
HISTORICIZING NIGERIAN DEMOCRACY, INSECURITY AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

By

Maichibi, Haruna Joel
Department of Public Administration
IBB University, Lapai
e-mail: joemaichibi@gmail.com

Abstract

The attainment of independent in Nigeria in 1960 was to stir up economic, social, political and cultural development for the patriotic Nigerians to have a better condition of living. This has become a mirage as a result of frequent political and social instability in the country. This paper focuses on the remote causes of insecurity in the country as it affects national development. The paper identified some conflicts that have taken place in the country, with comparison of what is happening in other countries of the world. The paper recommends that the song of peace must be sung at every gathering in a Nigeria. Government must leave up to its responsibilities in order to re-build the courage and thrust of Nigerian in building a strong, stable, self-reliance country in its transformation agenda that will guarantee speedy development of the country economically, socially, politically, culturally and administratively.

Keywords: Historicize, insecurity, national development,

Introduction

The rise of globalization has brought to the fore the issue of democracy and democratization in Africa and other parts of the world. The amalgamation of the country, Nigeria in 1914 by the colonial government under the leadership of sir, Fedrick Lugard was to ensure Nigerian unity in diversity for the development of the country Nigeria witness changes in its political, economic, social and cultural life as the various administrative instrument employed have an advert effect in the life of Nigeria. They have operated the parliamentary systems of administration as the legacy land for them, the colonial government. The problems of regionalization and ethnicity began to wear its ugly face in the Nigerian polity. The idea of who should control who and who should have the lion share in sharing the national cake triggered mistrust and dis-honesty in between the various political players in the country.

The actors in the Nigeria scene exhibited all forms loyalty to their regions, ethnic and religious alienation at the expense of the general development of the country. Nigeria also have a highly respected traditional political system of different ethnic groups in which this ethnics have a body of the youths bestowed with the responsibilities of maintaining law and order in their respective area of jurisdiction. The first attempt to democratized the country Nigeria suffered a setback as the civilian administration led by Sir, Abubakar Tafawa Balewa the prime-minister was truncated by the aggrieve military officers who feel that the civilian administration were not living up to expectation in providing the desire infrastructure for the development of the society. In July 6-1966, the first military coup took place and the dictatorial nature of Nigeria government began to show its ugly face ((Iyare, 2008).

Moreover the military have prolong its stay in political scene of the country and its prolong history have affected the political, economic and social development of the country. By 1999, Nigerian ushered in a democratic dispensation by introducing the presidential system of government headed by Alhaji Shehu Shagari, with democracy in place, the constitution of 1979 guaranteed the exercise of fundamental human rights like freedom of association, freedom of movement, right to vote and be voted for, etc. this democratic principle was not rooted from the traditions and culture of the people but was imported from the western Europe, who often feels that the desire development of nations can only be achieved through democracy. The life

span was shortened by another military intervention which led to the decay of the society in terms of corruptions, ethnicity and nepotism as the root cause of Nigeria under-development. In 1999, Nigerians ushered in new democratic dispensations that have a life span of two terms of four years each (Romn, 1993).

Nigerian democracy like other nations outside Europe and America was imported with the expectation that the same institutional frameworks of Europe and America will guide its practice and bring about the desire development of the Nigerian nation. To this end, this paper intend to assess the relationship between democracy, insecurity and national development.

Methodology

This paper is positioned on the qualitative method of social science research. It is descriptive in nature and mainly extract its arguments from secondary sources of data especially the extant scholarly literature drawn from libraries and archives in Nigeria and oversea academic resources internet sources, local publications such as newspapers, magazines to provides detailed accounts of insecurity of Nigeria and national development. The paper is explanatory; hence, it employed historical research design to explore the historical developments and experiences of the past security architectures in Nigeria.

Conceptual Discourse

The concept of security like the concepts of democracy and development respectively is prone to several interpretations. This is so because security is a multi-dimensional incident. There are two fundamental trends concerning security: One is the strategic or conventional perspective which is predicated on the primacy and centrality of the state to preserve its independence and sovereignty (Bawa, 2012).

