

Emerging Trends in Nigeria's National Security: An Appraisal

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Abstract: *This research study discusses the emerging trends in Nigeria national security with emphasis on the Niger Delta crisis, terrorist activities in Nigeria with specific reference to the Boko Haram Terrorist group and the Herdsmen farmer's attacks and conflict. The study argues that the emerging trends in Nigeria's national security are as a result of unemployment which has given rise to poverty, ingenuity of government, bad governance and lack of military preparedness. The paper made use of secondary and tertiary sources. The study recommends that the emerging security challenges Nigeria is facing must be brought to an end for Nigeria to develop and take its rightful position in Africa. This can be done through provision of employment, improving on synergy between security organization, good governance, and genuine fight against corruption, development and control among others.*

Key words: *National Security, Niger-Delta, Militancy, Terrorism, Herdsmen, Dialectical Materialism and Nigeria*

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Introduction

The importance of security cannot be overemphasized as it takes a centre stage in the contemporary international system globally, continents, regions and nation states grapple directly or indirectly to improve their direct domestic and or international security status. Security, an avoidably stand as a major challenge to decision makers as well as communities and groups globally (Ani and Onyebuhwa, 2016).

Nigeria has great potentials despite concerns about stability within the country. Though Nigeria has been independent for about 50 years among Nigerians there's still exists a significant dose of mistrust, suspicion and bad faith amongst its people at tribal, religious and individual levels (TSA, 2011).

Recently, Nigeria's security challenges have reached an alarming stage to the point of threatening the country's unity and foundation. Every country has its security challenges but it remains indeed pathetic that Nigeria the most populous black nation in the world is confronted with such level of national security challenges (Ayegba, 2016).

As a nation, Nigeria has been two decades into this phase of its democratic experience and over this period, national security issues have persistently come to the front burner of government policies and decisions. In some aspects it can be said that Nigeria's national security

has deteriorated over the years as already existing national security issues which were hitherto threats have assumed new dimensions as new threats have equally emerged. Emerging threats in Nigeria's nation security are multidimensional, interwoven and interdependent. There is need for Nigeria as a nation to remain stable as it plays the big brother role to other African countries. However, the country is confronted with new security challenges that evolve daily. The government requires new concepts to ensure they excel in the provision of necessities of lives and improve upon the living conditions of the lives of Nigerians. There lies the need for government to credibly deter, disrupt and dismantle threats to peace and stability to the nation with the view to addressing the emerging trends in Nigeria's national security. The emerging trends in Nigeria's national security are not limited to but include the crisis in the oil rich part of Nigeria popularly known as the Niger Delta region, terrorism and violent extremism which exists in the northern part of Nigeria though more pronounced in the north eastern part of Nigeria, the violent attacks by herders not only in the Benue trough but some selected parts of Nigerian, armed robbery, kidnapping, banditry and the general situation of illiteracy, poverty and unemployment.

It is with the above in mind that this research paper seeks to answer the following questions. Are there any factors that led to the emergence of these national security trends? How have they affected Nigeria as a nation? And how can they be forestalled? The main objective of this research paper is to:

- i. Establish the cause of these negative national security trends
- ii. To determine their effects to the Nigerian state and
- iii. To proffer solutions to these emerging negative trends in Nigeria's national security.

Definition of Terms

National Security

Security has to do with peoples relative feeling of being secure from economic, political, social, cultural and psychological fear, on the other hand, insecurity is people's relative feeling of the economic, political, social, cultural and psychological fear. Ahin (2008) cited in Achumba et al (2013) states that with the existence of all these forms of security, the most common that triggers consciousness of other forms of insecurity is economic. Security refers to the situation that exists as a result of the establishment of measures for the protection of persons, information and property against hostile persons, influences and actions, basically a situation where citizens can go about their legitimate activities. To Nwolise (2006) security is an all-encompassing condition which suggests that a territory must be secured by the military and from external aggression as well as also from devastating consequences of internal regression like unemployment, hunger, starvation, homelessness, environmental degradation and socio-economic injustice. National security is a fundamental responsibility of government, earlier the concept of national security meant military power consisting of armory and defense (Mathew, 1989) but today as Okoli (2014) posits national security includes good governance, maintenance of law and order and generality of the safety of lives of citizens to ensure the society is stable, this is by safe guarding the citizens form poverty, disease, ignorance, hunger and all forms of territorial and environmental hazards. Furthermore, national security is a combination of abundant and suitable political, military, human resources, economic structures, technology, science and natural resources at its optimal level in a country. It includes the ability to preserve the nation's physical

integrity from internal and external threats. National security here entails not just military security. (Ani, 2010).

