Economic Growth Amidst Insecurity: The Nigeria Experience

Ajibola, Joseph Olusegun, Ph.D., FCIB, FICA, FERP, ACTI, LLB, BL
Department of Economics, Babcock University, Ilishan-Remo, Ogun State, Nigeria

Abstract
The study focused on economic growth amidst insecurity in Nigeria. Efforts were made to explain the impact of security on Economic growth, Time series data were collected from 1981 to 2014 on Real Gross Domestic Product, Total Expenditure on security, Gross Fixed Capital Formation, Total Labour Force, corruption perception index and poverty index to show the relationship empirically with the use of multiple regressions [OLS] method. It was found out that 90% systematic variation in Real GDP is caused by variation in total labour force, total expenditure on security, corruption perception index, poverty index, unemployment rate, inflation rate and gross fixed capital formation. The study showed that security and other related variables do not only contribute positively to economic growth in Nigeria, but its impact on economic growth is strong and statistically significant. Also Nigeria potential GDP growth rate is 11% why the actual growth rate is 6%, which implies that Nigeria economy if efficient due the level of insecurity, corruption, unemployment, and poverty. Therefore based on the findings we conclude that the structure and trend of allocation to security is still inadequate to face the challenges of boko haram. Security funding and also reduction in unemployment rate has to treated as matter of urgency in Nigeria i.e. increase in security funding will lead to increase in economic growth. The study therefore recommends. Government should as a matter of priority implement the policy of EFCC in order to reduce the level of corruption in the country. The donor agencies like the World Bank, UNDP, UNESCO, etc. should also be encouraged to inject funds into the security sector.
Keywords: Insecurity, Economic growth, Inequality, Poverty

Introduction

October, 2015, marks Nigeria's 55th independence anniversary. Just as with individuals, over years in the life of a nation calls for in-depth reflection on where she is as a nation compared to where she ought to be, what are the missing gaps, what are the lessons from the past to enable the nation face her social reality with courage and determination.

After a long experience of military dictatorship, civilian rule in 1999 brought high expectations for peace and progress. However, democracy has failed so far to deliver good governance and in its place, insecurity, poverty, economic crisis and social problems have become the fate of Nigerians. The liberalization of the political atmosphere in 1999 brought by civil rule was used for the mobilization of primordial sentiments and identity politics (Alubo 2011). Therefore, insecurity and violence with its dire consequences in terms of loss of lives, properties has become the order of the day. According to Alubo (2011) in the first fifty-five months of civil rule December 2003, about 80 major violent eruptions were recorded. The economists reported that as at 2001, more than 6000 people have been killed.

For instance, the cases of armed robbery on Nigeria's high ways, banks, and households, the Niger Delta militants, the ethnic and religious crises as witnessed in Maiduguri (Bok o haram), Jos, Ibadan, and other parts of the country that claimed a lot of innocent souls and destroyed properties worth billions of naira are pointers to security lapses in the country. The cases of electoral violence in 2003, 2007 and 2011 elections and the recent by-election in Gombe, Bauchi, other parts of the state, the cases of kidnapping citizens and demand of ransom and worst of all the brutal killings of Nigerians by the police that are saddled with the primary responsibility of protecting the property and lives of citizens through torture in the name of investigation and direct shooting on the excuse of accidental discharge, as indicated by the Human Rights Report 2010, are all evidence their insecurity is in vogue in Nigeria. Security, including "human security", is a critical foundation for sustainable development. This implies protection from systemic human rights abused, physical threats, violence, and extreme economic, social, and environmental risks, territorial and sovereignty threats. It is a primary prerequisite and goal for poor people to make a lasting improvement in their lives (UNIDIR, Report 2008). Cited by Ahmadu (2013)

Nigeria as a nation has had a long, history of religious upheavals. Religious uprising that gave birth to problem of insecurity especially the current Boko Haram insurgency and others before it started in the northern city of Kano in 1980 and later spread to other cities, mostly in the north. The emergence and growth of the Boko haram sect has been attributed mainly to social malaise and absence of effective engagement of the nation's youths. In an editorial (The Guardian 11/02/2011) newspaper noted that Boko Haram has a social root. It is largely populated by young and often educated but unemployed believers who are, in the circumstance, restless and disenchanted with a life of idleness and hopelessness.

According to the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) over the last decade, Nigeria's infrastructure spending contributed a 1.9% (approximately $4 billion) per annum to GDP. The recommendation of the Asian

Development Bank in the KPMG report is that in order for a developing country to sustain growth and development, not less than 6% of GDP should be invested on infrastructure, Onakoya, Salisu and Oseni (2012).

To a comparative extent, the poor state no the attributed to the fiscal and monetary actions of government. These actions the need for effective allocation of resources, sense of identity and fulfillment, social cohesion and fairness in dealing with structural development at all units of the society. Unfortunately, the case of public sector to achieve efficiency and equity for the best interest of her citizens remains a night more. Rather than promote social, cultural, economic and infrastructural development, the nation's economy is rather deteriorating, there is gross inequality, uneven allocation of resources, unemployment, ravaging poverty and social incontinence.

National security because of its importance in this discourse deserves more attention. Experts describe national security as the collective security of the person or the political party. Nzimiro (1988), Gambo (1999) and Akinfeleye (2007).

Gwarzo (1998) sees national security as freedom from hunger, freedom from threat to a nation's inability to protect and defend itself, promote its cherished values and interest and enhance the well being of its people. Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary captures the term national security as "state of being secure, freedom from fear, protection, measure taken to guard against espionage or sabotage, crime, attack or escape. Former Nigeria's president, Olusegun Obasanjo once described national security as a force that would strengthen Federal Republic of Nigeria, advance her interest and objectives; control crime, eliminate corruption, enhance genuine development, progress and growth and improve the welfare, wellbeing and quality of life of the citizenry.

