



Non-Kinetic Approach and Security Management in Nigeria

¹Tersoo Solomon Shaminja, ²Oryina Micheal-David Orkar, ³Benjamin Terzungwe Tough,
⁴Emmanuel Verem Orjime, ⁵Umar Salifu, ⁶Terhile Jude, ⁷Ahoo Donald Tarfa Ende

^{1,4,5,6,7}Department of Sociology, Rev. Fr. Moses Orshio Adasu University, Makurdi.

²Strategy and Governance Programme, Institute of Food Security, Joseph Sarwuan Tarka University,
Makurdi-Nigeria.

³Department of Public Administration, Rev. Fr. Moses Orshio Adasu University, Makurdi.

Corresponding Author: tshaminja@bsum.edu.ng, tersoolive2015@gmail.com

Abstract

Since the return of democracy in Nigeria in 1999, insecurity has become a central issue in national discourse, posing significant threats to the nation's stability. This study examines the effectiveness of a non-kinetic approach as a model for addressing rising insecurity and managing internal security in Nigeria. Specifically, it seeks to assess the non-kinetic measures that can be adopted to mitigate security threats and evaluate the effectiveness of this approach in managing internal security challenges. The study employs Conflict Theory as its theoretical foundation. A survey research design was adopted, focusing on North-Central Nigeria. Primary data were collected using a structured questionnaire, and the responses were analyzed using SPSS software (version 21). Results were presented using percentages, frequency tables, mean values, and standard deviation for decision-making, with a graphical summary of the findings. The findings reveal that adequate provision of equal socio-economic opportunities (institution building) is the primary non-kinetic approach to managing internal security threats. Furthermore, the study establishes that focusing on non-kinetic solutions such as social policies, economic empowerment, and conflict resolution strategies is the most effective means of addressing Nigeria's internal security challenges. The study highlights poor implementation and underutilization of non-kinetic approaches as a major limitation in Nigeria's security management framework. It also acknowledges challenges related to data collection and response accuracy in conflict-prone areas. The implications of these findings suggest that security strategies must go beyond military interventions and embrace a comprehensive socio-economic approach. This study contributes to the growing discourse on non-kinetic security management, providing empirical evidence that socio-economic development, community rehabilitation, and institutional reforms are viable alternatives to traditional security measures. It recommends aggressive implementation of socio-economic policies, rehabilitation of communities affected by insecurity, and continuous training of security personnel in modern non-kinetic security strategies.

Keywords: Insecurity, Non-Kinetic, Security, Management, Nigeria.

Background to the Study

The spate of insecurity and threats to the lives and properties of people in Nigeria have obviously reached an alarming and a dangerous stage described by the Hobbesian state of nature in which life was said to be "short, solitary, nasty and brutish". This is in spite of the increasing visibility and combat operations of the Nigerian military and other security agencies in the management of internal conflicts; the problem of insecurity remains a challenge which is daily on the lips of most Nigerians, if not all and continue to be a nightmare as well as a hard nut to crack in the contemporary Nigerian society.

The rising nature, dynamism and sophistication of insecurity remained worrisome to many citizens and some concerned stakeholders and citizens have on daily basis continue to question government's commitment, sincerity and strategies employed toward ending the protracted insecurity crisis. Many citizens, stakeholders and security experts have continued to worry why even with the presence and availability of multiple security agencies in Nigeria, crime and insecurity is still not nib into the bud.

In several occasions, security agents often deploy kinetic measures which have to do with the use of outright force and weapons to quell insecurity in



many parts of the country. It is however worrisome to note that even with the continuous deployment of the kinetic measures to tackle crime and insecurity generally in Nigeria, insecurity has continued to persist on an alarming and disturbing rate.

Worried by the rising insecurity in the Nigeria, some stakeholders in the security have gone the extra way to suggest other peaceful security resolution mechanism and management model which include involvement of the whole segments of the society to win their hearts and minds particularly as it relates to security challenges known as 'soft or non-kinetic approach' as plausible mechanism that can be adopted in solving security challenges currently bedeviling Nigeria.

