

## **Effect of Insecurity on Nigeria's Economic Growth**

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### **Abstract**

*The frightened level of insecurity in Nigeria has increased the crime rate and terrorists' attacks in different parts of the country, leaving unpalatable consequences for the nation's economy and the continued security challenges in Nigeria. The study examined the effect of insecurity on Nigeria economic growth. The research design employed for the purpose of this research is ex-post facto research design. The data used for this study are basically time series data covering 2011 to 2020. The procedure in the analysis was multiple regression econometric procedure. The study commenced its analysis with descriptive statistics, to verify if the data sets are normally distributed so as to avoid spuriousness of empirical result. The Autoregressive distributed lag regression was also employed with the help of E-view 10 package to ascertain the significance of each of the constant parameters. The study found that insecurity indices (terrorism risk index and corruption perspective index) have significant effect on Nigeria economic growth. The study recommended that Federal government should formulate and effectively implement policies and programmes capable of addressing the root causes of insecurity in Nigeria such as poverty, corruption, unemployment, environmental degradation, dearth of infrastructural facilities, uneven development, among others.*

Keywords: Insecurity, Terrorist, Corruption, Insurgency, Economic Growth

### **INTRODUCTION**

Security challenges can be traced to the early years of military rule when large quantities of arms were imported into the country for the use of the military during and after the Nigerian civil war, some of which got into the hand of the civilians. Soon after the civil war these arms were used by civilians and ex-military men for mischievous purposes such as armed robbery (Olabanji & Ese 2014). 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 the citizenry. This has resulted in communal clashes, and religious violence and crime in different parts of the country that has destroyed lives and properties, disrupted businesses and economic activities, and retarded economic growth and development in Nigeria.

The economic landscape in Nigeria as stated by Akindiyo (2014), has been shattered by the prevalent twin evil of violence and crime. The failure of the successive administration in Nigeria to adequately address issues of unemployment, poverty, social inequality and unequal distribution of wealth among ethnic nationalities, decisively resulted to agitation anger and violent crimes against the Nigerian state by some groups and individual. Akindiyo (2014); Otto and Ukpere (2012), since the advent of the present democratic dispensation, raw forms of violence such as Boko Haram, kidnapping for ransom, bombing innocent people, pipeline vandalization, armed robbery and destruction of government properties. The menace of insecurity remains a threat to governance and economic growth in Nigeria. Given the inadequate response or inaction on the part of government, it is considered that the Nigerian government is unable to solely secure its citizens. Despite acclaimed huge recurrent expenditure on internal security both at the national and state levels, individuals in their various rights, work place and houses spend heavily to provide security for their personal lives and properties, yet the menace keep increasing uncontrollably. It has therefore been observed that the insecurity prone areas in the country are lacking behind with respect to economic activities and other variables. It is on the basis of this background that this present study seeks to examine the effect of insecurity on the economic growth of Nigeria. The following research hypotheses will be examined;

**H0<sub>1</sub>:** Terrorism risk index has no significant effect on gross domestic product

**H0<sub>2</sub>:** Corruption perception index has no significant effect on gross domestic product

There is high level of insecurity in the country, particularly, in the Northern zone where Banditry, 'BokoHaram' has become a threat to business activities. No investor will be willing to invest where his investment is not secured. Many companies and businesses in the Northern part of the country have stopped operation due to Bandit and Boko Haram scourge. The cost of life and material resources lost to insecurity in the country since the past few years is unquantifiable. The frequent occurrence of kidnaping and bomb explosions, orchestrated by the acclaimed religious extremists in the northern part of the country, has assumed a worrisome dimension. According to security information released by crime guard, a security monitoring group, between March and December 2021, there were a total of 1,029 successful kidnaped in the country which claimed. Several lives and properties and led to closure of many businesses in the country. As a result of insecurity in the country many businesses and companies in their numbers are closing down operations in the north and relocating to other African countries for fear of loss of lives and properties. And the few remaining companies operate on skeletal bases. Insecurity in the country not only affects foreign direct investment and business activities, it also affects business confidence as many companies lost confidence in establishing businesses in some parts of the country.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **Insecurity in Nigeria**

