Analysis Of Gender Perception Of Security Challenges And Socio-Economic Development In Nigeria

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Abstract

There is no doubt that today, Nigeria is one of the seedbeds on conflict in Africa and the world at large. The insecurity and security challenges in Nigeria at present need urgent attention. This study is on Analysis of Gender perception of security challenges that hinders socio-economic development in Nigeria. The sample comprised 126 Students of Sociology & Anthropology and Economics Education from the University of Nigeria Nsukka. The questionnaire designed by the researcher was the instrument for data collection. Frequency table and percentage, mean and standard deviation were used to analyzed the data collected. The findings confirmed that poverty, bad governance, Boko-Haram insurgency amongst others are some of the security challenges in Nigeria. It also revealed that both male and female perceived that security challenges threatens the lives of the citizens as well as hinders socio-economic development in Nigeria. Key recommendations include good governance, education of the citizens, creating employment opportunities, equal treatment of citizens among others.

Keywords: Gender, Security Challenges, Socio-Economic Development, Development, Perception

Introduction

One of the fundamental human rights of every person on earth is security. Furthermore, protection of lives and property have been given priority attention by governments of different countries of the world both democratic and military administrations (Adegbami, 2013). The Nigerian 1999 Constitution emphatically states that “the security and welfare of the people shall be the primary purpose of the government” (Section 14 [2] [b] ). This is equally obtainable in the Constitutions of the most sovereign states of the world (Adegbami, 2013). Security is important because an environment that is free from fear, anxiety, threat, harm, etc and seeks for the protection of lives of citizens and property is capable of progressively
advancing in its socio-economic development. Moreso, it is generally believed that development cannot thrive in an atmosphere of conflicts, violence, anxiety, fear and rowdy destruction of lives and property (Nwokwu & Ogayi, 2021).

Security challenges imply situations where citizens are not free to move around, work peacefully or harmoniously without fear of threats, molestation, being kidnapped for ransom infliction of bodily injuries wherever they find themselves (Iwundu & Thom-Otuya, 2013). In other words, they constitute conditions that create or cause anxiety, fears, intimidation, threat, harm etc to lives and property (Adebakin, 2012). Security challenges in Nigeria have continued to be on the rise as they have taken different forms and dimensions. The country is now faced with the menace of the Boko-Haram terrorist and its subsidiary, the Islamic State in West Africa (ISWA), religious intolerance, organized criminal gangs like kidnapping, armed robbery, Fulani herdsmen and farmers conflict, security sector violence which led to Endsars protest in 2020, Biafran separatists and Niger Delta Militants (Duerksen, 2021).

Today, all these various destructive forces are seriously playing active role in making the nation a failed-entity (Katsina, 2012). Globally, Nigeria is now identified an insecure nation because cases of insecurity is witnessed on daily basis in the country, they are top on the news headline and also circulated virally in social media. It is quite bothersome that the federal government of Nigeria are too slow in handling these security challenges or does not want to act for reasons best know to them (Ozoigbo, 2019). The current state of security challenges in the country is a sign of an intrinsic and structurally recognized crisis of development that creates panic and restlessness in the society, and equally aids to the emergence of poverty, unemployment, underemployment and inequality. Undeniably, these in return lead to frustration, hostility and eventual social dissatisfaction that ignite more violence, anxiety and uncertainty (Katsina, 2012). The present security crisis in Nigeria could not have been transmuted into severe security challenges that are menacing the peace and unity of the country as well as hindering the socio-economic development if there were enabling environment for human, social and economic development (Katsina, 2012). The level of insecurity in Nigeria is quite alarming and this has increased the rate of crime and the rate of terrorists attacks in every part of the country. This adversely affects the socio-economic development of the country (Okonkwo, Ndubuisi & Anagbogu, 2015). Amidst the waning security situation in the country, Nigeria is also confronted with daunting developmental challenges which pose serious threat to socio-economic development. The widespread of rural and urban poverty, high rate of unemployment, upsetting youth unemployment, low industrial output, unstable and deteriorating exchange rate, high inflation rate, inadequate physical and social infrastructure are all the developmental challenged encountered by Nigeria (Ewetan, 2013). About 87,000,000 Nigerians [41%] live in extreme poverty (World Data Lab, 2021). This was one of the largest extremely poor population in the world. The World Bank on the other hand estimated in early 2020 that roughly half of Nigerians were living on less than $1.90 per day (Macro Poverty Outlook, 2021). According to U.N. agencies, nearly 2.1 million Nigerians were displaced internally as of June
2020, mostly due to the Boko Haram /Islamic State of West Africa conflicts, with an additional 300,000 Nigerians living as refugees in Chad, Cameroon, and Niger (United Nations, High Commission for Refugees [UNHCR], 2021). Actually, there is a relationship between security challenges and socio-economic development in Nigeria. Undoubtedly, security challenges we encounter today adversely affect the human, social and economic development in the country.

