CHAPTER SEVEN

STEPPING OUT OF THE SHADOWS: ACHIEVING INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN AN ENVIRONMENT OF INSECURITY IN NIGERIA

Imhonopi, D., Urim, U. M. and Kasumu, M.

Chapter Synopsis

The Nigerian state has been drawn into a mano a mano with formidable criminal gangs, rogue groups, horrific terror death angels and vicious sociopaths who have committed themselves to the obnoxious agenda of causing mayhem, misery, deaths and bringing incalculable destruction to the Nigerian state and people. The shadow of insecurity has pervaded Nigeria like ominous clouds striking fear in the hearts of citizens and residents. The nation seems to be under a siege and the police and other security agencies appear to be overwhelmed and are stretched to their limits in dealing with the insecurity in the country. Nevertheless, the recrudescence of violent crimes in Nigeria is not an exclusive situation peculiar to the country. Several countries of the world are capitals for rape, murders, other violent crimes and evil contrivances and yet have been able to choreograph industrial development and social advancement in their countries. This chapter aims to peruse how Nigeria can achieve industrial development in spite of its security challenges. Credible suggestions have been mooted to make industrial development a reality in Nigeria in spite of the patent byzantine insecurity in the country.

Introduction

The shadow of insecurity pervades Nigeria like ominous clouds striking fear in the hearts of citizens and residents. The nation seems to be under a siege and the police and other security agencies appear to be overwhelmed and are stretched to their limits in dealing with the insecurity in the country. Nigeria has become a host to diverse criminal and violent groups who disrupt the peace and security in the society. Currently, violent crimes such as kidnapping, carjacking, armed robberies, cybercrimes, armed insurgency/militancy, political violence, communal violence, brutal assassinations and Boko Haram-styled terror acts have become a diurnal narrative of security challenges facing Africa's biggest economy and most populated country. Criminal gangs have thrown down the gauntlet and the nation's security forces supported and financed by government are retuning and redefining the security architecture of the state to match this insidious and atrocious challenge.

Imhonopi & Urim (2014) have argued elsewhere that globally, social upheavals, civil protests and collective movements have crystallised on one hand led by a determined precariat class whose members have become dissatisfied with their wretched conditions of living, and frustrated by the worsening socioeconomic inequalities in place now evince this disenchantment by pulling at the

cohesive fabric that binds their societies. This has led to the civil uprisings in Tunisia, Egypt, Libya, Yemen, Syria, Iraq and others tagged the "Arab Spring". On the other hand, some members of this class have also resorted to violent crimes to verbalise their virulence and dudgeon like what is seen in developed countries such as the United States, the United Kingdom, Russia and others and in emerging economies like Nigeria, China, Russia, Brazil, South Africa, Mexico, inter alia. Thus, "evil contrivances have become weapons for economic compensation and retribution on an insensitive elite and society" (p. 1). This class is visibly represented in Nigeria and has found alacritous camaraderie in unemployed youth, the not in education, employment and training (NEET) population, the disenchanted and disgruntled citizens whose circadian experiences suggest deprivation and marginalisation, and lastly in revolutionary entities whose sole ambition is to upturn and refit the socioeconomic, political and religious permutations of the country to achieve their impossible idealism.

While the imagery of Nigeria's future as a united country looks like a state sitting on a time-bomb or walking a jagged precipice, these authors contend that the security challenges in Nigeria are not new or peculiar to the Nigerian state. They are manifestations of global discontent, social convolutions and symptoms of fermented Weltschmerz felt by a greater percentage of the world's citizens whose goal is to hit back at society to make up for their inadequacies, lack, disappointments and vengeful disposition.

To cut this idioglossia, this chapter pontificates that Nigeria can achieve industrial development in spite of its security challenges. As will be later seen in this opus, several countries of the world are capitals for rape, violent crimes and evil contrivances and yet have been able to choreograph industrial development and social advancement in their countries. This chapter therefore interrogates how Nigeria can achieve industrial development in the face of the present challenging insecurity situation.

