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Bad Governance and Insecurity: The Challenges for Development in Nigeria

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Abstract:

This paper is on Bad Governance and Insecurity in Nigeria, an obstacle for development. The methodology used for putting this paper together is with secondary sources and analysis was done qualitatively. Nigeria being the giant of Africa is now faced with a lot of security challenges over the past years, she had been declared a terrorist country 2013 by USA. It is known that the level of insecurity in Nigeria is very high and has reached international recognition, despite its numerous security agencies. The findings of the study show that insecurity has grown high as a result of bad leadership exercised through bad governance among other factors as causes of Insecurity. This paper addresses the link between insecurity and bad governance, it also attempts to highlight and explain the constraints on development and suggest ways under which these obstacles could be overcome to enhance development, with recommendations that there should be refined democracy in Nigeria, fight against corruption and purchase of modern security equipment to combat insecurity etc.

Keywords: *Insecurity, bad governance and development*

1. Introduction

Nigeria has all it takes to be great in terms of human and natural resources and to be one of the developed economies of the world and a leading nation in Africa by the year 2020. In order to actualize its dream, it sets the process, for exploitation of resources and attraction of indigenous and foreign investors. In the midst of all these, Nigeria is confronted with daunting security challenges which include armed robbery, ethnic crisis, assassination, militancy, kidnapping and terrorism. The current and most disturbing insecurity problem in Nigeria is the terror unleashed by Jama'atulAlhul Sunnah Lidda'watwal – Jihad a dreaded militant Islamic sect popularly known as Boko Haram (Ogege 2013, Chothia 2014, Dauda 2014, Okpaga, Ugwu&Eme 2012). Insecurity challenges confronting Nigeria as a result of bad governance exercised through bad leaders, characterized by ethnic/religious sentiments, corruption, poverty among others are sources and causes of bad governance and insecurity in the country. The paper will x-ray bad governance and insecurity as a challenge for national development with a view of preferring solutions to foster development.

The following concepts which underpin this study will be clarified below:

1.1. Insecurity

Insecurity is the antithesis of security, and it would be better understood by explaining what the term security means. According to Achumba, Ighomereho and Akpor- Robaro (2013:79):

security is described "as stability of livelihood (stable and steady income), predictability of daily life (knowing what to expect), protection from crime (feeling of safe), and freedom from psychological harm (safety or protection from emotional stress which results from assurance or knowing that one is wanted, accepted, loved and protected in one's community or neighborhood and by people around. It focuses on emotional and psychological sense of belonging to a social group which can offer one protection).

Ladan-Baki (2014:4), on his part defined security "as a situation where a person or thing is not exposed to any form of danger or risk of physical or moral aggression, accident, theft or deterioration". Ewetan and Urhie (2014:43), on their part see "insecurity to connote different meanings such as: absence of safety; danger; hazard; uncertainty; lack of protection, and lack of safety". They also view insecurity as a state of fear or anxiety due to absence or lack of protection (Ewetan and Urhie 2014).

Achumba, Ighomereho and Akpor-Robaro (2013), says that "insecurity includes: want of safety; danger; hazard; uncertainty; want of confidence; doubtful; inadequate guarded or protected; lack of stability; troubled; lack of protection; and unsafe" They also view insecurity in two perspective (i) Insecurity as a state of being open or subjected to danger or threat of danger, where danger is the condition of being susceptible to harm or injury, (ii) Insecurity as a state of being exposed to risk or anxiety, where anxiety is a vague unpleasant emotion that is experienced in anticipation of some misfortune (Achumba, Ighomereho and Akpor-Robaro 2013, George-Genyi Member, 2013, Nwanegbo and Odigbo, 2013, Ajodo- Adebajoko and Ugwuoke, 2014).

Ogege (2013:83) in his study view insecurity as “a situation in which individuals in a given society cannot go about their daily activities as a result of threat and harmful disruption of their lives and property”. Based on the above explanations by scholars, one can view insecurity as a state of lack of protection for lives and property, incompetency on the part of leadership, leaders that are passive in nature to handle security problems and other issues in their respective countries and in this case Nigeria.

1.2. Bad Governance

Bad governance has been understood to reflect a general tendency of a public institution not being able to manage public affairs and public resources (Coker and George- Genyi, 2014). Owoye and Bissessar (2009) cited in George- Genyi (2014) see bad governance as “a symptom of institutional and leadership failures, explicitly “manifested by its long or dictatorial (sic) leaders, non-free media and undemocratic elections” Bad governance also includes government that is ineffective and inefficient, not transparent, not responsive to the people, not held accountable for their actions, inequitable and exclusive to the elites, non- participatory; do not follow the rule of law and lacking policies that are consensus (Coker &George – Genyi, 2014).

