Introduction
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1. Introduction
The two key terms- Development and Human security need to be explained conceptually and theoretically in the present context. Development is the first key concept in the present study. Development is user-friendly term. It assumes progress and moving onwards as well as forward. Development means progressive enhancement and material uplift. It may be diffusion of the values and life style. It is diffusion of whatever is universally desired. The terms like traditional or primitive are used to indicate what has been left behind. The concept of appropriate technology is relevant to the concept of development. The third world countries have remained under developed on account of colonialism and poverty. The inequality of land distribution resulted in poor land use. Farming technology remained traditional. Social and political organizations were fragmented. Subsistence farming and handcrafting of consumer goods generated no surplus for investment. The basic elements of infrastructure such roads, bridges and dams were primitive. The lack of health care and education affected adversely. The obvious solution appeared to be the transplantation of the superior technology, institutions and ultimately habits and values. .The diffusion was through the new models of production that introduced the industrialization and consequently urbanization. Modern situation and medicine become a part of the changed life style. Urbanization has made possible the provision of such amenities as electricity and running water and such services institutions as hospitals and public schools. Urbanization has facilitated the spread of the communication media, enhancing the distribution of information.

The main stream of development professionals' continues to treat development as top-down process. This implies the assumption of trickle down of material benefits. On the other hand there are theoreticians and practitioners of development who refused to see socio-economic changes as development. They desired that these changes should be
nurturing, liberating and even energizing to the poor and powerless. The focus should be on the animate rather than the inanimate. It should focus on human rather than on material resources. The resources of enhanced value should be in the quality of life. This includes not only comforts, productive and creative capacity but also self-reliance and capacity to interact effectively with one's physical and social environment. The bottom-up approach is the approach of empowerment. It calls for attention to health and education and to more effective problem solving techniques. This approach encompasses the promotion of community development through self-help. It puts greater emphasis on the process itself rather than on the projects. The role of the development practitioners in such an approach is that of catalyst and information broker rather than of decision-maker or information giver.

The models and approaches of development are separated on two broad categories. The categories had the common assumption that progress or development is possible and desirable. They differed in that one viewed the economic interests of nations and classes as being in conflict. The first broad categories are of this models and approaches of development which assume harmonic interests. The author of *The Wealth of Nations* (1776) Adam Smith developed reaction to modernism. His school called for the minimum governments' intervention in economic transition. Smith's laissez-fair principle has reinforced David Ricardo's theory of comparative advantage. Their school is liberal of tariffs and other barriers to trade. The second model and approach is that of Development and Modernization Theorists. Its proponents Walt Rostow advanced the stage of "take off". The revolution of rising expectations was expected to accelerated social mobility. Samuel Huntington championed institution. He puts forward the third world of cultural causation. In the 1980s Robert O. Keohane and Joseph S. Nye proposed the model of interdependence. Economic issues and tools have become as important as national security issues.

The models and approaches of development assuming discordant interest belong to the second broad category. The first model of the second categories is the Marxism–Leninism Model. Marx theorized that any made of production would have in built contradictions. Lenin believed that it was the responsibility of the professional revolutions to organize and lead the proletariat and to lead them to assume their historic
role. The second model is of dependency theorists. The Latin American theorists Raul Prebisch (Argentina) Cardoso and Santos (Brazil) and Sunkel (Chile) have exposed views opposite to the Modernization-Development theorists’ . The next is the center – periphery model advanced by Johan Galtung. World system theory is proposed by Immanuel Wallerstein The International Political Economy (IPE) constitutes a synthesis of modernization and dependency approaches. The measurements tools are Aggregate Data and the law of the instrument. The concept of empowerment has gained popularity 1980. The idea of integrated developments is promoted. The approach calls for comprehensiveness.

Human security is a new approach. It is a recently developed concept of national security. Human security emphasises more on the individual. In this age of globalization human security puts emphasis more on the individual rather than on the security of the state. This concept has emerged as a challenge to the ideas of traditional security. The concept of traditional security seeks to defend states from external aggression and to protect a state’s boundaries, institutions and values. Thus it focuses on military activities and the control of military hardware. Its focus is on action against armed groups and networks and the reform of state military institutions. This perspective of security has primary thrust on building armament valid for the developed states. These are those countries which enjoy a degree of economic and social stability. Their main concern in national security is about developed military dimension. This perspective is not appropriate perspective for developing state. Nigeria and most countries in the continent of Africa are recognized as developing countries. Such countries lack national unity and socially cohesive society. These countries are composed of a variety of communal groups. These groups struggle for their own securities and for supremacy over their competitors. Such countries lack effective institutional capacities to provide peace and order. They also lack the conditions for satisfactory physical existence for their population.

