

SECURITY POLICIES AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN ANAMBRA STATE, NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

The study examines governmental security policies and sustainable development in Anambra State. In attaining the specific objectives of this study, the study was guided by three research questions. Relevant literatures were consulted to establish the views and opinions of scholars on the nexus between insecurity and sustainable development. The study was anchored on the theory of fragile state as a theoretical framework of the study. This research is qualitative and as such, the historical research design was adopted. Data were sourced through secondary method in the internet, books, academic journals, Anambra state government bulletins in which all authors were duly referenced. The study employed the contents analytical technique in the analysis of the secondary data. The aim of this technique is that it helps the researcher to extract the contents of the reviewed literatures in order to establish the relationship between governmental security policies and sustainable development in Anambra State. Based on the analysis, it was revealed that the insecurity situation in Anambra state is alarming and it has degenerated into a dangerous dimensions such as armed robbery, kidnapping, ritual killings, human trafficking and political assassination among others. Therefore, based on the findings and conclusion drawn, the study recommends among others that there should be a total overhauling and restructuring of the Anambra state polity through the policy and programs of the state government, aimed at massive job creation, youth empowerments and skill acquisitions. This policy should be backed up by strong executing bodies to ensure successful implementation.

Keywords: Security, Security Policies, Insecurity, Development, Sustainable Development, Government.

1. INTRODUCTION

The responsibility of governments across the world is to provide indispensable and fundamental services that have direct impacts on its members which include providing good leadership, maintaining socio-economic development and political order, provision of public services and security (Nwagboso, 2021). Most of these nations are linked to religious fanaticism or extremism and intolerance by some adherents. These fanatics use religion to cause trouble and destroy billions of naira lives and property, thereby increasing world poverty (Bates, 2021). Countries like Nigeria cannot fully sustain their development progress in an atmosphere of division without sufficient safeguards to guide their people safely (Iwundu, 2020). One of the core principle directives of governments across the world is the ability and capacity to protect the lives of the people and provide welfare measures to help them live a reasonable life and also to ensure that their businesses are the ultimate responsibility of government (Oladeji and Folorunso, 2017). Security is seen as one of the major fundamental phenomena of all governments (Okoli and Bernard, 2021), and every nation strives towards providing peaceful atmosphere for its citizenry (Iwundu, 2020). This has resonated with various sections of Nigerian society.

The safety of life and property has received priority attention from the governments of different countries. This is due to the fact that an environment free from fear, anxiety, threat, prejudice and harshness is a surefire way to promote socioeconomic development and sustainability (Okebukola, 2019). Many believe that development cannot thrive in an atmosphere of conflict and indiscriminate destruction of life and property (Okebukola, 2019).

Despite the brave and obvious efforts of governments on the purchase of security equipment and employee motivation, such as prompt payments and salary increases, training and recruiting more courageous officers into security services, the nation of Nigeria is still grappling with insecurity issues such as the Haram book uprising, disputes between herdsmen and farmers, militarism, kidnapping, hostage taking, robbery sea, armed robbery, misdirection, mismanagement, embezzlement, corruption, nepotism and other social evils that go against good governance and sustainable development (Okonkwo, 2020) The entrenchment of this ideal human nation informed the fulfillment of basic human needs, including the safety of life and property. On this note, Article 14(2), (A) of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (as amended in 2011) states that the security and welfare of the people shall be the primary responsibility and goal of the government. Nigeria's existence from 2015 to 2020, during a six-year period under President Buhari's rule has seen increasing insecurity.

National security is fundamental for purposeful economic growth and sustainable development. Indeed, peaceful states attract foreign investors while domestic investors freely manage the economy with little or no stress and anxiety. An analysis of the Fourth Republic of Nigeria quickly paints the country with uncertainty as many Nigerians are worried

about what the future of the country might hold (Abubarka, 2021). However, as a result this, many threats and attacks that have been ravaging the nation in recent time. With the proliferation of arms and ammunition gaining entrants into the country on daily basis, it becomes clear that insurgents are emerging in different parts of the country (Adegbami, 2019). This has also resulted in bunkering of Nigeria's oil, armed robberies, kidnapping and rising trend in ethno-religious conflicts across the countries among others (Ahmadu, 2021).

