Security of the Insecurity in Nigeria: Strategies, Approaches in Tackling the Worsening and Emerging Threats in the Society

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Abstract

The insecurity in Nigeria has become cancer and national pandemic syndrome and a disaster for the security system in Nigerian society. The incident of insecurity that Nigeria has faced is an unprecedented and recurring phenomenon that threatens the life and peaceful coexistence of human society. Uncertainty due to insecurity is being open or exposed to danger, whereas danger is the condition of being vulnerable to harm or injury. Security is the extent of protection from danger, damage, loss and criminal disease. Human security and strategic security and insecurity theories have been adopted to explain the basic assumption, strategic principle and method of insecurity. The conceptual analysis of insecurity reaffirms the obligation to address security issues and fight against insecurity and criminal intrusion resulting from an actual or perceived lack of protection and insufficient security. Nigeria's history of insecurity dates back to civil war since the country returned to civilian rule in 1999. The security situation in Nigeria was quite worrying and worsening daily. The security of insecure challenges in Nigeria is frightening and requires an understanding of security techniques and new approaches to adequate national security, as well as the use of modern tactics to address the security challenge trends. The paper is germane because it explains the level of insecurity and sources of security threats and identifies the kinetic and non-kinetic tactics to curb insecurity in Nigeria as the tide of insecurity and threats to Nigeria's life and property is alarming. In conclusion, the current insecurity in Nigeria is undesirable and pathetic. Therefore, the paper recommends that the security forces and the government employ more scientific techniques to combat insecurity and deploy new modern equipment and devices to enhance Nigerian security's operational capabilities to respond to security threats and challenges.

Keywords: *Security, Insecurity, Strategies, Tackling and Threats*

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Background to the Study

The insecurity in Nigeria has created a lot of panic, anxiety, fear and uncertainty in the society. The growing threat of insecurity in modern Nigeria is worrying, and the challenges within the security system have become vast, whopping and gigantic. Security in the country is a frightening and recurring phenomenon that threatens the well-being of its citizens. Ali and Adeyemi (2022) posits that the current state of insecurity across the country is worsening, and the red flag is harmful. This confirmed that the two guard bridges were recently attacked in Abuja, while one attack occurred along Bwari Tasha Road in Bwari District Council. The second attack took place on Zuba Kaduna Road near Zuma Rock. The threats to the life and safety of people in the country's security system are unprecedented.

According to Yakubu (2022) claim that the spate of killings and kidnappings in the country has continued to challenge the efforts of the security agencies in the country, and the security forces, as well as law enforcement agencies, should redouble their efforts ahead of the games concerning bandit terrorism ravaging the country. This reiterated and cooperated that security strategies and tactics need to be changed and urged a review. Government and security professionals must adopt new techniques, methods, and approaches along the way and take steps that put the security mechanism one step ahead of the terrorists and bandits wreaking havoc in the country. Ani and Onyebukwa, 2016) revealed that the security challenges are colossal. The threats require security and other relevant stakeholders to be vigilant while increasing local arms production.

Akinrefon and Ogunnaike (2022), argues that the level of insecurity in the country is appalling, and security challenges are increasing. It has attracted international attention and hampered the country's development. Insecurity in Nigeria is plagued by a variety of threats ranging from terrorism, kidnapping, banditry, farmer-herder conflicts, armed robbery, ritual and extrajudicial killings, domestic crime, organized crime, and conspiracy within and between the security forces and law enforcement agencies, who work together with bandits to devastate the citizens. According to Yusuf and Mohd (2022), insecurity in Nigeria has experienced a tremendous exponential increase over time, spurring national security that has plagued human society. The Global Terrorism Index in the 2021 Global Peace Index, produced by the Institution for Business and Peace, ranked Nigeria 6th among the top 50 independent countries and territories according to its level of peacefulness, making it the least peaceful country in Africa as of 2021, the terrorism index ranked Nigeria at 8.23 with Afghanistan ranked 1st with 9.11 terrorism index. The index measures the direct and indirect impact of terrorism on a scale (Global Terrorism Index, 2021).