After the end of cold war, it has become evident that the traditional perception of national security in terms of military preparedness has become inadequate. The traditional concept can not cope with the requirements of common men, women, children and workers’ living conditions. The state territorial sovereignty cannot contain
these requirements of living conditions. It is experienced that insecurities come not just from the traditional security challenges such as military aggression. Insecurity comes from the concerns about the survival of individual citizens, self-preservation and well being in their daily life. Therefore, it is necessary to take the holistic view of the security. Both military and non-military threats have to be addressed by the state. In view of this, national security or comprehensive national security requires political, economic, and military capabilities. It is to be complemented by social, technological and environmental strands.

Against the above background, in the year 1994 the concept of human security was first advanced in Human Development Report of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The 1994 UNDP’s Human Development Report is milestone document in the field of human security. Its main argument is to insure “freedom from want” and “freedom from fear” for all persons. This is the best path to tackle the problem of global insecurity. In subsequent years, the concept has gained significance in policy-making and research fields. This concept included development studies, international relations, strategic studies, and human rights documents. Thus, human security is an emerging paradigm for understanding global vulnerabilities. The proponents of human security challenge the traditional concept of national security. They argue that the proper reference for security should be to the individual rather than the state. The people-centred view of human security is necessary for national, regional and global stability.

Human security is a prerequisite for development. Without human security the process of development can not be initiated and cannot be continued. No development is possible without the base of human security. Nowadays the terms development and human security have become almost synonymous. The distinction between development and human security has almost blurred. The relationship between the two is the cause and effect relationship. Human security is the cause. Development is its effect. Development is the process. Human security is the condition that is conducive to development. Human security is the foundation. The process of development builds up its procedural action plan on this foundation of human security. In this way, human security is the basic condition which promotes the process of development.
The continent of Africa in general and Nigeria in particular are infamous for their widespread and grinding poverty. The famines are recurrent. The widespread civil conflicts have inevitably brought it with the record of death, disablement and displacement. The proportion of unemployment is continuously rising. The suppression of rudimentary freedom is vicious and destructive. There is widespread political instability. The volume of corruption is of a gigantic nature. These features are common to all the countries like Nigeria in the continent of Africa. Therefore they come together to share the concept of human security which is represented by the pact of common defence. The Non-aggression Draft of Africa and the common defence pact divulge that human security means the security of the individual with respect to the satisfaction of the basic needs of life. It also encompasses the creation of the social, political, economic, military, environmental and cultural conditions necessary for the survival, livelihood, and dignity of an individual including the protection of fundamental freedoms, the respect for human rights, good governance, access to education, health care and ensuring that each individual has opportunities and choices to fulfil person’s own potential.

Nigeria is one of the countries of West Africa which is infamous for low progress in both human development and human security fronts. Even after the fifty years of political independence Nigeria is chronically underdeveloped compared to developed countries. Nigerian economy is characterized by many development variables which reflect severe backwardness. Low national income, labour market instability and threats to job security are such indicators. There is contagious instability in financial market. There is slow progress on education front. The problems of poverty and health continue to persist. The underdeveloped status of Nigeria not only poses many threats to national security but also leads to human insecurity.

Moreover, Nigeria provides an opportunity to study human security through a vast range of situations. Military regimes, state violence, and civil war and conflict present such situations. It provides an opportunity to watch how Nigeria manages conflict resolution, and moves to the path of democratization and development. Nigeria shows very poor performance in poverty reduction. Hospital facilities and health services are not provided adequately. There is a lack of good potable water distribution
system. The transportation and fuel problems have overwhelmed the society. These situations have thrown challenges to human security. Therefore the problems of development and human security are central in the Nigerian context.

2. Importance of the Topic of Research

   In the present age of globalization the concept of security is multidimensional. The threats to mankind not only arise from weapons of mass destruction and other conventional challenges but also arise from other serious issues such as Aids, vigilante groups, secret cuts activities, homosexuals, trafficking in women, drug abuse and narcotics. These issues can cause adverse effects on national security and sustainable development of any nation in the age of globalization. Bearing these points in mind; the present study is significant due to its national and international importance

1. The present study helps to understand the linkage between the development and the human security within the nations.

2. The present study has great relevance to the policy makers of Nigeria and to the social scientists, research scholars, academicians and to those who study international development and to all those who are concerned about strategic studies and human security.

3. The military and economic power in Nigeria is growing. This will certainly help Nigerian government to take a leading position in regional politics in the African continent. In this context, it is highly essential on the part of the government to ensure that the national growth remains up words in future too, as development is pre-requisite for human security. Against such account, the present study of problems of development and human security in Nigeria is very much relevant and significant.

3. Objectives of Research

   The present study was carried out with the following objectives:

1. The present study examined the interwoven issues of human security and the developmental in general and the state of Nigeria, in particular.

