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A REVIEW OF UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME REPORTS ON HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT: *The objective of this paper is to review the United Nation Reports on Nigeria Human Security and Development for 2015 and 2016 and to synthesize the selected indices of growth and development for policy formulation. More so, to compare and contrast the current socio-economic situation with the projections revealed by these reports. This survey (i)provides an overview of the socio-economic condition of the Nigerian state, (ii) reviews the literature provided by the 2015 and 2016 reports (iii)summarizes the methods and materials employed by the reports (iv) the report's findings were critiqued vis-à-vis current economic realities and (v) recommendations. The review revealed that the hard economic situation in the country was compounded by 2016 recession and Covid-19 pandemic. It was also discovered that political sentiments and absence of political will were causes of underdevelopment in Nigeria. Based on this, the paper recommends that, governments at all levels should be accountable, transparent, purposeful and people-centered to enhance capabilities and opportunities and growth of the country.*

KEYWORDS: human security, human development, policy formulation, United Nations, Nigeria.

INTRODUCTION

Resources are critical components of developing a nation. These resources may be underutilized or over-utilized in the production process. When resources are underused in an economy, it indicates that there are more rooms for growth than when over-utilized. The 2015 and 2016 reports were studies on human development indices in Nigeria carried out by UNDP. The main objective of development is to improve the living standard of the people in a country/world. There can be no growth/development, where the people are not the focal point and ultimate beneficiaries of the economic, political, technological and social policies and programmes implemented by government. The number one resource of any country is the human population. Human capital is the foundation block of every country. The importance of human resource to organizational development or nation building cannot be overstated because of the value chain addition to policies implementation, economic activities, governance, etc (Jolaosho, et al, 2018 ; Peter &Matt , 2011).

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Other resources - mineral deposits, land, forests, waters, biodiversities, etc are to be harnessed to improve the living conditions of the people. The levels of utilization of these resources- natural and technological determine the degree of advancement and well-being of the people and country. Some countries are categorized poor or developing based on the level of resource utilization. In third world countries, some resources are still in their natural or latent state. These resources have not been put into productive use that will enhance the quality of life of the people /or attract international accolades from committee of nations for initiating good governance process.

Nigeria is adjudged the giant of Africa based on itsproductivehuman population and abundant natural resources as well as her major role in the political liberation of the continent from hitherto colonial masters. The population of Nigeria according to projection from 2006 census figures is over 200million people (World Bank, 2020). Majority of the population is living belowthe poverty line and therefore are malnourished and lacked access to basic life amenities and education. Hunger, poverty and degradation are overwhelming in northern part of Nigeria. An average youth in the north can neither read nor write elementary English which is amajor obstacle to national cohesion and understanding between the north and south. Several challenges crippling economic growth and development of the country have been identified. The problems of bad government, unemployment, poverty, ethnic chauvinism, religious bigotry, youth's restiveness, herdsmen invasion and mayhem on famers and their farms, Endsarsprotests and many more are complex issues to grapple with in Nigeria. Human population, is wealth to a country if harness to propel economic growth. It could also amount to insurgency, militancy, ceaseless protests and even war/ bloodshed if neglected by government. The consequences of poor and insensitive government are well pronounced in Nigeria. The recent massacre of unarmed protesters by soldiers at Lekki Tollgate, Lagos, Nigeria is a major pointer to government insensitivity to human lives. This assertion was corroborated by the United Nations Human Rights Commissioner, Bachelet on the dastardly killings of Endsars protesters on 21st of October, 2020(UNHR, Press Release, 2020).

Government has also degenerated to promoting ethnic agenda to the detriment of human capital management. The ceaseless invasion of farmlands and killing of farmers, women and children by herdsmen that are notorious across the length and breadth of the country are condoned by government. More so, there are no industrial estates to absorb the teeming youths necessitating all sorts of crimes- ranging from 419 fraud, cyber crimes to popular yahoo boys asserting to adage that "an idle mind is the devil's workshop". Nigeria is a plural state because of its multi-ethnic and diverse ethno-linguistic formation and clusters. The fear of ethnic dominance by some ethnic groups is festering and fanning the ember of disunity and rivalry at the grave expense of growth and development. The Nigerian political space is largely influenced by ethnic doctrines. It is a salient political force mobilized to secure opportunities and privileges and coincidentally a divisive mechanism by the ruling class (Ugbem , 2019). Based on the enormous socio-economic consequences of unchecked population caused by poor government, the paper seeks to review the 2015 and 2016 reports on human capital development in Nigeria.

