Chapter V

Implications of Human Security Issues on Development in Nigeria
5.1. Introduction

THE WIDESPREAD ABSENCE OF HUMAN SECURITY IN NIGERIA DEMONSTRATES the fact that human security is the first and foremost requisite for development. Human security does not simply refer to the questions of survival alone but it also refers to the basic needs of life such as access to clean water. Moreover it is concerned with the issues related to the quality of life. The goals of "freedom from fear" and "freedom from want" may well be attained only through the protection of empowerment framework of human security. That will promote the highest freedom of how to live in dignity. It promotes a people oriented, integrated and comprehensive framework. Human security in Nigeria is often threatened by unjust political, social and economic structures. The fragmentation process of social groups, economic systems and political structures threatens human security at every step. Conflicts and civil unrest has made Nigeria insecure throughout the last five decades after independence in 1960. The security of people is endangered by poverty, hunger, unemployment, health hazards, discrimination and ecological degradation. These sources of insecurity need to be addressed in a holistic manner. It is essential to focus on human security in order to focus on a broader development agenda. It is clear that piecemeal policy and measures will not be sufficient and a fully comprehensive development strategy is required.

It is already noted that human security and human development are connected. They are closely linked like the Siamese twins. Without human security, it is impossible to initiate human development and without human development human security cannot be attained. In the present context, both the terms human security and human development have almost become synonymous. Human security and human development are not distinct and to attain one is to attain the other too. Development is the process, Human security is the condition. Human security is conducive to human
development and both are mutually inclusive. The relationship that exists between the two is the cause and effect relationship. Human security is the cause that exists at the fundamental level. Human development is the effect of human security. Human security is the foundation base. The buildup of the action plan of total development will rest on the foundations of security. The implications of human security will bear positive outcomes if the human security indicators are in place. The present Nigerian scenario shows that the human security indicators bring out the insufficient and ineffective status and this threat to security has its negative implications on the prospects of growth and development. The Millennium Development Goals have set what needs to be attained and brings out the exact measure and accurate diagnosis of what and why development lacks in Nigeria. The implications of human security are to be discussed in relation to social, economic and political developmental parameters under separate sections in broad terms in the context of the major categories of human security.

5.2. Implications of Human Security on Social Development

It is known social development is a process which results in the renovation of social structures in a way which improves the capacity of the society to fulfil its desires. Society develops by consciousness and social consciousness develops by organization. The process that is subconscious in the society emerges as awareness of knowledge in pioneering individuals. The above plans of social development process that endeavors mechanism to improve the capacity of society by improving the individual knowledge and consciousness in broad sense touch human activities. Insecure activities will effect on the area of social development.

In previous chapter it was noticed that human security components were vulnerable in respect of human activities. Insecure human activities such as ethnic conflict, small arms, corruption, AIDS and list of other problems has had terrible effects on social development in Nigeria. Implications of human security on social development are discussed in below:

5.2.1. Implications of Economic Security on Social Development

The inter-relationship between human security and development as a whole is well-known. It is therefore, imperative to understand the implications of the different aspects of human security on development as a whole and social development in
particular. The implications of economic security on social development are to be noted. The economic security is of the utmost significance. Without economic assets, no progress can be made. Economic security depends on steady, regular and adequate income, gainful employment for every able-bodied citizen and the optimum level of the population of the country. Economic insecurity is characterized by poverty, inequality, unemployment and undue population growth of the country concerned. Even the major developed countries of the world have to face the challenges of poverty and unemployment. The developing countries are making efforts to reduce poverty. Countries like Nigeria are seriously threatened by the fact that almost two thirds of the Nigerians – about 68.8 millions – are required to make both ends meet on the meager income of less than two US dollars a day. Of these 68.8 million Nigerians, there are nearly 50 percent whose income is below one US dollar every day. One of the root causes of poverty in Nigeria is the inequality in the distribution of wealth. Another cause is unemployment and underemployment which is bitterly experienced by the young in Nigeria. The implications of these three symptoms of economic insecurity in Nigeria in terms of poverty, unemployment and population growth need to be noticed in the context of the Nigerian scenario of social development.

5.2.1.1. Poverty

The implications of poverty as a component of economic insecurity in Nigeria on social development are as stated:

- **Lack of social cohesion and integration**

  The common link among the majority of Nigerians is their poverty. Poverty is universal. Poverty pervades all sections of society, poverty embraces all classes, all ethnic groups, people of different religious affiliations but poverty is not a binding force. It has enhanced inequality between north and south, it has created divisions of haves and have not's. It has brought out the regional differences. Due to poverty the comprehensive social policies have failed to create social coherence through the targeted programme. There is total lack of social cohesion and integration in Nigeria on account of the acute poverty. Reduction in poverty strategies is mandatory. National Economic Empowerment Development Strategy (NEEDS) State Economic Empowerment Development Strategy (SEEDS) United Nations Millennium Development Goals
UNMDGs and Vision 2020 – Seven Point Agenda are the plans envisaged to eradicate poverty. What is needed is real action at the grass-root levels and not paper work of designs and plans, nor the dream world of Visions and Rhetoric.

- **Access denied to basic Needs due lacking of social protection**
  Poverty leads to the lack of social protection. This in its turn prevents high-quality social and health services to be provided to the majority of Nigerians engrossed by poverty and inequality. Poverty denies access to basic human needs such as nutrition, water, sanitation, housing and health. Access to education and opportunities for employment cannot be availed of on account of the disparity among the people of Nigeria in respect of the distribution of wealth. Access to basic human needs and social requirements can be improved through integrated development strategies of poverty reduction and wealth creation.

- **Empowerment of the Nigerian people difficult due to critical poverty**
  It is to be noted that because the people in Nigeria are required to live in poverty, their condition is so critical that their empowerment is difficult. Without the eradication of poverty, the people’s empowerment is impossible. The implications of non-empowerment of people are that development is obstructed. All the paths of progress remain blocked without development and empowerment.

- **Poverty does not allow people’s involvement in development**
  The critical conditions of poverty prevent the involvement of the people of Nigeria in designing the channels to plan, implement and monitor the poverty reduction strategies and programmes. There are many indices of poverty in Nigeria. Poverty is discussed untiringly both locally and internationally but it has still persisted.

- **Poverty prevents the promotion of social dignity**

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The people’s involvement and empowerment both are obstructed due to poverty. The promotion of social dignity is blocked. The skills, knowledge, culture and creativity of the people cannot be fully utilized for the developmental purposes.\(^{341}\)

- **Poverty leads to social exclusion**

The fragmentation of the social fabric takes place. Feminization needs to be specially addressed as gender bias has already taken a heavy toll. The impact of such vulnerability, poverty and exclusion is that it transmits from generation to generation. Nigeria is already suffering from poverty and exclusion and now it is time to wake up to the call of times.

### 5.2.1.2. Unemployment

Employment and decent work are keys to social integration and development for a country like Nigeria. Enabling individuals and families is to work their way out of poverty. The social environment should support the provision of jobs and equal opportunities for all. It is equally important to ensure that the benefits of economic growth and job creation reach everyone in society. Employment and decent work prepare the pathway out of poverty. It paves the way for a channel to social inclusion of marginalized groups. Thus it will lead to stronger social cohesion. Right to work, rights at work, access to social protection and social dialogue are the basic elements of decent work. The promotion of enterprise and entrepreneurship is of key importance. It encourages economic growth investment and wealth creation. It is essential for sufficient job creation.

In previous chapter it is noticed that unemployment is an issue that has bedeviled Nigeria for a long time. It is still one of the most pivotal social epidemics facing Nigeria because of rising rates of unemployment in Nigeria. The days of offering jobs, opportunities for employment to graduates have gone. The government does not have a comprehensive and systematic blueprint to reduce and tackle the social problems like unemployment in Nigeria. The recruitment examinations are taken by even those who are already employed as they desire to enhance their prospects. The absence of youth employment programmes has led to an increase in the number of trouble makers who

indulge in crime and violence. What government needs to do is create new jobs and provide programmes for the young unemployed and underemployed youths. The implications of unemployment as a component of economic security on social development are stated below:

- **The first implication of unemployment in the social development is noticed in the increase in prostitution.** The unemployed don't find something to do, they cannot find any gainful employment and this leads them to other paths. Many of them and especially the females among them find it easy to fall prey to the luring business of prostitution. They get into the sex trade to earn livelihood and sustain their lives. Some of these sex workers have contacted AIDS. Some of them have undergone many abortions.  

- **The second implication of unemployment on social development is witnessed in the phenomenon of the increase in drug trafficking.** The unemployed youth are made to work in the field of drug trafficking. They trade on drugs, mainly hard drugs like Cocaine, which they import from other countries. Some of them use their stomach and other parts of body to hide the drugs in order to escape the authority. This is a risky affair and this criminal activity leads some to imprisonment and gets involved in violent clashes. The social framework gets vitiated on account of this.

- **The third implication of unemployment in Nigeria is that unemployment has caused the growth in the incidents of armed robbery in Nigeria.** The incidents of highway robbery, bank robbery and other similar incidents have increased to a large number. Kidnapping of children is on the rise. Extorting money with the threat of arms and weapons is the activity that has increased due to the growth in unemployment in Nigeria.  

- **The fourth implication of unemployment on social development is the increase in false religion and corruption.** Unemployment has made the youths to engage themselves in false religion and corruption. This leads to the situation in which new churches are born

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342 Iwere, Ngozi, “Social Implication of Unemployment” NBF News (Nigerian Best Forum), (Monday 12 April 2010.)


every day. Most of the pastors are there to make money. They propagate false religion. They frighten people just to get money.  

- The fifth implication of unemployment on social development is that the young are discouraged to get education. Apathy for education is the result because the young see that those who are already educated are still unemployed. This results in low level of education and literacy in Nigeria. This further results in the decreasing labour force and national output.

- The sixth implication of unemployment is the increase in cultism and rituals. In quest for money the unemployed youth have got engaged in cultism. They use human beings for rituals. They get blood money and that is how they earn a living. They commit various crimes such as rape and child abuse. All these are just because of the rise of unemployment in Nigeria.

