

E-SECURITY, AN ANTIDOTE TO SECURITY LOOPHOLES IN NIGERIA: NIGERIAN ARMY IN FOCUS

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Abstract

This paper centered on critical analysis of E-security to be a panacea to the security loopholes in Nigeria. Security challenge which has appeared in the country in different forms ranging from Boko Haram, Herdsmen, Armed Banditry, and kidnapping are seriously creating more anxiety to the life of the common citizens in the country at all levels. And this has led to hunger, unemployment, and other social vices that are too numerous to mention. However, data on ground seem to show that a number of factors responsible for the escalation of insecurity in Nigeria and these include: high unemployment rate, insincerity among political leaders, religious bigots, and illiteracy. The study aimed to examine how to create an improved Public Security Communication System and Public Safety Networks by adopting ICT tools to curb insecurity in Nigeria. To realize this central objective, the study used both quantitative and qualitative methods and data were collected through primary and secondary sources. The study adopts Structural-functionalist theory because it will provide an in-depth analysis on why indigenous terrorist activities are yet to be curbed. The finding shows that the existing military equipment and other measures that are being used to fight terrorism in Nigeria have not yielded any positive effects in securing the lives and properties of the citizens at large. It was recommended that the Federal government should engage peace and conflict resolution experts in dealing with the issues concerning all indigenous terrorist groups ranging from Boko-Haram, Herdsmen, Banditry, and kidnappings.

Key Words: E-Security, Security Loopholes, Nigerian Army, Terrorist Groups, Nigeria.

Introduction

Before the attainment of Nigeria's independence in 1960, security agencies had been created to safeguard and protect the lives and properties of the citizens at large right from the local level to the central level; this however has been one of the major factor for creating Nigerian Police and Nigerian Army. This responsibility of protecting lives and properties of the citizens has indeed been carried out by these security agencies right from 1960 to late 2009 when the security of the country became nothing to write home about as many of the Churches, Mosques, Markets, and Military bases became areas and points of the target to some terrorist groups in Nigeria most especially in the South-South and North-East geo-political zones and this invariably makes the host government have left with no option than to deploy military personnel to all the affected states (Agboola, 2020).

Although the security hullabaloo in Nigerian started during the reign and regime of the then president of Nigeria in the person of Olusegun Aremu Obasanjo, he was able to minimize it to the minimum level before he handed over power to the late President Umaru Musa Yara'duawho eventually put some measures in place such as amnesty program for the Niger-Delta militants. No sooner than the amnesty program was introduced, President Umaru Musa Yara'dua died and this invariably made Goodluck Ebele Jonathan succeed him. And this security challenge continued till the present administration of President Muhammadu Buhari (Richard, 2019).

These security challenges in Nigeria are now becoming more worrisome and turning into a destructive factor to the attainment of national developmental goals and sustainability, due to the increasing rate of terrorist activities across the country; moving from Niger Delta Militants to Boko Haram, Herdsmen to cattle rustlers, kidnapping to abduction (Joseph, 2019). Hence, there is an urgent need for the adoption of modern technology and other Information and Communication Technology

(ICT) tools as the second measure to counter Nigeria's insecurity, as this will be a welcome idea, because, Nigerian Army personnel were already in full operation to combat and fight against all sort of insurgency in the majority of the affected states in Nigeria but their efforts went off the sea day in-day out. This modern technology is known to be Information and Communication Technology (ICT) (Emem, 2017).

The term e-security consists of a system or mainly information handling tools that refers to the modern technological tools and devices used to safeguard buildings, roads, properties, and environment which comprises radio, mobile phones, hardware & software, computer networks, and satellite systems (Effiong, 2019). The effect of ICT tools in everyday activities has shown a lot of remarkable development in security, education, health, and all other socio-political factors in Nigeria. And this revealed the capability of the ICT devices to respond to real and human-caused destructive disasters in Nigeria such as the current attack of St Patrick Catholic Church, Owo, Ondo State and Nigeria Defense Academy, Kaduna which suppose to be the most sacred and secured place in the country (Vanguards, 2022). Although, ICT cannot wholly ensure national security so do Nigeria's Security Agencies but can immensely contribute to the fight against all forms of security threats in the country at large (Ogu, 2014).

