

Ethical Evaluation of Impact of Insecurity on Nigeria Immigration Services and Sustainable Socio-Economic Development

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Abstract

The place of Nigeria in global security does not only center on the fact of her position as the most populous country in Africa, but also that Nigeria is strategically located in a region that is a major source of the world's oil and the notable contribution as key player to peace agenda at both international in the United Nations and successful regional peacekeeping missions. Unfortunately, Nigeria is currently facing serious internal security challenges at various fronts from the Boko Haram insurgency in the north-eastern states of Borno, Yobe and Adamawa; and the Niger Delta militancy and piracy in the south-south geopolitical zone, comprising Bayelsa, Delta and Rivers, the banditry in the north-west and parts of north-central. There are security challenges posed by violent crimes of different types, ethno-religious conflicts, resource-based conflicts, trans-border criminal activities, and election-induced violence. These security challenges are partly as a result of free unchecked migration of people from neighbouring countries due to porous borders. The Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) was created and charged with the responsibility to check travel documents of both migrants and immigrants to ensure visas are issued to the right people, certifying migrants' identity, issuance of passports down to the process of departure from Nigeria or coming into Nigeria, ensuring that, no traveler carries out any activity that would temper with the security of the citizens. If International migration is not properly checked, it would cultivate negative security threats to the socio-economic development and political stability of Nigeria, the West African sub-region and the entire African continent.

Keywords: Development, Ethics, Insecurity, Migration, Terrorism.

Introduction

The position of Nigeria is crucial to the global security perhaps because it is the most populous country in Africa and strategically located in a region that is a major source of the world's oil. From the 1960 Congo crisis when Nigeria began contributing troops for international peacekeeping, the country has maintained consistency as a key player in both the United Nations and regional peacekeeping missions, thus contributing to world peace. However, Nigeria is currently facing serious internal security challenges, the most serious ones being the Boko Haram insurgency in the northeastern states of Borno, Yobe and Adamawa; and the Niger Delta militancy and piracy in the south-south geopolitical zone, comprising Bayelsa, Delta and Rivers. Additionally, there are security challenges posed by violent crimes, ethno-religious conflicts, resource-based conflicts, trans-border criminal

activities, and election-induced violence (Achumba 79). All these security challenges undoubtedly pose some threats to the social, economic development and political stability of not only Nigeria, but also of the African continent, especially the West African sub-region, where more than half the population comes from Nigeria. The inability of government to provide jobs for the overstretching population of the Nigerian youths can be said to be one major reason for the growing insecurity that impede pursue an authentic developmental agenda in the nation. The Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) was created out of the Nigerian Police Force with the basic responsible to check travel documents of both migrants and immigrants to ensure visas are issued to the right people, certifying migrants' identity, issuance of passports down to the process of departure from Nigeria or coming into Nigeria, ensuring that, no traveler carries out any activity that would temper with the security of the citizens. If International Migration is able to properly perform her duty well, it would help go a long way to ensure peace, security and meaningful national development. While several factors could have contributed to the security situation in Nigeria today, no doubts, poor governance and lack of effective leadership at all levels of governance are crucial factors to the problem due to lack of transparency, accountability, obedience to the rule of law, and the genuine demonstration of leadership capacity to protect fundamental human rights. This is evident in the weakness of many of the key government institutions, giving way for corruption to thrive with impunity.

The contending point here is that, the NIS has various fundamental challenges such as lack of infrastructures, lack of discipline, lack of quality leadership, manpower and the needed equipment to control over 147 known porous borders and other unknown illegal routes into Nigeria, thereby, posing serious security threats. The paper seeks to examine the role of NIS in relation to the current threats to security situation in Nigeria such as terrorism, kidnapping, armed banditry, and the several factors contributing to the current national insecurity in the context of its socio-political and developmental prospect with a view of developing a holistic conceptualization ideology driven approach in solving this problem.

