

ORTHODOX AND AFRICAN INDIGENOUS APPROACHES TO SECURITY MANAGEMENT IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

The central thrust of this study is to examine the approaches to security management by interrogating the orthodox and the African indigenous approaches to security management in Nigeria. The primary objective is to interrogate why the two approaches could not address astronomical increase of insecurity in the country as indexed by global peace record, thus departing from other previous studies that only focus on specific security management approaches. Based on qualitative method, investigation was carried out, secondary source was adopted where data from notable internet articles, public and private libraries were carefully gathered. The qualitative data were analysed with content analysis where information sequence was used, data were extracted from numerous logical chains of evidence available in periodic of magazines, journals and conference papers as well as documentary materials; reports from peace and security committees, security agencies, and edited books etc. Human needs theory was applied. The study discovered among other things that modernization undermines the African indigenous approach. The study recommended blending the orthodox and the African indigenous approaches with collaborative, transparent people oriented policies and programmes to address insecurity in Nigeria.

Introduction

Security management is fundamental to the existence of the people of the state and the state itself. Security constitutional is the basic function of any state (Bislev, 2004). It is on this premise that there are international instruments such as treaties, protocols, agreements, and constitutional provisions of states or governments to sign and domesticate some approaches for survival of the nation states and protection of the fundamental rights of individuals and groups. Vannoni (2011) and Yusuf (2012), argues that international and domestic instruments are relevant to douse security tensions. Scholars such as (Albert. 2003; Nwolise 2014 ; Loader and Walker 2007) etc agree that security means protection and safety of individuals, groups, nations and the globe from aggression.

Put differently, when the right of individuals are guaranteed, not threatened by any peril there are said to be peace and safety. According to Nwolise (2014, p. 47), “security connotes protection, meaning the safety of men, groups, nationals and the entire world from harm. In other words, when people are not threatened by any danger or disaster, they are said to be safe, while they are unsafe in vulnerable conditions.”

The statistical records of world peace index shows that there is astronomically increase in insecurity as many regions and nation states are seriously threatened by insecurity of various kinds both domestically and internationally. There are new emergency of security threats arising from political, economic, social, religious and physical environment etc. around the world. Therefore, the essence of the protection is to save both the state and people living in it, that is why the people give up their rights, liberties and surrender to the state, and wholly agreed to obey and keep the state laws and orders (Nnoli, 2003; Gamble 1981). In other words, any state which fails or lacks the power to protect the territorial integrity is almost dead and cannot in any way guarantee the rights and property of the people.

Nwolise (2009) further posits that the essence of national security is to put necessary measures or approaches to make the security architectures very effective and not to allow people of the state to lose

trust in the capacity of the state from protecting their rights, lives and property. In the world, different regions both develop and developing countries make various commitments to avert threats from unauthorized acts in their national constitutions and other relations. Nnoli (2006) and Nnoli (2012) said security is a very big critical issue in Africa while (Ake 2003; Ibeanu, 1988; Ibeanu and Momoh, 2008) note that insecurity and political class are impediments to development in Africa. For example, the Nigerian constitution in bid to ensure that the necessary measures are put in place to avoid and contain threats of internal and external aggression guaranteed the establishment of air force, Nigeria navy, a standing army, police, and other para-military to protect and defend its territorial integrity from unauthorized act or aggression (Imobighe, 1990; Imobighe, 2003; Imobighe, 2013; Pogoso, 2013). The establishments of coercive structures are obtainable in all the nation states of the world for the purpose of strategically guaranteeing peace and world security.

However, the issue of security Management is very crucial to the sustenance of livelihoods as well as the existence of the state. The relevance of a state to man cannot be overemphasised for support or sanction. (Onyeoziri, 2005; Raphael 1976). Hence, the various approaches to maintain, contain, neutralise, protect individuals and groups from any form of unauthorized act of aggression. It is on this backdrop that scholars, stakeholders in their wisdom develop relationships and inter-nation states connections both in theoretical and practical terms to assist policy makers and administrators of various governments to explore necessary policy options to be battle ready for any eventuality or threats arising from enemies. The approaches automatically become the lens to regularly attend to unauthorized act arising from socio-economic, political, environmental and religious threats in the entire society.