The major objective of this review is to ascertain the problems inhibiting human capital development as identified by the 2015 and 2016, National Human Development Reports (NHDRs). To identify the recommendations proffered by these reports and synchronized them for

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policy formulation. The paper will also determine the strengths and/or weaknesses in these reports in comparison with realities in Nigeria. The paper is organized into five sections. Following the introduction are discussions on 2015 and 2016 reports in seriatim. Section three will considers the methodologies adopted by the reports and current approach in this review. Section four will compare and contrast the 2015 and 2016 reports through analytical discussion while conclusion and recommendations are provided in section five.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

National Human Development report (NHDR, 2015) was entitled, Human security and human development in Nigeria. The report was divided into seven chapters. Accordingly, chapter one talked about understanding human security and human development, chapter two considered status of human development and the Nigerian socio economic profile, chapter three discussed economic and food dimensions of human security, chapter four deliberated on the environment and health dimension of human security, chapter five talked on community and political dimension of human security, while Nigeria's human security index (NHSI) was dissected in chapter six and conclusion and recommendations were provided in chapter seven.

NHDR, (2015) was the seventh in series of report on human capital developments from 1996. The 2004 NHDR assisted the Federal Ministry of Health in designing the National response to HIV and AIDS. Similarly, the 2006, Niger-Delta Human Development Report assisted government in designing the Niger-Delta Master Plan. The 2015 NHDR focused on Human security and Human development. The report evaluated the empirical and practical connection between Human security and Human development. The study was necessitated because of the identified disconnect between the huge revenues from the sale of crude oil and the socio economic and political realities in the country. In spite of enormous oil revenues for about six decades of oil exploration and exploitation (1966/67-2020), the consequences of unemployment, poverty and violenceare chronically persisting at the household level. Human security in the context of 2015 NHDR, encompasses issues of poverty, hunger, lack of access, disease, natural disasters and natural resources exploitationthat are disastrous to human development. The report identified seven components of human security - citizenship and social capital, natural resources and environment, economic security, personal security, access to services, food security and national disasters.

The objective of the 2015 Report was to assess the status of human security and human development in Nigeria accompanied by four sub aims; to gather firsthand information about human security threats and challenges in Nigeria, analyze these information and data, and stimulate the application of the human security framework among others. Human development is regarded as development that improves people's lives and livelihoods (NHDR, 2015). It is a concept fashioned to address the problems of poverty and human deprivation with the purpose of promoting capabilities and providing opportunities for the growing human populace. Human development is measured by the Human Development Index (HDI) (UNDP, HDR,cited in NHDR, 2015). This measurement includes indicators on income, literacy, level and life expectancy. Human development is also assessed by human poverty connoting a state of deprivation from

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opportunities and capabilities through political subjugation, lack of access to education and absence of good governance.

NHDR (2015) sees human security as an emerging paradigm for studying global vulnerabilities from investment in military wares for national security to investment in human and community development. Therefore, human security model that is people-centered is necessary for national, regional and global stability. Dr. MahbubulHaq, former Pakistan Finance Minister was the first to adopt the concept of human security as a United Nation Development Program (UNDP). This view was first articulated in UNDP'S 1994 HDR with proposal for policy and action. The idea of human security was to debunk the traditional approach of the safety of states from military threats to focus on safety of people and communities. It was entirely a fight against external aggressions and quelling insurrections and disorderliness in a country. The UNDP'S 1994 HDR states that "the concept of security has for too long been interpreted as security of territory from external aggression or as protection of national interest in foreign policy, or as global security from the threat of a nuclear holocaust. It had related more to nation security than to people" Hence, human security means protecting fundamental freedoms, people from critical and pervasive threats and situations, and building on peoples strengths and aspirations (Commission on Human Security , 2003 cited in NHDR, 2015). In similar vein, Kofi Anan, former secretary General to the United Nations, states that, human security is more than absence of violence , but embraces human rights and good governance, access to education , health care and providing opportunities and choices for citizens to fulfill their potential .

The 2015 report grouped the numerous threats to security according to 1994 UNDP,HDR under seven categories: Economic, food, Health, Environmental, personal, community and political Security. The Afghanistan NHDR 2004 recognizes human security as a public good and public good can only be propagated in an atmosphere characterized with good governance. Commission on human security (2003) also sees human security as means of protecting and empowering people to fend for themselves. Sovereign states find meaning and moral legitimacy by enhancing human security through policies and programmes. Human security and insecurity means different things to different people. In Nigeria, human security stands for the protection of persons from dangers to their physical and psychological safety, dignity and well being (NHDR, 2015). However, the intolerable mayhem on farmers and farms caused by herdsmen and the killings of Endsars Protesters by unknown Nigerian soldiers had destroyed this theoretical philosophy.

On the other hand, UNDP, Nigeria Human Development Report, 2016 was geared towards the computation of human development indices for the human development framework for National, State and Local governments. The report was organized into four sections, namely, introduction, main findings, multi-dimensional poverty index and conclusion. The NHDR, 2016 corroborated its findings with 20 tables and 10 figures. Human Development Indicator provided basis for quantitative assessment of the achievements of governments in human endeavours. A summary measure of human progress is known as the Human Development Index (HDI). HDI is a simple arithmetic average of normalized indices in dimensions of health, education and income, notably the three basic dimensions of human development.

