



National Insecurity: A Catalyst for Famine in Nigeria

¹**Olojede Ibukunoluwa, Bose**

¹Department of Political Science, Faculty of Social Sciences,
Ajayi Crowther University, Oyo, Oyo State.

Corresponding Author's E-mail: proudlybosedey@yahoo.com

Abstract

Nigeria has been plagued with incessant crises and these crises are a culmination of the country's state of mal administration over the years which consequently have resulted in food insecurity. In the light of this, the paper conceptualized national insecurity as well as famine, stating the theory adopted. Qualitative technique was adopted and the findings from this paper revealed that some of the causes of insecurity is Poor policies. The problem arises when the focus on policies, structures and institutions is put above that of the people. Thus, when policies are not all inclusive in design, they tend to socially exclude the people by creating barriers through hike in food prices or accessibility to good quality of food thereby dooming the people to perdition. It therefore recommends and concludes that Policy frameworks should be established wherein indigenous conflict resolution Programmes would be created at the grassroots level in order to checkmate the escalation of violence at the local area, this will contain it from getting out of control and resulting to anarchy in the state.

Keywords: Ethnic dissension, Famine, Food insecurity, Mal administration, National insecurity, Organized crime

Citation of article: Olojede, I. B., (2022). National Insecurity: A Catalyst for Famine in Nigeria. *African Journal of Politics and Administrative Studies (AJPAS)*, 15(1):214-230

Date Submitted: 04/05/2022 **Date Accepted:** 15/06/2022 **Date Published:** June, 2022

“It is a moral imperative, it is an economic imperative and it is a security imperative. For we’ve seen how spikes in food price can plunge millions into poverty, which in turn, can spark riots that costs lives, and can lead to instability. And this danger will only grow if a surging global population isn’t matched by surging food production. So reducing malnutrition and hunger around the world advances international peace and security”-
Barack Obama

Introduction

Combating insecurity and acts of terror has become a strenuous task at both domestic and foreign levels. The increasing rates of violent activities by insurgent groups in developing and developed countries beg for speedy intervention. Thus, security issues continue to be one of the indispensable areas that government’s intervention globally is required to quell the mayhem that plagues the world (Omodunbi and Owasonye,2015). Unfortunately, Africa is a continent of crises and these crises are manifestations of the region’s state of poor governance which consequently has resulted in food insecurity. Nonetheless, the famine situation that some parts of Africa have suffered could have been averted if only the government in partnership with the people had the foresight to implement necessary policies that will prevent food insecurity (Curtis,1988). Thus, a lot of nations around the world, particularly in Africa are experiencing food and nutrition inadequacy which is occasioned by climatic changes, sharply rising food demand to falling supply, neglect of investment in agriculture and high cost of production. All these have serious implications on the rising national insecurity and conflict- induced instability in Nigeria. Worst still, an increasing level of squalor among the people is a stress factor as well as a precursor for violent crimes (Emmanuel, Otu and Odey,2017).Hence, insecurity is one of the greatest challenges almost every developing nation is confronted with in the process of socio-economic development (Awudu and Luka,2020).Nevertheless, the accelerated spate of insecurity in Nigeria has become associated with the rising menace of poverty, deprivation and unemployment in the country which has consequently birthed a myriad of recurring security threats such as insurgency, banditry, pipeline vandalism ,arson, gangsterisms, drug trafficking, cyber-crimes, human trafficking, terrorism, kidnapping and assassinations. Nonetheless, this series of gory information is not new to Nigerians, however, it remains difficult for many to admit and come to terms with (Nnamani and Onuigbo, 2012). Thus, food security in contemporary times has become a more difficult task due to the surge in criminality and