According to Akpa (2011:67) “Bad governance is the exact opposite of good governance. It is a complete absence of good leadership and good governance. It means lack of respect for fundamental human rights of citizens, lack of judicious use of natural resources, fraud and corrupt practices. In short, it has no respect for principle of accountability and transparency”. She also said that, in the context of bad governances, individuals seek government positions in order to collect rent and accumulate personal wealth through the conversion of public resources into privates good. There is no commitment to the public good and no confidence in the future; there is no respect for law and no rule of law (Akpa, 2011:68).

1.3. Development

Okolie (2009) cited in Nwanegbo and Odigbo (2013), view development as “pointedly improves man’s potentials and capacities and subsequently eliminates and or reduces poverty, penury, inequality, unemployment, and generally enhances the condition for human existence and self – reproduction” Nwanegbo and Odigbo (2013:287) on their part view development in two perspectives (i) Development is the process of empowering people to maximize their potentials and the ability to exploit nature to meet daily human needs. (ii)Development can be seen as a process by which quality of human lives and capacity to surmount daily needs are considerably improved. Aiguosatile and Akov (2011:124) says development may thus be defined as “the ability of society to provide the basic necessities of life such as food, jobs, affordable and accessible health care, good durable and motorable roads, water, electricity and education for its people in a free and participatory climate”.

Alanana (2005:4), Ahom (2012:130) and Omoyi, Ndisika & Odeh (2011) all are of the views that, development is a process of change that is progressive; it is ascension from a lower to a higher stage. Development is indicated in the qualitative improvement in the living standards of the people, via the eradication of poverty, disease, hunger squalor and social deprivation.

Development thrives well in a country where the security of lives and property is well guaranteed, in Nigeria over the past year’s insecurity issues is so rampant most especially in the North eastern states of the country like Adamawa, Borno and Yobe, where Boko Haram Insurgency is killing people and destroying property. This have made so many companies like Unilever Plc, Cadbury and banks to closed down in order to safe guide lives of their employees and property (Ngbea, 2015).

1.4. Causes of Bad Governance and Insecurity in Nigeria

Nigeria is blessed with abundant natural resources to be economically buoyant in terms of development and be among the developed countries of the world but as a result of mismanagement of these natural resources which is stem from corruption, embezzlement by our past leaders for their selfish interest at the detriment of the masses. And the most disturbing aspect of it is the insecurity challenges that are scaring away both foreign and local investors which is a great obstacle for development. This paper will enumerate the causes of bad governance and insecurity in Nigeria as follows:

1.4.1. Pervasive Material Inequalities and Unfairness

Greater awareness of disparities in life chances is a major root cause of insecurity in Nigeria. This is a rooted general perception of inequality and unfairness which has resulted in grievance by a large number of people. This perception stem from marginalization by a section of the people, government development policies and political offices has become a primary source of disaffection and resentment (Achumba,Ighomereho and Akpor- Robaro, 2013)

1.4.2. Conflict of Perceptions between the Public and Government

The media in Nigeria has never helped matters during conflict or insecurity problems in Nigeria. Media practices have always focused on the dramatic and the spectacular view of the given situations and gives false news to sales. Some of this news is violent in nature to incite public fear and cause more havoc and create tension in the country among ethnic groups. (Achumba, Ighomereho and Akpor-Robaro, 2013). The media in Nigeria needs to enlighten the public about the consequences of insecurity, instead of given un- confirm news and instituting more fear to Nigerians.

1.4.3. Poverty

It has become a common place in newspapers that poverty is what is fueling terrorism (Boko haram) in Northern Nigeria by creating a state of misery and frustration that pushes people to join Boko haram. Boko Haram at outset appeared to have had its operational bases located in the poorest parts of Northern Nigeria. It is such places where people have been denied opportunity to go to school as well as

have meaningful economic sources of livelihood that recruitment is the easiest. Boko haram leaders are aware of it and of course are maximizing the advantages of that obvious truth. The long and short of it is that with entrenched poverty, illiteracy and unemployment, we cannot eliminate the menace of Boko Haram or similar security threats (Ngbea and Achunike, 2014:6). Nigeria is a country that is blessed with abundant natural resources but vast majority of her citizenry are living in abject poverty.

