

# FUNCTIONAL NATIONAL SECURITY: A PANACEA FOR ATTAINING SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

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## Chapter Synopsis

Scholarly literature on industrialisation views it as the catalyst for attaining sustainable socioeconomic development for many nations, especially in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Specifically, government officials and policy makers in Nigeria, like in many other countries, see industrialisation as providing the basic means of overcoming their socioeconomic retardation. However, the Nigerian state is going through a period of unprecedented security challenges which are unabatedly truncating efforts towards the attainment of sustainable industrial development. Kidnapping and hostage taking in the South-South and Southeast which has now spread everywhere; NURTW crisis in the Southwest and the Boko Haram insurgency in Northern Nigeria have inextricably created new challenges in the national security environment. All these are taking place against a background of the inability of security personnel to effectively handle the current spate of insecurity. This chapter seeks to explore the nexus between national security and sustainable industrial development in Nigeria. Environmental security and composite approach models of security were applied. The chapter concludes that security is not an end in itself, but a critical means to the realisation of industrial development in Nigeria. In order to salvage the country from industrial retrogressiveness, this chapter recommends that governments at all levels should be more sophisticated and proactive in managing our security challenges and measures should be put in place to address this fundamental problem on a sustainable basis. Equally, fighting poverty, reducing unemployment, eradicating corruption and effective leadership are critical for addressing security challenges in the country.

## Introduction

Nigeria is naturally endowed with enormous human and material resources such as an agile labour force, abundant crude oil, and enormous agricultural produce, among others. Without mincing words, the enormity of these resources is vital for rapid and sustainable industrial development. These resources, if properly harnessed, would serve as a catalyst for a vibrant industrialisation process in the society (Victor, 2012). In other words, the enormous presence of these resources has



made some to conclude that Nigeria would have attained high level of industrial development, if it had these resources to proper use. But instead, the country continues to experience retrogression virtually in all aspects of its social structure; the industrial sector especially. Consequently, government, over the years, has made series of efforts towards combating this malady; some of such efforts are: Processing Approach Strategy; Import Substitution; Export Promotion; and Semblance Approach (The Vanguard, 2008).

All these efforts achieved little success, perhaps because of the lack of functional national security in the country. According to Imhonopi and Urim (2012), the number of violent crimes such as kidnappings, NURTW crisis, ethno-religious killings and Boko Haram bombings has unabatedly become the regular signature that characterises life in Nigeria since 2009 which has meted a deadly blow or spectral bite to industrial development in the country. Nigeria was ranked 146<sup>th</sup> out of 158 countries on the Global Peace Ranking; and the country has been identified as the least peaceful country in West Africa (GPI, 2012) cited in Daily Independent (2012). The spate of insecurity in Nigeria is already frustrating efforts by the Nigeria Investment Promotion Commission (NIPC) to attract investments into the country (Daily Independent, 2012). According to the Central Bank of Nigeria [CBN] (2011), Nigeria has experienced 78.1% decline in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). In support of this argument, Alaibe (2010) argued that investment inflow to the upstream sub-sector of the oil industry had dwindled remarkably due to the incessant cases of kidnapping in the Niger Delta region. Incontrovertibly, foreign direct investment is one of the important criteria for the attainment of sustainable industrial development in Nigeria.

Moreover, insecurity has equally affected service industries, particularly hospitality and aviation industries in Nigeria (Victor, 2012). Due to the Boko Haram insurgency in northern Nigeria, most hotels no longer have patronage. In the aviation industry, many passengers (both foreign and local) have been seriously affected (Augustine, 2013). Their stocks have been stuck in some locations in the affected states. Many firms have lost up to 30% of their sales because they can no longer access the affected states in the country (Victor, 2012).

It is against this backdrop that this chapter intends to critically examine the nexus between functional security and industrial development in Nigeria. It is a common knowledge that a general atmosphere of peace and security is needed for investment to thrive and when there is genuine investment, the dream of attaining sustainable industrial development is achievable. In the following sections, the chapter examines first, the concept of security. Subsequently, the chapter analyses the contemporary security challenges in Nigeria, such as kidnapping, Boko Haram insurgency, ethno-religious conflicts and NURTW conflicts in order to appreciate and understand the enormity of the problem. The third section deals with the relationship between insecurity and industrial development in Nigeria. Finally, the chapter presents two models, viz. Environmental Security model which is used to explain causes of insecurity in Nigeria; and Composite Approach to security management to explain the major players and their roles in achieving functional security in the country, because functional security has been recognised by analysts as the panacea to the attainment of industrial development in Nigeria.

## Conceptual Discussion

As a social science concept, security defies a universally acceptable definition. Many analysts have defined security in different ways. Some of their definitions would be examined in this section. According to McGraw (1988), security of a nation hangs on two important pillars which are (i) the maintenance and protection of the socioeconomic order in the face of internal and external threat and (ii) the promotion of a preferred international order, which minimises the threat to core values



and interests, as well as to the domestic order. This implies that to maintain functional security, all the risk factors (determinants) should be properly addressed by the government; and security agencies should be properly equipped and funded so as to maintain social order in the country.

Palme (1992) opined that there is a strong correlation between security and survival. Thus, it can be deduced from this definition that functional security in a nation brings about the survival of humans and businesses (industries) which is vital for industrial growth and development. In the same vein, Rothschild (1995) argued that the central focus of security has been the people. This is corroborated by McSweeney (1999) who pointed out that any discussion on security should accord priority to human beings since without reference to individual humans, security makes no sense. Therefore, the level of security in every human society can be measured by looking at the amount of peace and safety that people enjoy.