impunity that constitutes insecurity in the country (Joshua and Owolabi,2015). Essentially, food security more than ever has become threatened by the spate of violent conflicts in Nigeria. This implies that food security which enhances economic growth, development of human capital, physical nutrition; health care and overall quality of life cannot be enhanced in conflict and violent prone zones (Fayeye, 2006). This suggests that food security is not just an indispensable prerequisite for the survival of mankind; it is an essential component of social and economic development. Therefore, even if a nation cannot send an astronaut to the moon, it should be able to feed her population. Only then can it occupy a place of pride in the community of nations (Otaha,2013).In the light of this, providing holistic national security for the lives and properties within a sovereign state is a vital social contract between the people, the government and the state and so a secured state allows for human capital development while an unsecured state with malnourished, deprived and unhealthy people allows for easy attacks on the foundation that builds human capital development and facilitates the destruction of the human capacity of a state. It provides a safe haven for the systemic decimation of the unity, well-being, values and beliefs of democratic processes, mechanisms of governance and the overall deterioration of the nation and her people. This reveals that national security goes beyond territorial defense. It focuses on the physical, social, nutritional and psychological quality of life of a society and its members. Thus,in a wrap, it suggests that the tranquility and well-being of a society are pre-conditions for security (Emmanuel,Otu and Odey,2017).

Concept of National Insecurity

National insecurity is a condition wherein there is no protection from wide spread attacks against a people in a society. It is a situation where there is national vulnerability to uncertainties, hazards, chaos, terrorism, illiteracy, malnutrition, hunger, poverty and squalor. It is a breach of peace and exposure to mass destruction resulting from individual or corporate illegal activities capable of affecting the lawful economic and social activities in the country (Emmanuel, Otu and Odey, 2017). Similarly, national insecurity can be regarded as the accessibility to nation-wide danger, risk, peril or jeopardy. It is the presence of unchecked terror and civil unrest that destroys the fundamental values of any nation. This suggests that, it is the lack of defense against all major threats to human survival and national well-being. Therefore, this reveals that national

insecurity is the total absence of all forms of precautions taken to guide against crime, violence, communal conflicts, disputes, accidents, attacks, conspiracy, sabotaging and hostage taking (Akinbade, 2017). Hence, complete breakdown of the police, justice and correctional services or prisons, the lack of shield amongst the military and the intelligence community. Thus, the inability of a state to provide a facilitating environment for equality and individual participation through democracy, adherence to human rights and the participation of civil society predisposes such a nation to all kinds of national insecurity (Mbagwu, 2015). In retrospection to this, national insecurity is the condition in which a state experiences general feelings of unsafety from destruction and the presence of uninhibited violence that threatens peace, justice and human survival. Thus, the absence of equity, fairness and development creates a fertile environment for national insecurity (Nnamani and Onuigbo, 2012).

In view of this, any human society without government to provide security can be likened to living in a state of nature in which life was short, brutish and characterized by all forms of insecurity (Joshua and Owolabi, 2015). Thus, the point here is that national insecurity encapsulates everything that exposes a nation to economic, food, health, environmental, personal, communal and political annihilation. Ultimately, national insecurity means a condition in which a society is bereft of security over the economic and social welfare of its people as well as the protection from war, poverty or political oppression which also prevents the protection of human rights, peace and assured continuous development (Osah and Iyanda, 2016). Therefore, the absence of national security is capable of undermining the internal cohesion and the corporate existence of a state and its ability to maintain the promotion of its core values and socio-political and economic objective of the people. In the light of this, a state that must be secured must be a state that is responsive to its citizenry and efficient; implying that it is not structurally and intrinsically corrupt (Mbagwu, 2015).

Causes of Insecurity in Nigeria

According to (Awudu and Luka, 2020) several factors account for the national insecurity in the country and they shall be addressed below:

