

Nigeria's rising security challenges and the issue of Sustainable Development : The role of business education.

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ABSTRACT

In recent times, the rising security challenges remain the subject of discussion among scholars, academics, and policymakers in Nigeria. There are strong arguments that the level of insecurity has hindered development in the country. This paper examines how rising security challenges affect sustainable development in Nigeria. Documentary analysis using secondary data was used in the study. In light of the above, the current study established the link between security challenges and sustainable development using previous studies. Scales and dimensions of security challenges were highlighted in the paper. While acknowledging security challenges to be a global phenomenon, the situation in Nigeria is worrisome. A critical assessment of the causes and dimensions of security challenges were highlighted. The paper also proposes sound business education as a panacea to rising security challenges in Nigeria. Some recommendations offered include; provision of modern equipment, training, and logistics to security personnel; establishment of more business education centers with facilities and qualified staff for effective teaching and learning to take place. Thus, this will ensure that people with business skills establish businesses and be self-reliant to become useful members of society, thereby reducing conflict risk in the country.

KEYWORDS: Security challenges, Sustainable development, Business education

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I. INTRODUCTION

Security challenges pose a severe threat to many countries in the world. Both developed, and developing countries are facing a critical effect of various scales of insecurity. The measure of the impact varies from country to country, so also the level of management approaches to the threat. The global nature of insecurity has created bilateral and multilateral cooperation among the comity of nations to respond to the threat jointly. The September, 11 attacks on the United States has changed the scope and dimension of terrorism and security challenges across the world (Bysyuk, 2010). All eyes are on the Middle East which remains at the forefront in terms of security challenges and has kept the world concerned about the spread of such challenges, and its effect on global security. The geopolitical importance of the Middle East attracts Africa, Asia, and Europe with a more considerable part of the world's conventionally recoverable energy supplies. Terrorism, remains a significant security challenge in the Middle East, looking at major terrorist networks like Al Qaeda, ISIS and their affiliates organizations like Al-Shabbab and Boko haram in Africa. International powers cooperate with the Middle East in counterterrorism training in response to security challenges across the globe (Bakr, 2013). It still remain unknown what motivated the 28-year-old man charged with murder in a shooting that killed 50 people and injured at least 50 others in two mosques in Christchurch, New Zealand (Coaston, 2019). Similarly, in Sri Lanka, the suicide bombers who struck churches and hotels were all well-educated, middle-class Sri Lankans, investigation shows that, more than 250 people were killed (The New York Times, 2019).

Nigeria and many developing countries struggle to establish institutions and structures capable of ensuring economic growth, equitable distribution of national wealth, political stability, accountability, and sustainable development (Katsina, 2012). The rising insecurity in Nigeria appears in different scales and dimensions and includes, the spate of bombings in some parts of the country, election-related violence, kidnapping, ethnic-religious crises, human trafficking, militancy, assassination, hunger, armed robbery, environmental degradation and other untoward acts now being experienced in the country (Orikpe, 2013). Oladiran, (2014) in Albinus, (2012) opined that, within the last few years, heightened social insecurity in Nigeria has arguably contributed immensely in fuelled the crime rate, leaving unpalatable consequences for the nation's economy and its growth. Security issues are a serious public concern that requires comprehensive efforts and commitment of all stakeholders. A considerable percentage of the national budget is allocated to tackle the security challenges in the country, and that affects allocation to other sectors for economic development. Example, the 2019 general elections took place in a complex security environment, with insurgencies of Boko haram in the North East zone, succession agitations in the South East zone, and high levels of violence due to the farmer-herder conflicts in the Middle Belt and some part of North Central (EU, EOM, 2019). Additionally, some state in the North-West are experiencing fresh attacks from gunmen and rising issues of kidnapping, to varying degrees, every election in Nigeria's modern history has experienced violence (Verjee, Kwaja and Onubogu, 2018). These and many other security challenges have hindered development in Nigeria and attract the attention of academics and other researchers to focus attention in that area. Due to the size of Nigeria and its role and importance in the region, the insecurity has spread to other neighboring countries like Niger, Cameroon, and Chad. Investigation shows that most of this violence are perpetrated by the youth who are not educated.