Theoretical Consideration

Dialectical Materialism

This research study adopts the theory of dialectical materialism as a framework. This theory postulates that man's consciousness of himself in the society is determined by his material condition. In this sense, material conditions refer to what he owns, possess or what he can say belongs to him in society and also the way society organizes the production, distribution and exchange of these goods and services which humans perceive as their possessions are central in determining man's material condition. The theory notes that materials in life are limited, therefore, when a man aspires to possess, conflicts usually arise since other humans are also seeking for the same material things. The competition that comes as a result of seeking for these materials is called dialectics which brings about the term dialectical materialism.

Since peace must exist in society, theorists of this school of thought advocate that attempts must be made to ensure there is justice and equity which is needed for the development of society (Shakhnazarov, 1978). Proponents of this theory believe that in the absence of equity and justice conflicts are inevitable.

This theory fits in this study because each group involved in these emerging trends in Nigeria's national security has the characteristic of conflict. Each group involved in conflict sees the other group as a threat to its material condition in society that brings and escalates into conflict. In the case of the Niger-Delta crisis, crisis results from misunderstanding from economic resources of oil which serves the material conditions and life of a certain people that is those from the oil producing region. This resource, oil, is natural and God given resources to the Niger-Deltans. Just as the theory postulates, as the means of production and distribution in the socio-economic life of the people continue to reduce with the activities of oil exploration at the expense of the citizens of Niger-Deltans who are referred to in this case as conflicts over oil increases which leads to a situation that dialectical materialist postulates as logical consequence of disequilibrium that exists in an economic situation.

This scenario is also applied to the terrorist activities where Nigeria's resources belong to the generality of the people. In this case, the Boko Haram terrorist see resources belonging to all citizens while on the other hand a few people continue to enjoy the wealth of the country while majority suffer in poverty and deprivation as the nation's resources are in the hands of a few at the detriment of others. Therefore, the existence of justice and equity in means of production and distribution of socio-economic life of the people is increasingly becoming rare thereby breeding conflict over material.

Likewise, in the case of the farmer herder clashes, land resources which are supposedly a free gift from God are scarce. This land belongs to a certain group of people and serves as an economic life wire to a particular group in society. With the struggle over land, the existence of justice and equity in the means of production and distribution in the socio-economic life of the people is increasingly becoming rare. Conflict over land increases which then leads to the situation dialectical materialist call a logical consequence of the disequilibrium in a socio-economic system (Fela and Tough, 2016).

Emerging Trends in Nigeria's National Security

MILITANCY

Oil and the Niger Delta Crisis

There is no doubt that oil is the major contributor to Nigeria's economic growth and development. When Nigeria gained independence in 1960, Nigeria had become self-sufficient in crude oil production following its discovery at Oloibini in the Niger-Delta region in 1956 (Watts and Lubech, 1983). From that time on, Nigeria has depended on oil to the neglect and expense of agriculture. Oil revenues have increased the strength and earnings of the Federal Government. At that time 95 per cent of exports and 90 per cent of foreign exchange earnings were from oil (Onolabi and Okwechime, 2007). Though it is a truism, that oil brought significant development to Nigeria and also expansion of the economy, according to Onolabi and Okwechime (2007) there has been no significant structural development and there has been inconsistency in the implementation of the oil policy and this has had severe negative implications on Nigeria's security as well as inhabitants of the region. For decades, oil companies have continued to degrade the environment of the host communities which are oil producing communities as oil spills and gas flaring constitutes the most serious forms of environmental and socio-economic hardships on affected communities with long term negative effects and damages to the environment (Gbadegesin, 1998). Wiwa, (2001) have noted the emergence of strange diseases which have defiled medical explanations.