- 1. Deterioration of Institutional Structures as a result of Poor Governance:** The foundations of institutions in Nigeria have over the years degenerated due to the absence of inefficient governance and democratic unaccountability that has paralyzed every form of ethical principles that guides impactful governance and so the state of national insecurity is a reflection of government failure. This is revealed by the inability of government to deliver infrastructural services that has exacerbated the level of poverty and unemployment which has consequently created a pool of criminally violent groups and a fertile ground for a volatile, political and social system that is highly heated and insecure.
- 2. Loss of the African Value System and Ethos:** The long standing historical value system in Nigeria as applicable in most African societies is such as collectivism, loyalty to authority and community, social and mutual harmony, honesty, hard work, diligence, peaceful and co-operative co-existence. In fact, theft, fraud and all kinds of turpitude were considered a reproach; unfortunately, things began to nose-dive negatively with the violent incursion of military into governance. Sadly, several years of military rule completely bastardized everything normal and decent Nigeria stood for. All the positive value system began to be replaced with corruption, moral decadence, rent -seeking, reign of violence, impunity and a complete and general breakdown of the moral fabric that kept the nation sane. This socio-cultural paradigm shift birthed an institutional acceptance for corruption and lawlessness and this opened up a broad space to social vices that has constituted a general threat to the lives, health, agriculture, sanity and economy of the nation.
- 3. Porous Borders and Trans-border Crime:** Another major factor which has caused insecurity is the porous and weak frontiers of the country, where individual movement are usually unchecked and untracked and so the looseness of Nigeria's borders has given an open and unhindered access to all kinds of unscrupulous and criminally minded individuals and groups that has created the emergence of unscrupulous gangs who take

advantage of the laxity of the borders to smuggle in all kinds of arms and ammunitions into the country without limitations. Thus, smuggling and proliferation of illegal weapons into the country have enabled militants, bandits, insurgents and other criminal groups to have unlimited access to arms. More disturbing is the fact that Nigeria is estimated to harbor over seventy percent of about eight million illegal weapons in West Africa. This is a dangerous signal of adverse effect for the security structure of Nigeria.

- 4. Inept Governance:** Leadership requires vision, foresight, wisdom, tact and intellect. Unfortunately, poor governance in Nigeria has been the clog in the wheel of Nigeria's peace, justice, equity and development. In addition, the amount of public funds reportedly (and unreported) looted or squandered daily under various guises by too many public officers and their accomplices or cronies have hindered the transformation that would have happened to Nigeria's security apparatus (Ejinkeonye, 2019). Therefore, poor governance, anti-people policies and the weak economy has made Nigeria to be regarded as one of the most unsafe countries around the globe. This was reiterated by (Adegbami,2013) who noted that the Nigerian state over the years has not been fortunate enough to be administered by good leaders as most of the political office holders are in office not to serve the public but for pecuniary motives. Sadly, some of these unscrupulous leaders in collusion or connivance with military elites oppress and subjugate the citizens with siphoned money by training, hiring and arming gangsters, miscreants and street urchins for political and electoral violence who later turn into insurgents, bandits, kidnappers, pipeline vandals and militants when they are abandoned by the politicians after elections. Thus, the unemployed, unequipped and vulnerable youths that were not educationally or financially empowered but used as political thugs become a menace and major threat to the security in the nation.
- 5. Ethno-Religious Intolerance:** A country with different ethnic, cultural and religious values will inevitably experience incongruent inter and intra ethnic goals, value systems, cognitions and behaviours particularly with the availability of ethnic militias as a tool to entrench their goals (Fayeye,2006).In addition, resentment among various ethnic groups and the major religions in the country have been one of the greatest motivating factors for the escalation of wanton violence, destruction and anarchy in the country. Ethno-religious

intolerance is a major cause of insecurity in a heterogeneous country like Nigeria. It is characterized by lack of friendly co-existence, acrimony, unhealthy rivalry, unharmonious communal relationships and paranoia which triggers violent confrontations and genocide. Frequent and persistent ethnic conflicts and religious crisis between the three dominant religions (Christianity, Islam and African traditional religion) have created a very volatile and dangerous socio-political environment that ignites massive insecurity in the country. Thus, in almost all parts of Nigeria there is a huge presence of ethno religious strife that has created room for the struggle for resource control, political power, farm lands, local government councils, markets, imposition and entrenchment of sharia laws among other issues which has led to large scale annihilation and violence among various groups in Nigeria

