Combating the Scourge of Security Challenges in Nigeria through Religious Education for Sustainable National Development

Faith Nkem Okobia

Abstract

Insecurity is the cankerworm that is eating deep into the fabric of this nation. It is a national problem with certain destructive tendencies, hence the need for the enthronement of religious education to save the nation from destruction. Religion, which teaches morality, plays a vital role in the social lives of individuals and society at large. This is because it deals with values, behaviours and attitude exhibited and encouraged by members of the society which enhances national development. Therefore, religion is essential for curbing insecurity because security challenge is always accompanied with tension and anxiety which hinder development. The paper revealed that insecurity is the product of moral decadence in the society, because lack of moral values in the lives of individuals lead to all the vices that result to insecurity in Nigeria. Therefore, government should lay more emphasis on the teaching of religious education at all levels of education in order to inculcate good morals into the youths, curb insecurity in the society and enhance national development. Employment opportunities should be created so as to eradicate poverty, since a hungry man is an angry man.

Keywords: Security Challenges, Religious Education, Sustainable National Development

Introduction

Nigeria has been facing security challenge because of many crises going on in the nation. The insecurity in Nigeria has become a source

of concern for rational minds, hence the need for the establishment of religion to savage the nation from destruction. For Nigeria to be secured, there is need for moral virtues such as honesty, peaceful co-existence, value for human life and justice to be fused in the lives of the citizens.

The unending national security threats in Nigeria have led to the militarization of the polity. This results in a collective distrust for one another as well as great threat on our national cohesion and development. The cost of insecurity is quite high both for individual Nigerians as well as the nation, because it stunts personal development and interfere with ability to develop one's potentials. The mind and energy of the average Nigerian is consumed with issues of safety and security that he has little energy left to contribute to national development. Therefore, Nigerians need a policy that is stable, peaceful and safe enough from criminal assaults, murder, tyranny and break down of authority so that the populace can face issues of development with vigour and courage.

Conceptual Framework
Insecurity
Beland (2005) defined insecurity as the state of fear or anxiety or lack of protection or inadequate freedom from danger. It is a state of one's life not being safe as a result of some threats or negative factors.

Religion
Religion has been defined by many authors in different ways. Attansay (2006) defined religion as a belief and worship of supernatural being that observes all human affairs and interested in them. Agag (2009) defined religion as part of the social system which gives a society its social and cultural identity and self-affirmation.

Religious Education
Suleiman (2012) defined religious education as a process through which a person learns something which his society believes is related to God. He further defined religious education as those processes designed to induct each new generation into attitude, beliefs as well as the practices of religious faith in order to provide for the individual, a unifying centre for his life. Religious education can be seen as the education that develops and brings to maturity the skills, attitudes and capacities of an individual (Ihuahgha, 2013).

Development
Development is the gradual growth of individuals and the society, so that they become better, more advanced, leading to an unfolding of the potentials of the individuals in that society (Ezeigbo, 2013).

National Development
National development is the overall development or collective socio-economic, political as well as religious advancement of a country. Lawal (2012) defined national development as growth plus change; change in terms of social-cultural and economic. It is both qualitative and quantitative. Development is brought by human beings who participate actively in the process of change. Therefore, development and change are interdependent. The most effective means of human resources is education which helps in the process and prosperity of a country.

Sustainable Redevelopment
According to Brundland (1987), sustainable development is that development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of the future generation to meet their own needs.

The Causes of Insecurity
Boko-Haram Crisis
Nwagboso (2012) stated that, one of the major security challenges in Nigeria which has adversely affected the Nigerian economy is the activities of Boko Haram group. The term 'Boko Haram' is derived from Hausa word *Boko* meaning 'Animist', and the Arabic word *Haram* means 'sin' or 'forbidden' (Olughode, 2010). The Boko Haram is a controversial Nigerian Militant Islamists group that seeks the imposition of Sharia law in the northern states of Nigeria. The group opposes not only western education, but western culture and modern science.

The activities of the Boko Haram group constitute security challenges in the contemporary Nigerian State. The activities of members of this group have raised critical questions among investors on the safety of their investments in Nigeria. This ranges from killing of innocent Nigerians, raping of women, to bombing of major cities and police stations in the northern part of Nigeria, particularly, Borno, Kano, Bauchi, Niger, Yobe, Adamawa, Abuja, among others. On 14th of April 2014, Chibok was attacked, government properties were destroyed and the only girls' secondary school was attacked. 16 people were killed or missing and 234 female students kidnapped. The Boko Haram militants said they would treat them as slaves as part of the "war booty". On 14th of April 2014, two bombs exploded at a crowded bus station in Abuja, Nigeria, killing at least 90 people and injuring more than 200.

