

Security challenges in Nigeria and its effect on Nigeria's foreign image. The Muhammadu Buhari administration

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ABSTRACT

The peace and prosperity of a state lie on so many factors ranging from international relationships, intra-relationship between and amongst its citizen, security, the judicious and economical management of scarce resources by the government along with the harmonious advancement in the various sectors of the nation. The level of insecurity in the country is fast rising and alarming. There are several security challenges which cut across the nooks and crannies of the country. The rate of violent crimes such as kidnapping, insurgency, terrorism, armed robbery and banditry, suicide bombing, religious killing ethnic clashes, politically motivated killing and other forms of criminal activities in the country is becoming increasingly regular occurrence that characterised life in the nation. The effect of these security challenges cannot be overemphasised as it effect cut across various sectors of the country which also transcends into the external image of the country. One of its effect which includes scaring away of foreign investors. This paper examine the effect of security challenges on the external image of the country. More, uses the constructivist theory to explain the relationship between the foreign image and security. The paper more so, identified various reasons to be the cause of insecurity in Nigeria ranging from the porous border of the country ethno religious crisis, mismanagement of scarce resources and recommend conscious efforts in tackling grassroots threats before they become national disasters. The paper sourced its material from various secondary materials.

Keywords:

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1. INTRODUCTION

The peace and prosperity of a state lie on so many factors ranging from international relationships, intra-relationship between and amongst its citizen, security, the judicious and economical management of scarce resources by the government along with the harmonious advancement in the various sectors of the nation. In other for there to be peaceful co-existence, amongst the various sectors and individuals, security is therefore paramount and this Security ranges from the economic, political, social and international relationship. Security is a multifaceted concept whose meaning has changed in accordance with discourses of threats and dangers. Scholars in risk and safety science have proposed that it is meaningful to distinguish between security and safety in terms of intentionality to separate the fields of handling risks and crises. Fundamentally, security deals with the presence of peace, safety and the protection of human and physical resources or absence of crisis or threats to human dignity all of which facilitates development and progress of human and societal lives. On his own part, Obasanjo (1999) conceives national security as the aggregate of the security interest of all individuals, communities ethnic groups and the entire political entity. Thus, he argues that the preservation of the safety of Nigerians at home and abroad and elimination of corruption, pursuit of development, progress and the improvement of the welfare and quality of life of every citizen of Nigeria constitute our national security concern. Security more so, deals with the various actions connected with quenching every form of threats against the people of a society and its precious values. According to Bugan society, security is about freedom from threat and ability to maintain independent identity and their functional integrity against forces of change, which they see as hostile while its bottom line is survival (Bodunde et al. 2014)

The presence of insecurity is not a concept that has condescended to only third world countries, but a general and worldwide phenomenon. Insecurity ranges from various forms which could be Agricultural (food), standard of living and GDP (Economical), cultural and personal value (social) and lastly religious. Insecurity is the feeling of fear or unsafety upon oneself life, property, or livelihood. It is a fear of the unknown; A feeling of trepidation and unsafe. Also, it is a state of being unable to

protect lives and property. In other words, the person is vulnerable to damage, injury or loss from both internal and external causes. The role of insecurity in society has always been an affecting factor to the nation has overtime condescended to affecting the country's image in the international scene. Philip (2018). Apart from the monumental loss over the years the criminal and violent activities causes perpetual fear and insecurity among citizens and foreigners residing in the country. Insecurity is a phenomenon which could transcend to not only affecting the internal image of the country but could also go a long way in affecting the external image of the country. Moreover, insecurity has various ranging effect not only on the foreign image of a country but also on the social, political and economic image of the country.

In Nigeria, the insecurity issues starting from the Boko Haram insurgency in the North East, to the banditry in the North West, the farmers-herders clashes, rising cybercrimes all have condescending effect on the image of the country. Though insecurity is present everywhere but the actions and inactions of a country leadership to quell this various insecurity issues is what creates the ideas that dents the said country's image. Isezuo (2016) opined that the actions and inactions of the government are the constituting ideas that creates the images a nation carries at the global scene. Countries of the world faces various range of insecurity, but Nigeria in recent times has suffered an unprecedented level of insecurity, which has made insecurity become a major issue on the leadership of the country. The federal government of Nigeria's inadequacy to effectively safeguard lives and properties has taken toll on the Nations socio-political and ailing business environment. Olahednde (2021), the war against insecurity cost Nigeria \$10.3 billion in 2020. Kidnapping hijacking, banditry and violent attacks that used to roil the oil and Gas sector are fast becoming a threat to other major sectors of the economy, which is deterring investment and denting the foreign image of the country in the global system. According to Prof. Achumba (2013) the level and dimension of insecurity challenges in the country is enormous and complex and would continue to be if the situation remains unabated.