Globally, some nations have adopted a combination of both kinetic and non-kinetic operations, ranging from full-scale invasions, rebuilding, political and social solution to help tackle security challenges (D'Antonio, Gower, Young, and Teague, 2014). For example, Chinese leader Sun Tsu was known for his emphasis on non-kinetic approach in his country as far back as the 16th century BC, other countries such as North Korea, Singapore (Cheng, n.d) and Pakistan were referenced to give attention to non-kinetic methods to insecurity (National Defence University Islamabad, 2014). According to D'Antonio et al (2014) the United States military operation overseas also used non-kinetic approach as a security management and solution model to attempt to tackle social, economic, and political stabilization of such nation. This approach requires the military to address the problems that prompted the initial security challenge necessitating their intervention. The United States military non-kinetic operations include peacekeeping, humanitarian assistance and disaster relief, national integrity operations, and military contingency operations. The US uses this non-kinetic to first and foremost understand how to properly stabilize a country or legitimize a government using both the political and military solution. The use of amnesty initiatives to grant pardon to state offenders by some countries of the

world is also regarded as a soft method to tackling insecurity (Ering, 2013).

In developing societies such as Africa, where most nations are consistently struggling with insecurity challenge with associated factors of instability in government, poor infrastructure, rising levels of illiteracy, unemployment, poverty and overall economic inequality that causes the country to be vulnerable and susceptible to various security challenges. Non-kinetic means to solving rising insecurity is often underrated by stakeholders in the security sectors or sidelined. In some countries such as Nigeria soft methods to solving security threats such as amnesty programmes introduced in 2009 by the Yar'Adua administration to reform and rehabilitate Niger Delta militants (Ering, 2013) and that of repentant insurgents (Boko Haram) in the North East is many times poorly executed and implemented hence, not meeting the desired objectives. It is important to understand that in order to curb security challenges and restore security; there must be a people-centred solution to stimulate the people's willingness to agree and identify issues surrounding their threats to lives and properties for proper internal security management strategies.

In Nigerian society today; insecurity challenges have continued to roar it ugly head on the people as no day passes-by without any security challenge being reported. It is a statement of unequivocal fact that insecurity has remained a burden to all states across the Nigerian federation occasioned by rising audacious terror perpetrated by terrorists, rag-tag bandits, armed herdsmen, cartel of kidnappers, armed robbers among others as cited in the works of various scholars such as Nwolise (2015), Orkar, Shaminja and Tyungu (2020), Orkar and Shaminja (2019). The activities of these vociferous criminal gangs have been destabilizing the socio-economic activities of several communities resulting to wanton killings, massacre, kidnaping for ransom and further attacks that did not spare anyone including the poor and the rich and even the security agents (Nwokodi & Iloh, 2018).



According to report by Nigeria Security Incidents Tracker by Beacon Consulting over rising insecurity in Nigeria, about seven thousand two hundred and twenty-two Nigerians (7,222) have been killed and three thousand eight hundred and twenty-three (3,823) persons were abducted in the country between January 1st and July 29th, 2022. A breakdown, according to geopolitical zones, revealed that the North East recorded the highest insecurity incidents with two thousand and fifty-two (2,052) individuals killed and three hundred and forty-four (344) persons kidnapped followed by North West region which recorded two thousand, two hundred and twenty-nine (2,229) deaths with one thousand nine hundred and eighty-nine (1,989) persons abducted. North Central came third with one thousand seven hundred and forty-eight (1,748) deaths with nine hundred and fifty (950) persons kidnapped while South West recorded three hundred and eighty-six (386) deaths with one hundred and ninety-five (195) persons abducted and South-South, recorded three hundred and eighty-six (386) deaths with one hundred and ninety five persons (195) kidnapped (Ononose, 2022).