Insecurity is the fear of the unknown; A feeling of trepidation and unsafe. Also, it is a state of being unable to protect lives and property (Ezeajughu, 2021). In other words, the person is vulnerable to damage, injury or loss from both internal and external causes. Thus, one can deduct from the definition that a nation's sovereignty cannot safeguard the citizen and her resource both within and outside the country (Ezeajughu, 2021). There are various types of insecurity according to (Ezeajughu, 2021) these includes; job insecurity, food insecurity, political insecurity, economic insecurity, financial insecurity, social insecurity, demographic insecurity, gender/sexual insecurity, health insecurity, environmental insecurity, relationship insecurity, religious insecurity, moral insecurity and insecurity complex. The concept of insecurity connotes different meanings such as: absence of safety; danger; hazard; uncertainty; lack of protection, and lack of safety. Beland (2005), insecurity is "the state of fear or anxiety stemming from a concrete or alleged lack of protection." It refers to lack of adequate freedom from danger. Achumba et al (2013) defines insecurity from two perspectives. Firstly, insecurity is the state of being open or subject to danger or threat of danger, where danger is the condition of being susceptible to harm or injury. Secondly insecurity is the state of being exposed to risk or anxiety, where anxiety is a vague unpleasant emotion that is experienced in anticipation of some misfortune. These definitions of insecurity underscore a major point that those affected by insecurity are not only uncertain or unaware of what would happen but they are also vulnerable to the threats and dangers when they occur. In the context of this paper insecurity is defined as a breach of peace and security, whether historical, religious, ethno-regional, civil, social, economic, and political that contributes to recurring conflicts, and leads to wanton destruction of lives and property.

### **Causes of Insecurity in Nigeria**

Many scholars have identified several causes of insecurity in Nigeria that are inimical to socio-economic and national development (Ali, 2013; Okorie, 2011; Jega, 2002; Salawu, 2010; Onyishi, 2011; Ezeoba, 2011; Lewis, 2002; Achumba and Akpor 2013). These causes have been classified into external and internal causes. In Nigeria the internal causes of insecurity pose major challenge to socio-economic development than the external causes of insecurity.

### **Ethno-religious conflicts**

These have arisen from distrust among various ethnic groups and among the major religions in the country. Ibrahim and Igbuzor (2002), Hazen and Horner, (2007), Salawu (2010) and Igbuzor, (2011) identified ethno-religious conflict as a major cause 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 (Achumba et al. 2013; Salawu, 2010). Frequent and persistent ethnic conflicts and religious clashes between the two dominant religions (Islam and Christianity), present the country with a major security challenge. In all parts of Nigeria, there exist ethno-religious conflicts and these according to Ibrahim and Igbuzor (2002) have emerged as a result of new and particularistic forms of political consciousness and identity often structured around ethno-religious identities. The claim over scarce resources, power, land, chieftaincy, local government, councils, control of markets and sharia among other trivial issues have resulted in large scale killings and violence amongst groups in Nigeria (Adagba, *et al*, 2012). In all parts of Nigeria, ethno-religious conflicts have assumed alarming rates. It has occurred in places like Shagamu (Ogun State), Lagos, Abia, Kano, Bauchi, Nassarawa, Jos, Taraba, Ebonyi and Enugu State respectively. These ethno-religious identities have become disintegrative and destructive social elements threatening the peace, stability and security in Nigeria (Eme and Onyishi, 2011).

### **Weak Security system**

A weak security system results from inadequate equipment for the security arm of government, both in weaponry and training (Achumba et al. 2013). This is in addition to poor attitudinal and behavioural disposition of security personnel. In many cases, security personnel assigned to deal with given security situations lack the expertise and equipment to handle the situations in a way to prevent them from occurring. And even when these exist, some personnel get influenced by ethnic, religious or communal sentiment and are easily swallowed by their personal interest to serve their people, rather than the nation. Thus, instead of being national watch dogs and defending national interest and values, and protecting people from harm by criminals, they soon become saboteurs of government effort, by supporting and fueling insecurity through either leaking vital security information or aiding and abetting criminals to acquire weapons or to escape the long arm of the law (Achumba&Akpor 2013).

