Insecurity: A Threat TOSOCIO-Economic Development

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ABSTRACT
The study specifically examined the effect of insecurity on national development in Nigeria. This study is anchored on the frustration-aggression model. The quantitative data for this study were collected from 45 respondents selected from Imo State, while the qualitative data were from 8 key informants interviewed. The objective of this study is toexamine/ascertain the effect of insecurity on the lives / properties and the economic development of Nigeria; as well as to determine the roles played by government policies in curbing insecurity for national development. The quantitative data were analyzed using a combination Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) software were used in analyzing data for this study. The study revealed that, though there are government policies and efforts geared towards fighting insecurity but it has affected the economic and infrastructural development of the nation. The study suggests that Government should do more by creating jobs for the teaming youths as well as the security-men using more of intelligence in caring out their duties
Keywords: Insecurity, threat, National Development, Economic development,

I.   INTRODUCTION

Several researchers have identified the relationship between security and national development since the end of the cold war (Nwanegbo and Odigbo, 2013:2:45; Chandler, 2007:1:361). They posited that development can never be achieved in any nation characterized with conflicts and war. Insecurity and national development are like Siamese twins because they are inseparable concepts that affect each other. Insecurity is a major drawback to Nigeria's national development. Several researches before today have tried to juxtapose different reasons for the slow pace of Nigeria's national development, but little attention have been paid to the importance of security to national development. Security and safety are paramount issues in Nigeria of today. According to Omoyibo and Akpomera (2013:1:132) security is a concept that is prior to the state and that the state exists in order to provide that concept. Security is the state of being protected physically, emotionally, psychologically as well as from other harm, attack, terror which could be considered as non-desirable (Kelechi, 2010:1:1). Security can be seen as the assurance of the future wellbeing and freedom from threat. It is the paramount responsibility of the state to provide security for its citizens. The 1999 constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria specially affirm that "The security of and welfare of the people shall be the paramount function of government". Regrettably, the government has failed to discharge their duty in this regard. According to Olukayode and Ese (2014:1:40), the government have failed to provide a secured and safe environment for lives and properties in Nigeria and driven away foreign investors. The high rate of insecurity in Nigeria has led to crime rates and several terrorist attacks in different parts of the nation which has had an adverse effect on Nigeria's national development. Security represent the instrument set in place to avoid, averting or thwarting violent conflicts, and threats that originate states, non state actors, or structural socio-political and economic condition (Stan, 2004: 1:42). Insecurity could mean absence of safety, hazard, lack of safety and protection, uncertainty and hazard. According to Beland (2005:3:43), insecurity is a state of fear or anxiety due to absence or lack of protection. According to Achumba (2013:1:79) defines insecurity from two perspectives. Firstly, insecurity is the state of being open or subject or risk of danger, where danger or threat of danger, where danger is the condition of being susceptible to harm or injury. Secondly, insecurity is the state of being exposed to risk or anxiety, where anxiety is a vague unpleasant emotion that is experienced in anticipation of some misfortune.

National development is the ability of a country or countries to improve the social welfare of the people such as providing social amenities like quality education, portable water, infrastructural facilities, medical care and so on (Abimbola&Adesote,2012:2:83). Ewetan (2013:1:38) conceptualized national development in terms of progress in three major dimensions in life of a nation. These three dimensions are economic, political and

social or moral. The state of insecurity in Nigeria today has served as a backdrop to Nigeria's national development. Nigeria of today is faced with developmental obstacles like high level of unemployment, rural and urban poverty, and low physical and social infrastructure and massive domestic and foreign debts (Ewetan, 2013:2:41).

The level of insecurity in Nigeria of today is alarming and worrisome due to the persistent level of terrorism, kidnapping and armed robbery. Violent crime has an origin and history in Nigeria, and could be traced from 1960 till 1970 in Nigeria. According to Ewetan and Ese (2014:3:45), insecurity challenges can be traced to the large importation of arms into Nigeria during the civil war period. It was discovered after the civil war that some of the arms used during the Nigerian civil war got into the hands of the civilian and ex military men for unlawful actions that serves as a threat to Nigeria's security. There was high level of unemployment during the civil war. The rate of insecurity got to the climax during the prolonged years of military rule in Nigeria starting with 1970, when the people purchase arms for personal defense and safety. Some scholars traced the root cause of youth violence to peer group pressure and psychological factor, while some other researchers attribute violence in Nigeria to political and economic factors like ethnic agitation, political agitation, unemployment, Structural Adjustment Programme has been responsible for violence in Nigeria. The insecurity in Nigeria has served as a backdrop to national development. The level of insecurity in Nigeria needs to be addressed because of its `adverse effects on Nigeria's national development. This research study seeks to examine the significant issue of insecurity and its implication for Nigeria's National development.

