NATIONAL SECURITY POLICY IN NIGERIA

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Abstract—The mechanism of security that states operate do not exist at the international level. That is the hierarchy that exist between state institutions are absent at the international scene. This paper explores the national security policy, existing laws on national security and examines relevant provisions in Nigeria.

Key words: Law, Security, National security, National security policy,

Introduction

Nigeria is composed of more than 250 ethnic groups. The country is equally divided between the two major religious groups: Christianity and Islam. While the Christians are more in number in the southern part of Nigeria, Islam have attracted more attention in the northern part of Nigeria. Nigeria has equally fought a Civil War that lasted for thirty months. Militia groups have emerged threatening sovereignty of the country. Movement for the Actualization of the Sovereign State of Biafra, Indigenous Peoples of Biafra, Odua Peoples’ Congress, Movement for Emancipation of Niger Delta, and Boko Haram which have gained international recognition due to its attacks. Nigeria has equally been threatened by incessant religious riots, especially in the northern part of the country. With massive casualties and destruction of properties. This situation exposes Nigeria’s security challenges. As such, Nigeria is expected to have a robust National Security Policy, existing laws and extant policies to help address the foregoing challenges.

The aim of this work is to examine National Security Policy, existing laws as well as relevant policies in the area of security in Nigeria. To achieve this aim, the work is divided into introduction, the concept of security, national security, national security policy, existing laws, and extant policies, examination of relevant provisions and conclusion.

The Concept of Security

The concept of security is tied to five criteria by Oppenheim. The criteria are:

1. Concepts should be operational in the broadest sense of the term. This means that the concepts should broken down into fairly measurable specific elements without necessarily quantifying those elements;

2. Concepts that establish definitional connections with other terms that are synonymous with them are generally preferable;

3. Concepts that draw attention to theoretically important parts of the subject matter, which would otherwise be neglected are desirable. Put differently, concepts should suggest a theory because concepts are usually used for theorizing;

4. Concepts should not preclude empirical investigation through the mere process of definition. This means that the definition of the concepts should not be constructed in such a way as to suggest that the concept is empirically valid even before empirical inquiry is carried out; and

5. Concepts should be defined in such a way that their meanings are very close to customary usage of the term or ordinary language. This suggests that definition of security should start by dictionary definition of the term.

According to Mesjasz (2004), the English word, security originated from the Latin word “securus”, “se” means without and “curus” means “uneasiness”. That is, “security” originally meant liberation from uneasiness, or a peaceful situation without any risks or a peaceful situation without any risks or threats. The English word “security” has a broad range of meanings including “to feel safe” and “to be protected” and it is used to describe a situation without any risks or worries. From the foregoing, the term security can be used in three meanings:

1. Traditional meaning of security perceives security as an attribute of state, absence of military conflicts or military security;
2. Security used in a broader sense to refer directly to the phenomena taking place in international relations or directly or indirectly caused by inter-state relations;
3. Security is seen as public good; and

According to Asobie, Security is defined by Chambers 21st Century dictionary as protection from physical harm, especially assassination. The second definition of security is protection against attack or robbery. The third definition of security is protection from the possibility of future financial difficulty, while the fourth definition of security is freedom from vulnerability to political or military takeover of the government.

According to Baldwin, security is defined as the absence of threat to acquired values. However, this definition was modified because of the difficulty encountered in the operationalization of absence. In this vein, security is defined as low probability of damage to acquired values. It is pointed out that writers usually fail to offer any definition of security and if one is given, it is usually not accompanied by an explanation of the reasons for choosing one definition instead of another definition. Thus, security is better described as a confused or inadequately clarified concept, more than a contested concept as some authors

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3 Asobie, A. Lecture Notes on Security. (Nasarawa State University, Keffi: Unpublished, 2017), 4
argue. Given the foregoing scenario, “national security can be dangerously ambiguous concept if it is used without specifications that facilitate analyzing the rationality of security policy. It is important to define security as a policy objective and proceed to defining policies for pursuing the objectives” For Krause and Nye, security refers to the real condition of existence that is independent of its enunciation in everyday discourse. This could be perceived as ontological condition of security leading to imagination of the concept of security from different ways. The foregoing is tied to the debate between idealism and realism in International Relations theory. Realism contends that security could be achieved through cooperation, while realism contends that security is tied to the state and could be achieved through the use of force or power. In this view, security is defined as something that can be diligently measured, monitored and improved upon by means of reason and scientific inquiry. Again, security attains a normative quality: it seems to be a good thing we ought to diligently strive to acquire. From the foregoing perspective, the broad definition of security is thought to be encountered in the absence or at least unlikeliness of threat to certain objects.

