

Peace, Security and the Development of Nigerian Communities

M.O. ADEDOKUN, O.M. BOLARINWA
Ekiti State University, Ado- Ekiti, Nigeria.

Abstract. A peaceful and secure environment is critical to every society because, it will affect all aspects of development economic, social and political. This work is predicated on the fact that when there is absence of peace and security, there can be no obvious development as efforts at development would always be truncated by absence of peace and insecurity. This research examines the issue of peace and security in Nigeria context and what its effects are on Nigerian communities. A descriptive research design of the survey type was used for the study. 164 respondents were used including people from various strata and occupations in communities in Ibadan, Oyo state capital and Ado-Ekiti, Ekiti State capital. The respondents included school children from age fifteen (15) to the tertiary level. The data collected were analyzed using Pearson's Product Moment Correlation at 0.05 level of significance. The study found that unemployment, political insinuations, religious and land issues, ethnicity problems and unequal distribution of wealth are some of the causes of violence that lead to insecurity in Nigeria. Among others, it was recommended that governance should be more inclusive and participatory. Employment should be generated for all youth and the capacity of youth should be built to contribute to the building of more resilient, peaceful and secured community. The government at all levels should address the root causes of violence and ensure that everybody is free from fear so as to contribute to the development of their communities.

Keywords: Peace, security, unemployment, development, good governance

1. Introduction

Everyone desires peace and security. Conflict is inevitable in any nation of the world but when it becomes difficult to resolve emerging conflicts, they result into lack of peace and insecurity and no country can develop economically, politically without peaceful co-existence among its population and within its borders. There had been incessant and visible cases of insecurity in Nigeria; such as terrorism, kidnapping, ritual killings and cultism which has led to fear and insecurity with the resultant effect of sorrow, hardship, pains, destruction of lives and properties. Many reasons have been adduced for lack of security and peace in Nigeria, such include, youth unemployment, governance that is not participatory, political insinuations, religious problems and clashes among ethnic groups. This research, thus dealt into the issue of peace and security and the effect this could have on Nigerian communities and her people.

2. Literature Review

Conflict is an important and inseparable part of human existence and one that arises as a result of disagreement between individuals, groups and countries. When conflicts cannot be managed, they become destructive, claiming many lives and properties and leaving both young and old in a state of fear and thereby hindering the progress of people and that of the communities in which they domicile.

Globally, to Obasanjo (2017), there is no peace. He gave various examples to back up his claims such as crisis in Yemen, Iraq and Syria and the brewing tension around the South China Sea and North Korea. He noted also that many European countries such as Britain, Germany and Belgium which used to intervene in African crises and examining ways of restoring peace also have to grapple with internal attacks by terrorists.

It is therefore, pertinent that insecurity and lack of peace remain a great challenge to all the nations of the world. The concepts of Peace and security are germane to development in nations of the world as they impact on the creation of sound, competitive and equitable economic development which eventually impact society positively. Kimanuka (2018) states that security challenges surface in nations of the world every day. Such security challenges include terrorism, insurgencies, kidnapping, armed robbery and political insinuations that manifest in various criminal activities. Without removing these security challenges, nations cannot be at peace and thus, development is greatly hindered. This implies that the growing nations in the world are those that enjoy peace and security as businesses could be carried out without fear and investors would be full of confidence to invest in such nations. When investors invest in Nigeria, there would be more job opportunities for the youth and youth could desist from acts that could lead to violence. Peace building is, therefore, important if development process is to be heightened and this means there should be efforts to stop armed conflicts and wars where they exist so as to allow sustainable peace which would bring stability as security would have been ensured. (Government Offices of Sweden (2018)).

OSAA (2018) points out that lack of human security affects the opportunities of individuals to exercise their rights and to participate in the development of their society as human security refers to living without fear of insecurity or violence whether it is political, criminal, economic, social or gender based. Security also could be described as having access to a functional system of protection. When security lacks, there would not be peace and this will affect opportunities of individuals to exercise

their rights to participate economically, politically and socially in the development of the society (Office of Special Adviser in Africa, OSAA (2018)). Peace does not only imply the absence of physical violence. It has the attitudinal, emotional and psychological aspects to it. Peace building is a process that must be encouraged not only in Nigeria but also internationally within the context of global space because peace and development relate to the processes of globalization and global social development.

Obasanjo (2017) states that the United Nations High Commission for Refugees stated that human trafficking and migrant flows are on the rise. The UNCHR also warned that 84,830 people arrived in Italy's shore from Libya in 2017 – Nigerians inclusive. All these people risking their lives are searching for peace, security and greener pastures and as they do, many perished in the Sahara and on the Mediterranean Sea. These people migrate for various reasons ranging from hard and harsh economic realities to bad governance and lack of employment.