6. Poverty and Mass unemployment: Mismanagement of state resources as well as mal administration by visionless and unreasonable leaders has resulted in the widespread poverty and youth unemployment that has birthed nationwide terror and insecurity. In retrospection to that, there is an old proverb that says an idle mind is the devil's workshop. Hence, as the rate of unemployment in Nigeria continues to sky rocket, so also does the menace of crime and its attendant consequences. Thus, a large number of the unemployed youths who have become frustrated and lost all hope in government have now emerged as criminal gangs to express their anger, betrayal, hate, bitterness and disappointment about the pervasive state of inequality, poverty and injustice through criminal activities. For instance, certain recurring conflicts, violence and the reign of terror have been occasioned by ethnic militias. More upsetting is the fact that certain zones have been classified as highly volatile and insecure because the unemployed, socially excluded and angry youths have established their presence on the basis of psycho-social authorization (Fayeye,2006; Adegami,2013).

7. Poor Crisis Management Tactics by Government officials: Government's high handedness, poor conflict resolution, diplomacy, mediation and dialogue skills in managing sensitive and volatile crisis at community, ethnic and state level has often deteriorated into violent confrontations in Nigeria. Affected communities, ethnic groups and states have resorted into civil disobedience and employment of ethnic militias to

confront state security agencies thus leading to a reign of violence, terror and nationwide insecurity thereby worsening the already fragile security level in the country

Concept of Famine

Famine is a multi-dimensional situation and its major determinants are the socio-economic and political environment at the national and sub national levels. The determinants influence physical and economic access or in access to food, the availability or unavailability of food and the stability or instability of food supply, all of which affect food security or starvation .Therefore, famine exists when people are undernourished or malnourished as a result of the physical unavailability of food. Meaning famine occurs when people's food intake falls below their minimum energy requirements as well as those whose food intake falls below their minimum energy requirements including those who exhibit physical symptoms caused by energy and nutrient deficiencies resulting from an inadequate or unbalanced diet or the body's inability to use food effectively because of infection or disease (Elemo,2019; Otaha,2013).When the constant supply and sustenance of food is threatened in any way, it becomes a security issue. Hence, food is at the center of alleviating global poverty and improving the nutritional status of people. Yet because of the dysfunction in the world systems, people experience hunger, starvation and under nutrition (Elemo,2019). Thus, famine is the gross shortage or in access to nutritionally adequate and safe food resulting majorly from poverty. It is a product of insufficient or zero consumption of nutritionally adequate food considering the physiological requirements of food by the body for healthy living. Therefore, famine is as a result of lack of resources to acquire and produce food which consequently leads to continuously inadequate diet. This suggests that famine exists when demand exceeds supply (Emmanuel, Otu and Odey,2017).Hence, famine refers to the absence of food and so a household, community or nation is said to experience famine when the inhabitants of the nation live in a state of constant hunger. It is the lack of physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. This reveals that famine encapsulates the following-unavailability of nutritionally adequate and safe foods and unguaranteed ability to get healthy foods under socially acceptable ways, that is,(without resorting to

emergency food support or palliatives, scavenging, pilfering ,begging or other coping strategies to survive).In addition, famine is the inability by all groups of people at all times to get sufficient food needed for energy, good health and growth (Otaha,2013).This was reiterated by Yahya (2019) who also observed that famine is a condition wherein a nation is bereft of sufficient quantities of food to meet the demand of both seasonal and off seasonal periods for the adequate sustenance of people to thrive and function. Similarly, Famine is the absence of minimum levels of food for the population during normal as well as abnormal harvest. It is essentially the experience of food deficit a nation experiences in meeting the target level of consumption. This implies that it is the unavailability or adequacy of food in quantity and quality at all times to all persons in varieties that ensures national productivity (Charas and Shehu, 2020).Ultimately, famine results in starvation which is caused by an imbalance, inadequacy, or shortage of food which leads to reduced growth, lower mental development, stunting and lowered body resistance to infections and deficiency diseases which eventually culminates in premature death (Akoroda, 2017).

