Human Security and Democratic Administrations in Nigeria's Fourth Republic

Yemi Daniel Ogundare

Hasanuddin University

OPEN ACCESS: REGULAR RESEARCH ARTICLE

Human Security and Democratic Administrations in Nigeria's Fourth Republic

Yemi Daniel Ogundare[1],*

[1] Department of Political Science, Federal University of Lafia, Nigeria

Abstract

This paper examines democratic administrations and human security in Nigeria's fourth republic. The fourth republic was the first republic in Nigeria's history that witnessed a long democratic transition which is still in continuation. The wide assumption is that democratic institution has strong leverage for human security. But from Nigeria's perspective, it is not certain that democracy has promoted the human security of the citizens' livelihood. The objective of the paper is to assess the impact of democratic administrations on the livelihood of the citizens. The theory of this research was the sustainable development theory. The research methodology is a triangulation method descriptive and explorative in Nature. The findings revealed that democracy in Nigeria had not been able to solve the human security dimensional aspect of livelihood security. One of the focal recommendations is a strong political institution that can produce an effective rule of law and accountability government to the people.

Key Words

Democratic Administration, Human Security, Nigeria, Fourth Republic, Citizens

1. Introduction

Democracies institutions have promoted generally acceptable norms around the globe as a best practice of political systems that can meet the challenges of human security and sustainable development goals of countries across the world. Democracy promoters believe that democratic administration can solve the world's human security challenges (Ted, 2017). The democratic state of the globe at the turn of the 21st century and emerging democracies had not been able to deal with a myriad of social, political, economic, and security challenges including terrorism and violent extremism, particularly the developing countries of the world (Madeleine, Mehdi, Ted & Cheryl, 2017). Democracy's flexibility paves the way for unresponsive politicians not meeting the demands of the citizens, which led to an uprising of public protest in different countries of the world (Jon, 2019; Ogundare, 2023). Democracies in the developing world are more exposed to criminal activities and violent actors bent on exploiting such vulnerabilities through spectacular strategies of politicians' attacks against civilians and more insidious means of corruption, propaganda, and technology (Madeleine, Mehdi, Ted & Cheryl, 2017). This paved the way for authoritarian rule views that democracy leads to chaos and the breakdown of security; which may be referred to as authoritarian propaganda by democracy promoters (Madeleine, Mehdi, Ted & Cheryl, 2017). In Nigeria, over the years it is not clear whether democracy has attacked human security and livelihood challenges the problem of unemployment, poverty, banditry, and insurgency challenges are increasing in size. It is against this background, that this paper seeks to investigate the impact of democratic administration on human security and livelihood security in

***CORRESPONDENCE** Yemi Daniel Ogundare I ogundareyemi20@gmail.com I Department of Political Science, Federal University of Lafia, Makurdi - Jos Rd, Lafia 950101, Nasarawa, Nigeria

Nigeria. In light of the above, the paper shall provide answers to the following research questions: 1) What is the prevailing condition of human security in Nigeria's fourth republic?; 2) What are the impacts of democratic administrations on human security from 1999-2023?; and 3) How can the problem of democracy via human security in Nigeria be addressed?

The broad objective of this study is to examine democratic administrations on human security in Nigeria State. The specific objectives are to: 1) Examine the condition of human security in Nigeria's fourth republic; 2) Examine the impacts of democratic administrations on human security in Nigeria from 1999-2023; and 3) Show how democratic administrations and human security challenges can be addressed. The basic assumptions developed in this study covering: 1) The situation of human security in Nigeria is facing a lot of challenges; 2) Democratic administration in Nigeria state had not been able to address the problems of unemployment, poverty, inequality, and human rights paving the way for human security challenges within the focal periods; and 3) The entrenchment of the rule of law, accountability, and responsive government can address the challenges of human security.

The significance of this study is two-fold, practical and theoretical significance. The study will be of importance to the government, civil society, citizens, academic institutions, students, and fellow researchers. The findings of this study will be able to provide the government with a way of achieving human security goals. The study has the intention of revealing the impact of democracy on human security. Therefore, the study will be of potential significance to political leaders and government officials for them to take policies and programs concerning human security important for the survival of the livelihood. Also, the study will be able to emphasize good governance and democratic participation as prerequisites to ensure human security in Nigeria.

