



Security: Exploring Alternative Methods in Curbing Security Challenges in Nigeria.

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Abstract

Identifying the theoretical causes and practical arrangements of Nigeria's present security dilemma is an important first step towards creating solutions. According to the paper, policy misalignment is to blame for decades of policy failures in addressing Nigeria's security challenges. The study then turns to the function of education and how to best use it to address Nigeria's present security challenges, with a special emphasis on the importance of incorporating emotional intelligence into the process.

Keywords: Security, militarism, education, emotional intelligence



Introduction

One of the foremost fascinating conditions for human existence is the feeling of security. Thus, once Thomas Hobbes, philosopher, and a few alternative accord theorists opened their treatises on the emergence of state and government they began with their descriptions of the state of nature. It was the unsure condition of this state of nature that created state and government imperative. In locution that, we tend to don't seem to be unaware of the fascinating image of an identical state of nature as delineated by Jean Jacques Rousseau within which he delineates natural man as “a noble savage living a lifetime of the idyllic seventh heaven and primitive simplicity” (Gaub, 1981). This happy condition per him came to be “corrupted by the civilization that among others unleash insecurity. Even so, the accord theorists share one part in common, particularly that the movement from the state of nature, a state that Thomas Hobbes delineate as Homo Homini Lupus, to the civil state was necessitated by the requirement for security. If we tend to forget the mythological character of the state of nature, we tend to return to the belief that it (the state of nature) is nothing however the condition below that nations would realize themselves within the absence of state and state as a warrantor of security, and consequently that security is that the *raison d'être* of the state.

In truth thanks to the importance of security, John Locke, not like Thomas Hobbes went more to tie the duty of voters to adopt the state to the condition that public power is employed for the protection and general smart of voters. Locke, not like Thomas Hobbes, agrees that the folks will even revolt against any government that fails to continue these



advantages. This primary of security is hinged on the very fact that, it's a requirement for the pursuit and attainment of any civilized aim. Thus, to date security of life and limbs within the 1st demand of the voters from their governments. it should not be the very best political goal altogether political communities, however, it's the mandatory basis for the accomplishment of even the very best goal. Thus, if it's not the sole would like of the folks, it remains the foremost vital, and so the primary claim on any government. on this line, the 1999 constitution of the Federal Republic of the African nation in stipulating the condition below that a state of emergency is also declared in any of the federating units, mentions failure to ensure the security of lives and property, to keep up peace and order. the varied recent declarations of state or emergencies in some Northern states area unit in conformity with this stipulation of the constitution. the rationale is obvious: while not secure human lives, to use the words of Thomas Hobbes, would be bestial, nasty, and short as Boko Haram expertise teaches the African nations.

The configuration of security challenges area units dynamic typically and specifically to every state. It assumes varied forms in varied epochs. Therese variations demand varied policy choices. so at times security was similar to hawkishness. The state had to be shielded from external threats likewise to internal subversion. As a result of the character of up to date security challenges, security, to use the words of these (1998:6) “is on the far side militarism” within the sense that it “goes well on the far side military thought (force)”. Indeed, since the top of the conflict, there has been a gradual however sure shift within the frequency of external security threats to a rising incidence of internal security threats. Emanating from non-state actors seeking to advance their political, social, or economic agenda through violent means, they're even considerably difficult to the importance of the state in guaranteeing security. within the context of accumulation nations and the specific case of an African nation, the new enemy is currently among.

In this paper, we tend to be patient from the talk over the causes, the dynamics, and the results of insecurity, and whereas appreciating the very fact that understanding these varied variables particularly the variable of causes area unit essential for the event of applicable response



mechanism, it's the response that's central; focus of this papers. This paper begins with conceptualizing security, to understand its configurations within the specific context of the African nation as a foundation for describing applicable response mechanisms. The operative phrase is “appropriate response mechanism”. Insecurity has several causes and interventions have to be compelled to consider them and this can be wherever the Nigerian state over the years has been unsuccessful through straight-jacketing of responses to security challenges: the utilization of avertible violence. contestation that the enemy is on the far side of hawkishness, the paper focuses on unblocking the potential of education and argues the requirement to thought emotional intelligence within the method.

Conceptualizing Security

Security could be an elastic term and then worth laden that no quantity of argument or proof will ever cause agreement on one version because of the 'corrector normal use' (Gallie, 1946). It will be enlarged to accommodate state security or higher still political independence/territorial integrity of the state. Physical safety, economic welfare, autonomy, psychological well-being, and so on, of the individual. we tend to think about these merely as varied dimensions of security which frequently cause discerning conceptions of the term. However, underlying the varied conceptions as found within the literature area unit sure common components on the premise that an operating definition will be developed. Once such key part within the security definition is concern that per Kruijt and Koonings, (1999, 15) is that the “institutional, cultural or psychological repercussion of violence”. The second part is already contained at the top of the definition of fear: violence. it's a concern that produces a way of insecurity and vulnerability (Arriagada and Gody, 2000) and that successively impact negatively on the well-being of people. folks area unit scared of something or scenario that threatens their cherished values. This people's perception of concern of threat to values (which is the third most common part altogether definitions of security), subjectively defines security. This security has largely been outlined in negative terms as the absence of, or



freedom from threat, anxiety, or danger (Nnoli, 2006), as the absence of threat to cherished values (Wolfer, 1952). someone is claimed to be secure then, once he doesn't understand any threat, any anxiety, any danger, etc to cherished values. As perceptions of concern vary from person to person, from scenario to scenario, from state therefore will the sensation of security.

