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THE IMPLICATION OF POROUS BORDERS ON SECURITY AND ECONOMY IN NORTHERN NIGERIA

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Abstract

It has been agreed among scholars in the social science and security management that the nature of porous borders in Nigeria has created a large gaps of emerging insecurity as a result of uncontrolled proliferations of small arms and light weapons which has led to so many issues of insecurity in Nigeria like the insurgency attacks of Boko Haram in North East, Bandit and Kidnapping in North West in places like Zamfara, Katsina, Kaduna and some part of Kano as well as farmers/Herders conflicts in middle belt in states like Benue, Nasarawa and Plateau State. Generally speaking, the borders in most of the African countries were among the upshot of the colonial ruling in those countries. Such demarcations were mostly created in a kind of problematic situation thereby causing serious misunderstanding among neighboring countries. It is also an imperative to know that these creations were actually perpetrated intentionally by the imperialist to serve so many purposes which includes among others the continuation of exploitation, free access to their colonies and coming back as aids providers. Moreover, such demarcations are being constructed on the papers without visiting those countries during the Berlin conference in 1885 with the aid of complimenting the countries that were affected by the second world to revive them. Nevertheless, Nigeria without an exception has also faced with so

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many challenges in its borders especially the Northern area. Therefore, this paper tries to examine why despite so many consideration by different governments and administrations yet border issues continue to be the most challenging factor in this prevailing situation in the country. Furthermore, the borders in the North were so porous to the extent that the issue of proliferation of weapons and food security were very obvious thereby challenging the security and economic wellbeing which in turn affect the nation building in the country. Based on the above, this research concentrates on the qualitative technique on the area of economy and security. for Nigeria to move out of this mace Nigeria must collaborate with neigbouring countries of Niger Republic, Cameroun, Chad, Ghana and Benin Republic to create means of stopping the illegal movement of arms from our borders .

INTRODUCTION

The nature of the porous border in Nigeria encourage smuggling as Nigeria has over one thousand illegal routes through which aliens from neighboring country uses to trek-in into the country. This equally indicates to us the high rate of crime and public disorder in Nigeria as a result of access and availability of numerous illegal borders. The influx of non – Nigerians and illegal immigrants mixing up with the teaming unemployed youths engage in to various criminal activities which cannot be manage by our security personnel's has led to possessions of the sophisticated arms uses by militants, these actions has showing to us that our entry borders are not safe, these indicate the level of security threat to the country. Bodunde (2015) has argues that ''some Nigeria borders are demarcated with drums and logs of woods which show the state of nature of our borders. In spite of joint patrol and task force at the borders, security personnel are not enough to manage both regular and irregular route of entrance into Nigeria state." The nature of illegal arms entrance in to Nigeria through unidentified official borders has led to raising increase of various categories of crime from Boko Haram Insurgency, Kidnapping, arms banditry, militancy /Oil bunkering and farmers/herders conflicts.

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Statement of Problem

Transitional movement of SALW become an easy task to be conducted in the borders of many African countries, this attitude has consists of the moving of people, money and goods across the world due to the development in technology, telecommunications and transportation in general. Hence, there is even a prominent saying according to some scholars that "the world has turned into a global village" with its own exceptionality as well as difficulties. Individuals now have an access to move across the boundaries free and even conduct some illegal trade with liberty. Therefore, this affects the socio-economic progress, security and property of the citizens. Nevertheless, Nigeria is not an exemption of this growing phenomenon; hence this calls for the gradual need for defense of both security and economy at our borders. In every country, be it advanced and undeveloped, security has been the major concern. By and large, it is concern of each government to take the matter of economy and security as their own primary purposes. Nigeria has been fighting with transnational border related crimes which put a grave danger to national security and the nation building ranging from drug trafficking, money laundering, illegal trafficking of arms, smuggling of all kinds, (stolen cars, smuggled goods, guns) theft, kidnapping and many more. These activities create a threat to economic and national security as they affect the development. It also ruins the image of Nigeria especially in the areas of money scams and other related trans-border offenses. Besides, another challenge was that of insecurity of lives and property that stems the northern Nigeria borders. The recent challenge of Boko Haram is also alarming in our borders especially the north eastern part of Nigeria. Boko haram is the mixture of Arabic and Hausa languages simply means ,,forbiddance of western education". The group started as Islamic sect then transformed into an armed group as we can see the evidentially in bombings and killings in the north part of Nigeria (Omolara, 2013).

