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Grace Malachi Brown, PhD

Department of History and Diplomatic Studies, Faculty of Humanities, Ignatius Ajuru University of Education, P. M. B. 5047, Rumuolumeni, Port Harcourt, Rivers State, Nigeria Tel: +234-803-313-5226 | E-Mail: nyetubrown@yahoo.com,

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Department of History and Diplomatic Studies, Faculty of Humanities, Ignatius Ajuru University of Education, P. M. B. 5047, Rumuolumeni, Port Harcourt, Rivers State, Nigeria | Tel: +234-803-313-5226 | E-Mail: nyetubrown@yahoo.com

Abstract: *Economic and political insecurity has posed a major challenge to the African continent and Nigeria in particular. The paper examines the different types of economic and political insecurity that has bedeviled the Nigerian state, using the economic and growth paradigms, to actualize the analysis. It observed that these insecurity challenges were either influenced or sponsored by economically and politically discontent Nigerians and their foreign collaborators to weaken, threaten and frustrate our democratic governance. These Nigerians and their foreign allies are encamped with the ideologies of frustration, aggression, government reliance on foreign aids or assistance, corruption, lack of enabling environment and ineffective laws or machineries. Our findings are that any government policy that does not favour these dominant-bourgeoisie classes and their foreign counterpart, will be criticized by them so as to pose economic and political insecurity in Nigeria.*

Key words: *Multinationals. Ethnic militia groups, corruption, unemployment, nigerian university education and other vices*

1. Introduction

Nigeria is a very rich country in terms of human and natural resources (including natural gas, petroleum, tin, iron ore, coal, limestone, niobium, lead, zinc, arable land). Nigeria is an oil rich country (the leading exporter of oil in Africa today) and one of the leading oil exporters in the world (the 6th leading oil exporter in the world today). The petroleum industry remains the largest industry and the main generator of GDP (Gross Domestic Product) in Nigeria today.

Despite the abundance of human and natural resources, Nigeria remains one of the poor countries in the world. Nigeria unlike countries like Ghana, Botswana, etc, suffers the most from population explosion. We will in this paper, examine some of these economic, political and insecurity problems.

(1) **ROLE OF MULTINATIONAL COMPANIES IN NIGERIA**

The influence of Multinational companies has resulted to economic globalization that poses threat to the growth of small businesses or enterprises in Nigeria. Most of the multinational companies do not obey laws in Nigeria. They are engaged in tax evasion and various forms of human right abuses. For instance, the ten principles of the UN Global Compact for business organizations are to understand and respect while operating in different countries (The UN Global Compact, 2013) thus:-

- Businesses should support and respect the protection of internationally proclaimed human rights within their sphere of influence.
- Businesses should ensure that their own operations are not complicit in human rights abuses.
- Businesses should uphold the freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining.
- Businesses should uphold the elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labor.
- Businesses should uphold the effective abolition of child labor.
- Businesses should eliminate discrimination in respect of employment and occupation.
- Businesses should support a precautionary approach to environmental challenges.
- Businesses should undertake initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility.
- Businesses should encourage the development and diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies.
- Businesses should work against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery.

The activities of multinational companies runs counter to the above listed UN Global Compact in areas of human right; labor relations; environment; and anti-corruption. For example, most of the big supermarkets in Nigeria, is owned by Asians and most multinational companies in Europe and America. Nigerians prefer to patronize these supermarkets than those owned by Nigerian government or Nigerians. Payments in most of these supermarkets and hotels are made in foreign currency, thereby devaluing the Naira and disobeying foreign currency regulations of Nigeria.

