

TRAJECTORY To INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT In Nigeria

Edited by
David O. Imhonopi
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Yelwa

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Department of Sociology
College of Development Studies
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We cannot forget the uplifting roles of the Dean, College of Business and Social Sciences, **Professor Olurinola Isaiah Oluranti**, and our mentor **Professor Patrick A. Edewor**, in stimulating us towards excellence in scholarship. Our thanks also go to the HOD of the Department of Sociology, **Dr. Tayo O. George**, whose abiding comradeship and support helped to crystallise this effort. We thank colleagues in the Department of Sociology for their unflinching camaraderie, contributions and confidence in us.

A work of this kind could not have been possible without contributions from a galaxy of scholars criss-crossing universities in the six geopolitical zones whose intellectual ratiocinations led to the production of this opus. Their unique epistemic nuances in interpreting industrial development in Nigeria provide thought-provoking idea nuggets that can enrich and stimulate policy discourse and multistakeholder engagements and involvement to make Nigeria a truly *Industrial Colossus* in Africa.

Finally, we thank our mentors far and near, our past and present students and everyone whose contributions have fostered the production of this latest intellectual effort.

The Editors

FOREWORD

The university system bestrides a tripod that consists of teaching, research and community service. While this book furthers the objectives of the first two legs of the tripod, that is, teaching and research, it does more with the third leg, that is, community service, because of the intention of the editors and authors to enrich ongoing conversation regarding the industrialisation of Nigeria.

It is manifest that Nigeria's industrial development has suffered much neglect and lack of vision for so many years due to a concatenation of sociopolitical and economic factors such as political instability, long years of military rule, lack of consistent investment in industrial development, lack of political will, lack of a public-private partnership in driving the industrial development agenda of the country, corruption and others. However, it seems the present government under Dr. Goodluck Ebele Jonathan is bent on reversing this trend, especially as instantiated by the recent development of a Nigerian Industrial Revolution Plan (NIRP) in 2014 by his administration, which if implemented could really advance the industrial fortunes of this great country. Nigeria cannot afford not to industrialise if it wants to measure up to its full economic potentials and fulfil destiny's call to be Africa's giant.

In this book are chapters that have strived to lend their voice to the national dialogue in progress, detailing suggestions, policy recommendations and intellectual viewpoints that could help government drive its NIRP successfully. The diversity of scholarly perspectives in this work, bearing the social science hallmarks of objectivity and empiricism or representing well-researched deductive interpretations of social phenomena, could catalyse the industrial development objectives of government on all fronts if looked into.

I recommend this book highly as a worthy material that will be useful to government, academia, industry, civil society, policy makers and other publics who will require the information it carries to make their contributions towards this realisable ideal.

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PREFACE

Trajectory to Industrial Development in Nigeria was conceived in 2013 to attract scholarly attention from variegated nuances on the subject of industrial development in Nigeria, which we thought had congealed into duplicity, mere bombast and paper tiger. Invitations were thrown out to colleagues to lend a voice to this debating point. While this was ongoing, we received a shocker but an interesting one for that matter because unknown to us the Federal Government under President Goodluck Ebele Jonathan was crafting an enthralling Nigerian Industrial Revolution Plan (NIRP) which it eventually but elaborately launched in early 2014. This must have been a reaction to the strong perception held in different quarters that the industrial development of the country was long over due. For instance, many countries that shared the same developmental threshold with Nigeria in 1960 now appear to be more economically formidable and vibrant and more technologically advanced than the Federal Republic of Nigeria. Therefore, the development of the NIRP was received with much gusto and expectations, although doubts still exist.

Rather than suspend the continuation of this oeuvre, we felt there was a greater need to pursue it to its logical conclusion. We were convinced that academia had a role to play in enriching the industrial development dialogue and to spice up the agenda or strategy by evolving informed perspectives that could make the process more successful. As citizens, we are pained that countries that do not have the kind of endowments that we have as a nation are dictating the pace in terms of product development and technological innovations in the present globalised economy. While our dear country is still battling to instate the basic elements needed for industrialisation to roll off, some other countries have already entered the post-industrial era. Therefore, the need to get this book out was greatly heightened as our way of contributing our own quota to this all-important quest for Nigeria.