It is part of the economic effect that insurgency had decelerated down the production in northern region that is now struggling. Agriculture is accounts for roughly fifth of the nation's GDP and has employs more than 30 percent of youths aged from 18 to 35, and is starts to show some signs of strain. It is also concentrated in the Northern states, with the largest poverty rates and the majority of Boko haram activity. According to Mosley an Africa economist at the Brookings institute, told that "Nigeria's North is definitely poorer than the south and the conflict is having a negative impact," adding that the north formerly depends on transfers from the latter (Kathleen, 2014). So, the present global developments such as the rising interdependence between the states

and opening of the borders, which exist along with socio-economic, political, cultural and legal inequalities, have facilitate the activities of transnational illegal groups.

The international fiscal crisis produced in 2008, has a number of consequences which are the issues of unemployment, a drop in the fees, fall in both the volumes and prices of the export, lesser direct foreign investments and the downward trend in tourism. As more communities are working in the informal part, other individuals have joined an organized criminal network (Simon , 2011).

The former Minister of Interior, Abba Moro, has cited that there are over 1,499 irregular (illegal) and 84 regular (legal) officially identified entry routes into Nigeria, confirms the very porous state of these borders which permits illicit transnational arms trafficking. In Adamawa State, there are about 25 illegal routes into Nigeria from neighboring countries. Terrorists and smugglers take advantage of this leakage to smuggle small arms and light weapons (SALWs) into Nigeria. As a result, over 70 percent of about 8 million illegal weapons in West Africa were reported to be in Nigeria. The proliferation of SALWs in Nigeria is indexed by the intermittent seizure of various types and caliber of arms by security and border control officers, the frequency of their deployment in conflict and crime scenes, and the level of human casualty and material damage recorded in the aftermath of their use in the country.

In addition, the challenges of border and its security have been other factors that generated such an economic issues were huge amount of funds that was supposed to be for developmental aspect are been relocated to security areas. The first manifestation of conflict at Nigeria's borders is the problem of boundary adjustment. It is important to note that African borders have been designed by the Europeans that used subjective lines based on longitude and latitude to map out the Africa. In fact, the Africa boundaries do not actually represent the complete full-fledged territorial barriers or take into cognizance of the ethnic divisions. For example in Nigeria, its physical area joins between the four neighboring states, whose inhabitants were linked by socio-economic, political and cultural ties. It was not surprising therefore that the boundary issues with Cameroun and Nigeria has been the colonial inheritance (Imobighe, 2003)

However, 'trans-border crime' represent a number of illegal and notorious activities carried out by individuals and group across national and international borders, either for financial or economic benefits and also-political as well as religious considerations. It is a set of criminal acts whose perpetrators and repercussions go beyond territorial borders. These would entirely affect

human security in the Africa. The transfer of criminal activity from one country to another is a spillover effect of interrogation policies which loosen the borders for the purpose of development and enhancing great friendly balance crimes such as human trafficking, arm and drugs are seen to cut across one geographical area but the failure to check and properly control their various activities cause security issues especially the influx of arms around border. Out of the 1978 entry points in the country only 84 are approved and 1894 illegal route lies around the country (Phil, 1998) More so, all of the above statement by scholars show us the levels of dangers inflicted by illegal inflows of arms, illegal goods and illegal migrants in to the country that raised to the level of crime and insecurity in the country because the entrance in to the country is not well monitor for the purpose of protecting the lives and properties.

Objective of the Study

The general objective of the study is to investigate the impact of porous borders and the emerging issues of insecurity in Northern Nigeria; the study also has the following specific goals:

i. To find out the level of crime rose as a result of arms and illegal migrant inflow in to different parts of Northern Nigeria.
ii. To examine the nature of illegal entry borders exits in the Northern Nigeria.
iii. To examine the level of resources needed for effective border management in Northern Nigeria.

Research Questions

The study has the following fundamental questions to ask:

i. How does crime rose as a result of inflow of small arms, illegal goods and illegal Importations in Northern Nigeria?
ii. What is the nature of illegal borders in Northern Nigeria?
iii. What are the required resources needed for effective border management in Nigeria?

Significant of the Study

The essence of this study is to fill a gap where various previous research was not give emphasizes on the dangers inflicted by porous borders in promoting insecurity in the Nigeria, secondarily to be a reference point for further research on porous borders and thirdly to propose ways or majors to address the problems of porous borders in Nigeria.

Research Method

The researcher uses the secondary sources of data by looking at the previous works on border management and insecurity through reviewing various publications, articles, books, conference proceedings, Newspapers and other relevant documents that will help the researcher to have relevant information on the subject matter.