Krause and Nye further opined that security is not an independent term or concept. It is a concept that is usually related to individual or societal value system. That is to say that every actor talking about security ends up giving it different meanings to the term. From the assumptions of realism, security is the exclusive preserves of the state, that force is the major instrument, that governments pursue their unity as the various governments interact or relate with one another. Security is achieved once threat to security can be prevented or at least managed.

Contrary to the position of realism, Ulusoy opined that the theory of constructivism perceives security as resulting from the interactions of various actors, with social values and identities shaping these relations. Here, security is described as subjective; constituted by a process of interactions and negotiations. Once the perception of security has changed, and the fear of another one is overcome, security is achieved.

Boemcken and Schetter submitted that security is the absence of severe threats to the lowest acceptable levels of fundamental values that a people take to be important to their survival. The foregoing definition of security is an attempt to capture the hidden importance of the term. Nevertheless, security may still be conceptualized in different ways. In doing this, the critical question to ask is: security for whom? The answer to this question may be located in some or all individuals, to some or all states. Security may also be used to diverse

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6 Ibid, p.331
objects such as animal life, the biosphere or the physical infrastructure. The issue of environmental security is not a well specified security concept. This is because the term remains open to the question of whom or what is to be secured. Allenby contends that security cannot be achieved in the absence of others. Actors deprived of security are likely to constitute threat. Security can only be achieved by combined efforts. In this view, security means that a certain level of predictability needs to be achieved by combined efforts. In this view, security means that a certain degree of predictability needs to be achieved by sharing commitments. The common security approach reflects this view, even as international security must depend on the threat of mutual destruction. There have been many interpretations of the term, security. Generally, security has been variously taken to be synonymous with the accumulation of power. It has equally been regarded as a commodity and power as a means of achieving it. The definition of security has changed with the end of the ideological war between the United States and the Soviet Union. This struggle necessitated the move to defend national sovereignty in terms of territory, people and the system of government.

Otto and Ukpere (2012) perceive security as means of protection from hidden and harmful disruptions in the patterns of daily life in homes, offices or communities. Security may also be defined as the state of being or making safe or secure from danger. Security may also be defined as protection against something that might happen in the future or as the activities involved in protecting a country, a building or persons against danger. Essentially, security must be related to the presence of peace, safety, happiness and physical resources or the absence of crisis, threats to human life, amongst others. Security is not a discrete or measurable variable in quantitative terms. Spending on security is equally done by successive governments to prove the importance of security to any state. Defining National Security contends that an adequate national security policy must provide ample protection from dangers, military and non-military, foreign and domestic, utilizing the instrument of national power. Security can be defined more formally as the expectations of retaining and enhancing the ability to partake of highly regarded value outcomes free of obstruction.

Buzan is of the opinion that security is of critical importance. Security is usually used to help raise consciousness of particular issues, which are registered in the minds of the population at large. Nevertheless, security is an essentially contested concept, a concept on which no consensus exists. The conceptual vagueness makes it difficult to find a common ground for discussion.

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10 Ibid
According to Williams, most of the definitions in some form of threat to cherished values, especially those threats that endanger a particular referent objects survival entails a preoccupation with security. Security is defined as protective conditions which statesmen either try to acquire or pressure in order to guard the various components of their policies from either external or internal threats. For Bello, the modern understanding of security extends beyond the physical protection of territory through military intervention, to the provision of better quality of life and promotion of sustainable development. In this light, security can be described to include providing higher standards of living through health, economic, human, physical, environmental, food security, among others.

In the international system, Asobie is of the opinion that security has connections with low probability of attacks to the state’s acquired values. Nigeria does not rely on itself for military protection. This is because Nigeria does not produce arms and ammunition, and depends on other countries for that. Nigeria has high probability of damage to their acquired values, therefore, Nigeria is not secured. Again, security should not be defined in isolation of human security. Human security has to do with wellbeing, good health, among others.

Rothschild opined that global security must be expanded from its traditional focus on the security of states to the security of people and the planet. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in 1994 placed more emphasis on human security than nuclear security. Human security is defined as safety from hunger, disease, repression, and protection from sudden as well as hurtful disruptions. The idea of common security was proffered in the 1992 Report of the Palme Commission. Common security, from this perspective, is understood in a material sense. It was presented as a way through which nations organize their security in an atmosphere of nuclear weapons. This means that states are no longer allowed to seek security at each other expense, security can only be attained through cooperative undertakings. Again, security could be perceived in terms of economic and political as well as military objectives. In fact, lasting security should be founded on effective system of international order. The third conception of security is that security is a process as much as a condition, and one in which the participants are individuals and public opinion.