Nigeria returned to civilian administration two decades ago (1999-2019) with a series of development challenges in all sectors. Sadly despite all efforts by the civilian regimes within the said period, the era is characterized by a set of rising security challenges across the country. Thus, no doubt the dream of achieving sustainable development remain a myth to the so-called giant of Africa. Arguably, insecurity is a significant impediment to sustainable development in Nigeria (Nwanegbo and Odigbo, 2013). Equally important, a considerable percentage falls within the poverty line as 70% of the country's population lives in poverty (Otto and Ukpere, 2012). Thus, these large percentage of the population lack access to sound education, adequate power supply, portable drinking water, effective health care delivery, and other related components of the human development index (Nwanegbo and Odigbo, 2013).

II. OBJECTIVES

The main objective of this paper is examine the Nigeria's rising security challenges and its effects on

sustainable development with emphasis on the role of business education. While the specific objectives are to:

- i) Identify the scales and dimension of rising insecurity in Nigeria.
- ii) Examine how rising security challenges affect the level of development in Nigeria.
- iii) Determine the role of business education as a panacea to rising security challenges in Nigeria.

III. CONCEPTUAL AND THEORETICAL REVIEW

Concept of Security

The concept of security remains a very complex one that attracts the attention of researchers, academics, governments, and international organizations. According to Ogunleye, Adewale, Alese and Ogunde, (2011) described security to involves all measures aimed at protecting and safeguarding the citizenry and the wealth of individuals, groups, businesses and the nation against sabotage or violence of any kind. The absence of security is insecurity. Omonijo, Obiorah, Uche, Anyaegbunam, Shaibu, and Ogunwa, (2017) as cited in Achumba et al. (2013) who described insecurity as an absence of protection or safety in the community. Additionally, Omonijo et al. (2017) described insecurity as the state of being prone or vulnerable to danger or threat of danger or the state of being exposed to risk or anxiety. The importance of security to our society is a primary concern; thus, the responsibility of providing adequate security is shifted from individual or groups to public authorities or governments. But every member of the society has a stake in ensuring the safety of lives and properties in the community (although security issues goes beyond that), its, therefore, a joint effort between individual, groups, and government. Security issues remain the top priority for every responsible government. Orikpe, (2013) in Iredia, (2011) explained national security as the ability of a State to overcome any form of its challenges no matter what the challenge is, and therefore encompasses all challenges which are more comprehensive than military might, defense or law enforcement and pointed out other rather basic dimensions like job, water and food security. The scope of security goes down to Abraham Maslow's physiological needs (food, shelter, and cloth). Similarly, Katsina, (2014) examined security as a state of reduced or contained threats and tension whereby the stability of a country is not in imminent danger of disruption from within and without. It is pertinent to recognize the importance of other relevant components like political, environmental, economic, and social factors as irreducible components of security of any country (Buzan & Hansen, 2009). There is greater cooperation in the approach to security issues among countries in recent times because of the interconnectivity of the security challenges from local to global perspectives. The concept is, therefore, a reasonable level of predictability at different levels of the social system, starting from local communities to the global level (Hettne, 2010).

Sustainable Development

Development is a relative term; studies use different indices at different times to measure or determine the level of development. The common practice is to arrive at some specific indicators of development that are widely accepted. Every human society anticipates a robust, efficient, and dynamic economic and political institutions that are capable of meeting the yearnings of their people and respond to them accordingly and promptly. Additionally, modern society should have functional health facilities, access to potable drinking water, universal qualitative education, and equal opportunity for all citizens in public affairs where competition based on merit is upheld over and above other considerations (Katsina, 2012). Similarly, sustainable development is a development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs (Harris, 2003). The institutions that provide support to the general welfare of the people must be positively functional to make meaningful development and must be adequately maintained and sustained to achieve sustainable development. Institutions and development partners within the system like, corporations, local and national government, and transnational organizations, will have to adapt to the requirements of sustainable development if all the problems which motivated the development of the concept are not to grow worse (Harris, 2003).