With the intensity of globalisation, relations with each other, nations of the world are rated and compared according to their economic development, political stability, effectiveness and morality of their national

and international policies or the attractiveness of their cultures (Werron, 2012). The image perception other countries of the world have towards a country is what determines the relationship they will have with that country. That is why Kunczik (2003) asserted that “the cognitive representation that a country holds about a given country has manifest effects on the success of a country’s diplomatic relations, economics, and other social activities. National image both domestically and internationally, is an ethical issue which the benefits and advantages flowing from a good image are immense and unquantifiable. The perception of a country by members of the international system, how a country pursues its relations with others and particularly, the actions and inactions of the government, the behavior of its citizens at home and abroad combine to determine the country’s image (Zimako, 2009). Nigeria has over time suffered from insecurity which has been detrimental to the well-being and livelihood of the citizens in a whole. Though the insecurity has been regionalised to a part of the country by the transcending effect affects the Nation as a whole. There exists an interplay between the internal and the external which according to Anuoluwapo (2018) assert “that the events happening in a country plays a major role in its external relations with other country. The escalation of the various security vices is what hinders the economic and political relationship of other countries with Nigeria. The Buhari administration inherited some of the security issues from previous government, and more so some of the present security issues are a creation of bad leadership that has beclouded the country for long time.

Nigeria’s foreign image is determined to an extent by the internal activities which takes place in its environment. Amongst others, the insecurity issue caused by the Boko haram insurgency has played a very strong role in denting the image of the country in the international system. Nigeria, northeast has been reduced to a death zone. The World Health Organisation in recently released data on the life expectancy of World countries, Nigeria’s life expectancy was put at 55.2 of which male’s life expectancy is 54.7 and female 55.7 (WHO, 2018). This has often led to nations like the United State of America advising its nationals living in Nigeria due to the security issues. According to Nigeria security tracker (2022) 54,948 people have been killed in Nigeria due to violent activities within May 2015 to May 2022. The economic cost of insecurity was estimated at 2.6% of GDP by the PEAC (2020). For most businesses in Nigeria, rising insecurity is now an additional risk for most of who are already exposed to regulatory inconsistency, foreign exchange volatility and irregular fiscal and monetary policy.

1.1 Conceptual Clarification

1.1.1 The Concept of Image

A country’s standing in the international system although dependent on some other factors, is highly dependent on her image perception being positive or negative. The perception of a country by members of the international system, how a country pursues its relations with others, and particularly, the behavior of its citizens at home and abroad combine to determine the country’s image (Zimako, 2009). Thus, image making is an essential feature of a nation’s foreign policy. Image refers to the ideas, values and practices attached to a country. Those are the noted view of how the country is. Accordingly, a nation’s dogged pursuit of image-building forms an important determinant of how well the country is doing at home and abroad and is simultaneously an essential element in the strategy for foreign policy formulation and implementation. Drawing from Chidozie et al. (2014), it may be safe to state that just as image-making can be objective, it is also relative or subjective in that, images are either good or bad. Both good and bad perceptions have their consequences. But nations, according to their own standards or leader’s perception, perpetually endeavor to have a good image among the comity of nations. Hence, it may appear intangible but the benefits and advantages flowing from a good image are inestimably unquantifiable. Chidozie et al. (2014:51) wrote that:

A good image constitutes a source of goodwill and patronage for a country. Investors largely consider this factor in determining where to direct investment funds. It also explains the level of unfriendliness. It is therefore understandable why every government seeks to promote, at all times, a better image nationally and internationally... A good image results in respect, influence and prestige. While, a bad or negative perception of a country’s image implies that such a country lacks respect, influence and prestige in the international system. Indeed, the image issue is a product of perception. There is yet no universally acknowledged scientific standard for perception as it is pervasively subjective. To the extent that human

societies are complex, perception is a complex phenomenon (Zimako, 2009). The perception of a nation in international relations is the perception of its people, and the perception of its people is also partly a function of the political leaders’ actions and character. Consequently, the image a country attempts to create and project, through its foreign policy, must conform to its citizens’ perception of the country, its national interests, and the image expectations of other members of the international community.

