Restructuring and Automation of Security Model for Sustainable Development in Nigeria

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Abstract

Nigeria has on daily basis experienced an upsurge of activities that threatens and endangers its national security. In recent times, the Nigerian nation suddenly metamorphosed into an abode of insecurity. Security is presently a major challenge in Nigeria especially in Northern Nigeria. Nigerians and non-Nigerians are killed on daily basis and in their numbers even the United Nations building and the Police Headquarters at the Federal Capital were bombed. Though the government claims to be on top of the situation, the problem persists. Despite its abundant oil wealth, there has been unimaginable level of lack of infrastructure, automated security amenities and negligible development generally. One of the major setbacks to development in Nigeria is insecurity. Until very recently, plethora of explanations on the crawling pace of development in Nigeria tends to pay infinitesimal attention to the centrality of security to national development. It is no surprise therefore that since 1999 when Nigeria returned to civil rule insecurity tends to have hampered national development. Security is evidently the pillar upon which every meaningful development could be achieved and sustained. In view of this scenario, the paper basically analyses and recommends ways of ascertaining the impact of automated and improved security model for sustainable development in Nigeria. It therefore concludes and recommends amongst others, the formulation and effective implementation of policies capable of addressing the root causes of insecurity in Nigeria.

Keywords: Restructuring, Automation, Security Model, Development.

Introduction

In recent time, restructuring has assumed a household name in Nigeria. The concept has continued to gain currency especially in the current era of President Muhammad Buhari led administration. Opinions have remained divided on what restructuring exactly means. However, restructuring has been used in many occasions in the country to imply divesting the central government of certain powers it wields and limiting its influence in such areas as fiscal policies, security matters, military defense, foreign policy, immigration and national elections. If this definition is true, then restructuring presupposes that there are some imperfections or defects in the Nigerian system of government as it affects security and others, which must be given priority attention to bring the version of Nigerian system of government in terms of security as close as possible to what is obtainable elsewhere.

Thus, for development to be ensured, socio-political, economic stability, security of life and property must be guaranteed at all levels of government as this will promote citizen's natural attachment to the governing process. According to Meier, (1988), development is the act of raising to the highest value the Gross National Product through the process of accumulating capital and industrialization. Development can also be viewed as the capacity of a nation to increase its static economy to a level where it can generate and sustain an annual increase in its Gross National Product (GNP). Additionally, he further stated that development is not limited to just the process of acquiring industries, but encompasses such processes as modernization, productivity, social and economic equalization, modern technical know-how, improved institutions, security of life and property and attitudes as well as rationally coordinated policy apparatus. In the same light, Oghator & Okobo (2000) pointed out that development goes beyond the increase in per-capita income or economic growth, but also includes sustainable improvements in the

living standard of the people by providing security which is guaranteed through the provision of sustainable policies and availability of social and economic infrastructures. The nature of Nigeria's development strategy has contributed to the slow pace in achieving poverty and unemployment reduction in the country as such, the country has not gone through the normal process of structural transformation. Lack of coordination and harmonization of programs/policies both within the tenure of an administration and those succeeding it has been the impediment to development. Development is a vital necessity to the growth and sustentation of any vibrant nation. The task of this paper therefore, is to show the nexus between restructuring and automation of security model for sustainable development in Nigeria.

Conceptual Clarification and Literature Review
The Concept of National Security for sustainable Development

For decades, issues relating to security were on the front burner in the development discourse. Several attempts have been made since the cold war ended to redefine the concept of security. At the heart of this debate, there have been attempts to deepen and widen the concept of security from the level of the states to societies and individuals, and from military to non-military issues (Nwanegbo & Odigbo, 2013, Ewetan & Urhie, 2014:42-43). According to Williams, (2008:6), security as an essential concept is commonly associated with the alleviation of threats to cherished values, especially the survival of individuals, groups or objects in the near future. Adebakin, (2012:8) however defines security as activities that ensures protection of a country, persons, properties of the community against future threats, danger, mishaps and all other forms of perils. Babangida (2011) on the other hand, views national security "as the physical protection and defense of our citizens and our territorial integrity and also the promotion of the economic wellbeing and prosperity of Nigerians in a

