

Chapter Nine

Insecurity and Economic Development

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Introduction

The issue of security has been very germane to the peaceful cohabitation of the people in any given society. Security involves a several activities that are interconnected to the overall maintenance of law *and orders* in any given society. South African White Paper on Defense (1996) cited by National Open University of Nigeria (NOUN) (2009) defines security as:

..... an all-encompassing condition in which individual citizens live in freedom, peace and safety; participate fully in the process of governance; enjoy the protection of fundamental rights; have access to resources and the basic necessities of life; and inhabit a n environment which is not detrimental to their health and wellbeing. Not only in terms of internal security of the State, but also in terms of secure systems of Food health, money and trade

The importance of security cannot be overemphasized, *considering the* adverse effects that the absence of law and order can have on the overall development of any society or nation. In recent times, Nigeria has witnessed an unprecedented plaque of crisis and insecurity, each leading to loss of lives and destruction of properties. Albinus (2012) defines insecurity as the presence of fear and absence of

economic or physical protection for persons, buildings, organizations or country against destruction or threats like crime or attack.

In the last five years, the level of insecurity in Nigeria arguably has fuelled high crime rate; leaving unpalatable consequences for the nation's economy. The rates of terrorist bombings, kidnappings, armed robbery attacks on banks as well as other violent crimes in recent months, have led to a prevalent massive loss of the nation's human resources. This ***security situation has become a major challenge for investors and the economy. The affected states of the federation are on the verge of collapse with implication for investment and job losses.*** This challenge of insecurity prompted Governors of 19 northern states to call for an emergency meeting on Wednesday, 22 August 2012 warning about the adverse impact that growing insecurity was having on their states' economy.

The governors admitted that their economies were shrinking owing to uncontrollable explosion of violence in their front yard. This should be expected. Instability feeds a miserable economy which produces pitiable revenue. The Governors concluded that the northern part of the country would crumble economically and socially unless religious radicalism and intolerance were checked by political leaders in the region.

To this end, the federal government in 2013 as a means of addressing the threat to insecurity and combating the increasing waves of crime budgeted a huge allocation to security, and the national assembly passed the Anti-Terrorism Act in 2011, Despite these efforts, the level of insecurity in the country is still high, and a confirmation of this is the low ranking of Nigeria in the Global Peace Index (GPI, 2012).

Despite the plethora of security measures taken to address the daunting challenges of insecurity in Nigeria, government efforts has not produced the desired positive result. Nigeria is confronted with daunting developmental challenges which pose serious threat to economic development. These developmental challenges include endemic rural and urban poverty, high rate of unemployment, debilitating youth unemployment, low industrial output, unstable and deteriorating exchange rate, high inflation rate, inadequate physical and social infrastructure, very large domestic debt, and rising stock of external debt (Ewetan and Urhi, 2014).

Studies have shown that, the bane of Nigeria's economic *development* is insecurity (Albinus, 2012; Achumba, Ighomereho, & Akpan- Robaro, 2013; Ewetan and *Urhie*, 2014). This is because the *present* insecurity situation is costing Nigeria its leadership role in Africa in terms of development by posing a threat to the future of the nation's agricultural productivity level, private sector investment volume, petroleum sector growth rate, manpower, development sector and overall economic development.

Consequently, more proactive initiatives regarding tackling menace of insecurity are needed in Nigeria since security is central to development, and the national transformation agenda of the current administration may not be achieved if there is no solution to the menace of insecurity ravaging the country. It is against this backdrop that this study addresses the interface between insecurity and economic developments in Nigeria. Particularly, it seeks to demonstrate that insecurity is a major impediment to economic development in Nigeria. The paper is therefore divided into four parts: first is the introductory section, the second is the conceptual explanation (concepts of insecurity and economic development), followed by the effect of insecurity on economic development of Nigeria, and thereafter conclusion and recommendations will be made.

CONCEPTUAL EXPLANATIONS

Concept of Insecurity

Insecurity has been a subject that has attracted a rapidly growing interest and concern among scholars in social science in which a wide spectrum of issues on the subject - insecurity has remained persistent. New breakthroughs and findings are still being made, showing the strategic importance of security in the development of nations and actualization of peace and order in all levels of human relations.