In addition, Nwolise (2006) sees security as an all-encompassing condition which suggests that a territory must be secured by a network of armed forces; that the sovereignty of the state must be guaranteed by a democratic and patriotic government, which in turn must be protected by the military, police and the people themselves; that 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 injustice. Emphatically, this definition is relatively all-inclusive in that it pointed out the causes of insecurity; and suggested that functional security can be attained through collective efforts of government and its security agencies, business organisations, religious groups community leaders, civil society groups and the general public (individuals).

### **Cases of Insecurity in Nigeria**

According to Onifade, Imhonopi and Urim (2013), Nigeria has been enmeshed in a firebox of insecurity leading to scores of deaths of innocent civilians, foreigners and destruction of basic infrastructures. This has made Ogunlesi (2011) to conclude that Nigeria is a country under siege. In the same vein, Otto and Ukpere (2012) argued that the Nigerian society is getting more and more insecure, more people are getting into crimes and they are getting more ruthless desperate and sophisticated. It should be noted that the spate of insecurity is enormous in Nigeria, but in this chapter, only kidnapping, Boko Haram insurgency, ethno-religious crisis and NURTW conflicts would be examined so as to appreciate the need for functional security as a panacea for achieving sustainable industrial development in Nigeria.

#### **Kidnapping**

Nwagboso (2011) views kidnapping as the act of illegally taking somebody away and keeping him as a prisoner in order to get money or something in return for releasing him. Kidnapping, in Nigeria, originated in Bayelsa State following the declaration of 'Operation Orida Danger' by MEND (Ngozi, Emmanuel & Clara, 2012). Basically, only oil workers were targeted during this period. It should be emphasised that kidnapping is a recent development in Nigeria. This argument is corroborated by the report of the Daily Independent:

Kidnapping remains one of the latest additions to the list of violent crime activities in the country. It is now more threatening to the state and national security... From the old capital of the Eastern Region, Enugu State, Igwe Uche Nwachime in Nkanu was abducted and later slaughtered, because his relations had refused to pay ransom on time as requested by the kidnappers... In Imo state, Mr. Celestine Ngaobiwu, a



member of the Imo State House of Assembly and two sons of the Speaker of the Imo State House Assembly were kidnapped ..." (2012, p.4).

**TABLE 1: SOME NOTABLE CASES OF KIDNAPPING IN NIGERIA**

Dates	Cases
June 14, 2008	Two Germans and four Nigerians were kidnapped by persons suspected to be Ijaw Youths at Dodo Creeks in Ekeremor Local Government Area of Bayelsa State.
July 27, 2008	Two civilians were reportedly shot and eight expatriates abducted when heavily armed men believed to be militants stormed a liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) tanker at Bouy 38 – 39 in Bonny, River State.
August, 22, 2008	An attempt by unidentified men to kidnap an Indian national working with Seven-Up Bottling Company was foiled by internal security officers of the University of Benin.
September 9, 2008	A gang of armed youths seized a Briton and an Irish national both of whom were employees of Pan Ocean Oil Corporation in Warri.
September 30, 2008	Two Britons, Michael Coe and Paul Alford were kidnapped by youths at a bar near the Shell Petroleum Development Company Industrial Area at Ogonu, Warri.
May 12, 2011	A Briton and an Italian working for a construction firm were kidnapped in Kebbi State near the Border with Niger
January 26, 2012	A German engineer was abducted on the outskirts of the city of Kano.
December 19, 2012	A French engineer was abducted in Katsina State bordering Niger.
February 16, 2013	Gunmen stormed a construction site in Bauchi state, kidnapping seven foreign workers: two Lebanese, an Italian and a Greek were among those kidnapped.
February 2012	A group of eight armed pirates fired at a cargo ship anchored at Port Harcourt on 28 February before boarding the vessel, robbing the crew and kidnapping the ship's master and chief engineer, both Russians, as well as a Filipino crew member.
November 2011	Two Americans and one Mexican were abducted from an oil rig supply vessel on 18 November off the coast of Bayelsa state.
January 30, 2006	Four expatriate oil workers who were held hostage for two weeks by Niger Delta militants obtained their freedom.
January 7, 2007	A Belarusian woman, Mrs. Irina Ekpo Umoh, was kidnapped in Port Harcourt. She is a senior executive with catering contractor Whassan Eurest Nigeria Limited.
July 2007	A Briton, Margaret Hill, was kidnapped on her to school by five hefty armed men.

Sources: Vanguard (2008) and ASI Global Report (2012).



**Boko Haram Insurgency**

According to Nwagboso (2011), Boko Haram militia was established in 2002 in Maiduguri by Sheikh Muhammed Yusuf. This group was formed to oppose democracy and secular education system, thereby declaring a total war against the existing political and educational systems. The group began its campaign in 2002. However, the leader of the group, Yusuf Muhammed was controversially killed in 2009. The killing of its leader angered other members of the group; thereby intensifying its atrocities. Below is the time-line of Boko Haram insurgency following the death of its leader, Sheikh Muhammed Yusuf.