Rather than ululate over the lost years of waste, corruption, visionlessness and lack of investment on Nigeria's industrialisation or gripe about the current challenges facing the nation or throw some jeremiad tantrums about the ingrained culture of government's insincerity towards projects of this nature, the time actually has come for a multistakeholder approach to actualising this ideal. Principally, government must show leadership resolve by stepping out of the shadows and committing itself to the fundamental objective of making industrial development happen in Nigeria in spite of subsisting challenges. Nigeria's destiny of leading the continent of Africa out of the woods of underdevelopment must hold true in our own generation. The economic, resource and human potentials of the country must be harnessed to realise this ideal of industrialisation in and for Nigeria.

In this book, authors' contributions have focused on different themes in relation to the industrial development of Nigeria. While views expressed are exclusively those of the authors and not those of the editors or the Department of Sociology, Covenant University, a closer but dispassionate look at each chapter will foster that spirit of didacticism, which could inform government and its representatives, policy makers, industry, academia and other publics on their roles in the present industrial development context and point to areas that require urgent attention or intervention.

A revolutionary approach to industrial development in Nigeria, such as the one encapsulated in the NIRP as well as in this book, could well be the therapy needed to crystallise this much expected goal.

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CONTENTS

<i>Dedication</i>	<i>iii</i>
<i>Acknowledgements</i>	<i>iv</i>
<i>Foreword</i>	<i>v</i>
<i>Preface</i>	<i>vi</i>
<i>About the Contributors</i>	<i>vii</i>
Chapters	
SECTION ONE: INTRODUCTION	1
Chapter 1: Industrial Development in Nigeria: Achieving The Brass Tacks – Imhonopi, D.O. & Urim, U.M.	2
SECTION TWO: GENDER AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	13
Chapter 2: Gender, Politics and Industrial Development in Nigeria – Urim, U. M., Imhonopi, D. O. & Ahmadu, F. O.	14
Chapter 3: Entrepreneurship Development and Women Empowerment: Whither Nigeria? – Aluko, Y. A.	24
Chapter 4: Gender Equity and Industrial Development in Nigeria – Yusuf, H. E.	37
Chapter 5: Gender Inequality and Its Effect on Industrial Development: Lessons for and from Developing Countries – George, T. O. & Chukwuedozie, O.	47
Chapter 6: Industrialisation Elements and Social Development in Nigerian Children – Etuk, G. R. & Ajake, U. E.	62
SECTION THREE: SECURITY AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	71
Chapter 7: Stepping out of the Shadows: Achieving Industrial Development in an Environment of Insecurity in Nigeria –Imhonopi, D. O. Urim, U. M. & Kasumu, M.	72
Chapter 8: Exploring Arbitration as a Legal Forum for Industrial development in Nigeria – Urim C. Y.	85
Chapter 9: Towards Internal Security and the Search for Industrial Development in Nigeria – Kasumu, T.	9
Chapter 10: Security Challenges and Implications for Industrial Development in Nigeria – Hussaini, M. L.	10
Chapter 11: Functional National Security: A Panacea for Attaining Sustainable Industrial Development in Nigeria – Issah, M., Olatunji, A. & Yusuf, M. S.	1
Chapter 12: The Nexus of Security and Industrial Development in Nigeria – Adebayo, A. A.	