(2) ACTIVITIES OF ETHNIC MILITIA GROUPS AS A THREAT TO NATIONAL SECURITY

The ethnic unrest and conflicts of the late 1990s coupled with a spike in the availability of small arms and other weapons, led increasingly to the militarization of the ethnic militia groups in Nigeria. These ethnic militia groups pursue their “perceived agenda or manifesto” with the aim of protecting such objectives. The names of these ethnic militia groups in Nigeria are as follows:-

[Ansaru](#), [Arewa People's Congress](#), [Bakassi Boys](#), [Bakassi Movement for Self-Determination](#), [Boko Haram](#), [Civilian Joint Task Force](#), [Egbesu](#), [Ijaw Youth Council](#), [Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta](#), [Niger Delta Liberation Front](#), [Niger Delta People's Volunteer Force](#), [Niger Delta Vigilante](#), [Odua Peoples Congress](#), [Yan Tatsine](#), [Template:Nigerian militant groups](#) (Obasi, 2002)

The goals of these ethnic militia groups are classified into:

- (a) Ethnic self-defence
- (b) Regional hegemony militia..
- (c) Fundamentalist Religious Militia
- (d) Fighting for Con-federation or greater political autonomy within the Nigerian nation
- (e) Fighting for control of petroleum resources, agriculture, land, etc.

- (f) Self-defence and reprisal attacks against other ethnic group;
- (g) Maintenance of hegemonic control in national politics
- (h) Waging jihad against 'infidels' and for expansion of sphere of influence.

Without regard to the above mentioned roles of these ethnic militia groups, their activities and existence are unlawful, unconstitutional and seek to undermine the integrity and national security of Nigeria. They flout Section 1(2) of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (as amended), which provide thus:-

The Federal Republic of Nigeria shall not be governed, nor shall any person or group of persons take control of the Government of Nigeria or any part thereof, except in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.

It is obvious that the activities of these ethnic militia groups are in conflict with the above provision of the Nigerian Constitution. That is why the Nigerian armed forces (made-up of Army, Navy and Airforce) have tagged them as "insurgents" and fight them so as to bring about peace in Nigeria.

Terrorist attacks are on the rise in Nigeria, which is the increased activities of these ethnic militia groups over the past years. Bombings, kidnappings, and other violent activities of these ethnic militia groups to prevent many Nigerians from feeling safe in Nigeria. These groups are well-known agent of destruction in Nigeria. Even a casual observer who does not live in Nigeria has likely heard of Boko Haram's 2014 kidnappings of hundreds of children—mostly girls—from schools and villages in northern Nigeria. On the night of 14-15 April 2014, about 276 Chibok school girls were kidnapped by the Boko Haram. These girls were between 17 to 18 (The Nation, 2014). They were secondary school students at Government Secondary School, Chibok, Borno State, Nigeria. Only God knows the nature of what is in-between the legs of the female students at the moment. In the northern part of the country, students cannot complete their studies because of the looming threat of kidnapping and murder (Channels Television of Nigeria, June 18, 2014).

What is Boko Haram? It is a militant Islamist movement with ties to Al-Qaeda whose name translates into "Western education is forbidden." Their ideology is based on a fundamentalist Sunni Islam, and their intent is to establish an Islamic state in Nigeria and cleanse the country of any and all Western influence (Gorman, 2011).

Boko Haram's campaign of bombing, shootings, and kidnapping was launched in July 2009, but has recently intensified. On 1 May 2014, International Workers' Day, a car bomb blast in Abuja killed at least 19 people at a bus station. The summer of 2014 has been especially violent, with bombings, massacres, and mass shootings being committed on a near-weekly basis. In July 2014, Human Rights Watch estimated 2,053 people had been killed in 95 separate Boko Haram-linked attacks in the first half of 2014 alone, and the number is likely much higher by now. Thousands more have been displaced by the violence. Between 2009 and July, 2012, Nigeria has faced increasingly bloody attacks from Boko Haram, a shadowy Islamist group in which over 2,000 people have lost their lives while several others

have been injured, psychologically harmed, deprived or maimed. Such terrorist acts have caused violence and insecurity in Nigeria.