**TABLE 2: CASES OF BOKO HARAM INSURGENCY IN NIGERIA**

Date	Location of action	Number of deaths	Number of Injured
30/12/2010	Maiduguri	6	-
25/12/2010	Jos	32	-
31/12/2010	Mogadishu Military Barracks Abuja	11	13
26/6/2010	Borno	25	12
09/10/2011	Maiduguri	-	-
08/04/2011	INEC Office Suleja	16	-
23/07/2011	Maiduguri	3	Several
03/07/2011	Maiduguri	5	10
26/08/2011	UN House, Abuja	26	116
13/09/2011	Maiduguri	4	-
16/10/2011	Nigeria Police Headquarters Abuja	8	44
26/06/2011	Maiduguri, Borno state	25	12
04/12/2011	Azare, Katagum Local Government Area Bauchi	3	-
07/12/2011	Ori Apata Ogbomoso Area of Kaduna	7	-
13/12/2011	Maiduguri	10	30
22/12/2011	Maiduguri and Damaturu	4	-
25/12/2011	Church in Jos Plateau, Suleja, Yobe	43	Several
28/12/2011	Hausa Quarters Sapele, Delta	-	7
30/12/2011	Hotel at Gombe	-	15
05 -06/11/12	Gombe and Adamawa	28	-
07/01/2012	Adamawa	17	12
20/01/2012	Kano	162	Several
22/01/2012	Bauchi	11	-
03/02/2012	Kogi state Police Station	4	Several
11/03/2012	Jos in church	10	Many
24/03/2012	Kano	2	-
08/04/2012	Church in jos	20	Many
08/04/2012	Kaduna	40	Many
29/04/2012	Bayero University, Kano	16	-
26/04/2012	Abuja, Kaduna	6	Many
30/04/2012	Taraba	11	-
25/05/2012	Police Headquarters, Maiduguri	7	-
03/06/2012	Bauchi	12	Many
08/06/2012	Maiduguri	Unknown	-
10/06/2012	Jos	8	-



17/06/2012	Kaduna and Zaria	40	-
22/06/2012	Abuja	-	-
13/07/2012	Maiduguri	5	-
30/07/2012	Zaria, Kaduna	5	-
14/08/2012	Kaduna	4	-
26/08/2012	Maiduguri	Unknown	-
23/09/2012	Bauchi	2	46
05/10/2012	Maiduguri	1	11
06/10/2012	Taraba	-	8
08/10/2012	Maiduguri	35	-
28/10/2012	Kaduna	8	100
07/05/2013	Bama	55	-
06/07/2013	Yobe State	42	-

Sources: Mohammed (2012); Inusa (2012); Mshelizza (2012); Ibrahim (2012); Eboh (2012); Mark (2012); Bello (2012); Niyi (2011); Bilikisu (2011); Jo (2011); Martin (2011); and Brock (2012).

### Ethno-religious Crises

Nigeria has witnessed many ethno-religious crisis since its independence in 1960. These conflicts are so numerous; and that it would be a herculean task presenting a comprehensive list of them. Be that as it may, emphasis would be laid on Jos crisis because it is the major and long-fought ethno-religious conflict in Nigeria. And also it has ethno-religious dimension. The above view is in line with the argument of Oladoyinbo (2007:6) who aptly argued that:

... The crisis in Jos is a very complex one. It is tribal, religious and social. The people of that part of the country have their culture and they have their dignity... the tension going on around there is about culture and the people who are trying to take over other people's land ...

In order to appreciate the intensity of the crisis in terms of its tribal, religious and social dimensions, Kwaja (2011) presents a chronological order of large-scale communal clashes in and around Jos since 1994.

**TABLE 3: COMMUNAL CONFLICTS IN PLATEAU STATE**

Year	Proximate Trigger	Extent of Violence
1994	Appointments of lay leaders prompt protests and counter demonstrations.	Four killed. Several city markets, an Islamic school, and places of worship destroyed.
2001	Appointment of local administrator of welfare allowances leads to weeks of demonstrations. Tensions rise, resulting in violence.	An estimated 1,000 to 3,000 were killed. Violence expands across Plateau State. Attacks by youth groups in Muslim and Christian neighbourhoods on mosques and churches, and at the University of Jos; sporadic attacks continued through 2002-2003, killing hundreds and destroying 72 villages.



2004	National elections held but postponed in Plateau State. Local officials are appointed, resulting in disputes.	More than 1,000 were killed in attacks against Muslim and Christian villages from February to May and 250,000 were displaced. Federal government removed the state governor and appointed temporary replacement.
2008	Local government elections, the first in Jos since 2002, were scheduled then delayed three times. Disputes emerged over party nominees and results.	Nearly 800 killed in gang attacks and riots from November to December.
2010	A dispute over the reconstruction of a home destroyed by clashes in 2008 led to violence in January and reprisals in March and throughout the year.	January: up to 500 residents killed over 4 days. Many villages and homes were destroyed. March: Up to 500 killed in an overnight attack. December nearly 80 killed following twin car bombs. Hundreds more died in frequent intermittent attacks
2011	Disputes between farmers and herdsmen over farmland leads to wanton destruction of lives and property throughout the year and especially in September and December.	September: over 100 residents killed in several days of fighting in and around Jos. December: over 20 people killed in coordinated attacks
2012	Land-related communal conflicts between the predominantly Berom ethnic group and Hausa/Fulani herdsmen continued to rear its ugly head in Jos, leading to a complex interplay of conflict factor.	February: suicide bomber rams car into Church of Christ in Nigeria (OCIN), instantly killing three, injuring 38 and damaging 30 vehicles. July: Gunmen attack over 10 villages, kill over 300, including a serving Senator Gyang Dantong, and the majority leader of Plateau House of Assembly, Hon. Gyang Fulani.