1.1.2 Concept of National Security

Security can be viewed from many perspectives and prisms but no single definition can lay claim to universality and perfection. In any case, the common element to all definitions of security is that of protection against threats (Akinyeye, 2001). This realist approach to security is perhaps better buttressed by Tickner (1975) cited in Ugwuja and Ubaku, (2014) when she observed that “to a realist, security is conceptually synonymous to the security of the state against external dangers which is to be achieved by increasing military capabilities”. She further argued succinctly that one of the greatest causes of insecurity in the world inheres from our lack of agreement as to what security itself entails. This may be why Akinyeye (2001:17) elects to see security as “the protection of the interests and values of a state or a nation against threats”.

National security focuses on the amassment of the military armament, personnel and expenditure (Ochoche, 1998). From these definitions, national security has changed overtime. It has expanded to include international economies, long term goals and reconciliation. These are important elements for the sustenance of a nation’s security. Harold Brown US Secretary of defense from 1977 to 1981 in the carter administration enlarged the definition of National security by including element such as economic and environment security National security then is the ability to preserve the nation’s physical integrity and territory to maintain its economic relations with the rest of the world on reasonable terms to preserve its nature, institution and governance from disruption from outside, and to control its borders’. The origin of modern concept of National security as philosophy of maintaining a stable nation state can be traced to the peace of Westphalia where in the concept of a sovereign state ruled by a sovereign became the basis of a new international order of the nation states, it was Hobbs work in 1651 ‘leviathan’ who stated that citizen yield to a powerful sovereign who in turn promises an end to civil and religious war. The importance of security to economic well-being of a country and her citizens was amply highlighted by a former American Secretary of Defence, Robert McNamara when he stated that security is development and development is security. This means without security there cannot be any meaningful development (Eme et al., 2017). Also the importance attached to security was well captured in the Nigerian Constitution of 1999-section 14 (2) (b) of the Constitution states that “the security and welfare of the people shall be the primary purpose of government”. Invariably therefore the Constitution has saddled the government with the responsibility of safeguarding lives, properties, welfare of Nigerians against both internal and external threats including other forms of danger. Thus, it is incumbent on the government to monitor public order and safety, including law and order (Eme and Onyishi 2011).

2. METHODOLOGY

Data were sourced from literature such as textbooks, articles, research papers, Journals, newspapers, Television reports and Internet sources. It is important to note that this research is descriptive and analytical.

3. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Constructivism argues “that the structures of human association are determined primarily by shared ideas rather than material forces, and that the identities and interests of purposive actors are constructed by these shared ideas rather than given by nature”. Constructivism is ‘an approach to learning that holds that people actively construct or make their own knowledge and that reality is determined by the experiences of the learner. Constructivism is the claim that significant aspects of relations are historically and socially constructed, rather than inevitable consequences of human nature or other essential characteristics of world politics. The notion that international relations are not only affected by power politics, but also by ideas. According to this view, the fundamental structures of international politics are social rather than strictly material. Constructivists must be counted among those scholars who conceive research as a matter of interpretation rather than explanation. Moreover,

they have a substantial skepticism about the possibility of having a neutral attitude towards research.

3.1 Relevance of the Theory

The image perception a country has towards other countries of the world is a creation of perceived ideas such country has. Looking at the study it could be emphasised that relations between and among countries of the world is therefore a creation of constructivist ideas. Constructivist ideas consist of the perceived knowledge that countries have about each other which therefore determines the relationship they have with each other. What individual countries feels about a country is what determines how they interact with the country.

3.2 Causes of Insecurity

3.2.1 Ethno-Religious Crisis

Nigeria is a country that accounts for over 250 ethnic groups. The multi diversity in our ethnicity has accounted for some insecurity issues in some part of the country. Moreso, Religious intolerance amongst the various phaset of religious groups also account for the insecurity problem in the country. The various distrust and intolerance for the values of other religious group and ethnic group serves as a major issue which has overtime expounded into conflict. Salawu [2010] and Igbuzor [2011] identified ethno religious crisis as a major source of insecurity in Nigeria. Moreso, the mutual fear between the various ethnic and religious group and historical differences present the country with escalating issues.