### **Unemployment and Poverty**

As a result of the high level of unemployment and poverty among Nigerians, especially the youths, they are adversely attracted to violent crime (Adagba, *et al*, 2012). Nwagbosa (2012) argued that the failure of successive administrations in Nigeria to address challenges of poverty, unemployment and inequitable distribution of wealth among ethnic nationalities is one of the major causes of insecurity in the country. Unemployment has a severe negative implication on national development in Nigeria as most of its productive force is unemployed. What this means theoretically is that poverty and unemployment increase the number of people who are prepared to kill or be killed for a given cause at token benefit Salawu (2010). It could predispose one to engaging in illicit activities that would undermine security of the environment. According to the National Bureau of Statistics, Nigeria's unemployment rate increased to 23.9 percent in 2011 compared with 21.1 per cent in 2010 and 19.7 per cent in 2009. The country has a youth population of 80 million, representing about 60 per cent of the total population with a growth rate of 2.6 per cent per year, and the national demography suggests that the youth population remains vibrant with an average annual entrant to the labour force at 1.8 million between 2006 and 2011. In 2011, 37.7 per cent of Nigerian youths were aged 15-24 years and 22.4 per cent of those between ages 25 and 44 were willing to work but did not get jobs.

### **Porous Borders**

Achumba *et al*. (2013) observes that the porous frontiers of the country, where individual movements are largely untracked have contributed to the level of insecurity in Nigeria. As a result of the porous borders

there is an unchecked inflow of Small Arms and Light Weapons into the country which has aided militancy and criminality in Nigeria (Hazen & Horner, 2007). Available data show that Nigeria host over 70 percent of about 8 million illegal weapons in West Africa (Edeko, 2011). Also, the porosity of the Nigerian borders has aided the uncontrollable influx of migrants, mainly young men, from neighboring countries such as Republic of Niger, Chad and Republic of Benin responsible for some of the criminal acts (Adeola & Oluyemi, 2012).

### **Systemic and political Corruption**

It has been described as cancer militating against Nigeria's development, because corruption deeply threatens the fabric of the Nigeria society (Nwanegbo and Odigbo, 2013). Corruption hampers economic growth, disproportionately burdens the poor and undermines the effectiveness of investment and aid (Iyare, 2008). It has been described in the academic circles as cancer militating against Nigeria's development; corruption is deeply threatening the fabric of the Nigeria society (Iduh, 2011). The existence of two anti-graft agencies; Independence Corrupt Practices Commission (ICPC) and Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) since 1999 appear to have done little in an effort to totally eradicate corrupt practices in Nigeria. The ICPC and EFCC seem to have come under severe criticisms owing to what appeared as selective prosecution in handling corrupt related matters.

### **Economic Growth**

Economic growth is the increasing capacity to satisfy the needs and wants of the economy overtime. It is conventionally measured as the percentage rate of increase in real gross domestic product, or real GDP. On the other hand, economic growth can be defined as "the process of improving the quality of human life through increasing per capita income, reducing poverty, and enhancing individual economic opportunities. It is also sometimes defined to include better education, improved health and nutrition, conservation of natural resources, a clear environment and a richer cultural life" (Penn State University, 2008). Economic growth in most developing and underdeveloped societies especially in the Latin America and Africa do not provide corresponding social good. Evidently, economic growth could not significantly address the spate of unemployment, poverty, diseases, hunger, illiteracy and ever-increasing crimes and insecurity. Economic growth is the process of steady increase in the real gross national product (GNP) per head of population. However, when people talk about "growth" they think chiefly of different it makes to the standard of living rather than general welfare, while growth can start from a position of less than full employment, it usually refers to the rate at which output continues to expand in the long run after employment has been achieved. Growth is essentially a long run phenomenon. To Ebipre and Wilson (2020), economic growth is the steady process by which the productive capacity of the economy is increased over time to bring about rising level of national income. Brooman (2004) economic growth is the process of steady increase in the quantity and quality of goods and services the economy can produce. Friedman (2006), defined growth as "an expansion of the system in one or more dimensions without a change in its structure, AchumbaIghomereho and Akpor-Robaro (2013) defined economic growth as the increase in national output which is due to greater utilization of existing resources. From the foregoing, economic growth is viewed, in this study, as the increase in productive capital of goods and services produced by an economy over time which can be conveniently measured as the gross domestic product (GDP) sustainable within a period of time.

