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INSECURITY IN NIGERIA

The current general state of insecurity in Nigeria has now lent weight to the report. Since the advent of the Niger Delta Crisis, since then several acts of bombings and killings by the Islamic Boko Haram, between ethnic Ibibio and the Hausa (fulani) in Jos, and the political violence that followed immediately after the 2011 elections results, mostly in the northern part of the country, have further increased the insecure state of the country. However, the crisis which started in Bauchi has also affected other states in the north.

The trend of violence has brought upon the mind of Nigerians that the government can't handle the situation. Consequently, insecurity has taken various forms in different parts of the country. In the south-west, armed robbers have taken over, while in the north, cross-border bandits operate with the ease. In the south-south there are rampant cases of kidnapping. The Nigerian police have been highly criticized for its inability. Corruption and dishonesty is also widespread in the police force thereby engendering a low level of public confidence by the public, leading to failure to report crimes.

Subsequently, aside from the bad eggs in the Nigerian police force, the poor welfare of the police, military personnel, with the lack of adequate working tools, inadequate personnel is another factor that promotes insecurity in Nigeria, which has caused elite manipulation of ethnicity and religious conflicts that arose from mutual suspicion and distrust among various ethnic groups and among the major religions in the country. The different ethnic groups across Nigeria often

allege neglect, oppression, domination, exploitation, victimization, discrimination and nepotism.

However, The Do or Die politics in Nigeria do not accommodate dialogue, negotiation and consensus. Political contests are marked by desperation and violent struggle for political power among politicians. This brings about conflict and insecurity. Corruption is also not left out among the government and. Insecurity in Nigeria is mainly a function of government failure. Corruption has created massive unemployment in the country, which has in turn worsened the insecurity situation in Nigeria. Mismanagement of resources has brought about massive poverty and lack which is also a factor in the insecurity challenge facing the country. Unemployment and consequent poverty among Nigerians is a major cause of insecurity and violent crimes in Nigeria. Youth's unemployment have contributed to the rising cases of violent conflict and insecurity in Nigeria. Without job creation, how does the government address poverty and inequitable distribution of wealth among citizens?

Moreover, 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 inflow of small arms and light weapons into the country which has aided militancy and criminality in Nigeria. The porous nature of our borders has aided the uncontrollable influx of migrants, mainly young men from neighbouring countries such as Republic of Niger, Chad and Republic of Benin responsible for some of the criminal acts.

In Nigeria, there has been rising wave of insecurity since 1960. Insecurity in Nigeria threatens lives and properties and has hindered business activities by discouraging local and foreign investors. The only solution for insecurity challenge in

Nigeria is for Nigerian government to govern in a way that fosters development. Development in this context consists of creating an economy with relevant social, economic and physical infrastructure for business operations and industrial growth, to provide gainful employment, functional and useful education, and quality health care for the people. Furthermore, there is a need for governments to ensure that rising poverty indices are reversed to ensure that the Nigerians meet their basic needs. Another way with which we can fight the rising state of insecurity used by the government to checkmate its officials. The need to sensitize our citizens especially the youngsters on corruption and other vices.