The study is carried out in Nigeria within the 6 States of the country from 1999-2023. The 6 states had all the variables needed to be examined on democratic administration and human security. The research will be concentrated on democratic administrations of human security in Nigeria considering two out of seven dimensions of human security which are political and economic security. This is because the mainstay of the Nigerian State economy is natural resources, Agriculture, and livelihood programs. The economic security indicators under consideration are levels of employment, the standard of living, and the equality situation in the country. The political security indicators under consideration will be the security of lives and properties, fundamental human rights, political participation, and leadership accountability to the citizens.

2. Empirical Literature Review

Many kinds of literature addressed the issue of human security both at the global and national levels. The relevant literature on human security to economic and political security will be reviewed, particularly in Nigeria's context.

2.1. Economic Security

The origin of human security theory was a product of convergence that refuted the dominance of the neorealist paradigms to focus on states. Human security theory centers on individual freedom and a multi-disciplinary perspective (Paul, 2014; Spiegel, 2009; Shahrbanou & Chenoy, 2006). Economic security is a process whereby people have access to basic income that can ensure their standard of living in terms of employment and resources (Karim Hussein, Donata Gnisci, and Julia Wanjiru, 2004). Economic security focuses on freedom from want to ensure the standard of living for the citizens. Economic security shows the strength of a welfare state when the citizens can meet their basic needs and enhance a good standard of living (Weir,2001).

Economic security is a road to social progress and its substantial effort cannot be ignored in any viable state (Randall, 2020). The economic security of children in a family depends on the viability of the parent while that of aging people depends on their income and pensions from the public and private sectors. Economic regression is a reflection of African states which is more challenging to the economic security of Africa (Uche, 2020). In Nigeria, the relationship between poverty and unemployment is positively related. United Nations (2021) asserted that the impact of COVID-19 had increased more than 24 million unemployment within the focal period of the pandemic. In 2022 1% increase in unemployment led to a 0.4% that paves for 0.7% poverty which is more challenging to Nigeria's economy (Citibeats, 2022). Adesua (2022) viewed attaining financial freedom in Nigeria as more of a myth than a reality, this is a problem of economic challenges. The economic security and administrative pattern in the Fourth Republic is in the process of investigation in this paperwork.

2.2. Political Security

Human security as a concept is freedom from fear and freedom from want (Shahrbanou & Chenoy, 2006; Ted, 2017). The concept is based on the premise that the traditional notion of state security does not meet demand in addressing the wide range of dimensions of security in the life of the individual human being (Ted, 2017). Political security places more emphasis on human rights, political participation, and freedom from political repression and political violence. Political security ensures the fundamental human rights of the citizens, freedom from oppression and violence which is entrenched in the rule of law (US Legal, 2023).

It is no gain saying that the absence of political security results in political challenges in a state. Political insecurity promotes insurgency and banditry in many developing countries of the world from which Nigeria as a case study is not exempted. The right to life is important to human survival; it is a prerequisite for the attainment of human dignity and the effective exercise of all human rights (Akpambang, 2018). Political security ensures freedom from political repression, political violence, and the human rights of the citizens (UN, 2009). Life with dignity comprises education, access to freedoms and human rights, equality, community, and political security (UN, 2008). In Nigeria right to life has constitutional protection; the protection of the right to life is not just a matter of national concern as the recognition and protection of this right to life is a global human rights system (Akpambang, 2018). The political security in the public administration sphere in the fourth republic is more of a controversial issue that has gained a lot of academic debate that has not guaranteed whether the political atmosphere in Nigeria's public policies has ensured political security.