The paper discusses the orthodox method of security management, the African indigenous methods with emphasis on contributions made by Nigerian government to security management in the country. The paper critiques and proffers solutions to address the ugly trends of emerging security threats currently ravaging security management in the entire world.

Theoretical framework

This study adopts the theory of relative deprivation as the theoretical framework to analysis the study. The central theme of this theory is that when people feel being alienated or deprived from essential necessities by their leaders such as the socio-economic, political as well as material needs in the society they form social movements to drive home their demands. The formation of social movement is used as platform to agitate to the concern authority for those things there are logical deprived in the polity. Michaela and Kratschmer see “Relative deprivation theory is a widely discussed field of contemporary sociology.

Both approaches failed to address the need of the people thus, the high rate of insecurity in the country because the people are deprived of their rights and essential necessities by their leaders.

Methodology

This study adopts qualitative method in carrying out its investigation. Secondary source was adopted where data from notable internet articles, public and private libraries, books, journals; magazines with logical evidences were carefully gathered. In addition, in-depth and informants interviews were also employed. The data collected from in-depth interview and informant interview compliment the data gathered from other source of secondary data and assisted the researcher to discuss the findings in detail and in a comprehensive manner. The qualitative data collected were analysed with content analysis where information sequence was used, data were extracted from numerous logical chain of evidences available in periodic of magazines, journals and conference papers as well as documentary materials; reports from social movements, international organizations and security forces, internet materials and edited books

etc.

Orthodox Method of Security Management

The orthodox or conventional theoretical approaches that were rolled out by scholars' dates back from 1920s after the first world war 1914-1918 to date from Idealism, Pluralist, approach emerged in the 1960s, These approaches are global formula to guarantee world co-existence, peace and manage security. These approaches are as follows:

Idealism:

Scholars of this school of thought believe that security can be managed in non-coercive manner. The central theme of idealism is that the use of coercive process begets further violence in security management. They maintain that the use force to manage security within domestic and international community cannot in a way guarantee security. The development of civic culture in various international agreements at all levels through treaties, protocols, memorandum of understanding with much emphasis on solidarity, demilitarization, depolarization, and transcendence to ensure a good security system (Kasali, 2003: 43). The scholars further affirm that the best way to achieve security management is through the application of democratic governance; to them is the most effective way of security management.

The emergency of World War II is a good testimony to the failure of idealism in security management issues in the globe. It indicates that the policy option of democratic order among the nationals cannot guarantee peace and security. Worst-still, the democratic process in some cases promote offensive ideals and escalate crisis capable of igniting further insecurity without ensuring the expected peace and order rather crating room for more fragility in the security system. The developing countries that practice democracy in Africa, Asia, Latin America etc. and some developed ones experience this ugly situation.

The failure of idealism to deliver its proposals in a practical reality was clearly demonstrated in its failure to prevent the outbreak of the World War II form 1939-to 1945 which was heinous as a result of Jewish genocide and the largest military conflict in human history, gave birth to the emergence of Realist approach of security management to guarantee peace, security and world co-existence. The proponent of this school of thought maintains that the ultimate security management system is the use of coercion and deterrence to maintain international security. Other theoretical proposals of realists are; the judicious use of force shall guarantee effective dispute settlement, the security system shall be anchored on balance of power and multi-deterrence, states security self interest agenda policy option should prevail, realists encourage states to heavily invest or buy weapons to tactically resist both external threats and internal aggression from any quarter of the state. The school believes that coercive power, military force through coercive process shall be the fundamental roles in the management of

Realism:

Security which will ensure compliance of state and non –state actors based on state adequate military capability and mobility in security management. This approach is the opposite of Idealism, the states on this approach without doubt face huge military expenditure to acquire military hardware, recruit, and train military personnel, to contain, neutralise and promote national sovereignty from internal and external aggressions to ensure peaceful co-existence. Though, the developed countries are not free of heavy military expenditures in the states, the negative impacts are mostly witnessed by the under developed countries of the world in security management.