2. The present study analysed the changing concept of security parameters with special emphasis on the issues of human security and it's relation with development.

3. The present study identified all the issues that pose challenges to human security in Nigeria and their impact on the development of the country.
4. The present study analyzed the responsibility and the role of the state as well as non-state actors in protecting and promoting the human security in Nigeria.

5. The study has recommended and also suggested some suitable steps in promoting human security and in bringing all round development to Nigeria in particular and to the third world countries in general.

4. **The Hypothesis of the Study**

   The present study was carried out with the following hypothesis:

1. The first hypothesis was that human security is important for the overall stability and peace in Nigeria.

2. The second hypothesis was that the lack of development can indeed lead to security problems and conflicts in the state such as ethnic conflicts, religious fighting, militant group, poverty.

3. The third hypothesis was Nigeria needs international support tackling in human security challenges.

4. The fourth hypothesis was to find out whether the roles of the state as well as the Non-state (NGO) actors are positive and adequate in promoting human security in Nigeria.

The above hypotheses were investigated and their validity was determined on the basis of the analysis and interpretation of the data presented.

5. **Limitation of the Research Study**

   The limitations of the present research are indicated below:

1. The data that presented here is what related to the data about a single country like Nigeria.

2. The data is related to Nigeria is applicable to many countries which belong to this category of “have notes” from the continents of Asia, Africa and South America. The data from all these underdeveloped countries is not presented on account of the practical limitation of space on the presentation of data. It is of course to be noted that the data about Nigeria is representative of data for many of the underdeveloped countries of the Third World. This is another limitation of the study.

3. The data which is presented here is related to some of the problems related to human security issues in Nigeria. All the problems related to human security issues in Nigeria could not be presented in this research study though the representative problems and the
data related to them is presented in the present study. This is also a limitation of the present study.

4. The areas of human security issues in Nigeria about which data was available have been covered in the present study. There are multiple dimensions of the human security issues of Nigeria. The areas on which the data was available only have been covered in the present study.

6. **Methodology**

   The methodology used in each chapter is indicated below:

1. The *INTRODUCTION* of the present study introduced the topic of research and the other relevant features of the research design. This part of the thesis made use of the standard methodological format as given for the research works in social sciences such as the strategic and defence studies.

2. **IN THE FIRST CHAPTER** the study described three broad profiles related to the geographical conditions, the historical events and the political development in Nigeria. The study followed the descriptive as well as the analytical methods. The presentation of facts is followed by the interpretation of the information provided. The use of analytical method is made in offering interpretation and the analysis of the three profiles presented. In particular the study analyzed the impact of history and geography on the conditions that prevail in Nigeria in the present times.

3. **IN THE SECOND CHAPTER** the study provided the conceptual framework of the two key terms of the development and human security. Both the terms have a specific contextual meaning in the present times. The extension of meanings of these terms is attempted through the use of the scrutiny of the documents required for the purpose. The investigatory method of scientific analysis is used in the search for the exact meanings of both the terms. The analytical method is used to bring out the close inter-related tie up between the two highly significant concepts of the present on the basis of historical approach.

4. **IN THE THIRD CHAPTER**, a realistic presentation is made in the areas of development in the Nigerian context. The broad framework analysis spans the period after independence but more focus is in the last two decades with
concentration on the period after the introduction of civilian rule in Nigeria in 1999 to the transfer of power from one elected civilian head to another elected civilian head. The areas of development were discussed with objective data and each area was then taken up for the presentation of mechanism of action. The action on the part of the state, that is, the Nigerian government and the non-state agencies like United Nations Organizations and its composite units and the Non Government Organizations was separately discussed. The methods used were the descriptive method for presentation of facts, investigatory and analytical methods for interpretation and the follow up action parts of the third chapter.

5. **THE FOURTH CHAPTER** had the same design as the third chapter. The use of descriptive, investigatory and analytical methods was made in this chapter according to the requirements of the relevant parts. The chapter has analyzed the problems of human security on the parameters of seven core divisions of human security concerns. Each division had presentation of facts, mechanism of action from the state as well as non-state actors.

6. **THE FIFTH CHAPTER** made use of the descriptive, investigatory and analytical methods in the same way as in the case of third and fourth chapters. The implications of human security on development were discussed in this chapter.