Security Challenges and Sustainable Development.

Security issues are very crucial to every society that is why the primary responsibility of providing adequate security is in the hands of public authorities. Lack of security has a multiplier effect on the nation at large. Primarily no meaningful development will occur in a society suffering from security challenges like Nigeria. Nwanegbo and Odigbo, (2013) in Krahmman, (2003) opined that, after the cold war, there was attempt to shift conceptualization of security from a state-centric perspective to a broader view that places emphasis on individuals, in which human security that embodies elements of national security, human rights, and national development remain primary barometer for explaining the concept. Thus, changing the scales and dimensions of security to a broader term, for example from the level of the states to societies and individuals, and from military to non-military issues. Places, where there are serious security challenges like the Middle East, Gulf region, and Africa (Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan, Libya, Somalia, and many others), tends to suffer serious development issues. In Nigeria, the ten year Boko Haram insurgency in the North-east has eroded all the development features in the region. Thus, a considerable effort to end the violence and build a sustainable peace to steer the economy to sustainability appears to be far from realization (Nwanegbo and Odigbo, 2013).

Business Education

Okeke, (2003) described education as a process where individuals are trained formally through proper direction and guidance to develop their capacities for their benefit

and that of the society at large. Business education is a comprehensive educational programme that equips an individual with functional and suitable skills, knowledge, attitude and value that would enable him/her operates within the environment he/she finds himself/herself (Njoku, 2006). Additionally, the philosophy of the Nigeria Certificate in Education (NCE), explained Business Education as a way of making Business Educators understand the concept and philosophy of the National Policy on Education as regards Business Education in national development (NCCE, 2012). From the preceding discussion, business education as a program prepare its participants to take the challenges of business activities and training in solving the current and future problems within the business environment. Business education provides jobs and empowerment to people and will make them self-reliant to become employers of labour as well as useful members of the community. Thus as more and more people are engaged in the training as business educators more will shun violence and other activities that will disturb the peace and security of the nation at large.

Theoretical Framework

Okwonkwo, Ndubuisi, and Threasa, (2015) cited in Nwanegbo and Odigbo (2013), Olabanji and Ese (2014) who maintained that the conceptualization of human security in the theoretical literature is divided into two major theoretical approaches. They are neo-realist and postmodernist approaches. The neo-realism or structural realism was outlined by Kenneth Waltz who holds the view that the nature of the international structure is defined by its ordering principle, anarchy, and by the distribution of capabilities (measured by the number of great powers within the international system). Thus, conceptualized security as the primary concern of the public authorities (Waltz, 1979). The second theoretical approach is postmodernist, which came after the concept of modernism, also called a plural view. There are various complex societal changes in modern times and therefore came into existence to the modern period combined with industrialization, market-oriented capitalist economies, new social classes, democracy, and Enlightenment values, "reason and progress." Thus, this approach goes beyond the military determination of threat (Elaati, 2016). Both approaches emphasize the responsibility of the state to provide economic security of individual as they linked most of the security challenges or issues to be economical.

Some scholars also used sociological theory approach to explain security issues and the role of the state in providing adequate security to achieve sustainable development. The functionalist perspective or structural-functional theory explains the interrelatedness of various components of the society that make it function well, which also build a system of harmony for the development of the whole system. Proponents of functionalist theory like Herbert Spencer, Emile Durkheim, Talcott Parsons, and Robert Merton viewed society as a system of interconnected parts that work together in harmony to maintain a state of balance and social equilibrium for the whole (Mooney, Knox, and Schacht, 2007). Similarly,

Omonijo, Obiorah, Uche, Anyaegbunam, Shaibu and Ogunwa, (2017) examined that, in functionalist paradigm, there exist structures in human society like, political, economy, religion, education, industry, technology, social control or social order and work together in an interrelated and interdependent manner to promote solidarity and stability. Thus, any flux in one part of the society causes a flux in another part.

