Industrialization and Security Challenges in Nigeria

Golley Doris Oyoma and Ejairu Joseph
Department of Business Administration and Management,
School of Business Studies, Delta State Polytechnic, Otefe-Oghara
dorisgolley@yahoo.com

Abstract
To industrialize an economy is to develop industrial sub-sectors of a country or region on a wide scale. This implies the presence of mechanical and technical skills required for mass or large scale production that brings about social economic change in the society. However, in most cases this socio-economic change can only be possible if the security situation in the country is handled with all seriousness. But in the situation where security issues such as insurgence, theft, kidnapping, abduction, to mention but a few are handled with lukewarm attitude, industrializing the economy will be aborted. This is because when the money meant for such developments are often diverted into lighting such threats in the country. Therefore, the paper examined industrialization, security, insecurity, the manifestation of insecurity, the effects of insecurity, its solution and industrialization and security challenges in Nigeria. The paper recommended that Government should create programmes that would empower our youths technically. This will enable them to be self-reliant and avert their minds from criminal tendencies. And that reported crimes should not be taken lightly, especially the ones that threaten the unity of the country, such as Boko Haram, bombing and kidnapping.

Keywords: security, insecurity, industrialization, economy

Introduction

Industries are very important in a developing country like Nigeria. Industrialization is a sin-qua-non for sustainable economic growth (Kayode Ajayi, 2015). What the present government needs to achieve its change agenda in Nigeria is to industrialize the economy, because we are blessed with abundant human and natural/material resources.

These resources are more than enough to put Nigeria as number one in Africa and top ten most developed economies globally if they were effectively harnesses and judiciously utilized.

However, these visions or plan cannot be realized in face of insecurity, primitive technology, gross under-utilization of the enormous human natural resources. Substandard foreign goods from other countries i.e. activities of dumping by importers, political instability under capitalization with difficulty to obtain bank loan, decaying infrastructure and corruption. This is as a result has affected industrial sector.

The population of the country and the rebasing of the country portent great things for the country. Any company that want to come into a country to invest either as foreign direct investor or portfolio investor looks at various things before making the move. One of such factors to be considered is the population of the country and also the age distribution of the population. There are however other factors that are as crucial as the population size. Security is ranked high in the list of factors crucial for investment in a country. Ujah and Eboh (2006) report a study by World Bank on investment climate in nine African countries in which it was found out that 29% of

businesses operating in Africa and 36% in Nigeria perceived insecurity as a major constraint on investment.

One can posit that Nigerian, in recent times has witnessed an unprecedented level of insecurity. Inter and intra-communal and ethnic clashes ethno religious violence, armed robbery, activities of Boko-Haram, Hausa and Fulani herdsmen, assassination, murder, gender-based violence and bomb explosion have been on the increase, leading to enormous loss of life and property and a general atmosphere of siege and social tension for the populace (Ibrahim and Igbuzor, 2002). Evidently, there has been a decline of foreign direct investment in Nigeria.

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is usually investment targeted at building new factories or investing in actual production activities which create jobs. Foreign investors in the Nigerian economy are moving away from starting new companies or production plants and are buying up shares of quoted companies instead. Figures from the 2010 Central Bank of Nigeria CBN annual report show a steep 78.1 percent decline in foreign direct investment while also showing a significant 87.2 percent increase in portfolio investment. This can largely be attributed to the state of insecurity in the country.

Conceptual Issues

Industrialization

Industrialization is the period of social and economic change that transforms a human group from an agrarian society into an industrial society, involving the extensive re-organization of an economy for the purpose of manufacturing (Wikipedia).

Yantumaki (2009) defined industrialization as a process in which economic production gradually moves away from animate to inanimate system. It is also the system replacement of human labour with machinery in the production of goods and services. In basic economics, industry relates to these economic activities which involve transformation of inputs (basic or semi-processes) into new products. They include manufacturing, construction, mining, electricity generation and so on (Udu and Agu, 2005).