On the other hand, Wolfers (1960) defines national security as “An ambiguous symbol meaning different things to different people. National security objectively means absence of threats to acquire values and subjectivity, the absence of fear that such value will be attacked⁵. The U.S.A. secretary of defense, 1977 to 1981 sees national security then as the ability to preserves the nation’s physical integrity and territory, to maintain its economic relations with the rest of the world on reasonable terms, to preserve its nation, institution and governance from description from outside and to control its borders”.

Charles(1990)defines national security in line with national power. He upheld that national security is best describe as a capacity to control those domestic and foreign conditions that the public opinion of a given country believes necessary to enjoy its own self-determination or autonomy, prosperity and well-being. National security is often refers to “the measurable state of the capability of a nation to overcome the multi-dimensional threats to the apparent wellbeing of its people and its survival as a nation state at any given time by balancing all instruments of state policy through governance, that can be indexed by computation, empirically or other wise and is extended able to global security variable external to it. Since the end of the cold war, waves of conflicts and violence have swept through the entire world in different localities. Many regions have been engulfing in convulsive fits of ethnic insecurity, violence and genocide. Conflicts is inevitable in human life hence were people gather there must be conflict. Conflicts unresolved threatened the security of the nation.

According to Iyare, (2008), the democratic practices imported and adapted by most country the developing nations is not been practice and as it is in Europe and America. In 1950's and 1960's the challenges were that of regional politics and high pitched of political party rivalry. The rivalry by and after independence in the west was between the Action Group AG and National Democratic Party (NDP) led by Awolowo and Herbert Macaule respectively. In the north the rivalry was between the Northern People Congress (NPC) and Northern Element Progressive Union, (NEPU) the Earth was subjected under the control of the National Council of

Nigeria and Cameroon (NCNC) headed by NnamdiAzikiwe (TheOwelle of Onitsha).These political parties and their supporters formed all kinds of groupswho serve as thugs to defend the interest of their party ideology and the individual leaders. These consequences breed all form of crisis right from the beginning of Nigeria struggle of nationhood.

The conflicts continue even after the nations gain its independent and when the military decided to return the country to a civilian administrations, the parties of early democratic dispensation transform to the party we witness in first, second and third republic. For example, we see in the north there was the transformation of the Northern People Congress (NPC) metamorphosed to National Republican Contention (NRC) then the People Democratic Party (PDP). In the west the Action group also transform into Social Democratic Party (SDP) and later Action Congress, Lastly the merger of parties to form the All People Compressive (APC) (Iyare, 2008). The NCNC in the east transform into the SDP and later the APGA party. Political thuggerism have emanated and meant its ugly faces in the political democratic practices of the country since independence. The political parties leadership use the able bodies men of the party foster their interest on aspiration at the expense of developing the Nigerian nation. The challenges of regionalism and tribalism engulf the country administrative and political activities, there after national integration, culminated into the unfortunate civil war (1967-1970). This also today is been witness as in the case of the various militia groups e.g. the Bakasi boys and the Boko Harran insurgency in the north eastern Nigeria. The entire security of the country have been threaten by the activities of this militia groups who are probably advancing to the middle belt of the country as in the case of the Ombase military group of Nassarawa state. All these various groups have hold the country to ransom and no meaningful development can take place in atmosphere chaos, crisis and abduction of individuals and innocent school girls as in the case of Chibok girls secondary school girls in Bomo state (Adagba,, 2012). The governments have therefore diverted its attention toward curbing the activities of the Boko Haram insurgency as millions of naira has been spend in the name of security rather than for national development., The challenges of the Nigerian government as it is at the post civil war make we embark on national reconciliation, reconstruction, rehabilitation and re-integrations of the various groups affected by the activities of militia group who threatening the security of the country, must have to be issue in which the Nigerian government will have to keenly looked into.