1.1 The Challenging Problems of the Study

The failure of government to provide for a secure and safe environment for lives and properties and the running of business and other economic activities has created anger and hostility among the tribal groups (Ewetan&Ese, 2014:1; 46). This has led to ethnic violence, religious violence, and communal clashes in several parts of the nation and has resulted into the destruction of lives and properties, hampered business and economic activities, and has also stunted economic growth and development of Nigeria.

The issue of known gunmen, herdsmen, bandits and kidnapping activities in Nigeria has affected the economic growth of the nation. This has led to lost of lives and properties in the country, especially in recent time in Nigeria. This has kept mitigating the entire population both at the grass roots up to the political levels. Even the mentally deterred people in the country could recognize the havoc caused by Insecurity.

According to Ogege Sam Omadjohwoefe (2013:1:82), Nigeria as a nation is faced with complex security obstacles which include ethnic crises, assassination, militancy, kidnapping and terrorism. There are several unlawful groups in Nigeria posing as a threat to Nigeria's national security like the militancy groups, terrorist groups and armed robbers etc. The Boko Haram, Unknown gun men, herdsmen, bandits, etc crises has posed a greater security challenge to Nigeria's growth and national development, most especially in the northern-eastern part of the country.

According to Ogbonnaya and Ehigiamusoe (2013:1:9), several attacks have from the lawless Islamic sect have been targeted at the state, institutions and the civilian population. Several police stations have been attacked including the Nigerian Police force quarters located at Abuja, the United Nations, school, government establishments and places of worship have been attacked and places of worship have been attacked and destroyed in different parts of the federation. Omadjohwoefe (2013:3:84-85), on December 25, 2011, St, Theresa's Catholic Church, Mandalla was bombed by the lawless Islamic sect, killing over 46 people. On January 21, 2012, multiple bomb blast rocked Kano city, claiming 185 lives. On March 8, 2012, an Italian expatriate named Franco Lamolinara and a British expatriate named Christopher McManus who were employees of StabilimVisioni Construction Firm were abdicated in 2011 by a splinter group of Boko Haram and were later killed. In February 18, 2013, a suicide bomber attacked a bus station in Kano occupied majorly by Christians, killing 41 lives and injuring others. The action by the lawless Islamic group that drew the attention of the whole world was the abduction of over 250 Government Secondary School girls, Chibok, in April 14, 2014 at Borno State. The girls are yet to be rescued till this day. This research study will make an attempt to study the reason why insecurity has stunted the growth and development of the Nigerian economy.

The current situation of shutting by unknown gun men, burning and attacks on security men, the burning of government facilities in Imo State has raised a lot of doubt, fear and pressure on the citizens on daily bases. andhas affected the economic development of Imo state.

1.2 Objectives ofthe Study

The objective of the research study is to investigate on insecurity in Nigeria and its effect on Nigeria's national development. The research study aims to gather and analyze data that will lead to achieving the main goal of the research study. Thus the overall objective of the research study are-
1. To ascertain the effect of insecurity the lives and properties of Nigerian and their economic development.
2. To determine the roles played by government policies in curbing insecurity in Nigeria for national development
3. To determine the measures to adopt in eradicating the problem of insecurity in Nigeria.

1.3 RESEARCH QUESTION
1. Has safety of lives and property affected the economic development of Nigeria?
2. Has the government policies played a significant role in curbing insecurity in national development?
3. What are the measures to adopt to eradicate insecurity in Nigeria?

1.4 Overriding Significance of the study
This research study will theoretically contribute significantly to the contemporary body of academic knowledge. The research study will be significant practically to the military, other security agencies, policy makers and also educate and widen the horizon of the citizens on security matters and its effect on their lives and properties. The research study would also provide various ways by which insecurity can be reduced in Nigeria under this democratic dispensation.

IISOME CONTENDING LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL ISSUES ON ORPHANGE HOMES AND PERSONALLY DEVELOPMENT OF A CHILD

Concept of Insecurity
There are different approaches to define security which is the opposite of insecurity. This research study therefore seeks to examine the concept of security to facilitate a good understanding of the concept of insecurity. Security need was the basis of the social contract between the people and the state, in which people willingly surrendered their rights to an organ (government) who oversees the survival of all (Ewetan&Urhie, 2014:42).