### **Empirical Review**

Ezeajughu, (2021) in their study examined the relevant issue of insecurity in Nigeria and its effect in socioeconomic development. The continuous rise in Insecurity and deterioration in the economic development in Nigeria call for a concern among researchers and policy makers over the years. However, these two hydra-headed problems still remain the greatest challenges facing nations all over the world. Since the past decade or more, Nigeria has witnessed an unprecedented security challenges occasioned by the activities of militants in the South-South region, kidnapers in the south east, violent armed robbery in

almost parts of the country, political assassination, ritual killings and more recently activities of Boko Haram in some parts of the northern region especially north east. These social menaces, when put together impinge on the security of lives and property of both Nigerian citizens and foreigners living or even trying to invest in the country. To ensure economic development in Nigeria therefore, the study recommends various measures of curbing insecurity including preventive community policing, human development centered growth perspective, equitable distribution of resources as well as channeling of resources to frontline sectors of the economy among others. This has become worrisome in the face of Nigeria's preparedness to be ranked among the twenty (20) developed countries of the world by the year 2020. These social menace triggers off a worrisome sense of insecurity that challenges Nigeria's efforts towards national economic development and consequently its vision. It also scares the attraction of foreign investment and their contributions to economic development in Nigeria. This study recommends effective leadership and good governance as a panacea to solving problems of insecurity, unemployment, poverty, hunger, disease, among other negative indices.

Ebipre and Wilson (2020), examined the impact of national insecurity on economic growth: The case of Nigeria. It aims at addressing the challenges of kidnapping, robbery, and Herdsmen farmers' conflict, Ethno-Religious crisis and Terrorism, and proffer solutions to the attendant impacts that negatively affect the economy. Descriptive analysis was adopted as a method of the study. It was discovered that national insecurity has not only impeded the attainment of sustainable economic growth but that there has been a drastic decline in economic activities in all geo-political zones in the country. The study recommends that government should develop strategies to enhance good governance, increase recurrent and especially capital expenditures on internal security, workable anti-terrorism measures, build strong and legitimate institutions that can safely curb the menace of insecurity. Nkwatoh and Nathaniel (2018) in their own study investigated the effect of insecurity on economic growth in Nigeria. The vector autoregressive model was employed using quarterly data from 2009Q1 to 2016Q4. The major findings show that economic growth and investment activities tend to increase during periods of insecurity. Also, the rate of unemployment reduced during periods of insecurity. This the study concludes that insecurity only threatens economic activities with no negative effect on the entire economy as conjectured by various economic theories. Thus, to continuously sustain the Nigeria's economic growth rate, the study concluded that the government needs to protect domestic and foreign investments by stepping up its national security.

Okonkwo, Ndubuisi and Threasa (2015) This study examines security challenges and the implications for business activities in Nigeria. The study seeks to determine the implications of security problems on the business operation and investment in Nigeria. The study adopts the Democratic Peace Theory. Secondary data was mostly used in the study. The study identifies the root causes of insecurity in Nigeria which has hindered business activities and some Security challenges confronting Nigeria was also highlighted. Security challenges in any environment constitute threat to lives and properties, hindered business activities, and discourage local and foreign investors, which effect and retards socio-economic development of a country. The study recommends effective formulation and implementation of policies capable of tackling the root causes of insecurity in Nigeria, such as Ethno-religious conflict, weak security system, systemic and political corruption, unemployment, among others. The study concluded that security challenges in any environment constitute threat to lives and properties, hampered business activities, and discourage local and foreign investors, all of which stifle and retards development of a country. The study recommended that Federal government should include security management in school curriculum at all levels of education in Nigeria. This will enable the Nigerian youths to appreciate the importance of security in a secular state like Nigeria.