Apart from diverting budgets of other basic infrastructures for military expenditure, structural violence emerges with marginal survival as more hardship and tension are created. For example, this realist approach to security management without doubt have failed African countries in the regard of

policy summersault, instead of ensuring harmony and peaceful co-existence rather promotes insinuations, political crisis deepen, military coups, counter-coups, religious bestiality, inter-ethnic violence, sit tight in political office, local insurgency among the citizenry. The military wares or gadgets becomes a means to further escalate violence such as tenure elongation, discrimination and haterate, racial discrimination, religious chauvinism, ethnic rivalry, etc. National Security System (2019, p.15):

One good example was the application of hydrogen gas chemical weapon against some of its own citizens by the government of Saddam Hussein where several innocent civilians including women and children were killed. The violence experienced in Rwanda and Burundi made Africa a true reflection of Hobbesian state of nature. The madness that pervaded Hutus–Tutsi rivalry was monumental with high degree of bestiality. The violence was a nightmare! Nevertheless, foreign enemies can partner with local insurgents to undermine internal security of any nation as experience has shown since the end of World War II. The experience of the cold war era made a great number of world states to align along the West–East polarity. Even, those countries that were not aligned (Non Aligned Movement) were still mingling between the East and West blocs.

The incessant astronomical increase of internal and external crisis of armed conflicts all over the states signifies the failure of realists' school of thought on state-centered security system, balance of power, deterrence and use coercive measures to effectively manage security which gave birth to Pluralist approach emerged in the 1960s.

Pluralism:

This pluralist approach debunks state-centered security system to security management of realist school of thought. To the pluralists' scholars, the state-centered security system failed the human race woefully as demonstrated during early cold war era in security management. Pluralist, the realists escalate pains, aggravates suffering through local insurgency, imposing more hardship and insecurity to the world populace. The security system powers proliferation of sophisticated dangerous weapons, and with the use of force imposed in no small measure, politics of balance of terror by encouraging regional and world organizations to influence international security policies and programmes which adversely affected self-interest of other member states.

Pluralists model is an approach that caution states to discourage or discountenance of any of their self interest policies considered immoral that is capable of undermining the overall international security; pluralism is not realistic because it create opportunity for society to address differences through making constructive decision on various available choices that grant individuals most freedom by enhancing happiness, not minding diversities, unifying people, it taps the rich knowledge, skills, motivation and enhances synergies for adaptiveness and support interest and voices of the marginalized groups.

It is potential driven as it recognizes the social realities that people have different values that are irreconcilable, on the premise that agreement are partial and very dynamic. It maintains that people are happy by giving them more choices of decision making to protect their interests and encourages social change.

Marxism:

The Marxist security management approach becomes very relevant in 1960s. The central proposition of this approach is hinged on economic factors and the continuous struggle for control of state resources. The control of state resources is the main bases for security relations. The structure involves means of production; the struggle inherent in the control of state resources becomes an invitation to violent

conflicts among the “have” and “have not”, the proletariat vs bourgeois. This approach advocates for the state to control the economy, frown at private ownership, and opt for its abolishment, rather every individual in the state should be provided for, base his or her needs in the society.

The Marxist approach to security management proponents believe that state unilateral approach of controlling the economy will writes off the wrong by closing the lacuna to struggle for control of state resources. It will further, not only solve the problem of self-interest of economic security threat arising from the struggle of state resources but the economic relations shall no more exist, therefore, the issue of insecurity is also permanently addressed. Put differently, abolishment of private ownership closes selfish accumulation of state wealth as well as crimes and other security threats arising from struggling of control of resources.

In the developing countries, state and non-state actors, intra-elite conflict, election violence etc. tends to generate more structural tension that ever before. The marginalise groups in the polity agitate for fairness, equity, creditability on the premise of exclusion of distribution of state resources. The inequality platform of encouraging private ownership triggers off violence, armed robbery, criminality, terrorism, and local insurgency. The develop nations use the opportunity to strengthen their home economy by gaining enormous economic benefits from the economically weak nations in situation of violence and insecurity in the developing countries. For example, in Nigeria, Boko Harm and banditry a source United States of America is milking Nigerian resources rto streghthen their economy through the sell of military wares to Nigeria since, it inspection in 2009 in North East of Nigeria.