The adoption of modern ICT devices such as biometric data collection, Close Circuit Television (CCTV) like surveillance cameras, the National Security Information Center (NSIC), and many other devices will greatly help to prevent any other further attack in the country. Take for example in 2018 ICT devices were recently used in Nigeria to detect the suspected Offa bank robbery on the 5th of April, 2018-Kwara State (Vanguard News, April, 2018).

However, most of the attacks unleashed by Boko Haram and other terrorist groups (Bandits, Kidnappers, and Herdsmen) have majorly targeted Churches, Mosques, Schools, government security and law enforcement agencies most especially the military and other public goods such as the recent bombing of the rail track which claimed many innocent lives, public buildings and markets (Punch, 2022). Nothing less than 51,000 lives have been claimed, and both government and individual properties worth billion naira of local currency about (1 billion US dollars) have been lost as a result of the various attacks being staged by these terrorist groups in Nigeria. With over six decades of nationhood, the country has never experienced the type of insecurity that has engulfed the nation in the past twelve years. The recurrent attack of public goods, military bases, and other government properties immediately after the 2011 general election and the concomitant uproar it brought particularly in the core northern states of Nigeria fuelled the upswing of insurgency.

The problem is showing various phases ranging from ethnicity, religion, political, social, economic, and cultural realities in Nigeria. The current national insecurity in Nigeria has resulted in the kidnapping of school pupils, the recent bombing of Abuja-Kaduna rail tracks, the destruction of military equipment and postponement of the 2015 democratic elections. And this has given the host government and concerned citizens a sleepless night on the best way to find a lasting solution to evils that have been perpetuated by these terrorist groups in Nigeria. However, this paper aims to examine how to create an improved public security communications system (PSCS) and public safety networks (PSNs) by adopting ICT tools in curbing insecurity and to know the effect of the technologies that have been used by Nigeria security agencies to curb insecurity. Hence, this paper will be guided by the following research questions; what are the ways of improving Public Security Communications Systems (PSCS) and Public Safety Networks (PSNs) by adopting ICT tools to curb insecurity, and what has been the effect of the technologies that have been used by the Nigeria security agencies to curb insecurity. It was based on this that the following hypotheses were developed to test the correlation of the questions intended to be solved;

- Ho** There is no significant relationship between the Public Security Communications System (PSCS), Public Safety Networks (PSNs), and the effects of modern ICT tools in curbing insecurity in Nigeria.
- Hi:** There is a significant relationship between Public Security Communications Systems (PSCS), Public Safety Networks (PSNs), and the effects of modern ICT tools in curbing insecurity

Literature Review and Theoretical Framework

This is concerned with the analysis of literature conducted on the security challenges most especially in Nigeria. Available literature shows that many studies in this area are limited to the causes and effects of the security challenges caused by indigenous terrorist groups (Boko-Haram, Herdsmen, Bandits and Kidnappers) in Nigeria. To this end, very few studies were carried out to examine how to create an improved Public Security Communications System (PSCS), and Public Safety Networks (PSNs) by adopting ICT tools in curbing insecurity in Nigeria.

This terrorist group in most cases settled in suburb areas where there are hidden places to carry out their proposed devilish attack on the various areas they have marked to attack and when this attack continued to be ordered by economic and socio-political factors, there is an increase trends of crises between the terrorist groups and their host communities (rural dwellers). Many citizens lost their family member's lives, properties, farmlands, and houses every year to these terrorist groups (Boko-Haram, Bandit, and Fulani herders). The conflicts between this terrorist group and farmers have escalated to the point of attacking many military bases that has been stationed to protect the lives and properties of the Nigerians by the host government (Ajibefun, 2017).

Furthermore, Ajibefun (2017) posited that various attack being staged by these terrorist groups has rampaged many communities displacing them from their home and loss of their main source of livelihood. This is becoming worrisome and untellable with terrorist groups always getting their way while leaving the citizens at their mercy. Boko-Haram and Herdsmen attribute the roots of the conflict to religious bigotry leading to the killing of their rearing cows, while the farmers always see the Fulani herders as a threat to their farming activities and other agricultural produce since the Fulani herders mainly depend on the farmer's crops and plants to feed their cows on daily basis. The deadly conflict between Fulani herders and local farmers has been seen as one of the major insecurity challenges in Nigeria; and It was expressed that it is second to Boko Haram's peril (Okoro, 2018).