The Role of Nigerian Immigration Service

The role of the NIS is crucial in ensuring the control of insecurity in Nigeria since the agency deals with the influx of people coming and going out of the country. Though, the agency may be constrained by a number of factors, if the ethics of the profession are strictly adhered to, it will go a long way in reducing the security challenges we have in Nigeria today, especially when there is collaborative work with the Nigerian customs on the other hand. The Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) is a security and a public service agency under the Federal Ministry of Interior. As a gate keeper, the organization has the legal responsibility of securing the entrance of the nation-State (Ekpemedede 59). The Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) through her activities can contribute to the development and security of the Nigerian state. The service (Nigerian Immigration Service) which was formerly a department under the Nigerian Police Force (NPF) became independent on August 1st 1963 (Edet, 2014). According to Changani (1983) Nigerian Immigration Service

(NIS) is a subordinate sector of the Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs (FMIA) currently known as Federal Ministry of Interior; the agency deals with International Migration matters. Her functions includes; the control of the Nation - state's borders, the issuing and administration of Nigerian travel documents such as Passports, Visas, the endorsement of all categories of travel documents of persons arriving and departing from Nigeria, implementing of migration policies, the issuing and interpretation of such Visas, the granting of Residence Permits to foreigners and the examination of all persons leaving and entering Nigeria at any time and in various entrance in the nation state such as by air, road or by sea. The Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) is also responsible for maintaining and producing information on persons coming in and leaving the nation state (IOM, 2014). Nigerian Immigration Service is the gate keeper of the Nigerian state. It has also been entrusted with the legal power to determine what the requirement are for the migrants (emigrants and immigrants) the service also determines the fees which anyone who patronizes the service for any purpose is required to pay, and the Power to implement policies relating to Immigration such as the Visa Policy, immigrant or emigrant (FRN Gazette, 2015). To supports various literatures on the responsibilities of the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) which are; managing of the Nigerian borders against external threats, creating and undergoing a legal and smooth facilitated movement of migrants, updating information on migrants (emigrants and immigrants) among other responsibilities. Although, the data of migrants may not be as accurate as possible, it can be approximately close to its result if effectively carried out (Fayomi 2013). Migrants information gives direction to the nation- states in sorting the best skilled and expertise for various demanding positions through the migration agency. These migrants' data can be used to rate and also be aware the nation-state's socio-economic performance most especially when it relates to the movements of skilled individuals, transferred knowledge and innovations from the Nigerian state to other states. In summarizing the responsibilities and duties of the Nigerian Immigration Service, revealed that the immigration agency has the responsibility of perceiving, investigating and researching the needs of the nation state and how it can be gotten through international migration. According to literature, this is one of the ways the agency can contribute her quota in the area of socio - economic development of the Nigerian state provided the state has various pull factors that can easily attract migrants. Also, the nation state (destination) has to perceive the needs of the migrants as well but this act of good will is not encouraged to be at the detriment of the receiving nation state's socio - economic development, health and security. These migrants are selected for various reasons such as the need for new citizens who will also participate and contribute in building the labour force of the nation state for economic and political growth. Just as in the United States of America (U.S.A) to become a resident the migrant must have something tangible to offer and not become a burden to the American government although the 81nation state (United States of America) has participated in some humanitarian services such as interfering and taking care of refugees (Violet,1980) . Every government of a nation state with the help of the state's migration agency has that

responsibility of satisfying the citizens considerably by balancing the immigrants and the native born in other not to generate any form of xenophobia feelings among the two (2) parties as observed in South Africa (SA). The Nigerian Immigration Service also have the responsibility of communicating with the emigrants most especially the experts and highly skilled individuals on their (migrants) needs as well as why their various destinations are better than the Nigeria state and what can be done to make things right (Violet 1980). This is carried out by the public relations officer (PRO).

Types of International Migration

Types and kinds of International Migration are subject to change over time, reason been that there are various new categories of International Migrations. The subject of International Migration is that keeps emerging as the various nations change their socio economic and geopolitical policies (Wickramasinghe 17).

