
Causes and Consequences of Insecurity and Social Violence in Nigeria

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Abstract: *The paper focuses on causes and consequences of insecurity and social violence with special reference to Nigerian context. The paper relies and used available secondary sources of data as technique for collection and analysis. It was discovered from review of relevant literature and findings an increase of the insecurity levels and social violence mainly domestic violence in Nigeria and motivated by interconnected factors. The main causes behind insecurity include poverty, unemployment, corruption, ethno-religious conflicts and insurgency activities in some parts of the country. On the other hand, the factors responsible for social violence have been discussed under three major areas mainly socio-cultural factors, religious and economic factors. The outcome of the discussions reveals that the consequences and effects of insecurity involve lost of human capital, political impact, impact on social and basic services and economic impact. While the major effects of domestic violence are physical, psychological, economic and emotional effects. Finally, the paper suggests that it is necessary for national and state governments and other stakeholders such as international, national and community based organization to ameliorate the high level of Socio-Psychological tension in order to solve social violence problems mainly domestic violence against women and children. Also the paper proposes the government should adopt comprehensive peace process strategy among all Nigerian citizens to achieve sustainable development goals and peaceful life to all Nigerians.*

Key Words: *Causes, Insecurity, Social, Violence, Domestic*

I. INTRODUCTION

The Issue of insecurity has been addressed in different forums by the academicians and scholars as well as political and policy makers. Thus, The notion of human insecurity has strongly influenced the academic and political debate . Contemporary thinking about human security has been strongly informed by the Human Development Report of 1994, arguing to take the protection of the individual as the starting point for political thinking and practice (see MacFarlane/Kong 2006; also Debiel Franke 2008). But for others, The idea of human security is precisely based on this perception of interrelatedness(Wethers,Heaven&Vollnhalls,2015:6-7).Although,the phenomenon is multi dimension as presented by United Nations Agencies and other related bodies. The UNDP Report introduced seven So-called dimensions of human security: economic, food, health, environmental, personal, community and political security.(See UNDP Report, 1994).The state of insecurity (Nigeria) has brought about so many negative effects, including millions of internally displaced persons and this has led to political, social and economic disruptions which in turn lead to slow economic growth and development(SeeOnifadeComfort, Imhonopi David &UrimUgochukwu Moses, 2013). Also there are remote and immediate factors responsible for Dilemma of insecurity in Nigeria, including Unemployment, corruption, Poverty, weak of judiciary system, leadership crisis, imbalance, ethno-religious conflicts and illiteracy. As Osewe argued the growing insecurity around the country's borders and other related issues as smuggling is as result of poor attention place on the human security aspect (Osewe, 2010:75). Another part of this paper is social violence and initially, there is a systematic relationship between the insecurity and violence. But unconventional understanding of violence mainly social violence doesn't mean the absence of security, war, conflict and other types of instability forms. Thus, the different types of violence are occur and very common in our daily life in contemporary societies across global, mainly Gender-Based and Domestic Violence. According to Rivera, The consequences of social violence extend far beyond the direct deaths and injuries, and it has profound detrimental effects on development (Rivera, 2016:3). Generally, Social Violence Take many forms such as

Gender-Based violence, Domestic violence and Ethno/Tribal- religious violence. Accordingly, contemporary Nigerian societies are witnessing most, if not all forms of social violence. Because the structural factors contributing and sustaining social violence are existing in today Nigerian context. Among others insecurity, poverty, imbalance, illiteracy, terrorism, war and conflicts and social deprivation are constitute the main sources of social violence. This paper will dwelled on main concepts and definitions as conceptual clarification and presentation of relevant literature concerning insecurity and social violence. Moreover the paper will look at the main causes and consequences of insecurity and social violence with more emphasis on domestic violence.

II. CONCEPTUAL CLARIFICATIONS

The concepts that are discussed in this paper are insecurity and social violence, and with respect to these two concepts, like most terminologies in the social sciences are variedly conceptualized and defined. The concept of security also has always been associated with safety and survival of the state and its citizens from harm or destruction (Zabadi, 2007). Regarding to divers concept explanations and with line of the dynamic nature of social phenomena, the empirical conceptualization and definitions are preferred in order to achieve the practical and applicable concepts and definitions.