2.3. The Democratic Administration in Nigeria Fourth Republic and Human Security

The fourth republic is gaining momentum that is significant in Nigeria's history and has a long transition democratization administration in Nigeria's epoch; compared to other republics that were short-lived. Chapter 2 of Nigeria's 1999 constitution opened up state obligations and fundamental human rights which are entrenched in the public administration policy of the state. Section 1 subsection 2 and Section 14(2) emphasize the crucial function of a state on human security(Adetokunbo, 2013; Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999). State security must shift its attention from the traditional notion of national security which is a reflection of military protection for the state and national resources; to a security that is centered on individual citizens' freedoms to ensure national and global security that guarantees peaceful development (Ogundare,2021). However, there are a lot of public policy formulations introduced to tackle the challenges of human security in Nigeria's fourth republic.

Olusegun Obasanjo administration (1999-2007) embarked on a human security agenda that focused on economic security as one out of seven dimensions of human security. The Poverty Alleviation Program and National Economic Empowerment Development Strategy (NEEDS), these programs are meant to address the unemployment situations of the citizens in Nigeria; toward eradicating poverty. the strength of these programs was to ensure economic security by improving the standard of living. Political security was challenging at this time due to the authoritarian lifestyle of the political leader (Ogundare, 2021). The election within the focal periods was not free and fair, and our electoral system has been revealing the fragility of Nigeria's electoral institutions. The 2007 election gained a popular slogan which is tagged " do or die affair" This statement of President Olusegun Obasanjo was interpreted by scholars in academics and politicians more negatively to the detriment of human rights and more challenging to the political security of the citizens. Omodia (2009) asserted that the 2007 election was not free and fair. The fear of the unknown situation of what could happen killed the spirit of political participation in many Nigerians and paved the way for election malpractices across many component units in the country.

The public policies used by Obansanjo's administrations to tackle human security challenges look more promising but under the test of time at this particular period, it has not been able to achieve the set goal as the rate of unemployment, poverty, low political participation, human rights challenges, and livelihood security challenges persist. This is not to say that this policy lacked a positive blueprint, but lack of continuity and wrong implementation of leadership self-interest killed the initiative and credible agenda in the programs. The lack of continuity of promising and colorful programs that are pro-development has been the prime political culture of Nigeria's political structure (Suyatno, Mohd, Nasa'i Muhammad, Abd Majid, &Abdullahi, 2017). This endemic character in Nigeria's politicians is a challenge to human security development.

Yaradua/Jonathan administration (2007-2015), this administration's seven-point agenda captures all the seven dimensions of human security. However, the death of President Yaradua in May 2010 halted the programs and the programs lacked continuity with the advent of his vice president as a president (Dr. Goodluck Ebile Jonathan). Momoh (2009) believed that a seven-point agenda has no blueprint. The program was described as an agenda that does not have a starting point and is more of a campaign strategy in line with Abubakar Momoh's perspective (Adesulu,2009). However, the transformation agenda of Jonathan's administration between 2011 and 2015 was not realistic enough to realize the positive goal of the human security index.

 Muhummadu Buhari in 2015 -2023 witnessed a series of insurgencies and banditry across the country which is a challenge to the democratization process and human security. The government promised in its inception to fight corruption and insecurity and improve the economy. Buhari initiated development programs with a special focus on the N-power empowerment program and the Anchor Borrowers Programme respectively (Idowu & Jeill, 2019). This captures human security programs and development but insurgency and banditry prevailed during the period of President Buhari's administration between 2015-2023; this is more challenging to human security.

3. Theoretical Orientation: Sustainable Development Theory

Sustainable development theory is a theory projecting toward the economic growth and development of a state. The proponents of this theory are Longu, Linwei, Fengnei, & Lijie (2019), Dana Vorisek (2020), and Zahedi (2019). This theory is a new theory for survival development to enhance environmental, political, and economic development. The theory guarantees global and state development by ensuring human resource development. Sustainable development theory

is also the premise for human development that can best be obtained by human security which is a pro-development strategy. This theory embraced development scientifically, environmentally, economically, and in all ramifications to ascertain human survival and livelihood. Sustainable development theory is gaining a transformation trend from the traditional to the modern stage in meeting the challenges of the economic viability of a state and standard of living.