The various types of International migration as identified by Jennissen are as follows:

- i. **Labour International Migration:** This is majorly explained to be migration for the purpose of job opportunities, exchange of skill and expertise from one nation to another. This kind of International Migration can also be influenced by nation's bilateral relations for the purpose of working or getting a comfortable job or simply put, labour International Migration is the transfer of skill from one nation to another (20).
- ii. **Return International Migration:** This occurs when a particular individual (migrants) retires back home to his or her nation of origin after retirement or after studies abroad. It is the relocating of migrants back to their respective countries.
- iii. **Chain International Migration:** Chain International Migration is described as movements in which various individuals migrate out of their home countries with the sole aim of joining or re-uniting with their family members abroad.
- iv. **Asylum International Migration:** Asylum International Migration is practiced by asylum seekers (individuals) that seek refuge in a destination nation due to crises, frustration surrounding them in their home countries. They describe themselves as been in need of help and refuge. This is also described as forced international migration. This type of International Migration is mostly engaged by refugees, internally displaced persons and others who claim refugee status.
- v. **Pull Factors:** International Migration can be influenced through the "pull" factors operating in the receiving states. These occur where there is sincere presence of democratic government and the rule of law, where there is socio-economic development, vast employment opportunities with higher incomes, quality education, favourable policies and good access to medical facilities, good working and living conditions as well as respect for human rights (Adepoju 29). An overriding factor for explaining the influx of migrants to Nigeria and out of Nigeria is the sharp economic and political differences between Nigeria and the neighbouring West African countries and also between the developed western countries and Nigeria

informing why most Nigerians jump at opportunities given by various countries through Visa lotteries (Afolayan 28).

- vi. **Push Factor:** "Push" factors are conditions in a nation that act as dissatisfactory and driving tool for International Migration or pressure tool encouraging emigration from citizens own nation state (Rezouni 20). Especially when citizens are dissatisfied with various factors in their home countries, these factors can be poverty and hardship in the nation state, political conflict, famine, natural disaster, lack of opportunities, lack of quality education, insecurity, dissatisfaction with the standard of living previously or presently experienced can trigger international migration. According to Idio, the deficiencies which can better define "push" factors are the lack of industrial development, lack of job varieties, discouraging income and above all the absence of various resources for productivity, lack of social amenities these are some of the "push" factors of International Migration (emigration) in Nigeria (14).

International Migration Policies

Laying emphasis on policies, migration policies have direct impact on a nation state's International Migration success. Migration policy is a guide for the destination and origin nation states in addressing high rate population and in avoiding unwanted migrants and also as sending states to secure their citizens and make sure they get in touch with their home countries for development reasons among others (IMF 13). For International Migration to be positively impactful in a nation state some migration policies are meant to be managed effectively. Some of the ways migration policies can be developed are the following but not limited to:

Legal migration policy: This policy regulates the out flow and inflow of labour migrant, involving two (2) or more nations, the sending and the receiving states. This type of migration often relates with bilateral relations and other multilateral treaties as one of the instruments that has facilitated international labour migration (Rosen 27).

Unilateral/bilateral policy: is a form of policy whereby nations close their doors in order to discourage entry and exit of individuals (migrants) most especially that of their female counterparts and coming in of unnecessary individuals. This policy is known to be observed at some major Muslim countries (Sander 25).

Laissez faire policy: This is the policy which is more of a regional control of movement with no less restriction. In West Africa, it is regarded as ECOWAS protocol, where West African citizens are free to enter a nation state with the use of an ECOWAS passport and other recognized documents. This is just for a free passage in various countries encouraging healthy economic nature and unity among West Africans. Diaspora policy is also not left out, as policies like this exist to make sure that the emigrants in their various diasporas get in touch with home in various ways, these associations are to unite them together, to promote their nation state of origin cultures and traditions, to figure out how the home nation state can be developed as these diasporas can market their countries to the host citizens on how they can come invest in the nation state among other things (Federal

Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development 10). For example, in Nigeria we have Nigerians in Diaspora Organization (NIDO). These Nigerian migrants can also be encouraged by allowing them (migrants) to take up dual citizenship if they so please, they can also be advised on the need to have a team spirit, organize programmes that will bring about initiating patriotism in the minds of these diasporas and build more strengthened ties reminding them who they are and how they are representatives of the Nigerian image (Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development 22). The policy can also encourage easy business registrations in various embassies in various destination countries to enable those who might want to get involved in establishing businesses in the home countries. Using Nigeria as an example, Nigerian Immigration and the Nigerian federal government generally can organize offices and associations that will bring a successful outcome of the diaspora relations with the home nation state.