Of all values, physical safety seems to own dominated definitions of security, and also the quest after it's meant making the basic conditions and equipment desirable for averting danger to the physical safety of the state (as within the idea of national security) and/or of the individual through the utilization of the powerful apparatus of the state. This at the highest of the variety of threats captured below the standard conceptualization of security (national security) is the military threat of wars that area unit outwardly centered. so Military threats are the dominant focus of security to the neglect of alternative kinds of threats (Buzxan, 1983; Cable, 1995; Mastanduno, 1998; Duc d'Elchingen & Lynn, 1998). However, such alternative threats to state structure and establishments that return from internal actors may also be enclosed. In developing countries wherever this later kind of threat is escalating, the bigger drawback isn't the existence of the conducive fault lines, but the absence of agreement among the teams on the legitimate and authoritative strategies for resolution of them (Humington, 1986-196). below such a situation, security is reduced to the state to arrange and sustain necessary capabilities, power, and resources for the physical protection of its territory and the interest of the category. The state mobilizes its voters and military resources to defend itself. Mechanisms for keeping official secrets, undercover work, and alternative secret operation techniques hole-and-corner actions area unit developed as ways of protecting the territorial integrity of the state. Of course, milder organizations just like the police, heart service, justice system, and alternative internal minor internal problems weren't a part of the standard definition of national security. It became a part of the later evolution of the idea.

The import of the on top of is that through predicating security on the state (and the ruling class), the definition legitimized the upper class to



use all handiness means to guard that (abstract) entity and also the interest of the category even to the extent of ignoring the strain of people (other classes) United Nations agency compose and in truth concretize that entity. As additionally noted by Nnoli (2006), it didn't take under consideration the probabilities of demand for security from among the state, however through the reification of that entity, unmarried its interest from those of people and teams that compose it. it's this sort of divorce that created it attainable for each to clash, and once it happened, the superior order prevailed: the safety of the state. so the labor will be suppressed, ignored, and in truth abused within the name of the state which may act unrestrained by law. Such definition is nowadays quite depleted.

Security nowadays is way quite averting physical threats directed against people like heists, ritual killings kid trafficking, alternative crimes, etc. any relevant security discourse ought to additionally include political, economic, social, and environmental problems that threaten people's existence or create them anxious, and even rather more anxious than wars and crimes. This new approach to considering problems with security advocated by Barry Buzan (1983) was coagulated by the UNDP in 1994 with its definition of human security that considers a new variety of threats like impoverishment, sickness, human rights violations, etc that kill much more folks than wars, and that provides the most important link between security and development. so for Tredheke (1998,6) security will be understood each as a defense against external (or internal) threats likewise because of the overall socio-economic well being of the society". It refers to those elementary conditions necessary for the upkeep, safety of the state, and the part components.

whether or not on top of or in whatever type one might create by mental act security and insecurity, it becomes concrete and measurable in terms of the existence or otherwise of violence during a given polity. Violence per the globe Health Organization (WHO) means the intentional use of physical force or power, vulnerable or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a bunch of community that either ends up in or features a high chance of leading to injury, death, psychological hurt, mal-development or deprivation (WHO, 2002,5) Violence will so



be physical in type (and so additional simply perceptible) or structural (and so less simply perceptible). as a result, violence is a component and parcel of each society, security will be conceptualized in terms of the low likelihood of violence and, therefore, a matter of additional or less. In alternative words, as a value, a nation or a private will have additional or less security (Wolfers, 1952).

Whether or not physical or structural, violence threatens or damages cherished values of the state and order of the individual. This paper stays far from debates on the second less objective a part of the security question (structural) that simply moves the idea towards varying levels of existence-threatening vulnerabilities, like discrimination, social process, corruption, setting al degradation and despoilment, unpaid wages, and pensions and alternative social vulnerabilities that area unit threatening several persons nowadays creating them anxious, fearful and miserable. nonetheless, it's vital to stress that they're security problems to the extent not solely that they generate anxiety that is that the shaping characteristic of insecurity, however additionally that they furnish sustenance to the additional objective kinds of insecurity on that we tend to area unit focusing. Our target the rather more objective violence during this paper is just outlined but the very fact that it dominates the modern spectrum of insecurity discourse in the African nations and that the state tries vehemently to contain with its powerful apparatuses, albeit with very little success.

Theoretical Explanations of Nigeria's Security quandary

Developing acceptable security policy intervention may be a crucial variable in Nigeria's security management. Yet to try to do that one needs foremost to distinguish the character (as below) in addition to perceiving the correct clarification to this insecurity within the country. this can alter the state to resist labeling as acceptable for security policy interventions (militarism for instance) the kinds of insecurities that may be higher self-addressed through economic and social policies designed to support individual livelihoods and capacities and also the cohesion of communities. In different words, how one explains security/insecurity in a very giving context is a very important initiative for understanding the policies directed toward it.