Conceptual Analysis

It is germane to disentangle some conceptual issues that underprop this study. Security has been described as an all-encompassing condition in which a territory is protected by security forces, in which the sovereignty of the state is guaranteed by a democratic and patriotic government, which in turn must be protected by the military, police and the people themselves; and in which the people must not only be secured from external attacks but also from devastating consequences of internal upheavals such as unemployment, hunger, starvation, diseases, ignorance, homelessness, environmental degradation and pollution cum socioeconomic injustices (Nwolise, 2006). Nwagboso (2012) has added that security, in the long sweep of history, has been about people and without reference to the security of the individual, security makes no sense at all. Security is, therefore, about the protection of citizens and the state. Then insecurity is that situation where human and national security of a state is compromised by internal or external forces or interests exacerbated by a state's weak or poor economic, military and/or human resource development conditions (Onifade, Imhonopi & Urim, 2013).This manifests in the forms of a vulnerability to harm, loss of life, property or livelihood (Achumba, Ighomereho & Akpor-Robaro, 2013). Since there is an agreement that security is about people (George-Genyi, 2013; Imhonopi & Urim, 2013, 2014; Nwagboso, 2012; Nwolise, 2006; Onifade, et al., 2013; "The Kampala Document", 1992), insecurity is not just a lack of protection provided by the armed forces and police in a state, but it also refers to the absence of those basic necessities of life, which form principally the fundamental human rights of citizens, whose absence could lead to a breakdown of law and order or push certain elements in the state into violence or anti-social vices. Consequently, to foster and sustain security in the state, beyond the availability of hard and cold measures of water-tight security architecture and hardware, and modern and well-trained security personnel, soft measures that guarantee and perpetuate the supply of basic necessities such as food, education, medicine, job opportunities, justice, freedom and all other appurtenances of life must be made available to all and sundry. This is because if the poor cannot sleep because they are hungry, the rich will not be able to sleep because the poor are awake.

Industrial development, as Imhonopi and Urim (2013) see it, is the progress made in the expansion of an economy and commercial activities in a country through massive industrial production of goods and services. They add that industrial development also includes the transformation of raw materials into consumer goods, new capital goods which permit the production of more consumer goods and social overhead capital, which together with human resources, provide new services to both individuals and businesses. While supporting the role industrial development plays in the transformation of raw materials for immediate consumption or for further production which leads to the heavy dependence on mass production of goods and services manufactured within the territory of a country, Arrey (2013) accentuates the role human and mechanical resources play in this wise. For this reason, this chapter holds the stance that industrial development is the combination of science and technology in fostering a country's capacity to transform raw materials into finished goods or manufacture intermediate and capital goods for consumption or for further production.

Selected Cases of Insecurity Challenges in Developed and Developing Economies
In this section, an attempt has been made to point out selected cases of security challenges faced by some developed and developing economies using global crime statistics and reported data that depict these countries as hotbeds of criminality and violence. The twist is that in spite of the invective or expletives used to describe these countries' crime situations, they are still reckoned as world beaters economically.

The United States of America
The United States of America with all its mighty security architecture and an assembly of redoubtable modern military hardware and weaponry, and well-trained and combat-ready armies of security operatives still experiences high rate of crime within its borders. For instance, it is the rape capital of the world with 85,593 cases of rape according to the UN Crime Trends Survey 2010 (Hindustan Times, 2014). The Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI's) Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program lists violent crimes in the U.S. as encompassing four offences, namely, murder, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault (FBI, 2012). The FBI in 2012 alone estimated that 1,214,462 violent crimes were reported to law enforcement, including 14,827 murders, 84,376 forcible rapes, 354,520 robberies and 760,739 aggravated assaults. In the same 2012, the UCR's property crime offences covering burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft and arson showed that 8,975,438 property crimes were committed in the United States. The U. S. has ranked in the top 11 for the crime of murders since 2001 (NationMaster.com). These crimes happened in the number one leading economy in the world in spite of its security capabilities and these ugly crime incidences have not halted the industrial advancement of the United States of America.