Atiku (2014:40) on his part says that poverty disenfranchised youth and marginalized populations are the prime targets for recruitment into terrorist activity. According to him the World Bank report has indeed foretold of ominous future in which Nigeria will be among 10 countries contributing to global poverty in 2030 (Ngbea, 2015).

According to National Bureau of Statistics (NBS, 2012), about 60.9 % of Nigerians in 2010 were living in “absolute poverty”. In 2011, the figure rose slightly to 61.9 % and in BBC news (2012), the number of Nigerians living in poverty was put at 61 %. The highest poverty rates are recorded in the North- west and North – East geopolitical zones with poverty rate of 77.7 % and 76.6 % respectively (NBS 2012 cited in Ajodo – Adebajoko and Ugwuoke, 2014). The high rate of poverty is a contributory factor of insecurity in Nigeria, evidence above shows that the North – Eastern Zone states like Borno and Yobe among others where Boko Haram is rampant has second highest poverty rates which stand at 76.7 %. As a result of this so many families can hardly feed once a day not to talk of even three times as a result of poverty.

1.4.4. Illiteracy

High illiteracy in the North is also both a product and driver of poverty. Thus, the greater the level of poverty, the more the youths are recruited into the sect Boko Haram. These, dynamically reinforces each other. When a young man is poor, illiterate and unemployed, he becomes a clean slate for any kind of brainwashing. The brainwashing given to them provides a quasi – equivalent of employment and thus feels engaged in acting out what they have been brainwashed about. This is the kind of situation we find with the phenomenon in the North (Olufemi, 2012.).

1.4.5. Ethno-Religious Conflicts

These have arisen from distrust among various ethnic groups and among the major religions in the country. Achumba, Ighomereho & Akpo-Robaro (2013), Onifade, Imhonopi, and Urim (2013) have all 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 and fear, and a 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 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 (Achumba, Ighomereho&Akpo-Robaro2013, Onifade, Imhonopi and Urim 2013).

Ethnic crisis is not left out as one of the causes of insecurity in Nigeria, there have been ethnic crisis in various parts of Nigeria notably among these are Jukun-Fulani Kuteb, onslaught on Tiv in 2013 (Wada 2006:543, Agaba 2013, Jibo 2014), Fulani/ Berom in Jos plateau state 2001 to date, Fulani/ Eggon 2014, Koro/Eggon 2013, Alago/Eggon in Assakio town June, 2012, Fulani/ Tiv, Tiv /Kwala in Azara of Nasarawa State 2000 to 2001 and Tiv/Fulani in Benue State 2013 to date over land for grazing and farming activities. Kuteb/Chamba ethnic groups in Taraba State on 11 August 1999, Urhobo/Itsekiri clash on 27th May, 2000 and Ijaw/Ilaje ethnic clashes over land on 5th August 1999, Hausa / Yoruba clash 18th July, 1999 over traditional rites in Shagamu, Ogun State and its reprisal in Kano (Tsegoyu 2014:242). These are only few cases of ethnic crises enumerated by the above scholars in Nigeria which are causing set back to the economic development of the country.

1.4.6. Corruption and Bad Leadership

Corruption is one of the contributing factors in Nigeria that is fueling insecurity and bad governance which is exercised by bad leaders in the country. It could be recalled that in September 2005, a former Governor of Bayelsa State Alamiyeseigha Diepreye was arrested for money laundering by the British Police in London with one million pounds; having disguised himself and wore a woman dress to escape in the airport. He was charge to court and prosecuted for money laundering for which he was found guilty and jailed (Murtala & Usman, 2010). Alamiyeseigha after bail came back to Nigeria and was granted Presidential pardon by the immediate past president of Nigeria in 2013, together with the former head of bank of the North Shettima Bulama. It clearly shows that in Nigeria leaders do promote corruption instead of fighting corruption.

Owetan and Urhie (2014) say that corruption is a twin evil and hydra-headed monster that has held the Nigerian state captive. This has contributed to government failure and break down of institutional infrastructures. The state of insecurity in Nigeria is greatly a function of government failure, traceable to systemic and political corruption. It has added another dimension of violent conflicts which has eroded national values (Owetan&Urhie, 2014).