Conceptual Clarification

Concept of Border

The two main social and economic practices that take place in the international border are the movement of peoples and goods (for trade). This movement of an integrative process is the linkage between individuals on both sides of our borders; it halts down the artificially imposed walls, and creates interaction. Even though, earlier researches have stressed the concept of borders separately from the attached space, this study proposes a more integrative insight. Hence, trans-border movement and transaction are usually measured as socio-economic events across the artificial boundaries. On the contrary, they are seemed here as the activities or methods that took place in the region, in which either one or both sides of the boundary. Thus in this study, the borders are seen as surrounding of the borderland (Afolayan, 2000).

According to Magaret (2011) a border in the technical sense means an area or region nearer to a boundary. In most of the Anglo American literatures it usually refers to as boundaries or a divided line between politically sovereign territorial entities. While In this article perspective, it is viewed in terms of invisible margins and legitimate jurisdiction of political units such as sovereign states, federal state, it also seen as the main line which demarcates a country to another. Therefore border simply define geographical governments and sub national entities. However, they are equally regarded as a solid picture of people's cultural value systems and their identification as statehood. While in the continent of Africa, several arguments were advanced with regard to the arbitrary nature of the boundary demarcation as result of colonial exploitation which was rather truncated and distorted the cultural systems of the Africans. Paradoxically, borders stand as the line that links and separates one country to another at the same time, and it could be a source of benefit as well as of detriment to the contending states depending on the degree of their security (Akinyemi, 2013). As such countries find it mandatory to apply essential measures put in place in order to protect their borders on both land, air and seaports ways of entry (Mansa, 2011). The objective of this study is identifying the validity and the reliability of measurement instruments staff development,

organization policy and funding of staff welfare as the determining factor influencing the quality performance of border management personnel in Nigeria Immigration Service (NIS).

Concept of Economy

Adam Smith was regarded as father of the contemporary economics. In his book "the nature & causes of wealth of the nation's in 1776, he termed economics a as knowledge of wealth. According to him, the economy can be seen as the study of means simply and it deals with the area of consumption and production. Moreover, only physical goods that are scarce and valuable are wealth. Furthermore, professor Marshall in his books "the principles of economics" 1890 provides a definition with more importance to human happiness. As per his definition, economics is the study of economic activities of social men that lives in the society. This definition therefore study the cause affecting the material wellbeing and real people who have devotion in social well-being and not the self-centered men, who trusts only in the economic abstracts (https://www.gktoday.in/most-basic-concepts-of-economy).

Security

The word security is talking about the state of safety, or being safe from a certain danger. It deals with the defense, safeguard and protection of the core values, and the nonexistence of threats to acquired values (Bakut, 2006: 235). Similarly, security is defined as the protection, watching and the intelligence roles of the states, and the controlling of dangers to and the breaches of peace through a multilateral and bilateral process (Eze and Hettman, 2005). Although, the issue of security is more attached with the army, some researchers caution its real meaning in this way. For example, sola ogunsanwo views that security is more than just military security or the external attacks. Also, for many inhabitants in the emerging countries, security stands for the basic way of the struggle for the survival. Hence, in order to offer an integrated African safety valuation, the non-military scopes of the security should be supplemented. Hereafter, the African security as an ideology should be understood in its widest sense to comprise the economic security, environmental security, social security, food security, the fairness of life security, and the technical security (quoted in Nwolise, 2006: 349-350). As such, the issue of security is connected to development. To this end some scholars are now talking about the "securitization of development", in the sense that underdevelopment and insecurities create the circumstances for wars and armed struggles. Therefore, the security must be valued from both

the military and non-military perspectives. National security is interpreted as the sum total of the country's capabilities to preserve, promote and maintain itself, contain instability, its core values, enhance development, by improving the welfare, well-being and the quality of life of the people by increasing the consumption patterns (Isa, 2007: 20).

On the other hand, Nwolise contends that the foundations of insecurity can be seen from two viewpoints. The first perspective is internal sources that include: political domination, inequality, human rights abuses, socio-economic injustices, resource mismanagement, military coups, extreme deprivation, poor leadership and marginalization, revolution, civil wars, terrorism, ethnic and religious riots, secession, food riots and among others, all hanging on the bad government, operation of ethnic and religious differences, et cetera. The second approach is the external causes which include: cross-national raids, military invasion, subversive infiltration, smuggling, sabotage, espionage, terrorism, and cross-border misconduct among others (Nwolise, 2006: 350).