In this light security embodies the mechanism put in place to avoid, prevent, reduce, or resolve violent conflicts, and threats that originate from other states, non-state actors, or structural socio-political and economic conditionsg (Stan, 2004:6). Security in an objective sense, measures the absence of threats to acquire values, in subjective sense, the absence of fear that such values will be attacked (Wolfrs, 1962:1). For decades, issues relating to security were on the front burner in the development discourse. Several attempts have been made since the cold war ended to redefine the concept of security from a state-centric perspective to a broader view that places premium on individuals, in which human security that embodies elements of national security, human rights and national development remain major barometer for explaining the concept.

 At the heart of this debate there have been attempts to deepen and widen the concept of security from the level of the states to societies and individuals, and from military to non-military issues (Nwanegbo and Odigbo, 2013; Kruhmann, 2003:34). Some scholars in conceptualizing security placed emphasis on the absence of threats to peace, stability, national cohesion, political and socio-economic objectives of a country (Igbuzor, 2011:1; Oche, 2001:1; Nwanegbo and Odigbo, 2013:34). Thus there is a general consensus in the contemporary literature that security is vital for national cohesion, peace and sustainable development. It is therefore apparent that national security is a desideratum, sine qua non for economic growth and development of any country (Oladeji and Folorunso, 2007:41). In the intelligence community there is a consensus that security is not the absence of threats or security issues, but the existence of a robust mechanism to respond proactively to the challenges posed by these threats with expediency, expertise, and in real time.

Majorly, two contending perspectives tend to provide the basis for the conceptualization of human security. One is a neo-realist theoretical framework, which is predicated on the primacy and centrality of state in conceptualizing security. It tends to explain security from the standpoint of state primary responsibility. Within this context, Buzan (1991:1) argued that the „straitjacket" militaristic approach to security that dominated the discourse during the Cold War was „simple-minded" and subsequently led to the underdevelopment of the concept. For him, human security includes political, economic, social and environmental threats including those that are militaristic.

Thus, Buzan (1991:3) illustrated a tripartite concept analysis of security based on international system, state level and individual level but submitted that sovereign states should remain the most effective security provider. Insecurity as an antithesis of security refers to a condition that exists due to lack of effective measures put in place to protect individuals, information and property against hostile persons, influences and actions.

Insecurity is simply a situation in which individuals in a given society cannot go about their daily activities as a result of threat to and harmful disruption of their lives and property (Omadjohwoefe, 2013:83).

According to Beland (2005:1) insecurity is a state of fear or anxiety due to absence or lack of protection. The concept of insecurity has usually been ascribed different interpretations in association with the various ways which it affects individuals. Some of the common descriptors of insecurity include: want of safety; danger; hazard; uncertainty; want of confidence; doubtful; inadequately guarded or protected; lacking stability; troubled; lack of protection; and unsafe, to mention a few. All of these have been used by different people to define the concept of insecurity. These different descriptors, however, run into a common reference to a state of vulnerability to harm and loss of life, property or livelihood (Acumba, 2013:80).

According to Belard (2005:1) insecurity entails lack of protection from crime (being unsafe) and lack of freedom from psychological harm (unprotected from emotional stress resulting from paucity of assurance that an individual is accepted, has opportunity and choices to fulfill his or her own potentials including freedom from fear. Achumba (2013:80) defines insecurity from two perspectives. Firstly, insecurity is the state of being open or subject to danger or threat of danger, where danger is the condition of being susceptible to harm or injury. Secondly insecurity is the state of being exposed to risk or anxiety, where anxiety is a vague unpleasant emotion that is experienced in anticipation of some misfortune.

These definitions ofinsecurity underscore a major point that those affected by insecurity are not only uncertain or unaware of what would happen but they are also vulnerable to the threats and dangers when they occur. In the context of this paper insecurity is defined as a breach of peace and security, whether historical, religious, ethno-regional, civil, social, economic, and political that contributes to recurring conflicts, and leads to wanton destruction of lives and property.