Several scholars have variously discovered negative relationship between insecurity and economic development, amidst the development challenges, the security situation in the country deteriorated drastically. Nigeria's return to democratic rule is threatened by security disaster. Arguably, considerable progress has been achieved in the areas of freedom of speech and liberty, but series of resource based conflict (Niger Delta), ethno-religious crisis (Jos crisis), and communal conflicts persisted. The climax of these security threats is the insurgence of a group called Boko Haram in the Northern Nigeria. Thus, a considerable effort to end the violence and build a sustainable peace to steer the economy to sustainability seems far from realization. The basic questions are: why development has continued to elude Nigeria in spite of numerous amounts of human and material resources? To what extent has security crisis impacted or contributed to development crisis in Nigeria? Is Boko Haram really a threat to development in Nigeria? These pertinent but complex questions needed urgent attention especially now Nigeria is struggling to be among twentieth world developed countries in 202020.

Conversely, at the recently-concluded 49th Annual Meetings of the African Development Bank in Kigali, Rwanda, the bank's Chief Economist and Vice President, Prof. Mthuli Ncube, told Kunle Aderinokun that the prospect of Nigeria's economy is bright, notwithstanding the current security challenge. This day News August 19, (2015).

In the same vein, the operations of various insecurity monsters affect the economic activities of both the crisis region and non crises region. There is need to investigate the paradox of economic growth amidst insecurity issues in Nigeria this constitutes the focus of this research works.

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Today, Boko Haram carnage has paled all the preceding religious crises and their accompanying orgies of destruction into insignificance. Using a combination of rifle attacks (AK-47 primarily) and suicide bombings, the sect has successfully attacked very important targets. The most ruinous of these include: 1) Nigeria police headquarters in Abuja; 2) United Nations Building in Abuja; 3) St. Theresa's Catholic Church Madalla, near Abuja; 4) Potiskum Cattle market, Yobe state, 5) Bayero University Kano; three Churches in Kaduna, among many others. It is against this backdrop that this study addresses the interface between security and economic growth in Nigeria. Particularly, it seeks to demonstrate empirically the causal relationship between financing security and economic growth in Nigeria.

This research study is significant because, it exposes the society at large to the social and physical colossal loss incurred in the pursuit of strong defense in the country. Also, it reveals the empirical evidence of the causal relationship between insecurity and economic growth in the nation Nigeria. Empirical Literature on security and economy performance is very scanty which constitutes the major gap in knowledge filled by this indispensable research. It will also motivate the government to see the price of inequality by not distributing the national cake evenly.

Lastly, it provides information on the trend analysis of terrorism, religion crises and growth rate of the economy.

This study is limited only to the use of some macroeconomic variables in Nigeria which is either sourced from CBN statistical bulletin or NBS various Issues. The macroeconomic variables includes Real GDP, Inflation rate, Unemployment, Expenditure on National Security (Both Capital and Recurrent) reasons for this limitation are because of lack of fund, time constraint and inadequate capital. As a result of this, the study will be limited to Nigeria as a country.

LITERATURE REVIEW

This section highlights some relevant conceptual, theoretical and empirical studies on "Economic growth amidst Insecurity the Nigeria Experience". The review enlightens us on the relevant and related topics like trend growth rate of the economy, National security, and terrorism in Nigeria and conflict in northern Nigeria and end it of list of Boko Haram insurgency in the country. Also, it reviews the relationship that exists between the variables under consideration and provides theoretical and empirical background for the methodology adopted in chapter three through the following headings:

Insecurities Challenges in Nigeria.

Since the inception of democratic governance in 1999, the Federal Government of Nigeria has done little, to improve on human rights and protection of its citizen's life and property. For instance, bloody sectarian clashes claimed hundreds of lives in late 2008 and 2009 while the government failed to investigate, much less hold accountable, members of the security forces implicated in numerous incidents of extra judicial killings, torture, and extortion, (HRW, 2010). The government's amnesty for militants in the Niger Delta failed to address the root causes of the violence. The government demonstrated a lack of political will to reform the police, who were again implicated in numerous extra judicial killings of persons in custody, torture of criminal suspects, and wide spread corruption.

On July 30, 2009, the police in the northern city of Maiduguri brazenly executed the Boko Haram leader Mohammed Yusuf in police custody, the following day his father-in-law Baba Mohammed and a former state government official suspected of funding Boko Haram, Buji Foi, were also reportedly killed in police custody. The government promised to promptly investigate these killings, but to no avail (HRW 2010). In November 2008 the police and military were credibly implicated in more than 130 unlawful killings while responding to the election related violence in Jos. The government has still not held members of the security forces accountable for past crimes, including the massacre of more than 200 people by the military in 1999. (Suleiman 2010)

Inter communal, political, and sectarian violence have claimed the lives of more than 13,500 people during the past decade in Nigeria. Nigerian politicians continue to manipulate ethnic and religious tensions by sponsoring violence for personal political gain, and wide spread poverty and poor governance have created an environment where militant groups can thrive. Violent clashes in July between government security forces and a militant Islamist group in northern Nigeria known as Boko Haram left at least 800 dead. In November 2008 more than 700 people were killed during two days Christian/ Muslim sectarian clashes following a disputed local government election in the central city of Jos. (Suleiman, 2010)

Terrorists attacks in different parts of the country, leaving unpalatable consequences for the nation's economy and its growth. To address the threat to national security and combat the increasing waves of crime the federal government in the 2013 budget made a huge allocation to security, and the national assembly passed the Anti-Terrorism Act in 2011 (Ewetan, 2013). Despite these efforts, the level of insecurity in the country is still high, and a confirmation of this is the low ranking of Nigeria among others developing economy the Global Peace Index (GPI, 2012). Despite the plethora of security measures taken to address the daunting challenges of insecurity in Nigeria, government efforts have not produced the desired positive result.