Also, industrialization is the process of transforming raw materials with the aid of human resources and capital goods and new capital goods which allows more consumer gods, including food to be produced with the same human resources and social overhead capital, which together with human resources provides new services to both individuals and businesses. Industrialization takes place whenever production is carried out on the basis of machines and fabricated tools. Industrialization as a phenomenon is central on national development (Yantumaki, 2009).

Industrialization involves the application of scientific methods to solving problems, mechanization and a factory system. The division of labour, the growth of the money economy and the increased mobility of the labour force both geographically and socially (Effiom and Udah, 2014)

Security

Security according to Nwagboso, (2012) is the act of being safe from harm or danger, the defense, protection and preservation of values, and the absence of threats to acquired values. Security is about survival and the condition of human existence. Security also exists when people live together in a certain environment without disturbance or violent. In the same vein, Adejumo (2011), states that security is the act of keeping peace within the governing territories. This is usually done by upholding the national law and defending the internal security threats in

different areas of the country. Accordingly, Adebakin,(2012) also viewed security as freedom from danger or threats, and the ability of a nation to protect and develop itself, promote and cherish values and legitimate interests and enhance the well being of its people. This can be maintained through internal security system. Usually, internal security system in any society is very important because it is use to prevent violence and criminal activities in different societies. Internal security also ensures freedom of people from any criminal disturbances and ensures the absence of criminal tendencies which can undermine internal cohesion and co-operate existence of the nation and its ability to maintain its core values and meet the legitimate aspiration of the people.

Insecurity
insecurity refers to the breach of peace and security, whether historical, religious, ethno-regional, civil, social, economic and political that have contributed to recurring conflicts, which Nigeria has witnessed over the years resulting in wanton destruction and loss of lives and property. Beland (2005) defined insecurity as "the state of fear or anxiety stemming from a concrete or alleged lack of protection." It refers to lack or inadequate freedom from danger.

Manifestation of Insecurity
The under listed are the various manifestations of conflict and insecurity in Nigeria:

1. **Ethno-religious Conflict**

Communal and societal conflicts according to Ibrahim and Igbuzor (2002) have emerged as a result of new and particularistic forms of political consciousness and identity often structured around ethno-religious identities. In all parts of Nigeria, ethno-religious conflicts have assumed alarming rates. It has occurred in places like Shagamu (Ogun State), Lagos, Abia, Kano, Bauchi, Nassarawa, Jos, Taraba, Ebonyi and Enugu State respectively.

2. **Politically Based Violence**

Currently, politicians are already strategizing about the control and retention of power come 2019 elections. To this end, inter and intra-political party conflicts have become rife in which politicians are deploying large resources to out-do each other, changing the rules and legislations of the political game, distorting laws and employing violence and political assassination to settle political scores A resort to violence, including armed militancy, assassination, kidnap, et cetera, have somewhat suddenly become attractive to certain individuals in seeking to resolve issues that could have ordinarily been settled through due process. The end-products of such misadventures have often been catastrophic. They include the decimation of innocent lives, disruption of economic activities, and destruction of properties among others.

3. **Economic-Based Violence**

Although by no means limited to oil in the Niger Delta, the most prevalent campaign about the link between resources and conflict focuses on oil and the Delta region. Put differently, there is evidence to suggest that oil has given rise to vertical and horizontal conflicts between National, State and society or between dominant and subordinate geopolitical zones, classes and groups across Nigeria, given the pivotal role that oil plays in the restructuring power relations in Nigeria.

4. Revenue sharing formula in the country can also be seen as one of the major cause of insecurity in the country which has led to a geo political zone in the country clamoring for better sharing of revenue. The Niger Delta is a delicate place for foreigners and some

oil workers to tread now. One of their reasons for carrying arms is their call for unequal and unjust revenue coming from crude oil.

5. Gross party indiscipline and infighting among political gladiators is another. It is worthy to be noted that a sizeable proportion of those who have suffered attacks in recent times have been members of the ruling party and leading opposition parties and their allies.