5.2.1.3. Population Growth

The implications of population growth as a component of economic security on social development are noticed in the imbalance caused by demographic change. The demographic change is the highest in Nigeria. The growth is in the range of 3 per cent and more which is higher than the population growth in African countries. The population of Nigeria has grown by about 150 per cent and more in the last five decades after the country became independent. It is therefore imperative for Nigeria to maintain the optimum rate of population growth which will be around 2 percent. It is necessary to take drastic steps to control the growth of population. Any attempts in the direction are resisted because the awareness about population control is not fully created. It is on account of the lack of education that such attempts are opposed. It is observed that the social factors are responsible for such a situation in Nigeria. It is the vicious propaganda against population control measures that has witnessed the threatening growth of population in the country. The implications of population growth

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on the social fabric are the imbalance in the ethnic, religious and regional dimensions. The implications of population growth are discussed item wise.

- The first implication of population growth on the social development in Nigeria is observed in the loss of social equilibrium, which may lead to the growing sense of fragmentation. In addition to the loss of social equilibrium the excessive population growth causes ecological imbalance. In Nigeria the diversity of people is in terms of the tribal break up of 63 percent of the country in the three major tribes of Hausa-Fulani which account for 28 per cent and Igbo and Yoruba tribes which are almost equal in population make up almost one third of the population. The remaining 37 per cent population of the country is made up of hundreds of minority group tribes. This ethnic diversity is sharpened by the regional and religious affiliations of these tribes. Therefore it is most significant for Nigeria to maintain its demographic equilibrium any deviation in the same results in the loss of this equilibrium. The social framework is totally disturbed if the proportionate distribution of ethnic population is changed. The growth in population results in such a disequilibrium in Nigeria. It is a negative implication of population growth.

- The second implication on social development of Nigeria of its population growth is seen in its imbalanced growth in social, economic and political spheres. The components of food, health and environment in the developmental growth of Nigeria have registered considerable change. These components in fact lead to the proper regulation of population size but in Nigeria due to the higher rate of population increase which is more than three point eight percent results in the doubling of the population in about thirty to thirty five years as noticed in the second half of the twentieth century in this country. This has indicated that the growth in the essential components has been in serious threat.\(^{348}\) The resources of land, ocean and space have become inadequate to the growing population size due to excessive growth in numbers to about hundred and forty million from about eighty millions some sixty years ago. The increase in population size

has affected the growth in the access to essential components of growth. This is illustrated in the (Figure-1) below:

- The third implication of population growth as social development is noticed in the undue pressure on the services and infrastructural facilities being provided. The imbalanced population growth affects health services and disease incidence growth disproportionately. The aggravation of disease is caused because of population growth, inadequacy of health facilities and mass poverty on a wider scale on the national and regional levels. Two surveys have identified that neurological disease, cardiovascular diseases; renal, gastrointestinal and respiratory diseases were reported in the same order in medical admissions in hospitals in Nigeria in 2009. That proves the undue burden on essential services due to imbalanced population growth in Nigeria.

- The fourth implication of population growth on social development in Nigeria is in the loss of social cohesion. Nigeria is a multi-ethnic multi-religions and multilingual country of the largest African population in the world. Its social fabric is characterized by diversities of different types and shades. Population growth has resulted in the loss of its social cohesion that has turned into the mounting of conflicts.

- The fifth implication of population growth is the end result of the above mentioned factors. It is the loss of security in the country. It poses national security threat.

5.2.2. Implications of Environment Security on Social Development

A survey of medical admissions at the University of Nigeria Teaching Hospital, Enugu in South East Nigeria in 1998 showed that neurological diseases were the leading causes of admission into medical wards, followed by cardiovascular diseases, renal, gastrointestinal and respiratory diseases in that order. Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection and its complications accounted for less than 8 percent of admissions in that study. At the Ahmadu Bello University Teaching Hospital in Northern Nigeria, infections were the leading causes of admission followed by hypertensive cardiac disease; less than 3 percent of admissions were accounted for by HIV infection. A 6-Month Review of Medical Admissions in a Nigerian Teaching Hospital, International Journal of Health Research, June 2009; 2(2): pp.125-130

Ecological conservation is essential for any country. For Nigeria, pollution has increased in the oil producing Niger Delta region. The industrialization and urbanization is on the rise in different parts of Nigeria. Both the processes have been carried out in Nigeria as noticed from the changes in the cities like Abuja, Lagos, Port Harcourt and others. The faith in the developmental strategies has led to industrialized modernization. This has resulted in the levels of the pollutants like Co, O$_3$, NOx, So OP$_2$ and PM$_{2.5}$. The pollutants have caused the environmental hazards to a large extent.

The implications of pollution, modernization, urbanization and industrialization are noticed in the lack of integrated development. There was a lack of unity, cohesion and integration in the social structure. The country is required to bring growth and utility through the vehicle and channel of development. The social implications have been the change in the life style of the Nigerians.\textsuperscript{351} This change in its turn has given rise to the change in the pattern of social behavior. The elements related to the sense of oneness in the units of social environment. The result is the loss of the indicators of social development in Nigeria in particular the components of development of Nigeria.

5.2.3. Implications of Food Security on Social Development

In previous chapter it is noticed that food security is a condition where all people at all times have access to safe and nutritious food to maintain a healthy and active life. It has already been discussed that food security problems in Nigeria are due to the problems in distributing, storage and marketing of food in the country. The forging issues have awful impact on social development. The effects of food insecurity on social development are discussed item by item:

- The first implication of food insecurity on social development is that it has impact on the health and nutrition of household members. (See part of malnutrition in food security section in chapter four). This in its turn affects adversely labour productivity and income earning potential of the household members.

- The second implication of food insecurity on social development is on the unity and integrity of the social structure in Nigeria. It is threatened on account of food insecurity in Nigeria.

The third implication of food insecurity on social developments is noticed in respect of the rate of literacy. It is noticed in a survey undertaken that the illiterates face the threat of food insecurity more gravely than those who have attained a certain level of literacy.  

5.2.4. Implications of Health Security on Social Development

5.2.4.1. Disease: HIV/AIDS

Health security is threatened by the lack of healthcare facilities, the inadequate number of hospitals and healthcare personnel and the prevalence of disease like malaria, tuberculosis, polio, HIV/AIDS and others. Infectious diseases have negative effects on social and economic development. HIV/AIDS, Malaria, Tuberculosis are prevalent infectious diseases World Health Organization, United Nation, and NGOs have emphasized on their control. In previous chapter the high rate of HIV/AIDS and Malaria and other diseases such as polio tuberculosis is noted in Nigeria. These diseases have been negative effect on national development in Nigeria HIV/AIDS and Malaria as example are selected with the help of results of some survey that proves that diseases have impact on social, economic even political development.

Deficiency syndrome HIV HIV/AIDS for the first time was reported in Nigeria in 1986. The prevalence was estimated to be 1.8 per cent in 1993 and it has increased to 4.8 per cent in 2006. United Nations (UNGASS) in Country Progress Report 2010, it was estimated at the end of 2009 about 3 millions Nigerians were living with the AIDS virus. The Niger Delta region has more infested and affected by HIV. It has been pointed out there was oil doom but AIDS boom in Niger Delta as reported in a survey taken by Undonwa, Ekopo, EKanem, Inem, and tokidem. Furthermore of Delta in

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352 Bolarin Titus, Omonona I, and Agoi, Grace Adetokunbo, "An analysis of Food Security Situation among Nigerian Urban Households: Evidence from Lagos State, Nigeria", Journal Central European Agriculture, Volume 8, Number .3 pp. 400-403


some major Nigerian cities such as Abuja, Lagos, Ibadan, Port Harcourt and Kano, the survey carried out by Policy Project has shown that in the hospitals more than half the beds were occupied by the AIDS victims. This news is annoying and taxing.

It is estimated that the prevalence of HIV/AIDS will have an impact on the demographic profile. The prevalence of HIV/AIDS was at rate of 4.8 percent in 2006 that shows much higher than last decade. This statistics pointed out that HIV becomes a major cause of demographic change. To approve the results of survey conducted by The National Demographic and Health Survey is significant. The survey indicates that the first visible impact of the epidemic on Nigeria may likely be on life expectancy. It calculates that current life expectancy (without AIDS epidemic) would be 57 years gradually peaking at 62 by 2015. However, with the AIDS epidemic, life expectancy has already fallen to 51 years this year from 53 in 1990. Hence it can be concluded that AIDS will have effect on the demographic profile in Nigeria. This consequences concluded about AIDS it have similar issues for other diseases.

Also diseases have severe effect on human capital. Disease decrease corporeal and intellectual capacity. It would reinforce school absenteeism, labor absenteeism, and decrease learning. Disease particularly Aids, Malaria and Diarrhea have had terrible effects on education. Recent researches have shown that the educational sector is among the most affected by HIV/AIDS. Statistics indicates that a large propitiation of Nigerian children, particularly the females, have been dropping out of school, in order to support and care for sick relatives. Some have already lost one parent or the other. "Six out of every ten that have dropped out of school tend not to return because because they have nobody to make provisions for them". Therefore it is concluded that issues of diseases (example here AIDS) could act as an indicator of descending quality of human capital and ultimately development process.

The social implications will include:

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358 Wilderness M, "Voice", Newsletter , June 2004, p.5
The social stigma on the infected for which efforts of destigmatization need to be initiated.

The social cohesion will be lost due to the regional disparity of disease incidence.

The disease is likely to impact negatively on almost all the sectors of society, which will be manifest in the trend of migrations.

The drag on the economic development is likely to prevail in Nigeria. The same implications of the prevalence of malaria, respiratory disease will be noticed in Nigeria but these are discussed more in respect of economic and political implications.

5.2.5. Implications of Personal and Community Security on Social Development

5.2.5.1. Violence

Violence is the anti national use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, underdevelopment or deprivation. There is a set of causes that prompt violence in Nigeria. This set includes politics, and elections, the shift to democratic governance, the rise of armed groups, oil, ethnicity and religious and poverty. These issues have led to the dividing lines in communities which have ultimately led to heightened tensions between and within groups. At the heart of many of these conflicts is access to resources and control over the distribution of benefits. This struggle for resources has led to a broad sense of insecurity, opportunism and pursuit of self-help strategies across the country.