Oil from the Niger-Delta forms Nigeria's wealth that contributes to the huge expenditure of the provision of social infrastructure of the Nigerian state. Yet poverty looms high in the region as the gap between those "who have and do not have" continues to widen. Manby, (1999) opines that the region presents a gloomy picture of severe insecurity, underdevelopment, dependence and deprivation without access to the basic facilities of life. The Niger-Delta crisis further deepens as Taiwo and Aina (1991) note how great cities in Nigeria are traced to oil wells in remote villages which have built skyscrapers, express roads and flyovers while oil producing villages wallow in poverty, neglect, hunger and impoverishment. Those from the Niger-Delta region saw the discovery of oil in their region not as a blessing but as a curse since their farmlands were contaminated alongside their rivers and general environmental degradation. They wallow in poverty while they are supposedly blessed with Black gold which was tapped without consideration and compensation to them officially and there is no viable efficient oil policy to take care of their needs. Naturally, frustration and anger became the order of the day. In consonance with this, Omolabi and Okwechime, (2007) note that the crisis erupted due to clash of interests between the Trans nationalist capitalist exploiters and the exploited people of the oil producing areas. The communities resolved to use of militancy as a way of solving their predicament thereby bringing their grievances into direct confrontation with the state and security forces. Obi, (1997) assents that the Nigerian state handled the matter with high handedness, by elimination of the MASSOB leaders with the aim of discouraging similar organized rebellion from such communities but ended up escalating the crisis to an extent of having effects on Nigeria's national security and the country's relationship with the outside world. The Niger-Delta struggle has become the purview and pursuit of militant groups like the Ijaw Youth Movement, Niger Delta Volunteer Forces, and Movement for Emancipation of the Niger-Delta, the Egbesu Boys of Warri among few others. Failure to achieve the control of the area through constitutional means also gave rise to the skyrocketing of the crisis (Ayokhai, 2007).

As an emerging trend in Nigeria's national security, the Niger-Delta region is typified by hostage taking, vandalism of oil facilities, violence, and threats, which threaten to erode the political and economic foundations of the Nigerian state (Newswatch, 2009). Furthermore, in

agreement with the above TSA, (2011) observe that militant operations in the Niger Delta region were largely associated with oil pipeline sabotage, hostage taking, oil bunkering, piracy and criminality of various kinds.

As an emerging security threat to Nigeria, the militants were able to attack the Atlas Cove Jetty, this is where fuel imported for domestic Nigerian consumption arrives, this was distinct since it was conducted outside the Niger-Delta region which shows Niger-Delta militants can attack outside their area and conveniently are capable of paralyzing the nation both internally and externally.

Terrorist Activities

Terrorists are considered very dangerous and their activities are unacceptable to basic human values and the norms of society. The use of force and violence against people and destruction of lives as well as property is demeaning to society. Terrorism is a violent acts or the threat of violent acts intended to create fear or terror, perpetrated for economic, religious, political or ideological goals and which deliberately targets or disregards the safety of non-combatants, in this case civilians (Caruso, 2014). The major terrorist organization which has emerged in recent times and is a major security challenge in Nigeria is the Boko Haram terrorist group. The term Boko is from Hausa word meaning “fake” while the Arabic word Haram means either sin or something forbidden further meaning either western or non-Islamic education is sin or forbidden (Olugbode, 2010). The terrorist group, Boko Haram is a controversial Islamist group that seeks imposition of Sharia law in Northern Nigeria. The group was founded in 2002 in Maiduguri by Utaz Mohammed Yusuf and Abubakar Shekarau took over the leadership of the dreaded terrorist group (Iseolorunkanmi, 2017). As an emerging trend in Nigeria’s national security, the activities of Boko Haram have constituted serious security challenges in the contemporary Nigerian State. The terrorist group is involved in the killing of innocent Nigerians, bombing of major cities and police stations as well as foreign and global organizations like the United Nations building (Iseolorunkanmi, 2017).

Ani, and Onyebukwa, (2016) observe that terrorism poses a very serious security challenge and this ideology is dreaded because it is both resilient and lethal and it is wedged unlawfully against civilians and has the intent to achieve political, religious, economic or other objectives. They note that Boko Haram operating in Nigeria is a typical example of extreme terrorism as a security challenge.