The devilish strike and counter-strike have ensued economic, social, and relational implications in Nigeria. According to Olakiitan (2020), the failure of the host government to put an end to the further occurrence of Bandit attacks decisively has several adverse effects on Nigeria. The fact that Bandits and Fulani herders now carry sophisticated weapons through which they destroy and kill their perceived opponents at will create a grave danger to Nigeria's security. This is because the majority of the security personnel including the military have been unable to withstand the weapon-wielding of Bandits, Boko-Haram, and herders' boldness, and firepower. Based on Okoro's (2018) submission, these terrorist groups have sacked entire communities, abducted local statesmen, set many churches, and mosques ablaze, killed church priests, Islamic Alfas, and other worshipers, killed military personnel and officers, raped, looted and perpetrated many criminal activities while the host government has done less to curb the situation, which happened to be a major threat to Nigeria security and national development.

Military and farmer's displacement from their base and communities has minimized agricultural production in Nigeria. This has been amply seen and demonstrated by the relative shortage of agricultural produce in both the rural and urban areas which further orchestrated for sudden current dramatic increase in the general price level of goods and services in Nigeria (Chukwuma, 2021). The socio-economic effects of the Bandits and Fulani herders are connected to the end implications of Boko Haram insurgents due to its emergence of terrorist activities. The Bandits and Fulani herders have a lot of adverse effects on the economy of the country at large (Abdullahi, 2019). Nearly all the sectors of the economy have been disrupted in one way or the other by the incessant crises and insecurity in Nigeria. Dauda (2019) stressed that the revenues in the agricultural sector of the economy, most especially in the area of local food production, may experience a major downturn because of the negative effect of the terrorist activities on local farmers in areas where Fulani herders and Bandits crises are pervasive. Socioeconomic life of every individual in those affected states is usually subjected to a halt as citizens could not freely carry out their farming and other socio-economic activities for fear of being killed.

In his view, Richards (2019) affirms that serious attacks being carried out by armed Bandits make Citizens take to arms or weapons either to defend themselves or form a reprisal attack. This in turn will surely be a prevailing anarchy, and breakdown of law and order. The noise of arms in the process of attack, spilling of blood, burning of houses, and destruction of farmlands during crisis and lots more are all threats to national security (Akanji, Badmus, & Kolade, 2017). For the safety of lives and properties, people leave such areas to a well-secured area which can also constitute another major threat to the new environment owing to being subjected to overpopulation, and, a shortage of food, water, and shelter. Recurring crises between herdsmen and local farmers, in conjunction with cattle theft and banditry in many communities posed serious threats to peace and security in Nigeria.

It is important to note that these challenges have grown higher compared to what they were some years back. Yet security is vital to Nigeria's existence, peace, and sustainable development. It seems Nigeria cannot beat her chest that she has adequately provided her citizens with all the aforementioned securities. With the continuous challenges and inability of the security personnel of the host government to ensure adequate security and safety in the country, the main question that cuts across everyone's mind in Nigeria today is can there be security? Is adequate protection of lives and properties achievable? The security situation in Nigeria seems or at least has remained irresolvable; as many people have posited that the government at all strata has not done enough by not coming up with effective strategies to curb and deal with the situation decisively, while others have stressed that the situation has a political back-up or inclination examined to serve the interest of some political warlords who are not satisfied and feel disgruntled about the political scenarios in the country (Glesitch, 2019).

Theoretical Framework

To explain, predict, prescribe, and analyze the issue of Security Loopholes in Nigeria with particular reference to the Nigerian Army; Structural-functionalist Theory (SFT) was adopted by this paper. This is informed by the view that this theory will help to gain an in-depth understanding of how to predict and explain the Security Loopholes in Nigeria. The adoption of this theory is justified in the ability of theory to provide a proper analysis of why indigenous terrorist activities are yet to be curbed.