There are other armed and militant ethnic groups in different parts of Nigeria, whose activities are criminal in nature. These armed groups exist in the west and southern parts of Nigeria. During the former president Musa Ya'Ardua's administration, some members of these groups, such as the Niger Delta People's Volunteer Force (NDPVF) led by Mujahid Dokubo-Asari and the Niger Delta Vigilante (NDV) led by Ateke Tom, were granted amnesty by the Federal Government of Nigeria. There are security reports that, inspite of the amnesty, their existence and activities has not been disbanded. Cases of kidnapping and robbery have posed a lot of insecurity in the country, especially in the Niger Delta and the North-East of Nigeria.

(3) CORRUPTION

The Blacks' Law Dictionary, 6th Edition, (1990:345) defines it as "an act done with an intent to give some advantage inconsistent with official duty and the rights of others. The act of an official or judiciary person who unlawfully and wrongfully uses his station or character to procure some benefit for himself or for another person, contrary to duty and the rights of others:.. In Nigeria, corruption and abuse of office is an offence and all matters connected with it are contained in Sections 98 to 110 of the Criminal Code Act, Cap. 77, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 1990. Section 98 states that any person who:-

- (a) Corruptly gives, confers or procures any property or benefit of any kind to, or for a public official (as defined in Section 98D) or to, on or for any other person, or*
- (b) Corruptly promise or offers or confer or to procure or attempt to procure any property or benefit of any kind to, on or for a public official or to on or for any other person;*

On account of any such act, omission, favour or disfavour on the part of any public official as is mentioned in Section 98(1)(i) or (ii), is guilty of the felony of official corruption and is liable to imprisonment for seven years.

The damages corruption has done to the polity of Nigeria are astronomical. The menace of corruption leads to slow movements of files in offices, police extortion tollgates and slow traffics on the highways, port congestion, queues at passport offices and gas stations, ghost workers syndrome, election irregularities, the use of petro-gas or natural resources for personal advantage, among others. Thus, it is believed by many in the society that corruption is the bane of Nigeria. Consequently, the issue keeps reoccurring in every academic and informal discussion in Nigeria.

Some writers say that corruption is endemic in all governments, and that it is not peculiar to any continent, region and ethnic group. It cuts across faiths, religious denominations and political systems and affects both young and old, man and woman alike. Corruption is found in democratic, and dictatorial politics; feudal, capitalist and socialist economies. Christian, Muslim, Hindu and Buddhist cultures are equally bedeviled by corruption. And corrupt practices did not begin today; the history is as old as the world. Ancient civilizations have traces of widespread illegality and corruption. Thus, corruption has been ubiquitous in complex societies from ancient

Egypt, Israel, Rome and Greece down to the present (Lipset and Lenz, 2000, pp. 112-113). This does not however mean that the magnitude of corruption is equal in every society. Some countries are more corrupt than others. George Orwell (1997:109) notes in his widely read book, *Animal Farm*: All animals are equal, but some animals are equal than others. The Amnesty International in its recent report rated Nigeria to rank 130th position out of 180 countries in the world (Amnesty International Report, 2009). In the Judges Conference at Abuja, Nigeria, from 23rd to 28th November, 2009, matters of corruption ranked high in the various papers presented at the conference. In fact, the former Chairman of the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC), Mrs. Waziri, lamented on how highly placed Nigerians and political office holders (both past and present), use their ill-gotten wealth to influence the judiciary. In addition, corruption is a behavior which deviates from the formal duties of a public role, because of private (gains) – regarding (personal, close family, private clique, pecuniary or status gains). It is a behavior which violates rules against the exercise of certain types of duties for private gains regarding influence (Nye, 1967). This definition includes such behavior as bribery (use of a reward to pervert the judgment of a person in a position of trust); nepotism (bestowal of patronage by reason of ascriptive relationship rather than merit); and misappropriation (illegal appropriation of public resources for private uses (Basified 1961). To the already crowded landscape (Lotterman, 2002), adds that corruption is an anti-social behaviour conferring improper benefits contrary to legal and moral norms, and which undermine the authorities to improve the living conditions of the people.