Many scholars have various perceptions and understanding about the concept of security. The literal meaning of security it deals with the defense, safeguard and protection of the core values, and the nonexistence of threats to acquired values (Bakut, 2006: 235). Similarly, security is defined as the protection, watching and the intelligence roles of the states, and the controlling of dangers to and the breaches of peace through a multilateral and bilateral process (Eze, 2005). Although, the issue of security is more attached with the army, some researchers caution its real meaning in this way. For example, Sola Ogunsanwo views that security is more than just military security or the external attacks. Also, for many inhabitants in the emerging countries, security stands for the basic way of the struggle for the survival. Hence, in order to offer an integrated African safety valuation, the non-military scopes of the security should be supplemented. Hereafter, the African security as an ideology should be understood in its widest sense to comprise the economic security, environmental security, social security, food security, the fairness of life security, and the technical security (quoted in Nwolise, 2006: 349-350). As such, the issue of security is connected to development. To this end some scholars are now talking about the "securitization of development", in the sense that underdevelopment and insecurities create the circumstances for wars and armed struggles. Therefore, the security must be valued from both the military and non-military perspectives. National security is interpreted as the sum total of the country's capabilities to preserve, promote and maintain itself, contain instability, its core values, enhance development, by improving

the welfare, well-being and the quality of life of the people by increasing the consumption patterns (Isa, 2007: 20).

Conceptual/Theoretical Framework

This paper concerns about how our boundary administration encourages both economic and security problems in Nigeria thus causes havoc to its development. In view of this, migration theory could be adopted for the purposes of this study. People"s movement has become a major story in the African history. The practice of movement from one place to another can be regarded as a source of modernism, innovation, technological growth and development. Transnational migration has constantly brought societies and states together for time immemorial (Gugler: 1969; Adeola and Ogirai: 2010; Castles et al 2009). Yet, even its importance can be cherished by some, many including the governments are afraid of immigration if it is not obviously defined. The reason was that in contemporary times, the concept of international migration has come with it grave security questions that affect international relations and therefore shape the foreign policy regulations, diplomacy and the security matters.

The definition of migration will not be comprehensive without taking analogy to diversity of migration. According to castles and miller 2009, which emphasize that, most of the countries do not have only one type of migration. For example they may have labor migration, permanent or refugee settlement but a complete range of kinds at once (castles and miller: 2009). Normally, migrating network which begins with single form of movement often move on with other systems, despite the efforts of the government control the movement. The cross border immigration between Nigeria and its immediate neighbors might start by one purpose and finished with another. As stated by Everett 1969, the discrepancy among both in terms of amenities and economy become intensified particularly among Nigeria and its neighboring states. Again, castles and et al (2009) perceive that the increase in politicization of immigration resulting from the internal politics, regional and bilateral relationships and the national security guidelines of countries are slowly implicated by global migration. In consequence, the security repercussions are now dictating the foreign policy instructions of most of the countries all over the globe. The wave of globalization has intricate migration matters in the issue of security. This happens in such a way that national security becomes a determining factor in influencing the way of foreign policy and diplomacy of countries in the sub-region (Castles and et al 2009).

Africa is termed as the region that has the world"s most movable population (Curtin: 1997). One of the highest movements in the human history was documented in the Sub-saharan Africa. It involves the Bantu societies that left their area now surrounding Nigeria and Cameroun and formed their settlements in the southern half of the region (castles et al. 2009). Hence, migration is progressively driven by the economic, social and political changes. In the West African sub-region, migration can be explained in theory from the economic standpoint, although, other aspects can play their own role, but economic continue to be the outstanding. According to neo-classical, they link migration to travelling from a small to higher income area or more precisely, to variation in the business cycle. The method is known as the push-pull principles (castles et al. 2009). The "push factors" consist of lack of commercial opportunities, political awareness and freedom among others, whereas, the "pull factors" requires good economic opportunities, labor and political freedom. In Africa, the style of migration has mostly followed this trend. The merely presence of economic differences among the various areas would be enough to create migrants movement (Borjas: 1990; borjas: 2001). However, on the global front, between the countries, definite group may decrease the intervening difficulties to migration. With the reference to Nigeria and its surrounding francophone bordering states, which they view Nigeria as urban state from all views, growing technology has played a significant role in lessening the intervening obstacles (Everett; 1969). Even if there are no modification in the balance of factors at the origin and end, therefore improving know-how alone would result in the increase of the volume of migration.