Causes of Famine in Nigeria

Immediately after the Nigerian civil war ended in 1970,the Federal Government of Nigeria did not grieve over the collapse of the farm settlements and their resuscitation was not a priority or focus as the government felt comfortable with the windfall from oil which was discovered just about then. Little was it realized that crude oil could not absolutely be an alternative or substitute to agriculture. By and large, the farm settlements got abandoned. A country that was once a food exporting nation became one of the world's leading food importing nations (Yahaya, 2019). Thus, this led to inadequate investment in agriculture, poorly implemented agricultural policies and plans, inadequate financial support for subsistent-level farmers, poor market access and inefficiency, insurgency in the north as well as adverse climatic conditions (Elemo, 2020). Nevertheless, Ilaboya, Omofuma, Asekhame and Umukoro (2012; Otaha, 2013; Fayeye, 2006) have equally identified some of the causes of famine in Nigeria as follows:

- 1. Insufficient Food Production:** One of the main causes of famine in Nigeria is its neglected and underdeveloped agricultural sector that is characterized by over reliance on primary agriculture, minimal use of external farm inputs, environmental

abuse and degradation, food crop loss (pre and post-harvest) occasioned by herds men invasion, terrorism and banditry. This significantly results into food price increase which then ultimately leads to food scarcity.

- 2. Inadequate Food Storage or Poor Storage Facilities:** Lack of adequate food storage facilities for food items has led to untold and wanton wastage thereby plugging the people into acute hunger and years of starvation and so inadequate food storage facilities creates direct consumption of large portion of the harvest without taking the future into consideration because the food producers are left with no option.
- 3. Inconsistent and Poor Policies:** Poor policies have greatly given rise to famine in Nigeria. The problem arises when the focus on policies, structures and institutions is put above that of the people. Thus, when policies are not all inclusive or people friendly in design, they tend to paralyze or socially exclude a lot of people by creating barriers through hike in food prices or accessibility to good quality of food thereby dooming the people to perdition and so poor policies as well as mal administration of state resources has resulted in famine
- 4. Retaliatory Factors:** farmers, rustlers or herders often take laws into their hands to avenge the wrong doings done to their colleagues or kinsmen. Unfortunately such herder/farmer clashes and counter attacks have led to an endless cycle of violent conflicts which has further aggravated ethnic strife in both aggrieved camps wherein it leads to massive destruction of farmlands, food industries and people. In addition to that, towns, cities and suburbs that have had to share geographical boundaries, lands and territory demarcations with other neighboring towns and cities often times engage in inter-ethnic clashes that also worsens the already destroyed farmlands and agricultural produce. This suggests that communal ownership of land is a reality in spite of the Land Use Act. Thus indigenes often employ their militants or foot soldiers to forcefully evict farmers who are considered too enterprising.

Theoretical Framework

The Frustration aggression theory was pioneered by John Dollard, Neal Miller, Leonard Boob, Orval Mowrer and Robert Sears in 1939 and this theory argues that any hindrance to the achievement of a goal results into frustration which then degenerates to criminally violent behaviours (Olojede,2020).Fundamentally, any limitations or barriers that inhibit the attainment of a desired accomplishment leads to a hostile and aggressive behaviour(Bello,2018).Ultimately, this theory emphasizes that when individuals or groups are denied what they feel entitled to, they become hostile and when the hostility is triggered, it snowballs into violence and the violent behaviour will be channeled at those they perceive are responsible directly or indirectly for such exclusion. This implies that where expectation does not meet attainment, individuals or groups tend to confront those they feel are responsible for their denial or in access (through violent means) and so the nexus between denial or accomplishment of a goal and anger, resentment or hostility is frustration which escalates into barbaric and horrific crimes (Nnamani and Onuigbo,2012).

Similarly, frustration aggressions are basically aggressive reactions directed towards the perceived sources of frustration. It is typically a type of retaliatory behaviour in response to a frustration directed towards individuals who may or may not be responsible for the interference of the attainment of a goal (Breuer and Elson, 2017). This suggests that when there is an obstruction with an individual or group(s) actualization in the attainment of social or food security, it pushes an individual or group to become aggressive. Thus, aggression is usually the cause of frustration over the inability to get or attain the basic necessities of human existence particularly as it relates to food. Essentially, this theory postulates that the failure of an individual to have access to food needed for human survival and functionality makes life penurious and drab which eventually induces the aggressive instincts that brings about the desire to act violently. Therefore, the frustration aggression theory succinctly explains the reasons for national insecurity and the reasons for the rise in food insecurity which is triggered by deprivation as a result of negligence of government in investing in agriculture and food production. Hence, the people revolt by joining violent militant groups, terrorists, bandits and insurgents where they have the opportunity to express their anger at government and the people.In the light of this, the theory explains the proliferation of violent groups that have continually threatened the peace and national security of the country and by extension food