A. Insecurity

The word security means feel safety and free from any danger and threat. Various scholars across the globe have postulated different viewpoints on the concept of security/insecurity; according to the United Nations Development Programme (1994) human security could be defined as protection from hidden and hurtful disruptions in the daily activities, at homes, offices or communities. That is, security is the state of being safe and secure from danger, it could also be protection from chronic threats such as hunger, disease and repression.

According to Usman, the search for an understanding of security as a concept is easily frustrated by the absence of an agreed general definition (Usman, 2010:174). Security however, can be described as stability and continuity of livelihood, predictability of daily life (knowing what to expect), protection from crime (feeling safe), and freedom from psychological harm, safety or protection from emotional stress which results from the assurance of knowing that one is wanted, loved, accepted and protected in one's community or neighborhood and by people around (Ibrahim and Azubuikie, 2014). On the other hand, the word insecurity is the antithesis of security which means uncertainty or anxiety about oneself, lack confidence, or the state of being open to danger or threat and lack protection. Beland (2005) defined insecurity as "the state of fear or anxiety stemming from a concrete or alleged lack of protection." Some of the common descriptors of insecurity include: want of safety; danger; hazard; uncertainty; want of confidence; doubtful; inadequately guarded or protected; lacking stability; troubled; lack of protection; and unsafe, to mention a few. In view of all above diverse concepts and definitions of security and insecurity are focusing on human being safety, protection, freedom, secure, etc. Omoyibo and Akpomera (2012) avowed that security in Nigeria is synonymous to an individual who put iron bars across his or her windows which eventually prevents the individual from escaping a fire outbreak. The contemporary Nigerian societies and communities across country are clearly showing the presence and practiced of different concepts and forms of insecurity. From various conflict areas such as Northeast and Delta Niger where The Boko Haram insurgency activities taken place, and conflict against oil companies respectively, issues of poverty and imbalance and other structural challenges facing Nigerian leaders and intellectuals today. Therefore, insecurity dilemma is still needs more targeting and addressing by concern bodies to solve fundamental problems related to it and lets nation feel secure.

B. Social Violence

Violence also is described by Gambo and Mohamed (2006) as a state tension which exists when one party perceives its goals, needs, desires or expectations are being blocked by the other party. Finally, it is also important to include the concept of "structural violence". This concept draws attention to the fact that violence may not always be just a physical act, but also a process that can be embedded into wider social structures.

Despite of comprehensiveness of social violence and diver's overviews for defining the concept, and for purposes of this paper, Domestic violence or Gender-Based Violence will be focusing among other forms of social violence such as Ethno-Religious violence. Although the different types of violence are overlapping and cross-cutting, calling for holistic understanding, policy makers and practitioners need to categorize the phenomenon if they are to design interventions to prevent or reduce it, Moser (2004). As highlighted in Mo Hume's article on El Salvador, much social violence is gender-based or domestic violence – that is, linked to gendered power relations and constructions of masculinities, Greig (2000). According to Roders (2000) Gender-based violence includes intimate-partner violence and child abuse inside the home, as described in the paper by Robyn Eversole, Richard Routh and Leon Ridgeway on an Indigenous population in a small Australian town, as well as sexual abuse in the public arena and Social violence also includes ethnic violence, or territorial or identity-based violence linked with gangs, such as that described in Ailsa Winton's paper on urban Guatemala. Domestic violence is a widespread societal problem with consequences reaching far beyond the Family Domestic violence goes by many names: wife abuse, marital assault, woman battery, spouse abuse, wife beating, conjugal violence, intimate violence, battering, partner abuse, and so forth.

III. LITERATURE REVIEW

Insecurity, in a general term, refers to a state of being subjected to fear, threat, danger, molestation, intimidation, harassment etc in all aspect. The level of insecurity in Nigeria is multifaceted as such one cannot accurately categories the patterns of Insecurity. Security plays a major role in the existence and sustenance of human being. Consequently, Insecurity has taken various forms in different parts of the country. In the South-West, armed robbers have taken over, while in the North, cross-border bandits operate with the ease. However in the South-South there are rampant cases of kidnapping (Ifeyani, 2012:14). Paramilitaries and vigilantes, youth gangs and transnational drug cartels, pirates and terrorists are among the actors who, both in conflict and non-conflict contexts, in different continents and with different socio-economic, cultural and political profiles, become agents of violence in their societies Leon and Tagar,(2016:8). The term “armed social violence” is used to describe situations in which groups in society use large-scale violence to pursue non-political goals. Armed social violence is not associated with conventional conflicts (civil wars) or unconventional conflicts (terrorism). It can take the form of urban violence driven, for example, by violent youth gangs, vigilantism or inter-communal grievances, or by organized crime, with national and international criminal organizations resorting to large-scale violence in the context of their trade (Briscoe 2015; Planta/Dudouet 2015; Hellestveit 2015).(Leon and Tagar, 5:2016).