Considering the rising nature, dynamism and sophistication of insecurity problem in Nigeria, one would expect that attention also be given to non-kinetic approach to combating crimes which focuses on the socio-economic and political imbalances inherent in the community to curb the challenge. Unfortunately, issues around addressing security challenges have been so much centred on the use of kinetic approach via the use of brute force and weapons. The pertinent question to ask is, with heavy concentration on the use of kinetic approach, has insecurity challenge in various parts of the country reduced to the barest minimum? In answering the obvious, insecurity challenge has remained to rage on even with the deployment of the kinetic model which necessitated the demand for other security strategies such as non-kinetic model.

Statement of the Problem

Since the return of democracy in Nigeria in 1999, challenges of insecurity have come to occupy the center-stage in national discourse, posing major

threats to the survival of the entity called Nigeria. In fact, terrorism, insurgency, militancy, banditry and other criminal gang-like activities have grown exponentially in power and size and almost beyond State control. Many studies have been carried out about insecurity challenge in Nigeria with little works on the use of kinetic means to tackling insecurity threats. For instance, Alumona, Onuoha and Oshita (2019) explore the disturbing dimensions of the problem of insecurity in Nigeria, such as herdsman violence, the Boko Haram insurgency, cybercrime, militancy in the Niger Delta, communal conflict and violence, as well as police corruption as threats to internal security but failed to emphasis non-kinetic means for resolving internal security management and the challenges. Okoli and Addo (2018), note that conflicts that result from militia activities have threatened the peace and general security in North Central State of Benue in particular and Nigeria at large but did not emphasize the deployment of non-kinetic approach as way out.

More so, a report by Vitual Thinks Thank (2019) focused on an array of non-kinetic tactics that are likely to be used by competing powers over the coming decade to challenge the United States and its interests, including: information operations, political and economic influence operations, cyber operations, and proxy operations and did not consider Nigeria; hence this study attempts to fill the gap. The following research questions guided the study:

- i. What are the non-kinetic measures to be adopted in solving rising insecurity threats in Nigeria?
- ii. How effective is non-kinetic means or approach in the management of internal security challenges in Nigeria?

The aim of this paper is to examine the effectiveness of non-kinetic approach as a model for addressing rising insecurity and internal security management in Nigeria, while the specific research objectives included the following:



- i. To assess the non-kinetic measures to be adopted in solving rising insecurity threats in Nigeria;
- ii. To examine if non-kinetic means can be effective in the management of internal security challenges in Nigeria.

The study therefore hypothesizes that: non-kinetic approach has no positive impact on managing the rising insecurity threats in Nigeria.

Conceptual Clarifications

a. Insecurity

Insecurity generally is said to be the absence and lack of protection to life and property and it is a major problem facing most developing societies of the world. The Oxford Languages Dictionary views it as “the state of being open to danger or threat or lack of protection”. According to Ladan, (2019), insecurity is lack of security or a situation of uncertainty when a person, group or community is at the stage of been subjected to or exposed to danger at a given location. Insecurity can also be defined as a situation where someone is not adequately guarded, protected or defended by the authorities that are supposed to provide security (Webster, 2019). Globally about 2.8 billion people suffer insecurity and greater amount of such people live in developing nations of Africa (Ahmed, 2014).

In Nigeria, 2019 report by the United Nations Development Programme, titled 'Measuring the Economic Impact of Violent Extremism in Africa', revealed the impact of terrorism in African countries, with Nigeria leading in terms of fatalities and economic loss (Onyedinefu, 2022). The insecurity challenge has assumed formidable dimensions forcing the citizens, political and economic managers and in fact every sector to incur losses of all sorts be it lives, injuries, properties, physical, structurally, emotional, psychologically among others (Nwokodi & Iloh, 2018). For example, the rising numbers of violent crimes such as armed robbery, kidnaping, ritual killings, carjacking, suicide bombing, political related killings, ethnic clashes, terrorism, armed banditry, insurgency, militia crimes among others have become a regular

occurrence and characteristic of Nigerian security situation (Onifade, Imhonopi & Urim, 2013). Insecurity apart from being the fear and present nomenclature of Nigeria has become the word on the lips of every Nigerians and constantly lamented about by all categories of people even children. In fact, this hydra headed monster in Nigeria appears to be overwhelming even the security agents in terms of management strategies to achieve the constitutional goal of protection of lives and property of the citizens.