security. Therefore, the incapacity of the Nigerian government to meet up to expectation by creating an enabling environment where the people can escape lack, deprivation, hunger, squalor and poverty has accounted for national insecurity and famine.

Methodology

Documentary method was adopted for this study. Hence, data was sourced from national and international academic publications. These consisted of relevant text books, inaugural lectures and academic journals. The data gathered from the aforementioned method was analyzed using qualitative descriptive technique.

National Insecurity: A Catalyst for Famine in Nigeria

National Security to any society is an indispensable factor for the attainment of development. In fact, it is a determinant to the level of wealth that a society will have. A conducive and peaceful environment will enhance the system with opportunities that will propel food prosperity and abundance (Olojede,2020). However, one of the reasons why nationwide insecurity has spiraled out of control is because of the failure of democracy to translate to socio-economic dividends to the people which has unfortunately accelerated massive food insecurity (Nnamani and Onuigbo,2012). Unfortunately, aside from the deadly activities of the Boko-haram sect in the north eastern part of the country, another major threat to national security is the menace of Fulani herdsmen. The Fulani herdsmen are mainly nomadic as they traverse the entire country in search of pastures for their herds. The transhumance tradition of the Fulani herders has often pitted them against sedentary farmers as a result of the destruction of the farmers produce by the herdsmen invasion. Beyond that, the Fulani herdsmen are still a terror as they unleash untold mayhem through the various forms of attacks ranging from ransom kidnappings and militia expeditions against farming communities considered antagonistic to their herding and pasturing activities. More repulsive is that what has been giving rise to this impunity by the marauding Fulani herds men is that some organized criminal syndicates import arms into the country and the corrupt individuals including government officials seize the opportunity to enrich themselves by selling it to unscrupulous and mischievous elements and then making it readily assessable to herdsmen, bandits and insurgents coupled with the fact that the nonchalance of the Nigerian government

despite the international classification of these herders as terrorist has made them grow out of proportion (Nwozor, Olanrewaju and Ake,2019).

Thus, one of the implications of insecurity in Nigeria is that it has left behind an inestimable damage to every fact of life nationally. In fact, it has retrogressed national development and food production since no investor is interested in investing in a nation plagued with unchecked banditry and terror. It has further aggravated more levels of unemployment as multi-national companies prefer to move to peaceful and safer societies in Africa like Ghana due to massive and unchecked insecurity as well as infrastructural deterioration. Hence, the consequence of mass unemployment has resulted in youth restiveness and an attraction to brutish crimes as a last resort when other avenues of escaping poverty fail. In addition, it has also led to the near collapse of agriculture and food production as the nation loses huge foreign currency on a daily basis that could have accrued from this sector (Alao, Atere and Alao, 2015).

For instance, in contemporary months, the world's fourth deadliest terror groups have been the Fulani herdsmen who have become viciously and unrelenting in their destruction of farmlands across the country. This was revealed by Akinade (2018) who noted that in recent years some herdsmen allegedly burnt down a 120-acre farmland in a farm settlement in Osun state. According to him, the farmland had plantain, palm-oil, mangoes and other economically viable trees planted there by farmers. In yet another disturbing incident, the herdsmen maimed a farmer in Ekiti state while he was returning farm. In the absence of any serious prosecution or sanction by the federal government for the annihilation of people, farmlands and properties, the reign of terror and unwarranted violence has discouraged and frightened farmers from tilling the land. Hence, apart from the infamy and notoriety which the Fulani herdsmen violent encroachment represents, they have also become an official signal for impending food shortage and famine in Nigeria. It is therefore self-evident that national insecurity creates an uncondusive and crisis ridden environment to all and sundry and under this condition, the achievement of food security remains elusive and so the constant and consistent state of insecurity over the years has introduced a steady destruction of natural forest, pasture lands and coastal water bodies that has not only culminated to an increased poverty rate but has led to an increase in loss of jobs for fisher men and farmers and also a dismal change from a country that is rich and self-sufficient in agricultural productivity and prosperity to a country filled with people who are abjectly