Development is no longer only an economic phenomenon. It is a multivariate process that involves reformation and readjustment of the entire socio-economic system (Todaro, 2000). This further can be seen as a way of making the quality of human lives better which necessitates three important features namely: (1) It has to do with raising individual’s standard of living such as earnings and spending, access to sufficient food, access to good health care, and quality education. (2) It raises people’s self-worth through the institution of socio-political and economic systems which help to promote human respect and dignity. (3) It increases peoples’ liberty to choose from varieties of goods and services available to them (Todaro, 2000).

Discussions on the concept of development in the 1950s and 1960s view development as uni-dimensionally focusing on economic growth in a nation only. Nevertheless, the concept has become multidimensional because other variables other than economic growth have been considered (Cobbinah & Black, 2011). Furthermore, the concept of development has today encompasses all parts of human welfare such as socio-economic, political, environmental and gender issues as enshrined in the Millenium Development Goals in the global efforts in improving the wellbeing of the people (Cobbinah & Black, 2011).

Socio-economic development comprises the totality of the wellbeing of an individual. It is the process of social and economic transformation as well as the product of development (Ewetan & Urhie, 2014). Gross National Product per capita which was used in measuring socio-economic development of any country has been criticized by most social scientists and economics (Szirmai, 2015). Socio-economic development concerns more of the quality of human life (Warchol, 2019). With the help and powerful advice of A.K. Sen, Development Index (HDI) which is an index for measuring both social and economic choices was created by M.uL Haq in 1990. A.K. Sen was also known for developing the first postulations of inclusive measurement of socio-economic development (Anand & Sen, 1994). HDI is a man-made indicator used for measuring on average three most significant areas of life such as: the area of health, which is assessed by the proportion of the average life expectancy. The average normal life of individuals in a particular country contributes in showing how progressive the country is. If the life expectancy is high, it is usually a sign of development. The second area is that of education, which is evaluated on the basis of the rate of educational success, as measured by two indicators of educational progress when it comes to adult population, i.e.: literacy (the percentage of people who could read and write with knowledge and understanding) and schooling (the duration of education, simply means the average number of years one spent in acquiring education). Then the third area is that of proceeds, which is calculated on the basis of Gross National Product per capita, calculated in agreement with the purchasing power parity (PPP $) (Warchol, 2019).
Socio-economic development cannot thrive well in a nation when the environment is hostile with the existence social and physical insecurity. The failure of Nigerian government to deliver good governance, and to secure the welfare of the people on the principles of freedom and equality, has been linked to the increasing challenge of insecurity in the country. Obviously, Nigerian rulers, both during the military era and in the democratic rules are dependent, parasitic, and very corrupt in administration, and in nature (Ali, 2013). As it stands now, Nigeria ranks low in all socio-economic indicators such as life expectancy, death rate, access to water, poverty rate, mortality rate, and still carries the tag of a developing economy, all because of the security challenges that have plagued the country since independence till now with grave consequences for socio-economic development (Ewetan & Urhie, 2014).

Problem Statement
The problem of this study is that the inability of Nigerian government to provide a secure and a safe environment for lives, properties and the conduct of business and economic activities in the country have led to bitterness and hostility among the citizens. This has resulted in violence and crises of different sorts in different parts of the country that have destroyed lives and properties, disrupted businesses and economic activities, and retarded socio-economic growth and development in the country (Ewetan & Urhie, 2014). There have been so many cases of alleged persistent bandits, boko-haram, unknown gunmen and Fulani herdsmen attacks on innocent communities as well as cattle rustling in many parts of the country. There are also renewed agitations by militant groups, banditry, kidnapping and armed robbery all over the country (Nwokwu & Ogayi, 2021). In an actual economic sense, it will be difficult to motivate investors; whether local or foreign to invest in a perilous and insecure environment. The unattractiveness of Nigerian economy and business to foreign investors is as a result of the alarming level of insecurity in the country. This has equally impacted negatively on the socio-economic development of the country (Ewetan & Urhie, 2014). Top on the news few months back was the Kaduna Train attack whereby a Kaduna bound train from Abuja was deadly attacked on the 28th of March, 2022 by armed bandits during which 8 people were killed at the incident and the rest of the passenger were kidnapped (Ayitogo, 2022). Other incessant attacks on individuals and establishments by unknown gun men, herders, boko haram terrorists are worrisome nowadays in the country. People now live in fear of the unknown and hardship all over the country have worsened the whole situation. The future of Nigeria seems to be is at bleak due to the repeatedly attacks meted on the citizens of this country by evil people on daily basis. Nigerian government for their own part has severally tried to beef up security system in order to fight insecurity. There was the establishment of local policing and extra budget on security, yet menace of insecurity persists. Many scholars like Adegbami, 2013; Ewetan and Urhie, 2014; Nwokwu and Ogayi, 2021; Obasrisiagbon and Akintoye, 2019; Sowale and Abiodun, 2018) have discussed deeply on security challenges that hinder socio-economic development in Nigeria but none has been done
on gender perception of security challenges. This study therefore tried to find out the gender perception of security challenges that hinder socio-economic development in Nigeria.