What then is the theoretical explanation for this objective violence in Nigeria? Some supply demonological clarification during which the devil is damned. They claim that the devil creates individuals to attack, wound, or kill innocent, defenseless voters, steal and impoverish the state, etc. such explanation doesn't have an area within the scientific world because it sometimes surfaces once an associate unlucky offender has been caught. Biological clarification is in line with Olumati's (2008, 254), position that some people are unit additional at risk of anti-social tendencies than others because of their genetic make-up. Insecurity manifests within the sort of these delinquent tendencies. On the opposite hand, psychological explanations claim that anti-social behaviors stem from improper socialization. this often flip results in a state of affairs wherever the individual begins to examine abnormal events around him as acceptable social procedures since those in his immediate atmosphere tend to have interaction with them. there's conjointly the social science clarification wherever criminals area unit exploited by the elite in their struggle for power and influence. so even for a normally armed thief, there's a godfather behind the scene wh edges.

For political clarification, we tend to address the frustration-aggression theory, particularly as the elementary thrust of this theory is that the incidence of aggressive behavior that we tend to here assume to be the muse of security frustration. inline with Gurr, the potential for collective violence may be an operation of the extent and intensity of shared discontents among members of society, and an operation of the degree to that such shared discontents area unit damned on the social group and its agents. This issue of discontent may be social economic political or maybe non-secular or a mixture of them. Insecurity manifests in a sort of aggression directed against the social group or circumstance that is tho' to represent the supply of the discontent. Even once the government has the final word responsibility for generating insecurity by being the supply of discontent, voters so have the large capacity to affect it, as in a very system theory, by giving or withholding their support to the state or out justifiably opposing it because of the supply of the discontent.

The literature within the space of handling problems associated with security is sort of made. Evidently, due to the dimensional character



of Nigeria's security challenges, no single theory will effectively make a case for all of its aspects. We shall, however, be resting principally on political and social science theories to handle Nigeria's security challenges.

Characterizing Nigeria's Security quandary

The explosion of insecurity in nearly all components of the African nation has become a compelling subject of discourse. The threats from the youths of varied ethnic nationalities, ethnoreligious violent teams, and organized criminal gangs seem to be nothing in comparison in terms of accumulation, goal, the extent of obstacles exposed to the interest of the state, and several different variables, to this threat emanating from non-secular fundamentalists victimization worry inducement violence to hunt attainment of political goals. This paints, in outline type, the morphology of Nigeria's modern security imbroglio. Despite the extremely musical organization military vigilance, the rising incidence of criminal activities from the North to the south in addition because the warming of the polity as a result of the activities of the players on Nigeria's security discourse a compelling subject. Security in its entire ramification may be a trade goods valuable that are these days evasion African nation.

Similar to one doesn't extremely appreciate what one has till he/she has lost it, therefore do you not appreciate security till the negative sets in. the evolution to this quandary may be a long history. within the immediate post freelance African nation, security was ne'er extremely counted as associate action of the presidency by the voters. it was taken with no consideration, Nigerians crisscrossed the length and breadth of the country without concern. Ethnic nationalities disagreed with each other however ne'er unloved one another. non-secular teams tolerated 4each different and freely preached to every different. In voice communication, one isn't unaware of the periodic outbursts of the violent and musical organization by the political elite in their struggle for power as is also presently being witnessed. One is additionally not presently being witnessed. One is additionally not unaware of criminal activities of a couple of that area unit as natural in any society as faults scientists realize in the rock structure. Fact, however, is that security was taken {for



granted|without associated consideration|as a right|with no consideration|with a pinch of salt} whereas insecurity was an exception. these days the alternative seems to be the case!.

Starting with the origin of the Nigerian warfare thus far, the country has graduated from one level of insecurity to reproductive structure unto today's violent disorder: from the coup and counter-coup within the late Sixties through the warfare to the increase of holdups within the early Nineteen Seventies as a result of handiness of firearms and pink-slipped demobilized troopers, to ethnoreligious violence within the Eighties, through the advance free fraud that took the centre stage within the Nineties with violent communal disputes tod militant ethnonational teams ganging up against the state (f0r no matter reason). because the nation entered the magic year 2000 capture, kid trafficking, and political assassinations took the center stage. these days terrorist act that is accustomed be detected solely within the news has become Nigeria's bedmate. Crime of all types together with acts of stealing, robbery, burglary, murder, and different acts that cause physical threats to people's live area unit today's daily experiences of Nigerians, and before them the voters stand weak. they need to reduce each Nigerian to an unfortunate behind iron bars put on doors and windows. Ethnic teams area unit these days quite ever suspicious of 1 another and in anywhere individuals gather they're apprehensive of what may happen, together with the fulminant explosion of the bomb.

With each epoch, the safety challenges of African nations increase as new ones increase the already existing ones. The rising incidence of insecurity in the African nations may be an accumulative impact of input from varied political, social, and economic players. This occurring at the same time with all the criminal developments area unit current political exclusions social process of teams and people, social discrimination, infrastructural decay, economic uneasiness, corruption, destruction of the atmosphere and people's suggests that of the keep, abuse of power, etc. as a result of this paper isn't involved with these forms of vulnerability as noted earlier, it suffices to look at that quite anything they threaten the subject and state. Ordinarily, as a result of these conditions area units are guilty by the state and its agencies Nnoli



(2006) counted the state as a creator of insecurity. within the absence of a credible response from the govt to such unacceptable conditions, the bottom for violence and insecurity is moire as victimized voters in desperation take laws into their own hands.