In a related development, the level of insecurity in the country is worrying and continues to worsen, although the Muhammadu Buhari administration has failed to address the ugly phenomenon. The situation affected all social fabrics and institutions, including the social group of agriculture, foreign direct investment and crude oil production. The security forces need serious cooperation and partnership to curb the trends in insecurity challenges facing the country. A country's security cannot be 100 percent satisfactory, but of course, there is a level at which no country can be satisfied with insecurity. Insecurity is everywhere, and it is getting to a point where the security system in which the government is housed is thrown into disarray.

Ortom (2022), revealed the state security force known as the Community Volunteer Guards and promised they would legally procure AK-47s, AK-49s and other sophisticated weapons for the group. However, the security team would work with security forces if the federal government failed to disarm the Fulani terrorist who has continued to maim and kill people across the state and country for some time. The unveiling of the security equipment will improve the situation by reducing the problems of banditry, kidnapping, robbery and most importantly, the problem of Fulani and herder's terrorist attacks to the bare minimum. It confirmed that the security system must change and review strategies, tactics, methods, procedures, and kinetic and non-kinetic techniques to contain the threat.

Safety means taking precautions against crime, attack, sabotage, espionage, freedom from the financial cares of need, safe or secure shelter or defense, fear or doubt, reasonable reliance, and freedom from danger or risk. It also refers to being free from danger or threat, protected from fear and unwanted hostile forces, and vulnerable to harm or being attacked. Security can come from people or social groups, objects and institutions, ecosystems or other entities or phenomena. The growing and increasing security challenges and national security issues require continuous security e-monitoring and a strategy that automates the process of continuous operational security verification and assessment. This approach is to allow the security operative to identify vulnerabilities and subject them to critical review, so it makes sense to automate this monitoring process to eliminate human error.

The leading security agencies in Nigeria are; namely State Security Services (SSS), National Intelligence Agency (NIA), Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), the Armed Forces consisting of the Nigerian Army, Navy and Air Forces, Nigerian Correctional Services, Nigerian Security and Civil Defense Corps (NSCDC), Nigerian Immigration Service, National Drug Enforcement Agency (NDLEA), Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC), Independent Corruption Practices and Other Related Crimes Commission (ICPC). A particular part of the country manages the country's security agencies under the current government. Security agencies are government organizations charged with activities bothering intelligence agencies for the nation's internal security, which may be either domestic or foreign. Similarly, security agencies could also engage in counter-intelligence activities that thwart foreign intelligence agencies from other countries. They are also responsible for upholding and protecting a country's integrity and sovereignty.

As a result, MEDIA SONAR (2022) sought a security expert's influence on why these agencies are classified as security agencies when there are other paramilitary and community volunteer force that also performs national security functions. The SSS, DIA, and NIA essentially share intelligence, while the Army, Air Force, and Navy would ensure the country is shielded and protected from enemies or intruders. The Nigerian police are responsible for maintaining law and order, and customs and immigration are always at the borders to prevent the smuggling of dangerous weapons and the migration of foreigners or terrorists into the country. The Civil Defense protects critical government infrastructure and facilities, while the Correctional Centers are responsible for isolating criminals from law-abiding citizens in their facilities, despite the country's monumental security challenges and security failures. The

federal government approved N1.4 billion on Wednesday, August 3, 2022, to the Republic of Niger to purchase official vehicles to combat the insecurity plaguing their country, yet there is a severe disaster in Nigeria's security system.