Politics in Nigeria are beset with acts of gross misconduct, lack of internal democracy, blackmail, and indiscipline. Their act ranges from disobedience to the party's constitution, to in-fighting among party leaders and their hangers-on. Take for instance, the political wars between and among governors and their deputies, the legislature and the executive, godfathers and their god sons, political dynasties, state and Abuja politicians among others.

6. **Unemployment/Poverty:** According to Adagba et al (2012) unemployment/poverty among Nigerians, especially the youths is a major cause of insecurity and violent Journal of Sustainable Development Studies 50 crimes in Nigeria. In particular youth's unemployment have contributed to the rising cases of violent conflict in Nigeria. Also, one of the major causes of insecurity in the country is the failure of successive administration to address challenges of poverty, unemployment, and inequitable distribution of wealth among ethnic nationalities.

7. **Social Irresponsibility of Companies**

Corporate social irresponsibility is a set of actions that increases externalized costs and/or promotes distributional conflicts (Kotchen and Moon, 2011). Companies engage in corporate social responsibility in order to offset corporate social irresponsibility. The rise of terror groups in some parts of the country is directly related to the neglect of social responsibility by companies to the community where they are operating. This was the case of the Niger Delta crisis.

Effect of Insecurity in Nigeria

1. **Close Down and Low Operation of Existing Companies**

Some of the companies operating in Nigeria especially the foreign companies have closed down and moved to their counties and other West African countries. While the existing ones are operating at low capacity rate thereby leading to retrenchment of employed youths under their pay role. This according to Babangida, (2012) has further compounded the problem of unemployment among the youth in the country which may gloomy to further violence. This scenario has not only deepened the existing unemployment rate in the country but has also increased the rate of poverty.

2. **Close Down and Reduction of Admission to Educational Institutions in Some Part of the Country**

Education institutions which are seen as pivot of national development has turn down to be a place of fears and threats in many part of the country. Most educational institutions especially in the Northern part of the country have been closed down for the fears of Boko Haram ,while some universities in the country especially university of Maiduguri has reduced its admission policy because of the fears of the insurgency (Bello 2012). University education according to (Onouha (2011) is a pace setter for human resource development but insecurity has led to depreciating value of education in many part of the country. Usually, security threat many result to close down of many educational institutions or some operating at low capacity thereby reducing the production of human resource needed for structural development in the country.

3. Reduction of National Youth Service Corps (NYSC) Members to Some Part of the Country

The National Youth Service Corps (NYSC) Programme meant to familiarize fresh graduates to service in the nation and as an act of socialization in different part of the country has turn out to be a thing of fear and threat. A lot of students according to Adebakin (2012) have vowed never to participate in the compulsory one year National Youth Service Corps (NYSC) programme if posted to the Northern part of the country. Thus, the number of National Youth Corps members being posted to Northern part of the country have over the years reduced drastically because of the fear of insurgence Adejumo (2011).This action has negative effect as regards the aim and objective of National Youth Service Corps in the country and hence, national development.

4. Reduction of Direct Foreign Investment in Tourism

The growth of foreign direct investment in tourism sector which use to be one of the major source of revenue to the government has drastically reduced. Some immigration departments of countries in Europe and America have issued warnings to their citizens who wish to visit Nigeria to be aware of the security problem in the country (Adejumo 2011). The issue does not only affect foreign direct investment in the country, but also business confidence as many foreign and domestic companies may have lost confidence in establishing businesses in the country.

5. It Discourages Entrepreneurial Development in Many Part of the Country

So many entrepreneurs especially the non- indigenes of the North have vertically vacated their businesses in fear of insurgence in some Northern part of the country to different cities and towns in Nigeria. Likewise it has been reported that many business men and women have equality left the areas in fear of the threat and violence to their places of abode (Igbuzor 2011). This type mass movement has negative implications on entrepreneurial development in the country.