The United Kingdom
In 2009, the United Kingdom was described as the violent crime capital of Europe because it had one of the highest rates of violence in the world (a record of 5.4 million crimes, second only to Sweden) worse even than the United States of America (The Telegraph, 2009). These figures combined crime statistics for England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. The report was taken from the European Commission's Database of Statistics which showed a 77 per cent increase in murders, robberies, assaults and sexual offences in the UK since Labour came to power. The total number of violent offences recorded compared to population is higher than any other country in Europe, as well as the United States, Canada, Australia and South Africa. In the same report by The Telegraph, opposition leaders said the disclosures were a serious indictment of the government's failure to tackle

deep-rooted social problems. The UK murder rate, for instance, led other EU countries and most of its western European neighbours, including France, Germany, Italy and Spain. It also recorded the fifth highest robbery rate in the EU, and the highest absolute number of burglaries, with double the number of offences recorded in Germany and France. Recorded rape incidents in the UK are about 85,000 per year (NationMaster.com). However, consistent with trends in crime and criminal justice in the European Union, the Crime Survey for England and Wales 2011/2012 figures show that crime in the UK is currently at its lowest level in 30 years, having decreased dramatically from its peak in 1995 (Office for National Statistics, 2013). Nevertheless, the point to note is that violent crimes exist in the UK but the government is working round the clock to fight crime so as to sustain its development strides.

China

Crime is also prevalent in China in the forms of corruption, drug trafficking, money laundering, fraud, human trafficking, and circulation of fake currencies ("Crime in China", 2013). China also has a large black market, due in part to government's regulations which make certain items difficult to legally obtain, and the mass production of fake goods subsists (Epstein, 2009). China was reported to have recorded 13,410 murders in 2010 and was ranked in the top 9 for the violent crime of murders (NationMaster.com). Since 2001, over 7,000 Chinese citizens have been convicted on terrorism charges (Krishnan, 2011) and annual rape incidents are estimated at 32,000 (NationMaster.com). This crime situation in China is in spite of it being the second largest economy in the world.

Russia

Crime in Russia includes drug trafficking, money laundering, human trafficking, extortion, murder for hire, fraud, corruption, black marketeering, terrorism, abduction (or kidnapping for ransom), arms trafficking, export of contraband oil and metals, and smuggling of radioactive substances ("Crime in Russia", 2013). Russia has ranked in the top 7 for the violent crime of murder while it recorded 4,907 rape incidents in 2010 (NationMaster.com). However, crime in Russia has taken a sharp decline in comparison with post-Soviet rates ("Crime in Russia", 2013). The level of insecurity in Russia has not stopped it from being one of the BRICS countries reputed for having experienced transformational economic growth for many years presently.

Brazil

Brazil is reputed to be the murder capital of the world since 2004 (NationMaster.com). The crime threat rating for Brazil as rated by the U.S. Department of State is critical (OSAC, 2014). The report pointed out that violent crimes such as murder, rape, kidnappings, armed assaults, and burglaries exist in large quanta. According to a report, Brazil recorded 41,180 rape cases in 2010 following closely behind the United States in 2010 and recorded the highest number of murder incidents in 2012 totalling 50,108 (Hindustan Times, 2014). Other crimes in Brazil include theft of laptop computers, credit card fraud, carjacking, illicit drug trafficking, virtual kidnapping, and home/restaurant invasions, mobile street gangsterism, armed street robberies, pickpocketers, muggings on public transportation, at public beaches and in popular tourist areas, among others (OSAC, 2014). Brazil, belonging to the BRICS countries dubbed fast-growing emerging economies, is also a hotbed of violent criminalities.

India

India features among the top 10 countries with the highest number of rape crimes globally. In 2010, a total of 22,172 rape cases were registered in India (Hindustan Times, 2014). In the same report, India in 2012 recorded the second largest number of murders with 43,335 cases behind Brazil. Other crimes witnessed in India include female infanticides and sex selective abortions, domestic violence, illegal drug trade, organised crime, political instability, arms trafficking, poaching and wildlife

trafficking, cybercrimes, corruption and police misconduct, pickpocketing, purse snatchers, confidence tricks, taxi scam, religious violence, India mafia and terrorism ("Crime in India", n.d.). India is one of the BRICS countries and yet has an avalanche of criminal activities, many of which it leads in global ratings.