Ibrahim and Igbuzo (2002) in the same vein, assert, that, the prevailing national security challenge in Nigeria is terrorism with Boko Haram at the fore front of terrorism in Nigeria government institutions are hard and soft targets. The Boko Haram terrorists make government appear to be incapable of protecting lives and property of citizens. It is pertinent to notes that terrorism has taken up a centre stage in global security and Nigeria is not left out of this global surge of insecurity. Nigeria has had its fair share of fieriest terrorist organization who had taken up most parts of the north eastern parts of Nigeria though their effects are felt across the nation in general. Egbue, et al (2015) note that Nigeria has been attacked severally by the revered Boko Haram terrorist group in the recent past with tremendous casualties and the upsurge of the activities of this terrorist group in Nigeria has not only brought international attention, but also exposed inherent conflict tradition that characterize intergroup social relations in the country. They also observe that Nigeria has had a checkered history of security and conflict situations and unfortunately at the end of these are always a lot of calamity.

Herdsmen Attacks/Conflicts

As long as there is the existence of humans and contact with each other, conflicts must arise. Conflicts have varying degrees as some are family which is internal while others go beyond the families which are termed external. In whatever form, conflicts are dreaded since they all have negative effects. Fefa and Tough, (2016) note that conflicts exists in all human societies and at all levels of interaction as relationships swing from agreement to disagreement bringing about tension and antagonism.

Grazing activities by Fulani herdsmen have continuously taken place in Nigeria as grazing routes were officially created by government. The Benue valley became important for grazing due to its favourable environment and nearness to big markets that exists in Eastern Nigeria. In the recent past, due to the encroachment of the Sahara desert in states like Kebbi, Sokoto, Katsina, Zamfara, Yobe and Borno, pressure has turned to the Benue valley for grazing areas (Enyi, 2014). Furthermore, cattle's rearing was mainly prevalent in the Guinea Sudan and Sahel Savanna belts where crop production was carried out in small scales during the short rainy season. Herders therefore had access to vast area of grazing land with the introduction of irrigation farming in the Savanna region and increased withering of pasture during the dry season; less pasture was available for cattle herders. Herders needed to move their cattle in search of pasture and water called trans-human due to fear of losing their cattle. This move has become the major source of conflicts between herdsmen and farmers all over the country, (Fefa and Tough 2016). Land in recent times, has become very important as population grows and farming activities expand. Land has become an important factor in human existence and where not handled well becomes a source of conflict.

Unequivocally, Audu (2018) notes that in Nigeria, the major cause of tension between farmers and herdsmen have always been the struggle for resources, particularly livestock. Since livestock breeding requires the demand of passage ways to allow livestock access to water and pasture. To Musa et al in Audu and Dangosau (2018) traditional rulers and cattle theft by host communities are causes of disputes between herders and farmers in Nigeria particularly in Benue State North Central Nigeria.

This leaves Nigeria with several emerging security challenges. From one part of the country, the Niger-Delta region is crisis due to oil which is meant to be a blessing to Nigerians then moving to the Northern and North-Eastern Nigeria to be precise lies activities of terrorist with the Boko-Haram terrorist group to be specific and then going to the north central and other parts of Nigeria lies herdsmen attack. This makes Nigeria's security challenges multidimensional as they spring up from several parts of the country. However, it is important to note that though these challenges spring up from separate geographical locations of the country; their effects are felt throughout the country as no part is spared.

General Overview of Possible Reasons for the Emergence of these Trends in Nigeria's National Security

Nigeria remains a multicultural nation state. Several people have come together with their personal beliefs, various orientation and religious backgrounds to form what is today called Nigeria. Right from the day of independence till present day democracy. Nigeria has experienced several national security challenges. One tends to wonder why a country like Nigeria blessed with so much natural and human resources continues to wallow with the existing trends in its national security status. It is pertinent to note that the foundations of institutional framework in Nigeria are shaky thereby deteriorating the state of governance and democratic accountability thereby promoting social disorder in society (Achumba et al, 2013). Government as an institution

has failed in its responsibility to meet the basic needs of the people and especially in a democracy where we have elected representatives who have failed to meet the demands of the electorate cannot be over emphasized. Closely related to the above, Iseolorunkanmi, (2007) posits that the inability of the Nigerian state to provide adequately the social and economic needs of its citizens and frequent deployment of coercive instruments of the state to silence and intimidate groups that are demanding their rights has forced many of these groups not only to organize themselves politically but also to fortify themselves militarily against the state. In agreement, Igbuzor (2011) notes that Nigeria has found itself in such a security situation since government has failed. Lack of basic necessities for the Nigerian citizens has resulted to a condition of frustrated people who are ready to take to violence at any given opportunity. Hazen and Horner (2007) observe that in the mist of plenty there is still lack and this situation encourages crime and criminal activities that endanger the lives and property as well over all security of citizens.