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In the computation of human development the report employed three new indices, namely, Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index (IHDI), Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) and Gender Inequality Index (GII). The IHDI adjusts the Human Development Index (HDI) for inequality in distribution of each dimension across the population. Foster, Lopez – Calva and Szelely (2015 cited in HDR, 2016) state that HDI is based on a distribution – sensitive class of composite indices. It is a family of inequality measures (Atkinson, 1970 cited in NHDR, 2016). The IHDI is computed as a geometric mean of geometric means, calculated across population for each dimension (Alkire and Foster, 2010). When IHDI equals HDI, there is no inequality across people but if less than HDI an inequality exits. It thus means, IHDI is the actual level of human development while HDI is the potential human development that could be achieved if there was no inequality.

The main objective of the survey was to source data required that were not available to compute the 2016 Nigeria Human Development Index (HDI). The Inequality Human Development Index (IHDI) is an improvement over the Human Development Index and the 2016 report was also an improvement over the 2015 report for dwelling on the three tiers of government, federal, state and local. The 2016 computation report used four indicators in the computation of the HDI – life expectancy at birth, mean years of school, expected year of schooling and GNI per capital. While the three dimension index were life expectancy index, Educational index and GNI index. The tables and figures below explained procedural components for HDI and IHDI.
Based on 2016 Report as per computation, Education Index for 2013 and 2016 by states is as follows

Table 1: Dimension of Human Development by Index

• A long and healthy life • A decent standard of living • knowledge	Life expectancy index Income index Education index

Source: UN Technical Note for computing HDI

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Figure 1: Framework showing indicators and indices of IHDI for calculating the human development indices-graphical presentation

Human Development Index (HDI)	Dimension	Long and healthy life	Knowledge	A decent standard of living
	Indicators	Life expectancy at birth	Mean year of schooling---Expected year of schooling	GNI per capita(PPP USS)
	Dimension index	Life expectancy index	Education index Human Development Index (HDI)	GNI index
Inequality Adjusted Human Development Index (IHDI)	Dimension	Long and healthy life	Knowledge	A decent standard of living
	Indicators	Life expected at birth	Mean year of schooling---Expected tear of schooling	GNI capital (PPP USS)
	Dimension index	Life expectancy	Wears of schooling	Income /consumption
	Inequality adjusted index	Inequality adjusted life expectancy index	Inequality adjusted education index	Inequality adjusted income index
			Inequality adjusted Human Development Index (IHDI)	

Source: UN technical Note for computing HDI

Table 2: Matrix for HDI by their Dimension, indices and indicators

Index	dimension		
HDI	Long and healthy life Life Expectancy at birth (life Expectancy index)	Knowledge Mean year of schooling Expected years of schooling (education index)	Decent standard of living GNI per capacity (GNI index)
IHDI	Life expectancy at birth (inequalities-Adjusted life expectancy index)	Mean year of schooling Expected year of schooling (inequalities-adjusted education index)	GNI per capital (inequalities Adjusted GNI index)

Source: UN technical Note for computing HDI

According to the 2016 report , Mean Years of Schooling (MYS) refers to the number of years a 25 years old and above have spent in school and Expected Years of Schooling (EYS) as the total number of years a 5 years old child will spend in his/her education in his /her whole life time. In the computation formulars, Tx, signifies the total stationary or life task population at age X while, Ix, denotes the survivors of a cohort of live born babies to the exact age X.
Therefore;

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Mean years of schooling index (MYSI) $=\frac{MYS}{13.2}$

Expected years of schooling index (EYSI) $=\frac{EYS}{20.6}$

Educational index (EI) $=\frac{\sqrt{(MYSI)(EYSI)}}{0.951}$

Life expectancy at birth,ex $=\frac{Tx}{Tx}$

HDI $=\sqrt[3]{(Ilifex(Ieducation)x\ (Iincome)}$

IHDI $=\sqrt[3]{1-Alife)\ x(1-Aeducation)x\ (1-Aineme)}$

Loss = 1 $-\frac{IHDI}{HDI}$

Based on 2016 report as per computation, education index for 2013 and 2016 by States are as follows.