b. Non-Kinetic Approach

The non-kinetic approach usually refers to the use of non-lethal force to deal with terrorism or security threats (Ifebi, 2021). Non-kinetic operations involve the employment of nonlethal strategies and tactics and sometimes with weapons that are “sub lethal” or “weapons not intended to be lethal” while kinetic is the use of force and weapons to tackle crime or insecurity challenge (D'Antonio, et al, 2014). According to the United States Air Force Doctrinal Document 2 cited by Cheng (n.d) kinetic action are those through physical, material means like bombs, bullets, rockets, and other munitions while non-kinetic actions are logical, electromagnetic, or behavioural orthe physical component-functional, system, psychological or behavioural methods. In fact, kinetic methods have to do with physical force, damage such as injury, killing, destruction to an enemy (Cheng, n.d) while the non-kinetic are the indirect or soft methods devoid of force, injury, death or physical damage. In Nigeria, the military has adopted several measures to gain the confidence of civilian population in conflict areas but there is still more to be done. Several countries including Singapore, China, South Korea, Pakistan have as noted by Tsu (1963), Cheng (n.d), Ducheine, Schmitt & Osinga (2014) adopted this security model for addressing insecurity. For instance, the United States Americans adopted this during the war in Afghanistan. This was deployed to build trust and confidence from the people. According to Paula Broadway in her book “All in the education of general David Petraeus”, measures adopted by the Americans include reconstruction of mosques and villages, setting up of local police



to help hold the village against Taliban attacks, living among the people, and participating in local activities (Everton, 2019).

Everton (2019) in his explanation of non-kinetic approach notes that it is a less aggressive means to counter insecurity challenge such as insurgency and terrorism. According to him, it involves a subtler and patient application of diplomatic and economic tools of national power than emphasis on military solution. He traced the roots of non-kinetic approach back to the ancient Chinese theorist Sun Tzu, who advised that the use of force (direct methods) were used for battles, but use of non-force means (indirect methods) were used to secure victory. He identified four forms of non-kinetic means of insecurity including institution-building, psychological operations (PsyOp), information operations (IO) and rehabilitation. The first according to him which is institution-building is a strategy that promotes reconstruction in war-torn communities. It requires the active involvement of Civil Affairs forces that provide humanitarian and civic assistance and work in tandem with inter-government and inter-agency partners in the reconstruction process through good governance, rule of law, and economic development.

The second which is Psychological Operations (PsyOp) involves the dissemination of information for the purpose of influencing the emotions, perceptions, attitudes, objective reasoning, and ultimately the behavior. Psychological operations are also employed to counter adversary propaganda and to sow disaffection and dissidence among adversaries to reduce their will to fight and ultimately to induce their surrender. PsyOp approaches also include deception tactics that attempt to turn terrorists or sub-groups within an organization against each other (Everton, 2019). The third is Information Operations (IO) a strategy that uses integrated employment of electronic warfare and computer network operations to combat terrorism. Electric Warfare refers to any military action involving the use of electromagnetic and directed energy to control the electromagnetic spectrum or to attack the adversary (Everton, 2019).

The fourth form is Rehabilitation a strategy which uses moderate preachers to counsel terrorists and to instill in them a more balanced view of Islamic teachings. Singapore for example used counter-ideological program founded by Muslim scholars who seek to “correct” the thinking of its detainees (Ramakrishna, 2005 in Everton, 2019). The Religious Rehabilitation Group established in 2003 for in stance is an unpaid, all volunteer group of Islamic scholars who supplement their formal religious training with a year-long course in counseling. Even before counseling sessions can begin, both male and female counselors study the “Jihad Manual” that prepares them to counter terrorists' ideological distortions (Everton, 2019). While the definition and explanation about non-kinetic is a good starting point, the operational usage of non-kinetic approach within the confines of this study has to do with security measures that do require the use of force methods but has to do with other social, environmental, physical, psychological or behavioural components of life of the people as it relates to insecurity.