The limitation of this theory is that the standard yardstick parameters for development are not mostly available in some developing countries of the world, particularly the African continent. However, over the space of time, different countries both developed and developing countries have been shifting policies and agendas toward sustainable development and human security development, which makes the theory prime inbuilt for this paper, and its relevance, cannot be ignored. The relevance of this theory to this research work on human security and democratic administration in Nigeria is that Nigeria's democracy is aiming toward sustainable development to ensure human security development.

4. Methodology

The paper will adopt a descriptive design that involves a systematic collection, presentation, and analysis of data on the impact of Nigeria's democratic administration on human security across the six states in the six geo-political zones. It employs both primary and secondary data analysis; the primary data is a quantitative research method that implies the collection of data through the administration of online questionnaires. Detailed description and direct interpretation formed the basis for analyzing the data in this study using questionnaires. The survey questionnaire addressed the impacts of democratic administrations on political and economic security. The questionnaire administration is based on the research questions, which were developed from the research problem to assess the prevailing situation of human security within the focal period; and the impact of democratic administrations on human Security in Nigeria. The population of the study is 52,989,688 in line with the 2019 population census (Population.gov.ng; Demographic Statistics Bulletin, 2020) which comprises 6 states in Nigeria State; while the sample size formula was a snowball. 300 questionnaires were distributed online among Nigerian students across the 6 states using four scales rating of percentage analysis from Strongly Agree to Strongly Disagree; while A is Agree and D is Disagree (SA-SD). The reason for using the students was purposive. The students comprise people who come from the home of the rich and the poor in society, and some of them were working to feed themselves and finance their schooling they are in a better position to explain the impact analysis of democratic administrations on human security. The facts were backed up by secondary data from the existing literature such as texts, online journals, magazines, and Newspapers.

Sample Size Formulae

$Nh= \underline{nNa}$

       N

n= Total sample

Na= population of each state

N= the total population of the 6 states

Therefore, n= 300, Na= state, N= 52,989,688

5. Data Presentation, Analysis, and Discussion

Table 1. The Population Distribution of Questionnaires Among the Six States in Nigeria

States	Questionnaires
Anambra 300x5,599,910	31
_____	
52,989,688	
Bauchi= 300x7,540,633	43
_____	
52,989,688	
Benue=300x5,787,706	33
_____	
52,989,688	
Kano=300x14,253,549	81
_____	
52,989,688	
Lagos=300x12,772,884	72
_____	
52,989,688	
River=300x7,034,973	40
_____	
52,989,688	
Total	300

Source: Compile by Author, 2023

Table 1 indicates the distributions of questionnaires across the six states in Nigeria according to the strength of each state's population.

Table 2. Do You Agree There Are Prevalence of Human Security in Nigeria From 1999-2023

States	Questionnaires	Strongly agree	Agree	Indifference	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Anambra	31	4	5	2	9	11
Bauchi	43	6	10	-	11	13
Benue	33	5	3	1	10	14
Kano	81	15	5	6	20	21
Lagos	72	13	12	3	21	21
Rivers	40	5	5	-	9	11
Total	300	48	40	12	80	91

Source: Field Work, 2023

Table 2 showed that out of 300 questionnaires 271 questionnaires were returned through online administration across the six states of Nigeria. This table indicated the level of the prevailing human security from 1999-2023 in Nigeria using one state from each geo-political zone as a case study of discussion.

Table 3. The Prevailing Situation of Human Security Percentage

States	Questionnaires	Strongly agree percentage	Agree on percentage	Indifference percentage	Disagree percentage	Strongly disagree Percentage
Anambra	31	13%	16%	6.5%	29%	35.5%
Bauchi	43	14%	23%	-	25.6%	13%
Benue	33	15%	9%	3%	30%	43 %
Kano	81	15%	19%	7%	25%	26%
Lagos	72	18%	17%	4%	29%	29%
Rivers	40	13%	13%	-	23%	28%
Total	300	78	97	20.5%	161.6	175.5

Source: Fieldwork, 2023

5.1. The Answers to the Research Question 1: What is the Prevailing Situation of Human Security in Nigeria's Fourth Republic?

