

INSECURITY AND NATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IMPLICATIONS FOR NIGERIA'S VISION 20: 2020

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Abstract

Since the past decade or more, Nigeria has witnessed an unprecedented security challenges occasioned by the activities of militants in the south south region, kidnappers in the south east, violent armed robbery in almost parts of the country, political assassination, ritual killings and more recently activities of Boko Haram in some parts of the northern region especially north east. These social menace, when put together impinge on the security of lives and property of both Nigerian citizens and foreigners living or even trying to invest in the country. Thus, more particularly, since late last year 2011, suicide bombings in some parts of the northern region have put Nigerians and foreigners on their toes. This has become worrisome in the face of Nigeria's preparedness to be ranked among the twenty (20) developed countries of the world by the year 2020. These social menace trigger off a worrisome sense of insecurity that challenge Nigeria's efforts towards national economic development and consequently its vision 20:2020. It also scares the attraction of foreign investment and their contributions to economic development in Nigeria. This paper recommends effective leadership and good governance as a panacea to solving problems of insecurity, unemployment, poverty, hunger, disease, etc.

Keywords: Insecurity, Vision 20:2020, Militants, Kidnappers, Armed Robbers, Boko Haram and National Economic Development.

Introduction

Since the exit of the military from the political scene and the enthronement of democracy in Nigeria about 13 years ago, Nigeria has witnessed an unprecedented security challenges that have put Nigerians and foreigners on their toes. More particularly, since 2007, the state of insecurity in the country occasioned by the activities of different groups has assumed an alarming dimension. Such activities include militancy in the south south region, kidnapping in the south east, violent armed robbery, political assassination, ritual killings and more recently suicide bombings in some parts of the northern region especially north east. These social menace reinforce insecurity and impede Nigeria's efforts towards national economic development and with its consequence on Nigeria's vision 20:2020. Besides, foreign investors are scared away from making contributions to economic development in Nigeria.

President Jonathan had stated in the People's Democratic Party (PDP) National Working Committee (NWC) meeting held recently in Abuja that Boko Haram activities have affected his administration's ability to implement the 2012 budget aimed at achieving his transformation agenda. In particular, the activities of Boko Haram, following the frequent suicide bombings in the country especially in some parts of northern region, have culminated in the loss of lives and property and stagnation of economic activities. According to Olisemeka (2011:26), the several violent attacks by the Boko Haram have affected economic activities in Maiduguri and other cities in the north east as many residents have fled their homes while others who could not relocate, hardly go about their normal businesses. The city has been under siege from Boko Haram and the presence of the military following these senseless attacks that have put everybody on edge.

This paper laments the increasing security challenges facing Nigeria and the negative effects on national economic development and her preparedness to be ranked among the developed countries of the world by the year 2020. The methodology employed is library research, while descriptive method is used in analyzing this paper.

The study focuses on three fundamental issues viz:

1. To establish the causes of insecurity in Nigeria
2. To determine the implications of insecurity for Nigeria's vision 20:2020
3. To recommend measures out of the doldrum.

Conceptualization Of –Security, National Security, Insecurity And Economic Development Security

Macfarlane (1994) defines security as the protection of assets including people against damage, injury or loss from internal and external causes. Albert (2003) sees security as involving the survival of the state and the protection of individuals and groups within the state. The deduction from the above view is that the sovereignty

of a nation state may be determined by their capacity to safeguard citizens and her resources against any attack, be it from within or outside the state territory.

National Security

In the past, national security was perceived traditionally as building up defence and security manpower, and amassing or collecting weapon systems so that in the event of a threat situation, the state could meet the challenge. In other words, the state channeled all her energy and resources to military manpower and armaments. Thus, this idea of national security was perceived from a wrong direction. For instance, Mroz (1991), conceived national security as "the relative freedom from harmful threats". Similarly, Ian Bellany conceptualized national security as "relative freedom from war, coupled with a relatively high expectation that defeat will not be a consequence of any war that should occur". These conceptualizations of national security show that the state perceives it as equipping the military system in terms of training its personnel and armament acquisition or build up.