Structural functionalism as wholly explained refers to the large-scale of social structures and institutions of society, their inter-relationships, and their constraining influence on actors (Ritzer, 2008). Historically, some founding fathers of sociology like Herbert Spencer, Auguste Comte, and Emile Durkheim, laid the classical foundation of structural-functionalism. Talcott Parsons later redefined it to reflect his work titled "The Social System" in 1951 (Scott & Marshall, 2005). From a theoretical perspective in sociology, functionalism holds a view of society as a social system that is made up of different parts, which are interdependent and interrelated (Igbo, 2013). These important parts of society, which include the family, school, government, law enforcement agencies; economy, etc. perform various functions positively toward the maintenance, stability, and survival of the social system (Ravishankar, 2019).

From the organism analogy, the functionalists equate the human society with the human or biological organism that has a structure comprising organs, systems, and capillaries, which must function for the maintenance and survival of the whole organism. To understand the structure of the organism (man), the respective parts and their interconnected functions must be examined. The foregoing forms the basis of Parsons' concept of Adaptation, Goal maintenance, Integration, and Latency function (AGIL). Thus, AGIL is an elaborate model of systems and sub-systems. It implies that for any society to survive, each system must meet the aforementioned four (4) functional prerequisites namely: Adaptation (adjustment to the physical environment); Goal attainment (a means of organizing resources to achieve societal goals and obtain gratification), Integration (forms of internal coordination and ways of dealing with differences), and Latency or pattern maintenance (means of achieving comparative stability). The point of emphasis here is how social equilibrium can be achieved and maintained between and among the various elements or institutions of a social system and sub-systems (Ritzer, 2008).

Systemically, the security unit in the country has some component units with their mode of operation and institutional stakeholders that must work harmoniously to ensure that the lives and properties of the citizens are well protected at all levels. Some of these stakeholders repeatedly mentioned include the government, security agencies, community heads, general masses, etc. Among its statutory functions, the government through the security agents and other stakeholders sets standards and guidelines for all the stakeholders to observe. The host government must not promise to be firm but rather seen to be firm in terms of their willingness and ability to provide adequate funds for the entire security unit in the country to be able to acquire all the necessary modern weapons and other equipment that will help them to discharge their duties diligently. This chain of activities between and among these stakeholders must be kept intact and unbroken if the entire security of the country is to be achieved. The interdependence of these security agents and other stakeholders underscores the practical engagement of structural-functionalism. Since government alone could not single-handedly handle all the security challenges in Nigeria, hence the introduction of E-security (adoption of modern technology tools), the host government, security agencies, and all the concerned stakeholders are expected to work together as it is in line with the major tenets of functionalism (Ahmed &, Mesbah, 2015).

Methodology

This paper adopts a descriptive survey which comprises both primary and secondary sources of data. The population of the trust area was members of the Nigeria Army who are the major victim of various attacks that have been staged on security agents in Nigeria. A sample size of seventy (70) responses from the members of the Nigeria Army who have participated in the fight against indigenous terrorist groups in Nigeria most especially in the Northeast was collected through the use of the questionnaire. The questionnaire was administered in the late month of April 2023. The sample size of 70 respondents was derived with the Israelite model of sample size determination formula for a particular population. From these numbers of administered questionnaires, fifty-seven (57) copies were returned out of which fifty-two (52) copies were found useful. Hence, this number now forms the basis of this data presentation, analysis, and interpretation.

Data Presentation and Analysis

Descriptive Analysis

Respondents Rate

Table 1

Items		Number	Percentage
1	Number of samples	70	
2	Number of returned and properly filled	52	74.3%
3	Number of returned but wrongly filled	5	7.1%
4	Number of unreachable respondents	13	18.6%
Total		70	100

Source: Fieldwork (2022)

Table A reveals that a total number of seventy (70) Questionnaires were administered in the Nigeria Defense Headquarters, Abuja among Nigeria Army personnel that have participated in the ongoing security defense in the country most especially in the North-East states. Where each of them was given a questionnaire to fill out so to show their views on the ways of improving public security communications system (PSCS) and public safety networks (PSNs) by adopting ICT tools in curbing insecurity in Nigeria?., Only fifty-two were filled and found useful for the study, five (5) were wrongly filled while thirteen (13) respondents were unreachable. Hence, the rate of the respondents is presented below:

$$\text{Nr} = \frac{* 100}{\text{Ns}-(\text{a}-\text{b})}$$

Nr = Number of returned

Ns = Number of samples

a = Respondents that could not be reached

b = Wrongly filled questionnaire and un-useful.

$$\text{Percentage of responses} = \frac{57 * 100}{70 - (13-5)} = 74.3\%$$

Data Analysis

This data helps to show the respondents' profiles. These include gender, age, marital status, and level of education. The table below shows the respondent's profile.