Dynamic Contribution of Nigeria on Insecurity

The world and particularly Nigeria state is getting more insecure, more people are getting into crimes and they are getting more ruthless, desperate and sophisticated. In Nigeria of today especially since the advent of the present democratic dispensation, new forms of violent crimes have become common; these include kidnapping (actually adult or privileged people's napping) for ransom, pipeline vandalization, Boko Haram bombings, cattle rustling and recently rape, political violence and more. In some instances, whole villages are sacked because of minor political differences. Public and private institutions are attacked and vandalized by gangs, even the United Nations building and the Nigerian Police Headquarters in Abuja were bombed and scores of people killed (Godly, 2012).

Over the years the governments in Nigeria have made sacrifice and contributing towards stability of west-Africa and Africa in general. Today, the activities of terrorism in Nigeria have become unbearable and have to content with its domestic problems in which day in day out innocent blood is been shed with the idea of fighting the curse of religion or marginalization either by certain ethnic group or the government itself. All hand must be on desk to fight terrorism in Nigeria which has threatened nation security and integration as on indivisible national called Nigeria. The intensity of ethno-religious conflict arising from pluralism and political practices, since the transition of democratic projects in Nigeria become prevalent in many part of the country with the adoption of divides and rule tactics of Nigeria political leaders.

Nnoli (2008) maintains that, ethnic identity is closely associated with religion, political, judicial and other social ingredients of identity. (Ethnic conflict to him, crises because of complexity and negative use of ethnic identity in resolving contradictions and differences. They also have manifested it in the current trends of the various state governors' ideals of registrations of non-indigenes residing in their respective states. The move was first made by the governor of Imo State. Rochas Okorocha and was adopted by other states like Anambra, Kano and so on as an attempt to address the problem of insecurity, as a result of the activities of the Boko Haram groups in the North-Eastern Nigeria who are moving towards the south west and south eastern Nigeria (Buzan, 1991).

Theoretical Framework

This study adopts to examine the relationship between democracy, insecurity and national development. Frustration-aggression theory, commonly known as the frustration-aggression hypothesis, ranks among the most seminal and prolific theories in research on aggression. From its beginnings in the late 1930s until today, it has been applied and studied in a variety of areas, including clinical and social psychology, ethnology, sociology, criminology, and medical research. The original formulation of the frustration-aggression hypothesis by Dollard, Doob, Miller, Mowrer, and Sears (1939) stated that “the occurrence of aggressive behavior always presupposes the existence of frustration and, contrariwise, that the existence of frustration always leads to some form of aggression”

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Historical Perspectives of Nigeria Democracy and National Development

The birth of Nigeria nationhood began with the amalgamation of the country in 1914. The colonial government began its political and economic activities in the country which consequently led to the uneven development of the Nigerian society depending on the time of the native contact with the Whiteman these uneven development, in relation to the social, political and economic life of the people created a high level of apathy distrust, rivalry and

conflicts among the inhabitants especially between the north and the south. 1950's and 1966 the challenges were that of regional politics and high pitched of political violence as there was the emergence of party rivalry among the political leaders on who will controlled the machinery of government at the Federal level. The inter regional conflicts continue to gained ground in Nigeria between the geo-political zones. In the early 1950s and 1960s the conflict was between the Northern People Congress (NPC), the Action Group (AG) of the West and National Council of Nigeria and Cameroon (NCNC) in the East. There was an intra and inter-party conflict with the various regions in the country culminating to the number of crisis in the country. The conflict continues even after the nation's gains its independence in 1960. The challenges of regionalism engulf the country administrative and political activities that threaten national integration, leading to the unfortunate thirty (30) months civil war (1967- 1970) in Nigeria.