Maslow (1954) describes an insecure person as a person who perceives the world or sees it as a threatening jungle and most human beings as dangerous, treacherous, selfish, and feels rejected.

and isolated person, hostile, is generally pessimistic and unhappy, shows sign of tension and conflict tends to turn inwards, is trouble by guilt-feeling etc.

Free online Dictionary (2013) sees insecurity as the state of being subjected to danger or injury or the condition of being susceptible to harm or injury. Insecurity also means state of being exposed to risk and anxiety. Insecurity is the anxiety you experience when you feel vulnerable and unsafe.

Wikipedia free encyclopedia (2013), defines insecurity as a feeling of general unease or nervousness, that may be triggered by perceiving oneself to be vulnerable or inferior, a sense of vulnerability or instability which threaten one self-image or ego. Therefore, insecurity can be defined as the general unease, lack of safety, sudden or unexpected interruption of educational activities.

Components of Insecurity

It is not surprising that the increasing research attention given to the concept and practice of insecurity has brought about invocation of different types, dimension of analytical explanations and theoretical approaches. For the purpose of this paper, components of insecurity include:

- i. Robbery:** One of the security threats is robbery, and robbery often involves the use of instruments of intimidation and coercion by a party(ies) against another party(ies) with the aim of compelling the victim to concede his/her property in question to the offender party. Such violent instruments like gun, knife, sword, cutlass, grenade, or any other dangerous objects as the case may be, are often used by robbers to force the victims to yield to their (robbers') demand. **Types of robbery according to NOUN (2009), includes:** piracy; car-snatching or carjacking; highway robbery; armed robbery; and aggravated robbery.
- ii. Arson:** It is described as a deliberate act of destructively setting another person's or oneself's property on fire for specific motives. For example, the use of thugs to set fire on the houses of political

opponents is still experienced. A notable instance, is the last re-run governorship election in Ekiti State of Nigeria which saw the burning down of the Independent National Electoral Commission's (INEC) office in Ido Ekiti by irate youths over the alleged manipulation of election results by the election body and few powerful people in the state. There is no doubt that, in the country, arson constitutes a great security threat especially if we consider the financial and material losses that usually occasion such incident(s).

- iii. **Kidnapping:** The incidence of kidnapping has become a grave security threat both locally and internationally. Many families have lost their loved ones through the dastardly acts of kidnapping. Apart from loss of lives, kidnapping also has implications on the economy of the state as well as that of individuals. For instance, countries like Mexico and Nigeria where most kidnappings lack political motives, kidnappers seize their victims for ransoms, and many families pay through their noses to settle the kidnappers' money requests with the aim of securing the release of their loved ones (NOUN, 2009).
- iv. **Assault and Battery:** Assault is a form of violent crime, which involves unlawful attack aimed at causing bodily injury to another party or person. Battery is illegal beating that may lead to injuring another person. Different types of assault as illustrated by NOUN (2014) includes aggravated assault (a form of assault that involves the use of weapons or violently attacking another person beyond ordinary assault); and sexual assault that involves making violent sexual advances on a person.
- v. **Homicide:** This violent crime involves the killing of another person. This criminal offence is often perpetuated with levity in most of our tertiary institutions in Nigeria in the name of secret cultism.
- vi. **Murder:** It can be regarded as homicide in certain proscribed conditions. But, it is an act of killing another human being with pre-meditated malice. Research findings have shown that: murder accounts for several deaths. It has been estimated on an annual basis that no less than 55,000 murders are recorded in Brazil, while 30,000 in Russia, 25,000 in

Columbia (www.news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/americcs/5024428.stm), 20,000 in South Africa, 15,000 in Mexico and 14,000 in the United States (www.users.erols.com/mwhite28/warstar8.htm#Murders) etc.