Table 3: Education Index for 2013 and 2016 by states

STATES	EI (2016)	EI(2013)	Difference
ABIA	0.8808	0.9477	-0.0669
ADAMAWA	0.6606	0.7672	-0.1066
AKWA-IBOM	0.9053	0.9477	-0.0424
ANAMBRA	0.921	0.9682	-0.0472
BAUCHI	0.4145	0.5142	-0.0997
BAYELSA	0.9259	0.9663	-0.0404
BENUE	0.8061	0.8558	-0.0497
BORNO	0.5871	0.4819	0.1052
CROSS-RIVER	0.8574	0.9814	-0.124
DELTA	0.9058	0.9695	-0.0637
EBONYI	0.7628	0.8009	-0.0381
EDO	0.8486	0.9598	-0.1112
EKITI	0.8944	0.9414	-0.047
ENUGU	0.8936	0.9339	-0.0403
GOMBE	0.4923	0.5467	-0.0544
IMO	0.9159	0.9511	-0.0352
JIGAWA	0.4311	0.4304	0.0007
KADUNA	0.0.6416	0.8553	-0.2137
KANO	0.4957	0.595	-0.0993
KATSINA	0.4395	0.5419	-0.1024
KEBBI	0.3955	0.4472	-0.0517
KOGI	0.8572	0.9071	-0.0499
KWARA	0.6967	0.8334	-0.1367
LAGOS	0.0069	1.0365	-0.0296
NASARSWA	0.7861	0.8415	-0.0554
NIGER	0.5596	0.6869	-0.1273
OGUN	0.7797	0.9331	-0.1534
ONDO	0.8709	0.9102	-.00393
OSUN	0.8551	0.926	-0.0709
OYO	0.683	0.8523	-0.1693
PLATEAU	0.7659	0.8895	-0.1236
RIVERS	0.9215	1.0334	-0.0119
SOKOTO	0.3336	0.507	-0.1734
TARABA	0.7551	0.7646	-0.0095
YOBE	0.3295	0.3703	-0.0408
ZAMFARA	0.4238	0.605	-0.1812
FCT	0.8152	0.9218	-0.1066
NIGERIA	0.7966	0.8139	-0.0173

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Table 3 showed that 34 States and the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja recorded decline in the education Index while Borno and JigawaStates had increase in their Education Index, may be due to enforcement of viable and people-focused education policies.

Computation for life expectancy for 2016 is 48.97 representing a slight increase over 48.44 for 2013. It also revealed the probability of a child surviving to age 20 is 0.7833 and to survive to age 70 is 0.6454. The Gross National Income Index (GNI) for 2016 0.3659 while GNI index for 2013 was 0.4319 which may be due to the recession in 2016. The report showed that the value of the HDI was 0.5114 in 2016 and 0.2712 in 2013 and the IHDI was 0.3590 in 2016 and 0.2591 in 2013 demonstrating appreciable increase over the values in 2013.

Multi-dimensional poverty Index (MPI) was employed in 2016 report being internationally comparable measures of acute poverty over 100 developing countries. Poverty, according to NHDR, 2016, goes beyond inadequate amenities and absence of income. It is the lack of real opportunities due to social constraints which prevent living a valuable life. The purpose of National MPI is to show the number of people who are multi-dimensionally poor and their deprivations at household's level. The National MPI in (2016) captured health (measured by a long and healthy life), education (measured by knowledge), living standard (measured by decent standard of living) and labor force (measured by unemployment). The report buttressed on four concepts that explained the computation on poverty in Nigeria –Incident of poverty (H), intensity of poverty(A), poverty cut-off (K) and adjusted head count ratio (MO).

Incidence of poverty represents the share of the population who are identified as poor and intensity of poverty means the average share of deprivation experience by people at the same time. Poverty cut-off is used for calculating the National MPI. It is donated as K=26%. In this respect, household whose sum of weighed deprivation condition is equal to or greater than 26% is multi-dimensionally poor. The adjusted head count ratio is also known as MPI value. It is calculated by multiplying the incidence of poverty by intensity of poverty (H*A). The MPIvalue of Nigeria MPI is made of up eleven indicators namely, Health (nutrition, and child mortality as indicators), Education (years of schooling and child school attendance), standard of living (lightening, use of water, sanitary, type of floor, cooking fuel, assets,) and labor (unemployment).

The NHDR, 2016, defines Gender Inequality Index(GII) as the percentage of potential human development lost due to gender inequality. It demonstrates the loss in potential human development due to inequality between female and male achievements in several dimensions. When women and men fared equally, there is no inequality but equality which means inequality in zero(0) and when one gender fares poorly than the other, inequality is equal to one (1). For instance, a GII of 0.597 means a 57.9 percent loss in potential human development due to gender inequality. The 2016 HDI, human development in Nigeria was measured in three dimensions – reproductive health, empowerment and labor market illustrated by table 4 below;

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Table 4: GII Indicators and Indices

Index	Dimension		
GII	Reproductive health	Empowerment	Labor Market
	1. Maternal Mortality Ratio(MMR) 2. Adolescent Fertility Rate(AFR)	1. Parliamentary seats by each sex 2. Education attainment of age 25 and above with at least secondary.	1. Labor Force Participate Rate (LFPR) by sex.
Dimension Index	Reproductive Health Index	Empowerment Index	Labor Market Index

GII

The 2016 report produced a national gender inequality index as 0.635 which is 63.5 percent loss in potential human development. This wide inequality margin portends a tall task for the government in Nigeria. The need to expunge all cultural and religious factors preventing women participation has to be vigorously considered by policy makers.

Computation of Human Development Indices for the UNDP, NHDR, 2016, also involves dimension by States, as shown in table 5.