### **Theoretical Framework**

Even though a plethora of studies have analyzed insecurity using different theoretical approaches, only four of such theories have an economic bearing the democratic peace theory, rational choice approach,

deprivation theory and the religious fanaticism theory'. The underpinning theory of this present study is democratic peace theory.

### **Democratic Peace Theory**

This study adopts the democratic peace theory propounded by a philosopher Immanuel Kant in the (1960s) to explain the Security challenges in Nigerian. According to this theory, security largely depends on encouraging liberal institutions to discharge their responsibilities creditably; and a security policy must have as its long-term the spread of liberalism (Doyle, (1998). Therefore, the route to peace is to encourage democratic system, the universal respect for human rights and the development of civil society. But such conclusion depends largely on untroubled and robust correlation between the democratic nature of a state and peaceful inclination. Thus, the democratic peace theory assumes that liberal states do not fight wars against other liberal states. This theory was first enunciated in a keynote article by Michael Doyle in *Journal of Philosophy and Public Affairs* (Doyle, 1998). Thus, Doyle argued that there was a difference in liberal practice towards liberal societies and liberal practice towards non-liberal societies. From security point of view, the recommendations of democratic peace theory are clear.

### **METHODOLOGY**

The research design employed for the purpose of this research is ex-post facto research design. The data used for this study are basically time series data covering 2011 to 2020. The data were sourced from the Nigeria bureau of statistics (NBS). In measuring the effect of the Nigeria insecurity on economic growth, the study adopted the convectional method of using their proxies. Thus, insecurity was proxied by Terrorism risk index and corruption perception index while economic growth was proxied by Real Gross Domestic Product (RGDP). In this study, the researcher adopted the statistical method of multiple regression approach in line with that applied by Olawoye (2011) and Ewahet *al* (2009). Their studies infer that economic growth is significantly influenced by insecurity indices. The study has, however, made some adaptations to suit the study.

The functional relation of the model is given as:

$$RGDP = \beta_0 + \beta_1 TRI + \beta_2 CPI + \mu \dots \dots \dots (i)$$

#### **Where:**

RGDP= Real Gross Domestic product

TRI = Terrorism Risk Index

CPI = Corruption Perception Index

$\beta_0$ ,  $\beta_1$ , and  $\beta_2$  = constant parameters and;

$\mu$  = the error term

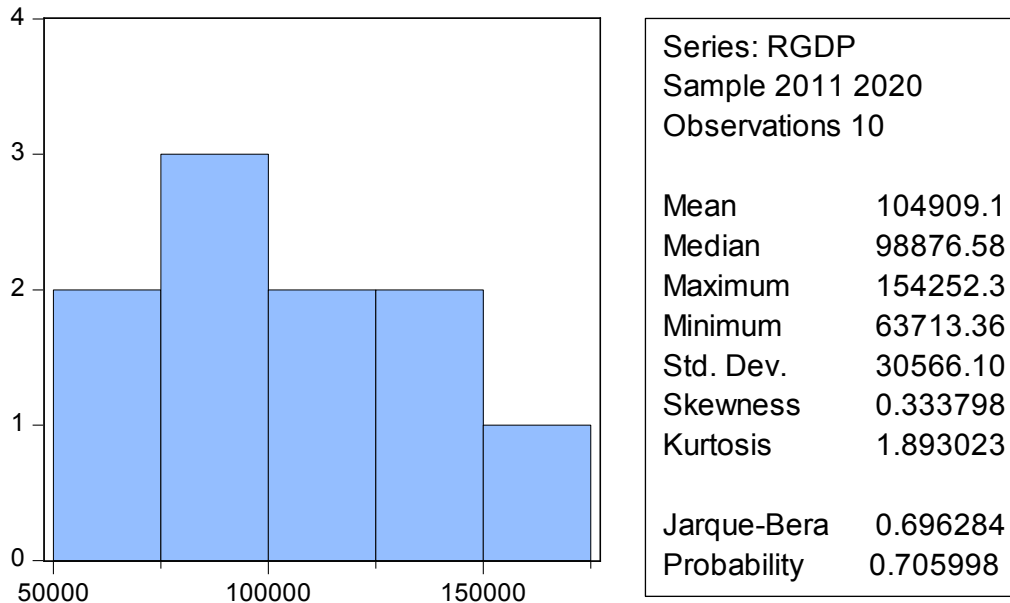
The procedure in the analysis was multiple regression econometric procedure. The study commenced its analysis with Descriptive statistics, to verify if the data set are normally distributed so as to avoid spuriousness of empirical result. The Autoregressive distributed lag regression was employed with the help of E-view 10 package to ascertain the significance of each of the constant parameters, while the diagnostic test based on the coefficient of determination ( $R^2$ ) were used to check for the goodness of fit of the model.