- vii. **Extortion:** Extortion is another form of insecurity. It simply involves coercing a person to part with either certain money or property or services to the offender.
- viii. **Insurgency:** Insurgency is another form of insecurity, it usually involves an armed struggle or rebellion aimed to overthrow a constituted government through the use of subversion and armed conflict. Some of the causes of insurgency may include electoral malpractices, *ethno-religious conflict*, *human rights abuse*, *personal envy*, maladministration, ineffective justice system, to mention a few. The problem of insurgency has been a regular feature of African politics due to a number of reasons.
- ix. **Ethno-Religious Conflict:** In Nigeria, ethno-religious conflict is the highest contributor of underdevelopment as ethno-religious riots have claimed many physical structures and infrastructure that took the affected communities several decades to develop. This phenomenon has nevertheless undermined the economies and investment-driving profiles of the affected communities, as many local and foreign investors fear to invest in those turbulent areas because of the risk that ethno-religious riots might pose not only to their businesses but also their lives and those of their employees, undermining the economic security of the affected communities in particular and the country in general (NOUN, 2005).
- x. **Assassination:** Assassination is another form of insecurity in Nigeria. Assassination involves a target killing of any political leader or any other person for ideological or political or military or even economic reasons.
- xi. **Terrorism:** Terrorism is undoubtedly the systematic and ferocious use of violence, a form of guerrilla alternative to conventional warfare by

state or non-state actors, with the strategic creation of psychic fear and (or) tactical production and reproduction of wanton destruction in epochal dimension purposely in realizing political objectives or ordinary public attention or both variables (NOUN, 2009). There are different forms of terrorism. According to the United States' National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, the various forms of terrorism are **civil disorders, political terrorism, non-political terrorism, quasi-terrorism, limited political terrorism and official or state terrorism.**

Economic Development

Although nobody is certain how the concept of economic development originated, most people agree that development is closely bound up with the evolution of capitalism and the demise of feudalism (Sheffrin, 2003). Mansell and When also state that economic development has been understood since the World War II to involve economic growth, namely the increases in per capita income, and (if currently absent) the attainment of a standard of living equivalent to that of industrialized countries (Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia, 2014).

For the purpose of this paper some definitions will be explored to give a clearer meaning to the concept. **Tolu and Abe (2011)** viewed economic development as a process of societal advancement, where improvement in the well being of people are generated through strong partnerships between all sectors, corporate bodies and other groups in the society. It is reasonable to know that development is not only an economic exercise, but also involves both socio-economic and political issues and pervades all aspects of societal life.

Wikipedia, the free Encyclopedia (2014) asserts that:

Economic development is the sustained, concerted actions of policy makers and communities that promote the standard of living and economic health of a specific area. Economic development can also be referred to as the quantitative and qualitative changes in the economy. Such actions can involve multiple areas including development of human capital, critical infrastructure, regional competitiveness, social inclusion, health, safety, literacy, and other initiatives. Economic development offers from economic growth. Whereas economic development is a policy intervention endeavor with aims of economic and social well-being of people, economic growth is a phenomenon of market productivity and rise in GDP.

Professor Michael Todaro defines economic development as an increase in living conditions, improvement of the citizens self-esteem needs and free and a just society. He suggests that the most accurate method of measuring economic development is the Human Development Index which takes into account the literacy rate & life expectancy which in-turn has an outright impact on productivity and could lead to Economic Growth. However, economic development can also be measured by taking into account the GDI (Gender Related Index) (<http://www.whatiseconomic-development>).

Misra and Puri (2003) define economic development to mean growth plus progressive changes in certain critical variables that determine the well-being of the people. They assert that there are qualitative dimensions in the development process which may be missing in the growth of a given economy expressed in term.

The University of Iowa's Center for International Finance and Development states that:

Economic development' is a term that economists, politicians, and others have used frequently in the 20th century. The concept, however, has been in existence in the West for centuries. Modernization, Westernisation, and especially Industrialisation are other terms people have used while discussing economic

development. Economic development has a direct relationship with the environment (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economic_development).

Seers (1969) cited by National Open University of Nigeria (2013) argues that the questions to be addressed about the meaning of development in the right perspective should be: "What has been happening to inequality? What has been happening to unemployment? What has been happening to poverty?" It was suggested that if inequality, unemployment, and poverty have declined from high levels, then beyond doubt, there has been a period of development for the country in question. If one or two of these central problems have been growing worse, especially if all three have, it would be strange to call the result "development" even if the per capita income doubled.

It is noteworthy to mention that from different definitions of economic development by different scholars, one may rightly say that economic development is more comprehensive and it can simply be defined as the progressive changes in the socio-economic structure of a country.