The current study adopts *globalization* theory to explain security challenges in Nigeria and the role of education as a panacea to rising insecurity in the country. Robertson (1987) maintained that globalization is both a process and a theory, which involves the accelerated compression of the contemporary world and the intensification of consciousness of the world as a singular entity. Compression makes the world a single village under the power of a set of globally diffused ideas that render the uniqueness of societal and ethnic identities and traditions irrelevant except within local contexts and in scholarly discourse. Globalization issues came into the literature around 1960, and its process became much significant around 1980 due to its complexity and multidimensionality (McLuhan 1960). The relevance of this theoretical approach in explaining security challenges saw the unification of nations, bilateral and multilateral cooperation to fight insecurity, which became a global phenomenon. The rise of modern society and transnational corporation in the globalized era makes things happen almost instantaneously across the world, including insecurity.

One of the proposals of this paper as a remedy to insecurity in Nigeria is Business education. Globalization leads to economic prosperity and overall development; thus, the spread of education as a formal system of conveying knowledge through school system remains one of the critical components of globalization. Economic exchange and political agreements are not the only component of globalization that binds nations together but also the shared consciousness of being part of a global system, which is the contribution of educational globalization. Therefore the school system takes a vital role in the process of globalization.

Rising Security Challenges and Sustainable Development in Nigeria.

As mentioned earlier, previous studies have established a linkage between security issues and development. Therefore, there is a strong relationship between security and development (Nwanegbo, and Odigbo, 2013; Oladiran, 2014; Okwonkwo, Ndubuisi, and Threasa, 2015). While acknowledging the global trend of insecurity, it is pertinent to note that the scale and dimension vary from country to country. Many developed and major emerging economies take serious proactive measures against insecurity; the situation in developing countries like Nigeria is different and counter-productive. Thus, making Nigeria's experience more severe and escalating (Adesina, 2013; Odubajo and Alabi, 2014; Omede and Omede, 2015; Longe, 2016; Dionne and Adunbi, 2016).

Election violence was the common source of insecurity in Nigeria right from independence to date, followed by Niger-Delta militancy, Boko haram insurgency and more recently kidnapping and farmers-herders clashes. These challenges and many others are associated with various geo-political zones, example, Niger-Delta militancy - South-South zone, Boko haram - North-East, Farmers-herders clashes - North Central and North-West, Kidnapping and armed robbery - almost all regions.

Causes of Rising Security Challenges in Nigeria

Systemic Corruption and Mismanagement of Nation's resources

The major problem with Nigeria and the Nigerian economy is mismanagement of resources from independence to date, from military to civilian administrations. Additionally, corruption became endemic among public servant who sees their position as a means of enrichment. Many pieces of literature, described corruption as cancer militating against Nigeria's development and a significant impediment to growth, economic prosperity and a threat to the fabric of the Nigerian society Iduh, 2011; Nwanegbo and Odigbo, 2013).

Poverty and Unemployment

Hussaini (2014), cited in Aliju, (2001) who opined that, in Nigeria, between 1960 and 1980, the poverty level was put at about 28.0 percent of the total population; by 1996 it rose to an alarming rate of about 66 percent of the population. He further stated that United Nations Development Program Human Development Report (2008-2009) which combined such components as; the level of inequality, life expectancy at birth, the standard of living and access to knowledge, and education, between 2004 and 2009 poverty in Nigeria has worsened from 0.43 to 0.49. Similarly, Umara and Ekene (2010) reveal that research reveals that about 50% of the nation's population is living in poverty. While unemployment remains at an increase, this paper focused on the youth as they constitute the more significant percentage of the entire population and workforce in Nigeria. The threat of unemployment leading to the severe poverty level in Nigeria is an issue of great concern.

Weak Security System and Porous Border

Nigeria's security system is fragile in terms of training, equipment, and training as complained by majority military personnel deployed to violent areas like Boko haram stronghold of North-East. The government and security agencies have limited capacity and skills to tackle the rising security challenges in the country, mainly how to either prevent or stop the reoccurrence of violence. Similarly, many, have accused the security operatives of either political, religious, or ethnic sentiments in the discharge of their official engagements, which affects the efficiency and effectiveness of the country's security personnel. Nigeria's borders are so porous that made it easy for movement of criminal and escalation of light arms and heavy military equipment. There are more than one thousand recognized land borders and many others that are difficult to trace by the security agencies.