South Africa

According to the NationMaster.com, South Africa is one of the least lawful countries on earth, with the 5th highest number of total crimes as reported in 2002. Crime has become a prominent issue in South Africa. The country has a very high rate of murders, assaults, rapes (adult, child and infant), and other crimes compared to most countries ("Crimes in South Africa", 2009). As a corollary to the above, most emigrants from South Africa state that crime was a big factor in their decision to leave the country. Around 43 people are murdered in South Africa each day and about 500,000 rapes are estimated to be committed yearly even though most of these go unreported (about 1 out of 9 rape incidents is reported) (Crime Stats, 2014; NationMaster.com). Crime Stats (2014) has rolled out crimes statistics in South Africa which include that:

- **Over One hundred and Sixty-One Thousand people have been murdered in South Africa since 2004**
- **5,900 crimes are reported by the South African Police Service everyday day!**
- **Over 43 people are murdered on the average every day in South Africa.**
- **South Africa has lost R650 billion to corruption over the last 18 years.**
- **KwaZulu-Natal is the highest murder province in South Africa followed by the Eastern Cape and Gauteng**.
- **Over 400 drug-related crimes are reported daily.**

South Africa is Africa's Europe, one of the BRICS countries and boasts advanced infrastructural development more than most, if not all parts of Africa at the moment, but the country is heavily challenged by the rising wave of violent crimes which has turned this beautiful country into a violent crime zone.

Ghana

The United States Department of State Bureau of Diplomatic Security rates Ghana as a high crime threat post (OSAC, 2014b). It reported incidents of crimes of opportunity such as pickpockets, "snatch & grab" attacks on city streets, in crowded areas, and from vehicles idling in traffic as being acute in Accra. Incidents of violent crimes such as armed robbery attacks, ethnic violence, chieftaincy and land ownership disputes, and others such as counterfeit and pirated goods, fraud, burglary, religious violence, drug trafficking; cybercrime, financial scams and others are also on the rise. Especially, Ghana has become a significant transshipment point for illegal drugs, particularly cocaine from South America and heroin from Afghanistan (OSAC, 2014b). These criminal incidents are in spite of the fact that Ghana is reputed to be an emerging economy with sustained economic growth until recently when its economy is going through rough patches.

Security Challenges facing Industrial Development in Nigeria

Generally, Nigeria is faced with different security challenges such as carjacking, kidnappings, murders, rapes, arsons, burglaries, vicious and macabre campus cultism, drug trafficking, political violence, ethno-religious violence, advance fee fraud or what has been dubbed 419, cybercrimes involving financial scams and confidence tricks, "area boy" gangsters who engage in mugging, pickpocketing, wallet- or purse-snatching, gang violence and small-scale drug dealing, and hired assassins, ritual killings, human trafficking and numerous other crimes which make the socioeconomic environment quite insecure. According to the Hindustan Times (2014), citing the Global Study on

Homicide, UNODC 2013, a total of 33,817 cases of murder had taken place in Nigeria in 2012 and several violent crimes have been on the rise such as killing of kidnapped victims whose relations could not pay ransoms as requested, trafficking of persons, sexual violence and others.

However, there are some security challenges that have been obstructive to industrial development in the country. Some of these security challenges have been listed below:

First, the Niger Delta Crisis: Although this crisis seemed to have been quelled by the offering of Amnesty to militant groups who had engaged the state in fierce battles and acts of insurgency, the crisis affected oil production, parachuting the number of barrels of oil produced a day in Nigeria during the period, and forcing some oil companies to shut down their operations or to consider leaving Nigeria due to the kidnap of mostly expatriate oil workers. Additionally, because of the ground battles between the insurgents or agitators and government troops, many business owners fled the region to other parts of the country to escape being used as cannon fodder by the militants during that period. Furthermore, there was massive destruction of infrastructure in the area and monies that should have been committed to capital and infrastructural projects were spent on military expenditure to prosecute the fight against the militants. Although, normalcy has been restored, the effect of the Niger Delta crisis resulted in the death or migration of businesses to other parts of the country, led to the deaths of some business owners and workers, and further worsened the economic situation of the affected communities and states.