Some people may perceive peace as an unachievable concept. Though conflict is inevitable but it must not be allowed to degenerate to the level of insecurity. One Earth Future (OEF) (2015) based on high level experts discussion held in 2014 submitted that peace is achievable. The submission was based on the fact that human development and human security including international peace keeping should be extended to all and that women should be integrated into equal participation in economic and political life and that norms and beliefs that legitimize the use of violence as a tool of state or non-state groups should be undermined. The report submits that when poverty is reduced and human development is encouraged, there will be a decline in war and violence hence, security and peace.

Keels (2018), is of the opinion that the rebel groups are more likely to use terrorism when they have close ties with vulnerable communities and are able to use media coverage of attack to highlight their goals to those aiding

them in perpetrating their acts of violence and that rebels use terrorism at a greater rate when they have close associations with political wings. This is true of Nigerian situation where violent attacks are usually politically motivated.

United Nations (2012) states that violence and fragility have become the largest obstacles to Millennium Development Goals (MDGS). Development cannot thrive where violence operates and that before there could be development of any kind, there must be a strong relationship among security, justice and development. UN also lays emphasis on fundamental values such as peace, security, disarmament, poverty eradication, human rights, democracy and good governance as these would aid an all-round development in societies of the world. Where these elements of development are lacking, there would be insecurity and development would be obscure. Also, emphasizing on causes of violence which leads to disruption of systems in societies, UN states that factors aiding violence include socio-economic inequalities, injustice, joblessness, natural resources management, human rights abuse, political exclusion and corruption. The above factors give a detailed reason why violence with its associated insecurity pervade the nations of the world and most especially Nigeria. These causes need to be strictly addressed through multi-dimensional approach because the causative factors are interdependent on one another with the result that solving one without the other will not bring the required result.

According to World Bank (2011) fragile and conflict affected states account for 47 percent of the world population, 66% of the undernourished, 16% of impoverished, 77% of children not in primary school and 65% of people without access to safe water and 70% of infant deaths occur in fragile and conflict affected areas. The above reveal the great consequences of violence leading to death, disease, displacement, causing destruction of physical and social capital, decreasing school attendance and discouraging investments (Cillier, Elliot, Hegra, Hoeffler, Sambanis and Reynal-Quero, 2003).

Blattman and Miquel (2010) also emphasize the effect of violence causing insecurity and inflicting hardship on the people, giving examples of Burundi and Zimbabwe which experienced conflicts thereby, affecting not only the health and education of the people but also their level of productivity which dropped, leading to hunger and poverty and impoverished living.

World Bank (2011) perceives that:

Peace building is about reducing the risk of relapsing violence..... Countries need to address the root causes of violence and build resilient institutions and peaceful societies. A broad approach to development will contribute to peace building. A focus on justice, human rights, horizontal inequalities, jobs and inclusive politics will reduce the risk of violence (pp5).

UN further states that development has been broadened over time from the 1950s – 1990s to include human development, human security and recently freedom. The issues of development in terms of wellbeing involves political voice, functioning democracy, free media and rule of law and personal security (Stiglitz, Sen and Fitoussi, 2010)

Human security to Stiglitz et-al (2010) is “the total protection of all human lives in ways that enhance human freedoms and human fulfillment. Security thus, means freedom from want and fear, bringing together development, human rights and security in one concept” (pp7 un.org)

According to Commission on Human Security (2003), “when people are lagging in political voice and suffering from inequalities and lack of various rights and fundamental freedoms and expression, there can be little human development” (pp7).

All these elements are lagging in the Nigerian context hence violence and insecurity. This is to say that development, human rights, peace and security are interrelated and one cannot be achieved without the other. There is a social contact between the state and its citizens but violence usually breaks this contact paving way for insecurity of lives and human security is a key factor in the development of any nation.

The United Nations (2012) states that the overall framework of the post 2015 development approach are framed along three sets of goals which could include targets on personal security, democracy and political participation. This hinges on the fact that for peace, security and development to be enhanced, participatory politics must be firmly established through good governance. To this end peace education which is the theory and practice about peace and non-violence and a commitment to building a more cooperative society by utilizing concepts and practice of peace studies and conflict resolutions should be planned for youth who are the most vulnerable group in terms of violence (Sage Publications, 2019).