National Security

According to Bello, the term national security does not have a single definition. National security lacks specific definition, but has been described as the concern of government about the stability and safety of a state. National security policy could equally be seen as a measure taken by a state to ensure its survival and national policy. The essence of national security is the protection of the national interest/value of a state and upholding what the state believed to be valuable to it and its people. Some issues of national values can be

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15 Ibid
found in the grand norms of a country. The constitution of any country could provide a platform for understanding of national security policy\textsuperscript{17}.

According to Defining National Security, most Americans perceive national security as something that has a lot to do with the military defense of a country against a military enemy, and this is a responsibility given exclusively to the armed forces. To remove past ambiguities and recognize the increased sphere of threats to the national security and to recognize that adequate protection in the future must embrace all important valuables, tangible or otherwise, in the form of assets, national interests or sources of future strength\textsuperscript{18}. For NSP, national security becomes security with respect to value outcomes desired by those who conceptualized the concept of national interests. National security is the protection of citizens, national sovereignty, democratic rights, freedoms and values, strategic assets and resources, and the well-being as well as prosperity of the states and its citizens\textsuperscript{19}.

According to Marck, human security has huge impact on national security. In other words, national security and human security are interlinked. For a state to survive and endure, it has to respect the security of its citizens and the security of the citizens of other states. This demonstrates one possible connection between human security especially aspects of livelihood security and how these interact with national security issues\textsuperscript{20}.

According to White, national security of a state is usually at the expense of security of the people. It is easy to see that this is too simplistic and unsuited for national security. This confusion is worsened because of the fact that most people that subscribe to the distinction between human security and national security adopt the aforementioned definition of security. It is important to note that an effective and secure state is a crucial condition for the existence of human security. National security covers economic security, social security, psychological security in some circumstances. National security could equally be viewed from opposite direction to have and suggest that national security has to do with the security of the state as opposed to the security of the individuals within it\textsuperscript{21}.

The concept of national security suggests that the government and its legislature should protect the state and its citizens against all kinds of national crisis through a variety of power projections, such as political power, diplomacy, economic power, military power, amongst others. Some of the measures taken to ensure national security are:

1. Using diplomacy to rally allies and isolate threats;
2. Mobilizing economic power to enhance or compel cooperation;
3. Maintaining effective control of the armed forces;

\textsuperscript{17} Ibid pp4-6
\textsuperscript{18} Ibid p16
4. Implementing civil defense and emergency readiness measures, including anti-terrorism legislation;
5. Ensuring the resilience and redundancy of cultural infrastructure using intelligence services to detect and defeat or avoid threats and espionage, and to protect classified information; and
6. Using counterintelligence services or secret police to protect the nation from internal attacks.

For Bello, national security was initially or traditionally perceived as referring to the protection of the territorial integrity of a state and the protection of its citizens from external threats, with specific focus on protection against military attack. Today, the scope of national security covers internal threats including interests as well as enhancing the lives of people in the state and the provision of infrastructures required for development. There is also the challenge of striking a balance between human rights and making the states secured.

The importance attached to national security as an element of national interest and importance of government is not lost to Nigeria. Section 14 (2) (a) of the Federal Republic of Nigeria provides that: (b) the security and welfare of the people shall be the primary purpose of governments, and; (c) the participation by the people in their government shall be ensured in accordance with the provision of this constitution (Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999, Section (14) (2)). From the foregoing, there is no universally acceptable definition of national security. In spite of the varieties of definitions provided by the various authors on the concept of national security, the concept still remains ambiguous, having originated from simpler definitions which originally focused on freedom from military threat and political coercion. This has now expanded to include other forms of non-military security as corresponded with the prevailing situation.

National Security Policy
According to Backgrounder, a national security policy is a guide to action for the government. It is not a law, but its implementation may require changes in the legal framework that regulated the provision of security, management of security and oversight of security. Thus, a national security policy offers an opportunity to apply the principle of good governance to the security segment. National security policies put into consideration national interests and values, governance structures and decision-making processes that usually lead to a long-term vision of state and human security in the future. Thus, a national security policy should reflect, not only the point of view of the current government and other states institutions, but also those of the people whose opinions are determined through democratic representation. A national security policy may also be drafted on ad-hoc basis as the need arises. Four steps in formulating a national security policy are: (1) initiation which involves agreement on scope and wellbeing raising a public awareness on the process, (2) consultation and drafting which will involve undertaking national dialogue and

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22 Ibid, p.8
assessments, (3) review and reconciliation which will include reconciling differing views, (4) approval and dissemination which includes seeking executive approval.