Inequality, Ethnic and religious divides in the country

There are over 250 identified ethnic groups in Nigeria and many other religious beliefs with Islam and Christian hegemony. The political leaders always use political differences and ethnic divide to achieve their interest. Any group that succeeds in acquiring political power they create inequality in appointment distribution of resources and other benefits.

Power Struggle and Election Violence

The struggle for power in Nigeria remains a “do or die” affair leading to serious election violence across the country. 2019, Post-election reports emerging from domestic and international observers are quite worrisome. The reports also reveal widespread use of thugs, election rigging, and harassment of voters, media personnel, and election observers.

Dimensions of Security Challenges in Nigeria.

Rising security challenges in Nigeria has dominated the political, public affairs and literature in recent times. Studies have identified several scales and dimensions of security challenges in Nigeria (Jega, 2002; Salawu, 2010; Katsina, 2012; Nwanegbo and Odigbo, 2013). The dimensions of security challenges and other conflict risk perpetrated by youth as a result of poverty, lack of sound education and joblessness in Nigeria include; Terrorism, maritime security, Niger-Delta militancy, kidnapping, armed robbery and thugery during political campaigns (Dasuki, S. 2013)

Ethnic and Religious Violence

Struggle to acquire and share national resources in Nigeria by people from different ethnic and religious affiliation have resulted in many violent crisis across the country. Many people lost their lives as a result of ethno-religious crises in Nigeria. Thus, creating disunity, economic growth and development at the same time a threat to democracy and democratization process in Nigeria's history. The scales of these crisis occurred in many parts of Nigeria like, Kano, Kaduna, Jos, Enugu, Portharcourt, Lagos, Shagamu, Onitsha, Ile-Ife, Bauchi, Nasarrawa, Jalingo, Wukari and Benue.

Niger-Delta Militancy

People in the South-South geo-political zone in Nigeria has been crying for inequality in the distribution of political power and the resources they claimed mostly came from their area. Additionally, they are suffering from environmental degradation as a result of oil exploration in the region. Various groups took arms to attack government properties, security agencies, and oil companies creating severe security challenges in the region. Example, the militia group in the Niger Delta popularly called MEND is responsible for blowing up oil facilities, abducting some foreign workers, and disrupting oil business in the area (Mutiuallah, 2010). The action of Niger-Delta militia in the region has created severe economic and development consequences.

Political Thuggerly

In Nigeria, politics and the political process is under severe attack by the selfish politician who sees the whole process as a “do or die.” Affair. These selfish political actors sponsored a large number of youths and engaged them in a series of violence to achieve their political motive, the situation is more difficult during pre-election campaigns, election, and post-election. Notable politicians lost their lives through election violence, assassinations and post-election violence leading to the destruction of lives and properties of the general public. The 2019 election witnessed severe election violence in many parts of the country, leading to the loss of life and properties. The post-election reports from domestic and international observers confirmed how this action undermined the credibility of the election, thus creating a severe threat to democracy and development generally.

Farmers and Herdsmen Clashes

Nigeria has witnessed a series of farmers and herdsmen clashes, initially in the North-Central and some part of North-West. The crisis has now escalated to Southern part of the country, leaving a large number of people dead and many villages set ablaze. The federal government of Nigeria is planning to introduce “Ruga settlement” in reaction to frequent farmers-herders clashes across the country. In recent time, farmers-herders clashes are among the top conflict risk facing the country.