The post war was a period for national re-conciliation, reconstruction, rehabilitation and reintegration challenges. In the period under-review the country also witness a prolong military dictatorship as the country witness military administration extension in 1980's and 1990's which great effect on the psyche of the people and the subsequent introduction of democratic governance. The military have said to have provided security to the nation as it helps in protecting the territorial sovereignty of the nation, Nigeria the earliest recognized formed of national security is the military security which implies the ability of a nation to defend itself and deter military aggression. Alternatively, military security implies the capability of a nation to enforce its policy choice by use of military force as the often seen as been synonymous to security, during the military it has use its tactic, and training to hold the country together and subjected it under its control. The citizens of the country were always conscious of their actions as the military were combat ready to deal with any group or community that with threatens the security of the native of the nation to leave as one indivisible nation.

The military have successfully crush religious up-rising like the Maitasine religious groups that hold Kano and its environment to ransom in 1980 and other ethnics rivalry conflicts like the Tiv-Jukun conflicts, the Ife-Modakeke conflicts Kaduna religious crisis and the Zaki-Biam conflict of Benue state and host other religious conflicts.

The re-birth of democracy in the country lead to springing up of political parties, which usually see's as an up-shut of the parties of the 1st republic. The party forms were a reflection of the Northern people congress, the Action Group and National Council of Nigeria and Cameroon (NCNC). The National Party of Nigeria (NPN), the Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN) and the Nigeria People Party (NPP) were form along the parties of 1st republic. The mentality of the politicians in the country have not also change, the growth of rivalry within and outside the party grows to an insurmountable level breading all forms of crisis and a conflict that tends to threaten the national security.

The second republic according to the military was characterized with high level of indiscipline; conflicts and lack of patriotism thereby threaten national security. The political parties where unable to adhere to their political promises by providing the basic necessity of life that will turn-around the present condition of the average Nigerians. There period was characterized in the fall of the nation economy and the social life of the people was deteriorating. The security of the nations was threatens as reasons advance by the group of military officers that truncated the second republic administration of Alhaji ShehuAliyuShagari 1979- 1983. Democracy introduce in the country have open the eyes of the people and they began to see the evil of the military administration; but these feeling did not see the light of the day because of the level of hardship the citizens experience with the immediate past civilian administration workers will spent months without salary, hospital reduce to mere consulting clinics and lack of good communication net work. Although the military were able to spend with nine years in the administration of the country, there was constant yearning for the return to a democratic

elected government.

The military set in motion, a time - table to return the country to civilian administration in 1983. The rivalry that breath conflict in the country continues to show it ugly faces in the political and social life of the nation. Nigeria was divided along religious, political and tribal alienations. The aggrieve members of the society resulted into the formation of militia groups like Boko Haram in the north, the Oduduwa people's congress that have lunch citizens in the south-west Nigeria, Bakasi boys of the Eastern Nigeria and the Creeks boys, known as the Niger-Delta militia of the south-south Nigeria have continue to threatened the national security of Nigeria. Another worrisome issue is that of herdsmen and farmers in which the herdsmen have lunch attack on farmers and destroying their farmlands, killing the farmers and taken their homes. The herdsmen have a form terror group and herdsmen are seen as infringing on their gracing right. This has also constituted threatened the security as the engage in exchange of fire as there proliferation of fire arms in the country (Ezeoba, 2011).

National security is not devoid of ambiguity which initially emphasized the freedom from military threat and political coercion to non military security. It could be define as "the protection or the safety of country secrets and its citizens emphasizing the overall security of a nation and nation state. National security is intertwine with national interest e.g. pursuit of high standard of living for Nigerian, the promotion and protection of our core values, our dignity, our pride as Nigerian and fundamental rights as well as the entrenchment of social justice to engender peace, unity and development of our nation. National security might be considered as physical protection and defense of our citizens and our territorial integrity of which it is a part, but also the promotion of the economic wellbeing and prosperity of Nigerian state and secure environment that promotes the attainment of our national interest and those of our foreign partners (Ewetan,, 2013).