Conceptual Analysis

Insecurity implies danger, uncertainty, lack of protection and lack of security. United Nations (2022) posits that the fight against insecurity has continued to thwart the development of the state police service, claiming it is unconstitutional. Despite the decentralization of the centre's police functions, however, the state or regional security outfits, in light of the virtual breakdown of the security architecture of the neo-colonial state, possess weapons. According to Nzubechukwu, Zain, Ab. Halim, Ismail, and Ismail (2022), security is the degree of protection from danger, harm, loss and crime. They consist of structures and processes that provide or enhance security as a condition. Safety is a state of resistance to behaviour that causes harm or damage to a person or property.

Security can be defined as protection from criminals, thieves and threats. Security is a fundamental societal process that secures some educational, social, political, and economic (space) communities. Across the world, security issues have become a global concern, a cross-security condition in which the individual citizen lives in freedom, peace and security. They need to participate fully in the process of government and, as a protector of their fundamental human rights, have access to resources and fundamental needs of life and inhabit an environment that is not detrimental to their health and well-being (Kraese and Williams, 1996). Umar et al. (2021) reaffirms a commitment to addressing security and fighting insecurity and criminal intruders.

Security is a state of resistance to any behaviour that causes harm or damage to a person or property. Security can also be defined as protection from criminals, thieves and threats. Security encompasses the multiple ways individuals and groups seek to increase own security, yet narrow enough to fit normative criteria to assess whether the measures were aimed at improving security. The security level is smooth based on parameters like safety, reliability and more. From a subjective point of view, the safety orientation should consider intentional mistakes and destruction (Umar et al., 2021).

Security is in the eye of the beholder, but there is a consensus that it is essential and multidimensional. Security requires sacrificing other values, including boundary and primary values. According to Spence (2015), security is the degree of protection from danger, damage, loss and crime. Security as protection consists of structures and processes that provide or enhance security as a condition. It is defined as a form of protection that creates a separation between assets and threats, considering the actions of people trying to cause destruction and insecurity in society.

Furthermore, uncertainty is the state of being exposed to risk or fear, a vaguely unpleasant emotion experienced in anticipation of misfortune. Bar-Tal (2020) defines insecurity as a state of fear or anxiety resulting from an actual or perceived lack of protection and refers to a lack of

insufficient safety. Ojewale (2021) defines insecurity as the state of being open to or exposed to danger or harm, whereas danger is the state of being vulnerable to harm or injury.

In addition, each region of the country is struggling with different challenges of insecurity, including the activities of Boko Haram, which have claimed millions of lives. With the increasing cases of kidnappings over the last 7-8 years of the government of President Muhammadu Buhari, the federal government has allocated no less than 10 trillion to defend the nation's territorial integrity and internal security. Onime (2018) reported that uncertainty is a bane of Nigeria's developmental progress. In 2016, a report released by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in Abuja, Nigeria, maintained its 2015 status with a calculation of 0.527, two points higher than the 2014 calculation of 0.525. The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite statistic of life expectancy, education and per capita income indicators used to classify countries into four levels of human development.

Human Security and Strategic Theory
Since the mid-1990s, the concept of human security has dominated. Nevertheless, despite these seemingly positive prospects, like others in the social sciences, the concept remains controversial and is often described as ambiguous because of its broad coverage and analytical relevance (Fukuda-Parr and Messineo, 2012). The concept of human security is a comprehensive concept that goes beyond the confines of state-centric security and its primary or unified focus on the state actor and the use of force for the sake of territory rather than individual gain. United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) Resolution 66/290 defines it as an approach to assist the Member States in identifying and addressing the overall cross-sectoral survival, livelihood challenges and dignity of their people.

The world is moving into a new era in which the security concept will change dramatically. Security is interpreted as security of people, not just of territories, security of individuals, not just of nations. Security is through development, not through weapons. Safety for everyone, everywhere - in their homes, in their workplaces, on their streets, in their communities, in their communities. Therefore, human security that is human-centred, dynamic, comprehensive, context-specific, multi-media prevention, and solution-oriented will be helpful in understanding, contextualizing, preventing, or solving uncertainty problems (Ebiede, Bassey, and Asuni, 2021). Human security is broad enough to include state security, individual and group security, environmental security, and physical security.