This has compelled the Nigerian government in recent time to request for foreign assistance from countries such as USA, Israel, and EU countries to combat the rising waves of terrorism and insecurity. Amidst the deteriorating security situation in the country, Nigeria is also confronted with daunting developmental challenges which pose serious threat to socio-economic development. These developmental challenges include endemic rural and urban poverty, high rate of unemployment, debilitating youth unemployment, low industrial output, unstable and deteriorating exchange rate, high inflation rate, inadequate physical and social infrastructure, very large domestic debt, and rising stock of external debt (Ewetan, 2013)

According to the National Bureau of Statistics, Nigeria's unemployment rate increased to 23.9 percent in 2011 compared with 21.1 per cent in 2010 and 19.7 per cent in 2009. The country has a youth population of 80 million, representing about 60 per cent of the total population with a growth rate of 2.6 per cent per year, and the national demography suggests that the youth population remains vibrant with an average annual entrant to the labour force at 1.8 million between 2006 and 2011. In 2011, 37.7 per cent of Nigerian were aged 15-24 years and 22.4 per cent of those between ages 25 and 44 were willing to work but did not get jobs. (NBS, 2013)

The current level of social insecurity is alarming and unacceptable. This made The United Nations Children According to Nwanegbo and Odigbo (2013) to diverge approaches to the conceptualization of human security in the theoretical literature can be categorized into two major strands. One is a neo-realist theoretical strand that conceptualizes security as primary responsibilities of the state. The second strand, a postmodernist or plural view, conceptualizes security as the responsibilities of non-state actors and displaces the state as a major provider of security. Proponents of this approach argue that the concept of security goes beyond a military determination of threats. They are of the view that government should be more concern with the economic security of individual than the security of the state because the root causes of insecurity are economic in nature.

Some scholars in conceptualizing security placed emphasis on the absence of threats to peace, stability, national cohesion, political and socio-economic objectives of a country (Igbuzor, 2011; Oche, 2001; Nwanegbo and Odigbo, 2013). Thus there is a general consensus in the contemporary literature that security is vital for national cohesion, peace and sustainable development. It is therefore apparent that national security is a desideratum, sine qua non for economic growth and development of any country (Oladeji and Folorunso, 2007). In the intelligence community there is a consensus that security is not the absence of threats or security issues, but the existence of a robust mechanism to respond proactively to the challenges posed by these threats with expediency, expertise, and in real time.

The concept of insecurity connotes different meanings such as: absence of safety; danger; hazard; uncertainty; lack of protection, and lack of safety. According to Beland (2005) insecurity is a state of fear or anxiety due to absence or lack of protection. Achumba et al (2013) defines insecurity from two perspectives. Firstly, insecurity is the state of being open or subject to danger or threat of danger, where danger is the condition of being susceptible to harm or injury. Secondly insecurity is the state of being exposed to risk or anxiety, where anxiety is a vague unpleasant emotion that is experienced in anticipation of some misfortune. These definitions of insecurity underscore a major point that those affected by insecurity are not only uncertain or unaware of what would happen but they are also vulnerable to the threats and dangers when they occur. In the context of this paper insecurity is defined as a breach of peace and security, whether historical, religious, ethno-regional, civil, social, economic, and political that contributes to recurring conflicts, and leads to wanton destruction of lives and property.

The conceptualization of development has undergone metamorphosis since the Second World War ended in 1945. The meaning and the conceptualization of development was greatly influenced by the ideological contradiction between the Socialist East and the Capitalist West. The issue of ideology of development posed a problem to conceptualizing development. Growth theorists argued that development is an outcome of economic growth while other scholars like Rostow (1952), Harrod-Domar (1957) posited that economic development and growth result from structural changes, savings and investments in an economy.

The failure of economic growth in most developing and developed countries of Latin America and Africa, in the late 1970s, to deliver corresponding social goods and solve problems of unemployment, poverty, disease, hunger, illiteracy and ever increasing crimes and wars, necessitated the new thinking, and redefinition of development from economic growth centered perspective to human centered approach (Nwanegbo and Odigbo, 2013). In this light Chandler (2007) sees development as a broader concept that recognizes psychological and material factors that measure human well-being. Development therefore is a multifaceted phenomenon and man centered. It is the process of empowering people to maximize their potentials, and develop the knowledge capacity to exploit nature to meet daily human needs (Rodney, 1972; Nnoli, 1981; Ake, 2001). The transformation of the society and the emergence of new social and economic organizations are critical indicators of development (Stiglitz cited in Nwanegbo and Odigbo, 2013).

Socio-economic development is a product of development and can be defined as the process of social and economic transformation in a society. Socio-economic development embraces changes taking place in the social sphere mostly of an economic nature. Thus, socio-economic development is made up of processes caused by exogenous and endogenous factors which determine the course and direction of the development. Socio-economic development is measured with indicators, such as GDP, life expectancy, literacy and levels of employment. Changes in less-tangible factors are also considered, such as personal dignity, freedom of association, personal safety and freedom from fear of physical harm, and the extent of participation in civil society. Causes of socio-economic impacts are, for example, new technologies, changes in laws, changes in the physical environment and ecological changes.

Scholars have identified strong links between security and development since the cold war ended (Nwanegbo and Odigbo, 2013; Chandler, 2007). They argued that development cannot be achieved in any nation where there are conflicts, crisis and war. There is a consensus in the literature that security and development are two different and inseparable concepts that affect each other, and this has naturally triggered debates on security-development nexus (Chandler, 2007; Stan 2004).

Origin and Causes of Insecurity in Nigeria
According to Ali (2013) the fear of insecurity in Nigeria is on the increase and this has been compounded by the

rising waves of terrorism since the country returned to democratic rule in 1999. Violent crime has a root and history in Nigeria, and could be traced back to the period from 1960 to 1970. At independence in 1960 a federal structure was imposed on Nigeria by the British. Wheare (1963) conceptualizes federalism as a constitutional division of power between two levels of government which are independent and coordinating in their respective spheres of influence. Unfortunately, the federal structure bequeathed to Nigeria at independence did not conform to Professor K.C. Wheare''s tenets of federalism as a system of government where two levels of government exist each sovereign in its sphere of jurisdiction (Awotayo et al, 2013). The incursion of the military into governance, and the consequent imposition of military command structure in a federation set the tone for the distortion of Nigeria''s federalism. Thus the practice of federalism in Nigeria no doubt has been distorted by overwhelming dominance of the federal government that distributes national resources to lower level government at its own whims and caprices (Ewetan, 2011).