dependent, landless laborers and scavengers (Sapru,1994).Thus, national insecurity has become a walking tsunami, ravaging and menacingly destroying the little that is left of Nigeria's dignity, wealth and food security. Unfortunately, this unpleasant situation has produced an emergence of organized criminal gangs who are available tools for political violence ,genocide, ethnic crisis, armed robbery , kidnapping, militancy , insurgency and terrorism that has further created a ripple effect in wide spread starvation, disease, malnutrition, child mortality, untimely death, social upheaval, ethnic strife, anarchy and political tension (Olojede,2019).

Conclusion

That Nigeria is under a siege and has approached the Hobbesian state of nature due to the poor response of government in effectively curbing insecurity is self-evident. In the light of this, empirical observations have made it clear that empowering bandits has not stopped banditry or domestic terrorism. Instead, it has succeeded in creating a more established network or industry for criminal organizations where criminals are becoming enabled in getting away with crime and this has further created an anarchical system where law and order is almost impossible and justice becomes unattainable. Thus, with a defective and compromised system, it has become herculean task for government and the people in creating an environment that facilitates peace, development and the achievement of food prosperity.

Recommendations

Policy frameworks should be established wherein indigenous conflict resolution Programmes will be created at the grassroot or community level in order to checkmate the escalation of violence at the local area. This will contain it from getting out of control and resulting to anarchy in the state.

Secondly, community policing should be encouraged. This will curb crime at the local level and prevent it from becoming perennial since the people from the grassroots are involved. This will also reduce the level of unemployment at the state level

Thirdly, policy frameworks should be made that discourages unnecessary importation of food materials. Instead, farmers should be empowered by their state government so that agriculture and food production can become industrialized and advanced in each state and locality. This will

ensure that Nigeria will have no need to be importing food materials instead; Nigeria will be self-sufficient and even have excess to provide to neighboring countries.

Politicians should not be allowed to politicize or be involved in the security apparatus of the nation for any reason. This will ensure that the security personnel have the necessary autonomy in curbing crimes effectively and without any interruption or ethnic undertones.

Lastly, the almajari system must be abolished as quickly as possible because it is an exploitative and dehumanizing system that keeps vulnerable kids at the mercy of strangers who provide their daily sustenance and predisposes them to a life of survival and brutish crimes at a young age because when a group of impressionable illiterate children grow up without any form of empowerment, support and education, they become a willing tool in the hands of mischievous politicians and criminal elements. Therefore, it is expedient that each state government provides scholarship and empowerment Programmes for the almajari child in order for him or her to positively contribute to the development of his or her society by the development of his skills and knowledge instead of taking to militancy or banditry as a means of survival or expression of frustration and hopelessness. That way, children are not indoctrinated into a life of terrorism or other forms of crime.