Table 2: Bio-data of Respondents

	Criteria	Frequency	Percentage
Gender	Male	47	90.4
	Female	5	9.6
Total		52	100%
	Criteria	Frequency	Percentage
Age	20-35	30	57.7
	36-45	16	30.8
	46Above	6	11.5
Total		52	100%
	Criteria	Frequency	Percentage
Education	SSCE	38	73.1
	NCE/ND	12	23.1
	HND/BSC	2	3.8
Total		52	100%
	Criteria	Frequency	Percentage
Marital Status	Single	33	63.5
	Married	19	36.5
Total		52	100%

Source: Fieldwork (2022)

From the above table, it is seen that 47 out of the total respondents, representing 90.4% are male and 5 respondents representing 9.6% are female, this is an indication that more male respondents than female participated in the fight against terrorism in Nigeria. And this may also signify that men are more agile and physically strong than women. Again, the ages of the respondents were grouped into three for easy analysis of this paper. 30 respondents with (57.7%) are within 20-35 of the age while 16 respondents with (30.8%) fall within 36-45years. while 6 respondents with (11.5%) fall under age bracket of 46years and above. This showed that people of 20-35years of age are much more at the war front of the fight against terrorism in the survey.

Moreover, 38 respondents representing (73.1%) of the total respondents have a Senior Secondary School Certificate as their highest educational attainment, while 12 respondents (23.1%) have a National Certificate in Education/National Diploma, 2 respondents (3.8%) have Higher National Diploma/Bachelor Science degrees. additionally, the marital status of the respondents was also partitioned into two to aid in easy analysis of this paper. 33 respondents (63.5%) are single, while 19 respondents (36.5%) are married.

Ways of improving Public Security Communications Systems (PSCS) and Public Safety Networks (PSNs) by adopting ICT tools to curb insecurity

Variable 1-4 in the table below was channeled to seek information from the respondents on the various ways of improving Public Security Communications System and the Public Safety Network by adopting ICT tools in curbing insecurity. The four questions in this section capture the various ways of improving the Public Security Communications System and Public Safety Network by adopting ICT tools to curb insecurity. Hence, the table below gives a vivid breakdown of their responses.

Table 3: What are the Ways of Improving Public Security Communications Systems (PSCS) and Public Safety Networks (PSNs) by Adopting ICT tools to Curb Insecurity

Items	Opinion	%	Mean	Std.	Remark	Total
There is adequate and prompt release of funds from the federal government for acquiring modern military weapons and equipment	Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly Disagree	16.6 6.2 8.7 40.3 28.2	2.5251	1.4584	Disagree	52
The money released by the federal government is judiciously used by Nigerian Army officers in charge of arms acquisition.	Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly Disagree	11.4 9.3 4.5 42.5 32.3	2.2454	1.1313	Disagree	52
Nigeria Army usually trains all their officials on how to use modern technology and other ICT tools to track criminal acts and terrorist attacks	Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly Disagree	11.4 9.6 2.3 32.2 44.5	2.8089	1.4304	Strongly Disagree	52
Modern-day weapons along with up-to-date ICT tools are abundantly provided for the personnel fighting the terrorist group	Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly Disagree	9.7 7.7 2.8 17.4 62.5	1.4623	1.7822	Strongly Disagree	52

Source: Fieldwork (2022)

Right from the table above 16.6% of the total respondents Strongly Agreed with the first item on the various ways of improving the Public Security Communications System and Public Safety Network by adopting ICT tools in curbing insecurity. 6.2% of the respondents Agreed with the assertion in the first item, 8.7% of the respondents were undecided, 40.3% of the respondents disagreed with the item and 28.2% of respondents Strongly Disagreed with the item.

Moreover, item 2 in the above table revealed that 11.4% of the respondents Strongly Agreed with the item, 9.3% of the total respondents Agreed with the statement in item two of the first variable, 4.5%

of the respondents recorded undecided while 42.5% Disagreed with the second item and 32.3% Strongly Disagreed with the item.