Theory of Economic Development

There are different theories of economic development, but for the purpose of this paper the big push theory shall be briefly discussed:

The big push theory originated from Rosenstein-Rodan. . According to Rodan, the need for big push in underdeveloped countries arises from at least three indivisibilities, including:

- i. indivisibility in the production function;
- ii. indivisibility of demand; and
- iii. Indivisibility in the supply of savings.

The theory of the big push asserts that underdeveloped countries require large amounts of investments to come out of the problem of backwardness and launch policies for economic development (NOUN, 2013). The logic behind this theory is that a programme of "bit-by-bit" investment will not have much impact on the process of growth and will only lead to a dissipation of resources, policies designed to encourage the development of the Nigerian economy will need to be guided by the big push theory.

INSECURITY AND ITS EFFECT ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

The inability of government to provide a secure and safe environment for lives, properties and the conduct of business and economic activities has led to resentment and disaffection among ethnic groups. This has resulted in ethnic violence, communal clashes, and religious violence in different parts of the country that has destroyed lives and properties, disrupted businesses and economic activities, and retarded economic growth and development of Nigeria (Ewetan and Urhie, 2014). There is no investor whether local or foreign that will be motivated to invest in an unsafe and insecure environment. In a globalized world, investors are not only looking for high returns on their investments but also safe haven for their investments. Thus the alarming level of insecurity in Nigeria has made the economy unattractive to foreign investors, and this has impacted negatively on economic growth and development.

Table 1: Level of Crimes from 2000 to 2008

Year	Theft	Armed Robbery	Kidnapping	Assassination	Fraud
2000	29127	1877	243	1255	7927
2001	40796	2809	349	2120	10234
2002	35231	3889	337	2117	9134
2003	33124	3497	410	2136	9508
2004	37289	3142	349	2550	9532
2005	46111	2074	798	2074	9580
2006	41901	2863	372	2000	6395
2007	21082	2327	277	2007	5860
2008	23927	2340	309	1956	5058

Source: Adapted from Achumba, Ighomereho, & Akpan- Robaro (2013)

Table 1 above illustrates the available data on the prevalence of crimes in Nigeria from year 2000-2008. The table shows that, the average rate of insecurity (theft, armed robbery, kidnapping, assassination) increased between 2000 and 2008 with the exception of fraud which decreased within the same period. In recent time, there has been an increase in the rate of theft, armed robbery, especially, in the banks, kidnapping and assassination in

different parts of the country. However these insecurity components are not equally distributed in the country. **Centre for Law Enforcement Education (CLEEN) Foundation (2012)** are of the view that, South-Eastern states of Nigeria have the highest incidence of kidnapping, the South-Southern and South-Western states of Nigeria have the highest incidence of armed robbery and fraud, while the Northern states are characterized by bombing by the Islamic sect, Boko Haram. Below is a compiled data on the violent attacks of Boko Haram from the most recent attack to the Previous Attack (2014 - 2011)

Table 2: Compiled Data on the Violent Attacks of Boko Haram from the Most Recent Attack (September 2014) to the Previous Attack (May 2011).

Month & year	Boko Haram attacks and activities
September 2014	Boko Haram captured some towns – Damboa, Gwoza, Bama and most Nigeria’s border towns with Cameroon in Borno State and Mubi, Madagali and Michika in Adamawa State.
July 2014	The Boko Haram insurgents attacked Kaduna killing about 39 people and injuring many others
June 2014	Boko Haram attacked Mudi killing over 40 people and injuring many others
May 2014	Car bomb attack in Nyanya area of Abuja, 19 killed, scores injured
May 2014	Twin bomb explosions in Jos, 118 killed
May 2014	Boko Haram attacked Abuja killing 19 people and injuring several others
April 2014	Boko Haram kidnaps Chibok Schoolgirls at Govt. Sec. School, Chibok, Borno
February 2014	Boko Haram attacked Konduja killing 39 people and injuring several others
July 2013	Boko Haram attacked Yobe killing 42 people injuring several others
May 2013	Boko Haram attacked Bama killing 55 and injuring several others
June 2012	Boko Haram attacked Bauchi killing 12 and injuring several others
April 2012	Boko Haram attacked Bayero University, Kano killing 16 and injuring several others