SECTION FOUR: ICT AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	149
Chapter 13: Cyber Security and Industrial Development in Digital Nigeria – Ndubueze, P. N.	150
Chapter 14: Information Support Systems and the Growth of Nigerian Small and Medium Enterprises: A Pathway to Industrialisation – Ibidunni, A. S., Olokundun, A. M. & Falola, H. O.	161
Chapter 15: ICT and HRM in the Banking Sector: Stimulating Industrial Development in Nigeria - Yousouph, R. O. & Suleiman, S. R.	169
SECTION FIVE: INFRASTRUCTURAL TRANSFORMATION AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	183
Chapter 16: The Role of infrastructure on Industrial development in Nigeria – Ahmed, A. V.	184
Chapter 17: Infrastructural Transformation: An Imperative for Nigeria's Industrial Development – IseOlorunkanmi, J. O.	193
Chapter 18: Casual Workers in Construction Firms and Industrial Development in Nigeria - Okafor, E. E & Bamidele, R.	205
SECTION SIX: POLITICAL LEADERSHIP AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	215
Chapter 19: Impact of the Political Leadership on Industrial Development in Nigeria: Issues and Challenges of the National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDS) - Enwere, C. & Khalil-Babatunde, M.	216
Chapter 20: Investment Opportunities in Non-Oil Industry and Industrial Development in Nigeria: Politics of Corruption and Governance – Aminu, A. A.	229
Chapter 21: Leadership Crisis: A Drag on Industrial Development in Nigeria – Igbadumhe, F. A & Ewuoso, B. R.	241
SECTION SEVEN: EDUCATION AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	251
Chapter 22: The Academy, Student Entrepreneurship and Industrial Development in Nigeria – Akanle, Y., Adebisi, S. & Busari, D. A.	252
Chapter 23: Strengthening Tertiary Education in Nigeria for Industrial Development – Akinlotan, R. A.	265
SECTION EIGHT: ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	279
Chapter 24: Entrepreneurship Education: A Pivotal Catalyst in Nigeria's Industrial Development – Onyeukwu, P. E. & Igbokwe, A.	280
Chapter 25: Rethinking Entrepreneurial Education for Viable Industrial Development in Nigeria – Olatunji, A., Issah, M. & Sakariyahu, O. R.	287
Chapter 26: The Role of Small Scale Business in Poverty Alleviation: The Gains for Industrial Development in Nigeria – Micah, D. J. & Manzo, A.	304
Chapter 27: Youth Entrepreneurship and Sustainable Industrial Development in Nigeria – Kalejaiye, P. O. & Ogunola, A. A.	317

SECTION NINE: HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	331
Chapter 28: The Place of Human Resource Management in Underpinning Industrial Development in Nigeria – Kalejaiye, P. O. & Ogunola, A. A.	332
Chapter 29: Personnel Management Via Public Relations in GT Bank: A Catalyst for Industrial Development in Nigeria – Igbino, A. O. & Olukunmi, G. I.	350
Chapter 30: Organisational Citizenship Behaviours (OCB): A Key to Industrial Development in Nigeria - Olowookere, E. I.	369
SECTION TEN: HEALTH AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	379
Chapter 31: Health Financing for Industrial Development in Nigeria – Imhonopi, G. B.	380
Chapter 32: Health and industrial development in Nigeria – Olawande, T. I.	391
Chapter 33: Healthcare System and the Quest for Industrial Development in Nigeria: Issues in Political Economy –Muoghalu, C.	399
Chapter 34: Sexuality in Indigenous Migration within Urban Sprawl in Nigeria: Implications for Industrial Development - Amoo, E. O., Adetoro, G. W. & Ola-David, O.	415
SECTION ELEVEN: YOUTH AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	429
Chapter 35: Challenges to Youth Involvement in Industrial Development in Nigeria - Aliyu, T. & Mahmoud, K. O.	430
Chapter 36: Youth Empowerment and Industrial Development in Nigeria - Adedire, S. A.	439
SECTION TWELVE: RELIGION AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	451
Chapter 37: Jesus Dictum: ‘Swear Not’ (Matt 5: 33-37) and Oath Taking in Public Office in Nigeria: Implications for Industrial Development – Ojo, O. P.	452
Chapter 38: The Imperatives of Ethics in the Threshold of Nigeria’s Quest for Industrial Development – Essien, D. E.	471
SECTION THIRTEEN: MEDIA AND SUNDRY TOPICS ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	497
Chapter 39: Industrialisation and the Quest for Socioeconomic Development in Nigeria: Issues and Challenges - Adefolaju, T.	498
Chapter 40: Implementation of the Millennium Development Goals and Its Implications for Sustainable Industrial Development in Nigeria – Oluwagbohunmi, J. A.	511
Chapter 41: The Implications of Unemployment for Industrial Development – Oye, A. J.	524
Chapter 42: The Press and Industrialisation: Stories From Nigeria: A Content Analytical Study – Aririguzoh, S. A.	534
Index	551

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

Issah, M., Olatunji, A. and Yusuf, M.S.