The Nigerian national security experience revolves around the defense policy of the country. The defense policy is in relation to personal strength of our Army, Air-force, Navy, Police, Para-Military and other parallel security agencies and in relations to the sophistication of equipment, funding, deployments and rapid/emergence capacity (Iyare, 2008). This also must be in line with the population of the country which is said to be over one hundred and seventy million (170m) people that require security and protection. Defense policies of nation are ideally tied to their national interest and by extension their security interest. Recruits, funding, equipment purchase for the defense institutions and law enforcement agencies and other related determinant should therefore be in the ratio to the population these have not been met by government for lack of data .

The current data on police and military strength stand up as follows;

S/No.	Security Agencies	Personal Strength	National population	Ration
1	Police	383,000	160,000.000	1,431
2	Army	136,000	160,000.000	1,1,270
3	Air-force	17,000	160,000.000	1.1100
4	Navy	20,000	160,000.000	1.9157

These figures speak for themselves as the personnel for the maintenance of both internal and external security is inadequate considering our political challenges today which have been consumed by high level of political thuggerism, religious bigotry and ethnicity threatened the peace and security of the nation as the personnel on ground cannot give the desiring security to guarantee national development. An example is the small religious sects like the Boko Haram

that have held the North Eastern Nigeria to ransom for more than six years. The Boko Haram is a religious Islamic sect that came into limelight in 2002 and their presence in the country as a radical Islamic sect in Kanama (Yobe state) and also in Gwoza (Bomo state). Boko Haram which in the local Hausa language means Western education is forbidden which officially call itself as jamatulAlhulsunnahliddawatiwal jihad which means people committed to the propagation of the prophet teachings and jihad. Beyond religious explanation, Boko Haram could be arguable describe as a home terrorist group that romances with desperate politicians in the North (Adagba, 2012).

The enjoys the support of the well-to-do individuals, religious leaders, allies admirers of their ideology and highly place politicians from the north who claim to be Nigerians but continue to work against the state, more especially disgruntled politicians and their thugs. Recently security investigation into the activities of the sect revealed that they have sponsored within the state (Nigeria). It is in view of the above that President GoodluckEbele Jonathan in the 46th ordinary session of the ECOWAS head of state and government asserted that the security threats to West African countries is worrisome and lamented on the increasing proliferations of small arms and light weapon in the Sahel nations are threatened by insurgents terrorist whose actions have dire consequences for the continuing peace, stability and prosperity of the region. Jonathan called for concerted actions from all leaders in the sub-region for a stronger and more effective regional, continental and global alliance to rid the sub- region of terrorism, piracy and violence extremism. The France Defense Minister added his voice by calling on countries with common border with Nigeria to set up a liaison committee to better co-ordinate their response to the growing regional threat posed by the Islamist militant group Boko haram. This is so because the activities of the group have spill over to some part of Niger-Republic, Cameroun and Chad republic (Igbuzor, 2011).

Boko Haram seems to be a destructive political tool with a cosmetic pretension of being religious. The attack institutions the Nigeria police headquarter in Abuja on June 16 2011, the United Nations house in Abuja and other high profile bombings in other part of the country Nigeria. Nigeria can said to be suffering economically, but also the various bombings and loss of lives in which more than twenty-two thousand are said to been killed by the insurgent., several communities have been displace from their ancestral homes. The people living in camps as refugees in the internally displace persons created by government in different places in the Northern Nigeria. This indiscriminate and sporadic bombing seem to make the Northern increasingly unsafe and have compelled most of the non-indigenes of the region to relocate especially the Igbos and the Yorubas. This have led to mass exodus of people from Maiduguri, Kano, Damaturu, Potiskum, Jalingo, Yola and a host Of others towns and recently Gombe. The military and other security operatives have not been able to sub-due the activities of the insurgency in the region. The activities of the insurgency which have claimed more than twenty-two (22) thousand lives of people and destructions of physical infrastructures like schools and other government institutions like police offices and other security establishment. Furthermore, the youth unemployment seem to have contributed in the rising cases of violent conflicts in Nigeria.