The implications of violence on social development in Nigeria are listed:

- The first implication of violence is that social cohesion in Nigeria is totally disintegrated and armed conflicts continue to shake the social framework violently.
- The second implication of violence is that ethnic clashes continue to disrupt the law and order situation in the country.
- The third implication of violence is in the division of the Nigerian society on religious loyalties in particular, the divide between north and south of Nigeria.
- The fourth implication of violence is that the political conditions continue to remain under various tensions and that leads to the social and political instability in the country.

The fifth implication is that the continuous violence in Nigeria has affected economic growth and development of the county adversely.

5.2.5.2. Gender Discrimination

Personal security involves the treatment given to women. Gender discrimination has wider implications on social development. It has been observed that in almost all the sectors such as health, food, education, the participation of women is not desirable proportionately, the environmental aspect shows that women are engaged in the procurement of fuel for cooking, either they collect the firewood or they make use of crude oil or kerosene, but the smoke from the cooking fire has exposed them to various health hazards. The payment made is lower in corruption with the charges paid to male workers. There is no freedom to choose given to women. There is very little of the power of decision making. This discrimination is apparent in the cases of human trafficking in which the Nigerians are involved to a large extent.

These situations concerning the component of personal security in the broader category of human security has various impacts on the social development of Nigeria. These are witnessed in the imbalanced social framework of the Nigerians with the dominating male and the submissive female as a member of the family, community and the national environment. (a) The lack of justice (b) the disparity in status and (c) the losses of cohesion of social fabric are the other implications.

5.2.6. Implications of Political Security on Social Development

5.2.6.1. Poor Governance

There is a nexus among the trinity of democratization and good governance and development. The process of transition to a stable democracy could be a harbinger of development with good governance as the link in the chain. The end of the cold war and the governance of a new world order has produced an impact on the global resurgence of democratization. It has brought with it the hope that democracy would stimulate development. Poor governance is the vital link in the chain. It is equated with sound development management. Without good governance being institutionalized through accountability and transparency, neither democracy nor development could be expected
to take firm roots and last long. Though it appears superficially that democratization has produced a positive impact on development in Nigeria the evidence on the ground seems to point to the contrary. The conditions required for a process of smooth transition are socio-economic development, the nature of the society and social divisions, historical legacies, state power and political institutions, political culture and ideas and independent judiciary. Good governance as a concept is value loaded and therefore subjective. The concept of good governance could be used to invite judgment about the how the country concerned was being governed. It enabled the raising of evaluative questions about proper procedures, transparency, the quality and process of decision making and other related matters.

Poor governance means lack of accountability, security of human and civil liberties, devolution of powers and respect for local autonomy. Good governance is that government which is committed to improving the public welfare and responsive to the needs of its citizens competent to assure law and order and deliver public services, able to create an enabling policy environment for productive activities, and equitable in its conduct. Good governance is thus indispensable for building powerful prosperous and democratic societies. However reports of the 2002 and 2003 of the Economic Intelligence unit point out that Nigeria has nothing close to genuine democracy. There is a sad failure in the living standards. The Nigerian economy has not showed enough signs of recovery. There has been an upsurge in the threats to security of lives and property in terms of nature, scope and depth. The fact that is established is that no meaningful development could take place in an atmosphere of instability .This trend is measured by the wide gap between the official pronouncements and actions. There is a big gap between the rhetorics of transparency and accountability on the one hand and demonstrable commitment to values in the actions on the political powers on the other.


361 Doornbos, M. (2001) ”Poor Governance: The Rise and Decline of a Policy Metaphor?”, Development Studies, Volume. 37, Number .6, p.94

Corruption could have been let loose on the system as if with a renewed vigor. The 2002 report of Transparency International has rated Nigeria as the second most corrupt country in the world. The implications on human security of poor governance as a component of political security are discussed item by item.

- Governance in Nigeria is still to become stable transparent and accountable. This poor governance has an impact on the social integration and cohesion in Nigeria. The country is beset with different types of social, religions, ethnic, political factions. These factions have caused lot of disturbances in the social framework of the country. It is the poor governance that has resulted in the tensions, conflicts and protests that have engrossed the country from this to that end and in all the corners of the country. The sense of integrity, unity and cohesion needs to be nurtured among the Nigerians.

- The second implication of the poor governance on social development is noticed in the emergence of the social evils. Such as violence and crime in the Nigerian society. Violence is caused on account of the tensions that lead to various clashes. Criminalization of social behaviour is due to the prevalence of poverty at all the levels in the social structures.

- The third implication of the poor governance in Nigeria is the spurt in the corrupt social fabric. There is criminalization of politics and politicization of corruption in Nigeria and this hampers the developmental process.

- The fourth implication of the poor governance is the threat to the dimensions of human security. Already it is noticed that the country has been susceptible in respect of human security component like health, education, food and others.

5.2.6.2. Corruption

Corruption is dangerous to the systematic existence of any nation. It is a socio-political, economic and moral disease that cripples its nerves. It should be discouraged in governance otherwise it will contaminate the entire system with its cancerous growth.

Corruption is a major problem which directs scarce resources away from development and eradication of poverty. Africa, a continent with enormous potential is

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affected with devastating effects of corruption. These effects are detrimental to social, cultural, economic and political foundations as well as on economic and social developments. The disturbing trend of corruption in Nigeria is concretely reflected in the corruption ratings which show that Cameroon and Nigeria were almost at the bottom as the countries where government officials were the readiest to accept bribes. This is corroborated by the USAID Report, 2000, according to which Nigerians see corruption as very pervasive in the country. Corruption includes nepotism, favouritism, bribery, graft and other unfair means adopted by government employees and the public alike to extract some socially and legally prohibited favours. The policemen are mostly notorious for this in Nigeria, because of the enormous discretion of enforcement of laws given to them. The issuing of Nigerian Passport, import licenses, vehicle licenses, submission of contract tenders, contract awards and so many other things or benefits that should be normally obtained without tensions. Nigeria could be one of the most prosperous nations but it has squandered oil and mineral wealth and generated unfair income distribution.  

The implications of corruption on social development are discussed item-wise.

- The first implication of corruption as a component of the political development is the negation of both ethical and moral behaviour. There is politicization of corruption in Nigeria. It is the militarization of the political administration that provided for about thirty years in Nigeria that has prompted the corrupt practices. It is a reflection of public expenditure management in Nigeria which is one of the mindless plunders of national wealth.  

Nigeria is depicted to be country where the robbery of state fund is flagrantly institutionalized.  

It is the government that has contributed mostly to lower the moral tone of society in Nigeria. It is in government that corruption thrives most, defeating all prospects of democracy and development. It turns the Nigerians into cynics with no concern of public good, no faith in public morality or even in its possibility. The Obasanjo government’s anti-corruption bill of 2000 speaks volumes of about the malignant efforts of corruption and what has corruption done to the moral fabrics of

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365 Ibid.
Nigerian and Nigerians. The negation of ethical and moral code is noted in the delay. The initial attitude of the elected members of the House of Representatives was that of a corrupt institutional sympathizer and sustainer of corruption and corrupt officials. Corruption has thus become the conduit pipe for draining public funds and fostering irrational acts. Corruption has the holocaust effects on the socio-political, economic, cultural and moral nerves of Nigerian state. This is the negative impact of corruption on the conduct of Nigerians as a whole.

- The second implication of corruption on the social development is that government has become the instrument of corruption and personal ruler-ship rather than an instrument of the state. The corrupt mismanagement of the Nation’s gains from oil sales during the days of Babangida and Buhari shows how the government, in particular the military and the police, became blindly corrupt and reckless in governance. The size of the money kept by individual Nigerians in foreign banks accounts estimated to be at par with the national debt. The culprits of those corrupt practices are so few yet so powerful that they control over 85 per cent of the nation’s wealth. The ruin of the nation’s economy through pen robbery and looting of the national treasury during the rule of Sani Abacha has no equal in the history of Nigeria. The challenges of corruption are thus enormous as the defender is the culprit in the case of Nigeria.

- The third implication of corruption on Nigeria’s social development is that the entire social atmosphere along with moral and cultural structures is vitiated in Nigeria.

5.3. Implications of Human Security on Economic Development

It is known economic development refers to increases in the standard of living of a nation’s population associated with sustained growth from a simple, low-income economy to a modern, high-income economy. This aims of economic development seeks means and machinery to confront and overcome malnutrition, extreme poverty, death of infant children, and lack of education and vocational training. The list of other problems in the broad sense touches human activities. Secure activities and peace affect

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the elements of economic development. As a result, peace and security are strongly intertwined with economic development. In previous chapter it was noticed that human security component in respect to achieve aims of freedom from fear and freedom from want appeared feeble in Nigeria. Issues of human activities are faced with question of national integration, stability and development. Corruption, ethnic conflict, diseases, human right are some issues that address aims of economic development. In this part some issues of seven core areas of human security on economic development are discussed.

5.3.1. Implications of Economic Security on Economic Development

5.3.1.1. Poverty

In previous chapter it was noticed that Nigeria is a nation that is endowed with diverse and unbounded resources—both human and material but due to gross mismanagement, wasteful spending, kleptomania and adverse policies of various governments of Nigeria, these resources have not been optimally utilized. These resources have not been adequately channelled to beneficial investments to bring about maximum economic benefits and resolve problem of poverty. Poverty has remained with severe impact on economic growth in Nigeria. The implications of poverty as a component of economic security on economic development are stated below:

- Poverty affects the GDP of a country and in respect of Nigeria, it is noticed that poverty has lowered the GDP in recent years. The potential of development in Nigeria is vast because of the abundance of natural, material and manpower resources. The GDP should have shown a higher increase every year but the GDP of Nigeria is not what it should have been. The real development is not what is expected if its development thorough the projections of its potentials.