NSP further contends that national security policy provides a strategic framework for security oversight, coordination, alignment and guidance. For all key security sector agencies, all government departments and agencies, private sector and civil society organizations are covered in the national security policy. National security policy is expected to be aligned in such a way that scarce resources allocated to improving the national security are spent in a coordinated, realistic, cost effective and accountable manner.

Backgrounder also pointed out that a national security policy is expected to guide the state in providing state and human security\textsuperscript{24}. It is intended to provide an overarching national vision as the basis for the development of other documents like a national security strategy or subsector plan. A national security policy can take the form of a single document, but it can also be reflected in a collection of existing documents that together compose a coherent integrated policy. A national security policy is defined by the purpose it served and not by its title. National security policy can also be called a plan, strategy, concept, among others\textsuperscript{25}.

Threat to National Security observed that national security policy is an official report of how a state wishes to provide its security and the security of its citizenry. It tries to establish a national understanding of the threat and risks of the security atmosphere, and the values and principles. National security is a state or condition where most cherished values and beliefs, democratic way of life, institutions of governance, unity, welfare and wellbeing as a nation and people are permanently protected and continuously enhanced. Fundamental elements of national security are: socio-economic stability; territorial integrity; economic solidarity and strength; ecological balance; cultural cohesiveness; moral-spiritual consensus; and external peace\textsuperscript{26}.

**Existing Laws on National Security in Nigeria**

Law is defined as a system of rules created and carried out through social or governmental functions in order to regulate behaviour in the society (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/law)\textsuperscript{27}. Essentially, Thesaurus Dictionary defined laws as a system help to regulate and ensure that community shows respect and equality among themselves. On the other hand, existing laws refer to laws that are currently in existence\textsuperscript{28}.

Law Nigeria opined that one of the existing laws on national security in Nigeria is the National Security Agencies Act\textsuperscript{28}. This Act provides for the disbandment of the Nigeria Security Organization, and replaces it with three security agencies. Each of the security agencies was given the duty of conducting relevant area of the national security as well as

\textsuperscript{24}Backgrounder, National Security Policies (Geneva: Center for Security Development and the Rule of Law, n.d.), 4

\textsuperscript{25}Ibid


\textsuperscript{27}Thesaurus Roget’s 21st Century dictionary, “Meaning of Extant or Existing”, May 12, 2017, http://www.thesaurus.com/browse/existing

other related matters. To be sure, this law commenced on June 5, 1986. Specifically, the Act established the following security agencies:

1. Defense intelligence Agency (DIA);
2. National Intelligence Agency (NIA); and
3. The State Security Service (SSS).

Law Nigeria further asserted that the duties of the DIA includes prevention and detection of crime related to military threat against Nigeria; protection and preservation of all army classified documents or secrets that are related to both domestic and international security threats; and carry out related duties that may be assigned to the agency from time to time by the President or the Chief of Defense Staff. The NIA is charged with the duty of the general maintenance of the security of Nigeria outside of the borders of the country relating to issues that are outside of military issues; carry out such other duties that affects national intelligence cross the national borders as the National Security Adviser or the President may direct from time to time. The SSS is charged with the duty of prevention and detection of any crime against international security within Nigeria; protection and preservation of all non-military classified matters that are related to internal security; and protection and preservation of classified matters not related to the military and as may be determined, from time to time, by the President or by the National Assembly.

The Act also made provision in Section 1, sub-sections (1) (2) and (3) of the foregoing section that the Act has effect notwithstanding the provisions of any law that may be contrary to it or any other matter mentioned in the Act. Classified matters in this section is synonymous the provision of Section 9 of the Official Secrets Act. To pave the way for the coordination of intelligence activities in the country in line with Section 1 of the Act, the President shall appoint a National Security Coordinator. The person for this office shall be a Principal Officer in the Office of the President. Section 7 (1) of the Act talked about transfer staff, posting staff, especially transfer and posting of the existing staff of the Nigerian Security Organization Act, 1976. Again, the composition, membership, and appointment to the Advisory Council for the National Security Agencies Act is regulated by Section 5(1) of the Act. Ogah is of the view that the Police Act and Regulation (CAP. Pla-LFN, 2004), The Robbery and Fire Arms Act (CAP. PTILFN) as well as the Fire Arms Act (LFN) CAP. F28, 2004 work to maintain security in Nigeria through maintenance of law and order. Again, Section 29 (1) of the Terrorism (Prevention) Act of 2003 provides that without prejudice to any other law, the relevant law enforcement agency with the approval of the Attorney General of the Federation may with the approval of the coordinator of the National Security order for interception of communication in order to prevent terrorism. Section 29 (2) of the Act orders the Judge before whom an ex parte application is made to with respect to terrorism matters to require the communication service provider to allow relevant law enforcement