On 1st of May 2014 – A car bomb exploded killing at least 19 people and injured at least 60 in the same area of Abuja. On 5th of May, 2014 - Boko Haram attacked the twin towns of Gamboru and Ngala in Borno State, Nigeria. They started shooting in a busy market place, set houses on fire and gunned down anyone who tried to flee. The people that died during the episode were 336. On 18th May 2014 – Kano suicide car bomb killed five people. On 11th of August 2014 –

28 civilians were killed, 97 kidnapped, men and boys were attacked in villages of Borno State and many homes were touched in the raid. As a result, the criminal and unwholesome acts of the Boko Haram group has not only made Borno, Abuja, Kano, Jos, Gombe, among others, cities of fear, but also made Nigeria unsafe for investors and tourists.

Socio-Economic Condition

According to Nwosu (2009), one of the factors that promoted violent crimes in Nigeria is the socio-economic order that sustains widespread poverty and unemployment of youths in Nigeria. Moreover, he stressed that the environment that creates a tiny minority in obscene wealth and the larger majority wallowing in abject poverty and degradation cannot but be a breeding ground for ill-feelings, and suicidal instincts. Adding that, a socio-economic system that creates a great wide gulf between the have and the have-nots cannot but become a nurturing ground for evil acts as evident in Nigeria today. Ekpeyong (n.d) stated that socio-economic order that promotes materialism as the prime value of the society no doubt fosters upsurge of crime as is the case with Nigeria. Against this backdrop, the nation that operates socio-economic order that fosters wealth accumulation by the political class at the expense of equity, productivity, justice, fair play and respect for human rights of the citizens as well as rule of law must sooner or later become a brigandine of violent conflict and instability.

The Poor Attitude of Government to Crime Control

According to Ajah (2009), the poor attitude of government to crime control is another reason why violent crimes have remained on the increase in Nigeria, noting that Nigeria has not been blessed with good leaders who are committed to fighting crime by ensuring that full weight of the law is employed on law offenders. He stressed that our government no longer pays attention to the primary functions of

providing security, neither do they listen to the plight of the poor masses. Commenting on government poor attitude to crime prevention and control, Umeagbalasi (2011) posited that it is unfortunate that in some cases when real perpetrators are arrested, they are hurriedly released at the instance of "orders from above". Amaefule (2010) opined that one of the factors responsible for the growth of violent crimes like kidnapping in Nigeria is due to the failure or poor attitude of the government to address the problem when it was evolving, noting that when the government failed to tackle the challenges that it faced, the crime grew into larger proportions. What this translates is that the government in most cases lacks the will to deal decisively with security challenges in the nation, because of their overt and covert interests. As a result, justice is not only delayed but in most cases denied, as criminals go about having a field day in the business of crime.

Collaboration with Criminals
Amaefule (2010) asserted that another major factor that promotes insecurity in Nigeria is the activities of collaborators. The situation where some members of national security agencies like the Nigeria Police collaborate with kidnappers and armed robbers with whom they share their ransom, cannot but foster insecurity in the country. It is most worrisome to hear the police advice some victims of kidnap to cooperate with kidnappers by paying the demanded sum instead of helping victims to get kidnappers arrested and handed over to relevant authorities for adequate punishment. In his contribution, Adesina (2009) posited that the increasing atrocious crime called kidnapping in Nigeria has once again brought to fore the allegation of complicity of some members of police force with criminals to aid and abate violent crimes.

Weak Security System

Achumba (2013) posited that weak security system resulted from inadequate equipment for the security arm of government, both in weaponry and training. This is in addition to poor attitudinal and behavioural disposition of security personnel assigned to deal with given security situations, which lack the expertise and equipment in handling the situations in a way to prevent them from occurring. And even when these exist, some personnel get influenced by ethnic, religious or communal sentiment and are easily swallowed by their personal interest to serve their people, rather than the nation. Thus, instead of being national watch dogs and defending national interests and values, and protecting people from harm by criminals, they soon become saboteurs of government efforts, by supporting and fuelling insecurity through, either leaking vital security information, or aiding and abetting criminals to acquire weapons, or to escape the long arm of the law.