Apart from the issue of poor governance and leadership failure, the electoral politics and process appears to have assumed a satanic dimension since 1999. For example over ten million Nigerian are said to be unemployed by March 2009, which is about 19.9% according to Aganga the former minister of finance. Today it has grown to about twenty- three percent (23%) (see National Bureau of statistics .report 2012), What this means theoretically is the poverty and unemployment rate increase the number of people who are prepared to kill or be killed for a given course at token benefit (Sallawu 2010). These could predispose to engaging in illicit activities that will undermine the security of the environment.

The spangling up of vigilantes and other adhoc arrangement like the civilians J.T.F. and hunters also comes up to complement the effort of the security agencies to curb the activities of the

insurgencies, and other groups activities like the Bakasi boys, the Niger Delta Militant the Movement for the Emancipation of Niger Delta (MEND) that have threatened the security of the nation and Realized the economic activities of rich oil region.

The budgetary allocation for security is also inadequate if compared to the allocation to security in other developed countries like U.S.A., Japan, Germany and Russia. The increase in budgetary allocation will enable the security operatives purchase sophisticated equipment to match the one use by the other militia groups in the country. In the United State of America (U.S. A) in 2012 it allocated to about \$3.8 trillion in its national budget. In Nigeria the allocation for the last four years stand as 2008 - 5.75%; 2009 - 5.78%; 2010 5.69%, 2011 - 8.48% and 2012 - 7.74%.

These allocation is inadequate considering the frequent uprising Nigeria have witness over the years as a result of apathy and aggrieved members of society who feel dis-satisfied with the activities of the government of the day. The political leaderships in the country also took advantages of the crisis to perpetuate themselves in powers and as a way of enriching themselves as they fuel the crisis in their respective areas. For example it is often said that senator Adimi of Borno is behind the Boko Haram and some political leaders in the south-south that sponsors and supply the equipment use by the Niger Delta Militia. All these have helped in threatened the security of the nation and making development difficult. The greatest impediment of national security in Nigeria remain corruption which creates unending vicious circle of poverty, deprivation, greed, exploitation, unemployment and general underdevelopment, thereby weakened the capacity of government to provide social services and ultimately undermining national security.

The deterrent capacity of the police for instance is hindered because the limited number of policemen usually deployed to covers guard duties and private security services for the rich and enforcement in the society and many of them are used verily as status symbol. The crisis among the elite, those privileged few with considerable education, the opportunity to hold positions in high places with affluence and influence on who gets what, how and where continue to pose great challenges to national security. This is seen in the activities of our political leaders who base on their influence impose party leadership and leaders of all level ofgovernances against the interest of the people. Leavers are imposed at all level in Nigeria rather than credible electoral process in ascending to their respective positions of authority. These actions alone have lead to the breeding of the various crises all over the nook and cranny of this country thereby threatening the security of this country.

The elite fragmentation poses serious challenges to national security because of the inordinate ambitions and competition within the elite class in Nigeria. These elite classes cut across the businessmen, the military and the civil society who have polarized and stratified the society in order to achieve their selfish interest. The elite in the public service is known to be in competition for promotion and lucrative (juicy) postings which breeds corruption and poses a major threat to national security in Nigeria, base in their selfish interest as against national unity, integration that will yield the desire development of the society.

National Security and Development

National security and development are synonymous for peace, harmony and freedom of citizens which will bring about the desire development. The concept development is said to be multi-dimensional as it cut across the political, social, economical, cultural and administrative life of a society and the individual. The total transformation of the entire system along the above stated sector to a move desirable and a preferred way of life and will make the people comfortable and revised their standard of living. It is in the view of the above that Walter Rodney (1972) in his book "How Europe under development Africa" was on the view that development is in two aspects, the nation and the individual. He stated that

Development in human society is a many-sided process. At individual it implies

increase skill and capacity, greater freedom, creativity, self-discipline, responsibility and material well-being. level of social groups, therefore, development implies increasing capacity to regulate both internal and external relationships

It is when a society or the individual can experienced that we can say development has taken place Dudley Seers, in his views looks at the spectrum of unemployment, poverty and inequality. He therefore asks three fundamental questions.