Since independence, the demand for true federalism, fiscal and political restructuring by different ethnic nationalities in Nigeria has not abated. These agitations have contributed to violent rebellious reactions by aggrieved ethnic groups in the country, endangering the security, unity, and corporate existence of Nigeria as one country. Federalism that undermines the independence and autonomy of its federating units will only bring about conflict, threat to national cohesion and peace, and ultimate disintegration (Ali, 2013; Adamu, 2005)

Insecurity challenges can be traced to the early years of military rule when large quantities of arms were imported into the country for the use of the military during and after the Nigerian civil war, some of which got into the hand of the civilians. Soon after the civil war these arms were used by civilians and ex-military men for mischievous purposes such as armed robbery. There was also the army of unemployed youths some of whom lost their job during the civil war. The level of insecurity assumed dangerous dimensions in the prolonged years of military rule beginning from 1970 during which people procure arms and light weapons for personal defense. Some of these arms and light weapons got into the hands of unemployed youths who used them for deviant purpose. While some researchers attribute youth violence to peer group influence and other psychological factors associated with growing up, others emphasized the impact of political and economic factors such as ethnic agitation, political agitation, unemployment, Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) as triggers of violent reaction among the youth.

Many scholars have identified several causes of conflict and insecurity in Nigeria that are inimical to socio-economic and national development (Ali, 2013; Okorie, 2011; Jega, 2002; Salawu, 2010; Onyishi, 2011; Ezeoba, 2011; Lewis, 2002). These causes have been classified into external and internal causes. In Nigeria the internal causes of insecurity pose major challenge to socio-economic development than the external causes of insecurity. This research therefore focuses on the internal causes of insecurity in Nigeria. These causes include:

a.Ethno-religious Conflicts: These conflicts are caused by suspicion and distrust among various ethnic groups and among the major religions in the country. Ethno-religious conflict is a situation in which the relationship between members of one ethnic or religious group and another of such group in a multiethnic and multi-religious society is characterized by lack of cordiality, mutual suspicion and fear, and a tendency towards violent confrontation (Achumba et al. 2013; Salawu, 2010). The frequent and persistent ethnic conflicts and religious clashes between the two dominant religions (Islam and Christianity) is a major security challenge that confronts Nigeria. Since independence, Nigeria appears to have been bedeviled with ethno-religious conflicts. There are ethno-religious conflicts in all parts of Nigeria and these have emerged as a result of new and particularistic forms of political consciousness and identity often structured around ethno-religious identities (Ibrahim and Igbuzor, 2002). Ethno-religious violence is also traceable to the inability of Nigerian leaders to tackle development challenges, and distribute state resources equitably. Other causes are accusation, and allegation of neglect, oppression, domination, exploitation, victimization, discrimination, marginalization, nepotism and bigotry. In all parts of Nigeria, ethno-religious conflicts have assumed alarming rates. It has occurred in places like Shagamu (Ogun State), Lagos, Abia, Kano, Bauchi, Nassarawa, Jos, Taraba, Ebonyi and Enugu State respectively. These ethno-religious identities have become disintegrative and destructive social elements threatening the peace, stability and security in Nigeria (Eme and Onyishi, 2011).

b.Politically Based Violence: Nigeria has a long history of politically based violence since the collapse of the first republic on January 14, 1966, and the incursion of the military into governance that same date. The electoral politics in Nigeria right from 1960s till date have been characterized with violent conflicts, political thuggery, assassinations, and arson. Politicians in Nigerian do not accommodate dialogue, negotiation and consensus (Eme and Onyishi, 2011). Political contests are characterized by desperation, and violent struggle for political power among politicians. Recurring political violence in Nigeria could be attributed to over-zealousness and desperation of political gladiators to win elections or remain in office at all cost. These misadventures have often been catastrophic leading to decimation of innocent lives, disruption of economic activities, and the destruction of properties among others.

c. Systemic and Political Corruption: This is a twin evil and hydra-headed monster that has held the Nigerian state captive. This has contributed to government failure and breakdown of institutional infrastructures. The state of insecurity in Nigeria is greatly a function of government failure, traceable to systemic and political corruption.

It has added another dimension of violent conflicts which has eroded national values. Corruption is bad not because money and benefits change hands, and not because of the motives of participants, but because it privatizes valuable aspects of public life, bypassing processes of representation, debate, and choice. It has been described as cancer militating against Nigeria's development, because corruption deeply threatens the fabric of the Nigeria society (Nwanegbo and Odigbo, 2013). Corruption hampers economic growth, disproportionately burdens the poor and undermines the effectiveness of investment and aid (Iyare, 2008).

d. Economic-Based Violence: It is also referred to as "political economy of violence". Eme and Onyishi (2011) note that, in recent writings in the mass media, much emphasis is laid on the role of resources in generating conflict which is a major cause of economic-based violence across the globe and across political divide. Cries of resource control and revenue sharing regularly rent the air between proponents and opponents also leading to violent agitations among the contending actors and between the state and proponents. The Niger-Delta crisis in Nigeria presents a classic case of this violent struggle that has been on since the end of the Nigerian civil war in 1970. These violent agitations have claimed many lives of Nigerians and foreigners, military and para-military personnel, and properties worth billions of naira. It has also resulted in economic misfortune in Nigeria through loss of oil revenue as a result of shortfall in crude oil exports by the oil companies occasioned by disruption of oil exploration activities by the Niger-Delta militants.

Although by no means limited to oil in the Niger Delta, the most prevalent campaign about the link between resources and conflict in Nigeria focuses on oil and the Delta region. No doubt oil has given rise to vertical and horizontal conflicts between National, State and society or between dominant and subordinate geopolitical zones, classes and groups across Nigeria, given the pivotal role that oil plays in the political economy, and power relations in Nigeria.