However, in the modern world, national security has taken a new dimension to embrace social, economic, cultural, political, environment and even technological variables. This became necessary because too many a scholar and researcher in this area or field, for a nation to be really secured, security must be seen from wholistic perspective. In this regard, lack of press freedom, obnoxious laws and policies, food insecurity, bad governance and ineffective leadership etc constitute critical security threats to any nation.

While recognizing the need for nations to have military forces McNamara (1968) insisted that development is essential for security. However, he regrets that ignorance on the part of leaders makes this fact problematic. In his words;

The rub is that we do not always grasp the meaning of security in this context. In a modernizing society, security means development, security is not military hard ware, though it may involve it; security is not traditional military activity though it may encompass it. Security is development, and without development there can be no security. A developing nation that does not infact develop, simply cannot remain secure for the intractable reason that its own citizenry cannot shed its human nature. This is what we do not always understand, and what governments of modernizing nations do not always understand.

The understanding here is that governments must look beyond mere equipping and applying or misapplying defence and security forces in the search for national security. Rather, they should give more attention to those factors that give rise to the urge to use or misuse defence and security forces such as poverty, unemployment, hunger and starvation, low technological development, lack of social amenities, obnoxious laws and policies and abuse of human and people's rights.

Booth (1991), one of the proponents of the new thinking on the concept of national security corroborated McNamara. He observed that:

One of themes of new thinking is the idea that security policy should have political accommodation as a primary and persistent aim. The adverse effects of identifying security almost exclusively with military strength was evident throughout the cold war. This approach can be described as strategic reductionism, that is conceiving security in a technical and mechanistic military way takes the politics out of strategy and reduces it to military accounting.

On his own part, Obasanjo (1999) conceives national security as the aggregate of the security interest of all individuals, communities, ethnic groups and the entire political entity. Thus, he argues that the preservation of the safety of Nigerians at home and abroad and elimination of corruption, pursuit of development, progress and the improvement of the welfare and quality of life of every citizen of Nigeria constitute our national security concern. He further sees national security as:

The aggregation of security interest of individuals, political entities, human association and ethnic groups, that make up a nation. The security interest includes safety of life and property, economic, psychological, mental well being and freedom to pursue the attainment of legitimate objectives without hindrance.

In his own analysis, Ogunbanwo (1997), writing on the developing world asserts that:

Security is more than military security from external attacks. For many of the 4 billion inhabitants in the developing countries, security is conceived as the basic level of the struggle for survival. Therefore in order to provide an integrated African security assessment, the non military dimensions of security should be added. Henceforth, African security as a concept should be applied in its broadest sense to include economic security, social security, environmental security, food security, the quality of life security and technological security.

Insecurity

It is a fear of the unknown; A feeling of trepidation and unsafe. Also, it is a state of being unable to protect lives and property. In other words, the person is vulnerable to damage, injury or loss from both internal and external causes. Thus, one can deduce from the definition that a nation's sovereignty cannot safeguard the citizen and her resource both within and outside the country.

There are various types of insecurity.

- a. Job insecurity
- b. Food insecurity
- c. Political insecurity
- d. Economic insecurity
- e. Financial insecurity
- f. Social insecurity
- g. Demographic insecurity
- h. Gender/sexual insecurity
- i. Health insecurity
- j. Environmental insecurity
- k. Relationship insecurity
- l. Religious insecurity
- m. Moral insecurity
- n. Insecurity complex

Economic Development

One cannot conceptualize economic development without first invoking economic growth. This is because economic growth is one aspect of the process of economic development (Sen, 1983). Therefore, economic growth is the increasing capacity to satisfy the needs and wants of the economy overtime. It is conventionally measured as the percentage rate of increase in real gross domestic product, or real GDP.

On the other hand, economic development can be defined as "the process of improving the quality of human life through increasing per capita income, reducing poverty, and enhancing individual economic opportunities. It is also sometimes defined to include better education, improved health and nutrition, conservation of natural resources, a clear environment and a richer cultural life" (Penn State University, 2008). There are three variables of economic development.

First, structural change as defined by Matsuyama (1997) "is a complex, intertwined phenomenon, not only because economic growth brings about complementary changes in various aspects of the economy, such as the sector compositions of output and employment, organization of industry, etc but also these changes in turn affect growth" and hence can be seen through the development of an economy.