Source: Kwaja (2011: 5) cited in Osaretin and Akov (2013)

### **NURTW Conflicts in Southwest Nigeria**

The NURTW crisis has been a common occurrence in Nigeria (The Vanguard, 2010). It is particularly common in Southwest part of the country (Premium Times, 2013). Series of cases of clashes have been reported (Simon, 2012). In Oyo State, the NURTW has been enmeshed in leadership tussle since 2009, leading to its proscription by former Governor Adebayo Alao-Akala in August 2010 (Gbenga, 2010). However, the proscription did not totally stop the conflicts. On June 1, 2011, no fewer than two persons were reportedly killed while 15 others were injured in Ibadan (Eniola, 2012). Also, on September, 13, 2011, scores of people were feared dead in a clash between factional members of the NURTW; no fewer than 20 people were reportedly killed (Simon, 2012). In Lagos, on February 10, 2012, nine people were reportedly killed while several others sustained injuries (Albert, Evelyn, Bose, & Ifeayi, 2012). It was reported that the clash was as a result of leadership



tussle in the union between the chairman of Isale-Eko and the chairman of Onala in Adeniji-Adele (PM News, 2012). On March 07, 2012, the Lawanson area of Lagos State was turned into a theatre of war, following sporadic gunshots fired by factions of motor park touts, otherwise known as Agbero, over leadership of the Lawanson Motor Park. No fewer than seven persons were reportedly killed (The Nigerian Voice, 2012).

### **IMPACTS OF INSECURITY ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA**

According to Onifade, Imhonopi and Urim (2013) insecurity has meted a deadly blow or spectral bite to industrial development in Nigeria. The spate of insecurity in Nigeria has resulted into a great reduction in the volume of investments and capital flow (Akpan, 2010; Saturday Punch, 2007) to Nigeria which is highly necessary for the achievement of rapid and sustainable industrial development in the country. This was depicted more elaborately by the annual report of the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) in 2011. The report shows that foreign capital inflow and foreign investment in Nigeria declined tremendously by 78.1%. Moreover, Ujah and Eboh (2006) reported a study by the World Bank on investment climate in nine African countries in which it was found that 36% of the business operators in Nigeria perceived insecurity as a major constraint on investment. This denotes that functional security is a critical and fundamental criterion for the attainment of sustainable industrial development in Nigeria.

According to Gbanite (2001, cited in Nwagboso, 2011:245):

when our citizens' right to safety from all kinds of man-made threats are reduced considerably, the government will inherit an increase in foreign investments ... most countries would like a likely trading partner to secure the lives and property of their citizens first before they themselves allow theirs to move into such territories.

Also, the growing incidence of kidnapping in Nigeria has disrupted various governments' efforts toward achieving sustainable industrial development. Many investors (both foreign and local) have been forced out of the country as a result of the expanding cases of kidnapping, particularly in Southern Nigeria. According to Nwagboso (2011:254):

The continuous kidnap cases in commercial cities of Port-Harcourt, Aba and Onitsha, obviously forced investors, businessmen and manufacturing companies to relocate to other peaceful cities in Nigeria. In Aba, for instance, the NBC, SEVEN UP PLC, UNILEVER PLC, PZ PLC relocated to Enugu largely due to constant kidnapping of their expatriates.

Worst still, over 80% of the oil firms have stopped operations. Many stakeholders in the oil industry have either gone to their home countries or moved to more secure environments (Ejibunu, 2007). The authorities of Shell Development Petroleum Corporation (SDPC) pointed that Nigeria is unsafe to business operations, because of incessant bombings and vandalization of oil installations and kidnapping of their staff (Adebakin & Raimi, 2012). In support of this, a report stated that MTN shut down its 43 base stations as a result of the unabatedness of security challenges in Southern part of Nigeria (Punch, 2007b). This development has denied the region its genuine industrial development that can provide jobs and boost local economy (Okah, 2010).

Subsequently, the incessant bombings by Boko Haram insurgency have massively affected hospitality industry in the Northern part of the country. According to Dele Dada, General Secretary of Hotel and Personal Services Senior Staff Association (HAPSSA), the hotel industry has lost



over N1 billion since the Boko Haram insurgency commenced in the north. Most of the hotels in the north no longer have patronage and thus are highly susceptible to massive extinction in the years to come. In the same vein, the aviation industry has been equally affected. Insecurity at the airports has scared away many passengers (both local and foreign). Thus, many firms in this industry are dwindling and there is a strong likelihood that they would be shut down soon, if the problem of insecurity is not addressed.

Unfortunately, small and medium enterprises (SMEs) have also been affected. The stocks of many of these enterprises have been trapped in some locations in the affected states (Victor, 2012). Many of them have lost up to 30% of their sales as they can no longer access most part of the northern market (Augustine, 2013). Manufacturing firms sourcing raw materials from the north are now facing serious challenges. More critically, businesses incur extra cost to hire well-trained security personnel from security companies and insurance, which usually demands higher amounts of premium.