Boko Haram and other forms of Terrorism

Boko haram is a religious organization that came into being in 2002 and took-up arms in 2009 as an Islamic sect that set to fight and establish an Islamic government in the country but mainly operating in the North-Eastern part of Nigeria. The state mainly affected are Borno, Yobe, Adamawa, and some neighbouring states. The jama'atu Alis Sunnah Lidda'awatih wal-jihad, a religious-based Islamic fundamentalist group, popularly known as Boko - Haram is the harbinger of terrorism in Nigeria today (Dasuki, 2013). The group enjoy the support of youth and politicians in the North-East and engaged in “gorilla” war using high-profile arsenals from within and outside Nigeria. Investigation shows that by 2014 the sect captured and occupied some territories in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa states. In 2016, they became an affiliate member is ISIS, which made the sect stronger and deadly. Although the sect is divided into subgroups due to an internal crisis, they intensified their attacks from late 2018 to date. Boko Haram engages indirect attacks on the general public, police and military formations, market places, religious places, motor parks, and other public and private places. Notable among the experiences of Boko haram include kidnapping of 167 school girls at Chibok, Borno state and another more than 100 school girls at Dapchi in Yobe state. The indiscriminate and sporadic bombing and other suicide attacks seem to make Northern Nigeria increasingly unsafe and have compelled many people to relocate to other parts of the country while foreign nationals relocated back to their home countries

(Nwanegbo and Odigbo, 2013). Sadly, the scores of death of both security agencies and civilians are at an alarming rate. Recently, over 1000 Nigerian soldiers were killed and buried unceremoniously in a secret cemetery in Borno as reported by America's Wall Street Journal few days after the brutal killing of 62 people during a burial function (Sha'ban, 2019).

Kidnapping

Kidnapping is now the most common and severe security challenge in Nigeria. In the past, the issue of kidnapping was predominant in the South-South and South-East, but due to poverty, government failure, frustration, drug addiction among the youth and other social insecurity, the menace now spread across the country. Investigation shows that the widespread kidnapping in Nigeria is because the police and other similar security operatives are poorly trained, poorly equipped, and poorly remunerated. Criminals abduct people and claim ransom in millions of naira. A considerable number of armed robbers have found kidnapping as a more comfortable and safer way of making quick money. Ngwama, (2014) cited in Davidson (2010) opined that kidnapping seems more comfortable compared to other forms of serious crimes. It involves a group of criminals armed with guns and cell phones abduct unsuspecting victims and drag their victim into a designated hideout and begin to make phone calls to whomever and demand for a ransom. Similarly, kidnapping is a dreadful challenge that disrupts the tranquility and harmonious consolation of the country (Abdulkabir, 2017). It is pertinent to note that in Nigeria today no one is safe, from both cities and village, have and have not. Kaduna-Abuja road is the most unsafe road in the country; even school children are now targets of abduction.

Effects of Rising Security Challenges on Sustainable Development in Nigeria.

The rate of destruction, loss of life and properties, abduction of people in Nigeria today is worrisome and has direct effects on economy and development. Thus, the direct link between security challenges and development has dominated the development literature in recent times. Every part of Nigeria today is suffering from increasing crime rates, political and religious uprising, terrorism, abduction of people, corruption, prostitution, and other social insecurity. While these crimes are perpetrated by youth, it further worsened by the level of unemployment and poverty in the country. Nigeria is among the developing economies that are struggling to establish economic prosperity for development to strive; therefore, rising insecurity has directly undermined the economic and development in the country. Example, the Niger-Delta militancy has reduced the oil exploration in the country by reducing the capacity of oil production and quota in the country, which has a multiplier effect on the development and its sustainability. It is pertinent to note that, in Nigeria, the unemployment figure has risen from 17.6 million in the fourth quarter of 2017 to 20.9 million in the third quarter of 2018 (NBS, 2018). The Gross domestic product (GDP) grew

by 2.38% in the fourth quarter of 2018, representing an increase of 0.27% over the fourth quarter of 2017, which stood at 2.11%. Similarly, the consumer price index (CPI) which measure inflation rose to 11.31% in February 2019, although lower by 0.06% as recorded in January 2019 (11.37%). In the same vein, urban inflation rose to 11.66% in February 2019 as against 11.59 in February while rural inflation also rose to 11.11% in February as against 11.05% in January 2019 (NBS, 2019). Still, on poverty and unemployment level, Nigeria is ranked 157th out of 189 countries on the human development index.