Second, external influence on government, and international institutions such as the World Bank and the IMF as well as MNCs, have the potential to decrease government control in its own country causing a loss of legitimacy (Riddell, 1992).

According to Miller (1992), external influence on local governments consists of political instability and policy instability. Political instability deals with the potential or actual change in the political system and the opportunities evolving from such changes. Policy instability refers to the instability in government policies.

Third, environmental conditions, which refer to “any change to the environment, whether adverse or beneficial, wholly or partially resulting from an organizations activities, products or services” (Service Canada, 2005).

Economic development generally refers to the sustained, concerted actions of policy makers and communities that promote the standard of living and economic health of a specific area. It can also be referred to as the quantitative and qualitative changes in the economy. Such actions can involve multiple areas including development of human capital, critical infrastructure, regional competitiveness, environmental sustainability, social inclusion, health, safety, literacy and other initiatives.

Causes of Insecurity In Nigeria

Insecurity in Nigeria can be attributed to many factors. These are as follows:

- a. **Imposition of unpopular policies-** Nigeria is yet to get a leader who will make policies that majority of her citizens embrace and support. More often than not, policies are foisted on people despite their opposition and disapproval. One of such policies was removal of fuel subsidy and deregulation of the downstream sector of the economy on January 1, 2012 by the Jonathan led government against people’s opposition and protest. This unpopular policy culminated into mass protest, crisis and violent demonstration as the youths engaged the police in a fight for two hours and threw missiles which led to the use of live bullets by the security agents. The security agents using live bullets caused the death of Mustafa Muyideen in Ilorin, Kwara state and another person was killed in Lokoja, Kogi state while many others sustained injuries in the violent demonstration that followed the removal of fuel subsidy (Obasi, 2012).
- b. **Corruption:** This is one social vice that is the bane of development of Nigeria despite her huge human and material resources. Corruption constitutes a run on the economy of any nation. This is the reason most governments in the world do not treat issues of corruption with kid gloves. In Nigeria, corruption seems to have defied solution despite the measures and campaign against it. Though, government has set up agencies like Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) and Independent Corrupt Practices and other related offences Commission (ICPC) as well as an enabling Act, but there is lack of political will to fight corruption. The global anti corruption watchdog, Transparency International ranked Nigeria 143 out of 182 countries in its 2011 Corruption Perceptions Index. Conversion of public funds to personal use remains pervasive. A recent report from the Independent Corrupt Practices and other Related Offences Commission (ICPC) showed that a government official was caught hiding #2 billion cash in his house ,so what do one tell that able bodied man or young adults, may be of Northern or Southern stock who

is unsheltered, sleeping in the street, sleeping inside broke down vehicles and could still dance to a good music in the day time, and at night could become a part of an insurrection group with law enforcement officers as a collective or representational target, unfortunately. What do you say to such a person? (Oshodi, 2012:17).

- c. **Unemployment** - In Nigeria today, unemployment is soaring very high because critical infrastructure like roads, constant power and water supply needed to create jobs is not put in place by the government despite promises made to fix them. According to Mohammed, a sociologist, with the high rate of youth unemployment, all manner of crimes such as the activities of Boko Haram, kidnapping and other vices were to be expected. "There is a serious economic violence on the people, that is why those with violent intentions can easily employ them. That is why religious organizations that talk about the youths get large followers" (Newswatch, 2011). Besides, the official rate released by the National Bureau for Statistics(NBS)puts unemployment at about 24 percent even though many unemployed Nigerians are yet to register with the government. Ekpo, an economist, opined that despite the healthy growth of the economy in the last five years, unemployment has been rising alongside the increased incidence of poverty. In 2007, eight million Nigerians were unemployed. The figure rose to 10 million in 2008 and hit 18 million in 2011. Ekpo stated that armed robbery, Kidnapping, gangsterism and other vices are not unrelated to the high rate of unemployment in the country and across the states." No country can afford to have millions of unemployed youths. This army of the unemployed can become a nuisance to society. It is a time bomb that must be diffused. It is sad and disheartening to see sound graduates of engineering, physics, mathematics being unemployed for about eight years after graduation from even our first generation universities or to see them selling recharge cards. This type of disguised unemployment is not healthy for the economy"(The News,2012).]
- d. **Poverty**: This is a social problem occasioned by unemployment and lack of empowerment. In other words, as unemployment rate increases, poverty level also rises. Poverty, despite decades of military rule by leaders from the north, coupled with a lack of formal education has driven the region's exploding youth population toward extremism. New government statistics released showed that in Nigeria's north west and north east regions besieged by Islamic insurgents, about 75 percent of the people live in poverty. Also, in a recent report of the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), Nigeria's poverty profile 2010 shows that at least 112.6 millions of Nigerians or 69 percent of the country's population are living below the poverty level. In the report by the Statistician-General of Nigeria, the highest poverty areas are within the