It is however true those other types of resource driven conflicts have received less attention in the debate. Assets such as grazing and farming, and water resource, have tended to give rise to horizontal conflicts that involve communities across the geo-political zones.

e.Pervasive Material Inequalities and Unfairness: A major factor that contributes to insecurity in Nigeria is the growing awareness of inequalities, and disparities in life chances which lead to violent reactions by a large number of people. There is a general perception of marginalization by a section of the people in areas of government development policies, political patronage, and these are triggers of disaffection, resentment, and revolt (Achumba, et al. 2013). The incessant strikes by labour, professional groups and demonstrations by civil society groups are mainly due to pervasive material inequalities and unfairness. Their agitations are aimed at drawing public sympathy for their struggle for just and fair treatment by the government.

f.Unemployment/Poverty: According to Adagba et al (2012) unemployment/poverty among Nigerians, especially the youths is a major cause of insecurity and violent crimes in Nigeria. In particular youth's unemployment have contributed to the rising cases of violent conflict in Nigeria. Also, one of the major causes of insecurity in the country is the failure of successive administration to address challenges of poverty, unemployment, and inequitable distribution of wealth among ethnic nationalities.

g.Organized violent groups: Organized violent groups such as ethnic militia, vigilantes, secret cults in tertiary institutions and political thugs contribute significantly to security challenges in Nigeria in different dimension and forms. Their emergence have been linked to a number of factors which include the culture of militarism that has its antecedents in military rule, the failure of the state and its institutions, economic disempowerment, the structure of the state and Nigeria's federalism, non-separation of state and religion, politics of exclusion, culture of patriarchy, ignorance and poor political consciousness (Ibrahim and Igbuzor, 2002 as cited in Eme and Onyishi, 2011).

h.Weak Security System: This is a major contributory factor to the level of insecurity in Nigeria, and this can be attributed to a number of factors which include inadequate funding of the police and other security agencies, lack of modern equipment both in weaponry and training, poor welfare of security personnel, and inadequate personnel (Achumba et al. 2013). According to Olonisakin (2008) the police-population ratio in Nigeria is 1:450 which falls below the standard set by the United Nations. The implication of this is that Nigeria is grossly under policed and this partly explains the inability of the Nigerian Police Force to effectively combat crimes and criminality in the country.

i.Porous Borders: Achumba et al. (2013) observe that the porous frontiers of the country, where individual movements are largely untracked have contributed to the level of insecurity in Nigeria. As a result of the porous borders there is an unchecked inflow of Small Arms and Light Weapons into the country which has aided militancy and criminality in Nigeria (Hazen and Horner, 2007). Available data show that Nigeria host over 70 percent of about 8 million illegal weapons in West Africa (Edeko, 2011). Also, the porosity of the Nigerian borders has aided the uncontrollable influx of migrants, mainly young men, from neighboring countries such as Republic of Niger, Chad and Republic of Benin responsible for some of the criminal acts (Adeola and Oluyemi, 2012).

j.Terrorism: The most fundamental source of insecurity in Nigeria today is terrorism which is traceable to religious fanaticism and intolerance particularly in Islam dominated states of Nigeria (Achumba et al. 2013).

Terrorism is a global phenomenon and it is ravaging the whole world. It has been defined by Sampson and Onuoha (2011) as "the premeditated use or threat of use of violence by an individual or group to cause fear, destruction or death, especially against unarmed targets, property or infrastructure in a state, intended to compel those in authority to respond to the demands and expectations of the individual or group behind such violent acts".

Terrorism in Nigeria is not a recent phenomenon, it started with the notorious Islamic sect in the Northern part of Nigeria called Mataisine during Alhaji Shehu Shagari civilian regime of the second republic which was aborted by a military coup in December 1983 led by General Muhammadu Buhari. Terrorism rears its ugly head again during the Obasanjo civilian regime of the fourth republic which witnessed religious riots in Plateau state in Northern Nigeria. In recent times terrorism has assumed a political undertone and is been spearheaded by a faceless Islamic insurgents based in the Northern region of Nigeria called Boko Haram, that has claimed thousands of lives in the North since 2009.

Terrorism in Nigeria has been linked to religious, socio-political, economic and cultural factors. Even though terrorism originated from Islamic fanaticism, it is now driven by factors such as inequalities within the country and lack among Nigerians, in terms of livelihood (economic) resources, education or access to education and good values. The current challenge of terrorism to physical security is threatening the Nigeria society on all fronts. Some foreign observers have linked terrorism in Nigeria to a number of factors which include, political conflicts, unbalanced development that involves horizontal inequalities, religious/ethnic distrust, poor governance linked to leadership failure, and high level corruption (Kufour, 2012; Oluwarotimi, 2012).

Insecurity Situation and Socio-Economic Development in Nigeria
After fifty five years of nationhood Nigeria still ranks among the poorest countries in the world, also ranks low in all socio economic indicators such as life expectancy, death rate, access to water, poverty rate, mortality rate, and crime rate, and still carries the tag of a developing economy. Nigeria is a classic illustration of an oxymoron, a poor country in the midst of abundant human and natural resources. This scenario has contributed to security challenges that have bedeviled the country since independence till now with great consequences for socio-economic development. There is no nation that can achieve socio-economic development in an environment of socio and physical insecurity. The increasing challenge of insecurity in Nigeria has also been linked to failure of leadership to deliver good governance, and secure the welfare of persons on the principles of freedom, equality, and justice. The ruling elites in Nigeria in both the military and democratic dispensation are dependent, parasitic, and very corrupt in nature, and mal-administration (Ali, 2013).

The various constitutions that Nigeria has operated including the 1999 constitutions make provisions for the rights of citizens to include; right to life, right to social security, right to work, right to livelihood, just and favourable remuneration, right to a standard of living adequate for the health, and well-being of individual and his family, including food, clothing, housing, and right to education. No doubt, Nigeria is blessed with abundant human, and natural resources to guarantee the attainment of these rights (Ali, 2013; Bako, 1998). Regrettably previous and present governments have failed to guarantee these rights and thus the onus is on individuals to seek for means to provide the basic necessities of life for him and his family. The inability of government to provide a secure and safe environment for lives, properties and the conduct of business and economic activities has led to resentment and disaffection among ethnic groups. This has resulted in ethnic violence, communal clashes, and religious violence in different parts of the country that has destroyed lives and properties, disrupted businesses and economic activities, and retarded economic growth and development of Nigeria. There is no investor whether local or foreign that will be motivated to invest in an unsafe and insecure environment. In a globalized world investors are not only looking for high returns on their investments but also safe haven for their investments. Thus the alarming level of insecurity in Nigeria has made the economy unattractive to foreign investors, and this has impacted negatively on economic growth and development.

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METHODOLOGY
The design for this study is quantitative research design; this is the standard experimental method of most scientific disciplines. These experiments are sometimes referred to as true science, and use traditional mathematical and statistical means to measure results conclusively. They are most commonly used by physical scientists, although social sciences, education and economics have been known to use this type of research. Quantitative experiments

all use a standard format, with a few minor inter-disciplinary differences, of generating a hypothesis to be proved or disproved. This hypothesis must be provable by mathematical and statistical means, and is the basis around which the whole experiment is aimed at finding out the causal relationship between economic growth and security challenges in Nigeria.