Security Implications on the Northern Borders in Nigeria and Its Effect on Nation Building

The paper discovered in specifics the challenges to the boundary security as it can be witnessed that Nigerian government lacks an appropriate territorial protection and much significance has not been given to our borders. This is because of the vulnerable threats at our national boundaries such as the trans-border activities and the rampant extremist attack that occur in the country as a result of the uncontrolled inflow of immigrants through different routes. Some of the challenges are discussed below:

Proliferation of Small Weapons

Every state has a responsibility for preserving its power and maintenance of law and order within its own jurisdiction. Therefore, a nation cannot be

protected when its boundary is permeable. However, the porosity of Nigeria's borders provides an evidence of the effect of cross-border. This is obvious because of the proliferation of small arms and light weapons (salw). This also is facilitated by massive cross-border trafficking and mercenary activities as evident from (Chad and Niger) and the country's long poorly constructed borders that are inadequately regulated due to insufficient funds and the lack of capability of the security personnel. Part of the consequences of such horrible situation consist of threat to the security and peace of Nigeria, danger to Nigerian territorial sovereignty especially from the sides of the eastern and northern boundaries, loss of properties and lives of the Nigerian citizens present in the border zones and the constant provocation of Nigerians in those border parts (Ginifer and Ismail, 2005:6).

Porosity of Borders

The porous boundaries have contributed in the cross border offences and insecurity in the region. Similarly, it promotes the growing number of different illegal trades such as the smuggling of contra-bands goods, contaminated drugs, stolen cars, expired cars prescribed for use in Nigeria and other commodities like poultry products and shoes among others. The porosity of borders can also be explain in the use of dry trees, oil barrels as well as the rims of tires. In drawing these national borders, it makes the boundary to be disordered, poorly administered and unsecured.

Corruption

The corrupt activities of the security personnel at the boundaries also pose a grave challenge to the border safety. This has resulted in the establishment of numerous checking points which also contributed destructively to such border. It is imperatives to know that the checkpoints were not intended to check the passport but to obtain money from individuals. Hence, criminals can easily penetrate the borders as the smugglers use to bribe their ways into the country. This therefore explains why there are many criminals relating in the trans-border doings and extremists in the country. As a result, criminals can move with arms and ammunition which cause thousands of innocent Nigerians being killed and many died by activities of Islamic sects and also the influx of arms in the country as traffickers continue with business without any punishment.

Inadequate Manpower and Logistic Support

Another difficulty related to the border security in the country is the insufficient manpower which has negative influence on the security of the national borders. It becomes difficult for the security workers to sufficiently

control the national borders and efficiently patrol those several passages that lead into the country. The poor manpower creates problem during patrolling of these banned routes as smugglers use them as a means of access into the country. Likewise, the criminals at times overcome these security workers at the boundaries due to shortage personnel and some logistics problems.

Poorly Patterned Borders

African territorial's borders were artificial design by colonialism which continues to stance a serious danger to the country. The partition of these borders was actually carried out by the colonialist without given considerations to the values and culture of the people. This can be seen obviously with the cultural bonds of marriages, language and celebration of religious festivities among others. It is therefore important to know that boundary demarcation affects the ethnic homogeneity and the culture of the neighboring communities to the large extent that one will not distinguish a Nigerian citizen from Niger citizen. This is due to their culture and dialects in which societies with identical culture and language can be found at different locations of the borderline. Hence, it becomes difficult to adhere with migration laws when some members will just alter with their identity at any time they need. The faulted demarcation of the borders has been a great challenge to the Nigeria's national security. Even though, the Northern and Western borders were fairly well defined and maybe need some slight adjustments and up-dating. some parts of our borders with Chad and Cameroun have not been well demarcated which remains the most bond of contention between the two neighboring countries and Nigeria. Even along the north-eastern and north-western area where the borders are relatively stable, the geographical condition, which is mostly desert, has makes the border so porous. The place is witnessing a kind of spill-over problem of conflict and such spill-over effect of this skirmish is an overspill of immigrants from the nearby countries to Nigeria. The most worst of it was the inflow of dishonest foreigners who normally do involved in illegal activities along the boundaries areas of Nigeria (Imobighe, 2003: 35).

Problem Security Capabilities

In many instances, there has been news that as a result of lack security gadget, government cannot be able to infiltrate the place of the terrorist or they full-back because of the heavy fighting with their opponents. Therefore, the major challenge to Nigeria's domestic security with regards to inter-security organizations at the borders is that the country lacks the abilities that are

suitable for intervention in such conflict. In fact, there are serious challenges in terms of both the personnel and materials capabilities.