Social Constructivism:

The end of the cold war gave birth to another security management approach called Social Constructivism. The central proposition of this approach is to use culture as a yardstick to understand security management in domestic and international relations. The policy direction of any nation shows that selfinterest prevails over regional, international or collective interests of any nation more strictly as it concern security matters. Undoubtablely, state actors are noticing unavoidable reasons why regional interest should supersede their internal interest because of spill-over effect(s inherent in such neighboring crisis or conflicts. But now, States are developing interest over their self-interest because of other socio-political and economic especially on the matter as it concerns security of her country. The new character of states created a new dimension in security management among nations. The states interest on other countries on collective security emergency is another security management strategy mostly witnessed during 1990s. Nigeria, in most cases is a living testimony of this approach as evidence in civil wars of Liberian and Sierra Leonean.

The intervention of Nigeria is to protect internal security considering the negative impacts of aforementioned violent conflicts in the territory. The hosting of refugees even though, the extension of humanitarian assistance is good to contain causalities, neutralize the conflicts by saving life providing food and shelter and food for sustenance of life, in other hand records show that insecurity and criminalities accompanied with such assistance is enormous as some of the refugees are not well disarmed, apart from selling weapons to other local criminals, joins in criminal activities like armed robbery and other violent crimes in the country. Severally a notorious trans-border bandit, other gang terrorizing the bordre robbing people of their valuables, therefore, political strife in Liberia contributed security dilemma of Nigeria till date.

Human Security:

The theoretical traditional approaches to security management from 1920s to year 2000 could not guarantee effective security management in the internal and international dimensions. Truly speaking,

more numerous security threats continued to emerge as the population enlarges with new trends of advanced technology, followed by series of contradictions, destructions and inter/intra-violent conflicts among the states actors and non-state actors. The adversities open a new window of debate to find a lasting solution of redefining security or a strategic policy direction to nation states to tackle the various negativities enveloping and complicating security issues.

The security management in the end of 1990s that was greeted by volcanic nationalism and year 2000 becomes more complex as it was gripped with the following security threats; spread of HIV/AIDS, Global warming, , legitimate use of violence, Covid 19 epidemic etc. was almost destroying the human race. Scholars search for more appropriate solution to manage security gave rise to the concept of human security. This is a pure paradigm shift from state traditional oriented approach to people oriented security system approach. The new security lens allows people to debate and define their security model rather than, the state policy direction. The state defining the security management approach becomes moribund, analog, and/or outdated for effective security management in the modern society, the new strategic approach of people participating approach of taking and deciding their security destiny, waved farewell to traditional strategic approach of coercion, violence and deterrence. According to Vale, (1992. p. 100) “any security issues, including without limitation those of a political, strategic, economic, social, or ecological nature “However, United Nations Development Program (UNDP), scholars, practitioners, non-government organization human (securitynetwork), etc. not only conceptualise human security but make relevant in field of security study as a gateway to prevent, solve conflicts, promote peaceful co-existence, overall development (Henk, 2005).

United Nations Human Development Report (1994, p. 22) defines human security thus, “security symbolized protection from the threat of disease, hunger, unemployment, crime, social conflict, political repression, and environmental hazards” . Hence, states actors, non-state actors, administrators, policy makers appreciate it and adopt the approach as a guiding principle of their security laws. For example, south Africa in 1996, defined its national security in its “White Paper on Defence”, which was published in 1996. It states that: In the new South Africa national security is no longer viewed as a predominantly military and police Problem.,

Above all, the people security management approach incorporate, broaden the scope of security, in fact, is all encompassing and include; economic , political, social and environmental matters. The approach advocates for citizens' freedom, peaceful-existence, and food, health, house, water, environmental safety; to participate fully and opened the process of governance participation in decision making by enjoying the protection of peoples fundamental rights and enjoy access to resources, basic necessities, inhabit an environment and total well-being (South African Department of Defence, 1996).