6. Loss of the Respect of Nigeria in the Eyes of the International Community

Due to insecurity and violence in the country, the respect and prestige of Nigerians" in the eyes of international community may have probably been damped. This is because many countries may look at Nigeria and Nigerian as rebellious criminals and may disassociate themselves from them in terms of bilateral relations and business partners in fear of dupe. Its continuity may also have negative affect all the indices of development and the quest for millennium development goal, and vision 2020 may turn out to be a mirage Tella (2012).

Solution to Insecurity Issues in Nigeria

Having considered and understood the implications of insecurity in Nigeria for business operations and sustainable development, the question that arises before every one of us as Nigerians, is what to do to overcome the challenge? What can we do and what shall we do to put a stop to this menace of insecurity in our land? How can the Nigerian nation and economy be made safe for all of us? The answers to these questions lie in our hands as Nigerians in whatever capacity. In general, however, a number of methods or approaches have been prescribed as solution to insecurity, by different people as citizens both within the country and outside, and as foreign observers. The solution array in both short term and long term perspectives, commonly recommend and emphasize a strong fight against and removal of the sources and causative factors of insecurity. It is theorized that once these factors are eliminated, dissatisfaction and disaffection will be reduced and therefore the tendency for violence and criminal behavior will

naturally be reduced, because both economic security and social security will have been enhanced. Essentially, all of the solution approaches revolve round maximizing societal welfare. The various factors which have been mentioned in the array of solutions as factors to be dealt with include, inter-alia:

1. Leadership development

It is viewed that Nigeria will have to develop visionary leadership, a leadership that is detribalized such that it has at leadership positions only people who are able to inculcate in their people or followers, the ideal of common citizenship as the transcendent factor among all Nigerians, no matter the tribe, gender, religion, economic and social status. In other words, it is imperative that we have leaders who "would not be limited to championing the causes of their home state, tribe or religious groups, but rather focused on deeds and pronouncements which convincingly and positively impact on the entire citizenry of the federal republic" (Kufour, 2012). The argument for this is that such leaders "will help to mould the contending ethnic and religious groups into harmony and help to remove the perceived mutual distrust among them. The process of developing visionary leadership can be challenging, but however, it can be overcome as Kufour (2012) suggests, "by using institutions of the Nigerian constitution as a nursery ground to produce leaders with national outlook and with a missionary zeal to transform the nation".

2. Good governance

According to Oluwarotimi (2012), good governance is the panacea for the insecurity challenge in Nigeria. She states that the war against insecurity would be won only by raising governance standards that is, cultivating the culture of good governance where the government is responsible and accountable to the people. In her view, security engagement cannot be separated from good governance. Many others have also linked security to governance system. The general view is that peace and security is determined by good governance. However, as Oluwa (2012) has pointed out, good governance is a function of effective, visionary, transparent, trustworthy and credible political leadership whose driving force is an improvement in the collective wellbeing of the citizens through well conceived, effectively implemented economic policies and human development programmes. The underlying principle of good governance is the focus on people as the ultimate objective of governance.

3. Socio-economic development

This factor is strongly considered as the major key to peace and security in Nigeria. In the view of Kufour (2012), the challenge in solving the insecurity problem in Nigeria is to accelerate the pace of development. Development in this context consists of creating an economy with relevant social, economic and physical infrastructure for business operations and industrial growth, to provide gainful employment, high level education facilities and medical care for the people.

4. Elimination of Corruption and entrenchment of social justice

Corruption is viewed by everybody as the cog in the Nigerian wheel of progress and development. It is the bane of our society. It is both a social and economic monster. It is the cause of inequality and inequitable distribution of the nations' wealth among its citizens, a situation that is the root cause of disaffection among Nigerians. It is theorized by many that fighting corruption and winning the war will bring about an egalitarian society, where fairness, social justice and equal right for all will reign supreme; where rights will not be privileges for some people, and for others, privileges are their rights: where every Nigerian will be treated and

accorded position not based on tribe and sect, but on merit defined in terms of the content of his character, mental capacity and ability to deliver; where there will be no discrimination.