7. **THE SIXTH CHAPTER** was a chapter of conclusions and recommendations. It sums up all the presentations in a synoptic summary. It then offered the findings of the study. The validation of the hypotheses was made in the next part. The part of recommendations made suggestions and offered plan of action in order to achieve the twin objectives of development and human security. The last part had three sub-sections of which the first sub section presents in a nutshell the threats and their remedies. The second sub section brought out the net results of the mechanism of action through the UNDP Report (Achieving growth with equity) 2004-09 and the IDA-IMF (International Development Association, International Monetary Fund) Evaluation Report of NEEDS 2. The last section stated that the effective implementation is a must for the attainment of total results in respect of human security and development in Nigeria. The last chapter
used the analytical method to sum up the findings, recommendations and net results of mechanism of action undertaken and to be undertaken in Nigeria

7. Data Collection

The qualitative as well as quantitative data have been used in the present study. For data collection the primary as well as secondary sources have been used. The demographic profile of Nigeria, the information about human security conditions in Nigeria, the Human Development Reports, the Census Reports, the Government of Nigeria documents, the Survey reports on the crime rate, literacy rate, healthcare facilities and other vital statistical reports are the primary sources used for the data collection for the present study. The secondary sources are the bibliographical sources such as books, journals, articles and many reference works. The non-print sources such as internet has also been used for the collection of data for the purpose of the present study.

The data collection is the input of the present study. The use of statistical methods is made. The analysis of data has been carried out by properly applying the strict discipline of the research methodology. History, economics, politics, and strategic studies the relevant social sciences, Demography and Geography as well as statistics have been the disciplines that have contributed to the multi-disciplinary approaches of the present study. The source data from these various multi-disciplinary and inter disciplinary studies have been utilized to offer an analytical investigatory study of research topic.

8. The Scheme of Chapterisation

Present study is divided into six chapters. These are as follows:

Chapter I: The Geographical, Historical and Political Profile of Nigeria

Chapter II: Conceptual Framework of Development and Human Security

Chapter III: Development in Nigeria

Chapter IV: Problems of Human Security in Nigeria

Chapter V: Implications of human security Issues in the Development

VI: Conclusion and Recommendations

The contents of each chapter are captioned below:
1. The first chapter has presented the brief geographical and historical resume of Nigeria as a nation. Nigeria is a country in West Africa. It has the largest population in the nations of the continent of Africa. Its natural and mineral resources are enormous. The amalgamation of the country is the result of the colonial rule of about hundred years. After independence in 1960, the country was beset with military rule and civil strife. The fourth Federal Republic of Nigeria was established in 1999. Three General Elections have been conducted after the inception of the civilian rule. It illustrates the fact that Nigeria’s present is the result of its history and geography. The two major impacts of its history and geography are that (i) Nigeria suffers from the issues of human insecurity and that (ii) Nigeria is characterized by the lack of development in the core areas of economic, political and social fields.

2. The second chapter gives an in-depth analysis of the emergence of the two concepts of development and human security. The changes in the meanings of development and human security and extensions of their meanings have been fully discussed. The interwoven issues of the human security dimensions and developed concerns are critically examined. The inter-linkage of development and human security is firmly established. The first chapter brings out the twin aspects of development and human security in focus as the precondition for development of a nation state like Nigeria.

3. In the third chapter the avenues of development in Nigeria have been investigated in respect of the petroleum, the mining, the manufacturing and the electricity sectors in the industrial areas, the agricultural sector, the financial sector and the trade sector in the Nigerian Economy. The areas of political development have been examined in respect of the structural set up, the political parties, the democratic consolidation, the judiciary and the civil society organizations in Nigeria. An analysis of the sectors like transport, communications and education is attempted to find out the development indicators in the social areas in Nigeria. The review has highlighted the deficiencies in these various sectors. Therefore, the mechanism of action as
initiated by the federal, state and local governments, the UN and other International Organizations, NGOs is revealed.

4. In the fourth chapter the problems of human security in Nigeria are discussed on the spectrum of the seven parameters of human security such as economic, food, health, environment, personal, community and political security. In respect of these and their sub-units, the mechanism of action of state, not state actors is presented.

5. In the fifth chapter implications of human security on development in Nigeria are brought out in a detailed discussion. This synoptic review of the contents of the present study prepares the ground for the presentation of the findings, conclusions and recommendations for follow up action in the context of the close tie up between development and human security in Nigeria.

6. The sixth chapter offers the findings, and conclusions of the study with recommendations for follow up action.

9. Review of Literature:

Following are the names of some books that are much related to the present of research.


In this book the author investigates whether the planning programs have encouraged or hindered substantial socio-economic development throughout Nigeria. It also provides an overview of the various development programs that have been implemented for the 21st century.


This book centered on the problems faced by the people of Nigerians in the last few decades due to the lack of democratic leadership in the country. The human rights problem faced by the Nigerians.

This book is an insightful analysis of the effects of exogenous economic development strategies on the political crisis of Nigeria and other third world countries.


This book discusses the relationship between globalization and human security on the African experience.


This book examines the environment, people, and cultural, history, policies, economic, social service and gender in the East of Nigeria Delta.

These books don't directly relate to the topic of research but these are few background studies of Nigeria .This situation justified the need of the present research study.