Even though some of these definitions of corruption have been around for over decades, the recent development in Nigeria where discoveries of stolen public funds run into billions of US Dollars and Nigeria Naira, make these definitions very adequate and appropriate. Corruption is probably the main means to accumulate quick wealth in Nigeria. Corruption occurs in many forms, and it has contributed immensely to the poverty and misery of a large segment of the Nigeria population.

Some studies have taken a holistic (broader) approach in the discussion by dividing it into many forms and sub-divisions. These are:-

- (i) Political Corruption (grand);
- (ii) Bureaucratic Corruption (petty); and
- (iii) Electoral Corruption.

Political corruption takes place at the highest levels of political authority. It occurs when the politicians and political decision-makers, who are entitled to formulate, establish and implement the laws in the name of the people, are themselves corrupt. It also takes place when policy formulation and legislation is tailored to benefit politicians and legislators. Political corruption is sometimes seen as similar to corruption of greed as it affects the manner in which decisions are made, as it manipulates political institutions, rules of procedure, and distorts the institutions of government (Amundsen, 2000).

Bureaucratic corruption occurs in the public administration or the implementation end of politics. This kind of corruption has been branded low level and street level. It is the kind of corruption the citizens encounter daily at places like the hospitals, schools, local licensing offices, police, taxing offices and on and on. Bureaucratic petty corruption, which is seen as

similar to corruption of need, occurs when one obtains a business from the public sector through inappropriate procedure (Klitgaard, 1988:27).

Electoral corruption includes purchase of votes with money, promises of office or special factors, coercion, intimidation, and interference with freedom of election (Nigeria is a good example where this practice is common. Votes are bought, people are killed or maimed in the name of election, losers end up as the winners in elections, and votes turn up in areas where votes were not cast). Corruption in office involves sales of legislative votes, administrative, or judicial decision, or governmental appointment. Disguised payment in the form of gifts, legal fees, employment, favors to relatives, social influence, or any relationship that sacrifices the public interest and welfare, with or without the implied payment of money, is usually considered corrupt (The Encyclopedia Americana, 1999).

Other forms of corruption include:

- (A) Bribery: The payment (in money or kind) that is taken or given in a corrupt relationship). These include kickbacks, gratuities, pay-off, sweeteners, greasing palms, etc. (Alatas, Syed Hussein, 1980).
- (B) Fraud: It involves some kind of trickery, swindle and deceit, counterfeiting, racketing, smuggling and forgery (Ibid. p. 11).
- (C) Embezzlement: This is theft of public resources by public officials. It is when a state official steals from the public institution in which he/she is employed. In Nigeria the embezzlement of public funds is one of the most common ways of economic accumulation, perhaps, due to lack of strict regulatory systems.
- (D) Extortion: This is money and other resources extracted by the use of coercion, violence or threats to use force. It is often seen as extraction from below (The police and custom officers are the main culprits in Nigeria) (Ibid. p. 15).
- (E) Favoritism: This is a mechanism of power abuse implying a highly biased distribution of state resources. However, this is seen as a natural human proclivity to favor friends, family and any body close and trusted.
- (F) Nepotism: This is a special form of favoritism in which an office holder prefers his/her kinfolk and family members. Nepotism, (which is also common in Nigeria), occurs when one is exempted from the application of certain laws or regulations or given undue preference in the allocation of scarce resources (NORAD, ch.1, ch.2 & ch.4, Jan. 2000; Amundsen, 1997; Girling 1997; also see Fairbanks, Jr. 1999).