→ According to Landan – Baki (2014:7):

As at the year 2013, Nigerians woke up to discover that there was a N195 billion pension fraud involving the Chairman of the Pension Reform Task Force Team, Abdul Rasheed Maina. Ifa “reformer” can get sordid, where then is the hope? Another incident occurred not long ago when the suspended Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) governor Mallam Sanusi Lamido Sanusi blew a whistle claiming

that 20 billion US dollars had gone missing from the coffers of the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC). This however came when the CBN governor identified that \$20 billion in oil sales was not accounted for by the NNPC.

Oladiran (2014) says that in Nigeria, an individual steal, embezzles billions or even trillions of naira without blinking an eye lid. It would seem there is a competition for winning the highest award for corruption. Corruption leads to the loss of revenue meant for infrastructural development, human capital development, enhancement of production capabilities and health care-all variables of development that should promote poverty reduction.

Ladan –Baki (2014:6) also says that:

Stamp out corruption and at least 50% of our problems are solved. If you take corruption out, you will address insecurity and infrastructural; Take corruption out, you will get good justice and with that, orderly and disciplined society ...for you are going to fight corruption, make sure you are not corrupt yourself. The reason why the fight failed before is that corrupt people were fighting corruption.

Recently, Factionalized Nigeria Governors Forum (NGF) co-aliased into one, the Governors unanimously demanded explanations from the minister of finance and coordinating minister of the economy, Ngozi Okonjo –Iweala on the alleged missing of \$ 20 billion accruals to the Excess Crude Account for two years i.e. from June 2013 to April 2015 (Daily Sun May 20,2015).

Jibo (2014) was also able to point out some of the cases that were covered by the immediate past government in Nigeria, according to him Diezeni Allison –Madueke, the minister of petroleum, has been accused of illegal expenditure of ten billion naira on the hire of air craft for her trips. But she has been secured by the government. And Arunma Oteh Director General of Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) was ask to be removed by the House of Representatives, but the resolution was ignored by the Federal government, James Ibori former governor of Delta State was convicted by a London Crown Court for money laundering (Jibo, 2014).

Diezani Alison –Madueke recent arrest in London for money laundering shows the enormity of the challenge in the oil sector as the former NNPC minister during President Jonathan. The funds allegedly laundered is over US \$ 20 billion, or N 4 trillion which are about the size of annual budget of the federal government of Nigeria (The Nation News Paper, 8-10-2015). These are only few cases of corruption among others that have been given by the above scholars and covered by the Nigerian government.

1.4.7. Political Violence

Political violence recorded in Nigeria since the coming back of democratic government in 1999 is one of the causes of insecurity in the country. Politics in Nigeria is seen as do or die affairs; Politicians in Nigeria have been recruiting able young men and sometime women as political thugs to help them rig election to achieve their self-aggrandizement. The snatching of ballot papers, thumb-printing had been very common in Nigerian politics. The issue of Boko haram has been traced by many scholars such as Dauda (2014) among others that it was during Governor Ali Modu Sherif of Kano State that Mohammed Yusuf the Leader of Boko Haram established a religious complex that included a Mosque and Al –Majiri School in Order to established sharia law in the state.

Nwanegbo & Odigbo (2013) says that incessant political violence in Nigeria is as a result of over – zealotry and desperation by political gladiators to win elections or remain in office at all cost. According to him, a good example is former President Obasanjo who publicly declared that the 2007 general elections would be ‘do or die’ affairs. They also gave vivid details of political assassination in Nigeria, according to him on 23rd of December, 2011 the former Attorney General of the Federation Chief Bola Ige was assassinated, on March 5,2003 Harry Marshal the national Vice Chairman for South – South Zone of All Nigeria Peoples party(APP) was assassinated, Senator Dantong Gyang Daylop the serving Senator representing Plateau State and the majority leader of Plateau State House of Assembly Honorable Gyang Fulani were all gruesomely murdered while many were left injured by un identified gunmen. (Nwanegbo & Odigbo 2013, See also Jibo 2014:193).

1.4.8. Social Irresponsibility of Companies

Corporate social irresponsibility is a set of actions that increases externalized costs and / or promotes distribution of conflict (Kotchen and Moon, 2011 cited in Achumba, Ighomereho and Akpor-Robaro, 2013). The rise of terror groups in some parts of the country is directly related to the neglect of social responsibility by companies to the community where there are operating. This was the case of Niger Delta crisis (Achumba, Ighomereho and Akpor- Robaro, 2013).