Theoretical Underpinning
Theoretically, this study is anchored on Fragile State Model. Fragile State gained prominence from the mid 1990s and gained further foothold after the 9/11 terrorist attack (Ware & Ware, 2014). Whilst “fragile state” or “fragility” has no internationally-agreed definition, some development agencies see fragile state predominantly as inability of the state to perform functions necessary to meet the basic needs and expectations of its citizens. Fragile states are generally portrayed as incompetency in assuring basic security, maintenance of rule of law and justice, or provision of basic services and economic prospects by the government for their citizens (Mcloughlin, 2012). Consequently, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development Assistant Committee (OECD DAC) has characterized fragile states as not capable of meeting their population’s expectations or handle changes in expectations and capacity through the political processes (OECD DAC, 2007). When states’ structures lack political will and/or capacity to provide the basic functions needed for poverty alleviation, socio-economic development and to safeguard the security and human rights of their population, such states are termed to be fragile (OECD DAC, 2007). Furthermore, Department for International Development (DFID) likewise sees fragile states as those states where the government cannot or will not deliver major functions to the majority of its people, which includes the poor (DFID, 2005). The World Bank provides a good working definition concerning fragile states as a situation where state policies and institutions are weak in those countries concerned, making such countries susceptible in their capacity to deliver services to their citizens, to control corruption, or to provide for sufficient voice and accountability. They face risks of conflict and political instability (Grono, 2010). For fragile states to become viable and effective states in future, they need lots of security and lots of development (Grono, 2010).

Actually, this theoretical concept clearly captures the present situation of Nigeria. There are high rate of poverty, low level of human, social and economic development which are linked to the fragile state. Poor governance has also triggered violence, unrest and conflicts in the society. Nigeria as a nation lacks that capacity to deliver basic social and infrastructural services thereby compounding the case of insecurity. The relevance of this theoretical concept undoubtedly shows that Nigeria from every indication has failed to assure basic security to the citizens, uphold rule of law and justice, and woefully failed to provide necessary services and economic opportunities to the people. The fragile situation of the country has triggered frustration, aggression and the citizens are desperate because of the failed system. The model describes the situation of security challenges that have continued to threaten the unity of Nigeria as a country. Nigeria needs an organized security and meaningful development in order to be feasible and effective in the future. Nigeria government should take up their responsibilities and obligation to the citizens so that there will be peace and unity.
Purpose of the Study
- To determine security challenges that hinder socio-economic development in Nigeria.
- To find out the perception of male and female on security challenges that hinder socio-economic development in Nigeria.
- To find out the possible ways for minimizing security challenges in Nigeria.

Research Questions
- What are the security challenges that hinder socio-economic development in Nigeria?
- What are the perceptions of male and female on security challenges that hinder socio-economic development in Nigeria?
- What are the possible ways for minimizing security challenges in Nigeria?

Methodology
A descriptive survey research design was adopted for the study. This design is most suitable because it aims at collecting data and describing it in a sequential and systematic manner of the attributes of a specific population. In similar recent studies like Eze et al. (2020), Ezema et al. (2021), Ezeaku et al. (2021), Okeke, Ugwuanyi and Mufutau (2020), Okeke, Okeke and Ugwuanyi (2020), Ugwuanyi et al. (2020), Okenyi et al. (2021), this design has been adopted. The study was conducted in the University of Nigeria Nsukka. The population of the study comprised all the undergraduate students of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology and Department of Social Science Education (Economics Education unit) in the University of Nigeria Nsukka. Using purposive sampling, 126 students were drawn from the population of the study. Data were collected using a well structured questionnaire. Frequency table, percentages, mean and standard deviation were used to interpret the data. In this study, the bench mark of 2.50 and above will be accepted while the bench mark below 2.50 will be rejected.