A study on corruption and its impact on the poor by Global Corruption Barometer (2003), revealed the following results:-

- (a) That corruption affects income inequality.
- (b) That corruption is a core poverty issue as viewed by the poor themselves;
- (c) That lives of poor to be most affected by corruption;
- (d) That corruption affects the poor by directing resources and holding back development
- (e) That corruption impacts the poor through pushe service delivery;
- (f) That corruption can affect poor; political choices and participation.
- (g) That corruption affects Poor's access to health and support services;

- (h) That corruption affects Poor's access to education;
- (i) That corruption is a heavy burden to household;
- (j) That there is direct correlation between income levels and incidences of burden encountered.

For effective control of corruption in Nigeria, the society must develop a culture of relative openness, in contrast to the current bureaucratic climate of secrecy. And a merit system (instead of the tribal bias, state of origin and nepotism or favoritism, which have colored the landscape) should be adopted in employment and distribution of national resources, etc. more importantly, the leadership must muster the political will to tackle the problem head-on (see Odessey report on second Global Forum on Fighting and Safeguarding Integrity, May 28-31, 1999). Regardless of where it occurs, what causes corruption or the form it takes, the simple fact remains that corruption is likely to have a more profound and different effects in less developed countries, than in wealthy and developed societies. This is due to a variety of conditions, which cannot deviate significantly from the nature of their underdevelopment (Nye 1967). Because of the corrosive effects of corruption in national development, and given the relative limited resources or poverty in the region, Africa, and indeed Nigeria, can least afford to be corrupt.

(4) **POLITICAL PROBLEMS**

Geopolitics is the social science theory that analyzes the relationships between politics and geographical territories. It provides an understanding of the links between political power and economic, demographic and geographical factors. When predictions are made about what might happen in foreign affairs, or in the political dynamics of nations at a future time, geopolitics is the primary tool used for such analyses. The suggestion by foreign security agencies that Nigeria could disintegrate by 2015 is based on geopolitical analyses.

Politics in Nigeria is an ethnic and regional affair. In other words, Nigerian politics fits neatly into the geopolitical mode. This has always been the case since the first Republic when three regional parties dominated Nigerian politics. Since 1999, a de facto six (6) regional geopolitical structure has defined the political space in Nigeria. Currently, all the major political parties use geopolitical zoning principles to select candidates for elections, and to allocate offices and positions.

In Nigeria's zero sum political system in which winners-take-all, and patronage flows from the top downwards, the top geopolitical prize is the Presidency.

Geopolitical considerations require that the political actors who represent the political interests of the cleavage centers (the six geopolitical zones) will actively cultivate strategies that assure that they have dominance over the structures of power. The most successful of these strategies-dominant strategies as they are called-will become the major plays that will be used by political cleavage centers as they struggle for power.

The dominant geopolitical strategy of the 4th republic has been the use of ethnic militias to capture power centrally. That strategy has been remarkably successful. It ensured that a Yoruba President emerged in 1999, and led directly to the emergence of a minority Vice President from the South-South region in 2007. The June 12 struggle was partly a philosophical debate about the role and nature of democracy in Nigeria, and partly a geopolitical struggle for relevance by the Yoruba.

(5) CRIME AND PUBLIC SAFETY

Section 17(3)(c) of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (as amended), state thus:

The State shall direct its policy towards ensuring that the health, safety and welfare of all persons are safeguarded and not endangered and abused.

Without regard to the above constitutional provision, it is common knowledge that criminals or militants have endangered and abused the safety nature of most persons. Most times, when these criminals are identified, the slow pace or processes of the Nigerian Police criminal investigation and also the administration of justice, make these criminals to escape from justice. A friend named Suzan Adigwe narrated her experience at Diobu area of Port Harcourt sometime in April, 2015. There was this notorious armed robber and gangster residing in the same neighbourhood. If you do not want armed robbers to visit you, you pay him monthly. Some four male neighbours secretly reported the criminal activities of this gangster to the Police. Before the Police will come to arrest this gangster, the gangster got wind of those that reported him and he boldly came and threatened them. To the surprise of other neighbours, these four persons that reported the gangster to the Police became object of robbery visitation, humiliation and cruelty until they left the environment. The role of the Nigerian Police in the protection of lives and property give rise to the following questions: How is police our friend? Why will they divulge confidential information and disclose the identity of their informant? What is the Police doing to fish out bad eggs among them? Are the Police properly armed with weapons, facilities and vehicles? What is the government doing to safeguard the lives of its citizens? How has the provisions in Section 17(3)(c) of the Nigerian constitution, been protected? Only those at the helm of affairs of government or the Police can answer these questions, especially in the face of the fact that most of these criminals are in the pay roll of most of our politicians.