### **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

#### **Descriptive Statistics**

In order to have glimpse of the data used in the study, a first pass at the data in form of descriptive statistics was carried out. This gives us a good idea of the patterns in the data used for the analysis. The summary statistics and graph is presented in Figure 1-3.

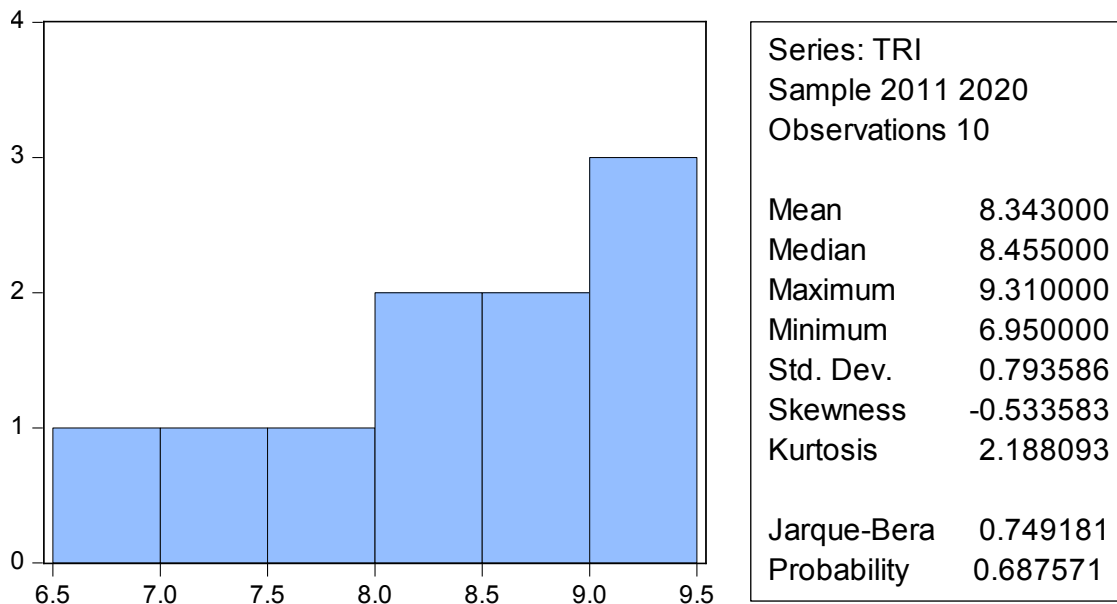
**Figure 1: Representation of Real Gross Domestic Product**



Source: E-view 10

The mean value for Gross Domestic Product is 104909.1 while the median is 98876.58. The standard deviation is 30566.10 which is not volatile while the insignificant Jarque-Bera Statistic of 0.696284 depicts a normal distribution of the time series data. The GDP graph shows some fluctuations resulting from instability in economic indices.