References

- Adegbami, A. (2013). Insecurity: A threat to human existence and economic development in Nigeria. *Public Policy and Administration Research*, 3 (6):224-5731
- Akinade, A. (2018). *National Security, Social Cohesion and Sustainable Development*. Lagos: Institute of Security, Nigeria.
- Akoroda, M. (2017). *From hunger and starvation to sufficiency: Proffering solutions to Africa's predicament*. Paper presented at the 1st International Conference on Scientific Research for Sustainable Development. Ajayi Crowther University, Oyo. May, 8th
- Alao, D, Atere, C. & Alao, O. (2015). "Boko-Haram insurgency in Nigeria: The challenges and lessons" in Alao, D (Eds) *Issues in Conflict, Peace and Governance* (pp.89-90), Ibadan: Fodnab Ventures.
- Awudu, D. & Luka, J. (2020). Nigerian security challenges and national unity: Analyzing the causes, impact and treatment. *Federal University Wukari Journal of Politics and Development* (4) 1:2636-5081
- Bello, O. (2018). *Political Economy of Oil Bunkering as organized crime in the Niger-Delta and the role of the joint task force*. (PhD Thesis, Babcock University)
- Breur, J. & Elson, M. (2017). "Frustration-aggression theory" in Peter, S (Eds) *The Wiley Handbook of Violence and Aggression* (Chapter 40), Germany: John Wiley and Sons limited. Retrieved from <http://DOI:10.1002/9781119057574.whbva040>
- Charas, M. & Shehu, M. (2020). Agricultural policy and corruption: Towards sustaining of food security in the North-East Nigeria. *Federal University Dutsin-Ma Journal of Politics and International Affairs*, 3 (4):2682-5406.
- Curtis, D. (1988). *Preventing Famine: Policies and prospects for Africa*. London: Routledge
- Elemo, G. (2020). *Let there be bread: The struggle in achieving food and nutrition security in Nigeria*. A 19th inaugural lecture presented at the Ajayi Crowther University, Oyo State. 15th of September
- Emmanuel, E, Otu, O. & Odey, J. (2017). The Implications of Food Insecurity, Poverty and Hunger on Nigeria's National Security. *Asian Research Journal of Arts and Social Sciences*, 4 (2):2456-4761
- Ilaboya, I, Atikpo, E, Omofuma, F, Asekhome, F. & Umukoro, L. (2012). Causes, effects and way forward to food insecurity. *Iranica Journal of Energy and Environment*, 3(2):2079-2115
- Joshua, S. & Owolabi, O. (2015). Governance and security management in Nigeria: Need for e-security approach. *Lagos State University Journal of Public Administration and Management*, 1(1)
- Nnamani, C. & Onuigbo, L. (2012). *Political Behaviour and Conflict Resolution*. Enugu: John Jacob's Classic Publishers

- Nwozor, A, Olanrewaju, J. & Ake, M.(2019).National Insecurity and the Challenges of Food Security in Nigeria. *Academic Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies*,8(4):2281-3993
- Olojede,I.(2019).Effectiveness of Poverty Alleviation Programmes of the National Directorate of Employment in Ogun and Oyo States, Nigeria.(PhD Thesis, Babcock University, Ilisan-Remo, Ogun State).
- Olojede.I. (2020). Corruption: A threat to national peace in Nigeria. *Federal University Dutsin-Ma Journal of Politics and International Affairs*, 3 (4):2682-5406.
- Olojede, I. B. (2020). Street cultism in Nigeria: Implications for national development. *RAGA Journal of Social Inclusion and Educational Advancement* (in Affiliation with Faculty of Arts and Education, Lead City University, Ibadan), 2 (3): 2714-4046
- Olojede.I. (2020).Unemployment Crisis and Sustainable Development in Nigeria. *Crawford Journal of Business and Social Sciences*, X (1):2141-9094
- Olojede, I. (2020). Maintaining Law and Order through State Police in Nigeria: Prospects for Sustainable Development. In Oshin,O,Sogunro,B,Joseph,I&Aluko,O.ed. *Reinvigorating Nigerian Universities for Sustainable Development: A Festschrift for Rt.Revd.Prof.Dapo-Asaju*.Kwara State: Delthom Publishers. Chapter 44, pp.519-528
- Omodunbi,O,O.& Owasanoye,O.(2015).Tackling the Boko-haram crisis in Nigeria:An Assessment of the Jonathan administration. *Lagos State University Journal of Public Administration and Management*,1(1)
- Osah, G. & Iyanda, R.(2016).Human security, peace and development in Nigeria: An analysis of the Niger-Delta region. *Contemporary Humanities*,9
- Otaha,J.(2013).Food insecurity in Nigeria: Way forward. *An International Multidisciplinary Journal Ethiopia*,7(4):1994-9057
- Sapru, R. (1994).Development Administration. India: Sterling Publishers
- Yahaya, M. (2019).Farm structures and environment: The bedrock of food security. An inaugural lecture presented at University of Ibadan.1st of August