Building a peaceful and secured society rests on good governance. According to Seyle (2017), governance systems that contribute to stable peace are characterized by having inclusive means of operating participatory systems that bring the governed into the process of decision making, systems for accountability that ensure transparent and equitable operations and enough systemic capacity that are able to provide physical security and public goods supporting human development. These would reduce the risk of violence for peace and security to be enhanced and sustained in any society, governance must ensure that all major groups within the polity perceive themselves as included in decision making and equally being able to access resources and public goods. This is because when systems are not inclusive, they contribute to group based grievances that often end in mobilization of violence.

According to Cilliers (2003)

“Hunger, poverty, HIV/AIDS and lack of development in Africa are in the first instance political and governance issues. Both economic and corporate governance takes its cue from political governance and it would be naïve to suggest that the latter could improve within a corrupt and self-serving political system” (pp2).

United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) (2019) states that the first step to achieving sustainable economic development in a stable and secure environment is good governance. It is only through good governance that challenges and threat to peace and security

can be removed. It is when public institutions conduct public affairs and manages public resources in preferred ways that one can begin to talk about good governance.

According to Grindle (2004), to get a good enough governance, policies that have worked in the past must be revisited, setting priorities right and evaluating policies that are impactful on poverty reduction and being innovative in implementing such policies. However, Nigeria lags behind in continuity of good policies emanating from past governments. Instead new government wants to put in place new policies which might end up not being fruitful at the end of that government.

Grindle (2004), Rolberg (2014) itemize some indicators of good governance to include; poverty reduction, employment generation, buoyant economy, security, health, education, water, protection of property and environment among others. Buttrressing the outcome of governance, Kauffman (2002) found a causal and positive relationship between different dimensions of good governance and the GDP per capital income. This implies that good governance makes development possible. Participation of the marginalized and downtrodden groups will guarantee the opportunity of checks and balances on the government since the voice of the marginalized can also be heard.

Lawson (2013) opined that good governance is closely related to the concept of impartiality. By this he means bureaucrats should always perform their tasks in the interest of the public and not in their own interest. Kofi Annan in UNESCAP (2009) submits that good governance should have respect for human rights and rule of law and there should be accountability, transparency in which information should be understandable, responsiveness and citizen participation among others.

Adegbami and Adepoju (2017) believe that where transparency, accountability and citizen participation are absent, there cannot be peace, development and security. They state that bad

governance has been the bedrock of unemployment, poverty, criminality, internet violence, insurgent activities and all sorts of terrorism paving way for insecurity leading to loss of lives and properties.

According to Osisoma (2016) Fayomi (n.d) and Ibrahim and Igbuzor (2002) there are many causes of conflicts leading to insecurity in Nigeria, some of which are listed below: land space and availability of resources, ethnic, individual and sectional competition over access to scarce political and economic resources; politicization of religion and fanaticism of religious practice and turning public resources into personal wealth. Some of the suggested recommendations include the fact government must always address the root causes of conflicts and that the nation should be made really democratic and not the pseudo democracy that it being practiced now in Nigeria. Fayomi in clear terms states that corrupt people do not make good leaders. Osisoma (2016) states that no part of the country is free from insecurity as a result of conflicts, violence, terrorism, kidnapping, armed robbery and other criminal acts. All these range from Boko-Haram problem, the religious crisis of Shiite-Sunni of El-Zakaky , Fulani herdsmen problem, occultism, ritualism and militancy of various types.. All these acts have accounted for lack of peace, insecurity, displacement, vandalism, loss of lives and properties and fear leading to retardation of development. According to the former Ghanaian President, John Kufour, states without mixing words that imbalanced development is a major cause of insecurity in Nigeria (Bello and Oyedele, (2012)). It is, therefore, important that government is made inclusive to involve all so as to pave way for equality in governance

3. Statement of the problem

Nigeria, a vast country with diverse people of differing ethnic background and languages has been facing insecurity challenges for some time past. It is observed that fear is written all over the people, traveling out of towns and cities brings fear, staying in cities and rural settings is not safe. Children and parents exercise fear; investors could not invest in the country due to

fear of insurgency, kidnapping and militancy which bring insecurity. This has brought hardship on people and infrastructures are being destroyed thereby taking; its toll on the nation's development at large. This research work was embarked upon to determine the challenges of peace and security in Nigeria and the toll being inflicted on the development of Nigerian communities with the main question being: Will development be hampered with lack of peace and insecurity in Nigeria?

4. Purpose of the Study

The main purpose of the study was to examine the challenge posed by lack of peace and security on the development of Nigerian communities. Other specific purposes are to:

- Investigate the causes and effect of insecurity on Nigerian communities
- Examine the relationship between insecurity and development
- Investigate the relationship between good governance and security

5. Research Question

Only one research question was generated for the study. Will lack of peace and security affect development of Nigerian communities?