north –west and north-east geopolitical zones (Oshodi, 2012:15). In 2011, poverty level rose to almost 70 percent. According to Ekpo, the situation appears to have deteriorated because 11 percent of those with doctorate degrees could not find employment.

- e. **Terrorism/Suicide Bombing:** This is the greatest security challenge the government of President Jonathan has faced since assuming power last year. In some parts of the country especially north east, security of lives and property has been undermined due to the activities of Boko Haram. Boko Haram is a Nigerian Islamic militant group that is opposed to western education, but seeks the imposition of sharia laws in 12 states of Nigeria. The group has engaged in suicide bombings in different parts of the country including Abuja, Bornu ,Kano, Yobe, Plateau, Kaduna and Kogi that led to the loss of many lives and destruction of properties.
- f. **Defective Intelligence Gathering and Coordination on the part of security agencies as well as under funding and under equipment:** There is absence of effective information and intelligence gathering among the security agencies in Nigeria. For example, in the fight against terrorism, the Nigeria Police Force and State Security Service are enmeshed in unhealthy rivalry. According to Obi (2012),“by publicly discrediting the Police, members of the public have been told , in no unmistakable terms, that the Police and the SSS are working at cross roads or purposes. The public has known that there is no co-ordination between the two sister agencies; that they don't share information and /or intelligence reports”. Besides, the security agencies which include the Police, DIA, Army, Navy, Airforce and State Security Service are not adequately funded and equipped to match the Boko Haram militant group. These inadequacies on the part of the security agencies give hoodlums the leverage to tinker with the security system of the country.
- g. **External influence:** Since the terrorist attack on the United States of America in September, 2001 by Late Osama Bin Laden led Al Queda Network, terrorist groups have sprung up and spread across the length and breadth of the world, including Nigeria. Abu Qaqa, the spokesman of Boko Haram told Vanguard newspaper in November, 2011 that “al-Queda assists Boko Haram and any Muslim group struggling to establish an Islamic state (the News, 2012). Abu’s statement was corroborated by General Azazi who pointed out that many members of Boko Haram had received training in Afghanistan, Yemen, Pakistan, Somalia, Chad, Mauritania and Algeria. Besides, General Ham, the most senior America officer who specializes on Africa said that there is a strong tie between Boko Haram and Al-shabab (Obi, 2012:24).

The recent terrorist attacks in different parts of the country especially north east have shown that there is infiltration from outside Nigeria. According to Suswan (2012), membership of the Boko Haram sect transcend beyond Nigeria to include Niger Republic, Chad, Mali and some North African countries. Similarly, according to Ihejirika (2011), Boko Haram was receiving tactical support from foreign elements.

"It is definite that the youths who call themselves Boko Haram or terrorists receive training and possibly funding from foreign elements. This is evident in the type of weapons that we have captured from them and from the expertise that they have displayed in the preparation of improved explosive devices. These are pointers to the fact that there is foreign involvement in the terrorism going on in Nigeria". Furthermore, as reported in a 2005 foreign Affairs article on the terrorist threat in Africa.

To date, there is no evidence that terrorist cells have penetrated northern Nigeria, nor that terrorist and criminal syndicates have linked up. But the situation is increasingly dangerous. The Bush administration singled out Nigeria as a country with significant impact and deserving of focused attention (Lyman and Morrison, 2004).