5. Radical change in values

A paradigm shift of values from the current order has also been suggested and emphasized by many, considering the role of values in governance system, leadership developmental goals, and behaviour towards corruption. It is argued that except our values are right, we cannot get it right as a nation in all of the areas that we have itemized, and except we get it right in those areas, the people will continue to suffer deprivation and injustice which will cause dissatisfaction and disaffection and consequently create an insecure environment. Thus, radical change in value system is paramount and imperative in restoring security to Nigeria. This is what the American president, Obama has called "a return to the truth."

6. Development of a more balanced security strategy to counter violent crimes and local terrorism

This is one of the views of Reddick (Oluwarotimi, 2012). By this, she must have meant a strategy that is all inclusive and involving a combination of methods that would not only break their communication and interactive network, but also disarm them of resources by tracking their information inflow and resource mobility through higher technology that can also help to locate their base, their sponsors and intelligence power houses and systems (intelligence sources), identifying and isolating them for easy pick.

All the solution measures presented above are summarized in the view of Taekyoon (2009), who from a broader context of insecurity in developing countries contends that the solution to insecurity in developing countries is the maximization of governability. In his view, maximizing governability is the key to achieving security. To maximize governability, he points out three conditions as fundamental: (i) establishment of democratic governance (ii) promotion of economic development, and (iii) enhancement of institutional capacity to strengthen the two preceding conditions. He further explained that the establishment and consolidation of democratic governance is a necessary condition to reduce the incidence of ethnic and religious turmoil in developing world societies. We say here that this is very true for Nigeria. This is because, once democratic institutions are established, they contribute to slowing down ethnic conflicts by filtering them through democratic processes to find a way of narrowing widened gaps between different ethnic groups.

The promotion of economic development also enhances governability. The establishment of developmental projects tailored to the needs of the people would improve societal welfare and reduce the extent of social and economic insecurity which consequently would reduce social conflicts and aggression. Once people's needs are met, they become naturally less agitated and confrontational, and the tendency to want to use illicit and criminal means to ensure their survival or try to force government to behave in certain ways or make certain decisions, would be reduced.

Industrialization and Security Challenges

Nigeria economy is faced with many challenges as a result of political crises, economic degradation, unemployment, poverty, insecurity, corruption, wasteful culture and indiscipline. It is believed that the only way these challenges can be tackled is through proper security functioning in the country which in turn can enhance national transformation (Idoko and Dasuma, 2014). The national transformation cannot take place without industrialization. The

importance of industrialization is underline by the fact that this has become the obsessive goal of all government, irrespective of their ideological learning. It is axiomatic that without its growth and development, civilization and the enthralling wonders of modernity, so desired by nations would be a forlorn hope. An industrializing economy is basically one which experience continuous economic growth which is why industrialization is regarded as an imperative for growth (Effiom and Udah, 2014).

Conclusion

Industrialization led to transformation and development of an economy, but insecurity is a great challenge to the transformation and development. Security has always and will always remain an issue in any country. The culmination of security threats of man should be the number one programme of the government in Nigeria. Nevertheless all hands should be on deck and should not be left in the hands of security agencies alone. Man is his first security.

Recommendation

1. Government should build more industries that will employ our unemployed youths.
2. A massive investment in the education sector should be made, so as to have highly skilled labour and informed citizens.
3. Government at all levels needs to ensure that rising poverty indices be reversed and a realistic social security programme be pursued and systematically implemented to ensure that the populace meet their basic needs.
4. Reported crimes should not be taken lightly, especially the ones that threaten the unity of the country, such as Boko Haram, bombing and kidnapping.
5. Government should create programmes that would empower our youths technically. This will enable them to be self-reliant and avert their minds from criminal tendencies.
6. There should be mutual respect and tolerance of social cultural difference based on religion and ethnicity.