Causes of Insecurity in Nigeria:

There is a dramatic increase in violence, terrorism and the like, in Nigeria today. Lawless sects are raising the tempo of their campaign in various parts of the country. We hear of series of bombings, shooting and killings, kidnappings, armed robbery, arson and so on. These take place from north to south, east to west and almost on daily basis. The phenomenon 'insecurity' has been extended to cover other spheres like economic, ob and political insecurity. In this paper, our concentration will treat the topic holistically - as it affects the life and property of the citizenry. Let us now examine the cause of this problem:

1. Porous borders – the free flow of migrants from other countries to Nigeria through our unguarded borders allows criminals to enter the country without check.

2. Proliferation of Arms and Ammunitions: Several arms hauls have been ceased at our air and sea ports, some in very large quantities. This is not good for the country. These arms and ammunition end up in the hands of criminals who apply same in their nefarious activities in the country thereby making life insecure for the people of their locality.

3. Illegal Armed groups – Illegal importation of arms and ammunitions has made possession of arms by individuals and groups very easy. We can name groups like Niger Delta Militants, OoduaPeoples Congress, 'Bakassi Boys', MASSOB that possess arms and ammunitions.

4. Oil Bunkering – Nigeria being one of the largest oil producing nation suffers from the activities of illegal oil bunkering. This activity is promoted by the spate of insecurity in the country. This is back-up with criminals who are ready to die in Nigeria water-ways. This therefore makes the coastal areas of our oil producing states unsafe.

5. Labour activists – Early in 2012 the Nigerian Labour Congress call for a nation wide strike as a result of increase in price of fuel by government. They accused the government of insensitivity to the suffering of the people as well as ignoring the insecurity challenges in the country. Peaceful protests by Labour and other civil society groups have severally been high-jacked by miscreants and inflicted pains on people and made life in our cities insecure.

6. Kidnapping – this is another visible sign of insecurity in the country. The perpetrators of this crime do not spare any one in this new wave of crime that seems to have supplanted armed robbery and other non-contact crimes. Since this act began in Nigeria, aged, children, male and female have been kidnapped for ransom. This has made life unbearable to the citizens. People now live in fear of falling victims to these criminals.

7. Militancy – According to criminal law, militancy is violence, illegal force or the illegal use of unjustified force or the intimidating effect created by the threat of this act. This word became pronounced in Nigeria when the Niger Deltans took up arms against government exploitation and environmental degradation of their area due to oil exploration and exploitation. This does not only exist in the Niger Delta area. Other parts of the country have witnessed militants who commit atrocities worse than the youths of Nigeria Delta whose area is given the 'brand name'. Journal of Philosophy, Culture and Religion www.iiste.org ISSN 2422-8443 An International Peer-reviewed Journal Vol.5, 2015 4 Until recently the word 'insurgence' was alien to Nigerian society. The activities of the Militant Islamic sect popularly called "Boko Haram" have opened this chapter of

militancy in Nigeria. Shootings, bombings, kidnappings, arson, car and suicide bombing in various parts of the country are said to be the handiwork of 'insurgence'. These activities have heightened the spade of insecurity in the nation.

8.   Fear and Distrust on Government - What the current trend of violence is imprinting on the psyche of Nigerians is that the government security apparatus is incapable of guaranteeing the safety and security of its people. This has, therefore, impact on the general human security of the people as the situation promotes fear, limits the peoples' ability to develop economically.

9.   Unemployment – The rise in Crime wave in Nigeria since the mid-1990s was as a result of unemployment, economic decline, and social inequality, which are abetted by inefficient and corrupt police and customs forces (Robert Stock (2008 Encarta Entry). The idle minds became devil's workshop. These people who are mostly youth are easily recruited into militant groups and trained in to rob, kill, kidnap, smuggle, highjack to mention but a few. Accurate unemployment rates are difficult to obtain and generally mean little in a society where many who work are marginally employed and where begging is a socially accepted occupation.

10.   Religious fanaticism/extremism – Religious fanaticism and extremism have been among the major cause of insecurity in Nigeria. The recent incidences of attack on churches and Christians in Northern part of the country by Moslem extremists have rendered several states in the north unsafe for life and properties. The damage these extremists have caused can be seen in the following words. … religion has unleashed on mankind… it has left in its wake, a heavy toll of destroyed lives and wanton destruction of property. It has delayed workable political agreements and brutalised societies…. Religious violence has been responsible for the collapse of one political order or the other throughout history. It has given rise to assassination and tempted assassination of various Heads of State or government in recent times….leads to irretrievable breakup of internal harmony, and leads to foreign intervention. (Agi,1996). This is a true assessment of the Nigerian situation.