Chapter Synopsis

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

Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

Conceptual Discussion

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

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

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

In addition, Nwolise (2006) sees security as an all-encompassing condition which suggests that a territory must be secured by a network of armed forces; that the sovereignty of the state must be guaranteed by a democratic and patriotic government, which in turn must be protected by the military, police and the people themselves; that the people must not only be secured from external attacks but also from devastating consequences of internal upheavals such as unemployment, hunger, starvation, diseases, ignorance homelessness, environmental degradation and pollution cum socioeconomic injustice. Emphatically, this definition is relatively all-inclusive in that it pointed out the causes of insecurity; and suggested that functional security can be attained through collective efforts of government and its security agencies, business organisations, religious groups community leaders, civil society groups and the general public (individuals).

Cases of Insecurity in Nigeria

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

Kidnapping

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

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

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

TABLE 1: SOME NOTABLE CASES OF KIDNAPPING IN NIGERIA

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

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

Boko Haram Insurgency

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

TABLE 2: CASES OF BOKO HARAM INSURGENCY IN NIGERIA

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

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

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

Ethno-religious Crises

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

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

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

TABLE 3: COMMUNAL CONFLICTS IN PLATEAU STATE

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

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

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

NURTW Conflicts in Southwest Nigeria

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

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

IMPACTS OF INSECURITY ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

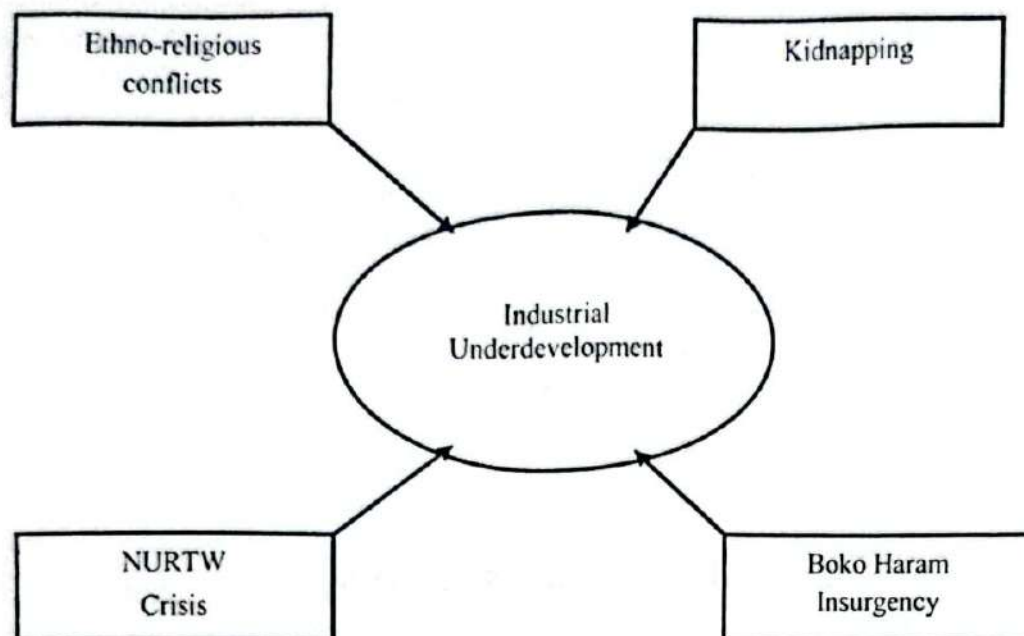
Unfortunately, small and medium enterprises (SMEs) have also been affected. The stocks of many of these enterprises have been trapped in some locations in the affected states (Victor, 2012). Many of them have lost up to 30% of their sales as they can no longer access most part of the northern market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