In Nigeria physical combat against insurgency, terrorism, banditry and other criminal activities in most cases remain a security strategy as pointed out by Everton (2019) that “of the two generic approaches to combating terrorism, the kinetic approach receives greater visibility. But recently, there has been general clamour for non-kinetic solutions to crime and insecurity. The security agents in Nigeria had begun to talk about the deployment of non- kinetic approach to tackle violent extremism in country. For example, Adewale (2022) states that the National Security Adviser (NSA) to President Muhammadu Buhari, Major General, Babagana Monguno (rtd) recently emphasized the use of non-kinetic means to solving insecurity in the country at a four-day security master class for North West, organised by the office of the NSA in collaboration with the government of Netherlands held in Kano. According to him the decision to deploy soft approach in the eradication of extremism was informed by the complexity encountered in combating terrorism and other related threats to national security in Nigeria.



According to the NSA who was represented by Head of Prevention and Countering of Violent Extremism (PCVE) at the office of the NSA, Hajiya Mairo Abbas, the new strategy by government which is Policy Framework and National Action Plan for PCVE, which developed in 2017 would paved the way for non-kinetic handling encourage active participation of non-state actors in building networks of peace for safer and resilient communities across the country. The stakeholders in the implementation of the PCVE blueprint include human rights actors, members of human rights and civil society movements and other key relevant actors in the society (Adewale, 2022). The question as to whether the Nigerian military and security agents generally in Nigeria have been effectively implementing the non-kinetic means to address rising violent extremism, terrorism, banditry and other associated crimes in Nigeria remains an utopia as insecurity continue to rage on leaving millions of people internally displaced from their ancestral homes, taking refuge in camps across the country with millions of lives lost and property destroyed.

Internal Security Management and Security Challenges in Nigeria

Like crime and politics which are said to be local, many security challenges could be said to be local and internal. According to Nablon (2013), internal security management in Nigeria is diversely conceptualized as military coercive response versus the progressive; operational versus strategic; responsive versus preventive and reactive versus proactive. The coercive operational or reactive strategies as he explained focused on combating existing domestic security threats, and reacting to emergent security threat situations through large mobilization of personnel, logistics, arms and communication system, and deployment, with a view to curtailing and subduing and punishing offenders (Alumona, Onuoha & Oshita, 2019).

Nabhon (2013) avers that the dominance of reactive security perspective in Nigeria has been associated with high tendencies of excessive force, escalation of violence, extensive collateral damages, high personal risk, high cost of security

delivery, proliferation of arms and indeed an arms race between criminal and state forces, militarization of security and unrestricted uses of arms that has normalized and socialized power at right. Other consequences of disorganized internal security as he pointed out are the alienation of the public from internal security by agencies and most importantly, the failure of the internal security delivery system in attaining the goals of domestic order and security (Alumona, Onuoha & Oshita, 2019).

Addressing or managing internal security in Nigeria has remained problematic and challenging for some time. Alumona, Onuoha & Oshita (2019) note that there are both systematic and organizational challenges as well as conceptual and management challenges. They stated that the Nigeria Police Force (NPF) for instance is the lead security agency in internal security management with a mandate to prevent, detect crime and maintain public order and safety as core to internal security. The NPF according to them lack personnel, skills, discipline, material, equipment, funding, motivation, welfare, operational management, responsiveness, and fair and equitable treatment required to handle internal security. On a larger society scale as regards the relationship between security agents and the people in the community, security agencies in Nigeria in their multiplicity of forms are poor, with being generally conceived as anti-people, arbitrary, abusive, punitive, ill-equipped and ill-motivated, and they have very poor positive orientations and lack confidence in managing security challenges in the country (Alumona, Onuoha & Oshita, 2019).