safe and secure environment that promotes the attainment of our national interests and those of our foreign partners." Furthermore, Otto and Ukpere (2012: 67) and Adebakin, (2012:9) assert that "security means protection from hidden and hurtful disruptions in the patterns of daily life in homes, offices or communities. Security must be related to the presence of peace, safety, happiness and the protection of human and physical resources or the absence of crisis, threats to human injury among others". Security is considered as any mechanism deliberately fashioned to alleviate the most serious and immediate threats that prevent people from pursuing their cherished values. Orji, (2012: 199) posits that pivotal to the survival of any society is its law and order which are predicated on national security. National security must be broadened to accommodate economic, environmental and demographic issues as they are important in understanding the new causes of intra-state conflicts. Other dangers that serve as threat to national security include pollution, poverty, crime, and underdevelopment all of which fuel conflicts (Onigbinde, 2008). The United Nations Development Programme (1994 & 1996) posits that human security (an aspect of national security) refers to "freedom from fear and freedom from want" and "safety from chronic threats such as hunger, disease, and repression as well as protection from sudden and harmful disruptions in the patterns of daily life – whether in homes, in jobs or in communities." National security can summarily be described as "protection from the threat of disease, hunger, unemployment, crime, social conflict, political repression, and environmental hazards" (UNDP, 1994: 229, UNDP, 1996). The national security of any nation encompasses other vital areas such as environmental protection, social and food security and more especially the prevalence of internal peace. Without adequate security of lives and property, the system will be rife with lawlessness, chaos and eventual disintegration. It might be military, economic, ideological or cultural (Nwolise, 2006:352, Omede, 2011:92). The

people must not only be secured from external attacks but also from devastating consequences of internal upheavals, unemployment, hunger, starvation, diseases, ignorance, homelessness, environmental degradation and pollution cum socio-economic injustices. Security is vital for national cohesion, peace and sustainable development. It is therefore apparent that national security is a desideratum, sine qua non for economic growth and development of any country (Oladeji & Folorunso, 2007, Ewetan & Urhie, 2014: 43) The Concept Sustainable Development refers to the multidimensional changes involving progress or improvements in structures, institutions, the general aspects of life of a given people. This entails the acceleration of economic growth, decline of poverty, and the reduction of inequality. Rostow, 1952, & Harrod-Domar, 1957 cited in Ewetan & Urhie, 2014:44) posited that economic development and growth result from structural changes, savings and investments in an economy. Socio-economic development is measured with indicators, such as GDP, life expectancy, literacy and levels of employment (Nwanegbo & Odigbo, 2013, Ewetan & Urhie, 2014: 44-45). Ugoh & Ukpere, (2010:1167), views national development as a qualitative and quantitative improvement in the living conditions of people of a state in line with national objectives, as indicated in its national development plans. According to him, other key objectives of the development plans include: Reduction in the level of unemployment; equitable distribution of income; reduction in incidence of poverty; improvement in the quality of life of the people; more employment opportunities; greater access to and ownership of houses; and access to basic necessities of life such as qualitative health services, potable water, education and electricity. It is when these objectives are achieved that one can talk of national development.

Development is a process of bringing about fundamental and sustainable changes within society. He notes that development transcends as well as encompasses growth and embraces aspects of

quality of life such as social justice, equal opportunity for all citizens, equitable distribution of income and democratization of the development process. Arokoyu (2004:17) traces the origin of the concept of sustainability to development debates of the 1980s, which arose out of the environmental revolution of the 1980s. There was increased awareness when the United Nations General Assembly resolution created a World Commission on Environment and Development in autumn of 1983. One of the foremost international bodies advocating economic and environmental sustainability across the globe is the World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED). The body defines sustainable development "as development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs". The WCED (1987) concluded that economic development and environmental conditions were inextricably intertwined. In other words, sustainable development is a new form of development perspective, which integrates production process with resources conservation and environmental enhancement to tackle the need of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs.

Similarly, Chandler, (2007), Oyeshola, (2008:161), and Nwanegbo & Odigbo, (2013) describe sustainable development as a construct, which envisions development as meeting the needs of a present generation without compromising the needs of a future generation. It implies that while development meets the needs of the present, it does not compromise the ability of a future generation in order to meet their own needs. Scholars have identified strong links between security and sustainable development since the cold war ended. Development cannot be achieved in any nation where there are conflicts, crisis and war. There is a consensus in the literature that security and development are two different and inseparable concepts

that affect each other, and this has naturally triggered debates on security-development nexus.

Security

Security is evidently the pillar upon which every meaningful development could be achieved and sustained. One of the major setbacks to development in Nigeria is insecurity. Until very recently, plethora of explanations on the crawling pace of development in Nigeria tends to pay infinitesimal attention to the centrality of security to national development. It is no surprise therefore that since 1999 when Nigeria returned to civil rule insecurity tends to have hampered national development.   In May 1999 Nigeria's return to civil rule was accompanied with fresh hopes and latent optimism. This optimism is predicated on the fact that democracy would guarantee freedom, liberty, and equity and enhance security of lives and property, which would indeed reposition development trajectories to sustainability. Regrettably this optimism seems to be a mirage. Nigeria's return to democratic rule is threatened by security disaster. Arguably, considerable progress has been achieved in the areas of freedom of speech and liberty, but series of resource based conflict (Niger Delta), ethno-religious crisis (Jos crisis), and communal conflicts persisted.