Even the political gladiators within the rum up to the 2015 elections area unit already (in their words and actions) taking laws into their own hands, generating within the method fears and violence that threaten the eudaemonia of the state and her voters. Joined to the just about daily. incidence of desperate men and girls bombing, kidnapping, assassinating, hijacking, etc for a litany of disparate objectives, the sensible arousing of people, the periodic outbursts of individual violence, riots, etc., African nations area unit gripped with worry as 2015 attracts nearly: the year-earlier predicated to be the attainable finish of Nigeria as a united entity. it's even predicted that sooner instead of later African nation is also home to spiritual and guerrilla warfare because the varied dimensions of her security challenges still feed into each other. staring at the character and configurations of the country's modern security challenges, it's the competition of this paper that it's on the far side of hawkishness.

Interrogating the management of Nigeria's Security Challenges

One basic truth and therefore the start line in interrogating the management of Nigeria's security challenges is the realization that the new enemy to Nigeria's security is inside which the state is the lone recipient of security queries. Over the years, the basic driver and focus in managing Nigeria's security challenges have been added to formal powerful establishments of the state. many agencies are created and equipped by the Government dedicated to 1 or the opposite aspects of the nation's security challenges: military, police, civil defense, road safety, hearth service, NDLEA, etc that alter the results instead of the cause/causes of insecurity. This stress on the powerful apparatuses of the state is often through empirical observation verified by the large allocation of resources to them.

The existence of that myriad of agencies offers African countries and Nigerians solely a false sense of security. this is often to the relative extent that truly these operatives rather than protective can rob and



mortify the terrible folks they're meant to guard. Hardly will any normal subject attend the police or any of the safety agencies and are available out while not feeling profaned, albeit you come in to report against the law. In our 2012 survey within the urban areas of Anambra State an African country, many folks were interviewed understand the police not as upholding justice, peace, and fairness, but as threats and sources of insecurity. Some even accuse the police of guilt in insecurity by informing at alleged criminals delivered to the politic solely to ascertain them back succeeding day.

Through these same establishments, the state responded and continues to retort to insecurity with even bigger violence, harassment, intimidation oppression, and repression precipitation within the method of an endless cycle of violence and insecurity. The result has been satisfactory not even as a result of corrupt practices and siphoning of allotted resources but particularly, of the fact that these institutions are fragile. additional still the coordination of those establishments has remained a frightening challenge to the African country. In one state many establishments aren't the matter. the matter is that every establishment works like AN island unto itself. Security challenges are often met not simply through relevant laws and social control agencies but through coordination among authorities. To date, there's no obtainable answer on the way to coordinate the nation's security establishments into a typical security framework.

Without a doubt, the powerful agencies of the govt. area unit half and pared of any fashionable State. African countries cannot be AN exception. however, their effectiveness is relative to the legitimacy and governance of these powerful establishments. they're too opposed and personalized to ensure security to all or any sectors particularly those sections of the general public most would like security. This truth accounts for the emergence of various methods of security provision. The institution of volunteers by communities in response to mounting crime within the rural communities, the rising trend within the variety of personal security (registered) companies existing these days in the African countries, still as the unofficial security networks of "mega ads" employed by people area unit indicative of loss of religion by Nigerians



within the certificate networks. these days any discussion of the problems and conditions of citizens' security should take into consideration the extent to which these non-public securities became an area of state and society together with the extent they contribute to insecurity. The state becomes by decree a supply of insecurity within the country. during this privatization of security, like every privatization in African country, the losers area unit the people that would like it the most: the mass public. though we tend to acknowledge this exponential growth in the privatization of security, there has been little or no united and scientific study of its causes, patterns, and impact. we tend to cannot but undertake this study here.

On governance is additionally dependent on the institution of basic minimum positive conditions which will resolve the underlying causes of insecurity. On this, comparatively very little attention has been paid by sequent governments. it's acknowledged that positive socio-economic conditions area unit favorable to addressing antimonies that area unit favorable to the emergence of insecurity and making such conditions area unit relatively more cost-effective than powerful management of insecurities. Infact, proof abounds that a bigger proportion of existence-threatening problems these days area unit economic, political, environmental, religious, etc. that rather than decision for powerful instruments of the state involve increasing equity, justice, human rights, and such different conditions that foster individual and social group welfare and sustain harmonious-co-existence. That insecurity characterizes Nigeria's modern polity could be a pointer to the standard of life of the normal Nigerian. however, will African countries have security in a scenario wherever materially most of the folk's area unit poor, stricken by endemic diseases, below or poorly fed, wallow in happy content, with rising state and environmental degradation? All these area units are based on socio-economic development and proof abounds that socio-economic development essentially changes the approach people and teams relate to the political method. An advanced level of economic development tends to scale back socio-economic differences and mitigate feelings of relative deprivation and injustices among lower



categories. This successively reduces the probability of extremist politics and violent conflicts, particularly as witnessed in Boko Haram, the Niger Delta combativeness, kidnapping, or many cases of ethno-religious conflicts that have crystal rectifier to wanton destruction of lives and properties. Indeed, most problems that challenge security in African countries are unit contingent on wider social and economic structures arising primarily from access and distribution queries.