Institutional Framework

The economic community of West African states (ECOWAS) has some protocols on the free movement of people, goods and services which was established by ECOWAS members in 1979. The key aim of such protocol is to enable free movements of people and goods and services inside the West African states without visa; this simply implies that any citizen of ECOWAS who have valid travelling documents and certified international health license can enter the whole region without any visa. Hence, all members states were discourage of the use of visa in order to simplify the travelling of the people in the sub-region. On the other hand, in spite of the encouraging declaration of this procedure, it resulted in many negative effects. This protocol permitted the movements of so many criminals to transfer across the boundary and also involve in cross border actions under the umbrella of such protocol. Whereas terrorists travel from in and outside of the country, traffickers of different kinds of illegal imports continue their own business. For example, the current security problems in Nigeria, there were rumors that some people among the terrorist groups are also coming from neighboring states; this could not have been happen if there were sufficient security personnel at the northeastern borders. The boundaries have paved way for trafficking of illegal arms and even armed banditries usually do escape across the borders after perpetrating criminalities in the country. All of these tend to jeopardize the social and economic development of Nigeria as well as the stability of the polity. Moreover, the image and the integrity of the country is now in questioning as citizens of Nigerian suffers a lot of intimidation and are subjected to all types of disgrace outside the country.

Lack of Provision of Basic Amenities

There is problem of provision of the developmental services by the government in terms of social and basic amenities in the rural parts as well as the boundary communities. This is one of the factors that militate against the good boundary security. So when people at the rural places and the border societies are surviving in an abject poverty and absence of basic infrastructure, it encourages cross-border activities. This also leads them into clandestine actions such as smuggling, armed banditry and many more. Therefore, government needs to develop the border communities and the rural areas.

Political Instability and Economic Crisis in Neighboring Countries

Nigeria is the most populated as well as richest in West African region, in terms of economy, military capability and population, Nigeria is above all these countries. This clarifies the most reason why disaster in the neighboring countries like instability, diseases and famine has split-over to Nigeria. The speech of the former President of Nigeria Ibrahim Babangida was evident when he states that no one can benefit in the collapse of any country's economy in the region. This basically means that the national security of Nigeria is the safety of its close neighbors. This is confirmed in both the scope and strength of cross-border trafficking activities that obtain in their everyday interaction. Example, when Ghana's government was suffering from the economic decline, so many inhabitants of Ghana fluttered to Nigeria for living.

Globalization and Challenge of Border Security

At this juncture, it is imperative to trace the consequences of globalization on the national security. Goldstein (1991) observes national security as carefully related to the preservation of the boundary of a particular state. To him, preservation of the borders can be seen as important part of any governmental institution. Since, in the time of any insecurity, threat is considered as instability. The appearance of globalization has come with innovative communication and information technology. But, it brings a new threat to the national security which challenges the traditional approaches to the national security as an obsolete and insufficient to contest with the new threats. The scenario of 9/11 also has further generated important security dialogues both at domestic and the international levels far from conventional ideas. Nevertheless, globalization has its encouraging peculiarities such as the revolution in communication and transportation at all levels of life. Globalization brands the modes of communication easy by making new inventions to conduct relations among various countries in the world. Despite these positive developments, there are some undesirable consequences which have continued to intimidate the existence of state within the international system. For example, transnational criminality is an illegal activity that can transcends beyond the national borders. It has become an easier for lawbreakers to involve in these secret activities with the name of globalization. Also, cash, goods and people will easily be transferred across the borders without any restrictions. So it is difficult to track-down those criminals due because the manipulation of technology. Also, the emergence of computer and the internet facilities make it possible for these criminals to engage in cybercrimes as locally called „yahoo yahoo or yahoo plus" in which they can

easily tap into one's account and do away with all the money. Globalization also brings about moral decadence in youth of these days ranging from watching from pornographic films and all sort, thereby exposing them to sexual abuse which is inimical to the society. This therefore, requires a new trend of security approach as well as shifting from conventional security. These threats include the following: -smuggling of contraband goods such as firearms, human trafficking including child and woman, money laundering, fraud/ theft, prostitution, proliferation of arms/ nuclear products, illegal migrants, hard drug trafficking such as cocaine, heroin and many more. All these pose a threat to Nigeria's national security and put the state at the risk of violence and crisis. These crimes not only pose security threat but also dent the image of the country in which citizens are subjected to harassment in abroad, deny the country of foreign investors and also fear to do business with the Nigeria. In this context terrorism, banditry and other incursions at the borders are main concern for states with its highly complicated characteristics as the global world is now faced with an immediate threat.

Some Economic Implications on the Nigeria's Borders

Import and Export Issues

Nigeria was ranked 147TH out of 189 countries by the World Bank's ease of doing the business index for the year 2014. The country enforces politically assigned restrictions on the imports and exports to improve the local industries in the area of meat products, spaghetti and noodles, cement, footwear and furniture among others. It also charges heavy duties on other goods. For example, the imported rice levy was at 20%. So, additional trade blocks negatively affect the chains of exporters to Nigeria and of indigenous manufacturers each importing inputs or exporting outside Nigeria. Export and import prices in Nigeria are nearly double those in the East Asia & pacific region. Furthermore, the normal time for importation to Nigeria within 33 days, is 81% greater than it counterpart in the Latin America; the average period for the exports from Nigeria stance at 22 days, is at 36% longer.