- h. **Inequality and Uneven Development:** The increasing inequality and uneven development in the country are helping to fuel Boko Haram. "You can't just have this level of inequality persist. That's what's fueling all this stuff, said Clinton, who appeared along with Cherie Blair, the wife of former British Prime Minister Tony Blair, at this day Awards, an annual ceremony hosted by Nigerian Newspaper Magnate Nduka obeigbena. "It is almost impossible to cure a problem based on violence with" violence, Clinton said. "You also have to give people something to look forward to when they get up in the morning" (This Day Newspaper, 2012). Similarly, at the 52nd Independence anniversary lecture titled "Nigeria: security, Development and National Transformation in Abuja, former Ghanaian President Kuffour said "naturally, Imbalanced development that involves horizontal inequalities is an important source of conflict and that is costing Nigeria the opportunity to be the giant nation that it can and should be (Daily Sun Newspaper, 2012).

Vision 20:2020

This is an idea, plan or roadmap of becoming one of the twenty largest economies of the world by the year 2020. The fundamental objectives subsume the promotion of responsible leadership, transparency, accountability, rule of law and security of lives and property. It also involves enhancing productivity, diversification and competitiveness of the nation's economic sectors, improving the nation's prospects for achieving the MDGS and creating employment in a sustainable manner.

The first national implementation plan (1st NIP) for Nigerian vision 202020 (NV 202020) has three main volumes.

The first volume contains three main parts. The part I of the document presents the strategic framework for the plan, which is premised on Nigeria's vision of becoming the 20th economy in the world by the year 2020. The part II is the macro-economic framework and encompasses a review of recent developments in the economy (1999-2009), the global macro-economic outlook (2010-2013) and the macro-economic projections for the plan period. The part III deals with implementation arrangement, monitoring and evaluation strategy and the financing plan.

The second volume gives the details of the sector plans of four of the six identified thematic areas. These are physical infrastructure, productive sector, human capital and social development and knowledge based economy; the sectoral chapters encompass, sector policy thrusts, objectives, strategies and targets, as well as, cost programmes and projects that will be implemented during the plan period.

The third volume contains two thematic areas: governance and general administration, and regional/geo-political zones development. In addition, the plan integrates the states proposed programmes and investment plan for the plan period. However, it should be noted that not all the states have made available their state programs as at date. Consequently, the document will continue to be updated as more states tender their investment plans.

The Implications of Insecurity For Vision 20:2020.

Nigeria as a member of the international community and a player in the global politics has a vision to be ranked among the twenty (20) developed nations by the year 2020. To this end, Jonathan led government has drawn a road map and set up an agenda to achieve this vision.

However, the increasing state of insecurity in the country as a result of the activities of Kidnappers, militants, violent armed robbers and more especially the Boko Haram sect seems to make the dream or vision unrealistic.

This scourge by these hoodlums has implications for Nigeria achieving its stated vision by the year 20 20.

In the first place, the increasing state of insecurity presently in Nigeria especially by Boko Haram sect, has culminated into Nigeria being black listed and given bad image as a terrorist nation by the international community. On 25 December 2009, a Nigerian, Umar Farouk Abdumuttallab, attempted to blow up an American airline enroute Amsterdam from Detroit (Olawale, 2012). This botched terrorist attempt strained US-Nigeria relations but was however resolved diplomatically. Nigeria was still included in the list of terrorist nations like Yemen, Afghanistan, Tunisia, Somalia, Iraq, Pakistan, Sudan to mention but a few. Consequently, Nigerians travelling abroad are subjected to serious security scrutiny more than others, and those staying or living abroad are also looked at as security risks.

Secondly, insecurity impinge on the political stability of the country. Thus, when the political system is unstable as a result of crisis, the government in power is distracted from pursuing its goal of transforming the country and moving it to the next level. This is because rather than focus on the agenda of government in power, government will be compelled to channel all her energy and resources towards security at the expense of other social goods that should be delivered to the people. For example in the 2012 budget security took a large chunk of N921.91 billion, (Newswatch, 2012) when compared with other sectors like education, health, agriculture etc, yet the country is plunged into instability as peace in the polity seems to be a mirage.

Thirdly, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the country has dropped. When there is insecurity in the country, foreign investors are scared away from coming to invest their capital and contribute towards economic development. According to President Jonathan following his meeting with British Prime Minister, David Cameron in Lagos July 19 instead of Abuja, "Boko Haram began as a religious agitation but has snowballed into a monster". However, he promised to deal with the situation in order not to jeopardize foreign investment in the country (News watch, 2011).