Method of Data Analysis
The study specifically used the multiple regressions (OLS) ordinary least square method to analyze the data. This model was employed in an attempt to determine the relationship between security issues and Economic Growth in Nigeria.
RGDP = F(TEXPS, GFCF, TLBF, UE, POVI, CUPI, INFRATE)………(1)   linearizing the function gives multiple regression equation below as: -
RGDP = $\alpha_0 + \alpha_1$ (TEXPS) $+\alpha_2$ (GFCF) $+\alpha_3$ (TLBF) $+ \alpha_4$ (UE) $+ \alpha_5$ (POVI) $+ \alpha_6$ (CUPI) $+ \alpha_7$ (INFRATE) $+U_t$
Where:
RGDP = Real Gross Domestic Product proxy for economic growth
TEXPS = Total Expenditure on Security
GFCF = Gross Fixed Capital Formation
TLBF = Total Labour Force
UE = Unemployment rate
CUPI = Corruption perception Index
POVI = Poverty Index
U_t = Error term
The   'a priori' expectation concerns the magnitude and signs of the parameters estimates, whether they are positively (having direct relationship) or negatively (having indirect relationship) related to GDP proxy for economic growth in the country. This evaluation is guided by economic theory. The expected signs are: $a_0 > 0$, $a_1 > 0$, $a_2 > 0$, $a_3 > 0$, $a_4 < 0$, $a_5 < 0$, $a_6 < 0$, $a_7 < 0$.
      The evaluation consists of deciding whether the estimates of the parameters are theoretically meaningful and statistically satisfactory. For this purpose the three basic criteria ('a priori'. Statistical, econometrics) are used to evaluate the model specified.
The 'a priori' criteria: This refers to the signs and magnitude of the coefficients of the variables.
Statistical Criteria: This study makes use of statistical criteria like standard error, t-statistics, probability value and coefficient of determination. Higher standard errors imply inefficient estimates while low standard errors imply efficient estimates.
Econometrics Criteria: The econometrics criteria aimed at investigating whether or not the assumptions of the econometrics method is satisfied. The econometrics criteria make use of the F-test in testing the overall significance of model and the stability of coefficients.

DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS
Unit Root Tests
Prior to the estimation of OLS, the characteristics of the data have to be examined. Testing the stationarity of economic time series data is important since standard econometric methodologies assume stationarity in the time series while they are in the real sense non-stationary. Hence, the usual statistical tests are likely to be inappropriate and the inferences drawn are likely to be erroneous and misleading. For example, the ordinary least squares (OLS) estimation of regressions in the presence of non-stationary variables gives rise to spurious regressions if the variables are not co-integrated (Granger & Newbold, 1974).
      The trends of all the variables were used to conduct unit root tests to determine the stationarity of the variables using both the Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) test and Philip Perron tests respectively. The results of the unit root tests are presented in tables 1 and 2. The results in Table 1and 2 show that all the variables are stationary in their first differences.

Table 1: Results of Unit Roots Tests using Augmented Dickey Fuller (ADF) and Philip perron respectively for the time series data used in the empirical analysis.

Table 1: Stationarity of the Time Series Data

Variables	ADF Statistical with Intercept	Probability	Order of Integration
RGDP	-3.2939*	0.0239	I(1)
TEXPS	-4.7294*	0.0006	I(1)
GFCF	-4.1177*	0.0032	I(1)
TLBF	-3.5755*	0.0187	I(1)
UE	-4.2131*	0.0019	I(1)
POVI	-4.1234*	0.0012	I(1)
CUPI	-4.1217*	0.0122	I(1)
INFRATE	-3.1711*	0.0321	I(1)

*significant at 5 percent level

Source: Author's Computation

Variables	Phillips-Perron test statistics	Probability	Order of Integration
RGDP	-3.2939*	0.0249	I(1)
TEXPS	-4.7474*	0.0006	I(1)
GFCF	-4.1177*	0.0032	I(1)
TLBF	-3.5755*	0.0137	I(1)
UE	-3.2339*	0.0231	I(1)
POVI	-4.5214*	0.0005	I(1)
CUPI	-4.1234*	0.0030	I(1)
INFRATE	-3.5651*	0.0178	I(1)

*Stationary at 5 percent significant level of first difference.

Source: Author's Computation

The empirical evidence, from many literatures, has shown that most of the time series data are not stationary, this research work makes use of Augmented Dickey fuller and Philip Perron Test due to the problem of autocorrelation associated with the original Dickey Fuller using the model $\Delta Y_t = k^{\beta_1} + ZY_t + ai + et$ (Intercept Only). The null Hypothesis stated that the times series variables are not stationary or have unit root. The test in the above table reveals that the entire variables are stationary in their first difference.

The estimate of stochastic model and relevant statistics for the empirical investigation of economic growth amidst insecurity in Nigeria is shown below. The co-efficient of explanatory variables are estimates of the model parameters. The estimations are based on data in the table while evaluations are based on relevant statistics.

Time series data were used for the analysis. E-view7 Windows econometric package was used to process the data obtained.

The OLS Result of the data is shown below:

Dependent Variable: RGDP
Method: Least Squares
Date: 10/01/15   Time: 08:47
Sample: 1981 2014
Included observations: 34

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	60547.15	18412.93	3.288295	0.0029
TEXPS	144.1669	34.07828	4.230463	0.0003
GFCF	9.762842	2.905157	3.360521	0.0024
TLBF	0.001865	0.000768	2.428110	0.0224
UE	-227.1464	562.9826	-0.403470	0.6899
POVI	-27.31214	225.9357	-0.120885	0.9047
CPI	-9494.142	4894.427	-1.939786	0.0633
INFRATE	171.5207	95.97086	1.787216	0.0856

R-squared	0.908528	Mean dependent var		10876.43
Adjusted R-squared	0.883901	S.D. dependent var		26064.26
S.E. of regression	8880.960	Akaike info criterion		21.22353
Sum squared resid	2.05E+09	Schwarz criterion		21.58267
Log likelihood	-352.8000	Hannan-Quinn criter.		21.34601
F-statistic	36.89139	Durbin-Watson stat		1.097452
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

The numbers in parenthesis are under the parameter estimate of the corresponding standard errors. This establishes that the degree of error terms is considerably minimized and hence the estimates are reliable. The parameter estimates comply with a priori expectations which explain that growth of an economy is grossly dependent on the explanatory variables.