Nigeria, as a country, has experienced an unprecedented series of insecurity in the form of kidnapping and kidnapping, armed robbery, bombing and massacre of all forms and levels in the past decade and a half. By far the most despicable activities are those of a group of Islamist militants who call themselves "Boko Haram", which is interpreted as "Western education is bad". The insecurity situation in Nigeria seems to have taken on a higher and more complex level. This is as a result of lack of good or visionary leaders and the political will to decisively address the insecurity situation which has reached a new dimension under the administration of President Buhari

Insecurity in the current situation stems from social and political contradictions such as crises over legitimacy, autonomy and sovereignty (Okoli and Okpaleke, 2021). As a result, at the regional level, loose borders, insurgency, poverty, human trafficking, corrupt officials with impunity, and underdevelopment have led to insecurity in the region. To this end, internal and external threats are becoming a serious menace (Okoli and Ioryer, 2020). Security challenges are global phenomena that must be addressed in order to create a favorable environment conducive to sustainable economic development (Akhain, 2021). Insecurity not only threatens the lives and property of citizens, but also hinders the overall development of a country (Ekene, 2019). Therefore, there is a close link between security and sustainable development (Nwanegbo and Odigbo, 2021).

Although peace and stability have been the top goals of most countries in the world over the years, security challenges continue to be a major obstacle to achieving sustainable development (Ali, (2018). In recent times, Nigeria continues to record major setbacks in the process of socio-economic and sustainable development, driven by the continuous increase of various types of threats especially armed robbery, kidnapping, insurrection, conflict between herders and farmers, among other problems. These are serious threats to the national security of the country (Epron, 2020). Rampant looting and related security threats, which have engulfed the Northwest and other parts of the country, have become a national security issue of considerable public concern. Olaniyan and Yahaya, 2020; Ikenga, & Benjamin, 2020; Edo & Ba-Ana Itenebe, 2022).

The security situation in Anambra State, a state in the south-east region of Nigeria which is the focus of this paper impedes development goals and poses a serious and harmful threat to the realization of sustainable development in Anambra State. A perilous environment is definitely not investment friendly and therefore could retard the sustainable development agenda of the authorities in all states. In a bid to address this ugly situation, the Anambra State government initiated intervention measures geared toward eradicating insecurity. Among this policies are: (a) the prohibition of tinted Glasses Vehicles, (b) prohibition of Tricycles and Motorcycles, (c) Installation of closed Circuit Televisions (CCTV) in all registered Markets areas, (d) collaboration with the South-East Security Organization called Ebubeagu to protect lives and properties of the people, (e) strengthen Anambra State Security Apparatus by increment in salary, promotion of officers and prompt payment of salary, (f) revalidation of the Anambra State Security Intelligent Gathering system etc (Anambra State Government Bulletins, 2022).

The study was not anchored on just one security policy, rather a combination of practical steps that would address the perennial security problem of Anambra state. The ideal is that if one approach fails, other means are available to solve the insecurity problem. Security is an essential component in the life of any society that desired development. A consensus has emerged in recent years among security thinkers and development professionals that security is a necessary prerequisite for sustainable development. The role of security establishment in various government structures often tends to determine the degree of insecurity within a country as well as the extent to which development can be achieved or sustained. This governance model pays more attention to the security of a regime than to the security of the state which often causes conflicts within states (Agbemiju et al, 2020). Only a fundamental shift in the perception of security and the pursuit of a people-centred governance agenda for security planning can transform such a country into a nation-state where growth can flourish (Nwagboso, 2021).