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

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

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

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

CONCEPTUAL SCHEMA

Source: Designed by the Author

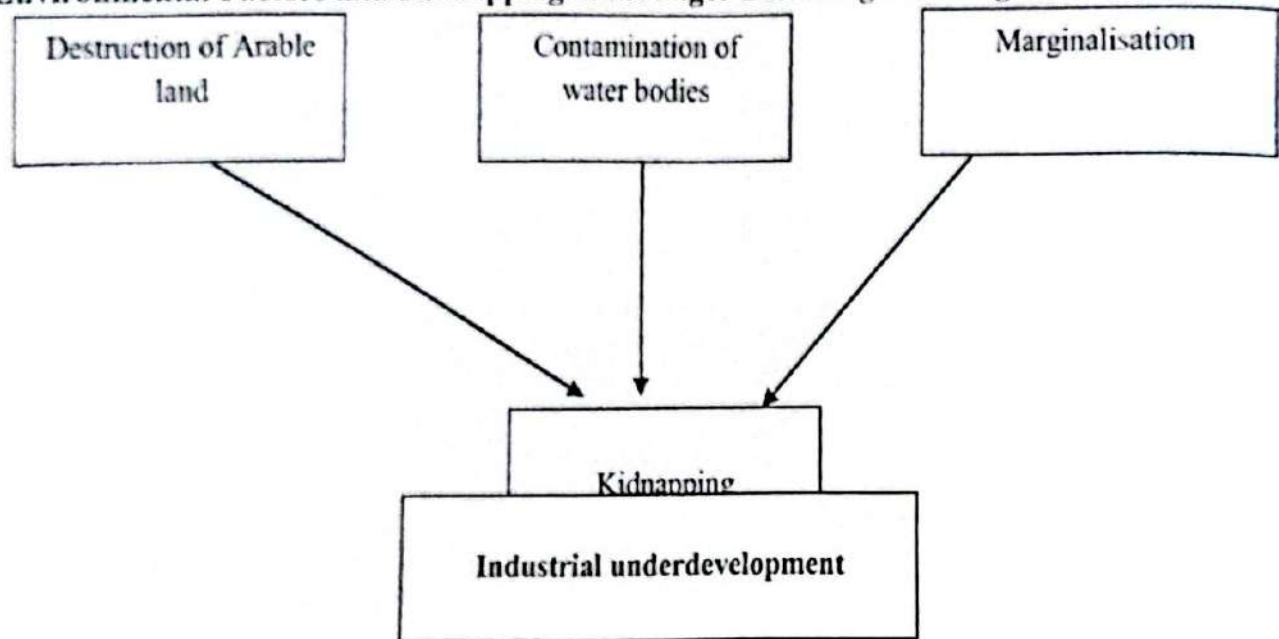
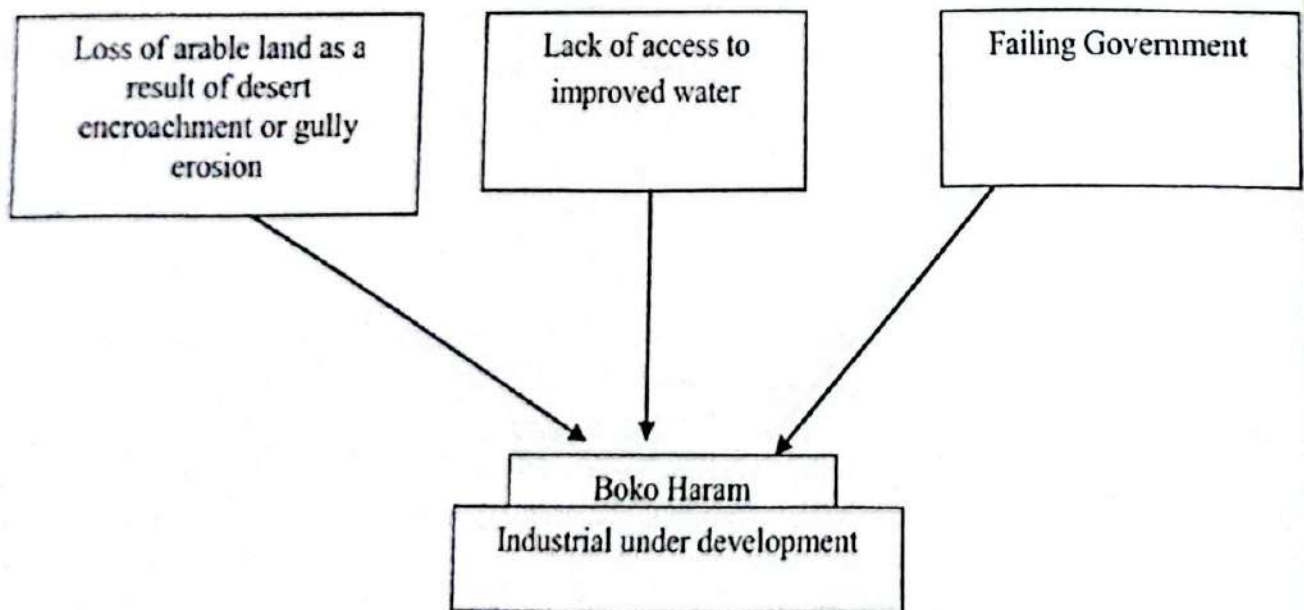
THEORETICAL MODELS