Considering the magnitude 1% increase in RGDP (proxy Economic growth) is brought about by 976% increase in (GFCF) gross fixed capital formation, 14416% increase in (TEXPS) total expenditure on security, 0.186% increase in (TLBF) Total labour force, 22714% decrease in unemployment rate, 2731% decrease in poverty rate, 949414% decrease in corruption perception index, 17152% increase in inflation rate. This postulates that an increase in security consciousness and expenditure on defense and other related variables will lead to astronomical increase in real GDP, proxy for economic growth in Nigeria. The estimated value of R^2 (goodness of fit) of 0.90 or 90% shows that 90% systematic variation in Real GDP is caused by variation in total labour force, total expenditure on security, total labour force, unemployment rate, poverty index and gross fixed capital formation. This equally ascertains that apart from the parameters or outside the scope of this analysis accounts for about 10% variation in the Economic growth which is covered by the error terms (μ).

The adjusted R^2 when the degree of freedom is considered with the number of explanatory variable also explains 88% variation in Real GDP. However, the analysis is statistically significant.

The overall significance of the entire model or the goodness of fit of the model as measured by the F-statistic shows that the F-statistic calculate (F^*) is greater than the F-statistic tabulated (F) at 5% level of significance, hence we accept the alternative hypothesis that variation in, total labour force, gross fixed capital formation, total expenditure on security, total expenditure on defense grossly affects Real GDP which is proxy for economic growth in Nigeria and ultimately affects its sustainable development . However, the analysis applies with econometrical criteria and shows that the model has overall significance and the coefficients are stable.

Total expenditure on education [TEXPS] which is one of the important variables in the model shows a positive and significant relationship to Real GDP (RGDP). With probability value of 0.0003, this result shows that probability is less than 0.05. Hence, it shows that Total expenditure on security is a significant factor that affects positively the Real GDP in Nigeria and also increases the Economic growth. The result however is not surprising because from the A-prior expectation, it was clear that increment in TEXPS [total expenditure on security] as man can be only productive where there is peace will enhance the country's Economic development.

Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) which is also an important variable in the model shows a positive relationship with Real GDP and is also very significant. From the result it shows that a 1 percent increase in gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) will lead to 976% rise in Real GDP which is referred to as an astronomical increase or rise in RGDP [Economic Growth]. This explains that when the government starts investing in fixed capitals such as plants and machinery, Factory, land and its buildings, patients, copyrights, goodwill, computing and communication infrastructure that mostly include work station, servers, data storage, facilities, local area network,

the internet, telephone fax e.t.c., it would result in the existence of these things for long term needs. Gross fixed capital formation has shown a good and positive relationship with Real GDP and Economic growth in Nigeria which if invented in would help improve the real gross domestic product of Nigeria.

Labour force [TLBF] which is positively related to Economic growth is a significant factor that determines economic growth in Nigeria since P<0.05 it was significant at 5% level of significance. This implies that a 1percent rise or increase in labour force will surely lead to about 0.186% increase in Real GDP as well as (Economic growth) in the Nigerian Economy which shows an astronomical rise. When the Nigerian government invests in the quality of labour force, unemployment rate will reduce, for example formal labour which is a sort of employment that is structured and paid in a formal way, contributes greatly to the Nigerian Gross National Product which yields higher income and great benefits and securities for both men and women. From the result above it is shown that investment in the Nigerian labour force would improve the Real GDP (Economic development) of the economy and would lead Nigeria into being a Developed Nation.

The F-statistic shows a value of approximately 36.89 which indicates that the overall model is significant with the probability value being P=0.0000 which indicates a significance at 1 percent level.

The Durbin-Watson statistics shows a value of approximately 1.091 which shows the presence of positive serial correlation.

The Akaike information criterion and Schwarz criterion shows about 21.22 and 21.58 respectively which indicates that the model selection is good.

The Hannah-Quinn criterion also shows about 21.34 consequently the conformity with the expected sign indicates that there is a direct relationship between each of the variables and Economic development.

For the Reliability of the result, whiteheteroskedacity-consistent standard errors & covariance with the HAC standard errors and covariance test were used simultaneously which gives the result pasted below:

White heteroskedasticity-consistent standard errors & covariance

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	60547.15	18142.99	3.337220	0.0026
TEXPS	144.1669	28.82571	5.001329	0.0000
GFCF	9.762842	2.402321	4.063920	0.0004
TLBF	0.001865	0.000608	3.068452	0.0050
UE	-227.1464	517.2071	-0.439179	0.6642
POVI	-27.31214	146.3268	-0.186652	0.8534
CPI	-9494.142	5923.728	-1.602731	0.1211
INFRATE	171.5207	66.03320	2.597491	0.0153
R-squared	0.908528	Mean dependent var		10876.43
Adjusted R-squared	0.883901	S.D. dependent var		26064.26
S.E. of regression	8880.960	Akaike info criterion		21.22353
Sum squared resid	2.05E+09	Schwarz criterion		21.58267
Log likelihood	-352.8000	Hannan-Quinn criter.		21.34601
F-statistic	36.89139	Durbin-Watson stat		1.097452
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

HAC standard errors & covariance (Bartlett kernel, Newey-West fixed
   bandwidth = 4.0000)

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	60547.15	23215.94	2.607999	0.0149
TEXPS	144.1669	26.72404	5.394651	0.0000
GFCF	9.762842	2.026965	4.816483	0.0001
TLBF	0.001865	0.000809	2.305884	0.0293
UE	-227.1464	674.2702	-0.336877	0.7389
POVI	-27.31214	179.8663	-0.151847	0.8805
CPI	-9494.142	7764.081	-1.222829	0.2324
INFRATE	171.5207	95.35384	1.798781	0.0837
R-squared	0.908528	Mean dependent var		10876.43
Adjusted R-squared	0.883901	S.D. dependent var		26064.26
S.E. of regression	8880.960	Akaike info criterion		21.22353
Sum squared resid	2.05E+09	Schwarz criterion		21.58267
Log likelihood	-352.8000	Hannan-Quinn criter.		21.34601
F-statistic	36.89139	Durbin-Watson stat		1.097452
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

From both results above, R^2 remains the same and also with other statistical method of evaluation. However the model is reliable. This simply implies that the result is reliable for policy recommendation.