In addition to this, 44.5% of the respondents in item 3 were Strongly Disagreed with the statement, 32.2% recorded Disagreed with the item, 2.3% of respondents undecided, 9.6 Agreed with the item, and 11.4% of the total respondents were Strongly Agreed with the item. Consequently, on the fourth question, 9.7% of the respondents Strongly Agreed with the level of publicity on the healthcare consumers user's fees, 7.7% out of the total respondents Agreed with the item, 2.8% were undecided, 17.4% respondents also Disagreed while 62.5% of the respondents recorded Strongly Disagreed.

Effects of the Technologies that have been used by the Nigerian Military to Curb Insecurity

Items 1-4 in this section were designed to gather information regarding the respondent's views on the effect of the technologies that have been used by the Nigerian military to curb insecurity. The four questions in this section capture the views of the army personnel on the effects of the technologies they have been currently using to tackle the activities of the terrorist groups in Nigeria. This table hereby provides the breakdown of their responses.

Table 4: Effect of the Technologies that have been used by the Nigerian Military to Curb Insecurity

Items	Opinion	%	Mean	SD	Remark	Total
The number of terrorist attacks has reduced in Nigeria most especially in the Northern regions.	Strongly Agree	12.7	2.4861	1.2410	Disagree	52
	Agree	8.2				
	Undecided	10.0				
	Disagree	40.4				
	Strongly Disagree	28.7				
Farmers can now go freely to their farmland without panic and fear of being attacked or killed.	Strongly Agree	9.8	2.2861	1.3422	Disagree	52
	Agree	10.1				
	Undecided	3.5				
	Disagree	53.7				
	Strongly Disagree	22.9				
The available technology is capable of monitoring every criminal attack in the country.	Strongly Agree	10.9	1.1099	1.3615	Strongly Disagree	52
	Agree	7.8				
	Undecided	5.0				
	Disagree	31.3				
	Strongly Disagree	45.0				
The state of the ICT tools/facilities is in good shape to match up with the current security challenges in the country.	Strongly Agree	7.1	1.8647	1.3458	Strongly Disagree	52
	Agree	7.9				
	Undecided	2.7				
	Disagree	21.4				
	Strongly Disagree	61.0				

Source: Fieldwork, (2022)

From item 1 of the above table, 12.7% of the respondents strongly agreed with the item, 8.2% agreed, 10.0% of the respondents were undecided, 40.4% disagreed and 28.7% of the total respondents strongly disagreed with the item.

On whether the farmers can freely go to their farmland to carry out their agricultural activities without any fear of being attacked, 9.8% out of the respondents strongly agreed, 10.1% of the respondents disagreed, 3.5% were undecided, 53.7% disagreed and 22.9% respondents strongly disagreed with the item two.

The responses to item three (3) go thus; 10.9% of the respondents strongly disagreed, 7.8% agreed, 5.0% were undecided, 31.3% out of the respondents disagreed and 45.0% strongly disagreed. From the fourth item in the above table, the item featured 7.1% of the respondents strongly agreed, 7.9% agreed, 2.7% were undecided, 21.4% Disagreed, and 61.0% strongly disagreed.

Table 5: Normality Test of Dependent and Independent Variable

	N	Mini mum	Maxi Mum	Mean	Std.	Skewness		Kurtosis	
	Stati stics	Stati stics	Stati Stics	Stati stics	Stati stics	Stati stics	Std. Error	Stati stics	Std. Error
Dependent Variable									
Av_Effects2	52	1.00	4.80	2.03	.948	1.27	.133	.531	.266
Independent Variable									
Av_Ict Adoption2	52	1.00	4.80	1.97	.918	1.40	.133	.975	.266

Source: Fieldwork(2022)

The above table reveals the summary of the normality test (skewness and kurtosis) based on the analysis constructed from the table. However, the overall interpretation shows that for all the variables, the degree of skewness for independent and dependent variables is normal. It is therefore concluded that the assumptions of normality in this paper are not violated.

Hypothesis Testing

This heading focuses on testing the research hypothesis as aimed in this study. SPSS version 2.0, particularly correlation and regression analysis were used to test the hypotheses.

Decision Rule: The strength of evidence in favor of a null hypothesis is measured by the p-value. If the p-value is less than the significant level (0.05), the null hypothesis is rejected. When the p-value is greater than the significant value, the null hypothesis is accepted (Eboh, 2009).