African Indigenous approaches to Security Management

The indigenous approaches to security management in Africa in this context shall be discussed in two ways; the traditional and modern approaches. The traditional approaches are people oriented largely committed to peace building to ensure peaceful co-existence, security and development of the people. Africa security system was a strategy to manage, prevent or resolve crisis or conflict before the British colonial rule. Africa traditional security system applies the following approaches to manage security: Nigeria before and after independence especially since, the advent of democracy in 1999 are not sleeping on the constitutional responsibility on protecting the lives and property of the citizenry. The following strategic policies and programmes are initiated by Nigerian government to manage the issue of security in the country

1. Socialization through elders and age-grade

The tradition, custom and culture of the people determine their way of life in Africa society. The

members of African society are bloodily related and every child in the village or community are expected to belong to a social group called age grade and move from one group to another (Nwolise, 2017). Age groups exist in different capacities as unified and intergrated factors. One of the major responsibilities of age grade is to maintain order and security in the community. The elders and age-grades educate the child on the dos' and don'ts and how to be acquainted on the norms, values, tradition, custom and overall culture of various communities.

The age group as a social religious group exposes their member to power of gods, shrine, oracles and ancestors, if they disobey and commit any abomination or taboo act in the community. The members are expose to sanctions that wait defaulters, deviants, and criminals by age grades and their elders. The socialization process teach harmony and as blood related people not to quarrel and fight, accommodate their brothers, sisters, friends, relations, strangers etc. for peace management. In other hand, discipline their members for any wrong doing which assist to stabilize order and peace and increase their traditional security architectures in various African societies. For example, In most communities of the South of Africa, Johnson (2014,P.2). “Ubuntu” means “collective personhood” or “member of the human family” This concept is contained in the Nguni proverb that states, “I am because we are”.

2. Approach of Philosophy of Myths

The knowledge of myths helps African to understand how things happened, origin or history of societies and institutions by the philosophers. Myth is no doubt a story believes to be true that help in the past history of the people (Alagoa 1978). Abanuka (1994,p.45):

Myths are seen as vehicles conveying certain facts or truths about man's experiences in his encounter with the created order and its relation to the super-sensible world. For Abanuka (1994:45), myth tells of the super human experiences of the community. Myth exposes the fact that man's misfortunes on earth as well as his hardships are attributed to disobedience to the divine commands and moral codes of the deities as a point in his life

In African society, security is more of people driven then theoretical, the people of African use their knowledge of history, culture to pass message of peace through myth. The message of security is deeply anchored on how things came to be through the efforts of a supernatural being. From childhood the elders, parents, chief, title holders use myth to manage security and build peace in their communities.

The myth approach unveils to the people of African society the truth, experiences numerous benefits of obedience, living in peace, maintenance order and security in the various communities. In other hand, caution Africans on the misfortunes, hardship, death that are attributed to disobedience to the divine commands and moral codes of the deities in the community. Therefore, the constant and relevance of using of idioms, proverbs, folktales to prevent, manage conflicts in Africa.

3.Approach of Ritual Treaties and Blood Covenant

Any act consider to be abomination or taboo in African society attract heavy sanctions as punishment to the defaulters. The African society use ritual treaties to educate their children and manage threats arising from the community. The blood covenants are also used as binding tools or force to manage security/conflicts between individuals and groups in the villages or communities to stop war or crisis. The African ritual treaties and covenants are powerful deities driven and death awaits defaulters in extreme cases or other dire consequences (Nwolise 2005). The process of cleansing is always rigorous and costing with shame associated with it.

4. Institutional Approach /Celebration of Festivals:

In African Society, entertainment is key to peaceful co-existence and security of the community. The religious institutions through the elders appease gods to cleanse the community from past evils and reconcile them with the creator for new harmonious living and success. The periods of feast in African society witness exchange of gifts to love ones, parents and relations. It is the time in-laws, members of community reconcile broken relationship and cement their relationship for peace and good living. The people seek or extols for god's blessings as well ask for peace and security through the use of songs. of their community. The people also use virtues of blessing and peace, good living harmonious living, honesty as with extolled in sweat songs. Adding that rituals, scarifies and reconciliation were performed using deities, oracles, shrine and ancestors to promote peace, protection, good works, honesty, fertility to avoid threat.