The above regression result has the consistent problem of auto-correlation which is shown by Durbin-Watson autocorrelation evaluation method with the result 1.09 for all three ways of statistical evaluation that shows consistent problem of auto-correlation.

However, the study makes use of different procedure to ensure that the results of the regression results are reliable. Durbin Watson d test had some draw because of inconsistence. Breusch-Godfray tests are used to detect fitness of model. Durbin-Watson d test is simply the ratio of sum of the squared difference in successive residuals to the RSS. This test is used to find problem of autocorrelation in the model. To avoid some of the drawbacks of the Durbin Watson d test of the autocorrelation, Breusch and Godfray have constructed a test of autocorrelation that allows for: non stochastic regressors, such as the lagged values of the regressends; and higher order auto regressive schemes such as AR1, AR2.(Gujrati, 2004). The null hypothesis state that there is problem of auto-correlation while alternative hypothesis against it.

Breusch-Godfrey Serial Correlation LM Test:

F-statistic	4.274900	Prob. F(2,24)	0.0258
Obs*R-squared	8.930721	Prob. Chi-Square(2)	0.0115

Test Equation:
Dependent Variable: RESID
Method: Least Squares
Date: 10/01/15   Time: 08:53
Sample: 1981 2014
Included observations: 34
Presample missing value lagged residuals set to zero.

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	-443.4983	17475.40	-0.025378	0.9800
TEXPS	12.26660	31.32580	0.391581	0.6988
GFCF	-1.782567	2.944448	-0.605400	0.5506
TLBF	-4.51E-06	0.000697	-0.006471	0.9949
UE	2.181569	520.4730	0.004192	0.9967
POVI	-90.72885	204.8798	-0.442839	0.6618
CPI	4020.125	4840.161	0.830577	0.4144
INFRATE	-38.18302	87.33886	-0.437183	0.6659
RESID(-1)	0.429921	0.227863	1.886750	0.0713
RESID(-2)	0.294800	0.264049	1.116458	0.2753

R-squared	0.262668	Mean dependent var	2.45E-11
Adjusted R-squared	-0.013831	S.D. dependent var	7882.966
S.E. of regression	7937.294	Akaike info criterion	21.03646
Sum squared resid	1.51E+09	Schwarz criterion	21.48539
Log likelihood	-347.6198	Hannan-Quinn criter.	21.18956
F-statistic	0.949978	Durbin-Watson stat	1.880270
Prob(F-statistic)	0.502547		

The result gives the probability values of Pro F(2 26)= 0.0258, and Prob chi-square(2)=0.0115 which is significant at 5% significant level and move against the Durbin Watson d test of presence of positive serial correlation. However the Breusch and Godfray test shows absence of serial correlation.

Implication of the Result
The economic implication of this result is that all the explanatory variables such as Total labour force (TLBF) and total expenditure on security (TEXPS), Inflationary rate (INFRATE), Poverty Index (POVI) and Unemployment rate affects economic growth in Nigeria. The result also implies that when the government does not employ enough workers in order to increase total labour force or show concern about inflationary rate and also investing heavily on security, it would lead to an astronomical fall in the economy through high of unemployment and civil unrest in Nigeria which will hinder economic growth, but if the governments formulates policies and inaugurate empowerment programs to boost the country's human capital which is bound to reduce the level of unemployment rate, and have a positive impact on the country's welfare, there is bound to be an increase in the real GDP and eventually, economic growth of the country.

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS
The study focused on investigation of economic growth amidst insecurity in Nigeria. It set out a conceptual framework for analyzing the terms involved in the study such as economic growth, security situation in Nigeria, its forms as well as its levels. The research also examines education in Nigeria context in relation to its goals, history, policies and problems in the country and solutions to the highlighted problems.
Efforts were made to explain the impact of security on Economic growth, it is widely known that the development and productivity of human capital through adequate investment in the level education has an obviously impact on economic growth. Time series data were collected from 1981 to 2014 on Real Gross Domestic Product, Total Expenditure on security, Gross Fixed Capital Formation, Total Labour Force and to show the

relationship empirically with the use of multiple regressions [OLS] method. It was found out that 90% systematic variation in Real GDP is caused by variation in total labour force, total expenditure on security and gross fixed capital formation.

The study showed that security and other related variables do not only contribute positively to economic growth in Nigeria, but its impact on economic growth is strong and statistically significant.

Therefore based on the findings we conclude that there is a significant increase in real GDP during the insecurity crises in Nigeria. However, the economy is yet to be efficient having growth rate of 6% annually, working bellow the potential GDP of 11% growth rate (CBN, 2014). The structure and trend of allocation to security is still inadequate to face the challenges of boko haram. Security funding and also reduction in unemployment rate has positive effect on the economic growth i.e. increase in security funding will lead to increase in economic growth. By implication, if Nigeria is to achieve sustainable economic growth rate. It is of utmost importance to improve the quality of security both of life and that of properties and invest heavily on labour force in order to reduce unemployment in order to achieve full employment of all factors of production in the economy. Also, apart from economy buoyancy experienced from security of life and that of properties. It also increases Foreign Direct Investment which will reduce unemployment and ultimately leads to economic growth.

The study therefore recommends that there is need to increase budgetary allocation to the educational sector. Government should as a matter of priority implement the policy of EFCC in order to reduce the level of corruption in the country. The donor agencies like the World Bank, UNDP, UNESCO, etc. should also be encouraged to inject funds into the security sector. The government and the private sector must join hands by mobilizing resources to furnish all security institutions and equip them with adequate facilities, bullets, war equipment, and modern instruments in order to improve the security of life and that of properties through human capital development and to ensure sustainable growth and development.

Besides, security agency should be encouraged to develop resource mobilization strategies, in order to generate revenue by themselves, for this purpose, security foundations can be set up in order to mobilize financial support from private donations.

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