11.   Wrong Political Ambition – The desire for a political office not evil but to nurse negative reasons for that ambition can result to one doing anything to attain it. Ben Okolo writing from ^Johannesburg, South Africa observed that "the current crisis which started in Bauchi and has engulfed other states in the north has elements of theocratic ambitions in it". The perpetrators of the violent activities in parts of the country are operating with a hidden agenda. They have the intention of enthroning their own type of government which is selfish, criminal and unpatriotic as Nigerians. With such ambition they can try to make the country ungovernable or insecure. Electioneering - Election periods in the country seem to be the moment of serious security challenge. Shafiu S. Zurmi (Daily Sun, Friday January 21, 2011 p. 19) "While the major political characters intensify their efforts at winning the support of the Nigerian public, ordinary Nigerians are daily becoming more and more apprehensive about the security implications to the country before, during and after the elections. The general anxiety over the nation's security is germane and should be a source of concern to the government" Dr. Franz Fanon once said "Those who make peaceful change impossible make violent change inevitable".

12.   Ethnic violence - We have heard in some area like Plateau and Benue States reprisal attacks by ethnic militia unleashing insecurity in these areas. While security in some parts of the country, like the South-south, southeast and the southwest has been compromised, the northern zone that has always shown a propensity for violent conflicts did not disappoint security watchers. Starting with the usual religious/ethnic oriented conflicts to the Jos ethnic/religious/political conflicts of 2008 till date, the northern states have shown that security of persons and properties is still far from being realized.

13.   Desire to actualize ethnic agenda – This has become a phenomenon in Nigeria society today. Because of certain unsatisfactory or unfavourable situation politically, economically, developmentally and so on they would want to be separated from Nigeria. We hear of, Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta (MEND) in the South, Movement for the Actualization of the Sovereign State of Biafra (MASSOB) in the South East, OoduaPeoples Congress (OPC) in the West, BOKO HARAM in Journal of Philosophy, Culture and Religion www.iiste.org ISSN 2422-8443 An International Peer-reviewed Journal Vol.5, 2015 5 the North, BAKASI BOYS, Fulani HERDSMEN, and VIGILANTE groups all other the country. Each one of these groups has reasons for their agitation (Michael Ezemonye. Vanguard, Dec 02, 2011)

Implications of insecurity in Nigeria:
        Political Implication of Insecurity in Nigeria The current security situation in Nigeria has forced the political leaders to a 'rethinking national security' as Ibrahim Bashir of the Daily Sun puts it. This situation demands Nigeria security agencies to rethink and refocus our national security resources on the unique character of security threats in Nigeria. (Ibrahim, Thursday, March 24, 2011). Nigerians are daily becoming more and more apprehensive about the security implications to the country before, during and after the elections. I agree with Shafiu S. Zurmi that the general anxiety over the nation's security is germane and should be a source of concern to the government." (Daily Sun, Friday January 21, 2011 p.19)

The weakness of Nigeria's Criminal Justice System has been exposed greatly. This has posed a challenge and showed the ineffectiveness and delay in the implementation of the policy. General Owoye Andrew Azazi has given some imperative, one of which is … the need for a more robust legislation on Anti-Terrorism. An effective and enabling Anti-Terrorism Act must provide the institutional and co-ordination framework for combating and elimination the acts of terrorism in and against the Federal Republic of Nigeria…provide for additional judicial guidelines to the Criminal Justice System for the effective and speedy prosecution of terrorists and must clearly enable NSO to conduct their anti-terrorism measures and activities across many of our national ethnic-centric, religious, political and social biases.

Very important is whether the government will be willing to take the bold steps necessary to clearly articulate, communicate and implement whatever policy that is in place. Political instability sometimes results from uncontrollable state of insecurity in a nation. The growing insecurity challenges in Nigeria are signs of the growing popular discontent with the national political system and indications that past elections were not free and fair. Many years ago John Calvin condemned any practice that could harm or oppressed the poorest element in society as spiritually and politically illegitimate (qtd. by Brenda K. Savage). If the government is unable to control and solve the problem of insecurity it means that that government for the common has failed. This is because the basic goals of any civilized are the survival and security of life and property. Karl Marx added a voice that "Insecurity as destabilizing" (qtd. By Benjamin Ryan: 2008). This is true in that when a nation is not secure it can destabilize the economy, agriculture, governance and increases criminality in the society. It can also destroy the structures put in place by the government for political stability.