References

Adagba, O., Ugwu, S. C. and Eme, O. I. (2012). Activities of Boko Haram and Insecurity Question in Nigeria, *Arabian Journal of Business and Management Review,* Vol. 1, No.9, 77-99.

Adebakin, M. A. (2012). National Security Challenges and sustainable Economic Development. Evidence from Nigeria. Vol.1(1) 10-20

Adejumo, A. A., (2011), „Problems and challenges of insecurity o Nigeria‟ news diary online, 16th December 4-9.

Babangida, M. A. (2012). The search for National Security in Nigeria .challenges and Prospects. A paper presentation at Obafemi Awolowo Institute of Government and Public Policy, Agip Recital Hall, Muson-Lagos; Thursday, 27th September, 2012.

Beland, D. (2005). The Political Construction of Collective Insecurity: From Moral Panic to Blame Avoidance and Organized Irresponsibility, *Center for European Studies* Working Paper Series 126.

Bello, O. (2012) Nigeria's Boko Haram Threat: How the EU Should Act –Analysis. Published by FRIDE as Policy Brief No 123 –APRIL 2012. Available on

http://www.eurasiareview.com/   02042012-nigerias-boko-haram-threat-how-the-eu-should-act-analysis.

Effiom L. and Udah E.B (2014), Industrialization and Economic Development in a Multi-Cultural Milieu: Lesson for Nigeria. British Journal of Economics Management and Trade.

Ibrahim J. and Igbuzor O. (2002) "Memorandum Submitted to the Presidential Committee on National Security in Nigeria.

Igbuzor, O. (2011). Peace and Security Education: A Critical Factor for Sustainable Peace and National Development, *International Journal of Peace and Development Studies* Vol. 2(1), 1-7, January.

Kufour, J. (2012). Nigeria: Imbalanced Development Causes Insecurity in Nigeria, *Thisday Newspaper*, Lagos.

Kayode A. (2015). Industrialization: The Key to Nigeria's Developmental Questions. American Journal of Social Science

Nwagbodo C.I. (2012). Security Challenges and Economy of the Nigeria (2007 – 2011). American International Journal of Contemporary Research. Vol. 2 No. 6, 247 – 258

Ogunleye G.O, Adewale O.S; Alese, B.K. & Ogunde, A.O (2011). A Computer Based Security Framework for Crime Prevention in Nigeria. A Paper Presented at the 10th International Conference of Nigeria Computer Society, Held from July 25th – 29th

Oluwa, K. (2012). Fixing Nigeria: Good Governance as the Missing Link, Retrieved from: http:newsbreaknigeria.com/.../Fixing+Nigeria%3A+Good+governa...

Oluwarotimi, A. (2012). US to use more Balanced Security Strategy to Fight Insecurity in Nigeria, *Leadership Newspaper*, Lagos.

Onouha, F.C. (2011). Nigeria's Vulnerability to Terrorism: The Imperative of a Counter Religious Extremism and Terrorism (CONREST)Strategy, *Peace and Conflict Monitor,*(2 February 2011), Retrieved from: http://www.monitor.upeace.org/innerpg.cfm?id

Oluwarotimi, A. (2012). US to use more Balanced Security Strategy to Fight Insecurity in Nigeria, *Leadership Newspaper*, Lagos.

Tella, S. A. (2012) Cost of Corruption on the Nigerian Economy. Lecture presented at the 2012 Independent Day Lecture organized by The Muslim Congress on October 6, at MKO Abiola International Stadium, Abeokuta, Ogun State.

Udu, E. & Agu, G.A (2005). New System Economics. Onitsha. Africa First Publishers Ltd.

Ujah, O. & Eboh, E. (2006). The Insecurity Factors in Business Environment Across Nigerian States. African Institute for Applied Economics. Becans Working Paper 1

Yantumaki I.S. (2009). Issues processes and Problems of Development in Area. P.A & Odo (eds) Social Studies for Nation Building. Zaria. ABU Press

www.wikipedia.com