Table 5: Computation by States

	Maternal mortality ratio (death per 100,000 live births)	Adolescent fertility ratio (births per 1000 woman ages 15-19)	Seats in parliament held (% of total)		Population with at least secondary education (% ages 25 and older)		Labor Force Participate Rate (%)		GII
			Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
Nigeria	567.5	120	6.6	93.4	39.2	53	78.2	75	0.635
ABIA	375.9	37	5.5	94.5	51.6	62.3	86.4	95.8	0.555
ADAMAWA	1841.9	113	8	92	34.3	54.9	722	50.5	0.749
AWA-IBOM	150.9	67	7.7	92.3	52.1	62.1	97.7	92.4	0.507
ANAMBRA	279	40	13.3	86.7	58.2	58.7	83.3	869	0.481
BUACHI	593.8	186	2.8	97.2	9.5	22.6	79	41.4	0.698
BAYELSA	471.1	78	0	100	56.2	80.7	94.5	90.9	0.87
BENUE	809.6	79	6.5	93.5	40	59.5	66.6	69.8	0.64
BORNO	2374.8	128	0	100	25.6	44.5	70.3	65.4	0.908
CROSS-RIVER	642.3	68	12	88	53.9	65.7	74.4	84.1	0.586
DELTA	394.1	57	17.2	82.8	57.1	68.1	76.4	80.5	0.522
EBONYI	218	53	13	87	31.5	42.1	78.7	90.8	0.504
EDO	641.4	42	9.8	90.2	42.5	57	76.5	82.4	0.568
EKITI	876.8	60	4.8	95.2	54.3	65.4	81.5	99.9	0.643

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ENUGU	519	23	17.9	82.1	45.9	53.2	822	88.4	0.479
GOMBE	371.3	181	0	100	21.1	36.6	65.5	37.3	0.834
IMO	642.9	36	3.7	96.3	56.1	64.9	88.1	97.7	0.603
JIGAWA	298.8	186	0	100	5.4	18.8	57.3	42.3	0.774
KADUNA	452.6	134	0	100	34,2	50.9	69.3	64.3	0.86
KANO	364.3	169	O	100	13.2	33.7	77.1	46.8	0.817
KATSINA	214.2	218	0	100	7.7	23.1	57.9	31	0.779
KEBBI	506.1	157	0	100	4.6	20.4	83.4	51.9	0.778
KOGI	12678	36	0	100	43,5	65.9	73	81.6	0.905
KWARA	904.4	70	15.4	84.6	31.5	45.7	79.3	80.8	0.598
LAGOS	110.4	21	7.5	92.5	73.5	85.9	81.9	98	0.422
NASARAWA	817	101	2.5	97.5	33.7	57.8	72.6	79.3	0.701
NIGER	387	138	0	100	16.4	38.1	71.4	48.5	0.825
OGUN	258.8	50	0	100	39.1	51	90.2	97.4	0.829
ONDO	115.9	47	11.1	889	43.5	59.6	76.6	81.3	0.458
OSUN	344.1	57	0	100	46.1	61.1	79.6	89.3	0.849
OYO	184	54	5.9	94,1	34.2	45.2	85.1	88.1	0.531
PLATEAU	278.5	94	4.2	95.8	39	58.2	73.8	80.9	0.615
RIVERS	483.4	18	2.5	97.5	74.7	83.9	923	98.8	0.563
SOKOTO	737.4	174	0	100	3,6	15,5	85.5	57.4	0.779
TARABA	6232	81	0	100	33.8	53.5	919	979	0.86
YOBE	1678.9	159	0	100	10.5	19.8	61.8	49.4	0.881
ZAMFARA	2598	208	0	100	7.3	20.2	80.1	486	0.78
FCT-ABUJA	83.6	39	2.5	97.5	45.4	65.6	77.8	89.9	0.522

The 2016 Report defines gross national income (GNI) as a measurement of a country's income. It is the combination of all the income earned by a country's residents and business plus any income earned abroad. GNI does not recognize income earned by foreigners located in the country. Shadow or black economy (informal and unreported productive activities that are not taxed by the government) is also excluded from the computation of GNI. It includes any product taxes not already counted minus subsides. The GNI helps to measure the economic strength of a country and the standard of living of the people. The GNI per capita explains the socio-economic and environmental conditions of the average citizens and the country. A country with higher GNI per capita is expected to have longer life expectancies, literally rate, better access to safe water and reduction in infant mortality.

Similarly, Jhingan (2008) sees national income as uncertain term used interchangeably with national output and national expenditure. In discussing national income accounting, macro-economic concepts such as Gross National Product (GNP), Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Net National Product (NNP), Gross national income, personal income (per capital income), disposable income come to the fore. Simon Kuznets (cited in Jhingan, 2008) defines national income as the net output of commodities and services flowing during the year from the country's productive system in the hands of the ultimate consumers. Anyanwu and Oaikhienan (1995) contend that aggregate income is measured by GNP, NNP, GDP and national income (NI), personal income, disposable income etc.