Strategic Theory
The strategic theories mainly deal with issues of war, defense and security of life and property of the citizens. The basic assumption of the theory is the development of generalizations on strategic principles, methods and assumptions for overcoming insecurity in the country and for planning warfare, deterring aggression and disarmament and arms control (Ozgercin (2004). Strategic theory deals with empirical, orthodox, normative, political science, and speculative theories. The strategic offensive and defensive in counterforce, counter-value, decapitation-deterrent-counter-obscurity strategy and other computer models such as intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBM), Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) and anti-ballistic

missiles, among others. These theories deal with the application of science in the development and use of defenses for purposes of war or deterrence.

The normative or orthodox theory explains the values or dilemmas of the individual strategist and how to control and regulate war and insecurity to save humankind from downfall and the unnecessary waste of technology, economic and human resources. Political science theory strongly advocates a nation's obligation to develop offensive and defensive mechanisms to ensure national defence and security. Speculative is not interested in gathering information and intelligence data but in the normally constructed generalization that includes logical reasoning. The speculative theory can be true or false. The reports authenticity may not be verified due to perception of past and present trends of events and results. A threat, in strategic theory, means any behaviour that can arouse fear or fear that someone is capable of losing their life. The threat has a strong relationship with security. Threat reduces stress and strain in a system, and no form of threat is comfortable and should not be taken for granted. These could manifest from overt threat and perception or transform a threat. This means that the threat is clear evidence that the state is in danger from the enemy. The perception of the threat in the field of psychology is imaginary, the facts are uncertain.

History of Insecurity in Nigeria
Nigeria's history of insecurity is growing and this has been exacerbated by the unprecedented rate of terrorism, kidnapping, banditry and all forms of extremism since the country returned to civilian rule in 1999 (Soyombo, 2015). The incursion of the military into governance and the consequent establishment of a military command structure in a federation sets the tone for the distortion of Nigerian federalism. Thus, the practice of federalism in Nigeria has undoubtedly been distorted by the overwhelming dominance of the federal government, which allocates national resources to lower-level government at its own whim. Since independence, the call for genuine federalism, fiscal and political restructuring through diverse ethnic nationalisms in Nigeria has not diminished. This agitation has contributed to violent rebellious responses from harmed ethnic groups in the country and has endangered the security integrity and corporate existence of Nigeria as a country (Ishola, 2019).

The challenges of insecurity can be traced back to the early years of military rule when large quantities of arms were imported into the country for use by the military during and after Nigeria's civil war, some of which ended up in the hands of civilians (Kilete, 2022). Soon after the Civil War, these weapons were used by civilians and ex-military for malicious purposes such as armed robbery. There was also an army of unemployed youth who lost their jobs during the civil war. The level of insecurity reached dangerous proportions during the long years of military rule beginning in the 1970s, during which people acquired guns and light weapons for personal defence (Felbab-Brown, 2020). Some of these guns and light weapons ended up in the hands of unemployed youth who used them for deviant purposes. While some attribute violence to the influence of peers and other psychological factors related to growing up, others emphasize the influence of political and economic factors such as ethnic unrest, political unrest, and unemployment. The security situation in Nigeria is worrying, and for the past eighteen years, things in society have been getting worse every day. Conventional crimes

were always part of the post-Civil War experience. But recent experiences of insecurity surrounding violent extremism, insurgencies, banditry, kidnappings and other forms of militancy have rendered the situation unbearable.

Security of the Insecurity Challenges in Nigeria

Security is a scientific and neo-scientific social magnet in the intelligence era. According to Al-Bayaa (2011), security in the 21st century has required the collaboration and collection of intelligent threat collection and management in enforcing new techniques and strategic both kinetic and non-kinetic responses to security wars using conventional and non-conventional approaches. Security today involves a multi-faceted and multi-dimensional approach to security in the global security-related issues that are critical, sensitive and dynamic. This requires an urgent and constant security review and safety assessment (Pierce, Cleary, Holland and Rabrenovic, 2018). The task of meeting the 21st-century national security challenges and expectations in Nigeria requires the collaboration of citizen security experts and security forces. The security of every nation is paramount, with scientific approaches and technology being inseparable, recommending ways to improve security challenges in the country.