National Development
Development also means security. A onetime World Bank President, Robert McNamara in his 'The essence of security", insisted that national security "means development. Security is not military hardware, though it may include it, security is not a military force, though it may involve it, security is not traditional military activity, though it may encompass it. Security is development, and without development there can be no security.

According to him, as "development progresses, security progresses, and when the people of a nation. However, Sen (1999:2) observed the centrality of freedom in the process of development. For him, development requires the removal of major sources of unfreedom: poverty as well as tyranny, poor economic opportunities as well as systematic social deprivation, neglect of public facilities as well as intolerance or over-activity of repressive states (Sen, 1999:3).

Understandably, security and development are two different concepts but tend to affect each other, making both concepts in separable. This relationship has recently triggered debates on security –development nexus (see Chandler, 2007; Stan, 2004).

National, according to Longman dictionary of contemporary English, refers to a phenomenon that embraces a whole nation. National development therefore can be defined as the general development or a collective socio-economic, political as well as religious improvement of a country or nation. This is best attained or realized through development planning, which can be described as the country's collection of strategies designed out by the government. National development can also be defined as the capacity or capability of a country to develop or advance the social welfare of the people by rendering social amenities like quality education, infrastructural facilities, clean and portable water supply, medical care and constant power supply and so on (Abimbola&Adesote 2012:63). This explains that national development must contain the accumulation or assemblage of national resources of the country good and well being of the citizenry in terms of their social and economic development (Abimbola&Adesote, 2012:63).

The key indicators for national development are economic development. It is measured by a number of variables like, the rate of poverty reduction, the level of industrialization, the extent of agricultural development, the rate of capital formation and technological advancement. Technological indicator can also be used as indices for measuring national development with social development, political development and cultural development as indices for measuring national development. National development can also be seen as the expansion or improvement of social and infrastructural facilities such as roads, health facilities, educational facilities, public amenities, sporting facilities or airports also its peoples, high level of literacy rates and the like (Strachan, 2007:2). National development is an advancement that is broad or wide whose objective is to assist in building up various parts or sectors within a nation.

Theoretical Review
The level of insecurity in Nigeria is quite alarming and unprecedented manner (Omadjohwoefe, 2013:62). A plethora of theories could be used to explain the insecurity in Nigeria and its implication on national development. Some of the theories are the relational vengeance theory,the Islamic theory, human security approach and the frustration aggression theory (Aloejewa 2012:47). Each of these theories provides a

persuasive explanation on the insecurity level in Nigeria from different viewpoints and perspective. Out of all these, the research study adopts the aggression frustration theory as the most appropriate theoretical framework to explain and analyze the security challenges ravaging the nation.

The frustration-aggression model is a theoretical framework developed by John Dollard and his associates in 1939 but was expanded and modified by Yate 1962 and Berkwitz (1963:31), drawing mainly from the psychological basis of motivation and behavior. The theoretical framework providesexplanation for violent behavioral disposition resulting from the inability of a people to fulfill their human needs. Frustration is generally defined as the tension that occurs when someone is being blocked from a goal. This tension, if it cannot be relieved, tends to build in a person. The adrenaline activated by the tension and aggression requires some kind of outlet. This pattern can be observed in adults and children, in individuals and groups.

Aggression is defined as an action with the intent to harm, and can be physical and non-physical (Baron, & Richardson, 1994:2). Baron & Richardson (1994:2) posited that aggression manifests in many areas in our society today, such as domestic violence, abuse, school bullying, road-rage, and war. Many social scientists look to theories to explain this phenomenon. Amongst the many different explanations, some say frustration, which is defined as the blocking of ongoing goal-directed behavior, often leads to aggression.

The frustration aggression theory is based on the general premise that all humans have basic needs which they seek to fulfill and that any blockade to the fulfillment of these needs by individuals or groups elicit violent responses (Yate, 1962:9). The frustration aggression theory attempts to explain how and why some people, or groups of people, become violent or aggressive during certain scenarios Berkowitz (1958:7). The idea is that frustration, when it cannot be displaced or relieved, turns into aggression. This aggression may then turn into violence, resulting in the frustrated person lashing out. This lashing out may be directed at another person or at an inanimate object. Aggression does not always develop into violence because some people have discovered ways to prevent or control their aggression by using this energy constructively Berkowitz (1962:38).