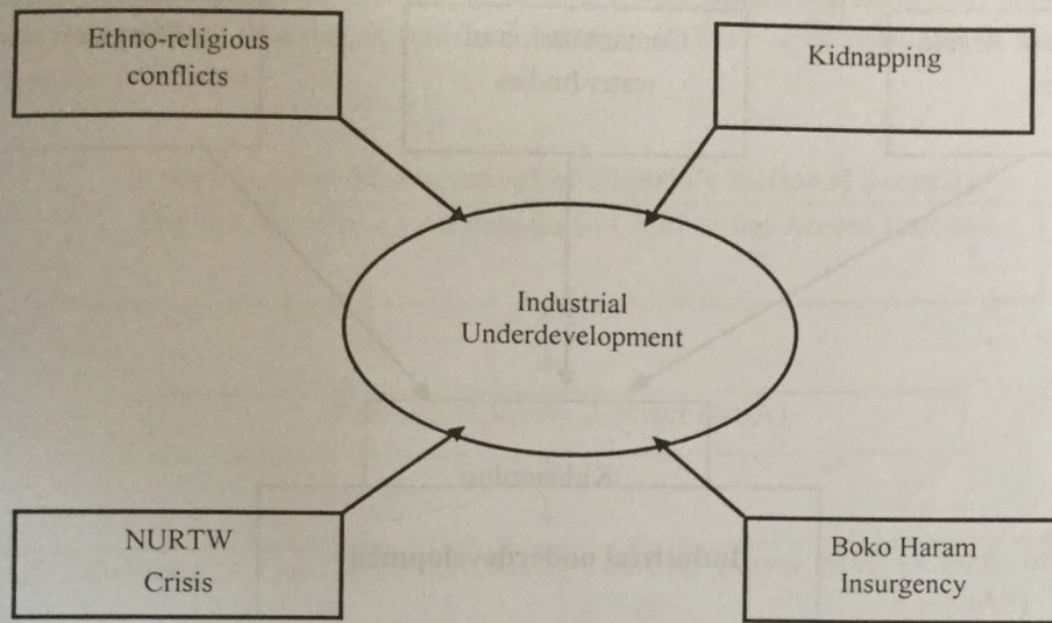
Increasing rate of insecurity in Nigeria has greatly increased federal government's expenditure on security (Otto and Ukpere, 2012). Funds that are supposed to be used to provide or improve infrastructural facilities which are prerequisite for sustainable industrial development, are being diverted to maintaining security in Nigeria. According to Adebakin and Raimi (2012:19):

Considering the deplorable security situation in the country, the budgetary provision has risen astronomically. The budgeted amount for security in 2006 was N202.2 billion. By 2010, the nation was spending on security the sum of N229 billion. Right from 2000 to 2011, the huge budgetary allocation to defence and internal security has diverted attention from education, agriculture, health, and construction. In 2006, allocation to education, agriculture, health, and construction were N87.3 billion, N17.2 billion, N62 billion, and N20 billion respectively. The analysis shows clearly the preference for security as opposed to boosting real sectors of the economy that impact directly on industrial development in Nigeria (Emphasis added)

It can be deduced from the above submission that appropriation of huge funds for defence and internal security in the national budget has denied capital projects in the education, health, agriculture and constructions, which are also essential for the attainment of meaningful and sustainable industrial development in Nigeria. Apart from this, many foreign experts who have been hired by the federal government to build or improve the existing infrastructures are not there as a result of the kidnapping of foreign experts or engineers. The authorities of Shell Development Petroleum Corporation (SDPC) officially states that:

Our spending on security is carefully judged to meet this objective, wherever we operate in the world. We have always acknowledged the difficulties of working in countries like Nigeria. In this period that this report refers to, the armed militancy in the Niger Delta was at its height. In this period, many foreign oil workers were kidnapped, and many oil infrastructures were destroyed due to the intense activities of the Niger-Delta militants. Therefore, high level of security spending is required so as to protect foreign oil workers and oil installations in the region (Hirschi and Vidal, 2012: para 10; emphasis added)