Secondly, kidnapping in the South-East Zone of Nigeria: The rise in history of kidnapping in the South-East Zone in Nigeria could be traced to hostilities, conflicts and violence in the Niger Delta region (Nwagboso, 2012). This new black economy thrived mainly in Port Harcourt, Aba, Onitsha and Owerri, where prominent indigenes and residents of the states were easy targets. Following the 2007 general elections in Nigeria, this social problem became virulent in the South-East as youths who were used as political thugs by politicians during the 2007 general elections subsequently diverted their guns, skills and energy into the ugly trade as a new means of economic survival after the elections (Onifade, et al., 2013). To arrest the perpetrators of this heinous crime in Abia State, the federal government, by the invitation of the state government, deployed soldiers to Aba metropolis and its environs and this action minimised the reported cases of the menace, especially in Aba and its environs. The government of Owelle Rochas Okorocha has also succeeded in reducing the incidence of kidnapping in Imo State. But the effect of kidnapping still lingers as many business owners in Aba and Owerri have relocated their businesses to Lagos or to other parts of the South-East region for fear of falling prey into the hands of kidnappers. In Aba for instance, the Nigerian Breweries Plc., Seven Up Plc., Unilever Plc., and PZ Plc. relocated to Enugu largely due to constant kidnapping of their expatriates (Nwagboso, 2012). The domestic economy of the affected states was negatively affected as businesses fled the states resulting in the rise of youth and citizen unemployment and low production of goods and services. Attracting investments into the affected states also has been a herculean task as many investors fear for their lives or fear being kidnapped if they moved their business concerns into the affected states.

Third, the Jos Crises: This has been a strong internal security threat that started as a sectarian violence but mutated into very radical but ugly shapes since 1999. Among the tens of thousands killed during the crises, indigenes, settlers and visitors are among them. The crisis in Jos has adversely affected the economy of the state and challenged the unity of Nigeria. The tourism sector of the local economy was mainly disrupted while damage to assets, properties and businesses was recorded on a large scale.

Fourth, the Boko Haram Terror Agency: This has remained Nigeria's major security challenge in recent times and has adversely affected the economy of Nigeria especially states in the Northeast where the insurgency is currently ongoing and tried to dent the image of Nigeria internationally. The Boko Haram is a controversial Nigerian radical Islamist group that has sought to impose Sharia law or its radical interpretation of Islam on the northern states of Nigeria and then to other parts of the country like what the Malian Islamists almost succeeded in doing in Northern Mali (Onifade, et al., 2013). So far, the group has caused the death of more than 13,000 Nigerians (Wakili, 2014). The presence of Boko

Haram in the Northeast has resulted not only in the paralysis of economic and social activities in Maiduguri, Abuja, Suleja, Damaturu, Minna, among other cities, but it has also made Nigeria unsafe for investment and tourism (Imhonopi & Urim, 2012; Onifade & Imhonopi, 2012).

Can Industrial Development thrive in an Environment of Insecurity in Nigeria?

The answer to this is a resounding yes. This is because the selected developed and developing economies in this study also have their own fair share of security problems in their countries and yet, each one of them has continued to push ahead with economic reforms and programmes to sustain and advance their countries' industrial development goals. Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa including Ghana have their own peculiar challenges but have continued to forge ahead, creating economic models that have attracted the world's attention and foreign direct investments to them. Same goes for the United States and the United Kingdom with their immense security challenges.

Now, Nigeria's immense human, mineral, solid and military resources are indubitable and redoubtable. Despite stability fears, Nigeria continues to be one of the leading recipients of foreign direct investments in Africa and with the recent rebasing of the country's economy, it boasts the largest economy in Africa.

For industrial development to thrive in Nigeria in the present insecure environment, the country needs to evolve hard and soft security approaches.