A brief historical look into internal security management in Nigeria would offer a simple explanation that colonial mentality has bastardized the internal security management architecture of Nigeria. From the pre-colonial era, typical of traditional society, internal security management was a collective task of all grades in the community and security was every body's business (Nwolise, 2015), of course crime and insecurity at this period was minimal and easily tacked. But during the colonial era, internal



security management shifted from the people or community-driven orientation to the responsibility of Her Majesty the Queen through colonialists. They introduced internal security agents such West African Frontiers Force (WAFF) which served as the colonial military force to ensure the success of colonial rule in order to meet their goals of administration, conquest, subjugation for easy penetration and evacuation of resources and effective exploitation of the people (Alumona, Onuoha & Oshita, 2019). The colonial internal security management system left various negative legacies which were inherited but have continued to dictate conduct, strategies and outcomes. Part of which is security management in Nigeria has become state-centric and regime-centred, driven by state agencies rather than the security of the people, their livelihoods, social welfare and well-being (Alumona, Onuoha & Oshita, 2019).

After Nigeria's independence in 1960, the challenges of managing internal security further aggravated with the combination of both civilian and military rule interregnums which thwarted the whole internal security management in the country making it to wear the toga of military-like, state-centric, regime-centred, protection of the highly powerful and rich without recourse for the masses. Therefore, events in Nigeria since 1960 to date in terms of insecurity which has been growing and witnessing some sophistication while the internal security management has inherited problems and is suffering from both internal and external challenges (Alumona, Oshita & Onuoha, 2019). The 2016 World Internal Security and Police Index report ranked Nigeria 127th out of 127 (0.2554), Democratic Republic of Congo (0.2720), Kenya (0.2982), and Uganda (0.3119) were ranked 126th, 125th and 124th respectively (Alumona, Oshita & Onuoha, 2019). The implication of rising insecurity in Nigeria has led to public uproar and resentment against the Nigerian state and its management of internal security problems (Alumona, Oshita & Onuoha, 2019), to what many see Nigeria as a failed state driven by insecurity. The fall out of this development is the loss of confidence in the ability of the government to provide security to

the citizens leading to safe-action management strategies like the formation of non-state actors in the modes of private security organizations, vigilantes, guards and under all sorts of names for maintenance of internal security. Other scholars who researched on the internal security management and challenges in Nigeria included Odekunle (1986), Sa'ad (1994), Alemika (2013) x-rayed all the factors contributing to insecurity and the challenges of managing it. They outlined several factors such as bribery and corruption, poor leadership or lack of political will, ethnicity, religion, over centralization of the policing system, porous borders and ungoverned spaces among others as some of the challenges impeding smooth internal security in Nigeria.

Theoretical Framework: Conflict Theory

Conflict theory was initially attributed to the works of Karl Marx (1818-1883). Conflict theory in crime is associated with the works of Bongor (1916) and Dahrendorf (1959). Conflict theory of crime sees crime or insecurity as the product of unjust, unfair and constant social inequality and social conflict inherent in the nature and class reaction/struggle in the society. The theory assumes that crime and insecurity is as the result of the imbalances in the structures of the society and that specifically the "ruling class" that benefit from particular social arrangements. To this end, they control the power, resources; detect the tune of the law and criminal justice system in their favour to maintain their selfish interest of primitive accumulation of wealth.

Conflict theory is also supported by Richard Quinney (1969) who posited that although law is supposed to protect all citizens, it starts as a tool of dominant class and ends by maintaining the dominance of that class. Law to Quinney serves the powerful over the weak; it promotes the war of power against the powerless and it used by the state to promote and protect elitist ideology (Otite, 1994).

Therefore, in linking the conflict theory to insecurity and management of internal security in Nigeria one would liken the rising insecurity situation to the social inequality and imbalances



responsible for growing crimes and state of insecurity generally. The management of the internal security challenges which is the core responsibility of law enforcement agencies in Nigeria as explained by the conflict theory is basically concerned about the usage of force for the protection of the upper-class ideology neglecting the masses. This may be the reason why Nwolise (2015) submitted that “the Nigerian ruling elite have not seen the relationship between poverty, unemployment, injustice on the one hand and security on the other hand”.