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UNDP, NHDR, 2016, distinguished GDP from GNI. Accordingly, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is define as the sum of value added across all sectors in the economy. It is usually calculated by four approaches, namely, GDP by production, GDP by production at market prices, GDP by income and GDP by expenditure

Symbolically,
GDP by production = GVA (at basic price) + all taxes on production less subsidies on production.
GDP by Production at market price= GVA (at basic price) + taxes on product less subsidies on products
GDP by income= Compensation of employee+ Gross operating Surplus + Taxes on production
GDP by expenditure is the total amount of household's final consumption expenditure, government final consumption expenditure, gross investments and net exports in one year.
Mathematically:

$$Y=C+G+I+X-M$$

While, Gross National Income (GNI), symbolically entails
GNI= Gross Domestic Product + Net property Income from abroad (NPIA); and
NPIA is the net balance of interest , profits and dividend(IPD) coming into the country (Nigeria) from her assets owned overseas matched against the flow of profits and other income from foreign owned assets located within the country (Nigeria).
The 2016 report revealed the following GNI and ranking by states.

Table 6: Gross National income and its ranking by States

State	Gross National Income (GNI) (=N=Million)	Ranking
Lagos	29,556,694.50	1
FCT	8.096.680.42	2
Rivers	4,875,438.00	3
Delta	4,028,514.81	4
Akwa-lbom	3,650,283.65	5
Ogun	3,537,496.06	6
Kano	2,608,005.42	7
Bayelsa	2,322,650.25	8
Edo	2,260,970.84	9
Kaduna	2,162,570.05	10
Enugu	2,054,383.29	11
Cross River	1,970,477.05	12
Oyo	1,967,893.67	13
Ekiti	1,835,245.82	14
Kwara	1,804,685.45	15
Abia	1,803,063.19	16
Benue	1,789,303.45	17

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Imo	1,725,085.25	18
Adarnawa	1,723,016.15	19
Osun	1,703,415.56	20
Plateau	1,572,703.36	21
Jigawa	1,451,989.21	22
Ondo	1,425,637.74	23
Anambra	1,409,459.33	24
Kebbi	1,297,703.05	25
Niger	1,264,219.78	26
Bauchi	1,206,980.77	27
Kogi	1,169,339.41	28
Nasarawa	1,166,542.63	29
Gombe	1,071,138.95	30
Taraba	1,070,373.18	31
Yobe	938,390.27	32
Katsina	927,142.33	33
Borno	820,544.07	34
Zamfara	766,705.97	35
Ebonyi	673,004.17	36
Sokoto	662,573.70	37
National	100,370,320.78	

Table 7: Gross National Income Per Capital

State	GNI Per Capita In Dollars (Million)	Ranking
FCT	8,174.17	1
Lagos	7,972.40	2
Bayelsa	3,441.38	3
Delta	2,408.07	4
Ogun	2,297.46	5
Rivers	2,264.25	6
Akwa-lbom	2,258.60	7
Kwara	1,909.62	8
Ekiti	1,897.60	9
Edo	1,798.07	10
Cross River	1,720.18	11
Abia	1,629.44	12
Enugu	1,573.48	13
Nasarawa	1,561.87	14
Adamawa	1,368.85	15
Plateau	1,261.18	16
Osun	1,225.47	17
Taraba	1,177.98	18
Gombe	1,113.35	19
Imo	1,079.72	20
Benue	1,052.84	21
Ondo	1,031.01	22
Kebbi	988.44	23

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Yobe	967.26	24
Kaduna	885.36	25
Kogi	883.13	26
Anambra	859.73	27
Oyo	851.34	28
Jigawa	840.87	29
Ebonyi	787.82	30
Niger	771.8	31
Kano	675.83	32
Bauchi	626.28	33
Zamfara	574.81	34
Borno	74.96	35
Sokoto	447.88	36
Katsina	399.98	37
National	1,756.56	

Source: UNDP, NHDR, 2016

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The UNDP, NHDR, 2015 employed both qualitative and quantitative methods to gather data from primary and secondary sources. The report obtained primary data from households and officials of ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs) relevant to human security and human development. Secondary data were collected from officials of relevant MDAs, published and unpublished materials – background documentation, periodicals, reports, books and online sources.

The study took place in the six geo-political zones and FCT, Abuja with two States selected from each zone. Adult members of randomly selected households were interviewed for the study. Structured questionnaire was the major research instrument and data were statistically analysed by relevant description analyses using frequencies, percentage, mean and median. While, in the UNDP, NHDR, 2016, data were sourced from National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) surveys and publications that provided relevant information to selected indicators. Other MDAs, such as National Population Commission (NPC), States Independent Electoral Commission (SIEC), Independence National Electoral Commission (INEC), Bureau of Local Government and Chieftaincy Affairs provided relevant information for the study. The survey design was adopted for the research which covered 36 States and the FCT, Abuja. The survey focused on households in both urban and rural Enumeration Area (EAs), canvassed by the National Integrated Survey of Households (NISH). Relevant MDAS at the Federal and State levels were covered through the system of Administrative statistics SAS and computation of the HDI was done through the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) systems of data collection.

The survey instruments and equipment used for data collection were paper questionnaire, manual of instructions for field staff, Enumeration Area (EA) sketch map, list of selected EAs and HH selection sheet, computer assisted personal interview (CAPI) device, measuring boards and weighing scales.