Other criminal activities like drug trade/trafficking, youths restiveness and other forms of organized crimes pose serious danger to Nigeria.

(6) UNEMPLOYMENT

This is another problem that is spreading like wild fire in Nigeria. Uzochukwu Mike, 2015 observed thus:-

According to official statistics, 24% of Nigerians are unemployed. These numbers are worse for young people. Official Nigerian statistics say 38% of those under 24 are unemployed, but the World Bank estimates this number to be close to 80%. In March 2014, 16 people were killed in stampedes when 500,000 desperate job-seekers rushed to apply for under 5,000 vacancies at the Nigeria Immigration Service. Students at tertiary educational institutions often graduate into joblessness and low morale. There is a great challenge in Nigeria education. Many Nigeria graduates did not learn good skills during their studies. They were busy reading only textbooks without knowing the applications of what they read. They apply for jobs for which they aren't hired because they lack skills. Graduates often must stay in their parents' home for a long time, with mounting frustration and pessimism. This negativity is one of the

major root causes of crime among young people in Nigeria, as they turn to unscrupulous activities because there is nothing else to occupy their time or generate income. Each year, 200,000 students graduate from universities, but many fail to find a job, and some will seek out less-than-honorable means of supporting themselves.

It has been argued in most quarters that unemployment is the result of high rate of criminal activities. Unemployment is posing serious problem to the Nigerian state.

(7) POOR POWER SUPPLY AND INADEQUATE INFRASTRUCTURE

Every new administration in Nigeria, will use poor power supply and inadequate infrastructure as the basis of its legitimacy. What is responsible to our poor power supply? Presidents Olusegun Obasanjo and Goodluck Jonathan established several committees to investigate the power sector, but no adequate solution to the problem. In June, 2015 when Muhammadu Buhari made his first broadcast, he identified poor power supply and inadequate infrastructural facilities as part of the objectives of his administration. Nigerians are waiting to witness the solution to such problem. We are looking forward to see the day there will be constant and uninterrupted power for one week; and to travel to various parts of Nigeria (be it East to West, and North to South) with Good Roads.

(8) THE UNIVERSITIES AND NIGERIA'S EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

Is it that Nigeria's educational system and universities are bad? The answer is that corruption has eaten the fabric of our universities and educational system. In August 2014, the Chairman of the Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Commission (ICPC), Professor Olu Aina on the Review of ICPC's University System Study reported thus:-

that corruption was endemic to Nigerian universities, due to continual failure to make violators accountable for their actions. There was a lack "political will" to deal with corruption violations, few internal checks and balances in universities to prevent corruption and little external oversight of corrupt practices.

Despite several committees by both the Federal Ministry of Education and also the Universities' internal financial checks, the issue of corruption cannot be over-emphasized. While some lecturers collect money from some students in exchange for good grades, some male lecturers sexually abuse their female students, and some lecturers engage in other forms of immoral activities with staff and students. The list of problems in our universities and educational system are endless.

Other Economic, security and political challenges include:-

- (1) Cultism in both the Universities and the Nigerian society;
- (2) The Nigerian women chauvinism where they believe that only women should occupy positions
- (3) The inability of Nigerians to cherish Nigerian manufactured goods
- (4) Unpatriotic and lack of Nationalistic postures of most Nigerians.