Role of Nigerian Immigration Service and Socio-Economic Development

This section focuses on the Nigerian Immigration service as part of the institutions that can bring about proper socio-economic development if managed effectively. According to Patrick, the human capital level in Nigerian is low due to the lack of the necessary skilled individuals; this is responsible for the low productivity in the state. Literatures reveals that about 150,000 skilled Nigerians in various important fields which can bring proper innovation such as Nurses, Midwives, Doctors, Engineers left the country. Obviously, their decisions were traced to the "Pull" factors from their various destinations and "Push" factors in Nigeria. How has the Nigerian Immigration Service raised alarm to the present administration on the importance of skilled individuals and the reasonable amount of skilled individuals leaving the Nigerian state? Socio-economic development in any nation state refers to meaningful improvement in the state's economy and most especially the comfortable standard of living of her citizens. Every administration in a nation state holds a duty of bringing socio-economic development in a nation state; citizens expect to see progress as an administration transfer to another. Every developed country's government speaks 95% of the mind of her citizens this is evidenced through the socio-economic development strategies of the country. For a nation state to be respected in the international system there must be a high level of socio economic development in the state. This development involves the effectiveness of all sectors that makes up the government (14). Socio economic development refers to a society, the economy with its production activities and the circulation of money in such a nation, while development refers to the reasonable improvement and progress of the state as regards the economy. For an effective nation to be productive; there must be a reasonable amount of skilled individuals to feature critical and creative thinking on the needed fields to produce socio economic development. When a nation lacks these skilled individuals, the socio-economic development is truncated or moves at a low space. This is the beauty of globalization and International Migration, as ideas and innovations can easily be shared through (International Migration and Relations) with other states.

To bring about law and order and monitoring of these migrants in and out of the country a nation has to create her migration agency. This agency manages International Migration activities and they are mounted in various entries of the nation state. This means the agency have the duty to know the amount of skilled individuals leaving the country and entering the country at every interval, with this idea as regard Nigerian Immigration Service what has been their response and support on the skilled individuals coming into the country and leaving the country if properly harnessed, can propel the economic fortunes of Nigeria. However, if the NIS is not given the necessary support as expected, we shall continue to experience decline in the socio economic development of our country.

Development is a progressive process; it is associated with growth and advancement and with regards to this study it is associated with the growth of nation. The human society sees development as the physical development which is mostly associated with the quality and quantity of production in a nation, the technology status, cultural development and the psychological directions of individuals (Rodney 13). In most cases, the citizens might not be able to occupy or trigger the socio-economic development of a nation seeks, however, with the help of International Migration precisely immigration of the needed skills for the specific country's socio-economic development can be met. According to Fayomi, Development refers to reasonable increase which is gradually physical and clearly seen (20). Development is not static as whatever it is either rise or decline. It is also synonymous to progress in a nation's economy for positive change and positive transformation across all areas of state sectors showing proves of improvements (Brobbe10).