**CONCEPTUAL SCHEMA**

Source: Designed by the Author

**THEORETICAL MODELS**

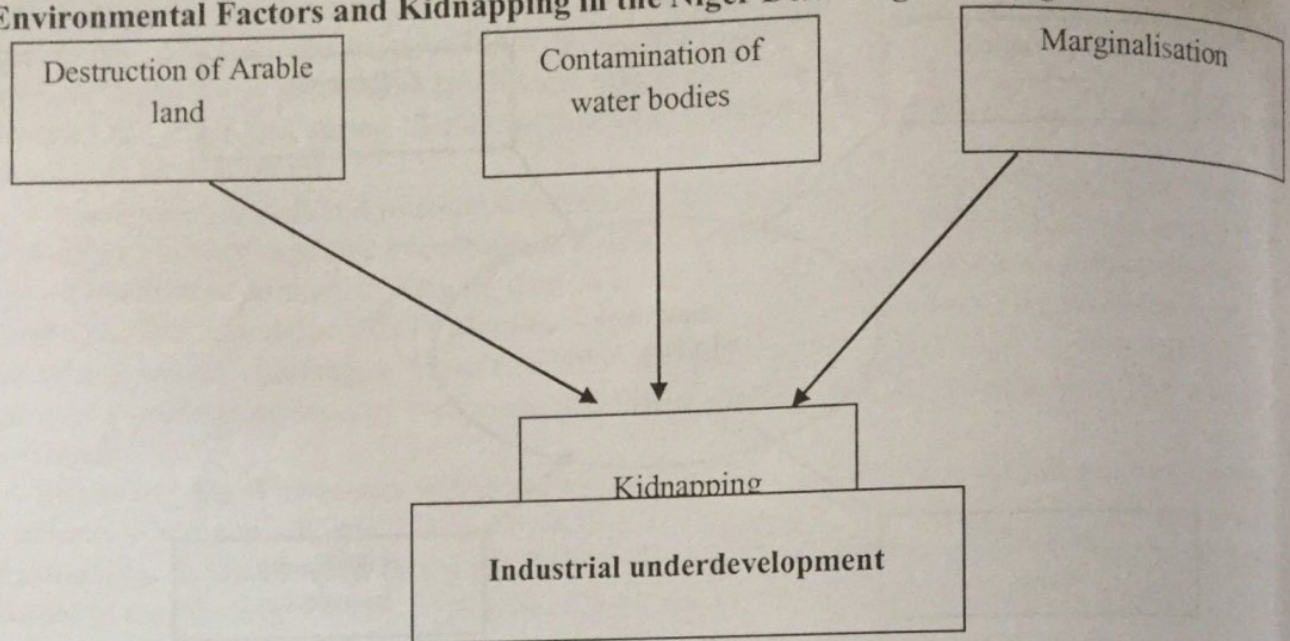
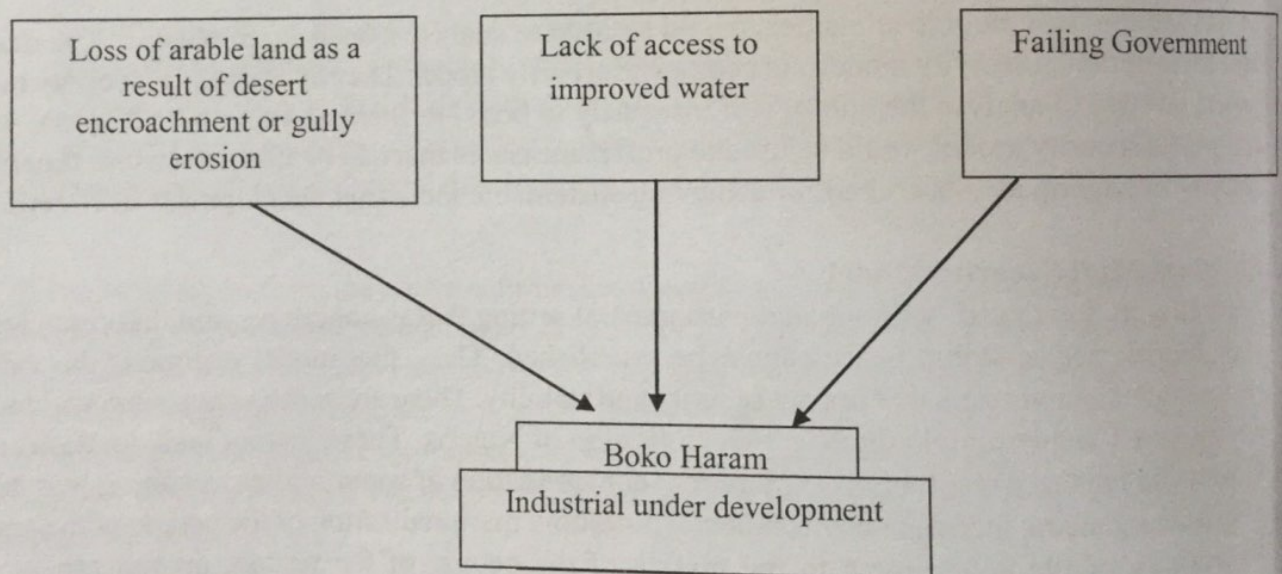
In this section, two theoretical models would be used to analyse insecurity in Nigeria. The models are: environmental security model and composite security model. The environmental security model would be used to analyse the etiology of insecurity in both Northern and Southern Nigeria; while composite security model would be used to proffer measures that can be taken to ensure functional security in Nigeria as it is crucial for achieving sustainable industrial development in Nigeria.

**Environmental Security Model**

According to this model, without an environmental setting that is conducive and that provides for basic human needs, stable peace cannot be established. Thus, this model examines the various environmental parameters that impact security and stability. There are certain environmental factors that triggered kidnapping in the Niger Delta Region of Nigeria. These factors include: destruction of available land as a result of oil exploration; contamination of water bodies, resulting into deaths of aquatic organism; incessant environmental pollution; marginalisation of the people of the region; insensitivity of the government to the plights of the people of the region, among others. The combination of these environmental factors created ecology of insecurity, currently kidnapping, in the region.

Similarly, in the Northern region of the country, there are peculiar environmental factors that provide a fertile ground for the development of radical militant groups in the region. These include gradual, but intermittent loss of available land as a result of desert encroachment and gully erosion; lack of access to improved water; illiteracy, failing government among others. The combination of these environmental factors has created a climate of insecurity in the northern region of Nigeria.