Tables 2 and 3 above show the number of respondents' opinions and the percentage level of prevailing security in Nigeria. In Anambra State the challenges of human security are high; according to the respondents, the political security was low in the State due to a series of political crises of godfathers and political sons, and a low level of political participation from the people in the state. The level of economic security was low right from 2020, but hitter its height in 2021-2022 with the prevalent of sit-at-home syndrome during the working days particularly on Monday as a result of the arrest of the leader of Indigenous People of Biafra (IPOB) Nnamdi Kanu. The economic value of the state declined as most of the time the commercial activities and transportation activities were shot down in the heart of the southeast commercial centers in Aba, Onitsha, and the capital city of Enugu. This situation resulted in unemployment and poverty when people were not allowed to engage in the commercial and empowerment strategies as expected, failure to comply with the IPOB rules and regulations by the settlers claimed the lives and properties of the people; through this life of the eminent people were claimed in the eastern region of the country. The percentages of strongly disagree and disagree were 54.5% on the statement that human security is prevalent in Nigeria's fourth republic, while strongly agree and agree was 29%, and indifference was 6.5%. The respondents' ascertainment was in line with BBC and Sahara Report (Aligwekwe, 2022; BBC, 2021; Sahara Report 2021). The crisis within the focal periods revealed a high level of human insecurity in terms of political and economic security.

In Bauchi State, human insecurity is prevalent but not really on the high side as it is experienced in the other parts of the country. On human security, 38.6% strongly disagree and

disagree with the statement that human security is prevalent in Nigeria's fourth republic while strongly agree and agree were 37 % and the remaining 34.4% did not respond to the question. The tempo of human security challenges was high in the North-central zone of Benue State. The continuing farmer-herdsmen clashes and series of community clashes in the Agatu local government area of the state claimed many lives and properties which is a challenge to fundamental human rights and livelihood security. The rate of human insecurity was 73% in line with the respondents who disagreed on the statement that human security prevailed in Nigeria's fourth republic. This was of high sides according to the report generated from the respondents' questionnaires.

In Kano State, it was clear that the level of human security challenges was high due to the prevalence of the political crisis parading the atmosphere of Kano before the 2023 general elections. The economic insecurity was a result of the large population density in line with the opinions of the respondents from the questionnaires generated. The strongly disagree and disagree was 51%, while 34% were for strongly agree and agree respondents on prevailing human security in Nigeria.; while 7% were indifferent and the remaining 8% did not respond to the question.

The nature of Lagos has one of the highest population states with high levels of unemployment and inadequate standard of living rising the level of economic security challenges, and the level of political insecurity was low in the state. The increases in the rate of unemployment resulted in an increase in the poverty rate in Lagos State. The rate of insecurity was 58% in line with the respondents who disagree with the statement that human security prevailed in Nigeria's fourth republic. The prevailing level of human security challenges was high in Rivers state both political and economic security was high due to the nature of the state character. The state was not enjoying the Federal government privilege as one of the states ruling under the opposition party from 2015-2023 (Peoples Democratic Party (PDP)). There are a series of political crises that have claimed many lives and properties in the state since the inception of the fourth republic but more on the high side from 2015-2023; to some extent the level of economic security challenges is high.

Table 4. In Your Own Opinion Do You Agree that Democratic Administrations Have Made a Positive Impact on Political Security in Nigeria?

State	Questionnaire	SA & A	SD &D	IND
Anambra	31	9	19	3
Bauchi	43	17	20	6
Benue	33	10	20	3
Kano	81	37	41	4
Lagos	72	36	38	
Rivers	40	12	25	3

Source: Fieldwork, 2023

Table 5. In your own opinion do you agree that democratic administrations have made a positive impact on economic security in Nigeria?

State	Questionnaire	SA & A	SD &D	IND
Anambra	31	8	21	2
Bauchi	43	13	29	1
Benue	33	7	23	3
Kano	81	32	43	6
Lagos	72	33	39	
Rivers	40	20	20	

Source: Fieldwork, 2023

Table 6. In your own opinion do you agree that democratic administrations have made a positive impact on human security in Nigeria?