Ethical Evaluation of Impact of Insecurity Challenge on Nigeria Immigration Services and Sustainable Socio-Economic Development

The security situation in Nigeria has been quite disturbing, and in the past fifteen years things have been worsening on a daily basis. Of course, like any other human society, conventional crimes have always been part of the experience, especially after the civil war, but the more recent experience in violent extremism, insurgency and other forms of militancy have made the situation much more complex. He asserts that, currently, the most serious security threats in Nigeria are those in the category of dissatisfaction, separatist or pro-independence agenda, specifically the violent extremism of Boko Haram and the Niger Delta militancy (Dambazau 3). While the former uses religion as its platform, employing such tactics as suicide bombing, organized attacks on police and military installations, terrorizing rural communities, etc; the latter is resource-based, and uses the control of oil found in its domain as its platform, knowing that about 90 percent of Nigeria's revenue comes from that natural resource (4). The tactics of the Niger Delta militants include destruction of oil platforms using improvised explosive devices (IEDs), kidnapping of foreign oil workers, sabotage of oil facilities, and vandalization of oil pipelines which has serious consequences on environmental pollution. However, since 2009 when the late President Umaru Yar'Adua declared amnesty for the militants in exchange for laying down their arms, the violent militancy in the Niger Delta has subsided, of course not without

heavy financial costs involving the provision of monthly allowances to all registered ex-militants, including skills acquisition training for the ex-militants, patronage of the militants' leaders with juicy contracts, the creation of the Ministry of Niger Delta, and the increase in the budgetary allocations to the Niger Delta Development Company (NDDC). This was in addition to the 13 percent of the total oil revenue that is shared among the communities in the region. We have not seen the end of the security problem in the Niger Delta though, because the major group, the Movement for the Emancipation of Niger Delta (MEND), whose leader, Henry Okah, was convicted by a South African court for terrorism when the group planted twin car bombs which left 12 people dead and 17 injured during the 50th anniversary independence celebration in 2010 in the Federal Capital, Abuja, has vowed to continue with its violent activities until their leader is released from prison (Adeola 19). There are quite a number of incidents involving cultist violence across the nation including a series of kidnappings of foreign oil workers and people with high positions or members of their families for ransom and large scale oil theft. However, what is even more worrying is that while the amnesty program initially destroyed a large amount of arms that were surrendered by the militants earlier, quite a number of arms are still in large circulation, most of which were battered with stolen oil on the high seas.

The Niger Delta is a major arena for piracy within the Gulf of Guinea, only second to the coast of Somalia in the Horn of Africa. There is uncertainty as to whether or not the amnesty program has achieved any desired result in terms of peace and security in the region. This is because despite the huge amount of money released to the various state governments in the region, the new Ministry (specific to the region), and the NDDC, not much has been achieved in developing critical infrastructures, creating employment opportunities, and rehabilitating the ex-militants, most of whom have not only been addicted to hard drugs, but also lack the necessary skills to be gainfully employed (Edeko 55). According to Ali, the most existential threat to Nigeria's national security is the violent extremism being unleashed by the Boko Haram group which has its main base in the northeast. Although the Niger Delta militant groups were the first to use improvised explosive devices (IEDs) for their operations, the idea of suicide bombing was introduced into Nigeria by the Boko Haram violent extremists. The emergence of this group came at a time when the international community was still grappling with the strategy to contain the spread of the activities of Al-Qaeda in the Maghreb (AQIM), spanning across the Sahel (especially Algeria, Morocco and Mali), and also the expanding threats from the militant wing of the Somali Council of Islamic Courts, commonly referred to as Al Shabaab, especially in the Horn of Africa (7). While taking advantage of the political instability in northern Mali, in 2012 AQIM consolidated its control within the region by aligning with the Tuareg rebel group, the National Liberation Movement of Azawad (MNLA), at the same time that another Islamic militant group, Ansar al-Din, moved to carve out an Islamic state out of northern Mali. Meanwhile a faction of AQIM formed the Movement for Unity and Jihad in West Africa (MUJAO). Of course, that meant that all 15 ECOWAS countries became the target of

MUJAO, and this would have given a boost to the homegrown Nigerian terror group, Boko Haram (Danbazau 6).