Three hypotheses were formulated for the study:

- There is no significant relationship between insecurity and development n Nigerian communities
- There is no significant relationship between good governance and security
- There is no significant relationship between effect of insecurity on development and Nigerian communities

6. Methodology

The population for the study consisted of people, male, female, school children from age fifteen and above and adults in Oyo and Ekiti States, Nigeria. One hundred and sixty four (164) respondents were purposively chosen to cover the various strata of communities in the two states – school children, teachers, hospital

workers, traders and civil servants. This is to examine whether the issue of insecurity pervades the entire society or not.

The descriptive research of the survey type was used because it selects and studies samples chosen from a large population to enable the researcher have a representative opinion of the characteristics of the subjects from where inferences will be drawn about the features of the selected population.

The researcher designed the instrument tagged “Peace, Security and Development in Nigerian Communities Questionnaire” (PSDNC) to gather data for the study. The instrument was focused on the variables of the research work. The instrument was rated in 4 points Likert scale

type rating of strongly agree to strongly disagree. There were 20 items covering the variables raised in the study which were pre-tested on 30 respondents outside the study sample with a correlation coefficient 0.79 which was deemed good for the study.

Copies of the questionnaire were distributed with the aid of two research assistants, one in Ibadan, Oyo State capital and the other assistant from Ado-Ekiti, Ekiti state capital. The research question was analysed using frequency counts and percentages while the research hypotheses were tested using Pearson’s Product Movement Correlation Statistics at 0.05 level of significance.

Research Question 1: Will lack of peace and security affect the development of Nigerian communities?

Table 1: Lack of peace and insecurity and the development of Nigerian communities

S/N	Items	SA		A		D		SD	
1	Insecurity is a breach of peace	162	98	2	1.22%		-	-	-
2.	Imbalanced development is a cause of insecurity	164	100%						
3	Insecurity is as a result of bad governance	163	99.39%	1	.61%				
4	Political insmuation body to violence	164	100%						
5	Region and land problem account for violence in Nigerian communities	164	100%						
6	Insecurity scares away investors	164	100%						
7	Insecurity brings fear to every sector of the communities	162	98%					2	1.22%
8	Youths are perceived as perpetrators of violence	151	92%					13	7.93%
9	The victims of violence and insecurity are usually youth	153						11	6.7%
10	The following are some of the causes of insecurity in Nigeria								
	Socio-economic inequalities	164	100%						
	injustice			157	95.7%			7	4.3%
	Joblessness	163	99.39%	1	0.61%				
	Political exclusion	149	90.85%	2	1.22%	7	4.23%		
	Management of natural resources	162	98.7	2	1.22%				
11	Development cannot be fostered in an atmosphere of insecurity and lack of peace	164	100%						
12	Insecurity has negative effects on Nigerian communities	164	100%						
13	Consequences of violence and eventual insecurity include								
	Psychological trauma	164	100%						
	Family disruption attended by dehumanization of women, rape, child abuse and neglect	164	100%						
	Fear at every corner of the country	151	92.1%			13	7.93%		
	Dislocation of local industries	140	85.37%			24	14.63%		
	Poverty	161	98.2%	3	1.83%				

Table 1 above shows that insecurity is a breach of peace 100% agree, while 164 (100%) respondents agreed that imbalanced development causes violence and subsequently insecurity. 163 respondents (99.39%) agreed that bad governance is a cause of violence and insecurity and 164 (100%) respondents agreed strongly that political insinuation leads to violence, and that religions differences and land problems also lead to violence bringing along with it insecurity (160; 97.6%) while 4 respondents (2.4%), disagreed and 164 (100%) respondents agreed that insecurity scares away investors. 162 (98%) agreed that insecurity brings fear to every sector of the community while 2 (1.22%) respondents disagreed strongly, 151 (92.01%) respondents agreed strongly that youths are perceived as agents of violence while 13 (7.93%) disagreed. 153 (93.3%) respondents agreed that women and children are victims of violence and subsequent insecurity.

The respondents responded on some of the causes to insecurity as follows socio-economic inequalities 164 (100%), agreed. Injustice – 164 (100%) agreed, joblessness 164 (100%) agreed while 13 (7.93%) disagreed, management of natural resources. 162 (98.7%) agreed while 2 (1.22) disagreed. 164 (100%) respondents agreed that development cannot foster in an atmosphere of insecurity and where peace is absent. 164 (100%) respondents agreed that insecurity has enormous negative effects on Nigerian communities. The following represent the responses on the consequences of violence with its resultant insecurity and lack of peace.