State	Political Security Percentages			Economic Security Percentages		
	SA/A	SD/D	IND	SA/A	SD/D	IND
Anambra	30%	62%	8%	26%	70%	4%
Bauchi	40%	47%	13%	30%	68%	2%
Benue	31%	60%	9%	21%	71%	8%
Kano	45%	50%	5%	40%	53%	7%
Lagos	49%	51%	-	45%	55%	-
Rivers	29%	63%	8%	50%	50%	

Source: Fieldwork, 2023

5.2. The Answers to the Research Question 2: What Are the Impacts of Democratic Administrations on Human Security From 1999-2023?

Table 5 above shows the impact of democratic administrations on human security in Nigeria regarding political and economic security. The table indicated that the democratic administration in Anambra had been witnessing a series of political challenges that have been combating fundamental human rights and political participation. According to the respondents in the questionnaire reports Anambra always witnessed political violence before, during, and after the election; the tempo has been rising since 2003 in the State. The demand for political independence by the Indigenous People of Biafra (IPOB) with the imprisonment of their leader Nnamdi Kanu challenged the economic security of the people and their livelihood in the eastern region. This political activist group retarded the economic activities to the full which reach its peak 2021-2022. The impact of democratic governance in Anambra State and other eastern states had not been able to resolve this notorious movement in the eastern states. The result was an increase in the level of poverty and unemployment with the continuous sit-at-home agenda of the IPOB. The respondents asserted that the democratic governance in Anambra had not been able to make a meaningful impact on human security regarding political and economic

security in the state. The respondents agreed that the level of political security impact is negative was 62% while that of economic security was 70%. The strength of respondents who agreed that the level of human security impact is positive in terms of political and economic security was 31% and 21% respectively; while other respondents remained indifferent.

In Bauchi State the level of political security has not been bad until some certain time in the 2015 general election and governorship election; the positive impact of democratic administration on political security according to the respondents is at the level of 40% and the numbers of the respondents that disagree to positive impact of the administration on human security in the state were 47%. The rate of economic insecurity was high at 68% this is due to the nature of the state. This state is known for agricultural development; which has been ignored for some time in the country Recently during the Muhammadu Buhari administration agricultural sector has been improving, but the able youth are not willing to be involved in agricultural settings in this state. And likewise, the educational development of the people in the state was low.

The impact of democratic administrations in Benue State was low on human security development both on political and economic security. According to the respondents, there were a lot of political crises in the state during and after the election; full of ethnic clashes and community crises. The Peoples Democratic Party (PDP) 2015-2023 in the state made an appreciable policy to protect agricultural development and farmers-herdsmen clashes which is the most noticeable crisis in the state. However, the challenges of Farmers-herdsmen clashes go beyond control which is detrimental to the lives and properties of the people; the economic security in the state is more retarded. The level of insurgency and robbery was high in the state according to the respondents. The tempo of political security and economic security in Kano State was not too high the All Progressive Congress (APC) government in the state tried to some extent in 2015-2023; but to some extent, the political insecurity was seriously bartered on the people as Kano State one of the peaceful state in the north-west witnessed series of political crisis during the re-election of Abdulahi Gaduje(APC government) in 2019, there was low political participation, bridge of fundamental human rights, and political violence of the highest order. The respondents agreed that the political insecurity was high to the level of 50% some respondents agreed that the level of the political security impact of the administrations was 45%. The economic security challenges were a result of the high population and economic hardship in the country at this time. This is because the APC administration of President Muhammadu Buhari 2015-2023 was not able to fulfill the promises he promised Nigerians in terms of security, eradication of poverty and unemployment, and corruption. The respondents in Kano said the position of insecurity in the country right from 2011 -2023 is nothing to write about and this is a great challenge to both political and economic security.

The democratic administrations in Lagos state since the inception of the fourth republic (1999-2023) have contributed to the highly significant level of human security development in terms of political and economic security. 49% and 45% of respondents strongly agree and agree that the government in Lagos had contributed meaningfully to human security development in the state; while the respondents that strongly disagree and disagree with this assertion were 51% and 55% on political and economic security respectively. The nature of economic prospects and attractions paves the way for population increase resulting in unemployment in Lagos State. Yet, the state administration has made a meaningful development in human security to some extent.