Additionally, antimony in social conditions that area unit kinds of violence against the folk's area unit sources of insecurity in and of itself conditions breed open violence and insecurity against the state by people and teams union or otherwise in a trial to compel the state to remedy the injustices done them. whether or not within the environmental spoliation within the Niger Delta, or the socio-economic neglect within the 1-asl, or the abject impoverishment within the North particularly as mirrored within the thus known as imageries roaming the road, violence against the state area unit cries to remedy injustice. Governance is challenged and therefore the state becomes by commission or omission the creator of insecurity. rather than that specializing in; Odd governance, the state turns to violence, and therefore the vicious circle continues. this is often the military approach of African countries to their security challenges.

Beyond Militarism

Security,-no doubt, implies grappling with all forms of violence that challenge and impede folks from realizing their full potential (Baunnel, 2001 citing Galtung 1969). It implies freedom from concern, conflicts, war, and civic disorder (Anike-Nweze, 2006) or as Rearden (9-8) posited, the absence of violence altogether its hostel is - physical, social, psychological, and s: structure. Yet, security could be a dynamic human process justice, equity, and respect for basic human rights area unit maximized, and violent physical and structural is minimized (Keardon and Cabezudo, 2002). These facts area unit so far established during this paper. In sum, security needs to make conditions that guarantee the tolerable existence of man in society. (is that this that accentuates a pattern of cooperation and integration between major



human teams within which folks act hand in glove for the advantage of all (O'Kane, I⁹). Enduring security involves the look for positive conditions which may resolve the underlying causes that turn into violence (Woolman, 1985).

The higher than would recommend that the task before the govt. because the principal recipient of security challenges these days lies in participating with such problems because of the resource methods that folks might adopt to deal with existing inequalities, the impact on life probabilities it processes of migration and compelled of displacement still because of the nature and direction of capital and labor flow between places, particularly because it affects this scenario in the African country, engineering political dialogue and debates because the principal mechanism for the resolution of co crises still as considering however social and political movements act with queries around security and del we tend to trust Nnoli (2006) that any policy understood outside individual social forces that compose the state struggle with each other can't be, therefore, meeting and adaptive the interests of those composing people and then within the country becomes dominant Nigeria's security thought. Perhaps, the continued national conference may start the answer. There is military concerning it!

The issues raised during this section are original to that. the problems of development and governance area unit found in many they're a part of the positive approach to security challenges and have implications for a reorganization of Nigerian security management far from conventional-militaristic ism to the accentuation of economic development, equality, and justice among all section of the society complemented with a purposeful and dynamic political leadership. This paper will thus not build any new contribution if it remains at that level. whereas that specializes in the individual still, the paper narrows down on the difficulty of factorization in education, and additional specifically in mainstreaming emotional intelligence in managing African country security challenges.

Factoring in Education

Just as security is for concrete individuals, thus is also insecurity



by a concrete individual that occupies the central place in Nigeria's security advancement and discourse. it's at this level that education should be factored in to create removal deeper address, of the human and institutional psyches that lead "civilized" peoples to resort to barbaric force and violence. The history of man could be a history of advancement from inhumanity to culture and therefore the recognized instrument of this transformation has been for the foremost half education. in step with Orobosa (2010). education in an exceedingly broad sense could be a method by which a person acquires the various physical and social capabilities demanded by the society during which he/she is born to perform. Its essence is to provide someone WHO is a helpful member of society. in step with O/, mon, and Gravers (1976) education has been closely connected with man's development as a civilized being. Man's brooding about life normally has typically been associated with education particularly, and education has typically been viewed as some way of transporting a much better life into existence.

Beginning from antiquity, Plato among others suggested that education be a worker because of the chief methodology of reforming each character and the state. so Plato's philosophy of education propounded AN academic theory that represents his read regarding facts of attribute and society on that area unit based mostly recommendations regarding information, the strategies and therefore the administration of education as a way to the final word goal of simple and sensible voters living in an exceedingly simple and sensible society (as in Edwards. 1967, 232). For Bacon still as Locke, the assembly and maintenance of a sensible society is the chief objective of education (as in Rollins, 1976). Rousseau additionally allotted to education a social ideal quite as lay and political as Locke's. To him, the article of education is to assure that the voter's area unit is early accustomed to regard their individuality solely about the body of the state and to bear in mind, thus to talk of their existence as an area of that State (Peters, 1966). Froebel's speculations found the goal of education within the fully integrated development of all the powers of the individual and within the internal harmony still because of the harmonious relations with society, nature God, that this development assures (Edwards, 1967, 236). Orobosa (2010) citing



Jane F. Dongle, noted that education should engender within the individual a disposition of private autonomy, responsibility, and relevant forms of life, thought, and action. in step with him, the word "relevant" has to do with the matter of cultivating individual interest and potentialities whereas autonomy stands for someone WHO is in a position 'to evaluate, act and assume accurately still as rationally. In sum, the functions that education performs in any political community will vary from the development of liberal ideas, through ability acquisition, and transmission of values to nation-building. As a necessary, a part of the method of getting ready, particularly the young ones for the socio-political world in which they grow into, the Nigerian colleges of these days, families, nonsecular and different establishments of socialization should take the considerations that necessitated it in different political communities of the past seriously.