Another major cause to emerging national security challenge in Nigeria is perceived marginalization. Nigerians are of disparity in life's chances which has subjected them to poverty. There is lack of fairness and equity in distribution of resources thereby bringing about a sense of dissatisfaction and resentment. This has made people feel marginalized and aggrieved (Onitade, et al, 2013). Closely related to this is direct poverty. Direct poverty and impoverishment felt by most Nigerians pushes them to get involved in activities which can lead to emerging national security challenges.

Unemployment and poverty are dominant features in Nigeria. They are both are interdependent. Job opportunities do not exist. For instance, in the Niger Delta region due to oil pollution fishing and farming activities cannot take place as most inhabitants of the area take to self-help methods to satisfying themselves resulting to unemployment and poverty (Gele, 2010). With endemic unemployment rate creating poverty, unemployment has overgrown the capacity of the state, thereby increasing the number of people who are willing to kill or be killed, making the country further unsafe. To Salawu (2010), increased criminality in South West, threats by the Niger Delta Militants, and religious crisis that incubates Boko Haram terrorists in Northern Nigeria is as a result of the manifestation or the high rate of employment in the country.

Looking further, Nigerian borders are not well manned this makes foreigners have undue access to the Nigerian space. This thereby encourages transborder crimes and related activities. Since there is no restriction in border movement, criminals' bandits and all sorts of people have access to movement of arms and other dangerous weapons which are detrimental to the national security of Nigeria. Oyekale (2013) notes that Nigerian borders are very extensive and porous, thereby allowing movement in and out without detection and restriction. Due to this oil bunkering is prevalent while proliferation of arms and ammunitions are also on the rise. In the same vein, Dasuki (2013) asserts that the wide expanse of Nigeria's porous borders with contiguous countries has increased the threats to Nigeria's national security, many borders communities have overtime depended on proceeds of smuggling as the porosity of the borders have many negative implications, as light weapons are brought into the country in large numbers flooding the country with all sorts of weapons which are deadly.

The above reasons for the emergence of emerging trends in Nigeria's national security is ingenuity of government. Government is all encompassing. If the government had not allowed collapse of the system, Nigeria would not have gotten to this stage. Jobs would have been created, poverty reduction programmes would have succeeded and the Nigerian state system would have been working. Closely related to this Onoja (2013) in his submission notes that weak

governance endangers corruption and destroys institutions thus necessitating the relevance of leaders to make the system work which has a major role to play in the emerging security challenges experienced across Nigeria. Obiyan and Usman (2013) and Usman (2014) attribute the emergence of terrorist activities and other criminal activities threatening the existence of the Nigerian state to prevailing extreme of poverty and unemployment which is a as result of failure in governance, corruption as well as uneven distribution of state resources which is also a responsibility of government.

At this stage, it is pertinent to note that among all the problems Nigeria has, corruption arising from bad governance and leadership is the greatest impediment that stifles development, produces poverty and reinforces inequality in Nigeria. This is like a chain which gives birth to and encourages negative security situations across the nation (Smith, 2007). Pushing this point further, Iseolorunkanmi, (2017) postulates that the state of insecurity in Nigeria is a function of government failure traceable to systemic and political corruption which has added another dimension of violent conflicts that have eroded national values.

Effects of Emerging National Security Challenges on the Nigerian State

The trends emerging in Nigeria's national security are interwoven as they have almost the same effects on the Nigerian state. They are present in different geographical locations in the country but the effects are felt all over the country. The state is a product of the general will that metamorphosed into a political community with distinctive demographic features, definable territorial limits and a government that presides over its sovereign relations. Its sovereign powers are a product of productive social engagement by individuals with shared expectations and identical political values. Otiche, (2016) states that the Nigerian economy wobbles under the upsurge of terrorist as investors' confidence has been eroded. The Nigerian business and economic climate has been found wanting as there are direct costs as well as long term economic effects (Oyekale, 2013).

In the same vein Audu,(2017) notes that these security challenges have created emotional and psychological trauma at the North-East and Nigeria as a whole no longer attracts investments as Nigeria is seen as a country unsafe for business activities. When a country has a negative national security status the complications involved can rub into neighbouring countries, nations that share borders with Nigeria also share in this threat as their countries are not safe since criminals run into their countries for use as hideouts (Alaku, 2017). Internationally, the national security challenges has complicated the Nigerian business climate making Nigeria investor unfriendly as foreign investors take their investments to other countries which are seemingly more safe and have less security issues (Oyekale, 2013).