Security is a significant concern of the entire human society because it concerns the survival of every human society. Addressing the security challenge involves a kinetic and non-kinetic approach, including a conventional and grand strategy or the alternative security strategy, which is the way forward for contemporary national security. Grand strategy is the backbone of conventional strategy because a better military operation would depend on preparedness and logistics. The effectiveness of security forces and the responsiveness of their men to training and command depend, to a large extent, on the health of their bodies. The grand strategy, which is all-around economics, solves these problems. The strategy effectively develops and coordinates the application of political, economic, and military instruments of power to defend national interests and goals under all circumstances.

Insecurity in Nigeria is complex, and Nigeria is facing rapid insecurity with multiple threats ranging from insecurity threats of terrorism, kidnapping, banditry, conspiracy and all forms of multiple external and internal security challenges (Asadu, 2022). The threats and insecurity issues manifest at all global, regional, national and local levels, usually mutually reinforcing. In foreign policy and national security as well as in domestic politics. We must chart a new course. Recent events make it clear that many of our greatest threats do not respect borders or malls and must be met with collective action. Insecurity, pandemics and other biological risks, the escalating climate crisis, cyber and digital threats, international economic disruption, protracted humanitarian response crisis, violent extremism and terrorism, and the proliferation of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction all pose pervasive. In some cases, existential threats to security challenges represent.

According to Olaniyonu (2022), combat the threat of insecurity by addressing youthful restlessness, unemployment, hunger, hopelessness, and conspiracy. These components of national life will continue to face ugly threats from security challenges. Fuels are driving

insecurity in the country, and major storms and attacks have marked insecurity in Nigeria. This requires serious engagement and collaboration with stakeholders, citizens, security professionals and security operatives to improve adequate mechanisms to eliminate societal insecurity. The government, especially the executive branch, must be established to identify the security gaps and weaknesses and provide a solution to the insecurity in the country's security.

Table 1: Insecurity Threat and Number of Casualties in Nigeria

Source: Nigeria Security Tracker, January to June, 2022

Understanding Security
A security person is responsible for protecting property, assets, or people. Security guards are usually privately and formally employed personnel (Berg, 2010). Security guards are often uniformed and act to protect property by maintaining a visible presence to deter illegal and inappropriate action, either observing directly through patrols or watching alarm systems or CCTV cameras for any criminal movement or signs of crime, fire or disorder, then taking action and reporting reimburse all incidents to their customers and emergencies. Until recently, the term security-man was more commonly used for this function, dating back to medieval Europe. It was interchangeable with night-watchman in North America until the modern security base replaced both terms. In Nigeria, it is known as Ma-Guards or Vigilante or Community Policing (Suchi, 2017).

Recently, security threats are required to undergo bomb threat training and emergency crisis training, especially in soft target areas such as shopping malls, schools, places of worship, markets and other areas where the general public gathers. In a volatile, crime-ridden atmosphere, security guards are individuals who have hired private security officers to provide residential, industrial or commercial security and public safety.