Loss of Socio-Cultural and Communal Value System

Clifford (2009) stated that the traditional value system of the Nigerian society like most African societies is characterized by such endearing features as collectivism, loyalty to authority and community, truthfulness, honesty, hard work, tolerance, love for others, mutual harmony, peaceful coexistence and identification of individuals with one another. Other distinctive features of Nigerian traditional society are abhorrence for theft. Stealing was considered extremely disgraceful and lives were also highly valued. All of these values which made society secured and safe have been all thrown away and lostgradually. New values have taken over their places over the years, with the so called 'modernity and civilization'. All our endearing values and morals have been traded off for western values.

Porous Borders

Achumba (2013) asserted that, one major factor which has enhanced insecurity in Nigeria is the porous frontiers of the country, where individual movements are largely unchecked. The porosity of Nigeria's borders has serious security implications for the country. As a result of the porous borders as well as the weak security system, weapons are conveyed into Nigeria from other countries. Small Arms and Light Weapons proliferation and the availability of these weapons have enabled militant groups and criminal groups to have easy access to arms (Hazen and Horner, 2007). Nigeria is estimated to host over 70 percent of about 8 million illegal weapons in West Africa. Edeko, (2011) also stated that, the porosity of the Nigerian boarders has made it possible for unwanted influx of migrants from neighbouring countries such as Republic of Niger, Chad and Republic of Benin. These migrants which are mostly young men are some of the perpetrators of crime in the country.

Unemployment/Poverty

As a result of the high level of unemployment and poverty among Nigerians, especially the youths, they are adversely attracted to violent crimes. Nwagboso (2012) argued that the failure of successive administrations in Nigeria to address the challenges of poverty, unemployment and inequitable distribution of wealth among ethnic nationalities is one of the major causes of insecurity in the country.

Ethnicity

Ethnicity, according to Nnoli (1989), is a social phenomenon associated with interactions among members of different ethnic groups. Nnoli further opined that ethnocentrism is 'attitudinal in form and perceptual in content' and is behavioural in form and conflictual in content'. Often associated with ethnicity are problems of one ethnic group or the other conceiving a feeling of being marginalized, inward

looking, limited to their own belief system, group identity, parochial orientation and group pride that give rise to havoc, fear, danger, social unrest, wars, politically motivated killings and other social vices that are capable of causing insecurity in the society.

Ojukwu and Ojukwu (2015) stated that in recent times, the ethnic conflicts have escalated at intolerable speed and have created insecurity and breach of the peace which are affecting social stability and economic activities across the nation. According to Iwu (2012) "These problems individually and collectively constitute traits to the peace, security and development of the country. Invariably they have implications for the continuation and survival of the nation's development, because no meaningful development occurs in an atmosphere of insecurity, tension, social instability, ethnocentrism, intolerance, hatred, marginalization, brutality and bloodshed throughout history as can be seen in Nigeria today. They further posited that the major challenge among all the problems facing Nigeria is the challenge to sustain and maintain social stability and turn it into a culture and way of life acceptable and workable for the largest majority of the people. This involves managing internal tendencies especially security issues and problems that could impinge on its survival. Therefore, insecurity is a matter of national importance that should be of concern to all Nigerians.

The Menace of Fulani Herdsmen Activities in Nigeria

Oluwasuji Omodia and Oyinloye (2018) stated that the violent clashes have been in existence for many years which have resulted in the unquantifiable loss of lives and property. The constant conflicts have threatened the security of the nation, reduce the economic productivity, and deepened the food crises. The conflict reached an alarming stage in the recent times from "2014 with Fulani herdsmen killing 1,229 people in comparison with 63 deaths in 2013, with more than 500 deaths in July 2016. The escalation of the crisis has made

many Nigerians and international observers including the United States to consider Fulani herdsmen as the second most dangerous group in Nigeria after Boko-Haram group".