The Boko Haram sect exhibits religious extremism of the type Nigeria hitherto never experienced, and although the group did not start its activities using violence, its preaching contradicted Islamic teachings. The sect regrouped with new leadership, and started to unleash terror on anybody they considered an enemy, including senior Muslim clerics that criticized their actions. By implication therefore, Nigeria's police contributed not only in driving the group underground, but also assisted it in attracting sympathy which made recruitment of new members much easier, and increased possible support and funding from other terror groups on the ground that Muslims in Nigeria were being persecuted. It was from that time on that Nigerians began to experience suicide bombings, coordinated attacks using improvised explosive devices (IEDs), kidnapping of foreigners, and the targeting of the police and other government establishments, which have been the signatures of known terror organizations, like AQIM and Al Shabaab (Adagba 77). One may argue that the use of IEDs and kidnappings had been part of the tactics employed by the militants in Niger Delta even before the birth of Boko Haram, but the intensity of that employed by the latter was of a different kind and for different reasons. Corroborating on this Ezeoba, pointedly submits that, there is no doubt that Boko Haram presents a pressing problem for the continent of Africa. But to understand it, we must first place it in its historical context and then consider the environmental and the socio-economic influence in the region. It is not a coincidence that Boko Haram popped up in the northeastern part of Nigeria, and retained that area as its main operational base. The northeast has the reputation, not only as the first part of present-day Nigeria to come in contact with Islam in the 11th century, but is also known to have been part of the Kanem-Bornu Empire, which existed around the 7th century and which spanned across northeast Nigeria, Chad, southern Libya, eastern Niger, and northern Cameroon. Bornu was the center of Islamic excellence up until the last century, and it was a known fact that children were sent in their scores by their parents from different parts of northern Nigeria to that region specifically to acquire Islamic knowledge. The region of Kanem-Bornu also flourished in trade and commerce with its very strong linkage to the trans-Saharan trade routes, but it is an irony that today the vast area that made up Kanem-Bornu between the 6th and 20th centuries has now fallen among the lowest in human development in the world (Ewetan 76).

The influx of West African neighbouring migrants (most especially the undocumented migrants) has been one of the major concerns in raising security questions in the nation state. The porosity of her borders has made it possible for this unwanted influx of migrants from her neighbouring West African states into the nation state (Adeola 12). According to Ekpemedede, Nigeria has about 1,500 routes into the nation state, at present only 100 is been manned by the Nigerian Immigration Service due to the challenge of shortage of manpower leading to ineffective physical presence. While the remaining 1,400 is unmanned and ignored creating a way for illegal/irregular migrants into the nation state and also exposing the nation state to security threats (13). One of the legal responsibilities of the Nigerian

Immigration Service is the management of the Nigerian borders. This means that the agency (Nigerian Immigration Service) have the responsibility of securing her entry and exit gate thereby in her own quota securing the Nigerian state but the illegal activities and other various factors responsible for undocumented and irregular migrants into the nation state questions the competency of the Nigerian Immigration Service as a weak border presence can threaten the security of a nation state and when a nation state's security is threatened as well as carries the status of a nation state "at risk" then there might be little or no development because the right investors will disengage their minds from taking the step of investing in the nation-state in concerned. This is why security at the borders is one out of several priorities of every nation state. Among other challenges facing the Nigerian Immigration Service is the inadequate information on the exact number of individuals leaving and coming into the nation-state; in many cases data available are outdated. This means that there is an uneven report on International Migration activities in the nation state (IOM 29). The main responsibility of the Nigerian Immigration Service is to monitor the movement of individuals taking the exit door and those coming into the nation state. For example it is generally known that emigration of skilled workers (brain drain) makes the labour force scarce and due to its scarcity makes the skill price high and the productivity of the nation low, more so affecting its aggregate income (Rosenzweig 5). For Fayomi, there is a connection between International Migration and development. There are millions of highly skilled Nigerians in the Diasporas such as in the United States of America, in the United Kingdom, Italy, Canada, Spain, France, Germany to mention a few that are well established in skills and ideas for a nation state's development. As stated previously, there is an alarming increase of Nigerians migrating to Europe, North America, Middle East and South Africa to mention a few (23). Anofi also affirms that efficient and able Nigerian professionals in various fields engage in emigration due to the dissatisfaction in the home nation state (Nigeria) which is majorly due to lack of opportunities. This has led to shortage of highly skilled professionals, leading to brain and skill drain in the nation state and in another way led to the tarnishing of the nation state's image due to the desperation of Nigerian migrants engaging in illegal activities to get out of Nigeria at all cost (20). The Nigerian Immigration Service as an agency for International Migration activities in Nigeria cannot effectively carry out its duties due to various deficiencies most especially that of the Nigerian borders. The Nigerian borders are not clearly demarcated or fenced; this makes it porous in nature. This porous nature of the Nigerian borders reveals that the nation state is not protected from insecurity as this can make it impossible for investors to come into the nation state to invest. Due to the porous nature of the nation-state borders there is difficulty in getting the accurate number of migrants and their details. A porous border remains a threat to the nation's security and development. The porous nature of the nation state permits insurgents. This can be reduced to its barest minimum only if the Nigerian Immigration Service can perform their duties better and effectively for great results. International Migration has been a plus to nation-states in their desire for socio-economic development (IMF 8). The overall impact of International Migration (positive and negative)