Insecurity can be described as activities of individuals or groups of individuals that have an impact on the development of the country (Jimoh and Ojalabi, 2016). Insecurity in Nigeria ranges from civil war, military intervention in politics, political assassination, insurgency, terrorism, ethnic-religious conflict, Niger Delta insurgency, Boko Haram, clashes between shepherds and farmers, kidnappings, elections and post-election violence (Alfa, 2012). The security challenges facing Nigeria stem from poverty, massive youth unemployment, inequality, poor governance and failed leadership that inevitably create conflict causing insecurity in Nigeria. (Koku, 2017, Ajuzie and Chukwu, 2018). The "lack of

commitment to the virtues of honesty, equality, social justice, responsibility, trust, peaceful coexistence among ethnic groups and respect for human rights” has contributed to the loss of life and insecurity in Nigeria (Adejumobi, 2016). Thus, development could not be sustained in an atmosphere of harshness and violence.

Sen (1999) sees development from the ends and means of freedom. He views freedom as the first end and the main means of development. Development is seen in terms of the condition of life, as a goal, and as the capacity to grow, change, and finally develop (Egonmwan, 2001) However, sustainable development refers to the continuous improvement in the living standard of citizens and the structural transformation/changes in the productive and distributive input and output systems of the economy (Ojobo, 2015).

Sustainable development is the efforts of government (federal, state, or local) to improve the environment and the living condition of the people in such a way as not to negatively affect generations to come (Adebayo, 2010) Sustainable development is eclectic in application and practice. In other words, to boast a sustainably developed nation, as Nigeria is striving to achieve, we need to have a stable and improved state in sustainable development variables. Sustainable development as the management and conservation of the natural resources base and the orientation of technological and institutional change in such a manner as to ensure the attainment and continued satisfaction of human needs for present and future generation (Okwelle and Ayonike, 2019). Sustainable development to a state where people are enabled to develop constructive knowledge, acceptable values and skills to participate in decisions about the ways they do things individually and collectively, locally and globally, that will improve their quality of life now without damaging the planet earth of the future (Aja, Onoh and Igwe, 2018).

Sustainable development thus to the present study is a stage of improved transformation of our economic, human, technological and educational resources and structures where both the present and next generation are placed to benefit from such advancements (Adebayo, 2010). It is a phase where citizens are actively involved in the participation as regards to exploration of the available resources for self-transformation or efficacy and that of the general welfare as well as goodness of the society (Ugwuoke, 2010). It is a total commitment a nation is given to utilization of the potentials yet tapped for the improvement of living conditions of life of her citizenry (Okebukola, 2019).

2. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Rapid economic development and social well-being constitute development imperative of developing countries of the world and indeed, remain the normative goal of international community. This involves the attainment of sufficient levels of economic growth to allow for a progressive improvement in material standard of living of the populace. However, for Nigeria, the economy is in a terrible state. The worsening economic conditions have been generating a mix of domestic social and political tension. Citizens expect government to provide them with political stability and socio economic security, including employment, healthcare and shelter, the non-fulfillment of which breeds discontent and social unrest or even serious political challenge.

Unfortunately, Anambra State, today plagued with social disorder, insecurity, poverty, illiteracy, balance of payment deficit, poor health statistics, ethnic and religious conflicts, corruption, criminality and political crisis amongst others. This means that we are very insecure in terms of human well-being (Ojobo, 2015). In this state, development is elusive like a mirage! The security situation in Anambra State can hamper the actualization of the goals of sustainable development in the State. The threats from armed robbery and kidnapping have become so much so that people may not be able to say which is the most dreaded in the contemporary times. An unsafe environment is definitely not investment friendly and therefore could retard sustainable development agenda of the authorities in the state. Egbefo and Salihu (2014) stressed that foreign investors become discouraged in investing in nations that will reduce the investors’ competitive advantage due to internal security threat. The security condition in Anambra State is capable of weakening the capital base of the state.

This may lead to huge budgetary deficits and underdevelopment. The psychological effects on the inhabitants can better be imagined. This breeds atmosphere of mistrust among people and limits people’s ability to engage in meaningful projects that will improve their lives, such as business activities, travelling from one place to another, farming, workers going to their duties without any form of molestation.