March 2012	Boko Haram attacked Kano killing two and injuring unspecified number of people
February 2012	Boko Haram attacked a police station in Kogi State killing four people
January 2012	Boko Haram launches bomb attacks and heavy gun battles in Kano targeting the police headquarters. Over 150 people reported killed.
December 2011	Christmas Day bomb attack on saint Theresa catholic church in Madalla, Niger state, near Abuja. One policeman is killed in a failed bomb attack on a church in Jos , Plateau state.
November 2011	Boko Haram announces that it will not hold talks with the government until all members of the sect, who have been arrested are released.
August 2011	UN headquarters in Abuja is bombed. Boko Haram claims responsibility for the suicide bomb. 23 people killed
July 2011	Federal Government states that it will create a panel to initiate negotiations with Boko Haram.
June 2011	Police headquarters in Abuja is bombed
May 2011	Bomb attacks in several states after President Goodluck Jonathan's inauguration.

Source: Compiled by the Researcher

The compiled data in Table 2 above illustrate the high level of Boko Haram attack in Nigeria from 2011 to 2014, and this situation has not improved but rather it is getting worse day by day. The worsening security situation in the country has caused enormous loss of lives and properties and created general atmosphere of fear and social tension in the country. In recent time, Nigeria is under serious security challenge, where armed groups are rising from every root and corner of the country. This has led to loss of lives and properties and destabilization of economic activities.

The responsibility of Governments is to protect life and property of her citizens - at all cost necessary and possible. It is understandable that this cannot be done effectively without enough financial will-power; but at the expense of the economic development of the nation. Table 3, 4 and 5 below analyse the Federal Government allocation to education and health sector (1999 -2012), allocation to security and other sector particularly between (2009 - 2014) and the allocation of recurrent and capital expenditure in the

Nigerian Budget from (2004 - 2013) as it affect the development of the nation economically.

Table 3: Percentage of Total Allocation to Education and Health Sectors in Nigeria (1999-2012)

Year	% Allocation to Education sector	% Allocation to Health Sector
1999	13.14	10.29
2000	12.24	6.15
2001	10.29	8.79
2002	13.19	9.28
2003	7.28	4.71
2004	8.56	5.50
2005	8.56	6.99
2006	10.02	6.94
2007	10.34	7.40
2008	10.07	7.79
2009	4.09	6.98
2010	6.95	5.49
2011	8.0	5.1
2012	8.43	5.95

Adapted from Ejikeme (2014)

It is evident from Table 3 that, the percentage of budget allocation to education and health sectors dwindled from 13.14 and 10.29 in 1999 to 8.43 and 5.95 in 2012 respectively. The decreasing annual budget allocations to these sectors account for poor health delivery service and low standard of education in Nigeria. This unhealthy situation corroborates Global Monitoring Report 2012 which revealed that 10.5 million Nigerian children of school-going age are not attending school -the highest in world record. Besides, the world Economic Forum's Global Competitiveness Report Index, 2011 to 2012 which ranked Nigeria 140th out of 144 countries in primary education enrolment (Adamolekun, 2013).

Table 4: Comparative Analysis of Security Budget with other Sector of the Economy

Year	Security budget billion (#)	Total budget trillion (#)	Percentage (%)	Percentage (%) of other sector
2009	517,831,475,902	2,870,510,042,679	18.0	82.0
2010	746,721,749,873	4,608,616,278,213	16.2	83.8
2011	886,437,859,204	4,226,191,559,259	20.9	79.1
2012	924,388,031,124	4,749,100,821,170	19.5	80.5
2013	957,701,147,188	4,987,222,425,601	19.2	80.8
2014	986,494,491,782	4,642,960,000,000	20.9	79.1

Source: Nigeria Budget office (www.budgetoffice.gov.ng)

From the table above, it was discovered that over the years, budget on security has taken the larger percentage of total budget. This has decreased the capital Expenditure which are suppose to be used in providing social infrastructures such as roads, water and power; fund educational services such as schools, colleges and universities; and provide healthcare facilities and services among others. To buttress this, the table below shows the allocation of recurrent and capital expenditure from 2008- 2013.