Hard Approaches to Improving Security in Nigeria

The hard approaches consist of military, enforcement and intelligence frameworks and investments that can further make Nigeria safe, upturn the present insecurity that favours rogue groups, criminals and terrorists and create a more congenial environment for industrial development to fructify. These are as follows:

One, threat control is important in improving the present threat environment in Nigeria. Government must ensure that violence-prone areas such as the Northeast do not extend to other parts of the country. As the military continues to bombard the Boko Haram terrorists, isolating them to a few local governments where they presently operate in and out from, this strategy should continue so that the insurgents do not succeed in making their evil presence felt in other parts of the country.

Two, there is need for increased border security and patrol. Although, it is unfortunate that the present Jonathan Goodluck Administration inherited a state with weak security architecture, the government must brace up to invest in the employment of more Nigerians to join the armed forces and security agencies to beef up security at the borders. Border control also ought to be embarked on to ensure that the enemies of Nigeria do not exploit the porousness of the borders to their own advantage.

Three, regulation of movements is very important in checking the mobility of criminals and terrorists in the country. The police and the military must now be deployed along the highways in the country and must frequently stop and search vehicles moving across the federation to restrain the free movement of dangerous goods and people who could further heighten the security situation in the country.

Four, there is need for the improvement of surveillance and intelligence gathering in Nigeria. More than relying on the deployment of police and military officers to do the job, the security managers of the state, supported by government must invest in technology and trained personnel to carry out surveillance and gather intelligence which can be useful to the police and military to nip any planned violent attack in the bud.

Five, use of Nigerian airspace to fight terrorist groups, criminal gangs and dangerous elements in the state must be enhanced. This could also help in the surveillance and intelligence gathering activities of security operatives.

Six, President Goodluck Jonathan inherited a military institution and police force that were effete, poorly motivated, rancour- and division-riven and that felt more loyalty towards their ethnic groups rather than to the state or national government. To turn this ugly tide around, government needs to invest in the retraining of the military and police personnel, acquire modern fighting hardware and provide tools they need for their work while improving their living conditions. When these are done, these security operatives will be more motivated to lay their lives down for their government and country.

Seven, there is need to continue to foster greater civil-military relations. The civil population over the years because of their experience of military regimes has developed mistrust for the police and military institutions and personnel. Restoring this confidence will take a while but must be pursued on all fronts using the media, Corporate Social Responsibility programmes spearheaded by the military and a reform of the attitudinal frames of the present military personnel to see Nigerians as friends and assets to be protected and not as enemies or liabilities to be wasted or exploited.

Eight, tapping into greater international partnerships will help Nigeria to share its burdens and get the support of the international community to address its security challenges. No country can isolate itself or bear the burden of fighting terror alone. The United States under President Barack Obama has shown that working with allies to fight terror and push back forces of evil and hate will be more effective than doing it all alone. Nigeria needs to develop proactive military cooperation with its West African neigbhours and forge global alliances with friends and partners to protect the interest of Nigeria always.

Lastly, there is need to have a plan to retrain the armed forces and security agencies of Nigeria so that they can be combat-ready to give their all when requested to do so.

Soft Approaches to Improving Security in Nigeria

The soft approaches consist of socioeconomic, community and cultural measures aimed at neutralising the influence of criminal gangs and terrorists on the vulnerable population in the country who could become victims of their manipulations and brainwashing to join their criminal and evil enterprises. These approaches have been listed below as follows:

One, there is need for government to continue to fund education in Nigeria, especially at the primary and secondary school levels as a way of illumining the minds of young Nigerians such that it will be difficult to manipulate them. The present administration of President Goodluck Jonathan is trying its best in this regard but must continue to evolve more creative ways of funding education in the country.

Two, government also must continue to create jobs and income generating opportunities for Nigerian youth and citizens so that whether they are living in the rural or urban areas, they can have work to do if they so desire.

Three, since Nigeria has a large youth population many of whom are found in the not in education, employment and training (NEET) category, government needs to pay more attention to their empowerment. Not only must jobs be created for these people, government must seek ways to support their dreams by creating an environment that can boost their goals and ambitions in life. Establishing a youth bank that supports youth entrepreneurs, artisans and the like and providing industrial parks and mentorship programmes across the nation could go a long way in switching the loyalty of these youths in the direction of government.