What has been happening to poverty? What has been happening to unemployment? What has been happening to inequality?

The society's most have addressed the above questions before the term development can be said to have taken place in that society. Nigeria on a country has been battling to address these stated problems of poverty, unemployment and inequality which have eaten deeply in to the fabric of the individual citizens and the society at large. These feeling of apathy and grieved by some members of the society is said to be the main reasons of the various crisis in the society. Ethnicity and religious affiliations have made people to feel that their interest is not represented in the current democratic political structure that is in place in Nigeria. These have made other parts of the country to hold the entire nations to ransom especially the activities the various militia groups like the Boko Harams who want to establish an Islamic state and the Niger-Delta militia who want to control the resource of the nation on claim that their people are passing through an untold hardship as a result of the activities of oil exploration and drilling of which their environment have been affected as well as the aquatic life.

The earliest recognized formed of national security is the military security which implies the ability of a nation to defend itself and deter military aggression. Alternatively, military security implies the capacity of a nation to enforce its policy choice by use of military force as the military are often seen as been synonymous to security. National security is seen in terms of military capabilities or struggled to overcome internal and external aggression. The military aspect of security is important but not the sole component of national security. To be truly secure, a nation needs other forms of security. Authorities differ in their choice of national security elements. Besides, the military aspect of security, the aspects of diplomacy or politics, society environment energy and natural resources and economic are commonly listed. The element of national security correlates closely to the concept of the element of national power. In addition, other concepts of security encompassed food security, cyber security, and a host of others (Taylor, 1974).

Political security is about stability of the social order, which is a closely allied to military security and societal security and addressed threats to the sovereignty of a nation as a strong and indivisible country like the case of the other developed countries of the world (Paleri, 2008). These services of political security have been eroded in most of the developing countries in the world like Syria, Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Egypt, Nigeria, Zimbabwe, etc, despite of the existence democratically institution and structures in these countries. Political security should includes nation-state, nation and trans-national groups of political importance including tribes, minorities, religious organizations, systems of states, ECOWAS, African Unity, United nations, European Union, etc.

Nigeria have for the past six (6) years have embark on series of attempt to curb the activities of the insurgency in which millions of naira have been spent on the displace people, rehabilitation and provision of relief materials and purchase of weapon to match that which is used by insurgent in the country. The unity and security of the nation have over the year have been threatened. Some political leaders have equally turn it as an avenue of making guile business as they use it as a means of enriching themselves rather than curbing the activities the insurgent.

Another aspect of national security is the economic security which denotes that state have attained political and economic independent which make them access to new resources and enlarge trade by controlling conquered nations economy. These also guaranteed international trades characterized by multinational agreement, mutual inter dependence and availability of natural resources, etc. the freedom to exercise choice of policies to develop the nation's economy in a manner desired invites economic security (Olajide, 2007).

The concept of economic prosperity, peace and social justice are germane to our contextual understanding of national security in Nigeria, for without economic stability and social justice at individual and societal levels, there will not be sustained peace national security will be undermined. The Nigerian citizens Gross National Product(GNP) and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is so low which makes them to look up to government for the necessary things needed for human survival and have made majority of the people in Nigeria to go through enormous stress and psychological tension as they desire for daily livelihood. Countries not subject to the detects of most powerful nations of the world and its agencies like the I.M.F., World Bank and private clubs of London can enjoy such economic security, unlike Nigeria that solely depends on the developed countries and its agencies for loans for its economic, political and social development are subjected to the dictate of these agencies also contributing to the problem of national security. Economic security today is also important like military security (Ewetan, 2013).

The creations and protection of jobs that supply defense needs are vital to national security. The third world countries like Nigeria are less secured due to lack of employment opportunities for its citizens. There is an over dependency on government, the individual talents and potentials that will enable the citizens contribute to national development is not guaranteed. About 80% of the young graduates turn out by universities and colleges are not absorbed into the government ministries and agencies. In addition the private sector which supposes to complement the effort of government in providing job as not fully developed. It is often said that "an idle mind is the devil workshop". This have make the young unemployed graduate to seek for a means of livelihood resulting to political thuggerism, arm robbery militancy, etc; the guile war of 1991 was over economic issues, the Iraq capture of Kuwait was to control Kuwait oil wells. Water resources are subjects of many disputes, within and between nations of the world (Kratimann, 2003).