- (5) Public Health and Environmental problems
- (6) Enacting laws to cater for most crimes and social maladies
- (7) Respect and Obedience to laws
- (8) Problem of ethnicity

2. Prospects and Prospects

Having analyzed the challenges and problems of the economic, security and political problems of Nigeria, we will examine the prospects and solution thus:-

- (1) The Nigerian economy should not overly be dependent on oil and gas, but that other sectors of the economy, such as agriculture, mining, trade and investment, etc, should be encouraged. The former Minister of Finance and Coordinating Minister of the Economy, Dr. (Mrs) Okonjo Iweala, stated thus:-

First, there should be a renewed and sustained effort to develop the country's natural endowments in the agriculture and mining sectors to deepen its diversification through value addition that increases the export from these sectors in processed rather than raw forms. There is a growing recognition that Nigeria could earn more income and create more jobs from its oil and gas sectors, if much of the processing of the crude took place in the country. Second, a fiscal framework has to be developed to promote diversification. It will consist of three key elements: The states should generate the revenue to meet all their recurrent expenditure and direct allocations from the Federal Government and from their investment income into diversification-related capital expenditure (a two to three years transition period will be needed for this arrangement to begin); the Federal Government should raise money by selling some of NNPC stakes in joint ventures with international oil companies to pay down its debt, to finance infrastructure, especially power, to allocate funding for the huge environmental clean-up of the Niger Delta, as recommended by the UNEP Report of 2011, and to upgrade scientific research and development in the tertiary institutions; and the Central Bank to work on lowering interest rate. Third, the most successful and dynamic economies share certain key attributes, such as high levels of investment in research and development, good educational system, and high number of inventions. Nigeria's ambitions for a highly diversified economy cannot be achieved by high dependence on foreign expertise. It must be driven by its national scientific and technological capacity. Yet, Nigeria is not ranked among the top 72 countries in terms of research and development expenditure – that means that it spends less than US\$100 million on research and development per annum. The rankings of Nigerian universities, the citadels of training and research, remain abysmal. No Nigerian university is currently ranked among the top 1700 in the world and none is among the top 10 in Africa. This is why more resources should be allocated to the tertiary institutions. Fourth, public policy must endeavour to reverse the significant resource outflows and loss of job opportunities associated with the growing demand by Nigerians for health care, education, and tourism abroad. The high demand for the first of these two services

abroad is the result mainly of their significant deterioration in Nigeria. Investing in health care and education holds the key to reversing that trend. Fifth, an economic management team, comprised of only relevant government ministers, should be composed to drive this agenda. As part of its remit, the economic management team should be required to publish an annual report, every June, that assesses progress in the country's diversification efforts, indicates whether Nigeria achieved its desired economic growth rate and explains the reasons for deviation from the growth target – this will be analogous to the practice in some countries where their Central Banks publish a letter to explain deviation from target inflation rate and details progress in investment in scientific research and development (Guardian May 15, 2015)

- (2) The Nigerian government should encourage its citizens to engage in the acquisition of skills as a means to solve unemployment.
- (3) Improved funding on our Hospitals and the Medical sector
- (4) Improved environmental and public health system
- (5) The government and private sectors should create job opportunities and employment
- (6) Improving our educational system and universities to solve the problems that has been identified.
- (7) Overcoming the problem of ethnicity and strengthening the Federal Character Commission.
- (8) Solving the imbalance in the Gender chauvinism in our society

3. Conclusion

No country can develop without setting out measures to solve the problem of economic, security and politics. The Nigerian experience is no exception. The government alone cannot solve the problem without the participation of its citizens. In this paper, we have enumerated or identified a lot of these problems. Unless and until we combine our efforts to solve these problems, Nigeria's growth will continue to be epileptic. This calls for greater positive attitudinal change by all of us and to take our destiny unto our hands. We have no other country to run to. Nigerian problems can only be solved by Nigerians.

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