Despite the growth in the exports and imports, delayed in u-turn time have an adverse effect on the Nigeria's trade capacity. Many firms are unwilling to deal with the inconsistency of transportation periods. Besides, the forums research shows, corruption is one major basic impediment. The enabling trade (ET) report of 2013 projected that eliminating trade barrier in the Sub-Sahara Africa can lead to the increase of 12% in the GDP and 63% in the exports. In Nigeria, that it will translate to closely $31 billion GDP and $79 billion in the exports, with

a substantial positive influence on trade in unpreserved or time-sensitive goods such as other foods and drugs (enabling trade, 2014).

The Trade Barrier Issues in Nigeria

According to one research forum, it shows that a variety of companies working in Nigeria studies that the environment is not conducive to business. Among the four classes of trade barriers, the main and commonly mentioned are: inefficiency and impermeability in border administration and lack of transport infrastructure. Other problems include: market access barriers, such as the import bans, local content supplies and import and export licensing principles that are intended to provide fee protection to indigenous manufacturers from lower quality importations. The general business setting also has challenges. A commonly poor security condition (the police availability and replying times, and a readiness and capability to investigate criminality) has make it very difficult to keep operate, especially the expatriates, prevent and safe theft of finished properties and valuable possessions. Hence, delays at Nigeria"s seaports are caused by the inefficient border management and seem to stems from overall mismanagement, immature transport setup and corruption. Business workers consistently criticize about handling with too much government organizations. Arbitrary fees are requested by certain government officials, inappropriate clearing staff at the ports, and unfortunate infrastructures (enabling trade, 2014).

Illegal agents in the port will look for innocent customers to cheat or total defraud, while pleasing up the valued time of the government officials. Many mediators have no registered residence of business or connections to the official self-regulating forms of clearing agents. The misunderstanding created by such activities has results in cargo overstays at the port. A number of percentages of Nigeria's businessmen went through Lagos port at Apapa and the tin can island port, both in Lagos, for further transport by road to the rest of the country. But the roads outside the ports are in such poor condition that moving goods out of Apapa can take an entire day instead of 45-60 minutes. That delay is one contributor to port congestion. It also poses a major challenge for importers of time-sensitive or temperature-controlled products. A tyre manufacturer exporting to Nigeria described the impact of Nigeria's port challenges: "our Nigerian business partner is unable to plan his off-take and cash flow owing to the fact that clearance from the port can take as few as four days to as much as four to six weeks. Because of this, at different times, our customer is overstocked and under-stocked causing sporadic off-take and shipments" (Enabling trade, 2014)

Another typical example can be cited with tropical general investments limited (TGI) is a large diversified conglomerate with operations and investments in several West African markets, morocco, United Arab Emirates and South Africa. The bulk of TGI's operations are in Nigeria. It produces and sells poultry, fish, fruit juices, dairy beverages, frozen foods, cotton, cooking oil, pharmaceuticals and marine vessels; it also provides specialized oil field and dry dock services.

The forum reviewed ORC fishing that catches processes and packages shrimp and prawns for export to France, Portugal, Spain, the Netherlands and other European Union (EU) nations. Like other businesses in Nigeria, ORC face trade barriers in market access, border administration, telecommunications and transport infrastructure, and business environment.

Market Access

ORC's processing and packaging facility needed approval from the Nigeria federal department of fisheries (FDF) before it could operate and export. The EU also requires the ORC facility to be maintained to certain standards. Export approval can be a bit tough, but the FDF manages ongoing inspections on behalf of the EU.

Port Congestion and Administrative Delays

A major problem for importers is the unclear and unnecessary product classification and tariff assignment process of customs. Reclassification to product codes with higher duties, along with arbitrary demands for these higher duties, is a constant reason for delays in clearing, additional storage costs and, ultimately, port congestion. Many importers end up paying 15-20% in clearing process costs, instead of the statutory costs of about 5%. The delays in administrative process can easily be between five and 15 days, which mean higher payments for storage, personnel and demurrage. Altogether, a $100,000 shipment that should cost $6,000-8,000 to clear could end up costing $30,000-35,000. Clearly, this unpredictable cost increase deters some firms from entering the industry and can drive up the end-price for products by 20-30%.