- The implication of poverty as a component of economic security on the economic development is that productivity gets lower and lower. In the agriculture sector this has been glaringly witnessed. In the industrial production too, low productivity is noticed on account of the large number of poor Nigerians, who are deprived from the industrial growth in the country, in particular, in the processing industries. In mining, fishing and other industries too, the negative impact of poverty is seen.
The next implication is that most of the Nigerians experience discomforts of low standard of living. Street vendors have crowded the thoroughfares in the cities and towns. Women are required to collect foodstuffs or the firewood all through the day, Young boys and girls work as hawkers everywhere. Most of them live in cramped tenements without proper ventilation and sanitation.\(^{371}\)

The implication of poverty on economic development of Nigeria is apparent in the lack of adequate infrastructure in that country. It is noticed the supply of electricity is intermittent and that too for few hours in a day. This has led to the situation in which the country as a whole lacks access to sufficient food supply and access to services like health and education.

The fifth implication of poverty on Nigerian economic development is noticed in the inequality of the distribution of wealth. Both the parameters of poverty of the calorie intake and GDP and daily income in terms of dollars show that majority of Nigerians are cursed by acute poverty. The sixth implication of poverty as a component of economic security is that the economic development of Nigeria is characterized by weak struggling economy. The country earns a lot of revenue from oil but it is marked by the shortage of everything. Scarcity is all pervasive and economy is dwindling.

5.3.1.2. Unemployment

Unemployment is an obstacle in the path of economic development. This fact is experienced all over the world. The growth in the rate of unemployment has prevented even the economies of the developed countries from making the expected progress. In Nigeria too, the same is being experienced. Unemployment has been one of the greatest problems in Nigerian economy. The causes of unemployment are low level of education, ethnicity, slow rate of economic growth and development and the other related factors. This has resulted in the loss of potential output, increased cost of living, decrease in economic growth and development, poverty and other social ills. These economic implications of unemployment as a component of economic security are discussed item wise in the following sections.

The implication of unemployment is witnessed in the loss of potential output. The contributions youth would have made to the economic development of Nigeria could not be made on account of their being unemployed. The total volumes of production in Nigeria tend to be low. The agricultural production, the industrial production, the mining sector the fishing and forestry tend to yield less and the potential remains untapped. (see chapter three )The rate of unemployment has blocked the economic growth in most of the sectors of the Nigerian economy. The low production leads to a low standard of living. 372

The second implication of unemployment as a component of economic security is that the resources of the national economy remain unused. Nigeria is endowed with vast natural resources including the oil production in the region of the Niger Delta. The vast natural resources in the mining, forestry and fishing sectors are not fully tapped. Even the resources of the oil production are not fully realized in Nigeria. A lot of revenue from the oil resources goes to the Federal revenues. It is not at all utilized for the purposes of the economic development of Nigeria as a whole. The Niger Delta crisis has resulted in the low yield from the oil fields. Not only the production of oil but the export of oil also is dependent on the control of the forces working in the region. Agriculture and mining are the sectors that can enhance the economic development of Nigeria. The entire utilization of natural resources is obligatory for the sake of economic development of the country like Nigeria. The wastage of resources is a fact signifying the loss of natural resources being the ground of the wastage of natural resources. The link between the unemployment of the young in Nigeria and the decrease in the production is clearly noticed in Nigeria. The resources that guarantee the economic growth cannot be converted into national wealth. 373

The third implication of unemployment on the economic development of Nigeria is the continuous decrease in economic growth and development. It is pointed out that as long


as unemployment persists in Nigeria, the decrease in economic growth and development will continue to remain. This in its turn will result in the increase of the greater problems of survival. This will have its impact on sickness and death. Unemployment will be a strain on the economy of the entire region but its impact will be experienced more in the northern regions which have sub-Saharan environments.

- The fourth implication of unemployment is noticed in the low standard of living. There is lower output because of rising unemployment. This leads to lower standards of living. This will cause a considerable increase in the cost of living. As a result, many Nigerians will find it difficult to survive and this will further lead to the decrease in economic development.

- The fifth implication of unemployment among the youth in Nigeria is the general prevalence of poverty in the country. Most of the young men and women are deprived of the gainful employment. It becomes difficult for them to earn a living. They tend to be poor and their poverty forces them to be hungry. All of them are deprived of clothing, shelter, transport fare and other needs of the life. As a result, poverty, corruption, crimes like prostitution, drug and human trafficking, robbery and other social ills in Nigeria bring economic instability. Most of the economic instabilities in Nigeria are caused by unemployment and its resultant poverty.

5.3.1.3. Population Growth

Population growth should have the consequences of increased economic growth and should result in development attainments. This is so in the case of some of the countries of the World. Yet that is not experienced universally. The negative impacts of population growth far outweigh the positive impacts of such increase in population. A country like Nigeria illustrates how population growth has resulted in negative impacts outnumbering its positive impacts. This is specifically noticed in the sphere of economic development. It is noticed that due to population growth, government expenditure grew;

its saving capacity was reduced. This led to the decrease in per capita income. This increased government expenditure excessively. Public services became more costly on account of this. Exports decreased and imports increased. Less productivity resulted in the increase in poverty. Unemployment grew enormously. The population growth with the rapidity of speed has become a matter of grave concern in the case of developing country like Nigeria. \(^{377}\) The economy of the country began to suffer on account of this negative payment balance and its budget being consumed by the expenditure to be incurred for the basic needs. The process of development is affected and stands blocked on account of growth which is disproportionate to the increase in the population of Nigeria. Most of the human security components are negatively affected due to the population growth in Nigeria. The implications of population growth on economic development are presented item by item:

- The first implication of population growth as a component of economic security on the Nigerian economic development is witnessed in its negative impact on the development process. The collapse of budget, the public expenditure being consumed for basic needs, the negative payment balance, the gap in exports and imports and less production in the agricultural, industrial and mining sectors have resulted in the halting of the development process. The pressure on the resources is noticed in particular in case of the agricultural land cultivated. On account of the high density of people in the Eastern states as much as 55 percent of the farming population in that region has only the area of less than zero point four (0.4) hectares of land available for agricultural cultivation in a year. The more congested areas of these states have registered just zero point two (0.2) hectares of land almost fifty per cent of the average land holding in the region as cultivable land. This leads to further subdivisions of land into smaller plots in order to accommodate the growing farming population in the region. \(^{378}\) These small plots make farming untenable for even subsistence farming. This results in the reduction in agricultural output. The imbalance in population growth has also resulted in the less productivity. This then leads to the projects of development being affected adversely.

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\(^{377}\) Olokesusi ,Femi, "(1988) "An Overview of Population in Nigeria and the Impact of Legislated Standards on its Abatement", The Environmentalist, Volume.8, Number 1,pp.31-38

The negative impact of population growth is illustrated in the obstruction to Nigeria’s development process.

- The second implication of population growth is on production. It may be that there is some improvement in production. This increase in production is found to be not adequate to the population that has registered a marked increase. The proportion of growth in population and the growth in production does not proportionately match. The population growth in Nigeria is significantly higher. It is between 35 percent and 38 percent in a single decade. The production growth does not come to this level in terms of its growth. Therefore production is adversely affected in Nigeria due to the high rate of population growth.

- The third implication of population growth is on the negative payment balance. The budget is consumed by the provision of essential commodities and the access to basic necessities. There is the decline in production. The gap is ever widening between exports that continue to decline and imports that continue to increase. There is decline in per capita income. Basic services fail due to large population growth. The public sector cannot be extended. Basic needs cannot be ensured. The rapid population growth has led to a disaster in the economic growth and development in Nigeria.

- The fourth implication is reduction in agricultural, industrial, mining and other income as the proportions of population growth and production growth are disproportionate. There is a mismatch between the two types of growth.

- The fifth implication of population growth is the growth in unemployment among the youth.

- The sixth implication is the inaccessibility to the basic services, needs and facilities in Nigeria.

5.3.2. Implications of Environment Security on Economic Development

The mismanagement of environment has its impact or the economic development of Nigeria. It is noticed that the petroleum and gas industry is estimated to

cover about 97 percent of the Nigerian GNP. There was increased exploitation of exploration of oil on the land in the Niger Delta due to the results of over-population and increased demands for more diversity of production. This exploitation of the energy and oil industry has been accompanied by the inadequate attention to the proper use of environment and instability in eco-system. The environment mismanagement in its turn has resulted in environmental insecurity in Nigeria. The socio-political impact of this environmental insecurity is on the economy of the country. The mismanagement of the environment leads to a fall in production and productivity. This fall in production results in the fall of income generating capacity of the people and the nation. This has negatively affected the ability of the economy to generate increase unemployment and there are inadequate industrial materials.\(^{380}\) There is a lowered ability for investment in the economy. All this translates into lack of growth. The agricultural sector in Nigeria is dependent on the rainfall. The pollutants have vitiated the environment. Air pollution, chemical acids and other environmental factors have affected the agricultural output which is inadequate to meet the growing demand.\(^ {381}\) This has excessively increased food prices. This has put pressure on Nigerian economy. Air pollution and water pollution have affected the fishing sector. Attention to environment conservation should be urgently paid to avoid the negative impacts.

5.3.3. Implications of Food Security on Economic Development

It is known that food, being a basic necessity of life, is a means of sustenance. The adequate food intake is a key for healthy and productive life. It is to be consumed adequately in terms of quantity and quality. The economic development of a nation is dependent on its endowment of the human and non-human resources. Food production has its impact on human capacity, its generative power and human capital reinforcement. The use of modern technology and new innovations is to be made in industry, especially agricultural industry. This leads to the increase in food production, the decrease in famine and ultimately increases in economic growth.


\(^{381}\) Asuz, M. C., "Effects of Environmental Pollution on Health" , Nigerian Journal of General Practice, Volume .7 ,Number.1 ,pp.1-7
In spite of the above facts, food shortage has displayed the inability of countries to provide sufficient food. It has negative impact on both the household budget and the government budget. In chapter four is noticed that Nigeria is faced with food shortage. The role of food production is very low. Food production is growing at the rate of 2.5 percent per annum in recent years while the demand for food is growing at the rate of 3.5 percent per annum due to high rate of population growth. The disparity between production and demand of food has led to a wide gap between supply and demand, on increase in import of food and increase in food prices due to growing food deficit. 382

The inadequate supply issue is the result of economic causes such as mandatory access, access to land, to credit, to education and to other services. The implications of food insecurity on economic development in Nigeria are discussed item wise:

- The first implication of food insecurity in Nigeria on its economic development is the acceleration of poverty. Both the urban and rural households, particularly in rural area, are required to spend more on the access of food. The import of food has its effect on the foreign exchange resources. (It is stated that Nigeria was importing food to the value of about US$2 billion annually by the turn of the century) 383 This ultimately leads to make a negative impact on the national economic development.
- The second implication of food insecurity is the rise in inflation, due to the imbalance caused in the Nigeria economy as a result of imports of food.
- The third implication of food insecurity is the rise in prices of food items. The budgetary provisions from both the household and national budgets increase for procuring food. The rise in the prices of other essential commodities is also experienced. ( see chapter four

5.3.4. Implications of Health Security on the Economic Development

5.3.4.1. Diseases: Malaria

In previous section it has been noticed that diseases have terrible impact on socio-economic development. Social impact of diseases is discussed in respect of the incidence of HIV/AIDS. It highlights the implication of diseases on economic domain. Malaria is an illustrative example for this purpose.