Hypothesis One

There is no significant relationship between Public Security Communications Systems (PSCS) and Public Safety Networks (PSNs) in adopting ICT tools and their effects in curbing insecurity in Nigeria.

Table 6: Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std Error of the Estimate	Durbin Watson
1	.071a	.006	.005	.6389	2.101

Table 7: ANOVA^a

Model	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig (p values)
Regression	2.105	1	2.506	2.503	.065 ^b
Residual	246.850	136	.784		
Total	248.357	137			

a. Dependent Variable AV_EFFECTS

b. Predictors: (Constant), AV_ICT ADOPTION

Table 8: Coefficient

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig
	B	Std Error	Beta		
Constant	2.222	.123			.000
AV_ICT ADOPTION	-.094	.056	-.092	.918	1.021

a. Dependent Variable AV_EFFECTS

The null hypothesis states that there is no significant relationship between Public Security Communications Systems (PSCS) and Public Safety Networks (PSNs) in adopting ICT tools and its effects in curbing insecurity in Nigeria. The result of the multiple regression test (ANOVA) indicates a 2.804 Fcal value at the associated significant level of .095 which is greater than the conventional standard of (0.05). The R-Square value of .008 which indicates that about 0.08% variation in modern ICT tools adoption would be recorded for its effect in curbing security challenges in Nigeria.

Decision: Hypothesis one (1) is accepted, therefore there is no significant relationship between modern ICT tools adoption and its effect in curbing security challenges in Nigeria.

Findings from tests of Hypotheses

The paper considered two (2) hypotheses based on the adoption of modern ICT tools and their effects on Nigeria's security challenges. Hence, the table below shows the final decision rule of this paper

No.	Description	Decision	Result
H0 ₁	There is no significant relationship between Public Security Communications System s (PSCS) and Public Safety Networks (PSNs) in adopting ICT tools and their effects in curbing insecurity in Nigeria.	Accepted	Beta=-.094 P=.095

Source: Fieldwork (2022)

The above table represents the total summary of the null hypotheses stated in this paper. Based on the decision rule of a p-value of 0.05, the result recorded that the first hypothesis (H0) was accepted. Which shows the result of this paper's hypothesis indicates that:

There is no significant relationship between Public Security Communications Systems (PSCS) and Public Safety Networks (PSNs) in adopting ICT tools and their effects in curbing insecurity in Nigeria.

Conclusion

The increasing rate of security challenges in Nigeria is unbearable and worrisome to the extent that individual's live and properties are being destroyed and displaced throughout the nation's six (6) geo-political zones with different kinds of attacks and other social vices such as Boko Haram, Niger-Delta Militant, Herdsmen, and Bandits are making the country a battleground despite a large number of security agencies available in the country and international support. This is why, this paper proposed the use of different ICT tools and the introduction of new methods/techniques in handling insecurity in Nigeriaat large. This new method entails: ensuring Public security communication systems and Public Safety Networks through the adoption of modern ICT tools. It is on this note that the national security of the country can be ensured when the appropriate modern technological tools are being adequately provided and deployed to the affected states in Nigeria most especially in the far northern eastern states communities. Various ICT tools that can be used to fight against the indigenous terrorist groups as suggested by the target group/respondents include: mobile phones, CCTV, DD, and biometric data

mining, although some of the devices require huge amounts of money to acquire and the host government must be ready to shoulder the financial muscle.

Recommendations

The expedient of ICT in curbing insecurity and other criminal activities cannot be overemphasized in all socio-political sectors including the fight against indigenous terrorist groups in Nigeria, despite the security challenges in the country owing to natural and artificial factors. However, this paper recommends the following possible techniques for cubing insecurity in Nigeria using ICT facilities;

- a. The host government should ensure immediate and proper implementation of ICT tools in all its military and defense agencies.
- b. The federal Nigerian government should train its military personnel on ICT knowledge in all sectors and agencies to ensure adequate utilization of ICT facilities.
- c. The federal government should engage peace and conflict resolution experts in dealing with the issues concerning all indigenous terrorist groups ranging from Boko-Haram, Herdsmen, Banditry, and kidnappings.
- d. And the host government should be seen as a firm instead of promising to be firm by making security their main priority.

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