Psychological trauma 164 (100%) agreed, family disruption 164 (100%) agreed, fear everywhere 151 (92.1%) agreed while 13 (7.93%) disagreed, dislocation of local industries, 140 (85.7%) agreed while 24 (14.63%) disagreed, poverty 164 (100%) respondents agreed. The results as displayed in Table 1 above reflect the fact that when violence ravages societies of the world, the result is insecurity which had its negative impact on development. This is because there would not be peace of mind and the atmosphere would be so tense, charged and fearful that to carry out daily economic and social activities would be so

difficult. People that had been displaced would not have the peace to engage in their daily businesses hence underdevelopment is being further enhanced.

Adeniyi (2015) in his study which investigated the relationship between national security and national development, employing time series data between 1994 and 2014 in his study, found a positive relationship between government expenditure on security and output. This is however not in compliance with Fayomi (n.d) who believed that not much is done by the government in the funding of the police and other security agencies and that ill training is given to police who are expected to secure the lives of people. When security agents are not well groomed, insecurity will blossom and will have a lot of negative effect on the people. This contradicts the views of Adeniyi (2015) that government expenditure in security matches output.

Udeh, Okoroafor and Ihezue (2013), earlier work on insecurity and national economy supports the findings that insecurity is a threat to development as he asserts that insecurity is a fear of the unknown, a feeling of trepidation and being unsafe. In an atmosphere that lacks assurance for safety, there cannot be development.

Udeh (2013) et al also confirms the various causes of insecurity as exposed in the study such as imposition of unpopular policies, corruption, unemployment, poverty, terrorism and inequality and uneven development. The authors state that the activities of the anti-development group like the kidnappers, militants, violent armed robbers made development in Nigerian communities an herculean task. Hence, to them foreign investors are scared from coming to invest their capital and contribute towards economic development. The country, as a result of insecurity, is plunged into instability as peace in the country is a mirage and human lives as well material resources have been lost. These are human resources which ought to have led to the development of the country.

Jelilov, Odden and Briggs (2018) in their study on “Impact of insecurity on investment in

Nigeria” asserts that insecurity in Nigeria constitutes serious threat to lives and properties, obstructs, commercial activities and discourages local and foreign investors. All these had led to downward trend not only in economic

development but also in social and political activities. With the above, it is evident that insecurity and peace challenges affect development in Nigerian communities.

Hypothesis 1: There is no significant relationship between security and development in Nigerian communities.

Table 2: Relationship between security and development in Nigerian communities

Variable	N	X	SD	DF	Cal-r-value	P. VALUE
Security	164	2.93	.73	162	.568	.000
Development	164	23.01	4.46			

Table 2 above shows that the calculated r-value of .568 is less than the significant level of (0.05) at 162 degree of freedom. Therefore, the hypothesis which states that there no significant relationship between security and development is rejected. This means that when a country is secured, development thrives.

Hypothesis 2: There is no significant relationship between good governance and security

Table 3: Relationship Between Good Governance and Security

Variable	N	X	SD	DF	Cal r-value	P-Value	Decision
Security	164	23.01	4.46	162	.571	0.001	H ₂ rejected
Good governance	164	1.96	64				

Significant <0.05

Table 3 shows the calculated r-value of .571 is less than the significant level of 0.05 at 162 degree of freedom. Therefore, the hypothesis which states that there is no significant relationship between good governance and security is rejected. This means when there is good governance, security is enhanced, thus there is a great correlation between good governance and security.

Hypothesis 3: There is no significant relationship between effect of insecurity and the development of Nigerian communities

Table 4: Relationship Between Effect of Insecurity and the Development of Nigerian Communities

Variable	N	X	SD	DF	Cal r-value	P-Value	Decision
Effect of Insecurity	164	1.78	.63	162	.529	.000	Ho ₃ rejected
Nigerian communities	164	23.01	4.46				

Table 3 above shows that r-value of .529 is less than the significance level of P.-value 0.05 at 162 degree of freedom. The hypothesis that states there is no significant relationship between effect of insecurity and the development of Nigerian communities is thus rejected. This means that effects of insecurity have negative impact on the development of Nigerian communities.

7. Discussion

The findings on hypotheses 1 and 2 reveal that there is relationship between security and

development, good governance and security. This study is buttressed by the earlier study of Adeniyi (2015) who investigated the relationship between national security and national development, employing time series data between 1994 and 2014. He found a positive relationship between government expenditure on security and output and also found that there is existence of both long run and short run relationship between output, crime, unemployment and fiscal spending on security. However in the case of recent happenings, fund expended on security does not justify the output

as crimes increase by the day leading to insecurity and fear. When there is insecurity, development is hindered.