Malaria has remained a serious health problem in Nigeria. It accounts for about 50 percent of out-patient consultation and 15 percent of hospital admission. It is also a prime cause among the top three cases of death in the country. This is reported by the survey undertaken by National Malaria Control Plan of Action 1996 to 2001. Most importantly, it is a social and economic problem which consumes about 3.5 million US dollars in government funding and 2.3 million US dollars from other stakeholders in various control attempts in 2003 as reported in WHO 2005 Report.

In a recent survey conducted by Olufunke and Olumuyiwa Alaba in Nigerian Oyo State pointed out that Malaria has affected on households welfare and national income. (Malaria declined productivity, increased expenditure, increased absenteeism in sample households both agriculture and non agriculture sample). Therefore based on the above views it is concluded that diseases reduces gross domestic product (GDP) and it increase government expenditure. It affects on market and increased labour shortage. Diseases also generate disincentive to invest in the education children, research projects.

In addition, Malaria has implications on the economic development of Nigeria. It has implications on the development of household members and the country through various mechanisms:

- Malaria impairs the ability of people to work hard by losing productive time during care giving activities. Adults with malaria severely compromise household and family resources, as their capacity to work, earn income and save for their families is reduced.

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385 World Health Organization (2005), "World Malaria Report", (Geneva)
Added to this the illness generates new financial demands to cover medical treatment, threats food supply and in extreme cases funeral expenses.

- It affects child’s development and compromises future productive capacity due to absenteeism from school associated with malaria attack. Malaria is also known to be main cause of anemia; epileptic convulsions, growth faltering and neurological sequel. These are all likely to affect children’s performance at school.
- In the agricultural sector in the rural area, the peak of malaria transmission has been found to coincide with the peak of planting and harvest seasons when the demand for labour is supposed to be high. With this vast expanse of land goes uncultivated and substantial harvests are lost because workers are sick. These are the consequences of malaria from the micro level to the macro-level of economy in Nigeria.
- The fourth implication has a negative impact on national income.
- The fifth implication is the increase in periodicity that results in the loss of working days.

5.3.5. Implications of Personal and Community Security on Economic Development

5.3.5.1. Violence

Nigeria suffers from the divisive tensions. The different ethnic groups of Nigeria which are more than 250 ethnic groups continue to complain about their marginalization. There are open revolts in some parts of the country, where groups are demanding better economic deals from the Federal authorities. This explosion of discontent is connected with the state of economy in Nigeria. The Nigerian currency the Naira has almost devalued by hundreds of times from what it was in the 80s and what it is now. The external debts rose to enormous proportions .The negotiations with the London Club and the Paris Club nations of the creditors of Nigeria settled the external debts through the deals these arrived at. The industrial capacity was declined. This caused the widespread unemployment. The industrial contribution to economy dwindled. A sudden decline was noticed in the GDP around 2003-04. The political instability resulted in the flight of capital. The main source of government revenue is oil. It has been under threat continuously due to the armed violence carried out by those involved in the Niger Delta violence. The productivity in various sectors including
agriculture, industry and other sectors has remained low, for a number of decades. The productivity has remained stagnant and backward. The problem of unemployment has resulted in the situation of social decay and loss of production.

The political and economic atmosphere is vitiated due to violence. There is a rising threat to life and property from the armed violence of the groups. The condition in this regard is both precarious in the rural as well as in the urban areas. Due to the armed and violent conflicts, the social services and facilities are disrupted. There is total disregard of the social systems in Nigeria. The stock of human capital has perpetually declined. This political and socio-economic condition in Nigeria is disheartening. It is totally burdensome and growth and development have dim prospects. The peace and stability of the nation is endangered by the violent conflicts and clashes that go without interruption in one or the other part of the country.

This is the grim situation due to violence that persists in Nigeria. The threat underlying all types of conflict in Nigeria is access to and control over already scarce resources, whether economic or political. Armed violence is not at all a rare occurrence in Nigeria. The overall pattern and level of violence in the country appears to be increasing during the period before and even after the 2007 elections. Even in a short span of four months from December 2006 to March 2007, there have been 239 incidents of violence taking place in 27 out of the total 36 states in Nigeria. Violent crime is the most common and its occurrence is reported in almost all the states.

The implications of violence as component of community security on the area of economic development are listed item wise:

- Economy is dwindling. The general indicator of national economy is the Gross Domestic Product. It has been noticed that whenever there are violent armed conflicts there is proportionate decline in the national economy of Nigeria. Even the production and export of oil is dependent on the halting of the armed conflicts. The declining economic scenario is the first implication.

- Production lowers and continues to lower on account of the disruption caused by the armed violence in different parts of the country. There is no sector which is not affected.

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388 Ibid.
by the emergence of the violent clashes and conflicts. The production in all sectors such as agriculture, industry, mining, fishery, forestry and oil production is adversely affected by such violence. It is noticed recently that Angola has superseded Nigeria both in terms of oil production and exports. This is because though Nigeria has the highest potential, the utilization of the potential cannot take place due to violent outbreaks throughout the country.

- The lack of infrastructure results due to violence in Nigeria.

5.3.5.2. Gender Discrimination

Personal insecurity lies in the unfair treatment given to the female in a society like the Nigerian society. Almost half the population of a country remains deprived on account of this unjust gender discrimination. This has resulted in negative impacts on the Nigerian economy. There is less productivity in the sectors like agriculture, mining, industry, fishing and forestry. The fall in production is found to be inadequate to suit the growing demands. The participation of women in the labour activities is not paid adequately. There is total discrimination towards the labour output by the females. This has put a negative impact on the quality of human life in Nigeria. The quality of life is a phenomenon that has touched various spheres of life such as health, food, education, liberty, equality and safety. It is a major key to the human development. By denying the quality of life factors to a large part of the nation’s population is unjust. It denies equal opportunity to all the citizens of a nation. Human dignity and human rights are equally the basic fundamental properties to be ensured to every citizen of a country. The economy of a nation like Nigeria remains dwindling on account of the unjust and unfair treatment given to the female population. It results sin the lack of economic growth and development in the country.

5.3.6. Implications of Political Security on Economic Development

5.3.6.1. Poor Governance

It is required that the three organs of government – legislature, executive and judiciary – should operate independently of one another, yet they are united by a common purpose, which is good governance. It is however important to note that the

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whole process has been problematic in Nigeria due to the purely statutory interpretation of the principles of separation of powers as contained in the Constitution by the legislative arm. With respect to the budgetary process, there have been frictions between the executive and the legislature. The conflict results from legislative upward review of the proposed budget. There had been controversy over the non-implementation of the budget in line with the approved appropriations. The conflict was so much that at times, there have been cases of total deadlock in the budgetary processes. The crisis had negative impacts on the entire system. In all, the much needed institutional cohesion and governments stability became debased. It had serious repercussions on the new born democracy, national cohesion and development.

The implications of the poor governance on the economic development in Nigeria are discussed item wise.

- The first implication of poor governance is the negative impact on the economic development of Nigeria. It has been pointed out that in Nigeria there are plans and pronouncements about development but the realization of these plans becomes difficult because of the various factors that lead to the non implementation. The Gross Domestic Product had gone down around 2003. The economy of the country is totally dependent on the oil sector. The fluctuations in prices of oil have taken a heavy toll of the Nigerian economy. The sector has also been affected by the social unrest and political disability in the oil producing region. The issue of the sharing of the oil revenue has become a serious conflict which has acquired ethnic, economic and political dimensions. The result is the halting of the growing economic development of the country as a whole.

- The second implication of the poor governance in Nigeria on its economic development is the decrease in the productivity in Nigeria. The signs of the low productivity are noticed in the major sectors of Nigerian economy such as agriculture, industry and mining. (see third chapter) The potential of the mining is vast but the output is low. It is on account of the fact that after mining started no attention was paid to the modernization of the industry. The traditional methods and the old machinery and

equipment cannot cope with the prospects of growth in the sector. Agriculture too suffers from the same ills. In addition to these factors, the small land holding is a contributory factor to the low productivity of this sector. The poor governance is the main reason of the low level of production in these various sectors of the Nigerian economy. This is the negative impact of the lack of poor governance in Nigeria.

- The third implication of the poor governance in Nigeria is on the value of its national currency. The currency of Nigeria is Naira. It was valued as equal to a half dollar for one Naira. The devaluation began and it is devalued almost by one hundred and fifty (150) times. The present value of the Nigerian currency is one Naira for one hundredth part of a dollar. The devaluation of the currency has affected the Nigerian economy quite adversely. The import and export trade shows a constantly widening gap. The gap is detrimental to the economic growth and development of Nigeria. This is the reason because of which Nigeria which is a country of vast potentials has remained one of the poor countries of the world. Nigeria is lagging behind because of the huge economic burdens and pressures the country is required to face.

- The fourth implication of the poor governance, that is, weak governance is that Nigeria suffers from the endemic corruption, unending violence and rising crime. These are those factors that create an unfavorable atmosphere for the growth and development of Nigerian economy.

- The fifth implication of poor governance on economic development is the rise in the ignorance of individual economic right. Ignorance of economic right accompanied high level of corruption has made private sector vulnerable in Nigeria. It also led to low growth in this sector.