Rivers State had been engaging in a series of political crises from the onset of this democratic dispensation such as inter-parties crisis, inner calculus rivalry, intra-part conflict, and Political violence; all these indices serve as negative impact on the political security in the state. The respondents agreed the level of political insecurity was high to the level of 63%. The respondents

that believe that the administrations have made a positive impact on political security in the state are 29%; while the indifferent respondents were 8%. The economic opportunity just like that of Lagos enhance economic security in Rivers State. The optimism for better job opportunities in Port Harcourt the capital city created the chance for high population density that led to a high level of unemployment.

6. Conclusion and Recommendations

The impact of democratic administration in Nigeria on human security was low from 1999-2023; in particular in the area of political and economic security. The political security in Nigeria is gradually decapitated in line with questionnaire reports of the respondents it reached its high position in 2014 with continuous rising yearly. These events in various states paved the way for a series of insurgency and banditry which is a challenge to livelihood security. political security was guaranteed to some extent between 1999-2011; before the noticeable hit of Boko Haram in the North East and the speed-over effect was of high significance all over Nigeria. The insurgency and banditry in the Northwest were of high challenges, particularly in Zamafra, Kaduna, and Kastina. The continuing insurgency in the east particularly Anambra was of high significance and detriment to the livelihood security of settlers, other hit places in the eastern parts were Enugu and Imo states. The south and the southwest witness political insecurity to some extent; in particular Rivers State which witnesses political crisis time without numbers.

The economic security was low from the onset. This is because poverty was inherited intentionally by our political gladiators from the colonial master to serve their selfish end at the expense of the masses, and to make a country that is flowing with milk and honey look so poor and crushed; with a kind of leaders that do not have blueprints of development for the country in term of poor implementation of policy, the policy of self greediness and self accumulation, and sell of the country to perpetual slavery with debt crises without future hope and planning.

The inherited economic pandemic has been the nature of the fourth republic right from the beginning of the democratic dispensation in Nigeria. However, with a series of widow dressing and colorful policies with good outlook but the wrong approach to the disadvantages of the common masses. The poverty alleviation programs, seven-point agenda, Transformation agenda, N-power, and agricultural development program were policies that had good intentions from the beginning but with a biased mind the goal was Waterdown, while some of the policies were killed with the selfish approaches of the leaders, while some policies emanated from ethnic sentiments and corruption acts. These policies were more prospective but with the wrong implementation of political actors in the scene which have increased the level of economic insecurity of the country and high level of poverty; as we witnessed in the states under this research analysis.

However, urgent attention is needed for the human security development of the state. The government must be able to serve the citizens and eradicate these political and economic pandemic variables in the country such as political violence, poor implementation of government policies, ethnicity politics and sentiments, politics of greediness and self-center of the leaders in power, low political sportsmanship, low economic empowerment strategies, and job opportunities. Genuine humanitarian policies must be embraced to address the root of poverty and inequalities in Nigeria, where a conducive atmosphere for everybody to make it will be provided. The intentionally bad behaviors of the leaders that structure or design the poor to be poorer and richer get better must be discouraged in all endeavors of lives in the polity. Lastly, the democratic administration should work with the executive cabinet of experts in political and economic matters who are ready to serve their fatherland with the spirit of one Nigeria, with honest characters and brotherhood spirit irrespective of race, culture, and traditions.

Conflicts of Interest

The author has disclosed that there are no potential conflicts of interest related to this article's research, authorship, or publication.

References

Adesulu, D. (2009). Seven-point agenda has no blueprints. Vanguard, April 5.

Adesuwa, E.(2022). Attaining financial freedom myth or reality? Businessday. ng>opinion>arttticle>attaining>fi….

Adetokunbo, M. (2013).Security, Human rights and the state of Nigeria's Democracy. A paper was presented at the Civil Society situation room meeting on Tuesday, 9th Day of July 2013. Abuja: Protea Hotel.