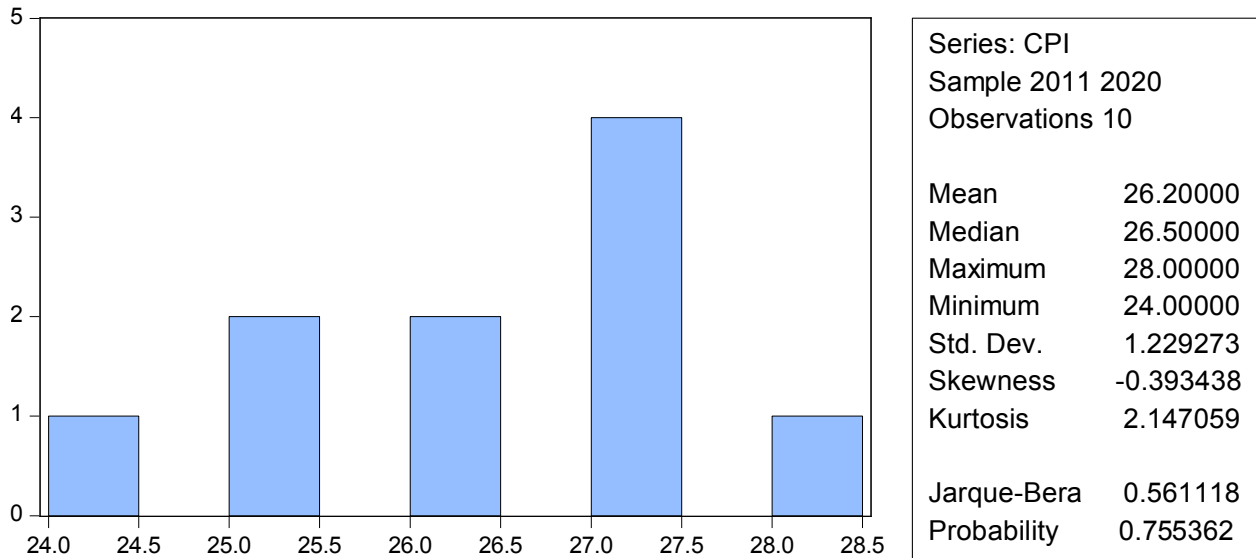
**Figure 2: Representation of Terrorism Risk Index**



Source: E-view 10

The mean value for terrorism risk index (TRI) is 8.34 while the median is 9.31. The standard deviation is 0.79 which is not volatile while the insignificant Jarque-Bera Statistic of 0.74 depicts a normal distribution of the time series data. The terrorism risk index graph shows some parallel and fluctuations resulting from instability in security indices.

**Figure 3: Representation of Corruption Perception Index**



Source: E-view 10

The mean value for corruption perception index (CPI) is 26.2 while the median is 26.5. The standard deviation is 1.23 which is not volatile while the insignificant Jarque-Bera Statistic of 0.56 depicts a normal distribution of the time series data. The corruption perception index (CPI) graph shows some parallel and fluctuations resulting from instability in economic indices and security parameters. On a general note, the descriptive statistics revealed that all the data sets are normally distributed.

**Statistical Test of Hypotheses**

The level of significance for the study was 5 percent (for the two-tailed test); as such the hypothesis formulated in this study was tested using F-statistic test as well as their associated p-value.

**Decision rule:** The decision rule is that the null hypothesis will always be rejected when the t-statistic is above two (2) or when the probability (p-value) as calculated is less than 5% level of significance (< 0.05).