5. Approaches of Sanction

The instrument of sanction is a tool of security management as it restores peace atmosphere in African society. Sanction is a pillar the people use to punish defaulters; individuals, groups and ensures expected behaviour. Any act that contradicts the customs and traditions of the community are viewed with serious warning and poverty,sanctions accidents, sickness, exile, ostracism, fines, compensation, restitution, rendering apology edeath, famine, misery, barrenness and loss of children etc.. Therefore, serious sanctions are meted on mis-behaviour such as abuse of elders bearing false witness, rape , stealing, murder, incest, , damage to property, lying, , poisoning not only to deter others but to create a peaceful atmosphere.

Nigeria Constitution and Security Management in Nigeria

Historically, security management is a fundamental issue in Nigeria. British colonial rule witnessed challenges of security management in the country, the Abeokuta rebellion, the Aba women riots, the general strike of 1945 to mention but a few. The character of insecurity during and after military rule to the present contemporary society cannot be forgotten in haste such as conflicts that culminated in a civil war in 1967. The security situation from colonial era to posr-colonial administration has not changed despite government security architectures to manage the security situation in the country.

History and statistical records show that in African continent, Nigeria stands very tall in the issue of population of over 200 million people (National Bureau of Statistics, 2023). The people of Nigeria spread across multi-ethnic tribal groups of more than 300 ethnic and various linguistic groups (Oshita and Ikelegbe, 2019). Nigeria diversity both in culture, ethnic, religion, language attached with various life styles present huge national issues for security management in the country. Adding that, Nigeria is richly blessed with huge human and natural resources and these resources are not equitable distributed to all ethnic groups as a result, various unit interests generate tensions and degenerate to more insecurity issues in the country.

There is no doubt that security management is a global issue, Nigeria is not an exception on the matter as it involves internal and external dimensions to maintain peace and co-existence among the people of a state. Security management though, it has no universal accepted definition, it involves specific planning in a tactical ways and deals with operational guides to prevent or respond to security conditions at a particular time. The main purpose is to contain, neutralize, identify any threats, whether at the micro or macro levels. Internal management goes within, while external management is outside the country. According to Oshita and Ikelegbe 2019, p. 22),” Internal security management, therefore, refers to the

management of the dynamics of security within a determinable unit of existence, which may be a community, town or country. On the other hand, external security management comprises those dynamics of security that, though external to a given context under examination, may affect it one way or another”.

Sincerely speaking, since, the return of nascent democracy in 1999, the issue of security becomes a household name as the insecurity profile of the country continues to increase astronomically with the following Security threats, terrorism, violent extremism, kidnapping, armed banditry, pastoralists farmers conflicts militancy, separatist agitations, cybercrimes, piracy, sea robbery, porous borders, transnational organised crime, technology deficits, socio-political threats. Other threats include fake news, hate speeches, public health challenges, economic, environmental threats, regional and global security challenges..

1. Combating Terrorism and Countering Violent Extremism (Establishment of Terrorism Prevention Act 2013. and National Counter Terrorism Strategy, 2016).

With the emergence of Boko Haram in 2009, terrorism becomes one of the hydra-headed symptom in Nigeria security management. The dangerous nature of destruction of human lives and property made the federal government to urgently enact an act called the Terrorism Prevention Act 2013 while National Counter Terrorism Strategy 2016 (NACTEST) was developed as a strategic response. The Counter Terrorism Centre was established to coordinate Nigeria national counter terrorism. The mandate of the centre is to have a strong inter-agency platforms to critically analyse security threat and constantly share emerging information from home and with the international partner security networks. The robust step is to encourage effective operational levels to achieve the target of eradicating the activities of terrorists in the country.

In the implementation of the above act, the combine strategy of the Armed Forces of Nigeria, Multi-National Joint Task Force (MNJTF), and other security agencies are used to degrade the activities of the terrorists in the country. The threats though, continue to destroy critical National Information Infrastructure (CNII) with more complex disruptive and emerging technologies in the country.