Four, as Imhonopi and Urim (2014) have argued elsewhere, it is important for government to unveil a politics of paradise that might include providing social welfare schemes such as monthly stipend to the indigent, vulnerable and unemployed segments of the Nigerian society.

Five, there is need to evolve a system of governance and administration that promotes equality, good governance and justice. The present challenges being faced in the northeast of the country were an accumulation of years of neglect and marginalisation of the poor by the Northeast elite.

Six, there is need for the present administration to continue with its aggressive programme of infrastructural development. When there is constant power, for instance, micro and small businesses will thrive, create more jobs for others and income for themselves and their families and take more people off the streets who would want to learn one artisan trade or the other. By so doing, the streets would be ridden of miscreants, street urchins, Almajiri children and other precariat elements.

Seven, there is need for political will and commitment by government to fight crime and terrorism in the country. The reason the selected developed and developing countries have been able to thrive economically and industrially in their societies is because of their commitment to fight crime and crime elements in the state.

Eight, there must be a multi-stakeholder approach in fighting crime. Private sector players must support government by paying their taxes as and when due, channelling their CSR programmes to provide security agencies with the needed tools to fight crime and others. Faith organisations must work hard to preach and teach the right doctrines to their members and challenge them to walk the moral highway that their scriptures teach them. NGOs, civil society and other non-state actors in the society must make their contributions towards promoting and sustaining peace in Nigeria.

Lastly, the media has a role to play in ensuring that peace and stability reign in Nigeria. Cooperating with government to educate citizens about security matters and educating young Nigerians to desist from listening to divisive and centrifugal tunes thereby avoiding being victims of criminal and terror minds will boost security situation in the country.

Conclusion

Although insecurity is an intimidating penumbra in Nigeria, it is not exclusive to Nigeria. As has been discussed by the authors of this chapter, several developed and developing countries all face one security challenge or the other. While the United States is the rape capital of the world, Brazil is the murder capital of the world but these countries have continued to lead as economic and technological giants in the modern global commercial environment. All the BRICS countries are challenged with diverse insecurity issues but have continued to evolve strategies to meet the wiles and shenanigans thrown up by criminal and terror elements in their countries.

This is not the time to trade blames or engage in some jeremiad tantrums. The present government inherited a military institution and police force that were effete, poorly funded, ill-motivated and that were divided along ethnic, religious and other partisan lines. President Goodluck Jonathan produced one of the best articulated National Industrial Revolution Plans the country has ever produced but the government must not stop there. It must commit to working on those plans and programmes and ensuring that Nigerians begin to feel the impact of its transformation agenda. The Nigerian military has never been defeated and so all Nigerians must line up behind these bold men and women who are working night and day to ensure that peace, prosperity and stability reign in the country. The time to step out of the shadows is now and government must commit to its fundamental objectives of protecting citizens' lives and properties and guaranteeing the flourishing of industrial development in Nigeria.

References

Achumba, I. C., Ighomereho, O. S. & Akpor-Robaro, M. O. M. (2013). Security challenges in Nigeria and the implications for business activities and sustainable development. *Journal of Economics and Sustainable Development*, *Vol.4,* No.2, pp. 79-99.

Arrey, O. B. (2013). Industrialisation and economic advancement in Nigeria: A study of the role of the iron and steel sector. *Global Journal of Management and Business Research Administration and Management*, *Volume 13* (9).

Crime in China. (2013). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved from http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crime_in_China

Crime in India. (n.d.). In *Wikipedia.* Retrieved from http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crime_in_India

Crime in Russia. (2013). In *Wikipedia.* Retrieved from http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crime_in_Russia

Crime in South Africa. (2009). In *Wikipedia.* Retrieved from http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crime_in_South_Africa

Crime Stats. (2014). *South Africa: Crime Stats Simplified.* Retrieved from http://www.crimestatssa.com/didyouknow.php

Edwards, R. (2009, July 2). UK is violent crime capital of Europe. *The Telegraph. Retrieved from* http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/law-and-order/5712573/UK-is-violent-crime-capital-of-Europe.html

Epstein, G. (2009, February 6). China's black market boom. *Forbes.* Retrieved from http://www.forbes.com/global/2009/0216/014.html

Federal Bureau of Investigation [FBI]. (2012). *Crime in the United States, 2012.* Retrieved from http://www.fbi.gov/news/stories/2013/september/latest-crime-stats-released/latest-crime-stats-released.