Ugwuoke (2010) argues that in addition to armed robbery, kidnapping is perhaps the second most feared and feared violent crime in the State of Anambra, posing a serious threat to SMEs. The most chilling and disturbing aspect of these crimes in the State of Anambra is not only the torture and embarrassment that the victims suffer at the hands of these criminals and the extortion in the name of Ransom often occurred, but also the apparent inability of the security agencies to counter the threat that has led to a backlash from the citizens of the state by expanding restrictions on sustainable development activities of the state government. Hence, in order to address the security problems in Anambra State, the Obiano Administration embarked on viable, sound, formidable and practical security policies to curb insecurity in the

state. Among which are the prohibition of Tricycles and motorcycles in major roads in the state, the prohibition of Vehicles with Tinted Glasses in internal roads and streets, installation of Closed Circuit Televisions (CCTV) in registered markets place and collaboration with the South-East Security Organization called Ebubeagu, the aim of these policies is to bring peace and stability which are instruments of sustainable development. Therefore, it is against this backdrop that this study intend to interrogate governmental security policies on sustainable development in Anambra State

3. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The following research questions guide the study:

- Is there any relationship between factors contributing to insecurity and sustainable development in Anambra State?
- What are the effects of insecurity on sustainable development in Anambra State?
- What are the governmental security policies that contribute to Sustainable Development in Anambra State?

4. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Security

The concept of security is viewed differently by scholars. Robert-OK (2014) states that the term security has been used to refer to protection or safety against a future risk of injury or death due to severe deprivation and the need for order and discipline as well as fair judgment and enforcement. Achumba, Ighomereho and Akpor-Robaro (2020) have defined security as a condition that exists due to the establishment of measures to protect people, information and property from hostile persons, influences and actions. It is the existence of conditions in which the members of a society can carry out their normal daily activities without any threat to their life or property. It includes all measures designed to protect and preserve citizens and the resources of individuals, groups, businesses and nations against vandalism or violence. Okwori (2019) posits further that it is state's capabilities to defend its territorial integrity from threats, actual and imagined, as well as acts of aggression from other potential enemies. Katsina (2017) notes that at the domestic level, the belief is that internal law enforcement agencies and other instruments of domestic intelligences are all that is required for a state to be secured. Security as a concept is a very vital aspect of human existence.

The term security is derived from the Greek word se-cura, which means to be in a state of fearlessness or fear. In its simplest form, security concerns the protection of the life and property of one or more individuals. Security as a term has many forms. It could be physical security, economy, food, health or cyber security, religion and even the environment. The concept of physical security is concerned with the protection of life and property. In this article, security will be viewed primarily from a physical perspective rather than its other forms. Physical security is concerned with the protection of an individual's life and property. According to Buzan (2018), Security is the pursuit of protection against threats. This implies that security involves the absence of threats. This then takes us to the second concept in this paper, security threats.

Security threat according to Gordon (2016) is anything that threatens the residents of a community or the things they value. Going by this definition, security threats could either be natural. Natural security threats are those phenomena that threaten the safety of individuals which occur without man's influence or direct input. For example, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, hurricane etc. Man has no direct control over natural threats. On the other hand, security threats are those actions of man which threaten the peace and safety of man. There are many security threats. These include Armed-robbery, kidnapping, Terrorism, assassination, arson, rape and so on. However, security threats in this study will emphasize more on armed robbery and kidnapping. This is against the background that the two were the major forms of security threats prevalent in the place of study (Ugwuoke, 2019). Security issues are at the forefront of development discussions.

Nwanegbo and Odigbo (2021) argues that since the end of the Cold War, several attempts have been made to redefine the concept of security. Ewetan and Urhie (2019) notes that the focus of this debate is an attempt to deepen and broaden the concept of security from the national to social and individual levels, and from military to non-military issues. Williams (2018) asserts that security is an essential concept often associated with mitigating threats to cherished values, especially the existence of individuals, groups or objects in the near future. However, Adebakin (2020) defines security as activities that ensure the protection of a country, its people and the property of the community from future threats, dangers, accidents and all other forms of danger".