**Environmental Factors and Kidnapping in the Niger Delta Region of Nigeria****Environmental Factors and Boko Haram Insurgency in Northern Nigeria**

**Source:** Designed by the authors

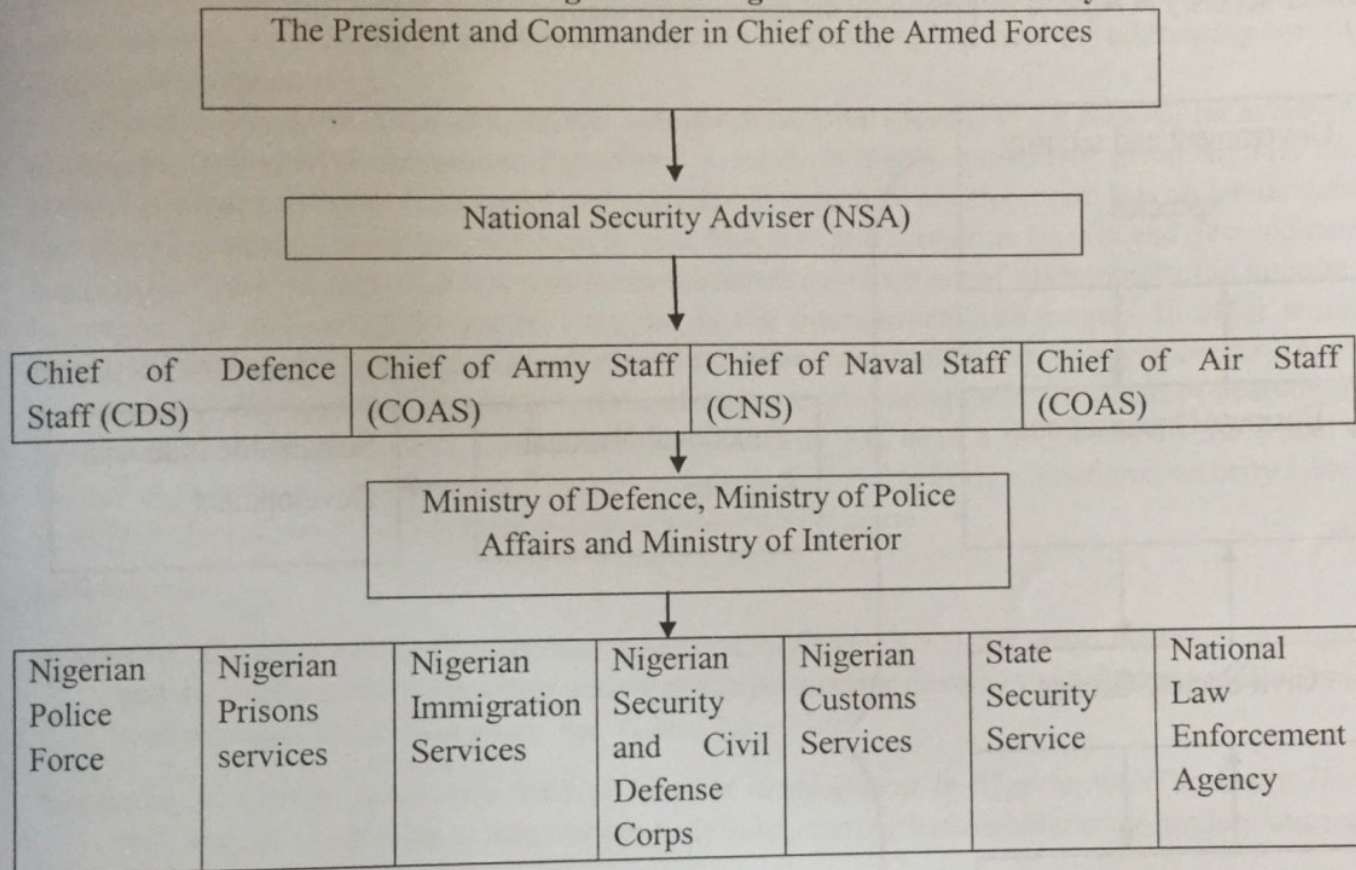
**The Composite Approach for Security Management**

This model is developed by Achumba, Ighomereho and Akpor-Oboro (2013). According to this model, the achievement of functional national security in Nigeria requires collective efforts of all stakeholders in security matters and the general public. The model identified certain players that are highly critical for the attainment of functional security. These include: government and its security agencies; business organisations; civil society; religious groups; community leaders and the general public (individuals). The contributions of each of these players to the attainment of functional security in Nigeria would be examined.



To start with the government and its agencies, government should show more concern to insecurity in the country by formulating and implementing feasible national security policy. Also, government should ensure that all security agencies are well funded and equipped. This is imperative because of the fact that functional national security is the major panacea to the problem of industrialisation in Nigeria