The need for security necessitated the social contract in which people willingly surrendered their rights to an organ (government) who oversees the survival of all. For decades, issues relating to security tend to occupy the centre stage in the development discourse. With the end of the cold war, there have being attempts to shift conceptualization of security from a state-centric perspective to a broader view that places premium on individuals, in which human security that embodies elements of national security, human rights and national development remain major barometer for explaining the concept. At the heart of this debate there have been attempts to deepen and widen the concept of security from the level of the states

to societies and individuals, and from military to non-military issues (Krahmann, 2003:9). Majorly, two contending perspectives tend to provide the basis for the conceptualization of human security. One is a neo-realist theoretical framework, which is predicated on the primacy and centrality of state in conceptualizing security. It tends to explain security from the standpoint of state primary responsibility. Within this context, Buzan (1991) argued that the "straitjacket" militaristic approach to security that dominated the discourse during the Cold War was "simple-minded" and subsequently led to the underdevelopment of the concept. For him, human security includes political, economic, social and environmental threats including those that are militaristic. Thus, Buzan (1991) illustrated a tripartite concept analysis of security based on international system, state level and individual level, but submitted that sovereign states should remain the most effective security provider. The second approach is a postmodernist or pluralist view that seeks to displace the state as a major provider of security, but rather places greater emphasis on non-state actors. Advocates of this approach tend to argue that the concept of security goes beyond a military determination of threats. While concurring, Nwabueze (1989:2) posited that economic security of the individual is or should be of far greater concern to the government and society than the security of the state. Thus, some scholars seem to place emphasis on absence of threat to acquire values or tendencies that would undermine national cohesion and peace as criteria for determining what security connotes. Security in an objective sense, measures the absence of threats to acquire values, in subjective sense, the absence of fear that such values will be attacked (Wolfrs, 1962). In spite of its conceptual complexities, the understanding of the term shows that security is vital for national cohesion, peace and sustainable development. Thus: "Security has to do with freedom from danger or with threats to a nation's ability to protect and develop itself, promote its cherished values and legitimate interests and

enhance the wellbeing of its people. Thus, internal security could be seen as the freedom from or the absence of those tendencies which could undermine internal cohesion and the cooperate existence of the nation and its ability to maintain its vital institutions for the promotion of its core values and socio-political and economic objectives, as well as meet the legitimate aspirations of the people. Internal security also implies freedom from danger to life and prosperity" (Imobighe cited in Oche 2001:76-77). It therefore refers to the search to avoid, prevent, reduce, or resolve violent conflict-whether the threat originates from other states, non-state actors, or structural socio-economic conditions (Stan, 2004:2). It is apparent from the foregoing that national security is a desideratum, sine qua non for economic growth and development of any country (Oladeji and Folorunso 2007:42). Security seems to be critical in the life of any nation as it attracts and propels development.

Most policy makers fail to access the goal-achievement gap factor, implying that policy makers often times fail to access the level of achievements of certain implemented public policies. The reason for this is because most leaders present policies which are too cumbersome and difficult to achieve within the short period spent in office. As such, most plans for national development are usually abandoned at the end of such tenures and subsequent governments also fail to continue on the plans which were left uncompleted. This therefore explains reasons for numerous abandoned projects found in these developing nations.

Insecurity
Nigeria is one country where kidnapping has become a daily occurrence in the recent past and, particularly, the Niger Delta region (Adegoke, nd: 206). However, high incidence of poverty, absence of infrastructure and alienation of the local oil communities has engendered kidnapping. As a result of kidnapping, many would be

investors declined doing business with the country and in fact many investors have moved out of the region with adverse effect on the economic development of the country. The rate of kidnapping has taken a new and alarming dimension in Nigeria such that it has spread from the Niger Delta to all the Eastern parts of Nigeria and the whole country (Adegoke, nd:208). Cases of kidnapping in the Niger Delta Region have resulted in serious injuries, both for civilians, and soldiers. Medical records in the government hospitals show the level and extent of harm inflicted on the kidnapped. The total amount of ransoms paid in Nigeria between 2006 and 2008 exceeded $100 million. One of the causes of kidnapping in Nigeria is widespread poverty and unemployment. Kidnapping scares away foreign investors. Some foreign multinational companies in the oil, construction and production sectors have closed shops and offices in the Niger Delta region and relocated to other parts of Nigeria or abroad. Kidnapping creates fear and insecurity. People live in fear of crime. It reduces the freedom of movement of the people in the affected areas. The social lives of the people have dramatically changed because many who consider themselves as potential victims now shun social outings or patronage of relaxation centres. It reduces the income from the oil as a source of revenue for Federal Government of Nigeria.