Furthermore, Otto and Ukpere (2019) assert that "Security means protection from potential and harmful disturbances in the daily life pattern at home, office or community. Chris (2018) also notes that security must be related to the presence of peace, safety, happiness and the protection of human and physical resources or the absence of crisis, threats to human injury among others". Security is also considered as any mechanism deliberately fashioned to alleviate the most

serious and immediate threats that prevent people from pursuing their cherished values.

Insecurity

To conceptualize insecurity, it is imperative to have explanation on security. Nnabugwu (2019) expressed that the duty of government in any given societies is the protection of the country, citizens properties against attack, danger etc. Security therefore, is refers to government institution and processes of protecting everyone's life and property in any given time. As a result, the people voluntarily surrendered their sovereignty to the government to protect everyone's life and property. Security is considered any means intentionally designed to mitigate threats that prevent people from carrying out their normal activities. While insecurity can be thought of as being exposed to danger, anxiety, lack of protection of life and property. Achumba, Ighomereho and Akpor-Robaro (2020) note that insecurity is a state of lack of control, uncertainty, instability, inadequate protection, and peril. It is the lack of security; danger; danger; uncertainty; lack of protection and lack of security. Beland (2020) states that insecurity is "a state of fear or anxiety arising from a lack of specific or perceived protection". It refers to the absence or lack of freedom in the face of danger. Achumba, Ighomereho and Akpor-Robaro (2020) define insecurity from two angles. First, insecurity is the state of being open to or subject to danger or threatened with danger, where danger is a state of vulnerability to harm or injury.

Second, insecurity is a state of being faced with risk or anxiety, where anxiety is a vaguely unpleasant emotion felt in the face of unhappiness. The definitions of insecurity highlight a key point: people affected by insecurity are not only uncertain about what will happen, but they are also vulnerable and dangerous when it occurs.

Security Policy

Cannon (2011) says the term policy describes a plan, strategy or guideline that had been laid down to address or forestall a certain problem. It can be public, organizational or private. He further stated that policy is generally refers to ' a purposive course of action that an individual or a group consistently follows in dealing with a problem' The focus of public policy is the general public as opposed to a specific group of individuals. Hence, public interest is the also crux of public policy.

Bello (2019) notes that public policy is also described as various actions taken by the government to solve problems and as a statement of what the government intends to do with respect to a problem. labour. This study focuses on public policy issues related to security policy. The security policy is the overall plan and strategy designed to address insecurity in the state. States have the absolute right to protect the lives and property of their citizens, although in some cases with the assistance of private and public security groups. Government generally go about providing its citizens, with the above described security by way of designing policies which identify what is wrong, what needed to be done, how it should be done and the supervision needed to do it.

Development

Development also means security. Robert McNamara, former president of the World Bank, in his book *The Nature of Security*, emphasized that national security "means development. Security is not military equipment, although it may include it, security is not a military force, although it may be related to it, security is not a traditional military operation, although it may include it. Security is development and without development there can be no security." According to him, when "development advances, security advances, and when the people of a country. However, Development has been viewed in different perspective by various scholars according to their ideological learning. But in general term development encompasses transformation, growth.

Stiglitz, (2015) notes that development means improving the living conditions of the whole society. This kind of development brings about social change that allows people to achieve their human potential. Development improve socioeconomic and political increase in the society. Developments over the years have been conceived as a process of economic and social changes with the aim of achieving better life. Cockroft (2014) stated that it is extremely helpful to maintain the optimistic value placed on the term development and see development as first of all the getaway of man out of the circumstances of exploitation, poverty and oppression. Olaoye (2020) notes that development is the way in which people create and recreate themselves and their living conditions to achieve a higher level of civilization in accordance with their own choices and values. David and Olayede (2019) assert that development involves changes in the institutions and basic structure of society.

Sustainable Development

It defines sustainable development as "development that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising future generations in meeting their own needs". (WCED, 1987). However, several other definitions have been given to explain this concept. It is the process of building our community so that we can live comfortably without consuming all our resources. Uzoh (2018) asserts that it can also be defined as the right that guarantees everyone "the right to the improvement and enhancement of economic, social, political and cultural conditions" as well as the

elimination and reduction of poverty, unemployment and unequal social conditions. Sustainable development ensures human well-being by integrating social development, economic development, and environmental conservation and protection.