2. Crisis Response and Management

Constitutionally, the Section 305 (1) of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (as amended) states that in the event of a national emergency such as national disasters in the country, it is the responsibility of the Federal Government to contain the crisis through a response from statutory organs (National Security Council, the National Defence Council and the National Emergency Management Agency).

3. Preventing and Combating Kidnapping, Armed Banditry and Militia Activities

Presently in Nigeria, the incidence of militia, banditry and kidnapping activities constitute of over 40% of the total threats in the country. In responses to the alarming rate of these crimes as evidence by statistical records of the global peace index, as Nigerian contribution to eliminates the ugly menace of numerous threats national crisis response mechanisms was established with the department of early warning, early response to nip the threats on the bud. The purpose of the established is to discover the trends and quickly opt for regular dialogue.

The security system base a medium to implore available traditional means like alternative dispute resolution, such as mediation, negotiation, reconciliation and arbitration, faith-based organizations to quench the fire from burning or the crisis triggering off violent conflicts through the use of communal human intelligence gathering to manage the grievances and annoyances arising from the people. The measure if activated, crates policy option of sustenance of special inter-agency security outfits that shall

be response for conducting special operations in conjunction with the state and other local authorities. The security outfits shall be technology driven intelligence to ensure security innovative transformation through policing methodologies to avert pending threats in the polity.

4. Internal Security (National Critical Infrastructure security are manned by Joint Intelligence Board (JIB) and Intelligence Community Committee (ICC) working in concert with the National Crisis Management Centre (NCMC was constitutionally established)

Internal Security Mechanism approach, the purpose of internal security in various communities is to ensure global best practices in security management. The approach is village or community friendly as members of the community participate to curb arising threats from their area such as vigilante, neighborhood watch. (National Security Strategy, 2019,p.41):

“The goal of Internal Security is to create a safe and secure environment for the pursuit of peace, personal well-being, prosperity and development. Internal security is a complex multi-sectorial national endeavour which calls for concerted, proportionate, open, flexible and effective application of political, economic, social, informational, diplomatic, intelligence, law enforcement and military responses where they become inevitable. In specific terms, internal security will be promoted by an enabling political environment hinged on good governance, rule of law, human rights and both credible and peaceful political transitions”

Unarguably, digital instruments and other mechanisms such as advanced technological gargets, intelligence infrastructure gathering, alternative dispute resolution, security consciousness, social security environment, viable law enforcement, effective funding, impendent criminal justice system. Put differently, the expected resilience of security shall be achieved if the territorial, border, maritime, aviation, and National Critical Infrastructure security are manned by Joint Intelligence Board (JIB) and Intelligence Community Committee (ICC) working in concert with the National Crisis Management Centre (NCMC) will continue to coordinate intelligence and information analysis required for strategic decision making by the National Security Council. The roles of law enforcement and the criminal justice system are paramount in Internal Security. promote capacity building of the Nigeria Police Force, the judiciary and the Nigerian Prisons Service, JIB and ICC, the and State Security Services. The application of these strategies is understanding the synergy between security and good governance Vohra 2008; Omodia 2013; Ibeanu and Momoh, 2008; Oyeboode, 2011).

5 Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear And Explosive Security (Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosive (CBRNE) is a stakeholder and signed a treaty with international organizations).

Nigeria government is a critical stakeholder to international organizations with mandate of curbing proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and the usage of Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosive (CBRNE) materials and other related activities in the world. Federal government of Nigeria deem it necessary to purse this obligation with commitment, to avert the danger associated with this dangerous instruments. Believing that the scope of the fight needs international agency collaborations because of the capacity of threats inherent of the missiles. The vision and mission of the federal government to and collaborate to ensure international peace and security through this obligation is a welcome development to security management in Nigeria.