Table 5: Allocation of recurrent and capital expenditure in the Nigeria Budget from 2008-2013

Year	Recurrent	Capital%
2013	67.49	32.51
2012	72.21	27.79
2011	76.20	23.80
2010	59.77	40.23
2009	72.24	27.76
2008	72.99	27.01

Source: Nigeria Budget office (www.budgetoffice.gov.ng)

From the table above, year 2010 was when capital expenditure got 40% allocation, so far the highest ever. Other years were between 27.01% and 35.51%. This percentage is not in line with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) recommendation that 70% of Budget should go to capital expenditure and 30% to recurrent expenditure." This has lead to

deformation of the development sectors of the economy. As Hussaini Abdu the Country Director of Action aid rightly commented:

"We are very worried that over 70% of the budget is actually going for recurrent expenditure and less than 30% on capital expenditure. No country develops under such provisions because what grows a country or builds the economy is the amount of investments you are making on infrastructure and other structural issues that you required to strengthen your economy".

From the available data highlighted in this study, insecurity in Nigeria has affected the economic development of Nigeria in various ways. These include:

- destruction of infrastructural facilities;
- increased unemployment;
- increased government expenditure;
- impede the development of the development sector;
- social tensions and new pattern of settlements which encourages Muslims/Christians or members of an ethnic group moving to Muslim/Christian dominated enclaves;
- heightens citizenship question which encourages hostility between "indigenes" and "settlers" (Ewetan and Urhie, 2014);
- dislocation and disruption of family and communal life;
- general atmosphere of mistrust, fear, anxiety and frenzy;
- dehumanization of women, children, and men especially in areas where rape, child abuse and neglect are used as instruments of war;
- deepening of hunger and poverty in the polity;
- create an atmosphere of political insecurity and instability including declining confidence in the political leadership and apprehension about the system (Ibrahim and Igbuzor, 2002:13);
- increases security spending by business organizations and governments;

- discourages local and foreign investment as it makes investment unattractive to business people (Ewetan and Urhie, 2014); and
- Halts business operations during period of violence and outright closure of many enterprises in the areas or zones .-.here incidence of insecurity is rife and are on daily occurrence;

Economic development is the primary goal of every well meaning government, and it is essentially dependent on the level of economic activities in a country; the level of economic activities is in turn enhanced by peaceful co-existence by people. In the absence of security, socio-economic development cannot be sustained as it destroys economic, human and social capital (Ewetan and Urhie, 2014).

Although the cost of the prevalent insecurity in Nigeria is difficult to measure in monetary or real terms, however it is clear to observers that it has cost Nigerians enormous human and material resources. In the area of health; insecurity has lead to the collapse of the health care delivery which has concomitant effect on the people's well being (Mori, Meddings and Bettcher, 2004 cited by Adeleke, 2013). These effects include fear, coercion, displacement and deprivation of basic daily needs such as drinking-water, food and health care.

In addition, insecurity has inhibit health care system to the extent that healthcare facilities are often destroyed leaving no place for people to seek treatment. Also, governments spend more money on fighting the insurgents and so allocate less money in health services hence we see deteriorating health infrastructures (Dodge, 1990). In this situation, medical supplies and equipments become scarce and skilled doctors and nurses flee to more stable areas leading to the spread of communicable disease (Adeleke, 2013).

Another effect of insecurity is on the education sector. Insecurity has almost paralysed all academic activities in crises ravaged part of the country (Northern part). This has lead to closure of schools, relocation of staff to crises free environment, disruption of academic activities, destruction of school infrastructures and facilities, loss of lives, and elongation of school programme. This is saddened, because education which should the biggest instrument for academic progress, social mobilization, political survival and effective national

development of any country is threatened. This is an impediment to national development.

In another development, a respondent survey shows that a of students have vowed never to participate in the compulsory one year National Youth Service Corps (NYSC) programme if posted to the northern part of the country. Those who were inadvertently posted to the north redeployed immediately after three weeks of mandatory camping. This development therefore defeats the core mandate of setting up the Act of NYSC in 1973 (News World, 2013).

The growth of foreign direct investment in tourism sector had been adversely affected as some immigration departments of countries in Europe and America have issued warnings to their citizens who wish to visit Nigeria to be aware of the security problem in the country. Not only did insecurity in the country affects foreign direct investment, it also affects business confidence as many companies lost confidence in establishing businesses in some parts of the country.