National Security
Security is not a new topic. It has remained the principle of individuals, groups, institutions, organizations, sectors and structures of human society. National security is a defence; it forms a state's internal and external security. Internal security forms the basis of national defence. External security has to do with protecting society and defending against external threats (Bigo, 2006; Eriksson and Rhinard, 2009). It is about protecting and securing the nation from

attack, danger or threats to a nation's ability to protect itself and develop. National security encompasses all measures taken to protect the interests and worth of a state. Security is determined by the conventional and unconventional concept, which is the strategic or military perspective from which the concept has often been defined in contrast, the unconventional is a secure system of food, health, money, underdevelopment, poverty, and hunger and trade. The government's primary goal is to ensure and protect the nation's security, thereby improving the people's socio-economic situation. The security consists of freedom from danger or risk. Security in the objective sense measures the absence of a threat to life, liberty, property and fundamental values; on a subjective level, security measures the absence of fear, anxiety, tension or fears of being in mortal danger. Security is tied to every nation's stability, survival, growth and development. Therefore, the issue of security is an age-old theme, as is the effort to seek protection, seek security from attack, and improve devices to challenge security.

Dimensions of Security
Security can be viewed from two perspectives;
Internal Security: Internal security denotes the freedom or absence of those tendencies that could undermine the nation's internal cohesion and communal existence and its ability to maintain its vital institutions. Internal security has to do with the security of life and of all citizenship in all ramifications of life (Bigo, 2006).

Threat: Anything that threatens to a country's territory, the life of its population, and its political, economic and social system can be considered a threat. The threat describes any behaviour or position involving the loss of life, liberty, and fundamental values. Threats have both an internal and an external dimension. On the internal level, the threats represent anything that upsets the socio-economic and political balance of the state. These include army robbery, student riots, bad governance, political brawls, crime and delinquency, transnational banditry, fanaticism of any kind unleashing violence, selfish and unpatriotic leadership, camaraderie, and concept practice. Poverty, youth unrest, drug trafficking, pollution and all unholy activities. On the external level, any power that shows or declares intent to poetically, economically, territorially, and institutionally undermine a country poses a threat (Adegbami, 2013).

Sources of Security Threats in Nigeria
No community can thrive without adequate security. Even democracy, described as promoting development, cannot thrive in an insecure atmosphere. The security situation in Nigeria is highly worrisome. The sources of increasing trends in security threats in Nigeria can be traced to many histories. These threats include internal and external threats. Nigeria's main internal threats to peace and security are banditry, kidnapping, terrorism, criminal gangs and organizations. It quickly becomes a cult and sect. Their most fantastic tactic is terror. They wreak havoc and dispossess people at will. It also includes armed robbery, politics, drugs and addiction, threats from religious extremists, and economic threats. The external security of nations' territorial borders and protection from external aggression Nwachukwu, Olise, and Nnamdi, 2017).

Kinetic and Non-Kinetic Tactics Approach to Insecurity in Nigeria

The tide of insecurity and threats to Nigerians' lives and property has reached an alarming stage. This is despite the increasing visibility and combat involvement of the Nigerian military and other security agencies in managing internal security. This worrying development appears to have prompted public scrutiny of governments' engagement and strategies to end the protracted crisis of insecurity. Many stakeholders and security experts have posited a soft or non-kinetic approach as a plausible mechanism that can be deployed to solve the security challenges currently plaguing the country (Madobi, 2021). In adopting this strategy, the role of traditional and religious institutions in resolving and preventing conflicts and maintaining peace and security must never be downplayed.

Nigeria's National Security Strategy (NNSS), a document released by the Office of the National Security Advisor (ONSA), has captured the importance of the famous institution in security management. The method of implementing this approach is both vertical and involves federal, state and local government and horizontally involves civil society, academics, traditional, religious and community leaders. Special consideration has been given to job creation, poverty alleviation and economic development. The non-kinetic approach is crucial to national cohesion and stability. They play a pivotal role in preserving our cultures, traditions, values, morals and beliefs. According to (Ezeobi, 2022), combining kinetic and non-kinetic approaches in countering banditry leads to positive outcomes in securing operational engagements.