### Structures for Management of Nigeria's National Security



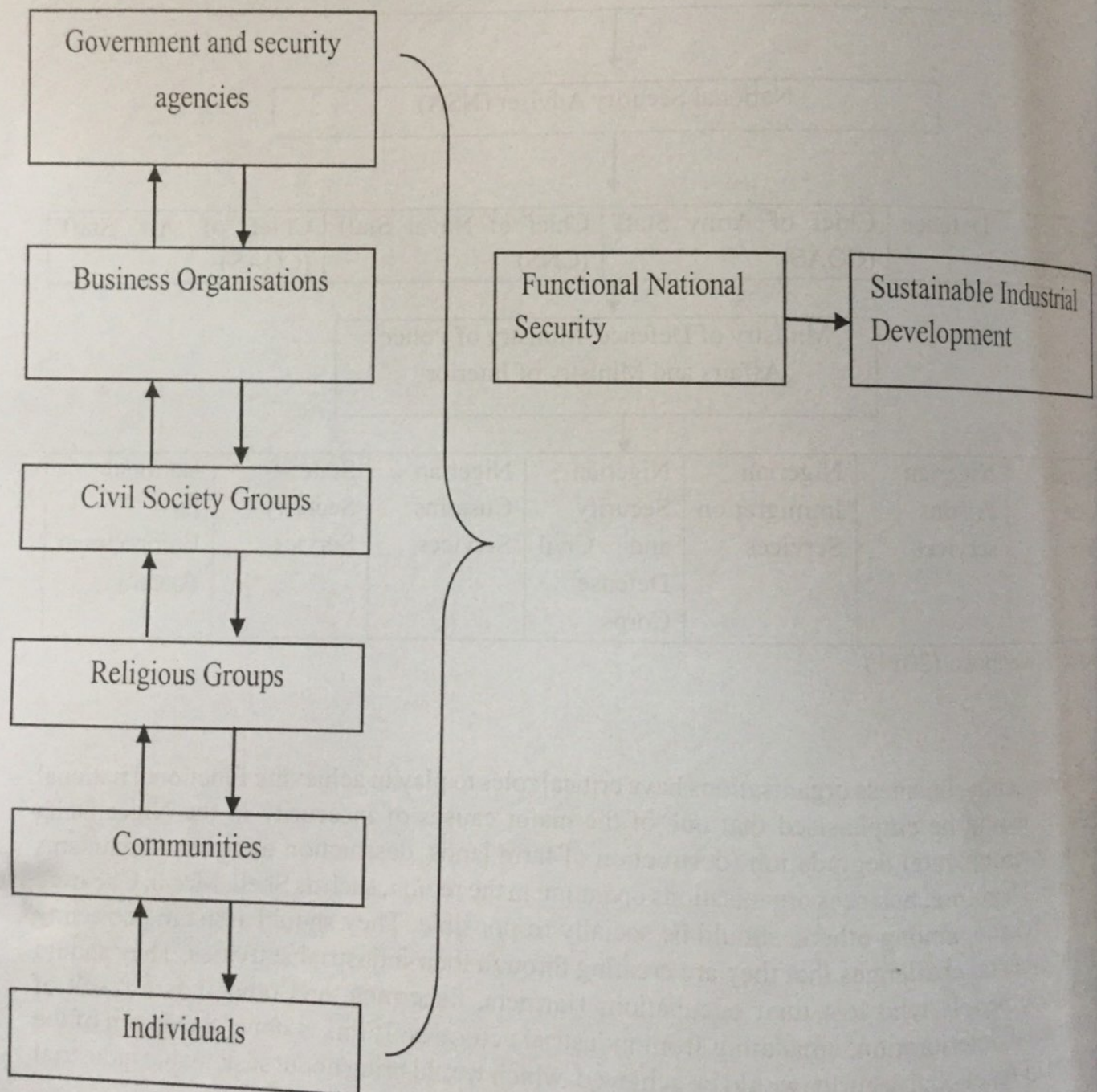
Source: Nwagboso (2011)

Subsequently, business organisations have critical roles to play in achieving functional national security. It should be emphasised that one of the major causes of insecurity in the Niger Delta region is environmental degradation (destruction of farm lands, destruction of aquatic organisms and others). Therefore, business organisations operating in the region, such as Shell, Mobil, Chevron, Agip, Elf, Texaco, among others, should be socially responsible. They should assist in correcting the environmental challenges that they are creating through their industrial activities. They should engage those people who lost their occupations (farmers, fishermen, and others) as a result of environmental deterioration, emanating from industrial activities. If this is done, the dream of the attainment of functional security would be achieved, which would bring about sustainable industrial development in Nigeria.

Also, civil society has a role to play in ensuring functional security in the country. Civil society groups should serve as public advocators. They should sensitise or enlighten the government and the general public on the need and fundamentality of functional security as it positively influences



industrial development. They should help in the evaluation of the national security policy of the government; and encourage full implementation of the sound and feasible national security policy. Lastly, religions groups; community leaders and the general public have critical roles to play in ensuring effective and functional national security in Nigeria. For instance, religious leaders should persuade their adherents to desist from violence through sermons. They should be frequently reminded of the importance of peace and harmony. The community leaders should also persuade their subjects to be law-abiding and report any suspected militant group to the appropriate authority; while, the general public (individuals) should cooperate with the security agencies in bringing about functional national security in Nigeria by providing information for them.



Source: Achumba, Ighomerecho and Akpor-Robaro (2013)



## CONCLUSION

From the foregoing, the impacts of kidnapping, Boko Haram insurgency, ethno-religious conflicts and NURTW conflicts on sustainable industrial development were examined. Two theoretical models were adopted in this chapter: environmental security model and composite approach model to security management. The environmental security model was used to explain the causes of insecurity in Nigeria; while the composite approach model to security management was used to recommend measures that should be in place in order to achieve functional security in Nigeria. Importantly, government is the key player in achieving functional security, because fighting poverty, reducing unemployment, eradicating corruption and effective leadership are critical for addressing security challenges in the country.

It is the contention in this chapter that functional national security is the panacea for achieving sustainable industrial development. Functional security is highly imperative given the fact that, without it, there can be no meaningful and sustainable industrial development. It is understandable that there is a strong correlation between industrialisation and economic growth and development. Industrialisation is an important live wire in the economic development of any nation and an important barometer for measuring the nation's stature in the international community. In other words, industrialisation is the catalyst of development for many countries in the twentieth century. Many developing countries, like Nigeria see industrialisation as providing the basic means of overcoming their economic backwardness. Unfortunately, insecurity has been a major cog in the wheel of industrial growth and development. Therefore, there is the need to build a functional security system in order to bring about viable industrial development in Nigeria.

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