However, it is now a global concern to the do the needful considering the tactical involvement of non-state actors to target and strike critical infrastructures despite consolidated efforts of the state actors to avert such occurrence through early warning and responses with sphorisphiscate advanced technology

instruments to manage security. Now, the non-actors poses the capacity or potentialities to manipulate some deadly, explosive precursors like ammonium nitrate, radioactive materials, to make improvised explosives devices with criminal motives to carry out unauthorized acts, as practice by Boko Haram and Nigrer Delta Militant in Nigeria which is not only detrimental but compromises the peace security of the people. The state concern to keep safe and guide these explosive materials becomes very imperatives for economic growth and development such sectors are research institutions, education, health, security, agriculture, petroleum, industry and energy etc. to improve peaceful co-existence, enhance capacity building and promote very strong institutions with intention to regulate, implement and consolidate the security process for safety, peace in the society. The major reason is to strategically detect, to deter, prevent and respond to CBRNE incidents mitigating the risks associated. Nnoli (2006); Afrsima (2007); Isima (2007); Olorode (2011); Achumba et al. note that the character of state toward s insecurity ignites conflict of perception, pervasive material inequalities, unfairness and breeds ethno-religious conflicts,

Findings

In the process of discussion of this paper, the following were the findings;

1. One of the major reasons for the failure of the orthodox theoretical approaches to address security management is as a result of the fact that the approaches applied from 1920s to 1990 were state oriented instead of people oriented or driven.
2. The African indigenous methods of security management were conflicting with the English system of security management as well as faith based organizations promoting further threats for the security system.
3. Nigeria contributions to security management internally and externally are enormous but suffer decay in the enforcement procedures with corrupt tendencies in recruitment, implementation, struggling for identity/resources as well as low funding because of nature and character of internal security management which could not avert unauthorized act of threats internally and otherwise.

Conclusion

The paper explored orthodox method of Security Management and African Indigenous Approaches to Security Management. It also focuses on Nigerian contributions to security architecture. The absence of threat in an area is peace. The issue of peaceful co-existence is necessary to maintain peace and order protect the state as well as the people in the society. The paper discovered that from 1920s to 1990 state centered traditional approach were used to manage security, these approaches were Idealism to Realism, Pluralism to Marxism, Social Constructivism to Human security but human security currently adopted different nation-states now is people centered. This period witnessed an increase of threats to human race and two world wars namely; World war 1 (1914-1918); World war 11 (1939-1945). Africans before colonialisaton used traditional method to prevent and manage crisis but these strategies were incompatible with the English System.

However, the paper identified that Nigeria security profile is filled with Security threats such as terrorism ,violent extremism, kidnapping, armed banditry, pastoralists farmers conflicts militancy, separatist agitations, cybercrimes, piracy, sea robbery, porous borders, transnational organised crimes, technology deficits, socio-political threats. Other threats include fake news, hate speeches, public health challenges, and economic, environmental threats.

It was on record as shown by world peace index that Nigeria made theoretical contributions to security management but nature and negative character of the state added insult to injury as the new threats emerges more in various dimensions worsening the security situations as lives and property of

people are more threatened than before. The high rate of corruption and governance failure induced insecurity and make it complex (Nwabueze, 2016; Oarhe and Aghedo 2010; Omilusi, 2013; Mijah, 2007; Lutterbeck 2004, Ekekwe, 1985). Miliband, 1969 ; Raphael,1976, Ibeanu and Momoh, 2008; Oyebode, 2011).

Recommendations

1. Human security approach which is people oriented is the global best practices on security management but the developed countries should not use the opportunity to strength their institutions and economy alone in the security collaboration at the detriment of the weak institutions and economy of the developing countries rather create a conducive level playing ground in the security management partnerships.
2. African indigenous methods of security management should be blended with English security system to have a meeting point of agreement, and democratic principles should be African home grown oriented to ensure trust and sustain its legitimacy in search of best security management.
3. The intra and inter-state security clashes of joint security tax force is one of the nuisances promoting insecurity and lose of people confidence in the security architecture in Nigeria, therefore, reliable security network and consolidated public relations architecture needs to be establish for peace and insecurity to be contained.
4. The process of personnel recruitment among security agencies especially in the developing countries is faulty and there is an urgent need to ensure transparency in the recruitment to enhance security accountable and address the emerging security threats.
5. The funding of security is below expectation and needs to be addressed with sustainable nation-state security budgets for efficiency to contain security threats.
6. Political economy of an area especially in developing nations determine the emerging threats of the area, legitimate government should make the welfare of the people their priority not military wares to neutralize insecurity of unauthorized act in the society.

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