Fourthly, the economy suffers from stagnation. There is multiplier effect of insecurity on the economy of the country. These include drop in foreign direct investment (FDI), unemployment, poverty, etc. In the Northern part of the country, Newswatch (2012) learnt that a group of investors from Germany, who wanted to build a cement factory in Maiduguri, have withdrawn from the project due to the activities of Boko Haram. The group got the approval of the late President Umaru Musa Yar' Adua's government for the project and had been on it for about four years and had already finished the preliminary phase of the planning including site clearing. Construction work was to begin only to be confronted by an upsurge of violence and bomb explosions. Similarly, Junger (2007), insecurity in the Niger Delta region caused production losses up to 25% in 2005 and 2006, contributing directly to world oil prices. Should the situation in the Delta continue to deteriorate, multinational oil companies risk losing further billions of dollars in potential earnings and importing countries will face increased oil price volatility which if serious enough could affect their national economic performance (Goldwyn and Morrison, 2004). In the south east especially Abia state, Kidnapping and armed robbery activities grounded the economy of the state to a halt few years ago. Thus, small and medium scale enterprises closed down their businesses, and even banks shut down their operations because they were losing so much money to the armed robbers. In some other parts of the country, Kidnapping and armed robbery activities took their toll on the lives and property of both Nigerian citizens and foreigners. For example, in Kano State, Repauch fritz, a German engineer attached to Dantata and Sawoe Construction Limited, was killed during a raid to free him from some kidnappers in a hide –out. Similarly, Franco Limolinara, an Italian and Christopher Mcnamus, a Briton were killed by Kidnappers. In Lagos, Ogun, Kaduna, Edo, Kogi, Ondo and Zamfara states to mention but a few, armed robbery incidents claimed the lives of many

people and while a bank in Kogi state had its vault emptied, four others in Ogun State invaded by armed robbers lost huge sums of money (The News, 2012).

Fifth, Nigeria has lost both human resources and property worth Billions of naira to the blasts by Boko Haram. In the former, people who should have contributed ideas and proffered solutions to national problems and paid taxes to the government for economic development died due to the blast. The insurgency of sect had led to the senseless killings of hundreds of innocent people. The sect's suicide bombers have unleashed Mayhem on citizens, first in Bornu and Yobe states and later Bauchi, Gombe, Adamawa, Abuja, Kaduna, Plateau, Niger, Kano and more recently Kogi states. It has killed at least 700 persons in the past two years (News watch, 2012). This affects the population and demand for goods and services that could boost the economy of the nation. In the latter, money that should have been used to provide new infrastructure would be channeled back to rebuild those properties destroyed. For example, the United Nations (UN) building in which President Jonathan announced recently a donation of about N3 billion for its reconstruction, others are Police Headquarters, Police Stations, Mosques, Churches, Markets, etc.

Measures To Tackle Security Challenges In Nigeria

The increasing level of insecurity in Nigeria occasioned by the activities of different groups especially in the northern part of the country, for example the north east, has instilled fear in both citizens and foreigners living in the country. Consequently, the federal government, individuals, groups, organizations (religious and political), non-governmental organizations and even the international community continue to articulate views and make suggestions on the way out of the doldrum. In particular, the federal government has being put under pressure to find lasting solution to security challenges facing the country.

First, government has core responsibilities to its citizens, the greatest being good governance which political leaders pledge to provide but which they renege at all levels. There is no doubt, this could be remotely connected to the disaffection in the polity. Government should put all political options on the table and nothing should be left in the search for peace. The Presidency should be free to talk with any agitated group or segment, without compromising public law and order, or the corporate existence of the country.

Second, government should create an enabling environment for job opportunities for the teeming Nigerian youths. This can be done through laws, policies and provision of infrastructural facilities which will facilitate investment and creation of jobs by the private sector organizations in the country.

Third, terrorism is a global problem especially after the 2001 attack on America by Late Osama Bin Laden Al Queda Network. This calls for synergy with the international community to fight the scourge of terrorism. Although, the federal government is collaborating with some countries and organizations which have even voluntarily offered to assist Nigeria in the fight against terrorism (eg US, UK, Israel,

South Korea and other bodies like AU, ECOWAS and UN), there is an urgent need to galvanize their efforts more effectively to check the Boko Haram sect whose activities have instilled fear in every Nigerian because of the mysterious way they carry out their mayhem. It should also diversify and strength its means of creating avenue for international intelligence sharing and inter agency cooperation through diplomatic channels/pacts.