Frustration-aggression theory emphasizes the difference between what people feel they want and the discrepancy however, marginal, between what is sought and what they get, the greater the violent reaction (Yatz, 1962:9). In the face of these frustrated expectations, a group is most vulnerable to embark on violent destructive behavior or be a ready army to be used to cause crisis. Central to this explanation is that aggression is the natural outcome of frustration. In a situation where the legitimate desires of an individual or group is denied either directly or by the indirect consequence of the way a society is structured, the feeling of frustration can compel such persons or group to express their anger through violence that is directed at those perceived to be responsible for their misfortune or others who are indirectly related to those frustrating their expectations (Fitz, 1976:727). The relevance of the frustration-aggression theoretical framework to the insurgency of insecurity in Nigeria is better appreciated when viewed against the backdrop of widespread security challenges in Nigeria. In Nigeria, there are several cases of violence militating against sustainability of peace and security in several parts of the country. This violence has been perpetuated by several groups like Movement for the Emancipation of Niger Delta, the Niger Delta People Volunteer force, Jama"atulAlhulSunnahLidda"watiwal Jihad otherwise called Boko Haram, which means western education is forbidden, the Oodua People's Congress. Militants from MEND and other groups have killed soldiers, security guards, kidnapped foreign oil workers, set off car bombs, etc (Tuschi&Ejibunu, 2006:3). Some of the leaders of the Niger Delta region have alluded to the fact that poverty and deprivation is one of the reasons behind the agitations of the people in the region (Tushi&Ejibunu: 2006:12).

According to the Brussels, Belgium based international crisis group escalating violence in a region teeming with angry, frustrated people are creating a militant time bomb. Also in the North, the current and most worrisome insecurity problem in Nigeria is the terror perpetuated by a dreaded militant Islamic sect popularly known as Boko Haram. The mass media present to the public a multivaried image of dramatic acts of bombings with impunity and horrific portrayal of people burnt to ashes, maimed and property want only destroyed by Boko Haram. The first attack outside the zone was the bombing of the police head quarters in Abuja and also the bombing of the United Nations house, Abuja on the 26th of August, 2011 (Omadjohwoefe, 2013:84). Poverty though endemic throughout Nigeria, the rate is highest in the north (Lukeman 2012:74).

III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Design

The research design used for this study was the descriptive research design. Since data characteristics were described using frequencies and percentages, and no manipulations of data or variables were necessary, the researcher chose this research design. The researcher discarded other alternatives such as the causal and explanatory research designs, because accurate findings and data analysis may not be achieved.

Population and Sample size of the Study
The population for this study istraders in Owerri Municipal council, Owerri Imo State. The population figure for the study was 45 respondents draw from entire traders in Owerri municipal. The reason for choosing the traders in Imo State is that it has a fairly large number of the populace who their business has been affect in a large way.
Data collection method
Data for this study was collected from the respondents through the use of questionnaires. Questionnaires were shared to the randomly selected 45 respondents in Imo State. Field surveys through responses to questions in the questionnaire served as the main source of primary data for this study.Other information was collected from text books, journals and other secondary sources of data.
Data analysis
Various analytical tools and software such as pie charts, bar charts, tables, and Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) software were used in analyzing data for this study.Data collected were analyzed using frequencies and percentages. These frequencies and percentages enabled the researcher to clearly represent true data characteristics and findings with a great deal of accuracy. Interpretation and analysis of data was also used to describe items in tables and charts used for this study.
IV *Data Presentation and Analysis*
This chapter is devoted to the presentation, analysis and interpretation of the data gathered in the course of this study. The data are based on the number of copies of the questionnaire completed and returned by the respondents. The data are presented in tables and the analysis is done using the chi-square test.

Data Presentation and Analysis
The data presented below were gathered during distribution of questionnaire

Total number of questionnaires administered	Number of questionnaire returned	Number of questionnaire not returned	Percentage of returned questionnaire
45	45	0	100%

Data of respondents

Table 1 gender of respondents

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	male	30	66.7	66.7	66.7
	female	15	33.3	33.3	100.0
	Total	45	100.0	100.0	

Source: field survey, 2022.
Table 1 above shows the gender distribution of the respondents used for this study.
30 respondents which represent 66.7percent of the population are male.
15 respondents which represent 33.3 percent of the population are female.

Table 2 age range of respondents

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	below 20 years	3	6.7	6.7	6.7
	21-30years	10	22.2	22.2	28.9
	31-40 years	12	26.7	26.7	55.6
	41-50 years	10	22.2	22.2	77.8
	51-60years	8	17.8	17.8	95.6
	Above 60years	2	4.4	4.4	100.0
	Total	45	100.0	100.0	

Source: field survey, 2022.
Majority of the respondents fall between 18 respondents which represent 40.0percent of the population are OND/HND/BSC holders, while, 2 respondents which represent 4.4 percent of the population are FSLC holders.