Kinetic and non-kinetic operations reduce all uncertainties and build stability in a nation. Non-kinetic operations can be defined as the use of non-lethal strategies and tactics with weapons that are sub-lethal or weapons that are not designed to be lethal (Ezeobi, 2022). Operations are those actions that do not require security forces to conduct combat missions. Examples of non-kinetic operations span various options, including infrastructure development, economic stimulus, and humanitarian assistance. The kinetic approach to eliminates or reduces the threat of insurgents, bandit's kidnappers, or criminal elements. This is in contrast to the hold-and-build phases, which create and maintain an adequate level of security and work with civilian leaders to underpin the development of critical institutions and regional capacities. kinetic operations range from a full-scale invasion to helping a country rebuild schools and homes.

Therefore, non-kinetic warfare depends on the intent of the physical action. Likewise, the intention of the public is directly related to the outcome of the conflict. This adds another key role to non-kinetic warfare, population. Non-kinetic activities increase the chances of sustainable economic, social and political stability. This approach is fundamental to security strategy to win war and insecurity in the country. Suffice it to say that kinetic and non-kinetic tactics of competition are evolving and will continue to evolve over the coming decade (Madobi, 2021). Kinetic military action is a euphemism for military action involving active warfare, including deadly force. The phrase is used to distinguish between conventional military force and soft force, including diplomacy, sanctions, and cyber warfare. Kinetic targeting refers to using military force based on releasing or concentrating kinetic energy against opposing forces or objects with primarily lethal effects in the physical realm.

Kinetic Cyber is a class of cyber-attacks that can cause direct or indirect physical damage, injury, or death simply by exploiting vulnerable information systems and processes. Kinetic cyber-attacks are a real and growing threat that is generally ignored as unrealistic or alarmist (Alandihallaj, Assadian, and Khorasani, 2022). In contrast, non-kinetic targeting describes using other military and non-military capabilities against addresses to generate additional non-kinetic effects in the non-physical and physical realms. According to Robert (2020), the kinetic approach is proactive and aggressive. Kinetic actions target enemy combatants and their supporters to neutralize, capture or eliminate them. We call the strategies that result from this targeting and pursue them on an individual, group and organizational (institutional) level.

Conclusion

The current insecurity in Nigeria is indescribable and pathetic. The country has experienced an unprecedented wave of insecurity caused by the men of war for insecurity culminating with the threat of violent extremism to peasant-pastoral conflict, banditry, kidnapping, murder, sectarianism, corruption, Injustice, poverty and more have reached an abundance of security challenges. The challenge of insecurity has made it difficult for the security agents in Nigeria to adequately cope with the country's insurmountable security posture.

The looming uncertainty undoubtedly requires a new approach based on credible information gathering. The government must not only continue to engage security personnel but also the need to pay more attention to security education, capacity building to meet global best practice standards, and the application of modern security technologies. It became imperative to modernize security agencies through information-sharing training, motivation for logistics with advanced technology, and a change in direction. These efforts will enhance Nigerian security's operational capabilities to respond adequately to internal security challenges and other threats. There should be a complete improvement of the security institutions in the country to reflect the international standard of best practices.

Recommendations

The paper recommends that the insecurity issues in society be approached in a multidimensional and multi-faceted manner but still be interviewed and connected. Tackling insecurity in Nigeria requires a well-coordinated, multi-stakeholder, multi-sectoral approach. This approach must to be comprehensive enough to integrate all relevant governmental, non-governmental and community-based actors and specific enough to address the context-specific issues as they manifest themselves in different parts of the country. There should be a crime surveillance system and digital tracking technologies such as e-monitoring gadgets, installation of surveillance cameras, CCTV and deployment of drones with high-definition cameras and video surveillance systems and sensors at crime hot spots. This should be supported by riot security teams stationed around the hotspot, particularly patrol officers. Government and security agencies should dialogue with criminologists and security professionals and consult continuously and extensively. The government needs to entrench security management to strengthen physical security measures in the country, provide security facilities and develop strict measures on security issues and threats through training, modern methods of information gathering, information sharing and logistics and using advanced

technology to cope with security challenges. The government should strive to empower youth, traditional institutions and community policing to be given executive powers to adequately secure and protect their domains.

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