George-Genyi, M. E. (2013). Good governance: Antidote for peace and security in Nigeria. *European Journal of Business and Social Sciences, Vol. 2*, No. 2, pp. 56-65.

Hindustan Times. (2014, July 23). *India comes third after US and Brazil in rape cases, second in murder: UN survey.* Retrieved from http://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/india-comes-third-after-us-and-brazil-in-rape-cases-second-in-murder/article1-1243806.aspx

Imhonopi, D. & Urim, U. M. (2012). *The Spectre of Terrorism and Nigeria's Industrial Development: A Multi-Stakeholder Imperative.* Paper prepared for the Nigerian Anthropological and Sociological Association (NASA) Conference held at the Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka, Anambra State, between November 5-9.

Imhonopi, D. & Urim, U. M. (2013). Terrorism, Boko Haram and industrial development in Nigeria. In D. Imhonopi & U. M. Urim (Eds.), *A panoply of readings in social sciences: Lessons for and from Nigeria.* Lagos: Department of Sociology, Covenant University.

Imhonopi, D. & Urim, U. M. (2014). *Shrinking the ballooning youth precariat class in Nigeria: The need for youth empowerment*. A paper presented at the 18th ISA World Conference of Sociology, Yokohama, Japan, July 13-19, 2014.

Krishnan, A. (2011, October 26). Concern as China mulls over anti-terror laws. *The Hindu*. Retrieved from http://www.thehindu.com/news/international/article2571362.ece

Nwagboso, C. (2012). Security challenges and economy of the Nigerian State (2007 – 2011). *American International Journal of Contemporary Research*, *Vol. 2* No. 6, pp.244-258.

Nwolise, O. B. C. (2006). National security and sustainable democracy. In E. O. Ojo (Ed.), *Challenges of sustainable democracy in Nigeria*. Nigeria: Ibadan: John Archer Publishers.

Office for National Statistics. (2013). *Crime in England and Wales, Year Ending September 2012.* UK: Crime Survey for England and Wales - Office for National Statistics, Home Office. Retrieved from http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/dcp171778_296191.pdf

Onifade, C. A., Imhonopi, D. & Urim, U. M. (2013). Addressing the insecurity challenge in Nigeria: The imperative of moral values and virtue ethics. *Global Journal of Human Social Science*, *Vol. 13* (2), pp. 53-63. Cambridge (Massachusetts), USA.

Onifade, C. A. & Imhonopi, D. (2013). Towards national integration in Nigeria: Jumping the hurdles. *Journal of Research on Humanities and Social Sciences, Vol. 3* (8), pp. 53-63. New York, USA.

Overseas Security Advisory Council [OSAC]. (2014a). *Brazil 2014 Crime and Safety Report: São Paulo.* Retrieved from **https://www.osac.gov/pages/ContentReportDetails.aspx?cid=15094**

Overseas Security Advisory Council [OSAC]. (2014b). *Ghana 2014 crime and safety report*. Retrieved from https://www.osac.gov/pages/ContentReportDetails.aspx?cid=15847

Nation Master. (2011). *Interesting observations about Crime: Violent crime: Murders.* Retrieved from
http://www.nationmaster.com/country-info/stats/Crime/Violent-crime/Murders

The Kampala Document: Towards a Conference on Security, Stability and Cooperation (1992) African
Leadership Forum.

Wakili, I. (2014, September 25). Over 13,000 killed in Boko Haram crisis –Jonathan. *Daily Trust.*
Retrieved from http://www.dailytrust.com.ng/daily/news/35343-over-13-000-killed-in-boko-
haram-crisis-jonathan