Table 4 marital status of respondents

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	single	15	33.3	33.3	33.3
	married	25	55.6	55.6	88.9
	divorced	3	6.7	6.7	95.6
	widowed	2	4.4	4.4	100.0
	Total	45	100.0	100.0	

Source: field survey, 2022.
Table 4 above shows the marital status of the respondents used for this study.
'Out of the total number of 45 respondents, majority of about 25 which represent 55.6 percent of the population are married, while2 respondents which represent 4.4 percent of the population are widowed.

Tables Based on Research Hypothesis
Table 5 Nigeria is currently witnessing insecurity problems

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	strongly agree	15	33.3	33.3	33.3
	Agree	20	44.4	44.4	77.8
	Undecided	2	4.4	4.4	82.2
	Disagree	4	8.9	8.9	91.1
	strongly disagree	4	8.9	8.9	100.0
	Total	45	100.0	100.0	

Source: field survey, 2022..
Majority of 20 respondents which represent 44.4 percent of the population agreed that Nigeria is currently witnessing insecurity problems, while 2 respondents which represent 4.4 percent of the population were undecided

Table 6there is a relationship between insecurity and underdevelopment

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	strongly agree	30	66.7	66.7	66.7
	agree	5	11.1	11.1	77.8
	undecided	2	4.4	4.4	82.2
	disagree	8	17.8	17.8	100.0
	Total	45	100.0	100.0	

Source: field survey, January, 2016.
Table 6 above shows the responses of respondents that there is a relationship between insecurity and under development in Nigeria.
30 respondents which represent 66.7 percent of the population strongly agreed that there is a relationship between insecurity and under development in Nigeria, while 2 respondents which represent 4.4 percent of the population were undecided

Table 7 the government policies and National Development

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	strongly agree	18	40.0	40.0	40.0
	agree	12	26.7	26.7	66.7

disagree	8	17.8	17.8	84.4
strongly disagree	7	15.6	15.6	100.0
Total	45	100.0	100.0	

Source: field survey, 2022

Table 7 above shows the responses of respondents that the poor implementation of government policies has affected the level of national development in Nigeria.

Table 10 Test Statistics

	The level of national development in Nigeria is high
Chi-Square	43.267[a]
Df	3
Asymp. Sig.	**.50**

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 11.3.

Conclusion based on the decision rule:
Since the p-value (0.500) is greater than the level of significance (0.05), we reject the alternative hypothesis and accept the null hypothesis thereby concluding that the high rate of insecurity has affected the economic / national development of Nigeria.

Objective 2

To determine the roles played by government policies and approach in curbing insecurity in Nigeria for national development
Level of significance: 0.05
Decision rule: reject the null hypothesis if the p-value is less than the level of significance.

Table 10 Test Statistics

	The level of insecurity in Nigeria is high
Chi-Square	43.267[a]
Df	3
Asymp. Sig.	**.000**

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 11.3.

Conclusion based on the decision rule:
Since the p-value (0.000) is less than the level of significance (0.05), we reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternative thereby concluding that the level of insecurity in Nigeria is high because Nigeria has not implemented much of its developmental policies of creating jobs for the teaming youths as well as the approach is has given to the herdsmen, bandits, kidnappers and the unknown gun men operating and terrorizing the nation.

V. Findings, Conclusion and Recommendation
The objectives of the study were to:
➢ To ascertain the effect of insecurity on the lives and properties of Nigerian and the economic/national development.
➢ To determine the roles played by government policies in curbing insecurity in Nigeria for national development
➢ To determine the measures to adopt in eradicating the problem of insecurity in Nigeria.

Findings from the study revealed the following:

➢ Nigeria is currently engrossed in insecurity issues and this has affected the lives and properties in the nation as well as hampered the growth and development of Nigeria.
➢ Government has not done much in curbing this menace of insecurity by not creating jobs for the teaming youth who now resort to kidnapping and banditry as a source of livelihood.

Recommendation from the findings

➢   For any nation to develop, the security of live and property is paramount. We therefore recommend that Government should deploy more intelligence in the security parameters of the nation. There is need to have community policing as well as surveillance network.

➢   There is need to create jobs for the teaming youth, to keep them busy with something meaningful as well as encouraging entrepreneurship and empowering those to be empowered.

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