IV. FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR INSECURITY AND SOCIAL VIOLENCE WITH REFERENCE TO NIGERIAN CONTEXT

On the basis of relevant secondary data, types of insecurity can be broadly linked to the following factors: Survival and livelihoods , Natural disasters ,Crime and violence, Persecution by police and lack of justice, Civil conflict and war, Macro policy shocks and stresses, Social vulnerability, Health, illness and death. Although reasons vary, increases in insecurity come from multiple causes that feed into one another, making it difficult for the vulnerable to escape spiraling insecurity.

A. Factors responsible for Insecurity

Many scholars have identified several causes of insecurity in Nigeria. For examples, Onyishi, 2011; Jega, 2002; Lewis, 2002; Ali, 2013; Okorie, 2011; Salawu, 2010; Ezeoba, 2011, argued that Insecurity in Nigeria could be traced back to the economic crisis in the early 1980s during the falling commodity prices, OPEC price increases, privatization, economic liberalization, deregulation, currency devaluation, cold war era politics and Structural Adjustment Programme, Chara M. Tella(2015:28). Among which are corruption, unemployment, poverty, poor government policies, weak judiciary system etc, as pointed out by Nweze (2004). While others have identified some factors enhancing insecurity in Nigeria to include among others things: poor leadership, ethno-religious crises, socio-economic inequalities, small arms and ammunition trafficking, rural-urban migration and external influence among others, Charas M. Tella(2015:29). This paper

will focus on some areas as examples of factors fueling insecurity in Nigeria. These includes Poverty, unemployment, Corruption, Leadership problem, ethno-Religious conflicts and Insurgency activities, as follows:

Poverty: Poverty is the main cause for insecurity and it's a multidimensional phenomenon. The World Development Report 2000/2001 (World Bank, 2001) summarizes the various dimensions as a lack of opportunity, lack of empowerment and lack of security. Due to poverty, many youths particularly so in the North-east have been denied choices and opportunities to go to better schools, hospitals, houses, basic social life as well as participate actively in the society Charas M. Tella(2015:30). Poverty is become dominant issue in all African countries and it associated with other essential factors such bad leadership, mismanagement of resources and corruption.

Unemployment: Unemployment is defined as when people are not engaged in meaningful work and are lacking the basic necessities of life. Unemployment is one of the serious and critical problems facing all developing countries not only Nigeria. But in Nigerian context is very clear that one of the main national and state government's challenges mainly within youth and young people, and it become main source of insecurity and instability.

Corruption: Corruption has remained one of the major causes of insecurity in the country due to diversion of public resources to private individuals, This called for the government, non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and all other related agencies to realistically and comprehensively study and address the causes of this problem with a view to planning an action to address these persistent problems today and in future Charas M. Tella(2015:29). Yet, corruption in Nigeria has become institutionalized thereby translating into wider economic, political and social inequality. Inequality means a concentration of a distribution, whether one is considering income, consumption or some other welfare indicators as observed by Oyekale, and Adeoti,(2007). Although some efforts were attempted to address these problems in the past; according to (Charas, Liberty, Wali 2014), for example, the previous governments, both Military and Democratic had tried to focus attention on good governance, prudence, transparency and accountability through number of ways, such as establishing Code of Conduct Bureau by the Murtala Mohammed administration in 1975, Ethical Revolution by Shehu Aliyu Shagari's civilian administration in 1979, War Against Indiscipline and Corruption by General Muhammadu Buhari's administration in 1984, Mass Mobilization for Self Reliance, Social Justice and Economic Recovery by General Ibrahim Babangida in 1985 , Failed Banks Tribunal by General Sani Abacha in 1994, Anti-Corruption Bill by Olusegun Obasanjo in 2000. Similarly, in 2007, the administration of Umaru Musa Yar'adua has made it a cardinal policy to observe rule of law to enhance public accountability and stamp out corruption in the Nigerian society. Therefore weak judicial system also causes corruption and it also translated into insecurity in the country, Charas M. Tella(2015:29). Corruption has eaten deep into the fabric of our nation which the current administration is trying to tackle.