There was crisis that occurred between Dangote Cement Plant Company at Gboko in Benue State and the host youth’s community on the 17th August, 2011 over non social responsibility of the company, couple with the havoc the cement caused to agricultural farm products and environmental pollution. As a result of this, seven lives and one hundred and eleven trucks were destroyed (Jibo, 2014). Based on the above views expressed by scholars, there is need for Nigerian government to put in place enactment laws in order to persuade companies to be meeting up with their social responsibility to the host community to avoid crises.

1.4.9. Porous Border

The porosity of borders in Nigeria is also the cause of insecurity in Nigeria. Ngbea and Achunike (2014) say that with the porosity of our badly policed borders, many of the almagiri from other countries find their way into Nigeria under the pretext of Islamic scholarship. Their large numbers are worsening most especially in the Northern States of Nigeria. Many of the terrorists arrested in Nigeria are discovered to be from neighboring countries like Mali, Niger, Chad and Cameroon etc.

1.4.10. Unemployment

Unemployment is one of the greatest challenges in Nigeria that successful or past leaders have not been able to address. According to National Bureau of statistics Nigeria' unemployment rate increased to 23.9 percent in 2010 and 19.7 percent in 2009. The country has a youth population of 80 million, representing about 60 percent of the total population with a growth rate of 2.6 percent per year and national demography suggests that the youth population remains vibrant with an average annual entrants to the labor force at 1.8 million between 2006 and 2011 (Ewetan and Urhie, 2014)

Akwara, Akwara, Enwuchola & Adegunle (2013) on their part says that, the collapse of social institutions and the failure of the economic system to generate sufficient means of livelihood for people is an explanation for youth's increasing involvement in conflict and war situation all over Africa. They also stated that poor and unemployed people especially the youths could be manipulated to undermine national stability and cause violent disorder in the country at any point in time (Akwara, Akwara, Enwuchola & Adegunle, 2013). Unemployment in Nigeria has forced able vibrant young men and women to join "Ombatse" (our time have come) in Nasarawa State, North Central Nigeria where on Tuesday May 7, 2013 mass murder of nearly one hundred security agencies in order to arrest Baba Alakyo and also to recover the illegal weapons stockpiled at the shrine (Aver, Nnorom & Targba 2013 and Ayuba, 2014). Terrorism and militias also high in Nigeria e.g. Boko Haram in the North eastern state like Borno and Yobe etc., arm robbery, militia and kidnapping in South- South, South East and South western states of Nigeria like Delta, Bayelsa, Anambra and in Nasarawa state north central Nigeria, the emergence of "Ombaste" which means (our time have come).

1.5. Bad Governance and Insecurity: Creating a Linkage and the Challenges for Development in Nigeria.

The question of leadership or better put, the absence of committed leaders capable of initiating programmes for socio- political and economic development is the fundamental problem facing Nigeria (Akpa 2011:67), for development to take place in any society there must be serious transformation in the quality of governance, for every badly governed country, corruption must be present throughout the system of government (Akpa, 2011).

Based on the above, one can say that since independence in 1960 Nigerian government has been struggling with the issue of leadership, those who came to power do not have vision, mission and agenda for Nigerians rather than to enrich themselves. Individual human rights are not respected among others things. The leader of Boko Haram Yusuf Mohammed was killed in 2009 by security agency without giving fair hearing in the court, if he was giving, Boko haram issue may have been a thing of the past in Nigeria. The Killing resulted to more insecurity (Ngbea, 2015).

The insecurity situation has a lot of challenges for the development of Nigeria, notably of all these are; Decline in foreign direct investment (FDI) in the country. The fear caused by Boko Haram, bombing in particular has made most foreign investors who had heavy featured at annual Lagos trade fair to show case their products to stay away and even those who came, had heavy security network around them. It would be recalled that the decline in investment had lately generally attributed to increasing rate of insecurity in the country, as well as infrastructural decay. FDI flows to Nigeria fell to \$6.1 billion (N 933.3 billion in 2009 a decline of about 29 percent from the \$ 8.65 billion (N1.33 trillion) realized in 2009 fiscal year. Also, statistics obtain from the 2010 annual report by the central bank of Nigeria (CBN) showed that the total Foreign Capital inflow into the Nigeria economy in 2009 was \$5.99 billion, the record showed that FDI represented about 78.1 percent drop from \$3.31 billion in 2010 (Adebayo, 2014). This may discourage both local and foreign investors to invest in Nigeria.