5.3.6.2. Corruption

Corruption is a plague a disease, spreading itself throughout developing nations. The world needs to inoculate these nations against this infection. Corruption is a tool of evil wielded by the wealthy and powerful of developing nations in order to make themselves richer and even more powerful. These are the only people benefited by this

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392 Naira (NCN) Per US Dollar is =150.48 (2009)
disease of corruption. The lower classes in developing nations are hard hit by the excessive bribes and loss of infrastructure. Several empirical studies have shown negative relationship between corruption and economic growth.\textsuperscript{393} Corruption directs resources from the poor to the rich. It increases the cost of running business distorts public expenditures, and deters foreign investment.\textsuperscript{394} Corruption saps a country’s economy by hampering tax collection and undermining the enforcement of important regulation. Corruption creates loss of revenues and monetary problems leading to adverse consequences.\textsuperscript{395} It has an adverse effect on human development and increases the cost of basic social services.

The Nigerian state is a victim of high level corruption, bad governance, political instability and cyclical legitimacy crisis. Corruption is one of the many unsolved problems that have critically hobbled and hampered development in Nigeria. It remains a long-term major political and economic challenge for Nigeria. Corruption had severe negative consequences on economic growth and development of Nigeria. Even where improper conduct such as fraud, bribery does not directly involve government, the public effects are severe. Corruption has adversely affected governance and the larger social structure. It has crippled the state’s ability to deliver for its citizens enjoyment of even the maximum social and economic rights, including health and education. This generally leads to a retardation of economic development and the deterioration of public infrastructure. Corruption and mismanagement swallow about 40 per cent of Nigeria’s annual income.\textsuperscript{396} Corruption disrupts the capital flow. Corruption also stunts international trade.

Other specific negative consequences of corruption in Nigeria are loss of much needed revenue, decrease in the level of FDI (Foreign Direct Investment) and loss of viable business by nineteen Nigerian banks. Corruption diminishes political prestige and

\textsuperscript{394} Ibid. pp.615-617
\textsuperscript{395} Ologbenla, Derin K.(2007) "Leadership, Governance and Corruption in Nigeria", Volume.9,Number.3, p.112
respect, leads to brain drain, civil arrest, business failure, unemployment electioneering, absence of law and order and failure of government institution. Most Nigerians are treated with suspicion in most business dealings. Nigerians have to suffer the stigma of corruption. Corruption is worse than terrorism because it is responsible for political collapse of infrastructure and institutions in Nigeria. It is the cause of the endemic poverty and under development. It results in the cyclical failure of democracy to take roots.  

Poverty is found to persist in Nigeria because of the mismanagement of recourses and corruption. Corruption stifles businesses that are unwilling to engage in the nefarious activity. It eventfully destroys the companies that yield to this practice. This is how corruption halts the march toward economic progress and ultimately sustained development.

The implications of corruption on the economic development of Nigeria are discussed.

- The first implication of corruption on the economy of Nigeria is that there is widespread poverty which has pervaded the country, entirely both in the urban and rural areas. Poverty in Nigeria is the most characteristic as discussed above. Its general prevalence is due to the dominance of corruption all over the country.

- The dampening of economic growth is the second implication of corruption in Nigeria. There have been ambitious development plans for four year projects. The Millennium Development Goals have been set to be accomplished within the span of fifteen years from 2001 to 2015. These plans are ambitious but their implementation is not upto the mark. Like the revenues that were swallowed, the developmental expenses are siphoned off due to the corrupt practices. This has resulted in the dampening of Nigeria’s economic growth.

- The third implication of corruption on economic development is the loss of job opportunities. The personal ruler-ship caused by corruption gave rise to the favouritism in making jobs available. This in its turn caused the increase in unemployment. The dampening of economic growth and the slackening of the pace of development in

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Nigeria caused the growing unemployment among the youth. A large section of the population has become restless and violent on account of the growing unemployment in Nigeria.

- The lowering of productivity is the fourth implication of corruption on economic development.

5.4. Implications of Political Security on Political Development

It is known that political development undermines conceptions such as governance, democracy, political party, and civil society and others. The composition of these conceptions is making, conducive and manger polices and aims of sustainable development. Insecure activities have effects on polices and plans of components of political development. With regard to Nigeria in previous chapters and sections is mentioned that Nigeria for more of 23 years was under a military regime and democratic government just shows a shadow of democracy. The political party, civil society has been slow growth. Vulnerability and feeble political development in Nigeria attributed to intervention factors such as poor governance, corruption, poverty and violence as issues of human security components. The implications of human security issues on political development in Nigeria are discussed below:

5.4.1. Implications of Economic Security on Political Development

5.4.1.1. Poverty

The strategic implications of poverty as a component of economic security on the political development of Nigeria have significance for the nation as a whole:

- The first strategic implication of poverty as a component of economic security is that Nigeria has not made any progress in respect of the indicators of human development. Nigeria has vast manpower but the potentials of Nigeria remain untapped. Nigeria’s resources too are in abundance but these are not converted into productivity. This leads to the situation in which everyone suffers due to scarcity and lack of adequate income. In the prevalence of poverty in general Nigeria has not attained significantly on the parameters of the human development. It has been recorded that Nigeria ranks among the last twenty nations in about one hundred and seventy eight nations of the world in
respect of human development. Poverty has affected the overall human development in Nigeria. The co-relations between human security and human development is emphasized through this lower rank of Nigeria in human development index.

- The second strategic implication of poverty on political development is the absence of national integration. The country is divided due to the differentiating factors of various kinds. The northern regions of the country Nigeria are vast in region and bigger in population. The prevalence of the poverty as a component of economic security is noticed in this region. More than 50 percent of the Nigerians reside in this area and most of them have lower calorie intake in what they consume and they earn something which is less than a dollar a day. This situation has become more precarious on account of the ethnic, religious and political differences. The introduction of the Islamic law in twelve Northern states is an indication of the divide that has affected the integrity of the country as a whole. The three major ethnic groups are Hausa-Fulani (28 percent); Igbo (18 percent) and Yoruba (17 percent) constitute about two thirds of the total population of Nigeria. There are hundreds of minority groups in the country. The Niger Delta conflict is another indication of the disintegration of the national unity and social cohesion of Nigeria as a nation. More than 90 percent of the revenue is from the oil production but the people whose lands are rich in oil production are the poorest of the lot. They have lost their sources of livelihood but they have not been given their legitimate dues in the income sharing of the oil wealth. They have taken recourse to the violent protests which have not subsided even after twelve years after the introduction of civilian rule in 1999 in Nigeria. In both the cases it is observed that poverty is the root cause of the North-South divide as well as the Niger Delta Crisis. The implication of poverty on the political development is the rise of armed violence and threat to national integration and social cohesion.

- The third strategic implication of poverty is on infrastructural facilities throughout Nigeria. The rail and road connections are not adequate, considering the area and population of the country. (see chapter three) The power generation and the power supply both are meager. The health facilities are not desirable and cannot cope with the disease incidence in this country which accounts for the majority of cases in respect of
polio, malaria, tuberculosis and HIV / AIDS. (see chapter four) The infrastructure in Nigeria is yet to be raised on lines of the sustainable development. Unplanned cities, unmanageable slum localities and poor shanties have characterized the landscape of Nigeria. It is due to poverty that is widespread that the infrastructure has proportionately remained inadequate and cannot meet the national requirements in respect of most of the parameters for the same. Nigeria lags behind even among the African nations due to its dire poverty.

- The fourth strategic implications of poverty on political development is that Nigeria’s poor development index and low income per capita as well as gross domestic product have lowered its national prestige among nations of the world in spite of its leadership in the region. Poverty reduction strategies can alone raise the dignity and prestige of this country that deserves to be recognized in the bodies all over the world.

- The fifth strategic implication of poverty on the political development is that Nigeria suffers on account of its strategic degradation. Internal strifes, violent conflicts, political instability and economic poverty have weakened the country on the strategic fronts.

5.4.1.2. Unemployment

Strategic implications of unemployment on human security are experienced all over the world. The increasing unemployment has caused the collapse of governments in many developed as well as developing countries. Unemployment in general and in particular the unemployment among youth brings a sense of insecurity and this makes them restless. The entire country begins to feel the heat of the growing restlessness among the youth. This causes serious security threats to the nation as a whole. In Nigeria, the unemployed youth have taken recourse to many crimes and social evils. This has led to the breakdown of the economic and potential frameworks and thereby it has endangered the national security of the country to a large extent. The broad implications of such wide-spread unemployment on political development are discussed below item by item:

- The first strategic implication of unemployment on political development has a strategic significance because it has impact on the increasing regional imbalance that is rampant

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399 Iwere, Ngozi (2010), "Social Implication of Unemployment" NBF News (Nigerian Best Forum), Op.Cit.
in Nigeria. Population wise the Northern Nigeria has more than 50 percent of the total population of the country. This region is vast but it is totally undeveloped. The sub-Saharan conditions have caused this lacuna. Moreover the number of unemployed in this segment of population is enormously larger than that of any other region of the country. This has resulted in the imbalance in the regions of the country. The regional imbalances in Nigeria have caused the two broad divisions such as the North-South and East-West divides. The major ports such as Lagos and Port Harcourt and the oil rich region have more opportunities for jobs. This is in sharp and stark contrast with the underdevelopment of other regions. The conditions of the regions around the Niger are different from those in the other regions. The clear signs of development are apparent in these urban settlements while there is absence of development in the other regions. The root cause is the poverty that results from the lack of job opportunities and almost universal unemployment.

The second strategic implication of unemployment on the political development is noticed in the ethnic conflicts that have engrossed the entire time span of the making of a nation called Nigeria. The country is an amalgamation of diverse and disparate regions populated by different tribal groups. Hausa – Fulani in the North, Yoruba in the Yoruba land and Igbo in the South-East are the major tribes that make about two thirds of the total population of the country. The ethnic differences are deepened on account of the diverse religious affiliations of the tribal groups. There are Muslims in absolute majority in the North and the Christians are dominant in the South. There are hundreds of other minority tribal groups who are obsessed by the feelings of neglect and a sense of injustice due to the lack of adequate development in their regions. Therefore in the South-South, South-East and South-West radical and ethnically oriented groups and organizations are so active that there are frequent violent conflicts. The sense of repression and marginalization is uppermost and this has posed a serious threat to the

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national security of the county. The lack of development is linked with the unemployment among the youth in these regions.