Boko haram insurgency and terrorism has forced investors and development partners to closed down their activities in the North and other parts of Nigeria, which Nwanegbo and Odigbo, (2013) described as under-developing already underdeveloped Northern region and threatens Nigeria's dream of joining the league of highly developed countries in 2020.

Business Education as a Panacea to Rising Security Challenges in Nigeria.

Lack of sound education, poverty, and unemployment among the teeming Nigerians are responsible for the state of rising security challenges in the country as established by previous studies. The Philosophy of Nigeria Certificate in Education (NCE), described business education as a system of education that makes the business educators understand the concept and philosophy of the national policy on education as regards business education in national development (NCCE, 2012). Business education is a branch of vocational education that prepares individuals to face different job opportunities for sustainable livelihood. Ajisafe, Bolarinwa, and Edeh, (2015) described business education as vocational education that is directed towards preparing the learner to become productive in teaching, paid employment, and self-employment. Thus, it is a system of education that is regarded as education for and about business as it develops the beneficiaries for gainful employment and sustainable livelihood. As globalization has forced every aspect of human lives to be constantly changing, business education is designed to meet the current challenges in areas of curriculum and learning outcome as well as to job creation and wealth creation for self-reliance.

Investigation shows that the wealthiest economies of the world such as the USA, China, and Germany make significant utilization of both general and vocational education, and Business Education is an integral part of Vocational Education, which is the education that prepares people for gainful employment and empowerment (Okorie, 2000). There are a variety of trades and skills under business education for people to make their choices, developed a career and become self-reliant as well as a useful member of the society, thus, contributing meaningfully to the economic development of the country. Some of the available areas under business education include; accounting education, entrepreneurship education, office technology management, and distributive education. The general public should be encouraged to study business education at formal education centers to

enable them to benefit from its broad scope of trades and skills, regardless of tribe, gender, ethnic or political affiliation across the country (Shuaib, 2018). Urama and Ekene (2010) further opined that accounting graduates could establish an accounting firm and act as consultants to both government and private entities. They can equally, establish accounting schools and learning centers for professional studies, engage in writing and publishing books on accounting, organize workshops and seminars for organizations. The same applies to other fields of business education, like marketing, office management, and entrepreneurship education. When this is achieved, it will reduce the security challenges across the country, a considerable number of people will be gainfully engaged in doing business and contributes to GDP to ensure sustainable development in the country.

IV. CONCLUSION

It is established from the preceding discussion that Nigeria is passing through a challenging period as a result of security challenges across the country. The menace of the security challenges in the country has undermined democracy, economy, and development as a whole. The scores of damages caused by rising security challenges in Nigeria has ranked the country among the unsafe places for business and investment in the world as foreign nationals and development partners are among the common targets across the country. Boko Haram, Kidnapping, Niger-Delta militancy, election violence, farmers and herdsman clashes are the major security challenges threatening the unity and peaceful co-existence of Nigeria. The paper also established that poverty, unemployment drug addiction, frustration, are among the causes of rising security challenges in the country.

V. RECOMMENDATIONS

Sequel to the above discussions, the paper suggested the following:

- i) Government as a matter of urgency and seriousness should act in a more positive way to address the security challenges in the country by providing the necessary equipment and training to security personnel to face current and future challenges in the country. There should be more effective cooperation and partnership with other countries as security is a global phenomenon that requires joint efforts to address the issue.
- ii) Government and private people should join hands to encourage the establishment of Business education centers with facilities and trained staff for people to acquire knowledge and skills to establish businesses and be self-reliant to become useful members of the society.
- iii) Issues relating to the management of national resources, appointment into public offices as well as laws relating to the election campaign and other related political matters should be addressed with all seriousness. Equity and all-inclusiveness should be the keyword.
- iv) Expert in business education should participate actively in designing the curriculum for the business education programme. Regular reviews and effective monitoring be put in place to ensure effective teaching and learning of business education across the country.

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