This study, being review of literature of UNDP, NHDRs of 2015 and 2016, employed a theoretical evaluation of the adopted instruments.

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REPORTS' FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The UNDP, NHDR, 2015 was the first attempt at computing Human Security Index (HIS) for Nigeria. Generally, the human security index for the country was low. The evolving picture depicted that the low human development index of the country was due to the low level of human security index. There were clear indications that economic growth was not associated with reduction in poverty and unemployment. There was increase in aggregate unemployment and decline in growth rate between 2008 and 2013. The rate of unemployment was severe in the North-West and South-South. Practically speaking,job security is enhanced by employment support system, social insurance coverage and social welfare system. These fundamental support schemes are grossly lacking in the country.

However, food production increased between 2011 and 2013 due to improvement in agricultural policy during the Jonathan administration. But, there was apprehension of low crop yield due to farm land abandonment and attacks by insurgents in Northern part of Nigeria. Cases of armed robbery, kidnapping, burglary, ritual killings, and violent deaths were prevalent in 2013-2015. There was improvement in the area of ante-natal care provision and a declining rate of HIV/AIDS patients.Womeninclusiveness in the political space was an herculean task. Women representation in parliament is minimal and threat/limitation to democratic participation.

Economically, North Central geo-political zone was the most secured while the South–South zone theleast secured. The south-South belt host the oil companies and minerals resources which influence the minds of its residents on securing white-collar jobs in oil companies which are not available, may be due to employability factoras alluded to by governments and oil companies who preferred expatriates to locals. Even the lucky locals who are employees of these companies are confronted with pay disparity. The North-East zone is worst off economically, because of over seven years of non-stopping wars and invasions by Boko-haram terrorists. Statistics show that rural dwellers are more secured economically than urban dwellers, because rural residents are self-employed in agriculture and petty trades.

Based on the indicators used for calculating HIS in the food domain which pertained to child malnutrition such as mother's education and age, family size and vaccination status, food security was high in southern part than the Northern part of Nigeria. Health-wise, the human security index, in the country is low, showing that there are no health facilities to cater for the health needs of the over 200 Million population. The security index on environment is below 0.5. More so,consequences of environmental degradation through the activities of oil exploration, deforestation and desert encroachment are massiveandlives threatening. The most affected part is the North-East while South-East residents are the most secured in Nigeria.

In the personal domain assessment, Nigerians are not secured. Too many violence perpetrated by politicians across the six geo-political zones. Insecurity is a compounded problem in Nigeria ranging from ritual killings, kidnapping, police brutality, EndSARs protests to government killing of youthful protesters at Lekki Toll gate, Lagos Nigeria. Communal insecurity is on the rise necessitating community policing and vigilante groups. And especially, the political realm is

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characterized with upheavals. Courts judgments are not helping matters. Corruption has permeated judgments from Nigerian Courts – the higher bidder securesfavourable judgment. Elections are rigged through vote buying, electoral umpires and hired tugs resulting to insensitive and bad leadership.

The 2016 Report had the following finding's from its computation; Inequality Human Development Index. Educational Index: the report compared the educational index (EI) for 2016 with 2013. Educational Index for 2016 decreased to 0.7966 from 0.8139 for 2013. This showed a 2.17% decrease in the Educational index for the period. The decrease affected 34 States and FCT, Abuja while Borno and Jigawa States had marginal improvement. The report also revealed that 39.6 percent of the population had not completed five years of schooling and school attendance is 23.8 percent.

Health Index: life expectancy index for 2016 was 48.97 and for 2013 was 48.44 which showed a slight shoot up. The probability for a child to survive to age 20 is 0.7833 and live to age 70 is 0.6453. This may be due to improvement in public enlightenment of health matters. Nutrition was measured by the Body Mass Index (BMI) of adult's children underweight for age and adults were considered to be malnourished if their BMI is below 18.5m/kg2. By the 26% standard of poverty cut off, 6.6 percent of Nigerians are malnourished and the most affected States are Gombe (18.1%), Jigawa (17.6%) and Bauchi (16.8%).

Standard of Living: Based on States disaggregation, 73 percent of households in Taraba and Zamfara States have no electricity in their residence, 55 percent of Ebonyi State population used poor sanitation facilities and 71 percent of populations in Sokoto State have no access to drinkable water. Living standard in Nigeria is affected by the high rate of unemployment. Records showed that 57 percent in Bayelsa State and three percent in Kastina State were unemployed. The three (3) percent unemployment rate in Kastina does not necessary mean that 97 percent people are gainfully employed. Intensity of poverty percentage by zones showed that, that North central (41.0%), North East (44.0%), North West (45.0%), South East (38.0%), South-South (39.0%) and South West (38.0%). These figures clearly indicated that poverty is highly pronounced in Northern Nigeria; as a result of several factors – lack of education, poor governance, religious beliefs, Boko-haram terrorist's invasion among others.