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agency to execute covert operations in relation to an identified or supposed terrorist groups or persons for the purpose of gathering intelligence.

Ogah further opined that Section 29 (3) of the Nigerian Act requires such ex-parte order to “specify” the maximum time for which a communication service provider could be required to retain communications data. Section 29 (4) allows admissibility of such intercepted evidence if it is generated from abroad. The Nigerian Terrorism (Prevention) (Amendment Act) 2013, has, in Section 1 A, made the office of the National Security Adviser (ONSA) the coordinating body for all security and enforcement agencies under the Act. Section 2 (6) of the foregoing Act provides that law enforcement agencies may initiate, develop or improve on specific training programmes for its officers who are responsible for prevention, detention, investigation, elimination and prosecution of terrorism activities in Nigeria. Section 38 of the same Act as amended by Section 18 of the 2013 Act mandates the Nigerian Immigration Service to refuse an application for refugee status if the applicant is a terrorist.

Sabastine is of the view that Section 3 (1) (b) (c) and (d) of the Nigerian Security and Defence Corps Act 2004 as amended by the Nigerian Security and Defence Corps (Amendment) Act, 2007. This Act provides, amongst other things that it is the duty of the aforementioned organization to monitor and supervise the activities of all private guard companies and keep a register for that purpose or seal up any security guard company that operates without a license.

**Extant Policies on National Security in Nigeria**

Bello submitted that governments across the world have to take various measures they deem crucial to enhance national security and insulate themselves from threats and attacks. Some of the national security measures taken by states are tough, while others may even be seen as funny and harmful to enjoyment of all the people. The measures taken by the government to checkmate security challenges can only arise after the government has detected a threat/problem that needs to be addressed. Essentially, public policy is used as an instrument for tackling of national security concerns, concerns relating to government responsibilities such as protecting lives and properties of the people. The role of the public policy process in matters of national security cannot be overemphasized because of the crucial role it plays in identifying problems, deciding on what measures to take to address the problem, assessing if the measures are effective or not, as well as in monitoring and implementation of the measures.

Nigeria Stability and Reconciliation Programme asserted that the National Security Strategy (NSS) was launched by former President Goodluck Jonathan. The NSS is a framework for a

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30 Ibid
31 Ibid
holistic and more coordinated approach and response to security concerns in the country. It identifies major security issues and assigns roles as well as responsibilities to the government, civil society, private agencies and individuals in addressing identified concerns. The NSS equally includes counter-terrorism and cyber security strategy\textsuperscript{34}.

Teniola observes that former President Olusegun Obasanjo’s strategy focused on bringing together of the security interests in individuals, communities, ethnic nationalities, political groups and institutions that are located within Nigeria. Thus, the national security policy focused on ensuring safety of Nigerians domestically and internationally and to ensure the protection of the sovereignty of the country. It is important to point out here that while this gives force to the fulfillment of these responsibilities by the government, the broad concept of national security requires the cooperation and participation of all stakeholders in ensuring security. The main objective of national security is to contain instability, control crime, eliminate corruption, and enhance genuine development, progress and growth. It also aimed at improvement of the welfare and well-being as well as quality of every citizen\textsuperscript{35}. The provisions of the Money Laundering Act of 2011 have vested powers over financial intelligence in the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC), yet no concrete provision in that act focused on tracking, analyzing and disseminating financial intelligence reports. Thus, the Nigerian legislation against organized crime is grossly inadequate and lacks bite to stem the tide of rapidly ravaging scourges\textsuperscript{36}.