- The third strategic implication of unemployment is the religious clashes. The twelve states in the North introduced the Sharia - the Islamic law, the membership of the Organization of Islamic Countries in 1986 has sown the seeds of disbelief in Nigeria. The Shariat riots, the Cartoon conflicts and many such occurrences continue to take place. This has the support and active participation from the unemployed youths from both the sides. This is a serious national security threat.

- The fourth implication is the increase in crimes and social ills that has been noticed in a survey conducted by Eze Emmanuel Ifeanyi. Corruption, robbery, prostitution, drug, arms and human trafficking spread of false religion and other social evils have been noticed to be on the rise in this survey.

- The fifth implication of unemployment is the poor governance at the Federal, State and local government levels. The root cause is unemployment that results in poverty and discontent in the people.

- The sixth implication of unemployment is that there is a weak social, economic and political framework in Nigeria.

### 5.4.1.3. Population Growth

The strategic implications of population growth as the component of economic security are noticed in respect of the political peace and stability. The implications are not just social and economic but those are much more far reaching. These have quite terrifying proportions, in particular in causing disorganization and displacements. The consequences are likely to lead to revolution, civil war and religious fanaticism. Biafra, Niger – Delta conflict and the Sharia rifts are illustrations of the instability caused in the country due to various causes of which population growth is one. The result of population growth is discrimination.

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against some groups and that can further lead to political transformation. The increase in population has an adverse effect on the environmental protection. An increase in population density and growth leads to infeasible and less effective infrastructure. This in its turn leads to the decrease in the access to facilities and services. The consequences of such conditions are that there is crisis at the government level that affects both economic growth and political stability. Disorder, conflicts and anxiety over the political administration are faced by adverse effects of the population growth and its rapidity in Nigeria. Whatever is attained in production growth is found to be inadequate, insufficient and disproportionate on account of the ever growing pace of the increase in population in Nigeria. These are said to be strategic implications because their adverse impact is noticed on the political and consequently on the national security. It is noticed that during the last sixty years the situation in Nigeria is steeped in conflicts, clashes, civil wars, protests, agitations and violence. The normal security has always remained under dire threats in its history after the attainment of independence in 1960. Poverty is characteristic of Nigerian scenario. Unemployment and population growth are the contributing factors that have enhanced the mass poverty all over Nigeria. Poverty, unemployment and population growth have threatened the country’s economic security and consequently the country’s sustainable development. All the three components have indicated the negative impact, adverse effects and threatening implications on the social, economic and political spheres of development of Nigeria. The Nigerian state has failed to attain social, economic and the military conditions of national security. The major strategic implications of population growth on the political development of Nigeria are discussed item-wise.

- The first strategic implication of population growth on political development is weak governance. Nigeria was independent in 1960. There were three attempts of establishing the civilian rule during the first thirty five years but those did not succeed. There were frequent military interventions and during the first thirty eight of Nigerian independence, more than twenty nine years were taken by military rule. The civilian rule was introduced in 1999 after the Elections. Three General Elections have been conducted. In 2003 and in 2007 it was alleged that there were irregularities in Elections.

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Nigeria’s governance has all along been weak.\textsuperscript{406} The population growth is one of the components of economic insecurity that is faced by Nigeria. Poverty, unemployment and growing population have affected both the economic and political development of the country. These have put national security under dire threats.

- The second strategic implication of population growth as a component of economic security on political development is the political instability in Nigeria. This is noticed in the political history of Nigeria which is briefly stated in the first chapter. Weak governance and political instability have continuously threatened Nigeria’s national and internal security and have generated conflicts of various types.\textsuperscript{407}

- The third strategic implication of population growth on political development is the emergence of ethnic diversity and resultant conflicts. The country is troubled by the regional divide of North South and East-West on account of the ethnic claims.\textsuperscript{408} The ethnic conflicts have brought in political instability as noticed in the Biafra and Niger Delta conflicts.

- The fourth strategic implication is a threat for security as the population growth has resulted in the regional imbalance. Ethnic, religious and political interests have enhanced this insecurity.

- The fifth strategic implication of population growth is the rising scale of violence and crime in Nigeria.

- The sixth strategic implication of population growth is degeneration of development of Nigeria on all the fronts.

5.4.2. Implications of Environment Security on Political Development

Environmental insecurity in Nigeria is the result of its chaotic industrialization. The agricultural sector needs improvement though technological inputs, otherwise it is going to be inadequate in its output. The industrial sector needs modernization. The mining sector suffers because due changes have never been introduced. The rush for urbanization is the result of mass poverty and unemployment. These unplanned

\textsuperscript{406} Alm, James (2008), "The Role of Economic Versus Political Factors in the Incidence of Intergovernmental Transfers in Nigeria", Journal of Developing Areas Volume 42, Number 1, pp. 8-10


Urbanization and industrialization campaigns have put pressure on the national economy. The effects of the economic slump are negative on the social and political spheres. Nigeria as a nation is suffering on account of the economic strain on agriculture industry, mining and other sectors. This in its turn has resulted in the divisive forces getting loose to bring instability and violent conflicts to the country. The crisis in Biafra and the Niger Delta crisis are the violent protests due to the economic imbalance caused due to the inequality of distribution of industrial gains in particular in the oil sector and the land acquired for the same. The North-South divide is the result of the same tendency.

The political implications of the environmental insecurity are: (a) the ethnic conflicts (b) the slump in productivity (c) The lack of infrastructure (d) the lack of economic growth and development and (e) the threat to national security.

5.4.3. Implications of Food Security on Political Development

In previous sections it is noticed that food insecurity has impact on government expenditure in Nigeria. It increased food imports, food prices and created social evils. Food insecurity has an effect on political structure and national integrity. The issues of food insecurity in Nigeria on the political development are discussed item by item:

- The first implication of food insecurity on political development is the negative impact on the political stability. The food insecurity incidence leads to the prevalence of poverty and unemployment. This leads to the disintegration of the political framework of the country. It is noticed that the country suffered for a period of about four decades after the attainment of Independence for Nigeria in 1960 by the interruptions and eleven interventions by the military rulers. Even after the introduction of the civilian rule in 1999 through the Fourth Republic, the country experienced a situation which has not been conducive to peace, prosperity and stability.

- The second implication of food insecurity on political development is the weak governance in Nigeria. This has affected the growth and development on the economic front.

- The third implication is the imbalance in the demographic profile which ultimately leads to the internal conflicts such as Biafra Crisis, the Kaduna conflict and the Niger Delta Conflict.
The fourth implication is the rise in inflation, unemployment, poverty. It indicates the unstable political situation in Nigeria.

5.4.4. Implications of Health Security on Political Development

Already in previous sections it is noticed that diseases in every way will affect social and economic government policy. Furthermore, diseases also address peace and stability. Whenever epidemic and malnutrition have attained particularly terrifying proportions, their consequences have been much more far-reaching. Thus panic and famine can breed social and moral disorganization. Farms were abandoned and food resource scarce. This consequences lead to displacement populations, to revolution, to civil war and in some instance, to fanatical religions. Thus, widespread panic and famine could lead to discrimination against ethnic minorities. These consequences together can lead political transformation. Then disease and famine in high level certainly affects on institutional and human capital, that in long time to breed fragile institution with weakness feedback. Although evidence shows forgoing issues of disease has not appeared in Nigeria yet but the high incidence of HIV/AIDS, TB, and malaria are instance that may prepare for social-political disorganization.

5.4.5. Implications of Personal and Community Security on Political Development

5.4.5.1. Violence

The instability in the political environment of Nigeria is caused by violence that has pervaded the entire country most frequently. One conflict leads to the other and the cyclic reactions continue giving rise to the next cycle of violence. Ethnicity is one cause of violent outbreaks. The country is characterized by the ethnic diversity in which the three dominant groups make almost the two thirds of the total population. The rest thirty seven per cent population consists of about two hundred and fifty and more groups. It is quite natural that the various minority ethnic groups are sensitive to the feelings of insecurity. They consider themselves to be marginalized. The demographic division leads to the constant threat that injustice might be done to them. The sense of marginalization and the fear of being treated unjustly have resulted in the forming of armed groups. In the northern states there are watch groups. There are protection groups. There are groups formed in order to work for certain interests, which may be

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economic or political interests or ethnic or religious loyalties or some group or private causes binding the groups together. Such armed groups have resorted to violent acts and those groups generally tend to take law in their own hands. This causes the outbreak of violence and such incidents are repeated by the groups who get habituated with such pressure tactics and violent practices. This gives rise to various strategic implications of armed violence by interested groups.

- The first strategic implication of violence is its threat to the internal as well as external security of the nation. The violence caused is on account of same group cause. The group interest maybe detrimental to the security of the nation. There are various interests that need to be protected in a country like Nigeria that is characterized by ethnic diversity, religious loyalty, political groupism, economic interests, common causes, reaction of unrest due to unemployment and other grounds. These are the grounds that have divided the people. Any division is liable to cause disrupting results. Such disturbances are bound to affect the law and order situation in the country. It is already noted that even in a short span of three four months, hundreds of violent incidents take place. It is also noted that hundreds and thousands of deaths have occurred due to such violent outbreaks in Nigeria even within a short period of few years. This is bound to result in the loss of peace and security in the country. The violent outbreaks cause political instability. Therefore there results the disturbed law and order situation. The divisive forces threaten the internal security by causing imbalance and the sense of embitterment. What is noticed is that Nigeria stands divided on North South and South West sectors on religious and economic grounds. These private affiliations should be maintained separately by each individual but when these grounds are used to form a group, the group mentality emerges. This leads to the internal as well as external threat to the national security of a country like Nigeria.

- The strategic implication of violence causes divisions on the grounds of:
  a. Ethnicity
  b. Religion
  c. Regional loyalty
  d. Political groupism
The strategic impact of violence is on the slackening of growth and development in the Nigerian economy which results into the non-compliance of the potentials of Nigeria as a nation.

- The strategic impact of violence is on the lowering of the international standing of Nigeria in terms of its prestige and dignity among the community of nations. The ranking in the human development index (158 out of 178) or the transparency index is (one of the lowest twenty) an indication of such lowering status of Nigeria as a nation.