Entry points for discussing education within the context of security challenges of African countries vary from rising the system, program content, and style, to quality and amount of access. to start with, it's the govt that establishes blueprints, goals, and targets of education in any country. In the process, the precise context ought to usually be taken into adequate thought. If by commission or omission the definition of the goals and targets of education in any community is faulty the result won't be any higher. What targets are set for education in {nigeria|Nigeria|Federal Republic of African country|African country|African nation} and the way such targets affect security? place this with the dissentious education system of Nigeria, during which some select education that sets them apart and with fully completely different social orientation from the rest. It can build a noteworthy study to investigate the relation between the security things in Northern components of an African country and the prevailing twin education system there within the style of western and strictly monotheism education system each running on parallel lines. Let ME single out the monotheism education system found principally within the North and whose targets don't replicate those of the national policy. while not libelous the importance of non-secular education within the sacred writing colleges, their strictly non-secular focus makes them merely uni-



dimensional. except for the fact of generating a very completely different mindset among voters, they are not equipping the aliuagcn's with the required ability for living within the society and thus constituting them ab initio_ as a social nuisance. They wander the streets and area unit considerably causative to the security problems within the North an African country. they're simply exploited and mobilized to require their revenge on the society as a full through the activities of Boko Haram. Most of the pupils of those colleges (if not all) area unit individuals of low suggest that the thus referred to as "imageries". it's so right to mention that by neglecting the correct education of the young ones, African countries set the muse for the insecurity that has simply begun manifesting.

One, however, isn't unaware of moves on the part of the government to integrate these monotheism colleges and therefore the thus referred to as the western education system (which the Boko Haram sect regards as sin). it's an attempt in the right direction however a sew rather late. Besides the twin nature of education that the government tolerated, the government has not been sufficiently aware regarding the method of education provided by all classes of establishments through correct observance of implementation of academic policies and dominant information to stop it's being hospitable manipulations. The import of such observance and dominance is to make sure that education doesn't become a supply of conflict and insecurity, that it's not accustomed generate antagonism and animosities, and that it's not accustomed convey stereotypes or encouraging attitudes that expressly or implicitly forgive violence or generate conflict (Bush and Salterelli, 2000). This was allegedly a part of the logic of state takeover of schools shortly al. er the Nigerian civil w the teaching of values that area unit universal.

According to the United Nations agency's rising curricula and pedagogy, education is caring for people and accountable voters. The ultima education with a security focus is the development in each individual of a way of universal values and kinds of behavior that a culture of peace is based on. The perfection -.if the person through teaching such universal values, in step with Hollins (1976) "has its reflection within the excellent society, of the society, for human society could be cluster freedom n action with and respecting other".



It is not simply the twin system drawback it's additional access to the system since the intro introduction of Universal Education (UPE) even before opposition through to Is transformation to Universal Primary Education (UBE), access to education remains restricted thanks to multiple factors. At the muse of its area unit poorness and corruption. The government says primary education is free, and however, in no faculty is it free, particularly within the southern components of African countries. one thing should be paid. Even though such demand; is insignificant to several North American countries as well as the lecturers, to several of these requiring education it's a matter of life and death. a glance at the assorted markets and roads of African country united drives throughout faculty hours indicates a bigger proportion of youngsters of sch not at school. Additionally, the lack of Government to develop the infrastructural base of the nation's higher academic in bike with rising demand ha: several from access. Such person education establishments and within the employment opportunities for them streets until. re of what to try and do with and before later being part of one gang or the opposite.

No doubt the policy of provision of wide access through varied programs as well as the unsettled education is a big signal, a minimum of in theory, that the state cares regarding its individuals and is committed to remodeling the roots of insecurity. However, it's not the policy but the implementation of it that is crucial and here African country has failing generations of youngsters WHO area unit these days taking their revenge on the society. Millions of youngsters lack an effective chance to move to faculty and millions additionally drop out for similar reasons. whether or not as "imageries" or "area boys", these street kids represent nuisance and insecurity. Thus, the Society through its acts of commission or omission breeds insecurity. Besides, effective access to education can address inequalities that typically exacerbate grievances ami automotive turns people's attention from current artistic destruction as manifested in Boko Haram, kidnapping, stickup, advance fee fraud, etc to artistic production. so the perpetrators of those crimes area unit a part of what Henry M. Robert Castel (1999, 665) calls the "disaffiliated". in step with him this refers to those who area unit of no use to the globe, WHO area unit gift in it while not extremely happiness



thereto. they're supernumeraries, floating in an exceedingly reasonably social no man's land, un-integrated and, doubtless, incapable of integration. ... they're not locked into the circuit of productive exchange, they need to be lost the boat of modernization and area unit left standing on the quayside with little or no bags (Castel, 1999,665-66).