Ethno-Religious Conflicts: Ethno-Religious conflicts and clashes have been described as major factor responsible for insecurity in different societies with ethnic and religious divers including Nigeria. Ethno-religious conflicts exist when the social relations between members of one ethnic or religious group and another of such group in a multiethnic and multi-religious society is characterized by lack of cordiality, mutual suspicion and fear, and a tendency towards violent confrontations to settle grievances Onifade C, Imhonopi and Urim U(2013).

Insurgency activities: Boko Haram insurgency activities in recent years considered as one of the main insecurity sources particularly in North-East part of country. From the first time they struck in Borno State part of Nigeria in 2009, over 4000 people including Nigeria citizens as well as expatriates has been killed in violent deadly attacks targeting Christian churches, police, mosques, military installations, Western-type educational institutions with innocent students and even children (Edukugho, 2012).

B. Factors responsible For social Violence

As mentioned before, social violence has different forms, and for purposes of this paper, the domestic violence will be discussed as the main form for social violence which means a type of behavior involves the abuse by one partner against another. Thus domestic violence involves a number of forms such as physical,

economic, emotional, sexual abuse which can range from subtle, coercive forms to marital rape and female genital mutilation.

These include:

Physical Abuse: physical abuse of is one of the most common forms of domestic violence in all societies across global. It means the use of physical force to hurt or injured someone. It includes beating, kicking, knocking, punching, choking, burning, and using weapons (household objects, knives, guns) against the victim. Nigerian women are beaten, raped and even murdered by members of their own family for a supposed transgression, which can range from not having meals ready on time to visiting family members without their husband's permission, Ishola(2016).

Sexual Abuse: One of the very common domestic violence forms in all contemporary societies, its an attempt to coerce any sexual contact without consent and includes a wide range of behaviors, such as marital rape, fondling, pressured sex when the victim does not want sex, and forced sex. In fact, sexual violence against children (especially little girls) is becoming a common phenomenon in Nigerian society, Ishola(2016).

Psychological Abuse: It means any attempt to instill fear, intimidation, threatening physical harm, kidnapping and harassment. According to Anne L. Genley(1995) there are several uses of psychological assault including Threats of violence and physical harm, Attacks against property or pets and other acts of intimidation, Emotional abuse, Isolation and use of children.

Economic and Finance Control: Some perpetrators control victims by controlling their access to all of the family resources: time, transportation, food, clothing, shelter, and money, and in some domestic violence cases it does not matter whether the victim or the perpetrator is the primary financial provider or whether both contribute; the perpetrator controls how the finances are spent, Anne L. Genley (1995). Also it means maintain total control over financial resources including victims earned income or resources received through public assistance or social security with holding money or such kind of economic exploitations.

Emotional Abuse: The emotional assault is one of the complicated behavior, because its related to person's sense and feelings such as putting him/her at risk of various behavioral, cognitive, emotional or mental disorders, insults, silent treatment, manipulating victims and constant criticism. According to Anne L.genley (1995) Emotional abuse consists of repeated verbal attacks against the partner's sense of self as an individual, parent, family member, friend, worker, or community member. But also there are other forms of social violence such as forced marriage and under marriage, hard labor and neglect family. Thus all of the factors have been manifested of historically unequal power relations between men and women. Factors contributing to these unequal power relations include: socioeconomic forces, the family institution where power relations are enforced, fear of and control over female sexuality. There are many causes for domestic violence in contemporary societies including Nigerian society, nevertheless for purposes of this paper the causes of domestic violence will be discussed in three major areas as follows:

C. Socio-Cultural Factors

Socio-cultural factors behind domestic are deeply rooted in the cultures, traditions, beliefs and way of life communities. From social point of view the issue of gender based relations and gender inequality relations between men and women is very essential and crucial for addressing the causes of domestic violence, because it has been created and practiced by society members. Thus, historically unequal power relations between men and women both in industrialized and developing countries provide legitimacy for violence against women in certain circumstances. For example it's experienced that during childhood, such as witnessing domestic violence and experiencing physical and sexual abuse, has been identified as factors that put children at risk. In fact, it is not synonymous with one family; it is the general trend in African society, all the major ethnic groups in Nigeria- Yoruba, Igbo and Hausa- have strong patriarchal societal structures that encourage men to believe they are entitled to power and control over their partners, that lead to the justification of domestic violence, Ishola(2016). Also there are some cultural beliefs and values gives men proprietary rights over women and girls such as the Notion of the family as the private sphere and under male control, while in some communities the isolation of women in their families and communities is known to contribute to increased violence, particularly if those women have little access to family or local organizations.