5.4.5.2. Discrimination and Abuse of Civil Rights

The freedom of action and civil and human rights has an important role in human development. The denial of civil and human rights can function as an obstacle to human development. There is noticed in countries like Nigeria that women of child bearing age have a high rate of mortality. This results in maternal mortality. This is due to the disadvantaged position of the female in survival, in infancy and in childhood. The lower female male ratios indicate that the influence of the social factors results in gender inequality, gender discrimination and the comparative neglect of female health and nutrition. This is a negative feature of the social arrangement. This social disarrangement affects the development programmes in a negative way. This approach needs to be changed and freshly adapted to build capability to deliver evidence – based policy and practice. This will bring changes in the policies and services that will ultimately change the political development of the country like Nigeria. Along with socio-political development these factors lead to rapid economic growth and development. These have outcomes on the action of the government. In planning and promoting economic development, the collaboration of the political development and good governance is significant. The political development implications of personal security will lead to justice equality and freedom and will root out gender inequality, gender discrimination and practices like human trafficking and biased framework.

5.4.6. Implications of Political Security on Political Development

5.4.6.1. Poor Governance

Category of expectation, the birth of the fourth republic has thrown up numerous cases of ethno-religions conflicts. In most cases, such conflicts are being championed by
viable forces of identity through the deadly manipulation of identity. Such forces include O’Odua People’s Congress (OPC), Arewa People’s Congress (APC) and Movement for Actualization of the Sovereign State of Biafra (MASSOB). Among the high ranking conflicts, the one that accompanied the introduction of Sharia law in some northern states of Nigeria, particularly in Kaduna, was most outrageous. It claimed several lives and property worth several millions of naira. The severity of the violence triggered off a chain of counter violence in other parts of the country such as Kachia, Aba, Oneri, Sokoto, Damboa and Others. These were apart from communal clashes such as the Ipe-Modakeke crisis as well as the seemingly insurmountable conflict that has enveloped the Niger Delta region over the years. These conflicts have combined effectively well with the cries of marginalization across the country to weaken governmental stability. It has equally raised the question as to the efficacy of the management of the national question in Nigeria being a fundamental factor in the conflicts.

By and large, the impacts of conflicts on development are everywhere negative. Apart from loss of lives and property, in creditable resources are often diverted to security issues and conflict management. Its psychological impact through depression is agonizingly too traumatizing. The most worrisome element is the gradual re-militarization of the state and society operation like fire for fire. The government response to the intransigence of some ethnic militia groups particularly OPC is in itself a form of militarization of the state and society. No genuine democratization can take firm root under such situations, let alone development. A holistic view of these issues leads to the basic question as to whether Nigeria has really “democratized” This is noticed in the lack of good governance in the country.

The Nigerian situation seems to be a deviation from the expected outcomes. With respect to Nigeria, the democratization process is stuck on its on course. Obasanjo was elected President twice in 1999 and 2003. His attempt to contest for the third term

412 Omotola J. Shola (2007), 'Democratization n, Poor governance and Development in Africa the Nigerian Experience " Op.Cit; p.265
was democratically voted out. Yar’Adua was elected President in 2007. In 2009, he was required to stay out of Nigeria for medical treatment. The Vice President Jonathan Goodluck was delegated authority to act through constitutional amendment. In May 2010, Yar’Adua expired and the Vice President is holding the due delegated powers of the President. The two smooth transitions of power indicate the fact that the democratization process is slowly but smoothly working out. It is of course fraught with many inadequacies. It is the preferred option in line with the global dictates and the eruption of civil society. It certainly lacks depth in concrete terms. As the situation is now, it leaves much to be desired. The development of democratic institutions can only be accomplished by Africans themselves and only when the social foundations are at least somewhat conducive. They must first develop a coherent political form that has relevance to their own historical and cultural relations.

- The first implication of the poor governance in Nigeria on its political development is that Nigerians have created deficit in the course of democratic consolidation. This is a precarious and pathetic situation. Without the platform of the political structure, all developmental drives may appear like putting the cart before the horse. This turns out to be an exercise in futility. The need for adaptability is there.

- The second implication of the poor governance on political development of Nigeria is noticed in the lack of democracy, transparency and accountability in Nigeria. It is imperative to introduce institutional, processional and attitudinal changes so that the process of good governance takes a firm root in the society. This will enable the country to nourish the ingredients like growth maturity and consolidation.\(^{413}\)

- The third implication is the lack of political stability. The country faces conflicts of various types continuously.

- The forth implication of poor governance is the rise of ignorance of political right, which has made Nigeria unstable in respect of ethnic groups.

5.4.6.2. Corruption

- The strategic implications of corruption as a component of political security on the political development in Nigeria are detrimental to the peace and security as well as progress and prosperity of the country. The first strategic implication of corruption

\(^{413}\) Elaigwer J. O.,“Democracy, Transparency in Nigeria’’ News watch, (18 February 2002)
noticed in the last sixty years of political developments in Nigeria shows that military rulers continued to intervene most frequently and brought political instability. General Sami Abacha almost looted the National treasury. The other military ruler Buhari too plundered and ruined the nation’s economy. It is commented about this political instability that the state in Africa like Nigeria is not a public force but tends to be privatized. The state is appropriated to the service of private interest by the dominant faction of the elite in the case of Nigeria the military. There is institutionalization of the robbery of the state fund in Nigeria. The mismanagement of public expenditure is the mindless plunder of the national wealth of Nigeria. It is noticed that corruption thrives most in government. It is the government that is contributory factor in the prevalence of corruption in Nigeria. Wasting of resources, defeating democracy and development on account of the corrupt practices is quite common in Nigeria. Corruption has become a way of life. Democracy is endangered on account of the corruption that is rampant in all the ranks. The nerves of Nigeria are bound by the crippling shackles of corruption. The right thing, therefore, is to tackle corruption and take the devil by its horns. Corruption has looked the engine of development in Nigeria. It has continuously caused unstable political conditions in Nigeria. The disturbing political development in Nigeria is closely tied to the crescendo of corruption. This is a serious implication of corruption because the very stability of the nation was under threat throughout the first forty years after Nigeria became independent in 1960. The frequent military coups caused the end of a military leader to bring another in his place. It is the hydra-headed corruption that continuously held Nigeria in its tightened grip for a long time with political instability.

- The second strategic implication of corruption is that the national security of Nigeria is continuously under threat. Where corruption is at its worst, it is observed that there is the most disillusionment in respect of the democratic rule. The fastest avenues of private accumulation of public funds and group betterment are to acquire the control of the state and access to it through the various means of corruption. It has caused the bleeding of the nation’s economy for personal benefits. The misuse of official position to misappropriate public money has created a poisonous political landscape for the politicization of corruption. The need for ever increasing funds for political purposes has caused the flourishing of corruption. In such ripe conditions for it, corruption grows in
leaps and bounds. This in its turn has given rise to the situation in which the ethnic and financial loyalties have always dominated the Nigerian politics. The members of the National Assembly in August 1999 awarded themselves thirty thousand US dollars each just to furnish their houses.\textsuperscript{414} This shows how corruption has caused incalculable damage to social and political development of Nigeria. As a result of these conditions and the realization of its detrimental effects on the socio-political and economic growth and development of Nigerian state, its national security has continuously been under threat. Most of the times, the threats to national security were from the internal conflicts such as the Biafra conflict and then the Niger Delta conflict. Many more violent eruptions in the country have made it vulnerable to external as well as internal security threats.

- The third strategic implications of corruption are the lowering of the dignity and prestige of the nation. Corruption has resulted in the widespread poverty among the Nigerians. It is equaled with dishonesty, falsehood, unfair attitude and behaviour and deceit. The country as a whole is looked down upon due to such a widespread almost universal prevalence of mounting corruption in Nigeria.

- The fourth strategic implication of corruption is weak governance, gross mismanagement and bad security conditions.

- The fifth implication of corruption is the eruption and continuance of violent conflicts in Nigeria.

**Summary**

- Human security refers to the concerns about survival, needs, comforts and enhanced quality of life.

- Human security is threatened by injustice, inequality, dependence, poverty, hunger, disease, ignorance, discrimination, pollution, corruption and crime.

- Human security aims to attain freedom from fear, freedom from want and freedom to live in dignity.

- Human security can only be attained through a fully comprehensive developmental strategy.

Human security and human development are inseparable like twins, closely linked and inter-connected.

Human security and human development are related by cause and effect, foundation and upper structure relationships.

Human security will have positive outcomes if the indicators are in place in the norms of parameters.

The implications of human insecurity are negative on the development front to attain the Millennium Development Goals.

**Community security**
- Has divided the Nigerian society.
- Has made the Nigerian economy crisis ridden.
- Has surrounded the Nigerian politics with conflicts.

**Poverty**
- Hampers social development of Nigeria
- Slackens economic development of Nigeria
- Threatens political development of Nigeria

**Unemployment**
- Causes fragmentation of Nigerian society.
- Causes collapse of Nigerian economy.
- Causes break-down of Nigerian government.

**Population growth**
- Is a burdensome strain on Nigerian society.
- Is an unbearable crisis of Nigerian economy.
- Is a heavy load on Nigerian political structure.

**Environmental security**
- Has polluted the Nigerian security.
- Has defiled the Nigerian economy.
- Has degraded the Nigerian politics.

**Food Shortage**
- Has brought Nigerian society crumbling down.
- Has put Nigerian economy out of gear.
- Has weakened Nigerian political organizations.

**Health insecurity**
- Has made the Nigerian society sick.
- Has made the Nigerian economy wounded.
- Has made the Nigerian politics infected.

**Personal insecurity**
- Has biased the Nigerian society.
- Has affected the Nigerian economy.
- Has discriminated against the Nigerian political set up.

**Corruption**
- Has made Nigerians socially uneasy.
- Has made Nigerian economy unsound.
- Has made Nigerian politics unstable.

**Violence**
- Has endangered the Nigerians.
- Has encircled the Nigerian economy.
- Has overpowered the Nigerian politics.

**Weak Governance**
- Has made the Nigerian society incapable.
- Has made the Nigerian economy inadequate.
- Has made the Nigerian politics ineffective.