Formal education protects by creating kids less at risk of accomplishment into criminal gangs. It* helps rework the lives of the young to remodel their position and elevate themselves out of the endless poorness cycle that may have to recycle them into security challenges. this is often in bike with the logic of the idea of the vicious circle of poorness that usually states that poorness once started by no matter event or issue is probably going to continue unless there's outside intervention (www.wikipedia.com). Not unconnected to the 2 functions of higher than, education helps in building social capital by strengthening affiliation between colleges and communities, bridging ethnic divisions, and fast development (Steiberg, Rooks, and Rock, 2009). if truth be told once a year of formal education, as seen in AN empirical study by Steinberg. Rooks and Rock, (2009) will cut back the 'risk of young ones turning into concerned in conflict and attendant insecurities by two hundredth

Of significance to notice is that the majority, if not all of the agents of insecurity are unit victims of exploitation. sadly, the exploited aren't aware of their exploitation. till the exploited themselves observe the case of their exploitation, {they can|they're going to|they'll} be unaware of the causes of their condition and will go on acceptive their exploitation as traditional. for therefore long they'll still generate insecurity as they're more exploited by the elite WHO use them in their struggle for power. similar to Plato's allegory, a baby born and placed in an exceedingly dark cave can continue acceptive darkness as traditional and can do nothing to untangle self. this is often the platform during which most agents of insecurity, particularly Boko haramist have found selves. to beat this and accomplish potentialities, education plays a crucial role. In this respect, Frene's (1970) conception of concretization that educated his theory of peace education becomes handy. Free coined the term to outline peace education as learning to understand the social, political, and



economic contradictions and to take action against oppressive components of reality. Education during this context could be an awareness-raising method. Reardon refers thereto as promoting the event of crucial thinking skills. The formal academic institution will build ormar the event of such crucial thinking. To what extent is the Nigerian education institution conscientising the pupils, the students? Not a lot of. what's happening is garbaging in and garbaging out that makes it not possible for college kids to develop crucial thinking even within the sciences!

To what extent will the present education system support quality education on the impact on concrete individuals? though their area unit several definitions of quality education, we tend to believe Saul Steinberg, Rooks, and Rock (2009) that it ought to aim to supply youngsters with time, house, and steerage they have to understand their potential and build the arrogance that comes with deed information. It ought to invite youngsters to get pleasure from freedom inside rules, to settle on their interests and friends whereas acceptive that they belong to a bigger community. this can be transformative pedagogy geared toward reinforcing tolerance, and respect, among alternative essential adjuncts to security.

They specialize in education isn't require any introduction of a special course with a focus on security. It doesn't need separate and freelance discipline. the main focus ought to be on the planning and implementation of curricula that are unit important to the complete instructional system. this could be ready to use the chance to integrate security consciousness and then usher in the teachers' important role at the extent of implementation. As in agreement by students of education, 3 parts operate within the learning process: the teacher, the program, and therefore the learner. I add a fourth: the atmosphere that plays an important role in the emotional evolution of youngsters. As a way of achieving the planned instructional objective, a scientific and planned try created by the varsity to vary the behavior of members of the society within which it situates, (Onwuka, 1981, 5) the program is incredibly central and in truth incorporates the opposite 2. A simple and enforced programme within the right environment can do the required security.



Education implicates capability intellect primarily based and temperament affectional in nature. the 2 area unit elements of Associate in Nursing quality education that allows the attainment of an education consonant with self and society's ability and temperament to participate form politics tolerate variations an of the outcomes mentioned earlier. It the survival not simply of Nigerian den-also of the Nigerian State presently being challenged by varied types of so the facility of education as a way of remodeling society and for retard of peace and security has ne'er question and has ne'er been quiet these days. If Nigeria should move the current standing of a broken thus cohesive entity of peace and t education offers a crucial v chance to initiate the modification.

Mainstreaming Emotional Intelligence

Factoring in education into the safety quandary of Nigeria's needs of s teaching concerning security, however teaching for security. whereas the previous is intellectual, the latter is affectional. we tend to recall the recent introduction of Peace Associate in Nursing studies in Nigerian universities. The NUC has gone additional to creating a mandatory GS course. we tend to guess that the explanation for the introduction is the endemic conflict that has defined Africa generally and specific and therefore the belief that education could be a powerful instrument for social modification. The question that arises is: What has achieved teaching peace and conflict studies? we tend to dare say nothing thanks to the designed and schooled by non-professionals, World Health Organization teach it like they're teaching a science course: plenty of verbal acrobatics with very few if any sensible consequences for students in type of attitudinal or behavioral focus. The course teaches about peace (and conflict) and not for peace. Consequently, the scholars learn it intrinsically for the functions of passing it. Believe it or not, if peace and security education is conceptualized and introduced in faculties as clamored by several these days, it'll follow an equivalent pattern, except the difficulty of emotional intelligence is integrated into its style and implementation.

Emotional intelligence will be integrated into any discipline. Mainstreaming emotional intelligence in the type of attitudinal focus is a



lot of a lot than an instructional exercise. For this to achieve success, it should take place inside the context of the Associate in the Nursing sanctioning atmosphere. Indeed, Onwuka (1981, xiv) stretched his definition of the programme to incorporate "the total atmosphere in that education takes place" grasping the pupil, the teacher, the strategy of teaching and evaluating as well as the physical and psychological atmosphere. Talking concerning the atmosphere of learning, an individual cited in Associate in Nursing animal farm, albeit s/he is provided with the simplest coaching in one or the opposite field of human endeavor can ne'er stop behaving like Associate in Nursing animal. making a tributary learning atmosphere in our faculty is itself alone spare lecture on peace: care and respect for the students, quality delivery of lectures, unbiased grading of scripts, tolerance of opposing views, et al. also as material conditions like environmental cleanliness, purposeful infrastructures et al. that build learning pleasurable area unit easy things which will rework the barbarisms in many colleges these days and in flip impact on behavioral patterns of the scholars in society.