Fourth, the security agencies including the Police, DIA, Army, SSS, Navy and Air force should be trained and retrained in a modern way of combating terrorism. Though, this is ongoing now, it should be supported and followed by the provision of modern equipment and facilities by the government to enhance intelligence gathering and effective coordination of the activities of security agencies in the country. Besides, government should increase its budget allocation to these agencies in order to boost their morale in securing lives and property of both Nigerian citizens and foreigners living in the country.

Fifth, corruption is the bane of Nigeria's development. Thus, in the face of huge resources that accrue to Nigeria from her mineral resources, majority of Nigerians still wallow in abject poverty as few people monopolize the resources (Tambuwal, 2012). This attracts negative reactions from youths that impinge on our security. President Jonathan should muster political will to deal with the acts of corruption instead of the lethargic attitude towards the vice. According to Akanbi (2012), "I know that if we don't kill corruption, corruption will kill us if we continue the way we are going". The war against corruption has to be total. We have to follow the examples of the likes of Leo Kuan Yew of Singapore or follow the example of Hong Kong Kuan Yew who made sure that the man who headed its corruption battle was learned and committed to fighting corruption.

Sixth, Boko Haram group is sponsored by some Nigerians apart from international sponsorship (Abimbola, 2010). The federal government should fish out their sponsors especially Nigerians and make them face the law accordingly. In this regard, President Jonathan should ensure that the law against terrorism is implemented to the letter against those found culpable no matter how highly placed if the goal of stamping out terrorism can be achieved.

Seventh, it has become imperative to decentralize the Nigeria Police Force because of the increasing security challenges witnessed in the states instead of the present centralized system. Though, discussions are going on in various quarters as individuals, groups and government officials are making their views and opinions known either for or against the issue. At the state level, the commissioners of Police are answerable to the Inspector General of Police (IG) and not the Governors, yet the latter are responsible for breaches of security in their respective states. If and when approved, a law should be enacted by the National Assembly to forestall abuse by the Governors.

Summary

Insecurity is a fear of the unknown. It is a feeling of trepidation and unsafe. Thus, a state of being unable to protect lives and property. It varies and includes job, political, economic, social and environmental insecurity to mention but a few.

On the other hand, economic development refers to the sustained, concerted actions of policy makers and communities that promote the standard of living and economic health of a specific area. Its variables include structural change, external influence and environmental conditions. Insecurity is caused by imposition of unpopular policies, corruption, unemployment, poverty, terrorism, external influence, inequality and uneven development. Its implications are as follows: negative image of the country, political instability, economic stagnation, lack of foreign direct investment, etc. However, effective leadership and good governance, well equipped, coordinated security and effective intelligence gathering, enabling environment for job opportunity, synergy between Nigeria and the international community and equitable distribution of national resources and egalitarian society can nip in the bud security challenges, and hence leverage the chances of our vision by the year 2020.

Conclusion

Insecurity occasioned by the activities of militants, kidnappers, violent armed robbers and more especially Boko Haram in the country can truncate our dream of achieving Vision 20: 20 20, if not tackled or checked by the government. This can be done by government proving effective leadership and good governance, ensuring well equipped and coordinated security and enhancing intelligence gathering mechanism through synergy between Nigeria and the international community. Besides, equitable distribution of national resources and egalitarian society are essential or germane to achieving our vision.

Recommendation

With regard to Nigeria's vision to be ranked among one of the 20 top most economies in the world by the year 2020, we hereby make the following recommendations. First, effective leadership and good governance have the capacity to ensure political stability in the country and guarantee economic growth and development. Second, well equipped, funded and coordinated security can protect lives and property through intelligence gathering mechanism with the cooperation of the international community. Third, government should create an enabling environment for job opportunities for the teeming unemployed youths. This can be done through laws, policies, programmes, projects and provision of infrastructural facilities like roads, potable pipe borne water and constant power supply that can attract investment especially foreign direct investment. Fourth, government should ensure equity and egalitarian society without discrimination.

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