3.2.2 Management and Distribution of Scarce Resources

Nigeria is a country that is blessed with scarce resources. Amongst the top leading resources with high economic benefits, Nigeria is blessed with the presence of some in large quantity and some in smaller quantity. Some of those resources includes crude oil, versatile agricultural land, large labour force, gold, steel and cement e.t.c. But overtime the control of these resources as therefore resulted into crisis, of control over resources and its proceeds and also the mismanagement of the resources to yield better economic improvements. The Niger Delta crisis is a perfect example for this, whereby the people had to take up arms against the government due to the environmental degradation and exploitation of the resources without judicious returns back to the people

3.2.3 The Historical and Recurring Distrust Between the Government and the People

For overtime, the populace and common citizen has been beclouded with the common notion of high corruption amongst the government over the wealth of nation. The lack of trust has been an issue which has been building up since the commencement of Nigeria's Democratic Independence. The high rate of administrative corruption has created a belief system of all politicians being corrupt and accumulating National wealth for personal use. This and many more have therefore created an injurious mindset on the people, to find a means to therefore to forcefully extol money from the Elite and Politicians.

3.2.4 Imposition of unpopular policies

The diversity in Nigeria's politics has overtime given birth to the agitation of different wants from the government. The various ethnic groups and the various sect has always been diverse and plagued with opposing needs, the conflicting needs as over time resulted to arm agitation. The federal government in various administrations has not been able to make widely accepted policies that majority of will citizens embrace and support. Most often, policies are foisted on people despite their opposition and disapproval. One of such policies was removal of fuel subsidy and deregulation of the downstream sector of the economy on January 1, 2012 by the Jonathan led government against people's opposition and protest. This unpopular policy culminated into mass protest, crisis and violent demonstration as the youths engaged the police in a fight for two hours and threw missiles which led to the use of live bullets by the security agents. The security agents using live bullets caused the death of Mustafa Muyideen in Ilorin, Kwara state and another person was killed in Lokoja, Kogi state while many others sustained injuries in the violent demonstration that followed the removal of fuel subsidy (Obasi, 2012).

3.2.5 The Porous Nature of Our Border

The land mass of Nigeria is 923,768km² [356,669m²] and a total coastline of 853km. This land is approximately equivalent of 133% of the area of Texas. Nigeria, a West African country located at west of the Gulf of Guinea. The land mass of Nigeria been large accompanied with the low budgeted for border protection has made our land prone to easy movement

in and out of the country. Nigeria shares border with Niger and Chad at the North, with Cameroun at the South-South while at the east shares border with Benin Republic. The inability of the government to fully protect this border due to the large land mass and money involved in other to do that has therefore made the border very easy for insecurity to move freely.

3.2.6 Socio – economic factors

Unemployment, poverty and low standard of living is a social factor which could be amounted to mean the personal living of individuals are at risk In Nigeria today, unemployment is soaring very high because critical infrastructure like roads, constant power and water supply needed to create jobs is not put in place by the government despite promises made to fix them. Mohammed, a sociologist, opined that with the soaring rate of unemployment, different manners of crimes such as the activities of Boko Haram, Banditry, armed robbery, ritualism, kidnapping, and other vices were to be expected. "There is a serious economic violence on the people that is why those with violent intentions can easily employ them." (Newswatch, 2011). Besides, National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) official rates puts unemployment at about 24 percent even though many so many unemployed individuals are unaccounted for. According to official release in 2007, eight million Nigerians were registered as unemployed. The figure climbed to 10 million in 2008 and hit 18 million in 2011. According to Ekpo (2013) he stated that Kidnapping, armed robbery, gangsterism and other vices are not unrelated to the high rate of unemployment in the country and across the states." No country can afford to have millions of unemployed youths. This army of the unemployed can become a nuisance to society. It is a time bomb that must be diffused. In Nigeria, sound graduates of engineering, physics, mathematics being unemployed for about eight years after graduation from even our first-generation universities are roaming about the street and this unemployment are fuel for social vices.

3.2.7 Inadequacy of the security agency

Over time, the various security agencies in Nigeria has been shortcoming in ensuring, preventing and curtailing insecurity. And this has been attributed to the lack of funding, poor training, poor intelligence gathering etc. There is absence of effective information and intelligence gathering among the security agencies in Nigeria. Information gathering has been short lived with inadequacy in technology needed, funds needed and well-trained personnel. This has therefore made security coordination a problem thereby giving room for insecurity to thrive. Besides, the security agencies which include the Police, DIA, Army, Navy, Airforce and State Security Service are not adequately funded and equipped to match the present-day security challenges. These inadequacies on the part of the security agencies give hoodlums the leverage to tinker with the security system of the country.