Results

Research Question One: What are the security challenges that hinder socio-economic development in Nigeria?
Table 1: Distribution of respondents by their perception of the security challenges that hinder socio-economic development in Nigeria

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Security challenges that hinder social and economic development in Nigeria</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Cumulative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poverty</td>
<td>114 (90.5%)</td>
<td>12 (9.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bad governance</td>
<td>119 (94.4%)</td>
<td>7 (5.6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political corruption</td>
<td>107 (84.9%)</td>
<td>19 (15.1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boko-Haram Insurgency</td>
<td>98 (77.8%)</td>
<td>28 (22.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment</td>
<td>95 (75.4%)</td>
<td>31 (24.6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fulani Herdsmen Attack</td>
<td>98 (77.8%)</td>
<td>28 (22.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethno-religious conflicts</td>
<td>40 (31.8%)</td>
<td>86 (68.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porous border</td>
<td>27 (21.4%)</td>
<td>99 (78.6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kidnapping</td>
<td>39 (31.0%)</td>
<td>87 (69.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armed Banditry / Unknown gunmen</td>
<td>30 (23.8%)</td>
<td>96 (76.2%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source, Field Work, 2021

Table 1 shows perception of respondents on security challenges that hinder socio-economic development in Nigeria. The result shows that majority (90.5%) of the respondents perceived poverty as one of the security challenges that hinder socio-economic development in Nigeria while 9.5% did not. Also, majority (94.4%) perceived Bad governance while 5.6% did not. The table also indicated that majority (84.9%) of the respondents were of the opinion that political corruption is one of the security challenges that hinder socio-economic development in Nigeria while 15.1% did not. More so, Majority (77.8%) perceived Boko-Haram insurgency as one of the security challenges while 22.2% did not. It also shows that majority (77.4%) of the respondents perceived Fulani Herdsmen attack as one of the security challenges while 22.2% did not. From the table too, Unemployment was perceived by the majority (75.4%) of the respondents as one of
the causes of security challenges while 24.6% did not perceive unemployment as so. The table equally indicated that 31.8% of the respondents perceived Ethno-religious conflicts as one of the security challenges while majority (68.3%) of the respondents did not, 21.4% perceived Porous border while majority (78.6%) did not, 31.0% perceived kidnapping while majority (69.0%) of the respondents did not. Also, 23.8% of the respondents indicated Armed banditry / unknown gunmen while majority (76.2%) of the respondents did not.

**Research Question Two:** What are perceptions of male and female on security challenges in Nigeria

**Table 2: Mean scores and standard deviation on male and female perception of security challenges in Nigeria**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEM</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Std. Deviation</th>
<th>Std. Error Mean</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Security challenges retards social and economic development in Nigeria</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>3.6515</td>
<td>.75432</td>
<td>.09285</td>
<td>Agreed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>3.6441</td>
<td>1.57308</td>
<td>.20480</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security challenges are threats to lives and properties of individuals</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>3.7164</td>
<td>.66983</td>
<td>.08183</td>
<td>Agreed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>3.7458</td>
<td>.70938</td>
<td>.09235</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security challenges prevent foreign investment</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>3.7463</td>
<td>.58629</td>
<td>.07163</td>
<td>Agreed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>3.6780</td>
<td>.62810</td>
<td>.08177</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security challenges create room for violence</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>3.7164</td>
<td>.62294</td>
<td>.07610</td>
<td>Agreed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>3.7458</td>
<td>.57515</td>
<td>.07488</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security challenges negatively affect education system</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>3.7910</td>
<td>.47792</td>
<td>.05839</td>
<td>Agreed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>3.5932</td>
<td>.83291</td>
<td>.10844</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Field work, 2021

n = 126
The result in table 2 shows that both male and female perceived that security challenges in Nigeria retards socio-economic development, that they are threats to lives and properties of people, that they prevent foreign investment, that they create room for violence, that they negatively affect education system This is because each mean in items 1-5 was above the cut-off point of 2.50. The items had their standard deviation ranging from 0.48 – 1.57 which indicate that the respondents (both male and female) perceived security challenges in Nigeria.