depends on the migrants' decision, the effective management and policies of the sending and receiving nations handled by their respective migration agency and federal government (IMF 12). As International Migration policies have direct impact on any nation's migration success, it can assist in increasing a nation's labour force thereby paving way for desirable productivity among other areas contributing to the nation's technological progress. Unfortunately, Nigeria's socio-economic development status has been feasted upon by insecurity issues led by various violence as well as political crisis and corruption in various sectors and areas of the government sectors. Every responsible government administration focuses on how to build up her socio-economic development status. The absence of security in a society gives room for no socio-economic development as lives and properties which include investments and businesses of individuals will be threatened. This is one reason where investors weigh their options and make various states a no-go area. Hence, security in a state is very important, without security there can be no improvement in a state's socio-economic development (Ewetan 24).

Conclusion

The security of any nation cannot be guaranteed without a strong law enforcement institution with high level of professionalism. The quality of police personnel, equipment, and facilities is extremely poor, and the combination of these factors makes it impossible to rely on the services of law enforcement agents for enforcement of law and order.

Recommendations

The researcher recommends the following steps as part of solution to the problem:

- i. Unemployment should be fix as a matter of urgency. The overwhelming unemployment rate in Nigeria is capable of causing panic! It is estimated that, every tenth young citizen of Nigeria is officially unemployed. It is imperative for government to curb this minace.
- ii. Corruption should be tackled deliberately approached with decisive punitive measures. Corrupt Nigerian politicians have become a turn off for international investors. It looks like corruption has become a part acceptable norm in Nigeria, this should be nipped in the bud.
- iii. Government should balance Developmental projects to avoid a situation where different parts of Nigeria have different speeds of development. This ca result to problems, for instance, due to this, the oil-rich regions of the country feel disturbed when the Federal Government use their oil and do not develop their society.
- iv. Judicial System should be strengthened in such a way that criminals and terrorists cannot go free. Once the judicial system in Nigeria is strengthened, those evil minded people will be careful and those who think money can do everything including freedom will be disappointed.

- v. The borders of Nigeria should be fortified with uncompromised security to thoroughly check insurgents from other countries from infiltrating Nigeria. This can be achieved by providing enough troops to secure the borders.
- vi. The government should tackle Nigeria's security challenges as a matter of priority, Strengthen the key institutions of governance, especially those within the criminal justice system; that would improve the socio-economic well-being of her citizens, especially in education, health, employment, food, and shelter.
- vii. Government should reinvigorate Nigeria's foreign policy focus; that would emphasize unity even in cultural diversity to ensure stability; that would find solutions to the current insurgency, militancy, cross-borders trafficking in arms, drugs and humans.
- viii. Collective efforts should be made to curb Maritime insecurity, and violent crimes; that would impede development Nigeria's critical infrastructures in transportation, water systems, and energy.

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