Automation
The industrial use of computers encompasses a great variety of purposes ranging from routine administrative applications to the control of manufacturing operations and production systems. Modern industrial organization uses the computer for the full scope of their operational activities, management information system and security. Since the beginning of history, human beings have sorted ways of transferring to machines the burden of strenuous, repetitious, monotonous works. For centuries, man devised many ingenious and

increasingly complex methods of utilizing his own muscular energy more effectively. The most significant post war technological development and the most important of all units employed in automation is the electronic computer. Within recent years, the term *Cybernation* has been coined to describe the application of computer as a decision making device in controlling an automatic process. The word is derived from *cybernetics*, a term used by the late Professor Norbert Weiner to mean the processes of communication and control in man and machine. He derived it from the Greek word meaning 'steersman'. The theory and practice of cybernetics, underlies the system design and application of automation and computer. In short, the advent of electronic control and computation has added one more stage of refinement in meeting the age old objective of transferring burdensome and repetitious manual and mental task to machines.

Computer/Automated Security Model
A computer/automated security model is a scheme for specifying and enforcing security policies. It provides rules of the road for security in operating systems. Its model of control is to determine how security will be implemented. A security model is a framework in which a security policy is developed. The development of this security policy is geared to a particular setting or instance of a policy.

Security Models
Integrity, Confidentiality and Protection of Data
There are different security models used to define the rules and policies that govern integrity, confidentiality and protection of data. Confidentiality through information integrity and access controls is the main focus and reason of the security models implementation.

Types of Security Models
1. Lattice models
2. State machine models
3. Non-interference models
4. Bell-LaPadula model confidentiality model
5. The Chinese Wall model (Brewer Nash)
6. Information Flow models
7. Harrison-Ruzzo-Ullman model
8. Graham Denning model
9. Clark-Wilson Integrity model
10. Biba Integrity model

Need for Automated Security Model
Any organization that is devoured of up-to-the-minute information cannot take decisive decision for prompt action. In spite of the forgoing, there is need for automated security model for sustainable development in Nigeria. Government policy makers and executors know the best security model suitable for Nigeria as a nation. From the list of security model outlined, whichever is adopted by government should be fully automated for effective security activities at all levels.

Nigeria seaports, airports, border entrance and all other terminals should be automated, this will help to check-mate the inflow of contract-ban goods and immigrants from other countries for sustainable development. Nigerian armed forces, Nigerian police, security defense corps, immigration, customs should be equipped with modern day facilities such tracking devices, CCTV camera positioned at strategic places to enhance replay if crime is committed in a particular location where there is such device. More vehicles and helicopters capable of moving from different locations as required to combat crime, as at when needed. There should be training and re-training of staff and officers responsible for security matters in

Nigeria in order for them to be acquitted with the latest form of any criminology.

Acquisition of a complete database facility capable of all forms of data processing as it relates to security of life and property is a must for effective automation.

Discussion of Findings

The study revealed that the system of government security operation in Nigeria is full of imperfections when compared with what obtains in other countries. In addition, power failure (PHCN) is also a major problem resulting in insecurity in Nigeria.

Summary and Conclusion

An organization that is devoured of up-to-the-minute information cannot take useful and decisive decision to achieve a goal. Answers should be given to the following concomitant questions, namely: How egalitarian is the system and the development it offers? What is the content of the development programmes? What is the direction of public policy(ies) in development? Let it be stated unequivocally, that two sets of actors owe the society the duty of re-charting the faulty course; the intellectuals and the political leaders.

The paper concludes that for development to be realized, there is need to take care of the security challenges mentioned and every other thing that may hinder the achievement of sustainable development in Nigeria. Insecurity is debilitating to the economic development of many less developed economies. In fact, in the last 15 years, intra state conflicts have by far outnumbered international conflicts causing several millions of deaths including civilians and annihilating basic public services, state institutions and generating extensive poverty among the populace. That Nigeria can achieve sustainable development only through firm prioritization of security in the development agenda.

Recommendations

- On the basis of the foregoing, I make bold to recommend as follows: There should be devolution of more powers to the federating, state and local security units as their activities have overwhelming impact on the Nigerian populace.
- Fund meant for security purposes should not be diverted to other areas by authority concerned, in order to achieve full automation of the Nigeria security model as adopted for sustainable development.
- Government should put in more efforts in involving the masses in the formulation and implementation of policies for sustainable development in Nigeria. Constituent units should have control over human and material resources found in their various localities.
- The examples of Libya, Egypt, Ivory Coast are common place, Nigeria must not be allowed to slide to that level especially in view of its own experience between 1967 to 1970. Those who are in authority and claim to represent the people should listen and follow the aspiration of the wider majority including deepening democratic processes and experiences. Policy makers are advised to adopt the bottom-up approach.

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