**Table 1: Regression Analysis Result**

Dependent Variable: RGDP  
 Method: ARDL  
 Date: 03/24/22 Time: 12:46  
 Sample (adjusted): 2012 2020  
 Included observations: 9 after adjustments  
 Maximum dependent lags: 1 (Automatic selection)  
 Model selection method: Akaike info criterion (AIC)  
 Dynamic regressors (0 lag, automatic): TRI CPI  
 Fixed regressors: C

Variable	Coefficien	t	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.*
RGDP(-1)	1.066032		0.056355	18.91646	0.0000
TRI	-849.7789		2632.991	-0.322743	0.0799
CPI	1073.348		1640.588	0.654246	0.0418
C	-17668.25		39260.52	-0.450026	0.6715



R-squared	0.988536	Mean dependent var	109486.4
Adjusted R-squared	0.981657	S.D. dependent var	28554.61
S.E. of regression	3867.305	Akaike info criterion	19.65961
Sum squared resid	74780244	Schwarz criterion	19.74726
Log likelihood	-84.46823	Hannan-Quinn criter.	19.47045
F-statistic	143.7133	Durbin-Watson stat	1.708233
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000029		

\*Note: p-values and any subsequent tests do not account for model selection.

**Source: E-view 10**

The result in table 1 above shows that terrorism risk index (TRI) have negative effect on RGDP growth rate while corruption perspective index (CPI) have positive effect on GDP growth rate and both of these effects are significant (P-values > 0.05). The coefficient of determination R<sup>2</sup> shows how well the model fits the sample data, and about 98% has been accounted by the model. This value implies that 98% of the variation in economic growth is explained by the independent variables (Insecurity). It shows a good fit for the model since greater variation of the dependent variable is accounted for by the variables in the model. The F-test which tests the significance of R<sup>2</sup> and the joint significance of parameters is statistically significant at 5%. This fact confirms the goodness of fit implied by the R<sup>2</sup>; and shows that all the independent variables put together contribute in influencing economic growth. The Durbin-Watson statistic of 1.7 is within the acceptable range of 1.5 to 2 for a sample of at least 50 observations. The result rejects the null hypotheses one and two and there is no enough evidence to support the null hypotheses.

**Discussion of Findings**

The study empirically examines the effect of insecurity on Nigeria economic growth. The study runs through the period of 10 years (2011 -2020). The findings show that terrorism risk index and corruption perspective index are all joint predictor of economic growth provide by RGDP, though significantly. The terrorism risk index and corruption perspective index exert significant negative and positive influence on RGDP growth rate respectively. The implication of the result is that an increase in terrorism risk index and corruption perspective index will significantly decrease economic growth (RGDP), and this is supported by Osinubi and Amaghionyeodiwe (2003), Abu (2009), Agarwal (2001), Chinwuba and Amos (2011) and Ewah et al (2009), who in their different studies, found that terrorism risk index in Nigeria has negative impact on economics growth. Ewahet *al* (2009) made it abundantly clear that although corruption perspective index exerts positive influence on economic growth, it has not contributed meaningfully (significantly) to the growth of the Nigerian economy. This confirms the position of Ilaboya and Ibrahim, (2004), that the significant effect suggest that Nigeria populace are at very big risk of insecurity. The result of the hypothesis one and two earlier stated shows that the effect of insecurity indices on economic growth, whether negative or positives, is significant hence the research reject the null hypothesis and therefore conclude that insecurity has significant impact on economic growth in Nigeria.

**CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

The present study concludes that insecurity have significant effect on Nigeria economic growth. Nigeria needs increased defense spending (albeit with a close monitoring on spending to avoid mismanagement) to enhance the country's arms and ammunitions, increases its number of armed personnel and train them efficiently. Higher recurrent spending in form of improved salaries may also boost motivation and improve performance amongst security personnel. Together, both stronger arsenal and motivated defense personnel could do a lot more to contain insecurity. However, should the government decide to sustain its relatively low defense spending in the country, the impact of the defense sector to combat insecurity is

poised to be limited and the continued negative impacts on the economy, infrastructure and Nigeria's population are set to persist. On the basis of this conclusion the following recommendations are advocated;

- i. 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.
- ii. Government must be proactive in dealing with terrorism and security issues and threats, through training, modern methods of intelligence gathering, and intelligence sharing, logistics and deploying advanced technology in managing security challenges. This will add more values in checking incessant bombings, robbery, kidnapping and violent crimes/crises by hoodlums in the country.

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