Oluwasuji Omodia and Oyinloye (2018) also stated that there have been escalations of reported attacks by Fulani herdsmen who brutally kill natives of the invaded farming communities including women and children in various states across the country. Worst affected states include; Benue, Nasarawa, plateau, Taraba, Kaduna, Adamawa, Zamfara, Oyo, Imo, Cross-River and Enugu. The incursion by Fulani herdsmen is the second greatest security challenge confronting Nigeria. The attacks by the herdsmen on some of the communities have been increasing with each passing day. In most cases, communal conflicts between Fulani herdsmen and host communities usually arise when grazing cattle are not properly controlled and consequently graze on cultivated plants like cassava, maize, etc. in the farms of host communities. Attempts by the owners of such farms to register their grievance of destruction of their livelihood (food crops and cash crops) by the cattle of Fulani herdsmen is always stoutly resisted thereby degenerating into communal conflicts. Host communities sometimes register their grievances by placing restrictions on movement and grazing of cattle in designated areas and enforcing compliance through coercive measures decreed by the host community vigilante, which may take the shape of killing stray cattle or arresting and prosecuting defaulters. When the communities attempt to moderate their activities or request their exit, the Fulani herdsmen become aggressive and attack the host community sometimes with the assistance of hired mercenaries. Fulani herdsmen normally attack their target communities at the time they are most susceptible such as mid-night or prayer days, when they are in their churches, incessantly killing people with sophisticated weapons, looting properties and burning houses. Much of the very violent and heavy casual communal

conflicts triggered by Fulani herdsmen occur in the middle-belt of Nigeria in general and Benue State in particular. In the case of Benue State there have been highly devastating conflicts that have claimed so much lives and destruction of properties in communities of local government areas such as Agatu, Guma, Gwer west, Makurdi, Kwande, Katsina-Ala and Loggo. The communal conflicts orchestrated by Fulani in Benue State had claimed the lives of more than 5000 victims in the first half of year 2014. The victims include women and children and they sacked more than 1000 communities and have thrown thousands of refugees into Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) camp located Makurdi. Earlier more than 200 people were killed by Fulani herdsmen in the Shengev community in Gwer west local government council with strange substance that looks like bio-chemical weapons. What this means is that their sophistication and combat readiness is increasing by the day as they are apparently armed not just with AK47 riffle but with strange weapons. Very recently, precisely March 2016, more than 10 communities in Agatu Local Government were razed down to the rubbles and more than 500 lives lost in what David Mark (former Senate President) described as "genocide against his people" by Fulani herdsmen.

Abrak (2015) posited that the high causalities associated with these conflicts have attracted the attention of Human Right Watch, as the clashes in the nation's central region had killed 3,000 people since 2010. Their combat readiness and sophistication gives them the courage not only to attack host communities but to confront and attack constituted authorities that are heavily protected with state of the art military convoys. A scenario where the convoy of the Governor of Benue State (Gabriel Suswan) was ambushed and attacked by these herdsmen on his way from Tse-Akanyi village in Guma local government area where he went to commiserate with the victims of conflict with Fulani herdsmen elucidates the picture better. The fact that Governor Gabriel Suswan eventually summoned an

emergency security council meeting and solicited for the intervention of the international community showed that communal conflicts perpetrated by Fulani herdsmen in Benue State is getting out of control.

Nte (2016) posited that the situation is not too different in Taraba State which is a neighbouring state to Benue State. The Southern Senatorial zone of Taraba State has also witnessed unprecedented and sudden influx of Fulani herdsmen and the relationship between the Fulani and the Tiv in both Benue and Taraba states is intensely becoming strained because of incessant attacks on the Tiv by the Fulani with very high human casualties and loss of properties. Evidently, the constant attacks on the Tiv from Taraba State by Fulani herdsmen had made most landowners in the affected communities to flee their homes in search of safe alternatives. There have been a number of crisis in Wukari with gruesome murders of dozens of people and wanton destruction of property. In Wukari, Taraba State about 77 people lost their lives during the crisis between some Fulani herdsmen and the indigenous people and more than 40 other people were getting treatment for various degrees of injuries sustained because of the attacks by Fulani herdsmen.

Oluwasuji et al (2018) opined that in Kaduna state, the story is not different as Fulani herdsmen cause communal conflicts. According to (Nte 2016), "rampaging gun men suspected to be Fulani herdsmen killed about 123 people in seven villages in Sanga local government area of Kaduna state in an onslaught which started in the night". The invaders had earlier slaughtered 38 people in sporadic attacks on Kabmu and Ankpong villages. Recently, it was Zamfara state where more than 200 villages were killed by Fulani herdsmen in an orgy of violent attacks that lasted for more than three days. Some of the worst hit communities are Dansadau and Yargaladima village in Dansaday Emirate of Maru local government area.