D. Religious Factors

Apart from the culture, there is a religious aspect to domestic violence issue because there are some religions one way or the other relegate women to the background as discussed by Simon A. Ishola(2016). Most developing societies including Nigeria there are some concepts and views strongly beliefs that men to be viewed as being strong, educated, and creative than women. Some patterns of socialization process in some communities such ways the parents educate and orient up their children whom create disparity between boys and girls is considered as a source of domestic violence against women later. Religious and historical traditions in the past have sanctioned the chastising and beating of wives.

E. Economics Factors

Lack of economic resources underpins women's vulnerability to violence and their difficulty in extricating themselves and Women's economic dependence on men. According to Innocenti research center (2000), revealed some economic factors lead to domestic violence such as limited access to cash and credit, discriminatory laws regarding inheritance, property rights, and use of Communal land and maintenance after divorce or widowhood, also limited access to employment in formal and informal sectors and limited access to education and training for women. Again the socio-cultural perspectives bring the women in law status and equal access to employment opportunities and makes more economically controlled by men.

V. CONSEQUENCES OF INSECURITY AND SOCIAL VIOLENCE

There are no limits to which the effects of insecurity can go. It affects every facet of human life, the states and the nation in general. It suffices to note that between 2009 and 2015, the Federal Government, States, Local Governments, Private Organizations and individuals have spent over 3trillion naira in the course of ameliorating the effects of insecurity on the IDPs, rehabilitations and reconstructions of those properties destroyed resulting from the insecurity in Nigeria especially in the north, Ibrahim A. M. and Azubuike A. S (2014). According to Charas M. Tella(2015), the fear of insecurity in Nigeria is on the increase and this has been compounded by the rising waves of terrorism. This has led to emergence of other structural and interrelated problems and directly affects people's life. Current insecurity Situation in Nigeria has different forms and dimensions. Some are related to the direct conflicts and clashes such as emergence of Boko Haram insurgency in North-East part of country, Niger Delta and Fulani Militia crises still remain as tension areas. Accordingly, it's led to entire instability across the country not only insecurity matters, but also the whole social structures and systems of Nigerian society have been affected. Therefore, consequences' of insecurity could be briefly highlighted in following areas:

A. Loss of Human Capital

Regarding to social dislocation and displacement, it was obvious that in 2014, over 140,000 people were displaced from their homes, villages, communities and states in the north. In 2015, over 70,000 Nigerians were reported to have fled the country to other neighboring countries like Cameroon, Niger, Benin Republic, Chad, etc. It is also evidence that within Nigeria, there are about 1000 IDPs camps across the 36 states of the federation and the Federal Capital Territory with most of the IDPs from the north, Ibrahim A. M. and Azubuike A. S (2014). Due to direct conflicts and clashes between insurgences, military, police and other security personnel's the nation have loosed a lot of people. It was estimated according to Charas, Wali and Sambo (2015) that almost about 30% of the Youths especially in Borno and Yobe have been killed or missing. Others includes, kidnapped young girls and women have either been raped or impregnated by the Sect members. In addition to practice other types of violence a lot of people have been kidnapped, abducted, and abused. In this regards the case of Chebok school girls is great evidence. But recently the governor of Borno State has revealed some figures related to lost and affected human capital such as 100,000 people were killed, 2,114,000 were internally displaced(IDPs) 73,404 become refugees in neighboring countries, 52,311Orphans and 54,911 Widows (ps/www.premiumtimesng.com-13/2/2017).

B. Political Impact

Increasing insecurity levels on ground create serious and difficulties to the Nigerian state and national governments. It has affects the political image of the country internationally and thus Nigeria was listed as one of the unsecure and terrorist countries in Africa.

C. Impact on social and basic Services

Wide spread insurgency activities and other conflicts including ethno-religious have led to direct affects and decrease the number and quality of basic needs services and infrastructures. Due to the conflict and violence situation most of schools, health centers and other public services were closed for long time, especially in Borno, Adamawa, Gombe and Yobe states the most affected zone of North-East. Social fabric and intra-relationships of different ethnic, tribal and religious groups have been affected. Furthermore, the worse humanitarian situation including mass internal displaced people (IDPs) and refugee matters.