3.2.8 Implications of Security Challenges

In the present age of globalisation, events sequel to a state has a tendency of transcending into other state. Social security being the most important function for the creation of Government is a factor which undermines the legitimacy of the government. Nigeria as a member of the international community and a player in the global politics has earmarked various visions and objectives it seeks to achieve, like the vision 2020, the economic development and to be African giant). To this end, Jonathan and also the Buhari led government has drawn a road map and framework an agenda to achieve this vision. However, the increasing state of insecurity in the country as a result of the activities of armed and ritual Kidnappers, militants group, cult violent armed robbers and more especially the Boko Haram sect seems to make the dream or vision unattainable. This actions by these vices has implications for Nigeria both internally and externally. The internal effect of insecurity has scourging effect on the people and the various sectors of the state while the external effect of these affect the inter relationship between the state and others. In the first place, the increasing state of insecurity presently in Nigeria especially by Boko Haram sect, has culminated into Nigeria being blacklisted and given bad image as a terrorist nation by the international community. On 25 December 2009, a Nigerian, Umar Farouk Abdumuttallab, attempted to blow up an American airline enroute Amsterdam from Detroit (Olawale, 2012). This botched terrorist attempt strained US-Nigeria relations but was however resolved diplomatically. As the US saw the attack on its citizen as a major security issue. Nigeria is still included in the list of terrorised nation state like Yemen, Afghanistan, Tunisia, Somalia, Iraq, Pakistan, Sudan and others. Consequently, relationship with Nigerians or its Government are been taken into extra caution because of the security challenges. More so, Nigerians travelling abroad are subjected to serious security scrutiny more

than others, and those staying or living abroad are also looked at as security risks.

Insecurity in Nigeria has assumed a formidable role as Nigeria has been enmeshed in a firebox of clashes that have cost several civilian lives including foreigners and members of the Nigerian security personnel. Unfortunately, this spate of insecurity appears to have defied all security protocol thereby making the security architecture seem incapable at the sight of the menace (Abdulkareem, 2020). The different regions of Nigeria have experienced regional security threats as insurgency by militia groups in the North, kidnappers in the Eastern and Southern part of the country, ritual killings in the West, and political and non-political assassinations across the nation. It has even been submitted that Nigerians have accepted insecurity as part of their lives (Onwuka, 2019). Compared to other regions such as the South-south that suffers another form of conflict on the basis of resources, Christian-Muslim divides in the middle of the country, the civil war that plagued the east and recently the Boko Haram insurgency in the North-east that forced the declaration of states of emergency on Yobe, Adamawa and Borno states, the west only bedevilled by ritual killings and systemic kidnappings, has experienced less terror compared to other regions (Abdulkareem, 2020).

Secondly, insecurity disrupts the political stability of a country. So, when the political system is unstable because of insecurity, the leadership of the country is distracted from pursuing its political and developmental agenda for transforming the country. This is since rather than focus on the agenda of government in power, government will be compelled to re-direct all its energy, funds and resources towards curtailing the insecurity at the expense of other developmental plans. For instance, in the 2012 budget security took a large portion of N921.91 billion, (Newswatch, 2012) when compared with other sectors like health, education, agriculture etc, yet the country is plunged into instability as peace in the polity seems to be a mirage. More, the *Boko Haram* insurgent group have killed several thousand civilian lives, and displaced millions of people along the Lake Chad region. This insurgency group is known for once holding seventeen local government areas in Borno state, the kidnap of Dapchi girls, Chibok girls., although some experts and security official believes the Boko Haram to be heading towards extinction following several joint military campaigns between the year 2015 to 2022, still the terrorist group has remained remarkably adaptable with its tactics which has sustained its existence in the region till today (Brechenmacher, 2019). The political instability in a state will more so, affect the external image of the country. According to the Global Peace Index 2020, Nigeria ranked 147th out of 163 countries (compared to 148th position in the previous year). As in the previous two years, the Fragile State Index covering events in 2019, classified Nigeria in a state of 'Alert' and ranked it 14th out of 178 countries. The Brookings found that since 2018 'intense insecurity' and violence have persisted and increased (Global Peace Index 2020).