Oluwasuji et al (2018) also state that, the Eastern Nigeria is not left out in the onslaught of Fulani herdsmen with respect to communal conflicts. Some communities of Enugu state are also under siege. As the case in other instances, the crisis is caused by the indiscriminate search for cattle pastures by the Fulani herdsmen. In the process they encroach some farm lands and their cattle destroy food crops and cash crops. Instead of these herdsmen to take responsibility for the destructions caused by their cattle, they confront and challenge farm owners expressing their plight. Such challenges lead to conflicts which creates great insecurity to host communities because the herdsmen are said to be well armed. In the case of Ezeagu local government area of Enugu state which consists of more than forty communities, the aggression and violent activities of Fulani herdsmen have grounded agricultural and economic activities in most of the communities. The superior arms used by the invading herdsmen render the local vigilante group helpless. The herdsmen are armed with AK47 raffles and the government is obviously not doing enough to checkmate the trend. People no longer go to the farm nor sleep well at night for fear of aggressive attacks in Ezeagu community by the herdsmen. The situation is very pathetic and can cause economic depression in the area. Very recently, the menace posed by Fulani herdsmen with respect to communal conflicts would have engulfed the Obimma community, in Ikwerre local government area of Rivers state but for the intervention of the State Governor. Evidently, the herdsmen were harassing farmers and their cattle destroying cash crops and food crops in Obimma community. The decisive intervention of the governor saved the community from the scourge of Fulani herdsmen which nearly degenerated into full blown conflict. The attacks are sometimes shrouded in mystery and diabolism. A situation where a multitude of community men are held helplessly captive and slaughtered without any resistance or gun shots depicts elements of diabolism. This is because "most of the persons

that were slain during the crisis at Ayilamo were captured with little or no resistance… to prove this, there were no bullet wounds on some of the bodies that were recovered". This mysterious picture is illuminated on account that most of the men that were captured alive by the Fulani herdsmen were physically strong and well-armed community warriors. Invariably, the Fulani herdsmen are very powerful and highly endowed with conquering skills. They adopt these skills to survive the challenges of the different communities they migrate to, for the purposes of pasturing their herds.

The magnitude of attacks on host communities by Fulani herdsmen assumes such a sophisticated dimension that more often than not the host communities are overwhelmed by their might. This is reminiscent of warfare waged by highly sophisticated warriors. The pathetic issue is the gruesome manner in which attacks are carried out.

With these reasons, security which is safe from danger, anxiety or feelings of being secured, feelings of assurance of safety, invulnerability and defence capacity, protection of persons and property against a range of hazards such as theft, crime, fire, explosion, accidents, disasters, bombings, sabotage and attacks by external enemies, cannot be achieved without religious education which inculcate the right morals virtues in people's lives, which encourage peaceful co-existence and good human relations.

The effects of Security Challenges in Nigeria
The violence and killings in Nigeria have brought about instability and division, fear, suspicion, intolerance disunity, anxiety and displacement. Mgbemena, Anaedo and Izunwa (2013) stated that the effects of insecurity in the nation is too numerous such as destruction of lives and properties, conflicts, unfriendly economic environment are bane to stable economic development in Nigeria. Both foreign and local investors are scared away from Nigeria and this has increased

the rate of unemployment in the country. Based on the linkage nature of insecurity, some of the youths who are not employed resort to robbery, kidnapping, drugs peddling and all other forms of violent crimes which hinder national development.

i. Obiegbu (2006) stated that insecurity threaten the solidarity and progress of any nation. Therefore, any form of these vices will definitely have great consequences on the Nigerian populace because lives are lost, properties destroyed and manpower wasted.

ii. Umoru (2013) opined that the effect of insecurity in our country hinder the growth and international relations. A typical example of this was seen with the Arsenal football club who wanted to come down to Nigeria for a play. These people after hearing of the incessant bombing, kidnapping and insurgence refused to come. In line with this, some of our citizenry in Diaspora who would have loved to come and develop the Nation refused to come due to the security peril.

iii. Insecurity of lives could lead to political instability which may likely prevent foreign investors to invest in the economy of the nation. This weakens the already strained unity of the federation. It also brings distrust and disharmony between one another.

iv. Insecurity could also lead to high mortality rate, which causes underdevelopment for the Nation, and the result of this is greatly seen among the youths and children as they are still being nurtured, and this could affect them either positively or negatively.

v. Insecurity has been yielding a negative result on the lives of Nigerians. It goes a long way in hindering the peaceful co-existence that has united us as a country; bring about awesome and dwindling of the nation's economy and public image Oriahi, (2013).

vi. The matter of insecurity is topical issues in Nigeria today. Life has always been threatened in our country. It is open to all kinds of danger.