Social development includes basic human needs such as: access to education, health services, food, housing, employment and equitable income distribution, and economic development including industry, sustainable agriculture, full integration and participation in global economy. In short, people are at the center of sustainability concerns. Adeyinka (2021) notes that sustainable development is a process of change in which resource extraction, investment, technology application and institutional change harmonize and enhance present and future potential for meet human needs and aspirations. Similarly, Mohammed (2016) considers sustainable development as “the ability to conserve existing state resources for the common use of citizens while making a conscious effort to conserve resources for future generations.” future system. Therefore, sustainable development is likely to manifest itself in a country where leadership is innovative in approach and action. Okebukola (2019) stated that innovation is very important to the extent that it galvanizes socioeconomic growth and development of societies. He argues that innovation in an irrigation system, for instance, has revolutionized the agricultural sector for enhanced food production in the developed world.

Effect of Insecurity on Sustainable Development in Anambra State

Every society strives to level the playing field for everyone. This has been repeated many times in different contexts of Nigerian society. Despite the vigorous but ill-directed efforts of successive governments since independence, the State of Anambra still grapples with problems of mismanagement, embezzlement, nepotism and other ills. Other problems hinder good governance. The ideal human society can be achieved with good governance. However, this is not always the case in practice. That is in the context of good governance that is not exactly the norm in the contemporary Anambra State. Strengthening good governance at all levels of society will lead to the satisfaction of people's basic needs, including the security of their lives and property. Okeke (2019), defines governance as the process of exercising political, economic and administrative power, especially over a country. Governance also includes established mechanisms, processes and institutions through which citizens express their interests, exercise their legal rights, fulfill their obligations and resolve their disputes. The distinguishing characteristics of good governance are: (i) Liability; (ii) Comprehensiveness; (iii) equality and social justice; (iv) Respect for the rule of law and due process; (v) Legitimacy of political, economic and administrative authority; (v) effective institutions; (vi) Determined leadership and (vii) security and order.

Governance effectiveness is also predicated on effective coordination of sectoral interventions which are critical to the objectives and targets of the Government. This requires the right blend of persons, at various levels of authority, with the right mix of technical, conceptual, political and administrative skills and competencies, to effectively drive the engine of governance. Every society strives to level the playing field for everyone. This has been repeated many times in different contexts of Nigerian society. Despite the vigorous but ill-directed efforts of successive governments since independence, the State of Anambra still grapples with problems of mismanagement, embezzlement, nepotism and other ills. Other problems hinder good governance. The ideal human society can be achieved with good governance.

However, this is not always the case in practice. That is in the context of good governance that is not exactly the norm in the contemporary Anambra State. Strengthening good governance at all levels of society will lead to the satisfaction of people's basic needs, including the security of their lives and property. Okeke (2019), defines governance as the process of exercising political, economic and administrative power, especially over a country. People begin to fear for their safety and thus severely restrict their movement (Ikezue, 2013). Leadership failure, typified by mismanagement, has caused the dreaded problem of insecurity in the state. **Government Security**

Policy and Sustainable Development in Anambra State

The safety of life and property has received priority attention from various state governments. This is so because of an atmosphere free of fear, anxiety, threats, prejudice, etc. The life and property of citizens is a sure way to promote socio-economic development. Many people believe that development cannot thrive in an atmosphere of conflict, violence, anxiety, fear and indiscriminate destruction of life and property. Therefore, it can be seen that there is a strong link between security and sustainable development in any social context.

Adeleke (2019) says security is seen as a situation in which people of the state is at liberty to go about their normal daily activities without threat to their lives and means of livelihood; safety from bodily harm, disease and human rights violations wherever they may find themselves In addition, there is a security policy formulated to ensure internal security which is enshrined in the constitution with obvious objective to secure effectively the lives and properties of the Nigerian citizenry. Section 14(2)(b) of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria in 1999, as amended, specifically states that "the security and welfare of the people shall be the primary objective of the government".