**Research Question Three:** How can security challenges be alleviated?

### Table 3: Mean scores and standard deviation on the alleviation of security challenges in Nigeria

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Std. Deviation</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Applying justice by the law enforcement agencies</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>3.54</td>
<td>.75</td>
<td>Agreed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creating employment by the government</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>3.66</td>
<td>.64</td>
<td>Agreed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipping security agencies</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>3.72</td>
<td>.57</td>
<td>Agreed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good governance</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>3.65</td>
<td>.62</td>
<td>Agreed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equal treatment of all citizens</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>3.46</td>
<td>.72</td>
<td>Agreed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government should be proactive when it comes to security issues and threats</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>3.31</td>
<td>.82</td>
<td>Agreed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adding security management in school curriculum at all levels</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>3.32</td>
<td>.75</td>
<td>Agreed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Eradicating illiteracy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>Agreed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eradicating illiteracy</td>
<td>126</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respect for rule of law and equality before the law</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>3.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respect for human person</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>2.94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field work, 2021

Data presented in Table 3 revealed that all the 10 items had their mean values ranged from 2.94 - 3.72. Each of the mean values of the 10 items was above 2.50; indicating that the respondents agreed to all the items as best ways security challenges that hinder socio-economic development in Nigeria can be alleviated. The standard deviation of the 10 items ranged from 0.57-0.98 which indicates that all the respondents agreed that security challenges in Nigeria could be alleviated by applying justice by law enforcement agencies, employment, equipping security agencies, good governance, equal treatment of all citizens, dealing with security issues and threats by the government, adding security management in school curriculum, enhancing education, respect for rule of law and respect for human person.

Discussions
The result of the study as shown in Table 1 revealed that majority of the respondents perceived that poverty, bad governance, political corruption, Boko-haram insurgency, unemployment and Fulani Herdsmen attack are major security challenges that hinder socio-economic development in Nigeria. This is in agreement with the findings of Obarisiagbon and Akintoye (2019) which revealed that unemployment and poverty situation, weak security and judicial system, inequality amongst others are factors that lead to insecurity in Nigeria. Also, the findings of Sowale and Abiodun which indicated that human security in Nigeria has been endangered by poor governance, corruption, poverty, unemployment amongst others.

The findings from the study as shown in Table 2 also revealed that both male and female perceived that security challenges retards socio-economic development in Nigeria, that they are threats to lives and properties, prevent foreign investment, create room for violence and negatively affect education system. This study revealed that there is a positive relationship between the male and female in the perception of security challenges in Nigeria.

From the findings of the study as shown in Table 3 revealed that applying justice by the law enforcement agencies, creating employment by the government, equipping the security agencies, good governance, equal treatment of citizens, dealing with security issues and threats by the government, adding security management in school curriculum at all levels, eradication of
illiteracy, respect for rule of law and human person are all the strategies for alleviating security challenges in Nigeria. This is in line with the findings of Okolie, Onyema and Bassey (2019) which indicated that poverty is a product of economic marginalization, unemployment, inequality and illiteracy are root causes of rising spate of insecurity in Nigeria. Also, the findings of Olanrewaju, Folarin and Folarin (2017) which showed that the frequency of insurgent attacks has resulted in collateral damage on the peace, stability, development and sovereignty of the state. All these showed that security challenges hinder socio-economic development in Nigeria.

Conclusion
The current study sought to explore the gender perception of security challenges that hinder socio-economic development in Nigeria. From the study, it can be concluded that both male and female perceived that security challenges retard socio-economic development in Nigeria. The study indicated the major security challenges in Nigeria like poverty, bad governance, political corruption, Boko-haram insurgency, Fulani Herdsmen attack and unemployment. However, the study provided measures to be applied for the alleviating of security challenges that hinder socio-economic development in Nigeria.

Recommendations
Based on the findings of the study, the following recommendations are proposed:

- The government should be proactive on the matters of security challenges in the country. They should wake-up to their responsibilities. More so, adequate funding and training of the security agencies are most appropriate at the moment. There should be fortification of the armed forces with sophisticated weapons to fight the violent terrorist groups like Boko-haram and others in Nigeria.
- The Judiciary needs to step up and shun being compromised on the issues of security.
- Education should be seen as a priority by the government.
- Creating of employment opportunities by the government. They should as well encourage the private sectors to do so.
- The capital resources for socio-economic development should be properly shared to every state in the country.
- The government should embark on re-directing the youth through well planned youth programme, much emphasis should be on the youth from the northern part of the country who have been brain-washed and misguided by false doctrine.

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