Adedokun (2011) is of a strong opinion that development is desired in every area of people's lives and in the society and that the word indicates progress or growth and it can be used to describe the status of a nation or community economically, culturally, socially and politically. Development is a word that makes people to come together to create a lively and conducive atmosphere free of fear, hunger, mystery and coercion.

The above implies that when an environment is free of fear and hunger, coercion, then security is enhanced and development will be assured. To ensure peace and security which would lead to development, Martinez-Solimon (2017), the UN Assistant Secretary General for Peace Building Support; is of the opinion that peace is germane to sustainable development and peace in every country is the solution to the challenge of insecurity. He submits that development, peace and security are interconnected and that a country's development must be inclusive and sustainable, giving everyone a stake in a shared future. If this is done, peace and security will be enhanced and sustainable development in every area of human endeavour will be enhanced.

Adeniyi (2015) recommended that government should take preventive measures on security matters such as providing employment opportunities for people and this will allow youth to disengage from criminal activities. To Adeniyi, making adequate budgeting for security will minimize the rate of insecurity that impede foreign direct investment economic growth and development. According to Aminu, Hamza and Ali (2015) disproportionate attention to security sector by the Nigerian leadership is a great challenge to sustainable development. They found that insecurity and poverty jointly and significantly affect economic growth rate in Nigeria. These authors found that there is a significant relationship between good governance and security. This submission is in support of this finding.

Khalid, Alan and Said (2016) believe that "good governance guarantees the ethical values, roles and responsibilities with actor risk management framework and a well-defined set of accountabilities" (p292). They found that though efforts are being made by Malaysian government to restore public confidence in governance, they recommend that much still need to be done to improve public perception towards governance. When ethical values are put in place, everyone will live within the dictates of the law of the land, thereby guaranteeing security and development.

Kauffman (2002) also found a causal and positive relationship between different dimensions of good governance and GDP per capital in the long run. This implies that if good governance persists, there will be growth and development. According to Grindle (2004), Lawson (2013) and Onichakwe (2016), elements of good governance include the establishment and enforcement of norms for the protection of citizens, their property and the existence of independent judiciary systems. Others are the concept of impartiality which makes those in government perform their duties following public interest rather than self-interest. Other elements include, political accountability, participation by various social, economic, cultural and professional groups in the process of governance, freedom of information, and transparency. When these are put in place there will be what Grindle refers to as "good enough governance". This will mean policies that worked in the past would be revisited and policies that have greater impact on poverty alleviation and having far reaching effect on development would be pursued. This would bring about peace and thus, everyone would perceive and feel the indicators of good governance such as poverty reduction, employment generation, buoyant economy, peace and security. These indicators would mean that peace is guaranteed and that development cannot be hindered. With inclusive and impartial government, government would not be disrupted but enhanced to aid development.

It is of importance to note that the issue of bad governance is everywhere as Kauffman (2019)

states that “available data indicates that ethics and corruption represent a challenge not only for many emerging economics but also for many countries of the rich world” (p.83)

Adegbami and Adepoju (2017) submit that bad governance in areas of rule of law, transparency, accountability and citizen participation are accountable for lack of peace and development and that poor leadership has hindered the nation’s (Nigeria) development and threaten her peace and stability and that bad governance in Nigeria has brought about unemployment, poverty, crimes, internal violence, insurgent activities, diseases, loss of lives and properties. This implies that bad governance gives way to insecurity.

The finding also shows a significant relationship between effect of insecurity and the development of Nigerian communities. The literature reviewed showed issues that could lead to insecurity with dastardly effect on community members such include harsh economic realities festered on people by corrupt, inept and clueless leaders (Obasanjo, 2017), politicization of religious pluralism, turning public resources into personal wealth, ethnic and individual and sectional competition over access to scare political and economic resources (Osisioma, 2016).

In an earlier submission by Dantata (2014) buttressing this finding, he believes that it is not possible for meaningful development to take place in an atmosphere of ethnic, economic, social and religious disharmony coupled with sectarian crises. To him, the results of the above are among others; social dislocation, population displacement, rape, child abuse and neglect. It is obvious that where these exist, development cannot be easily achieved. He, thus, concludes by stating that no form of development (socio-economic, socio-political and socio-cultural) can thrive where peace and tranquility are not in existence.