Governments at all levels carry out programs to continuously inform the public of the need to create opportunities for peace and security by respecting the law.

Apart from that, there have been huge budgetary allocations to fund security in the state, a trend that has denied capital projects the needed attention (Central of Bank of Nigeria, 2011). Eboh and Obodoechina (2020) notes that the huge expenditure on security at the state and local government areas in Anambra have continued to enjoy security votes that run into billions of Naira. The consequences of insecurity problem of sustainable development cannot be overemphasized. It is incontestable that an insecure environment is most often hostile and unfriendly to business and investment. No sane and right thinking investor will like to lose his investment or life by investing in volatile and crime infested environment. This is one of the major problems of security threat on sustainable development. Njoku (2020) stressed that there is mass exodus of corporate organizations from the southeast as investors were not ready to make investment in crisis-ridden environment.

The following are some of the security policies of Anambra State government to cushion the effect of insecurity in the state:

- The prohibition of tinted Glasses Vehicles in the state
- Prohibition of Tricycles and Motorcycles in the state
- Installation of Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) in all markets that dully registered with the Government
- Collaborations with South-East Security Outfit Called "Ebubeagu" to protect lives and properties
- Strengthen of Security Apparatus by salary increment and promotion Revalidating the Security Intelligent Gathering system
- Procurement and Provision of Adequate security Equipments
- Empowerment of Community Vigilante Security Apparatus
- Re-organization of the security Architectures by providing intelligent gathering equipments for security agencies.
- Create skills and empowerment programs in all areas of local government to engage young people in sustainable and meaningful development.
- Providing preferential loans to small and medium enterprises, especially to encourage enterprises

Theoretical framework

This study is based on Sara's theory of fragile state (2008). According to Sara, this theory is used to explain phenomena in countries that are facing serious development problems such as institutional capacity, poor governance, political instability, unemployment, poverty and low level of economic development. For Slater (2012), one of the main proponents of the theory, a fragile state is one that is highly susceptible to crises in one or more of its subsystems. He added that a fragile country is vulnerable to internal shocks as well as internal conflicts. The foregoing assumes that the institutions of governance in a fragile country embody and perpetuate the conditions that cause crises in the economic and social spheres.

In the economic field, it has been found that institutions that have a direct impact on citizens' property rights often reinforce stagnation or low growth rates or create wealth inequality, access to land or access to livelihoods. In the social sphere, institutions are seen as creating extreme inequality or lack of access to health and education.

It is important to emphasize that the regulatory institutions in a fragile country are vulnerable to challenges from rival systems such as traditional institutions and ethnic or community organizations that represent a little or no respect for the state and its institutions. This theory clearly shows that the extreme poverty, low levels of human and social development that challenge a country are linked to weak institutional capacity and poor governance that cause and sustain conflict. According to Ikyase (2013), a fragile state lacks the ability to provide basic social and infrastructure services, which exacerbates insecurity within the nation. In the same vein, Nwanegbo, Umara and Ikyase (2017), maintained that such state are trapped in vicious cycles of violent conflicts and poverty or suffer from a curse while others face the challenge of not providing basic necessities of life to their citizens such as good health facilities, good roads, quality education, electricity and portable water supply. Therefore, it could be safely argued that occurrence and re-occurrence of situations of insecurity have among other things been attributed to the failure of the state to co-ordinate itself and meet up with its basic responsibilities of providing for and protecting the citizens

5. DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

Based on the analysis of the data, the following findings were made: The study revealed that insecurity in Anambra State has degenerated to a debilitating situation and as such it has affects socio-economic activities in the state. The relationship between factors promoting insecurity and sustainable development in Anambra was significantly

established through the reviewed literature. Development activities in the state cannot be sustained in an environment of strife and acrimony. Local and international investors cannot invest freely because the environment is not safe. Local traders cannot go to market because of fear of being killed or kidnapped. Economic activities flourished in an atmosphere where there is peace, security and safety.