Examining the impact of insecurity on the economy, Adeleke (2013) posited that, the productive aspect of most manufacturing business depends largely on the availability and regular supply of such raw materials for production. Insecurity has cut off the supply of such raw materials hence, jeopardizing production activities. Beside this, insecurity affects marketing of finished product as m m s a continuous exodus from areas of insecurity. There is also an increase in security spending as most business organizations operating in Nigeria spend a lot in maintaining private security outfit

In addition, the destruction of building, properties and equipment of business organizations is tantamount to loss of capital which has ruined not a few businesses in Nigeria but majority of businesses in crises thorn environments. Thus, security is critical for the nation development and its absence means that economic growth and development cannot be achieved (Achumba, Ighomereho and Akpor-Robaro, 2013).

In the oil and gas sector, oil production per day has drastically declined as a result of kidnappings of oil workers in southern and eastern region of Nigeria. As a result of insecurity problems, Nigeria is therefore estimated to be losing about 600,000 barrels of crude oil on daily basis to illegal bunkers which amounts to about N3.7 trillion yearly (Omoyibo and Akpomera, 2012).

Besides, the wave of kidnapping in some parts of Nigeria has forced investors, businessmen and manufacturing companies to relocate to other peaceful cities in Nigeria or even to leave the country entirely. This insecurity problem has led to the decline in foreign investment in Nigeria coupled with the effects of global economic meltdown has caused the closing down of tens of thousands of factories in Nigeria.

Furthermore, Boko Haram insurgency in Northern Nigeria has almost crippled economic activities in that region. Activities of other militia groups in other parts of the country also pose serious threat to the economic health of these regions. The security crises in different parts of Nigeria is destroying existing infrastructure and preventing a peaceful environment for the development of further infrastructure, and a safe environment for economic activities by individuals to give them economic empowerment that will enable households not only to cater for their present generations, create wealth, but also to provide for future generations.

Conclusion and Recommendation

This paper has carefully discussed the effect of insecurity on economic development in Nigeria. It examined the concepts of insecurity, economic development. Also, the paper explores the effect of insecurity on economic development in Nigeria with available data on insecurity and economic development which serve as basis for analysis. It is the belief of this paper that a secured nation would develop economically, socially and politically. In order to solve the menace of insecurity and development of the economy, the following recommendations were made:

- Governments at all levels should ensure that capital project should be adequately funded in meeting the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) recommendation of 70% to capital expenditure and 30% to recurrent expenditure.

- All tiers of government (federal, state and local) should procure for installation of security equipment to secure every root and corner of the country so as to detect any incoming attack on a location or different locations.
- Database of security agencies should be adequately secured so that classified information would not be assessed and their server would not be hacked.
- The federal government should re-organize the country's intelligence system and build a capable and more proactive security apparatus in Nigeria. This will add more values in checking incessant bombings, robbery, kidnapping and violent crimes/crises by hoodlums all over Nigeria.
- There is need for the government and the private sector to create jobs and encourage youths to go into all manners of small scale businesses, commercial enterprises, technological-driven productivity and mechanized farming.
- The inbreed of youth restiveness has been linked to ineptitude of the unemployed persons and under utilization of the unemployed graduates in the labour market. There is need for a radical reform in the areas of skill acquisition centres to engage the jobless youths to learning trades that would equip them to be self-employed and employers of labour. Revitalization of agricultural development schemes and reintroduction of school to farm scheme to create job opportunities for the army of unemployed youths who are currently economically wasteful in the labour market.
- The federal government should formulate and effectively implement policies and programmes capable of addressing the root causes of insecurity in Nigeria such as poverty, unemployment, environmental degradation, dearth of infrastructural facilities, uneven development, among others.
- There is the need for collective security arrangement by federal, state and local governments in Nigeria. This arrangement should produce a committee at village, community, local, state and federal level with the responsibility of providing sensitive security information for security agencies at their areas of operation. This

will ultimately assist in identifying criminals, their sponsors and hideouts in Nigeria.

- Apart from the above, there is no gain saying that lack of youth empowerment programmes contribute immensely to social insecurity in the polity. The government should create programmes that would empower our youths technically. This will enable them to be self-reliant and avert their minds from criminal tendencies.

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