The insecurity situation in the North Eastern states has resulted in the closure of companies like Cadbury and Unilever brother etc. Cadbury Nigeria Plc, one of the top 30 companies at the stock market, reported that its profit margin halved to recent low in the third quarter ended September 30, 2014. Cadbury Nigeria's pre - tax profit margin dropped to 10.3 percent by September 2014 as against 20.8 percent recorded in comparable period of 2013. Key extracts of the nine-month report showed that Cadbury Nigeria's turnover dropped by 12 percent to 23.31 billion compared with 26.55 billion recorded in corresponding period of 2013 while pre and post-tax profits dropped by 57 percent each. Profit before tax slumped to N2.40 billion in the third quarter 2014 as against N 5.53 billion in the third quarter 2013 while net profit after tax dwindled from N3.88 billion to N1.65 billion (Corporate sources, 2014).

Also nine month earnings Unilever Nigeria showed the same negative trend. Unilever turnover dropped by four percent while pre and post-tax profit declined by 49 percent and 48 respectively. Turn over stood at N43.63 billion in September 2014 as against 45.6 billion in comparable period of 2013, profit before tax dropped from N5.04 billion to N 2.55 billion while profit after tax declined to N1.82 billion as against N3.50 billion in comparable period of 2013. Earnings per share halved from 93 kobo to 48 kobo. Corporate sources said they have had to close down most of their Northern operations to safeguard the lives of the staff, nothing that this adversely affected their turn over and margin (Cooperate sources, 2014). The closure of these companies may create more unemployment in Nigeria thereby hampering development and creating more security problems. The will be also decline in revenue generation in Nigeria as personal income and corporate taxes are affected.

Educational sector of Nigeria is also affected; the kidnapping of Chibok girls has made the Borno state government to closed most of the schools. Higher illiteracy is recorded in the Northern part of the country Nigeria (Olufemi, 2012). Government has established Almjiri Schools to promote literacy in the North, but with the insecurity problem which lead to the closure of the schools may be promoting illiteracy, and no country can develop effectively without education. There is a general saying that education is the bed rock of every society, without education development will not be achievable in Nigeria.

2. Recommendations

The following recommendations are made below as these may go a long way to solve or reduce Bad governance and insecurity, and the challenges for development in Nigeria.

Corruption is one of the evil that is seriously affecting Nigeria as a country; all the anti-corrupt agencies in Nigeria such as EFCC and ICPC have been politicized by government there by making them ineffective to handle corrupt cases. Therefore, fighting corruption in all angles of government offices including security agencies will stop the Boko Haram and other insecurity problems in the country.

There is need for a refined democracy in Nigeria, this can be done by the introduction of electronic voting system that may help during electoral process to elect credible candidates into various political offices by the electorates, and this may help in reducing political violence in Nigeria. And also, any elected political office holder that performs beyond expectation should be voted out of the office when this is done he or she may be forced to perform above citizen expectation there by promoting good governance.

Elected office holders i.e. the president and governors among others should perform above citizenry expectations there by promoting rule of law, accountability, due process in carrying out government business, promoting corruption free society protecting lives and property of people which are all ingredients of good governance. And also government should create an enabling environment to enable companies that have closed down in the North eastern Nigeria as a result of Boko Haram to come back and engage the youth that have been brainwashed to cause insecurity problems in the country.

There is need for members of the public to cooperate with government and security agencies by giving useful information that could be used to arrest those that are behind all insecurity problems ranging from kidnapping, terrorism, cultism and kidnapping to boost economy growth and development of Nigeria.

The purchase of modern security equipment by the Nigerian government may help the military and other security agencies in fighting insecurity problems in the country.

Enlightenment campaign should be carried out by the government in collaboration with non-governmental agencies, Churches and Mosques in educating people about the consequences of terrorism and militancy in the country.

Nigerian borders are very porous and they should be tightened by security agencies in order to avoid illegal influx of foreigners to reduce insecurity in the country.

And finally, all the past leaders in the country that have been accused of corruption should be called to order and charged to court in order to regain their ill-gotten wealth.

3. Conclusion

From the foregoing discussion in this paper, there is no doubt that insecurity challenges in Nigeria is as a result of bad governance exercised by leaders among others which have hampered economic growth and development of the country in terms of decline foreign exchange, closure of companies and educational sectors in the North eastern states of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe etc. The fact however, remains that there can be no economic growth in Nigeria at the face of insecurity problems. In light of above therefore, there is need for members of the public to cooperate with government and security agencies by giving useful information that could be used to arrest those that are behind all insecurity problems ranging from kidnapping, terrorism, cultism and kidnapping to encourage both local and foreign investors to invest in order to boost economy growth and development of Nigeria.

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