Gender Inequality Index (GII): The 2016 report showed that reproductive health Index is 0.012. A combination of Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) and Adolescent Fertility Ratio (AFR) were used in its assessment. The MMR is 567, implying 567 per 100,000maternal death in the country and the AFR is 120 meaning 120 per 1000 Adolescent fertility in the country. Report also affirmed that, employment index for female was 0.252 and male was 0.923. Gender inequality index for 2016 was 0.635 implying 63.5 percent loss in potential human development due to gender inequality.

Gross National Income (GNI) computation showed that Lagos State stood at ₦29,556,694.50 as the highest while Sokoto State stood at ₦662,573.70 as the lowest GNI. However, based on variation in population by State, Abuja (FCT) had $8,174.17 as its per capita being highest

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followed by Lagos State with $7,972.40 while Kastina had the lowest GNI per capita of $399.98. The GNI for Nigeria stood at ₦100,370,320.78 and per capita $1,756.56 with the projected population of 187,345,016 for 2016.

DISCUSSION

Current harsh socio-economic and political realities accentuated the findingsof 2015 and 2016 NHD reports.The recent #Endsars protest evidenced the high magnitude of unemployed youths in Nigeria. More so, the wonton looting of Covid'19 palliatives by angryprotesters hitherto hoarded by State governments and massive devastation of public properties demonstrated the degree of hunger, poverty and wrath in the land. At the moment, the persisting strikes of ASUU and Medical personnel are pointers to a failed government and her disoriented policies of not revamping the moribund education and health sectors. As a result of the face-off between ASUU and FG/IPPIS, students in tertiary education have been out of school for the past nine months. These compounded national issues had exacerbated the psychological trauma and depression andwill further reduce the 45 - 50 mean years of life expectancy in the country. Also, the effect of Covid'19 pandemic has worsened the economic situation and households' standard of living had degenerated.

Due to closure of businesses, companies and massive retrenchment of workers, the problems of poverty and hunger have been compounded. More so, per capita income and disposable income had fallen while the prices of goods and services are increasing on daily basis. The negative impact of the 2019 pandemic on global oil market is a big blow to revenues of Nigeria which is the major source of funding her programmes. This led the Federal and State governments to revise their 2020 budgets to majorly address the health and economic challenges ravishing the world. In order to boost the revenue base, both the Federal and State governments resorted to borrowing from external and domestic lending institutions. Economically, borrowing for productive investments is an appropriate national decision imbuedwith mechanisms for repaying the loan. However, borrowing money for consumption is not only inappropriate, but crazy. Nigeria government has almost gotten to the maximum threshold of borrowing with nocommensurate productive and development actions on ground. It thus demonstrates that the government is not determined and has no plans for the future. A country cannot grow by playing politics with her development agenda. The results of poor policies, political sentiments and bad governance are prolonged under-development, insecurity, #EndSARS protest, militancy, agitation for secession, and civil wars.

These findings were supported by the studiesof Edih, Ogola and Faghawari (2020,in press), Tombari(2019), Ali and James (2018), Batta, et al (2013), Ajaikaye and Jerome (2018) and Agbaeze and Ukoha(2018). The study of Edih, et al(2020) concluded that underdevelopment, insecurity , hunger and violence in the country were caused by absence of political will. Underdevelopment and insecurity were seen as twin maladies common to developing nations. Tombari (2019) study confirmed that Nigeria is one of the poorest countries in the world. In like manner, Ali and James (2018) study attributed the problems of underdevelopment and insecurity to absence of credible, transparentand accountable government, political instability and monumental corruption. Also, the study of Batta, et al (2013), lamented on the waste of abundant resources in Nigeria. The country is blessed with natural and human resources, yet , development

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is a mirage. Similarly, the report of Ajaikaye and Jerome (2018) was not different from earlier positions. They added that, in spite of huge oil proceeds, economic woes are creating hardship in the country. The Dutch diesease syndrome was also identified as a problem affecting the economic system of Nigeria (Agbaeze & Ukoha, 2018).

CONCLUSION

We have seen that the present human security/or(insecurity) and human development in the Nigerian context is a mixture of palpable fear , hunger, poverty, deaths, environmental degradation and insecurity. The country's development plan is a fragmented piece of paper because of an unserious and undeterminedpersons in government. Policy frameworks are disjointed and not implemented. Lack of political drive and focus are missing in governance. Growth and development are anchored on good governance, transparent and purposeful leadership because policies and programmes are largely driven by the political will of government.

It's against this background that the paper recommends that, the Nigerian government should drop and bury the old leaven of divide and rule system founded on ethnic ethos and harmful religious beliefs and sycophancies. Government should therefore, be transparent, purposeful and people centered because human security has gone beyond the traditional security mechanisms of protecting lives and properties by men and weapons to providing opportunities for citizens to exercise their inherent and acquired capabilities that drivemodern economies.

List of Abbreviations

UNDP:- United Nation Development Programme
NHDR:- Nigerian Human Development Report
ASUU:- Academic Staff Union of Universities
FCT:- Federal Capital Territory
GNI:- Gross National Income
GII:- Gender Inequality Index

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