families of the victims and repairing properties damaged in the disasters (Adejumo (2011), Adebakin 2012). As a consequence of these militia groups' actions, the government's income from oil revenue is low, the GDP growth rate is moderated, local and foreign investors aren't actively involved in economic development, and citizens' lives and property are insecure.

Loss of Income to Individuals and Groups in the Society

A great deal of damage has been done to various sections of Nigerian society by the acts of insecurity. For example, kidnappers in various regions of the country are demanding ransom payments in the millions of naira on a regular basis. Similarly, army robbers and vendors in other parts of the nation steal a substantial sum of money daily (Bello 2012). A lot of people and organizations in the country lose a lot of money and stuff because of this incident. Additionally, it has detrimental effects on the progress of the country.

Increase in Budget Allocation

Over the years, Nigeria's budget has been increasingly allocated to combat insecurity. Consequently, the yearly budget for various security agencies is increased by a certain proportion. Here, capital expenditure is practically nonexistent, and investments in infrastructure and human capital are mostly disregarded. According to Igbuzor (2011), the amount of money allocated to combat insurgency has grown substantially, with a

significant amount of funding coming from the West. Economic growth is typically stunted by this form of deadweight debt.

THE EFFECT OF INSECURITY IN NIGERIA

Insecurity in any economy is very devastating and always disastrous. The effects according to Babangida, (2012) include the followings:

Close Down and Low Operation of Existing Companies

Many businesses in Nigeria, particularly those with international operations, have departed for other West African nations or even shut down altogether. As a result of their low capacity rate, the current ones are laying off young people who were working for them. As a result, the youth unemployment rate in the country has worsened, which could lead to more violent incidents (Babangirida, 2012). Poverty and the already high unemployment rate have both been exacerbated by this situation.

Close Down and Reduction of Admission to Educational Institutions in Some Part of the Country

Many parts of the country have seen their educational institutions, which are supposed to be the center of national growth, become places of dread and intimidation. Concerns about the insurgency have led to the closure of many schools, particularly in the north of the country, and a reduction in admissions at some universities, most notably the University of Maiduguri (Bello 2012). According to Onouha (2011), higher education sets the standard for human resource development; nevertheless, in many regions of the country, the value of education has declined due to insecurity. When a country's educational institutions are under threat of closure or functioning at low capacity due to security concerns, the country's ability to produce the human resources necessary for structural development suffers.

Reduction of Direct Foreign Investment in Tourism

One of the government's main revenue generators in the past, tourism, has seen a precipitous decline in FDI growth. Because of the security situation in Nigeria, several European and American immigration offices have issued warnings to their residents about traveling there (Adejumo 2011). Many enterprises, both domestic and foreign, may have lost faith in setting up shop in the country as a result of this problem, which has repercussions for both FDI and business confidence.

It Discourages Entrepreneurial Development in Many Part of the Country

Many company owners, particularly those from Northern Nigeria who are not indigenous, have fled to other parts of the country in the north as a precaution against potential insurgencies. Similarly, other businessmen and ladies have reportedly fled the districts due to the high level of violence and threats to their homes (Igbuzor 2011). In

terms of fostering an entrepreneurial spirit across the nation, this kind of mass action is detrimental.

Loss of the Respect of Nigeria in the Eyes of the International Community

The foreign community may have lost respect and reputation for Nigerians as a result of the country's insecurity and bloodshed. This is due to the fact that many nations are wary of doing business with Nigeria or Nigerians in general due to the widespread perception that they are a nation of insurgents. All development indices and the pursuit of the Millennium Development Goals could take a hit if everything goes on as planned, and vision 2020 could be nothing more than a daydream. Tella (2012). Having established the origins, consequences, and costs of insecurity on national development, it is important to remember that security concerns within the nation serve as the foundation upon which national development is built. Reason being, a peaceful and law-abiding nation cannot undergo development or structural changes. This can only take place if the joint endeavors of the governing body are adequately warranted. The three branches of government—executive, legislative, and judiciary—are able to work together in harmony when there is peace and unity among them. Similarly, if the country's security forces are able to do their jobs well, we can end our security crises and move forward as a nation in harmony and togetherness.

SECURITY CHALLENGES AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Many problems have befallen the Nigerian economy recently, including political unrest, economic decline, poverty, insecurity, corruption, a wasteful culture, and a lack of discipline. People think that the best way to deal with these problems is for the country's security apparatus to work properly, which will boost national growth. A nation's development, as defined by Okorie (2011), is a permanent shift in the direction of the most important economic activities conducted by humans. Every part of society, from individuals to groups, is being impacted by this complex transformation.

Similarly, according to Bello (2012), any shift in economic activity is national progress. Either undergoing a transformation or being transformed is what it is. Individuals, groups, communities, or even entire nations can undergo profound transformation through development, which encompasses a wide range of developmental tactics. To undergo development is to undergo a radical metamorphosis.

Similarly, according to Okorie (2012), any society can benefit from national development, which entails a fundamental shift in the social, economic, and political landscape. This means that ecological, social, political, and economic concerns are all part of national development's scope.

In light of the foregoing, it follows that national development is required whenever a country's development efforts have faltered due to factors such as a lack of foresight, consistency, or dedication to previously agreed-upon policies (Adejumo 2011). As a result of these shortcomings, progress and development have allegedly occurred, but

residents' well-being has not improved in a harmonious manner. But a solid administrative framework must be put in place across the board in this country's economy if it is to undergo a successful transformation. Nwadiolor (2011) states that the following administrative structures are examples of this:

Strong and Good Governance.