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

Environmental Security Model

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

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

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

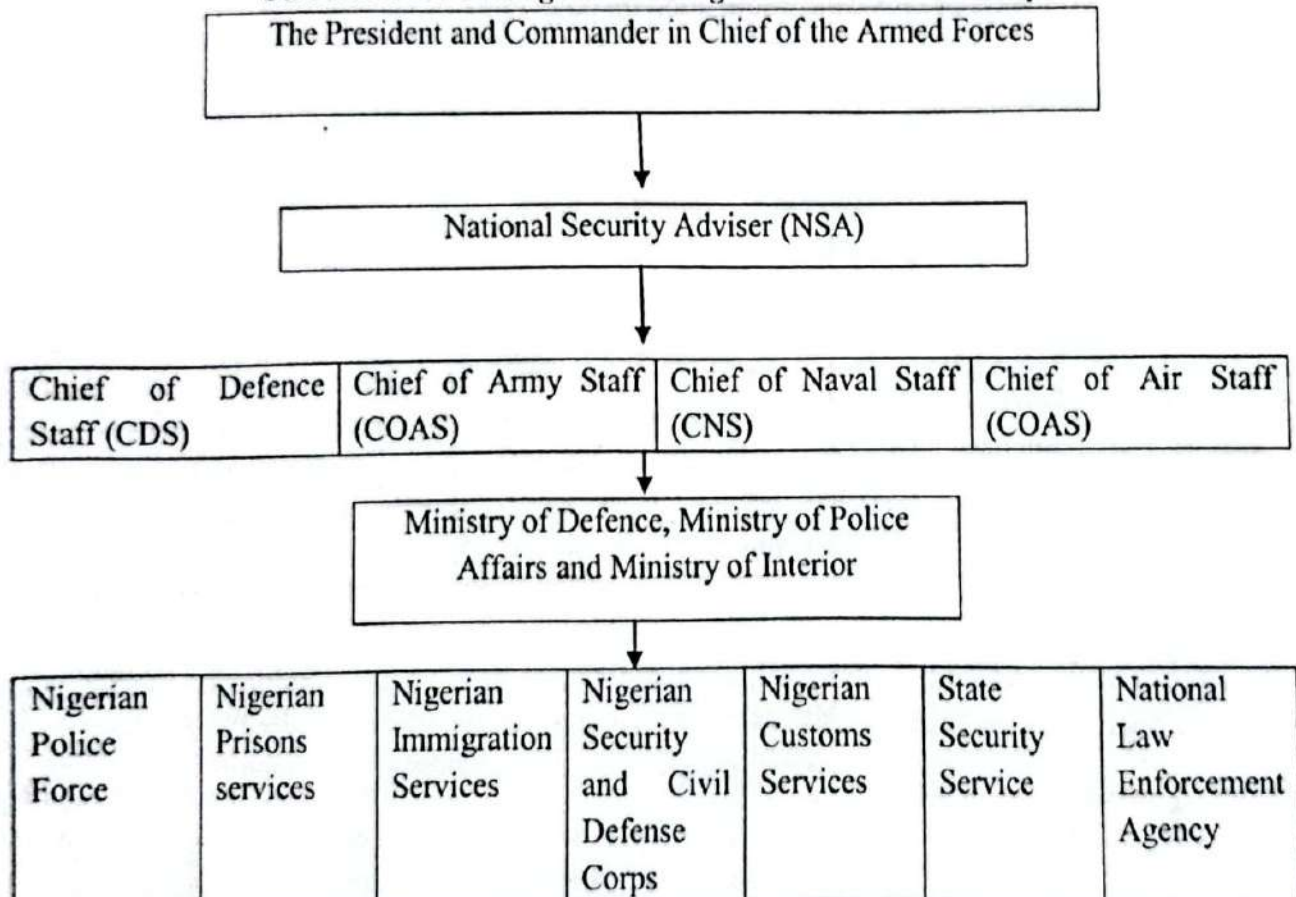
Source: Designed by the authors

The Composite Approach for Security Management

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

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

Structures for Management of Nigeria's National Security



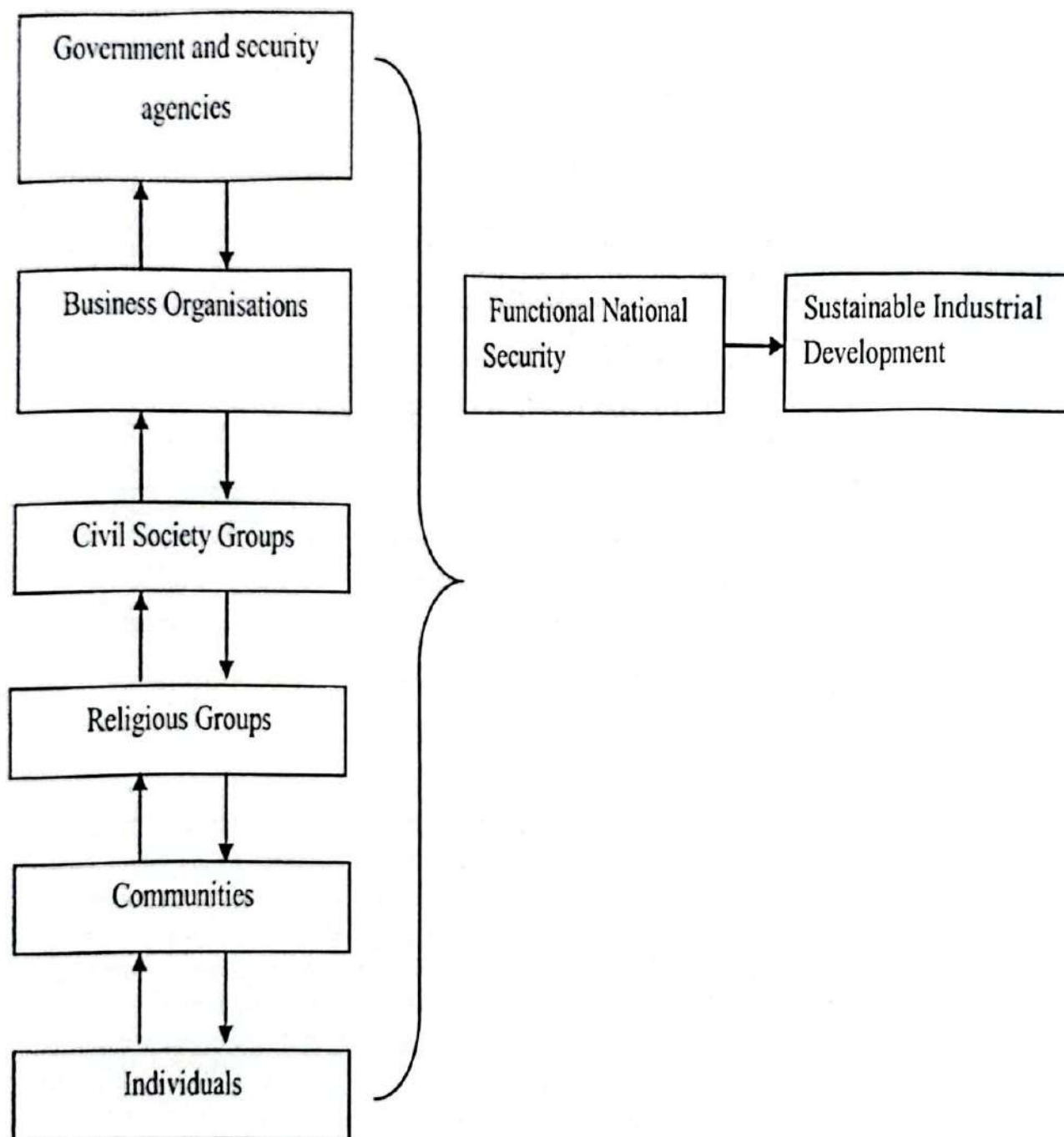
Source: Nwagboso (2011)

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

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

industrial development. They should help in the evaluation of the national security policy of the government; and encourage full implementation of the sound and feasible national security policy.

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



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

CONCLUSION

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

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

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