According to Eme (2011), the effects of these vices are outlined below: Social dislocation and population displacement heightens citizenship question and encourages hostility between "indigenes" and "settlers", dehumanization of women, children and the men especially in areas where hunger, poverty, rape, child abuse and neglect are used as instruments of war in the nation. As a result of poor governance, inefficiency and corruption of security agencies, there is atmosphere of political insecurity and instability including declining confidence in political leadership and apprehension about the system.

The Role of Religious Education in Curbing Insecurity in Nigeria
No religion preaches violence, conflict or militancy, every religion preaches peace and peaceful co-existence of all citizens. Religion is an inevitable part of the human life which cannot be neglected, because it influences and permeates every aspect of human life; socially, politically, culturally and economically. Religion has potency and force, which every experience of man comes under its scrutiny. Religion introduces harmony, discipline and order into the society as it regulates people's way of life and act as a means of unity which enhances security and national development.

i. Religion promotes societal development by inculcating essential values which humanity in general consider as important to the enhancement of order, peace, progress, happiness, protection of the weak and the invalid, social cohesion and solidarity. (Okobia and Osajie, 2017).

ii. According to Ubrurhe (2000), religion helps to curb insecurity because it patterns man's behaviour in agreement with the societal norms and values which promotes societal stability.

iii. Religion binds people together through sanction which include scolding, criticism, ostracism, excommunication and final judgment of God and its attendant consequences. As a result of these, people are forced to fulfill societal obligations in accordance with accepted norms and values.
iv. Adogbo states that religion inculcates justice, equity, fidelity sanctity of life into its adherents which helps to fight against insecurity in the society and promote national development (Adogbo, 2000).

Conclusion

Nigerians are passing through crises and unrest which led to the destruction of lives and properties and has made thousands of refugees to be internally displaced persons (IDPS). As such, foreign investors are scared away because of the hostile environment brought about by unabated insecurity in the country. As such, large number of unemployed youths has taken to all sorts of crimes such as kidnapping, robbery and local militia as a result of poverty and unemployment. Therefore, to curb insecurity and enhance national development, religion plays a vital role in the social lives of individuals by inculcating good morals such as self-discipline, value for life and property, and peaceful co-existence should be enhanced and encouraged.

Recommendations

Nigerians need a country that is stable, peaceful and safe enough from criminal assaults, murder, chaos, tyranny and breakdown of authority so that the populace can face issue of development with vigour and courage. To attain such height, the under listed recommendations are suggested.

- The religious bodies and government should liaise together in the inculcation of moral into the populace in order to enhance security.
- Government should lay more emphasis on the teaching of religious education at all levels of education to inculcate good moral into the youths to reduce insecurity in the society and enhance national development.
- Religious bodies and the government should educate the masses on good human relations in order to shun the social vices in the society.
- Government at all levels should ensure that rising poverty indices be reversed and a realistic social security programme be pursued and systematically implemented to ensure that the populace meet their basic needs.
- There should be a re-organization of the security agencies that will take them through a new reorientation via re-training of security agents. People should be more security conscious, share information with the police and other security agencies. The populace should not leave security matters to security personnel only. All should be involved in security information and data gathering. Moreover, efforts should be put in crime prevention than control.
- Furthermore, the government should increase the size of Nigeria's security agencies, empower and motivate them very well and strengthen neighbourhood watch.
- Government should equally fix social infrastructure – roads, street lights, schools and skills acquisition centres.
- Apart from the above, there is no gain saying that lack of youth empowerment/programme contribute immensely to social insecurity in the nation. The government should create programme that would empower our youths technically. This will

enable them to be self-reliant and divert their minds from criminal tendencies.

- The removal of these threats and enemies of man should be the number one programme of the government and religious bodies in Nigeria.
- Finally, the practice of the rule of law, constitutionalism, avoidance of undue retrenchment of workers, and payment of salary and allowances as at when due must be sustained.

Faith Nkem Okobia, PhD
Department of Christian Religious Studies
College of Education, Agbor
Delta State
nkembia80@yahoo.com

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