D. Economic impact

Insecurity situation have created serious and fundamental economic problem. Insecurity forced majority of rural people move and fled either to urban and safe areas or to cross the national borders and became refugees. It suffices to note that between 2009 and 2015, the Federal Government, States, Local Governments, Private Organizations and individuals have spent over 3trillion naira_in the course of rehabilitations and reconstructions of those properties destroyed resulting from the insecurity in Nigeria especially in the north, Ibrahim A. M. and Azubuike A. S (2014). As result of that the whole agricultural and animal production was collapsed. Moreover, the commercial and financial activities have been affected, as well as great influence on decreasing government revenue, increase of coast expenditure, high rate of inflation and exchange rate. However, the cost of the prevalent insecurity in Nigeria is difficult to measure in monetary or real terms, and it is clear to observers that it has cost Nigerians enormous human and material resources. Ibrahim and Igbuzor,(2002:13) have under listed checklist of the impact of conflicts and insecurity as follow: Social dislocation and population displacement, Social tensions and new pattern of settlements which encourages Muslims/Christians or members of an ethnic group moving to Muslim/Christian dominated enclaves, dislocation and disruption of family and communal life, general atmosphere of mistrust, fear, anxiety and frenzy, dehumanization of women, children, and men especially in areas where rape, child abuse and neglect are used as instrument of war and atmosphere of political insecurity and instability including declining confidence in the political leadership and apprehension about the system .

On the other hand consequences of social violence extend far beyond the direct deaths and injuries, and it has profound detrimental effects on development. Moreover, social violence undermines democratic consolidation as it has a strong negative effect on democracy satisfaction and motivates support for human rights violations and authoritarian regimes (Bateson, 2012). As such, the pervasive social violence ranks among the most important challenges for political and economic development in the region.(Revera, 2015:3). The following are some domestic violence effects:

a) Physical Effects: Physical effects of domestic violence are differ from place and culture to another, but the most common patterns are injuries and broken parts of human body, sexual transmitted diseases and even HIV considered as physical effect of domestic violence. A study was carried out over the course of 3 months in 2005 in the Nigerian capital city of Abuja, the result revealed that physical, sexual, and psychological abuse among pregnant women was prevalent Simon A. Ishola(2016). In terms of the physical abuse, about 20% of the women required medical treatment due to the nature of the abuse, and the most frequent medical complication reported was premature labor (Efetie and Salami, 2007).

b) Psychological effects: The long-term effects of child sexual abuse include depression and self-destructive behavior, anger and hostility, poor self-esteem, feelings of isolation and stigma, difficulty in trusting others (especially men), marital, relationship problems and a tendency toward re-victimization Simon A. Ishola(2016) .

c) Economic Effects: In addition to its human costs, violence places an enormous economic burden on societies in terms of lost productivity and increased use of social services .Therefore, economic effect of domestic violence has direct implications on family status, especially when divorce occurs and then the children will be victims and lose their future.

VI. CONCLUSION

Insecurity challenge in Nigeria becomes fundamental dilemma for all governments and citizens since independence up today. Despite of national and state government's efforts to reduce the social tension and

high levels of insecurity across the country, still insecurity issue remain one of the major challenges facing the nation. The paper discussed insecurity as result of structural factors including poverty, corruption, unemployment, ethno- religious conflicts and insurgency activities. The interrelated relationships of these factors have led serious implications on the ground, such as lost of human capital, political impact, impact on social and basic services and economic impact. Equally, on the other hand the paper argued the social violence phenomena with more focusing on domestic violence as the major form. In this regard the paper highlighted on the main forms of domestic violence such as physical abuse, sexual abuse, psychological abuse, economic and finance abuse and emotional abuse. In the last section the paper discussed consequences of domestic violence involve physical, Psychological and economics effects.

Finally, the paper suggests that is necessary to national and state governments and other stakeholders such as international, national and community based organizations to ameliorate the high level of Socio-Psychological tension in order to solve social violence problems mainly domestic violence against women and children. Also the paper proposes the government should adopt comprehensive peace process strategy among all Nigerian citizens to achieve sustainable development goals and peaceful life to all Nigerians.

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