Finally, Nigeria's economy remains fragile, underdeveloped, and heavily dependent on oil, mismanagement of resources, unsuitable development plans and lack of welfare programmed. Indeed, the economy is very important in equipping and maintaining the security agents in the pursuit of their assignments outside Nigeria's borders.

Conclusion

Reading through this paper, it will give you a strong fact and evidence that Nigeria's unofficial borders will always bring tensions between Nigeria and it neighboring countries. Therefore, it is the responsibility of Nigeria to protect her territory. Such responsibilities are duties of Nigeria's government through its security agencies. It also a center on the improvements of border security because of it is important and its protection is equated to national security. The challenges posed by trans-border activities are signs of extensive danger to the political, social and economic stability of states. The extent of these crimes committed lead to the widespread fear, violence and crisis; also undermine the security of the states. It is obvious that security in Nigeria and its borders seem to be porous. However, the defense and security arrangement of Nigeria has much to do with our borders. When borders cease to function effectively, different forms of crimes will take place in the country and the security of the country will be challenged as Nigeria is experiencing in recent times. For example, the terrorist groups that infiltrated the country causing security challenges and political conflict. Therefore, it is not well with our border security with the vulnerabilities of fears that befall the country.

Recommendations

The paper has the following recommendations are made for active border security in Nigeria are;

1. First, introduction of new techniques in training of the security personnel is important aspect of effective border security and also for them to discharge their duties effectively and efficiently.
2. On the economic front, it is the duty of our policy makers to create policies that will checkmate the movement of foodstuffs around the borers. Similarly, Nigeria must relate with its neighbors to come out with meaningful ideas by establishing industries in their countries. Nigerian businessmen can also be encouraged to establish joint venture participation with potential investors in Benin republic. This is to assist the country from making its territory a dumping ground to foreign companies. On the home front, Nigeria has two options: the first is to increase coercive measures to combat trafficking and smuggling.
3. **Some Selected Solutions to the Problems Related to Nigeria's Economy**

   The volume of international trade with Nigeria, while substantial, could grow significantly with the removal of supply chain barriers. The following projects and changes should help to reduce the operating

risks for both foreign and domestic companies, and spur Nigeria's economic growth.

a. Optimization of Border Administration Processes

Nigeria customs service launched a web portal in 2013 to provide information relevant to importers and exporters. The next step: facilitation of the actual clearing process, including integration via the portal of other government agencies" procedures and the private sector. This should begin with the product types subject to the longest port delays, followed by other strategic product types. Second, a clear set of process instructions for each relevant government agency should be developed for each product type, along with a full list of required approvals. The single window portal should enable importers to register, submit documents, make payments and track the entire process online. This should help to minimize the number of people working in ports. Third, the port should be secured, with access limited to registered, licensed clearing agents, or individuals or company representatives with confirmed products in the port. Fourth, government agencies should quickly transition to keeping digital records to enable faster record retrieval and elimination of duplicate search processes.

b. Infrastructure Upgrades

In the near term, port congestion can be notably eased with faster clearance processes. However, given Nigeria"s growth prospects, the country must make a long-term commitment to expanding the capacity of the port infrastructure. The Nigerian government already is investing heavily in infrastructure – for example, in a planned seaport in the developing Lagos free trade zone. Almost $12 billion in new port infrastructure has been announced and completion is expected by 2020. The government is also refurbishing the rail network, with $16 billion in projects under way. Plans to integrate the rail network with the ports and industrial sectors are yet to be determined, however. Another $16 billion in road projects has been announced, but none explicitly remedies the congestion at port. The roads near the port have not been upgraded.

c. Rationalization of the Duty and Tariff Structures

Nigeria customs service should aim to further rationalize its set of import duties and restrictions to avoid the possibility of arbitrary product reclassification and to align with global cost-per-shipment levels. Many of the companies interviewed indicate that the Nigerian

government should support local industry and job creation by reducing duties for raw materials and ensuring that the definitions of a raw material or finished product are indisputable.

d. Improving Security and General Business Environment

Companies such as orc need adequate security to run their business without fear of piracy or militant attacks. Such security could increase industrial output by 10-20% almost immediately, according to company estimates. Joint action plans between the government and the private sector could assist in heightening safety, enabling more complex, value-added output, creating manufacturing jobs, and making prices more competitive for the consumer. Tackling matters is vital for Nigeria's trade competitiveness. Some good movements have already begun. For example, a trade facilitation committee was established to coordinate implementation of ongoing projects; it should ensure this happens within announced time frames. However, these problems in infrastructure, safety and corruption must be resolved and combined with border administration amendments to allow companies in Nigeria to maintain cost-competitiveness in imports and exports.

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