Cyber security have begun to be view also a threat to national security, electronic information is vital for maintaining national security of any state. Unauthorized access to the critical government information by state and non states agencies can create serious threats to national security and equally have a negative impact on political, economic, and military security of a nation (. President Barak Obama of United State of America issued a declaration that "cyber threat is one of the most serious economic and national security challenges we face as a nation and that America economic prosperity in the 21st century will depend on cyber security"(Oluwarotimi, 2012; Barack, 2010).

In Nigeria there have been emerging cyber-security threats as they access vital government information which are made public, and have that becomes a threat to national security. Government therefore need to identify thus plugging cyber vulnerability and apprehending actors that try to gain access to secure federal government information. Threats to national security emanated as a result of when right of citizens are denied (Romn, 1993). This is so because to Thomas Hobes view, that the citizens subject their rights to sovereign authority to exercise and in return provide necessary infrastructure that will guaranteed their well being and comfort; the absence of these is conflicts and threats to governing authorities (Okore,, 2011).

Nations of the world, big or small, developed and developing have through varying degrees of difficulties and challenges in their development process and find a relevant mechanism to

overcome them timely and again. Government should be more sophisticated in managing on security challenges and avoid handling the issues in a reactionary ways or adopting impulsive measures and strategies that revile to address the fundamental problems on a sustainable basis.

All segments of the society have a responsibility as we required a joint action and a high sense of commitment in projecting and defending our territorial integrity, our national values and aspirations. National security requires the maintenance and survival of the state through the use of economic power diplomacy, power projection and political power. The nation Nigeria needs economic security, energy security, environmental security food security, cyber security and lots of others that will guarantee the development of the society and not only the military security has been emphasized in Nigeria. Security threats involves not only conventional foes such as nation-state but also non-state actors such as violence that is initiated by groups of individuals, ethnic or religious anilities as we experience in Nigeria that is threatening the nations security. Infrastructure dissemination is vital in tackling our security challenges in the country. People should be well-informed of the activities of government as well as the various activities going on within and outside their immediate environment. By so doing the national security will assured for national development.

Conclusion and Recommendation

This paper examines democracy, insecurity and national development. The established that independent in Nigeria in 1960 was fought for by the nationalist to stir up economic, social, political and cultural development for Nigerians however, this has become a mirage as a result of frequent political and social instability in the country. The paper challenged individuals, religious faith to exhibit a high sense of tolerance. Nigeria as a country must learn to cope with globalization, increase movement of people increase information network and ideas, which in extricable create new challenges in the new security environments. There should be a peaceful environment where people will pursue their personal goals without hindrance while pursuing on national interest. The constitution of the federal republic of Nigeria 1999, section 14 subsection 26 states that “the security and welfare of the people should be the primary purpose of government”. Democracy is about freedom which is guaranteed by the political security exercise by effective participation in the electoral process and election of representatives to all level of government in a free and fair election. The process of imposition of headers into political offices by political leaders in the country and their various strategy of perpetuating themselves in power and their continuous holding into political powers have led to series of political unrest. These have led to a threat to national security in which areas that are prone to such violence hold the entire country to ransom as in the case of Boko Haram of North Eastern Nigeria which is spreading to the entire northern regions. The aggrieved members of the society who started their activities as a struggle to fighting the course of a common man have turn to establishing an Islamist caliphate and subsequently introducing the Sharia law in this part of the country. Finally, the paper recommends that the song of peace must be sung at every gathering in a Nigeria. Government must leave up to its responsibilities in order to re-build the courage and thrust of Nigerian in building a strong, stable, self-reliance country in its transformation agenda.

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