All civilized societies realize that education is the pin on which its development lies and it can not be single from society. The neglect of the education sector is the foundation of insecurity. whereas government won't discharge itself from its prime responsibility of making certain peace and security, it's best achieved not through force but through promoting the positive parts that sustain peace at the center of that is education. However, it'll be a sheer pretense to suppose that we will educate a morbid, hungry wanting, and so, angry wanting voters into accountable voters. The communism analysis, which is here appealing, provides grandness to the fabric condition of man. It argues that men are unit born to seek out food, cowl their bodies, and build shelters before they will interact in politics, which represents the structure. Education for security should so begin with the recognition of basic human wants that may change the individual not simply to survive, but, to survive on a tolerable level and so have a sense of being a member of a community. distinction this with the fact on the ground in Nigeria these days of chronic needs among the voters generally and students in specific. No quantity of education can build them into accountable voters. they're



going to be inclined to contend with animals in stinginess, in grabbing, and extant on the physical elimination of 1 another as within the Hobbesian state of nature.

Teaching for peace needs the popularity of the basic human ends of political life and its deepest spring of law and justice. It needs a continuous effort to form the living and moving structures and organs of the land to serve the commonweal, the dignity of the human person. in other words, if the nation's education should yield sensible fruits in terms of peace and security, if the individual should learn to participate in government, if he should assume the facility that in a very democracy extremely belongs to him, then he should be protected against the paralyzing influences of uncontrolled government powers, against whimsical arrests, seizures, and tortures, detention while not trials whereas at an equivalent time promoting and fostering the free and accountable activities of thinking and selecting that the individual alone will perform and that has an essential price for the political community.

Responsive education needs the govt, and faculties (encompassing lecturers and students), to respect the method of learning. the coed should be schooled to raise questions about life and obtain solutions to the vexing drawback of injustice, dishonesty, oppression, etc. however con\ eying information concerning these problems is light. Emotional intelligence should be integrated and it's this that may impact behavior and alter merchandise of education from observers into active participants within the society. to attain this, the training atmosphere should be like to possess a positive impact on the psyche of the scholars. The sorry state of instructional establishments challenges the empirical orientation of education in Nigeria. As earlier noted, an individual bred in an Associate in Nursing animal farm can get into the society with an equivalent animal mentality. If the coed, a minimum of at school experiences the perfect world, or decision it the proper world, s/he would be actuated within the future to undertake to recreate that world.

In addition, the principles of equality and equity should be promoted. to the present finish, the commonweal of the polity should be procured in such a way that every concrete person not solely within the privileged category but throughout the total mass might reach that life of



independence that is correct to civilized life. In easy idiom, social justice should be warranted. the aim of it all is to confirm a significant life for the individual, then and solely then opportunities for him/her to contribute considerably to the enterprise of the state.

Conclusion

Since the tip of the conflict. nation-states area unit two-faced with a wholly new challenge. rather than the previous types of threats emanating from similar entities because the distinctive enemy, nations whether or not within the northern or hemisphere area unit confronted with similar state of affairs of threats emanating from non-state actors seeking to advance their political agenda through violent means that and sign difficult the first perform of the State Security. each nation as well as metal replete with security challenges. we tend to happen and security as interconnected variables: the 2 faces of one coin that altogether guarantee human eudaimonia. Such a fascinating state of eudaimonia needs, not simply grappling with violence that challenges pea impedes folks from realizing their peace, and however conjointly increasing justice equity, right, etc that sustain harmonious existence and build it endure. it's during this state of w that members of a given community, negative Nigeria will be inspired to explore also as celebrate their diversity, and search for sensible in one another while not the cone personal pains and sacrifice (Trostle, 1992). The previous security paradigm that one doesn't talk over with an individual with a gun should still be valid, however, obtaining a gun oneself would: negotiation. Ironically the latter is also a property approach to sure security issues as Nigeria is experiencing within the North that has resulted in the vicious violence and insecurity. whereas recognizing these facts and conjointly the fact that the weak Intelligence gathering mechanism country is tributary to the cycle of insecurity that the country is experiencing, we tend to center this paper on the requirement for responsive education in managing the safety challenges of Nigeria.

We all instinctively recognize education will play in peace and security and need the courageousness to try what it takes education to attain, specifically gallinacean access to quality and purposeful education for every single individual. each system organization or establishment is



ultimate to be judged by the nice or damage it will to the individual. it's the individual World Health Organization should be educated. The failure of the education sector to deliver during this regard has a semiconductor diode to frustrations, particularly among the youths and this frustration is mirrored within the commonplace occurrence of violence and general insecurity in Nigeria. For the aim of teaching for peace and security, our instructional setup is suffering varied challenges. The challenges will be summed in terms of adequacy in psychological feature, affective, critical, and empirical orientation .frameworks. These should be addressed with the goal of the evolving culture of peace in Nigeria and making certain that the labors of our heroes past shall ne'er be vain.

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