An Examination of Relevant Provisions

The purpose of national security in the country is to uphold critical national values, especially values related to survival, self-preservation and collective advancement. The national security policy of Nigeria since 1960 has been tied to the issue of dealing with the problem of external aggression and addressing the problem of internal upheavals. Under such arrangement, the state and military power were the main focus. However, while the rest of the world now recognizes other variables that affect national security, Nigeria continues to adhere to an outdated model of national security. In the United States, Canada, and Europe, national security means national power and it is handled as such. This was eventually expanded to include economic concerns and even other concerns\textsuperscript{37}.

The national security tools or apparatus and agenda have been constantly attacked. In many instances, nefarious gangs and persons have committed crimes against various groups in the Nigerian society. In many places in the country, especially in Jos, Plateau State, and Maiduguri, Borno State, there have been incessant ethnic/religious conflicts. The foregoing is an attack on the ability of the Nigerian government to carry out its basic function, which is to provide roust security for the people and to the protect properties of the citizenry\textsuperscript{38}.

\textsuperscript{36} Ibid p2
\textsuperscript{38} Ibid, p.3
The Global Agenda for Development opined that the first national security strategy policy in Nigeria which essentially centered on how to disrupt, dismantle, and defeat terrorism in the country was adopted during the administration of former President Goodluck Jonathan. It was drafted by the National Defense College (N.D.C.) in Abuja. That aside, the Nigerian policy on counter-insurgency and terrorism is grossly deficient as it lacks focus and robust content. For example, the word “may” in the provision is advisory, not mandatory. Unlike what is obtainable in the United States model, the office that coordinates intelligence on counterterrorism in Nigeria is excluded from the training exercises of security officials; instead the exercise is left in the hands of public security agencies. This is not likely to ensure security in the country.

Section 37 of the Terrorism (Prevention) Act of 2011 has merely made provisions mandating the Nigeria Immigration Service to prevent entering into Nigeria persons reasonably suspected of terrorism. This provision is not strong enough to prevent acts of terrorism in Nigeria. On the contrary, the United States Immigration Provision in Section 5402, which has been amended in Section 237 (a) (4) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, to modulate deportation of aliens who have received military-related training from terrorist organization made elaborate provisions on that. Again, there is no such elaborate provision under Nigeria's law.

The Nigerian policy made the ONSA a coordinator of the security of National Security in the country. However, the ONSA is too limited both in resources and other important things to singlehandedly coordinate all that are connected to anti-terrorism in Nigeria. In the United States, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Treasury, the Secretary of Defense, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of Homeland Security, together with Director of National Intelligence converge under one platform known as the Joint Intelligence Community Council to tackle issues of terrorism. Again, even if a National Counterterrorism Center is to be established in Nigeria, National Intelligence Centers should be established in each of the six geo-political zones in the country. This will, to a large extent, improve on intelligence gathering and sharing in the country, which is critical to fighting terrorism.

Nigeria always relies on budgeting money for security, which in most cases is siphoned into private bank accounts. That aside, Nigeria budget money for security every year for both recurrent and capital expenditures to the various security organizations in the country including the Nigerian Army, the Nigerian Police Force, Department for State Security, National Intelligence Agency, Defense Intelligence Agency, Nigeria Security and Civil Defense Corps, Fire Service, Nigerian Immigration Service, Nigerian Customs Service, Nigerian Prisons Service, amongst others. Mere budgetary allocation is not enough to solve security challenges facing the country.

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40 Ibid, p. 73
41 Ibid, p. 74
42 Ibid
At this juncture, it is important to present the Nigeria’s spending on security from 1990 to 2008. This is because budget is an aspect of public policy. This is presented in the succeeding tables.

Table 1.1: Public Spending by Nigeria on Security from 1980 to 1993

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<th>Year</th>
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Source: Utto and Ukpere

Table 1.2: Public Spending by Nigeria on Security from 1994 to 2008

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</table>

Source: Utto and Ukpere

Findings from tables 1.1 and 1.2 show that Nigeria security budget progressively increased from 1980 to 2008. This is hinged on the pivotal place National security policy occupy in the Nigerian society. This again does not represent a robust National Security policy when compared with what is obtainable in the United States. Nigeria constitution equally made provision for security and welfare of the people in Nigeria.

**Conclusion**

This work has been an attempt to unearth the National Security Policy of Nigeria, existing laws and extant policies focusing on the examination of relevant provisions. Secondary data materials on security, national security and national security policy, existing laws and extant policies were generated. The data were content-analyzed and it was discovered that Nigeria’s national security policy, existing laws and extant policies were weak compared to what is obtained in the United States. In this view, the work concludes that unless Nigeria comes up with a national security policy, existing laws and extant policies just like the one in the United States, insecurity will continue to plague the country.

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