Shetima (2012) also identified the visible effect of insecurity as loss of lives and properties, dislocation of local industries with its associated poverty as people had been displaced with no opportunity to be gainfully employed and thus

people facing hardship in their living conditions, fear in school, among students, teachers and parents and psychological trauma leading to emotional imbalance. He attributed these to the causes of insecurity which he states to include endemic poverty, unemployment among youth, selfishness, injustice and wealth accumulation of those at the helm of affairs. These stated effects of insecurity have negative impacts on the development of Nigerian communities, hence people experience social tensions, fear, disruption of family and communal life, atmosphere of mistrust and anxiety among others. In any atmosphere where these negative tendencies pervade, there is not likely to be any lasting and sustainable development.

8. Conclusion

The study examined the issue of peace and security and how it could aid development generally in Nigerian communities. Various authors’ works were reviewed and each author favoured the idea that peace and security are important variables for development of Nigeria as a nation and her communities.

Findings from the analysed data also show significant relationship between security and development, between good governance and security and that the adverse effect of insecurity had grave consequences on the development of Nigerian communities – economically, emotionally, socially, politically, and psychologically. The study revealed that when governance is improved, development would be positively affected.

9. Recommendations

Based on the above findings, the following are recommended:

- For development to be fostered, good governance and rule of law must be enforced on every citizen in Nigeria irrespective of position anyone holds.
- Governance must be made inclusive and participatory so that each person would be able to contribute his/her quota to the development of Nigerian communities.

- Efforts should be made to remove every impediment to development – fear, dehumanization and unemployment that breeds poverty. Employment should be generated so that youth would be gainfully employed instead of being involved in terrorism, insurgency, kidnapping and other, endangering criminal activities that lead to loss of lives and properties and displacement of people from their local environment where they could be agent of development.
- The capacity of the young people should be enhanced to contribute to the building of more resilient, peaceful and secure society as youth have the tendency to be involved in criminal activities when unemployed or underemployed.
- Education is key to development as it opens ways to better understanding of issues on violence and sustainable development in communities. It is therefore important for parents to invest in the education of their children while the government makes education compulsory from basic 1 to basic 9 .
- The government at all levels including should address the root causes of violence and ensure that everybody is free from fear and humiliation so as to contribute freely to the development of the community in which they live.
- Efforts should be made by every community member to find means of building a community of peace.

References

- Adedokun, M.O. (2011). A Handbook of Community Development (2nd ed.) Lagos. Honey Crown Educational Publishers.
- Adegbami, A. and Adepoju, B.K. (2017). Good Governance in Nigeria: A Catalyst to National Peace, Stability and Development. *AFRREV* 11(4) 144-155.
- Adeniyi, A (2015). The Impact of Insecurity on Growth and Development in Nigeria. <https://papers.ssrn.com/so13/papers.ctm> [abstract-id=2643608](https://www.academic.edu/3647445/security-issues-in-Nigeria-PROBABLE-CAUSES-AND-RECOMMENDATION) (Online) Available 18 July,2019
- Aminu, A., Hamza, A.P. & Ali, D.H. (2015). The Impact of Insecurity and Poverty in Sustainable Economic Development in Nigeria. *International Journal of Humanitarian Social Sciences and Education*. 2(2) 32-48.
- Bello, M. and Oyedele D. (2012). Nigeria: Imbalanced Development Causes Insecurity in Nigeria. <https://allafrica.com/stories/2012209190753.html> (Online) 18 July,2019
- Blattman, C and Miguel, E. (2010). ‘Civil War’. *Journal of Economic Literature*. 48(1) 3-57.
- Cilliers, J. (2003). Peace and Security through Good Governance. A Guild to NEPAD African Peer Review Mechanism (ARM). <https://www.files.ethz.ch/isn/1/2157/PAPER70.PDF>. (Online) Available 17 Aug. 2019
- Collier, P, Elliot, V.L. Hegre, H., Hoeffler, A, Sambanis, N &Reynal-Quero,M. (2003) Breaking the conflict trap: Civil War and Development Policy, Oxford University Press.
- Commission in Human Security (2003). Human Security New, New York in Un.org/development/.(online)Available 21July, 2019.
- Dantata, D.P. (2014). Insecurity and the Challenges of Development in Nigeria. *Developing Country Studies*. 4(22) 50-54.
- Fayomi, O. (n.d). Security Issues in Nigeria: Probable Causes and Recommendations <https://www.academic.edu/3647445/security-issues-in-Nigeria-PROBABLE-CAUSES-AND-RECOMMENDATION> (Online). Available 21 July, 2019
- Government Office of Sweden (2018). Peace and Security for Development: Policy for Security and Development in Swedish development cooperation 2011-2014. <https://www.government.se/49b74d/contentassets> (Online) Available 18 July,2019