When Nigerian citizens and their leaders abandon their antiquated ways of doing things, the country can advance. This is possible when people take a stand against economic growth issues and are unified behind a common brand. According to Suleiman (2012), such developmental problems encompass issues like poverty, unemployment, and the responsible administration of public monies, as well as insecurity and the dismal condition of infrastructure. Fixing the economy and taking it to the next level requires strong and good leadership. The hallmark of competent and effective government is a government administrative apparatus that is laser-focused on government programs and policies and that investigates economic anomalies objectively. By utilizing public resources effectively and efficiently, practicing careful financial management, and enforcing fiscal discipline, essential policies of governance can maximize the advantages that citizens drive. Since a peaceful and lawful economy is believed to bring happiness and contentment to the citizens, it is believed that this will help achieve the aim (Adejumo 2011).

Justice and Judiciary

As an influential branch of government, the judiciary is responsible for supervising the prosecution and fostering more professionalism in the legal profession to enhance the quality of services provided. Good and strong leadership is necessary to make this happen. According to Nwadiolor (2011), the goal of the court should be to become more autonomous in providing effective services to the public by rooting out corruption and bias in government. This takes place when the country's judicial and law enforcement institutions work together to protect its citizens and their possessions.

The Legislatures

Separate from the administration and judicial branches, legislatures should take the initiative to pass laws. Their policy goal is to establish a public responsive legislature that is both dynamic and constitutionally effective. This legislature should increase accountability and transparency in the use of public funds, foster public interest in closely examining legislative actions, and contribute to public debates on important issues affecting citizens (Suleiman) (2012). After reading this, you should know that Nigeria itself is OK; the issue is the Nigerian people and their political philosophy. Nevertheless, national growth can be achieved by the inculcation of sportsmanship and swift action in response to security threats by branding and reforming the people and their governing culture. The following suggestions are made to expand upon the previous discussion.

CONCLUSION

Good governance is essential for Nigeria to attain its objective in light of the current condition of insecurity. Typically, good governance is present when those in control are empowered and dedicated to carrying out their responsibilities impartially and without favoritism or fear. When this happens, they are fully prepared to serve their country with enthusiasm. Overall, each of Nigeria's 36 states and the federal capital territory has its own governor, and the federal government oversees the functioning of the security forces, but the states should have some say over their own agents. If everything is well-managed, this will unquestionably boost national security and pave the way for progress and growth.

RECOMMENDATIONS

First, the nation should adopt a political structure that decentralizes power rather than centralizing it. This would give the federating units more authority. Why? Because the form of government we present as a nation—federalism—is watered down and tainted. There appears to be a corruption problem that is overshadowing federalism and, if not addressed, might lead to further chaos in the country.

Secondly, we need a stronger judicial system in this country so that justice is served regardless of who is involved. It is time for Nigeria to put its political nepotism and impunity culture in the past. To avoid creating two separate sets of laws—one for the wealthy and another for the poor—Nigerian society should be governed as an egalitarian one. The wrath of the law will fall on everyone who breaks the law, regardless of their social status. Appropriate accountability in governance can be achieved if this is firmly embedded in Nigerian politics.

Thirdly, our political culture has to do away with political praise singers. This will give the elected official a chance to focus on the job they were elected to do rather than on furthering their own career. Any public official found to have participated in this behavior should face legal consequences, such as impeachment or prosecution. Our elected officials will finally take a seat and confront the problem if this is implemented in our political system. Because they distract the public from questionable government actions, political praise choruses pose a serious threat to our democratic system.

As a fourth point, the country needs to stop allowing corruption and corrupt practices to persist. The government of Nigeria should be held accountable. Similarly, no high-ranking official, money bag, or godfather in the Federation should be able to sabotage the Economic and Financial Crime Commission (EFCC) or the Independent Corrupt Practices Commission (ICPC). It is only fair that lawbreakers face the consequences for their actions.

The sixth point is that Nigeria's political system need encouragement and reinforcement. The problem of manipulating elections for personal gain must end, and our electoral system must be designed to guarantee that all elections are free and fair. In

doing so, we can be confident that our nation's highest offices will be filled by patriotic and honorable citizens.

Seventhly, the Nigerian government must take action to reduce the high rate of unemployment. It is the responsibility of the government to ensure that the private sector, and particularly the country's youth, have access to employment possibilities. There should be more job opportunities and more productivity if the government guarantees a steady supply of electricity.

Finally, Nigeria's federal, state, and municipal administrations must come up with a joint security plan. As a result of this setup, a committee should be formed at the federal, state, municipal, village, and community levels, and its duty is to provide security agencies with sensitive information relevant to their regions of operation. In the long run, this will help find criminals, their backers, and their hiding places around the nation. In addition to reorganizing the country's intelligence system and constructing a competent and proactive security apparatus to man it, the Federal Government (FG) of Nigeria should seek out and address the underlying causes of insecurity in the country, such as unemployment, poverty, environmental degradation, infrastructure decay, uneven development, and so on. Additional benefits in preventing violent crimes, kidnappings, bombings, robberies, and other crimes committed by criminals will result from this. Most essential, in order to address modern security threats, our police and other security forces must be adequately prepared.

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