Agricultural activities have been affected negatively. Food security is an integral part of national security. The Northern region of Nigeria which has the most arable land for farming has been rendered bare since farmers cannot access their farms because they are afraid of being attacked by terrorists. The food supply chain has also been distorted since vehicles cannot come to the north to access and transport food items to other parts of the country. In Benue State, which is the "Food Basket" of the nation, the basket is getting empty as farmers cannot access their farms due to fear of being attacked by herdsmen. Business have gone to a low ebb since business men are afraid to come to Benue and its environs to conduct business activities as the cattle continue to ravage the crops on the farms. In agreement, Dogona (2014) asserts that violence has prevented farmers from going to the farm in the north east for fear of either being killed or kidnapped by terrorist. Kyernum and Agba, (2014) also posit that Benue, Taraba and Nasarawa states also produce a lot of food consumed in most parts of the country, but with

displacement and destruction of farms, cultivation becomes difficult thereby leading to serious food insecurity in the country. Enyi (2014) further observes that, there is looming hunger, faming and general food insecurity, as major producing areas of food have been wipe out while food crops, farmlands, seeds and livestock are destroyed.

Activities of terrorist have also had adverse effect on literacy and education. It has led to closure of schools and withdrawal of students and has also affected the enrolment of students in schools in these regions making it difficult to achieve education and increase literacy levels in these regions (Kwaghe, 2015). Oyekale, (2013) agrees that security challenges have affected education adversely. As in some areas school children have been killed, the inhuman action has brought schooling to a halt thereby distorting and in some cases stopping the educational carrier of students.

In the Niger-Delta region, irate community youths disrupt oil company operations, attack oil installations, take oil company workers hostage and demand ransom, the crisis has further led to huge revenue losses by both the state and oil companies (The Guardian, 2000). Severe costs have been incurred as billions have been spent on both military activities and also public relations to redeem Nigeria's battered image. These monies could have otherwise been invested in welfare and developing projects not just in the conflict ridden areas to remember that at a point Nigeria was also sanctioned and reduced to a pariah state (Owolabi and Okwechime, 2007).

Possible Recommendations for the Way Forward

For a structurally skewed federal system such as Nigeria, the security threats to the very existence of the Nigerian State by these sub-national passions cannot be ignored as they remain capable of sounding the death knell of the Nigerian State (Soremekon and Obi, 1993).

These emerging trends in Nigeria's national security need to be handled from a multidimensional and all-encompassing perspective. Hands need to be put on deck to save the Nigerian state from total collapse. Nigeria is drowning and fast needs to be rescued. Some strategies for not only curbing but putting a stop to these challenges are hereby suggested which include but are not limited to:

1. Provision of employment opportunities and workable poverty alleviation strategies.
2. Improving on synergy between security organizations.
3. Overall good governance with a non-selective fight on corruption issues.
4. Politics should be separated from governance
5. Particular attention should be paid to border region issues concerning monitoring and possible development of border regions.
6. The standard of literacy in Nigeria must be upgraded and proper orientation of the citizens with special attention to education of all Nigerian children at all levels of government.

Conclusion

Security is the bedrock to development of any society, Nigeria inclusive. Since without security no meaningful development can take place in any society. Several national security issues like the Niger-Delta crisis, terrorist activities and herdsmen clashes have negative implications on the Nigeria State. Though, several reasons have been given for the emergence of these challenges, successive governments in Nigeria have not paid enough attention towards eradication of this menace to the Nigerian society and this has left Nigeria in a state of despair, insecurity and

underdevelopment. The present day administration as well as future administrations has a lot of work to do in the area of putting to rest these emerging trends in Nigeria's national security discussed in this paper. If the government fails and does not live up to its responsibilities, Nigeria will continue to slide and fall backwards while other countries move forward in their development strides. At this stage it is also important to note that Nigeria leads Africa as it remains the big brother and needs to set an example for other African countries to follow and to maintain its position in the continent and the globe as a whole, the country needs to double up in the area of national security with a view to putting a permanent stop to all emerging security challenges for enhanced developmental within the country and beyond.

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