- Grindle, M. (2004). "Good enough governance. Poverty reduction and reform in developing countries." *Governance* 17 (3) 525-548
- Ibrahim, J. and Igbuzor, O. (2002). "Memorandum submitted to the Presidential Committee on National Security in Nigeria".
- Jelilov, G., Ozden, K. and Briggs, S.O. (2018). Impact of insecurity in investment in Nigeria. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/326943961-impact-of-insecurity-on-investment-in-Nigeria> (Online) Available 9 November, 2018
- Kauffman, D. and Kraay, A. (2002). "Growth without Governance". Policy Research, working paper, the World Bank, World Bank Institute and Development Research Group. No. 2928.
- Kaufmann, D. (2019). Corruption, Governance and Security: Challenges for the rich countries of the world. <https://www.upanI.un.org/intradoc/groups/public/documents/un-dpadm/unpano44780.pdf> (Online) Available 4 September 2019.
- Keels, E. (2018). Explaining the puzzle of Rebel terrorism in oefresearch.org. (Online). Available July 2019
- Khalid, M.A., Alan, Md., M and Said, J. (2016). Empirical Assessment of good governance in the public sectors of Malaysia. *Economics and Sociology* 9(4) 289-304
- Kimanuka, O. (2018). Why peace and security of development essential enablers of development <https://www.newtimes.co.rw/opinions/peace-security-development> (Online) Available 11 November 2018.
- Lawson, R. (2012). "Book Review of BO Rothstein: The Quality of Government: Corruption, Social Trust and Inequality in International Perspective". *Public Choice* 150 (3-4), 793-795.
- Martinez-Soliman, M. (2017). Sustainable development and sustainable peace: Two sides of the same coin. www.undp.org/content/undp/en/html/blog/2017/7/20/sustainable-development-and-sustainable-peace (Online). Available Nov. 2018.
- Obasanjo, O. (2017). Realising sustained peace and security for development in Africa. <https://punching.com/behind-buharis-euphoric-return>
- Office of the Special Adviser of Africa (OSAA) (2018). Peace and Security for development <https://www.government.se/49b74d/ontenatsets/036c986985e04c32beee05a913bcc/9/> (Online). Available 20 October, 2018.
- One Earth Future (OEF)(2015). The century of peace? Empirical trends in peace and conflict. <https://oefresearch.org/publications/century-peace-empirical-trends-peace-and-conflict> (Online) Available 18 July 2019.
- Onichakwe, C.C. (2016). The Role of Good Governance and Development Administration in National Development. *International Journal of Development and Management Review* 11, 176-186.
- Osisoma, B.C. (2016). Conflict Management and Peace Building in Nigeria. <https://www.researchgate.net/MANAGEMENT-AND-PEACE-BUILDING-IN-NIGERIA-FINMG-TITE-COMMON-GROUND/PDF>
- Rotberg, R. (2014). "Good governance means performance and results". *Governance*, 27(3) 511-518.
- Sage Publications (2019). Peace Studies, Peace Education and Peace Research. [https://us.sagepub.com/sites/default/files/upin-binaries/8291/chapter_2_po283%.pdf\(online\)available](https://us.sagepub.com/sites/default/files/upin-binaries/8291/chapter_2_po283%.pdf(online)available) 21 July, 2019.s
- Seyle, C (2017). "Government for Peace" in oefresearch.org
- Shetima, K. (2012). The imperative of peace development. The challenges of insecurity in Borno State. A Paper presented at the occasion of International Security Summit on Terrorism and other Related Crimes. Organized by Sun Newspaper Limited,

- Trans.Corp Hilton, Abuja, 17-19 April, 2012.
- Stiglitz, J.E., Sen, A. and Fitoussi, J.P.(2010).Report by Commission on the measurement of Economic Performance in Social Progress in Un.org.(online)Available 19th July, 2019.
- Udeh, S.C., Okoroafor, E.C., & Ihezue, V.M (2013). Insecurity and National Economic Development Implication for Nigeria's Vision 20. 2020 International Journal of Development and Management Review (INJODEMAR) 8(1) 93-109.
- UNESCAP (2009). What is good governance? Limiting the effect of money in Politics in en.wikipedia.org/wiki/good_governance. (Online) Available 18 August 2019
- United Nations (2012). UN system task team on the post 2015 UN development Agenda https://www.un.org/development/desa/dpad/wpcontent/uploads/sites/45114/peace_and_security.pdf (Online) Available 21 July 2019.
- United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)(2019). Peace Security, Stability and Governance <https://www.uneca.org/oria/pages/peace-security-stability-andgovernance> (ONLINE). Available 17 August, 2019.9.12
- World Bank Development Report (2011). Conflict, Security and Development. Washington D.C. World Bank