The notion that no country is an Island to itself cannot be short lived, investment by both foreigners and citizens are what makes up the economy. Every investment is majorly for the purpose of profit and development, but insecurity could defeat the purpose. This is why foreign investors usually avoid regions and areas prone to security challenges. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the country has dropped. When there is insecurity in the country, foreign investors are scared away from coming to invest their capital and contribute towards economic development. Insecurity discourages investment as it makes investment unattractive to businesspeople. This is because it increases the cost of doing business either through direct loss of goods and properties or the cost of taking precautions against business risks and uncertainty. These costs could have a negative impact on business development and progress. The thick arrow connecting the insecurity environment and business investment means that insecurity can be a huge blockade to business investment. Ujah and Eboh (2006) reported a study by World Bank on investment climate in nine African countries in which it was found that 29% of business operators in Africa and 36% in Nigeria perceived insecurity as a major constraint on investment.

Fourthly, the economy suffers from stagnation. The ramping up of violent attacks on diverse civilian and military targets in Nigeria by Boko Haram since July 2009, when it launched a short-lived anti-government revolt, has effectively made the group a subject of interest to states, security agencies, journalists and scholars. Focusing on its attacks on telecommunication infrastructure in Nigeria. There is multiplier effect of insecurity on the economy of the country. These include drop in foreign direct investment (FDI), unemployment, poverty etc. In the Northern part of the country, Newswatch (2012) learnt that a group of investors from

Germany, who wanted to build a cement factory in Maiduguri, have withdrawn from the project due to the activities of Boko Haram. The group got the approval of the late President Umaru Musa Yar' Adua's government for the project and had been on it for about four years and had already finished the preliminary phase of the planning including site clearing. Construction work was to begin only to be confronted by an upsurge of violence and bomb explosions.

4. CONCLUSION

Nigeria's image in the global world has always been a core matter to our leaders, though some leaders have one way or the other in their action and inaction smeared the image of the country. Security just like other elements in the global system enhances and optimises development activities but insecurity hinders these activities and so it constitutes a threat to the internal and external image of the country. There is a strong skepticism that if the level of insecurity in our country is not scaled down, the country will continue to loose internally and externally. "The approach towards curbing this menace has been to respond when the crime has been committed and the harm has been done. This paper emphasises a change in attitude and approach by being precautionary. The security challenges beclouding the country external image are vices that could be traced to various social ethnic and religious vices which have been armed. The criminal activities in and around the country and its borders particularly the trouble areas have earned Nigeria a bad image among other countries, the root cause of these is the security challenges and the poor economy at home.

5. RECOMMENDATION

The budgetary for the security architecture of the country cannot be over emphasised, western and developed country of the world earmarks a chunk of its budgetary for security because they understand the need for relative peace, calmness and safety within and around the country. Therefore, the country federal and state government must do more in ensuring its finances the security architecture of the country. More so, there need to be a stronger synergy between the various security apparatus in the country. The federal security apparatus amount for over ten security agencies which have over time conflict and not act in proximity with each other, so the Government must find a way to ensure cordial relationship between the various security agencies. The promotion of economic development also enhances governability. The establishment of developmental projects tailored to the needs of the people would improve societal welfare and reduce the extent of social and economic insecurity which consequently would reduce social conflicts and aggression. Once people's needs are met, they become naturally less agitated and confrontational, and the tendency to want to use illicit and criminal means to ensure their survival or try to force government to behave in certain ways or make certain decisions, would be reduced.

One point to note is that, in Nigeria, security management is treated with a lot of politics and politicking. This makes its success depend upon the degree of institutional control over politics. Therefore, it is necessary to make institutional capacity strong and efficient, not only as the fundamental foundation for promoting democratic reforms and economic developments in the country but also as the core of security management. The present day security challenges facing the world has grown to be tactical and modern in nature. And for the country to be able to stand strong against the various security challenges modern technology and apparatus are needed. The porous nature of Nigeria's border, the vast nature of land and sea and large population makes it difficult to police the country without the help of modern technology. Lastly, most of the security challenges faced by the country snowballed into become a large security issue due to the inability to curtail the issue from the beginning, therefore Government, security agencies and other institutions must align themselves toward the policy of curtailing crisis before it becomes national. Therefore, it is imperative that adequate actions against the various elements that breeds insecurity such as unemployment, injustice, political tussles, and judicious use of resources be taken cognizance of.

Data Availability Statement

The data that support the findings of this study are available on request from the corresponding author. The data is not publicly available due to privacy or ethical restrictions.

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