Akpambang, E.M. (2018). Little foxes spoil the vine. Retrieved from https://www.ajol.info.view. Assessed 12th August 2021.

Aligwekwe, O. (2022), IPOB's sit-at-home: The self-induced diversification of the southeast. The Guardian, December 21.

BBC (2021). Biafra and Oduduwa volunteer force. BBC (Igbo) June 16.

Citi beats (2022). The relationship between poverty and unemployment. https://www.citibeats.com/search? Client=firefox-b-d&g=in +2022

Dana Vorisek, S. (2020) Understanding the cost of achieving sustainable development goals. Policy Research Working Paper. World Bank Group.

Demographic Statistics Bulletin (2020). 2019 Nigeria population. National Bureau of Statistics.

Hussein, K., Gnesci, D., & Wanjiru, J. (2004). Security and human security: An overview of concepts and initiatives and what implications for West Africa. OCED.

Idowu, J and Jeill, O. (2019).Human rights and governance in Nigeria, 2011-2015. Dol:10.4314/afrrev.4131.2.3.

Jon, B. (2019). Lebanon's government collapsed. Retrieved 2019, 30 October.

Langyu, S., Linwei, H., Fengmei, Y., & Lijie, G (2019). The evolution of sustainable development theory: types, goals, and research prospects. Sustainability, 11(24), 7158. https://doi.org/10.3390/su1.247158

Madaleina, A., Mehdi, J., Ted, P., & Cheryl, F. (2017). Liberal democracy and path to peace and security. A report on the community of democracies, democracy, and security dialogue. Institute for Security Studies. Brookings.

Momoh, A.(2009). Seven-point agenda has no blueprints. Vanguard, April 5.

Ogundare, Y.D. (2021). The state and development agenda in Nigeria's Fourth Republic. North-East Journal of Politics and Security, 1(1), 177-187

Ogundare, Y.D. (2023). Governance and public protest exercising democratic accountability in Lebanon. In O.I Aluko & Oluwadele,L.B (Eds). Insight and exploration, democracy, political unrest, and propaganda in Elections, 69-81. IGI Publishers.

Omidia, S.M. (2009). Elections and democratic survival of the Fourth Republic of Nigeria. Journal of Pan Africa Studies, 3(3), 35-43.

Paul, J. (2014). Human security is a leftover of military security or integral to the human condition. Retieved from https://www.academia.edu>s. Assessed 20th May 2021

Population.gov.ng

Randell, W. (2020). The road to social progress. International Encyclopedia of Social and Behavioural Sciences.

Saharia Report (2021). Biafra struggle: How Nnmandi Kanu, Asari Dokubo fallout. June 15

Shahabanou, T & Chen OY, A.M. (2006). Human security: concept and implications. London: Routledge.

Spiegel, J.M & Huish, R. (2009). "Canadian Foreign aid for global health: Human Security opportunity lost".Canadian Foreign Policy Journal 15(3).60-84.

Suyatno, L.,Mohd, A.S., Nasa'i M.G., AbdMajid, H. &Abdullahi, A.M.(2017). Human security and Nigeria's democracy in the 21st century.Dol: 10.5829/idosiowasj/.

Ted, P. (2017).Democracy and human security.Brookings.

Uche, I. (2020). Understanding Nigeria's economic and security challenges under President Buhari. LSE FirozLaiji Centre.

United Nations (2008). United Nations conferences and observances. https://press.un.org>reference_paper_no_47_doc-htm

United Nations Trust Fund for Human Development. (2009). Human security in theory and practice: An overview of the human security conference. UN Human Security Unit. New York.

United Nations (2021). UN SDG Report 2021- the United Nations

US Legal (2023). Rule of law. A renewed commitment to justice, rights, and security for all. USAID.

Weir, M. (2001). Welfare State. International Encyclopedia of Social and Behavioural Sciences. Science Direct.

Zahedi, S (2019). Sustainable development theory: Acritical perspective and integrative model. Journal of Economic and Sustainable Development, 10(21), 43-52