The current situation in Anambra state emanated as government no longer meet the demand of the people such as provision of affordable water, electricity, infrastructures such as renovation and good maintenance of school buildings, hospitals, major roads, youth empowerment, provision of soft loans to traders, and employment. This was the social contract between the government and the people of Anambra State. This finding was in agreement with the study of Nwagboso (2021) who believed that the failure of government in addressing the issues of poverty, unemployment, inequality, hunger and starvations has infused insecurity in Anambra State. Nweze (2021) on his account argued the failure of government to provide visionary leadership, good governance such as transparency, accountability and provision of socioeconomic amenities that have direct bearing on the lives of the people has accounted for the insecurity in Anambra State. Therefore, the factors promoting insecurity in Anambra state are unemployment, poverty and hunger, political-motivated assassinations, economic imbalance, bad government / leadership and corruptions (Nwagboso, 2021; Ikenga, & Chima, 2021).

The study also showed that the effects of insecurity on sustainable development in Anambra were severe. Since people are afraid of going their normal business, the socio-economic activities like agriculture farming, transportation and other business activities are put on hold because of insecurity. This study is consistent with that of Thom-Otuya (2018), who noted that the security challenge in the State of Anambra implies that citizens are not free to move, work, or work in a peaceful or harmonious manner not afraid of being threatened, harassed, or physically harmed. Adebakin (2020) also argued that the current security situation in Anambra state continued to show an upward trend as they have taken different forms and dimensions ranging from acts of massive robbery and kidnapping, drug trafficking, human trafficking, human sacrifices, ritual killings, communal violence which has posed significant threat to sustainable economic development in Anambra State.

The study revealed that the government has taken proactive measures to improve the security situation in the State of Anambra because of article 14(2)(b) of the 1999 constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (amended in 1999, 2011) states that "the safety and welfare of the people shall be the primary goal of the government. In line with this provision of the constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, the Anambra under the administration of the then Governor Willie Obiano initiated some practical steps that would address the insecurity in the state such as the prohibition of tinted glasses in all the major roads in the state, prohibition of Motorcycles and Tricycles, installation of closed Circuit Television in all the major markets in the state, collaboration with South-East security outfit "Ebubeangu, strengthen of local vigilante and security apparatus, procurement of security equipments etc.

6. CONCLUSION

Security challenges in any social environment poses a serious threat to lives, properties, discourages economic activities as well as work against our collective quest to attract foreign and local investment. Anambra State taking from precious government till this current administration has grappled with different forms of security challenges which at some points have threatened her corporate existence. The insecurity situation has not only continued to rise but has assumed a dangerous state with its attendant consequences on socio-economic advancement of the State. Thus, we can safely argue that there is a positive link between the current economic crisis and security challenges that feature prominently in almost all parts of the state. Therefore, government of Anambra State should rise to the occasion through adoption of proactive measures to drastically reduce or eliminate the monster so as to launch the state on the path of all round sustainable development. This can only be achieved through good governance.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on findings and conclusion drawn, the following recommendations were made:

- There should be a total overhauling and restructuring of the Anambra state polity through the policies and programs of the state government, aimed at massive job creation, youth empowerments and skill acquisitions. This policy should be backed up by strong executing bodies to ensure successful implementation.
- Grassroots support and communication should be encouraged among the local people. It should be noted that local intelligence will help combat insecurity, as only law enforcement agencies may not fight these melanoma alone.
- Re-orientation of the Anambra state security operatives on their oath of allegiance to their operational mechanism, even in the face of threat to lives and properties of the people, while ensuring adequate motivation on the morals of the security personnel in the State.

- Government should make sure that its policies and programmes are implemented effectively. It is not enough to make good policies while implementing it is a problem.
- Government must realize that it has a limited time frame and as such implementation and execution of its policies and programmes should take the centre stage in its activities in the state.
- The citizens on their part are expected to play roles that will complement government efforts. The citizens need to be more security conscious. They must be sensitized and mobilized from time to time to fulfill their civic duty. They should be law-abiding
- The citizens should be courageous to criticize or engage the government constructively. In doing that, public facilities and projects should be properly maintained and sustained. Hence both government and citizens have critical roles to play to achieve desired objective.

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