Conflict theory though with strong relevance to explaining insecurity challenges in Nigeria has the following criticisms: conflict theory assumes that it is only the interest of the powerful that are /or is protected by law enforcement agents, the assumption critics argued is not always true. Conflict theory is also accused of concentrating too much on conflict and change but too little on what produces stability in society.

Methodology

Study Area

The study was carried out in the North Central states of Nigeria. Nigeria has 6 geo-political zones and the North Central is one of them. The North-Central is made up of six (6) states which include Benue, Kogi, Kwara, Nasarawa, Niger, Plateau along with the Federal Capital Territory, (F.C.T), Abuja. The zone is strategically situated in the middle of the country between the north and south which earned it the name Middle Belt by others and also has a large concentration of minority ethnic groups in the country (Institute for peace and Conflict Resolution, IPCR, 2007). The North Central Zone given its plurality has numerous security challenges including conflicts (intra and inter-ethnic), herdsman-farmers' crises; political, militia crimes, bandits and cult related crimes that have become intractable whereas the deployment of non-kinetic approach to internal security management of these problems appears to be rarely engaged.

Study Design, Population and Data Collection

In order to obtain data for this research, a survey research method (cross-sectional design) was

adopted for the study. Primary data was used to collect data for the study. The statistical formula used to determine the sample size population is Taro Yamane. Taro-Yamane's formula was adopted to arrive at the sample size of the population taken in consideration the voting population of North Central States and F.C.T from 18years and above given by INEC 2019, which puts the population number of 13,166,070.

The formula is presented thus:

$$S = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

Where, S = sample size (to be determined)

N = population of North Central States
and FCT = 13,166,070

e = margin of tolerable error = 5% (0.005)

Therefore,

$$S = \frac{13,166,070}{1 + 13,166,070(0.005)^2}$$

$$S = \frac{13,166,070}{1 + 13,166,070 \times 0.0025}$$

$$S = \frac{13,166,070}{1 + 31915.175}$$

$$S = \frac{13,166,070}{32915.175}$$

$$S = 399.9 = 400$$

Allocation of sample size proportion per selected Local Government Area

Bourley's (1964) formula for allocation of sample size proportionately was adopted. The formula is presented thus:

$$Nh = n \times Nh / N$$

Where:

nh = Sample Size per Local Government Area

Nh = Total Population in each State

N = Total Population Size

n = Total Sample Size

This is computed as shown in Table 1:



Table 1: Computation of the formula for Selection of the Respondents across the States
Local Government Area
Proportionate Sample Distribution
Sample Size

Benue	$\frac{2,480,131}{13,166,070} \times 400$	75
Plateau	$\frac{2,280,455}{13,166,070} \times 400$	69
Nassarawa	$\frac{1,617,786}{13,166,070} \times 400$	49
Kogi	$\frac{1,646,350}{13,166,070} \times 400$	50
Kwara	$\frac{1,406,457}{13,166,070} \times 400$	43
Niger	$\frac{2,390,035}{13,166,070} \times 400$	73
FCT	$\frac{1,344,856}{13,166,070} \times 400$	41
Total		400

Sampling Technique:

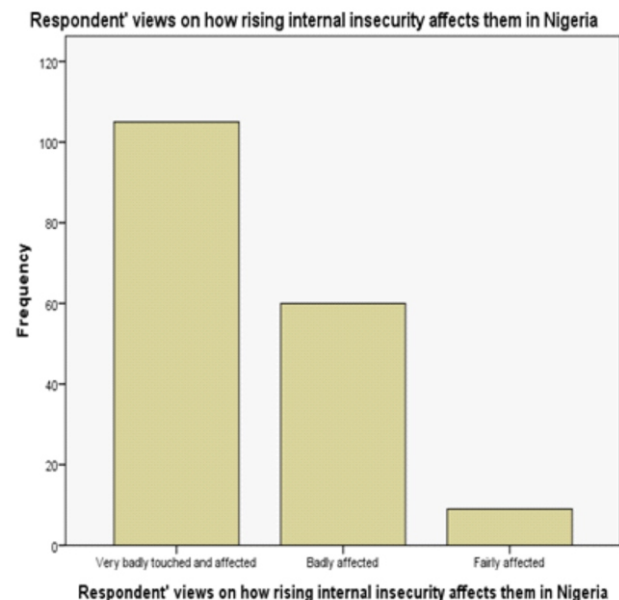
The study adopted purposive sampling technique to select 6 states and FCT within North Central region all believed to be facing insecurity and the FCT making four states. Questionnaire was used as instrument for data collection distributed in each of the state capital. The justification for purposive sampling and the selection of these states is based on higher incidences of insecurity. Also, the purposive selection of State capitals is for the fact that, they were administrative centres housing most of the security decisions. Research questionnaires were administered, the questionnaire comprised of open and close ended questions. The number of questionnaires administered for the study were 400 making random selection of 50 respondents per selected state including the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, out of the number 375 were returned filled. A success rate on return of the questionnaires in

percentage was 93.7%. Data was analyzed with the aid of SPSS software analyzed using percentages mean and standard deviations were computed using Chi-square to test the hypothesis in order to determine the relationship between variables and presented in tables.

Results

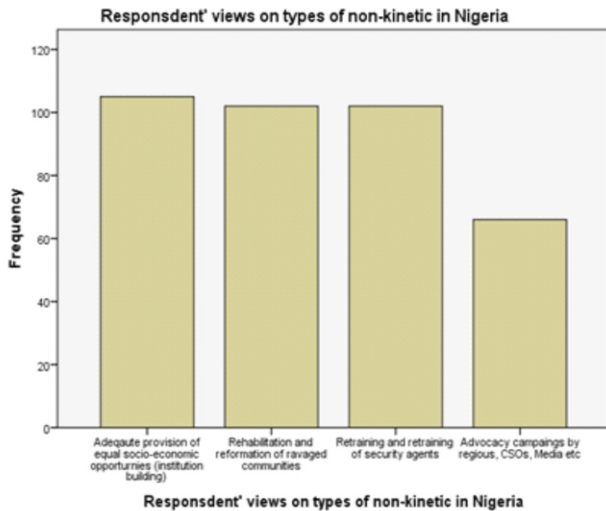
The results were presented using percentages and frequency tables. Mean and standard deviation was used for decision making in line with the sample size which is summarized graphically as thus:

Table 1: Showing respondents' views on rising internal insecurity in Nigeria



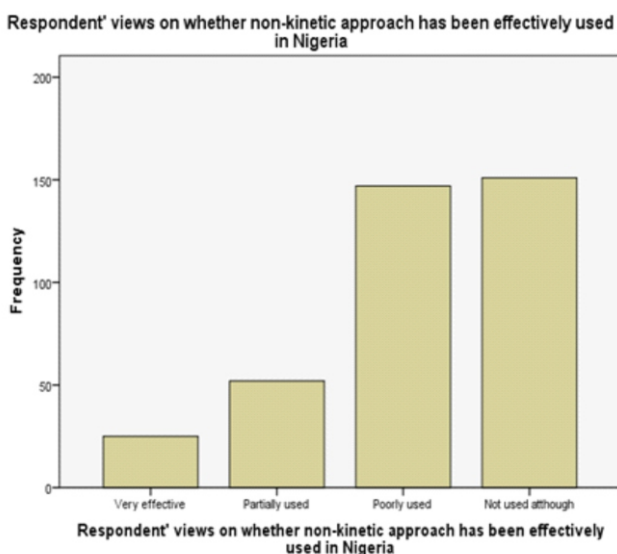
Respondents views as shown on Table 1 indicated that majority of them said they were badly touched and affected by insecurity in Nigeria followed by those who said they are badly affected and a small portion of the respondents who said they were fairly affected by insecurity challenge. Inferring from the table as shown on the table, insecurity is challenge to many respondents in Nigeria.

Table 2 showing respondents' views on their knowledge over the types of non-kinetic means in Nigeria.



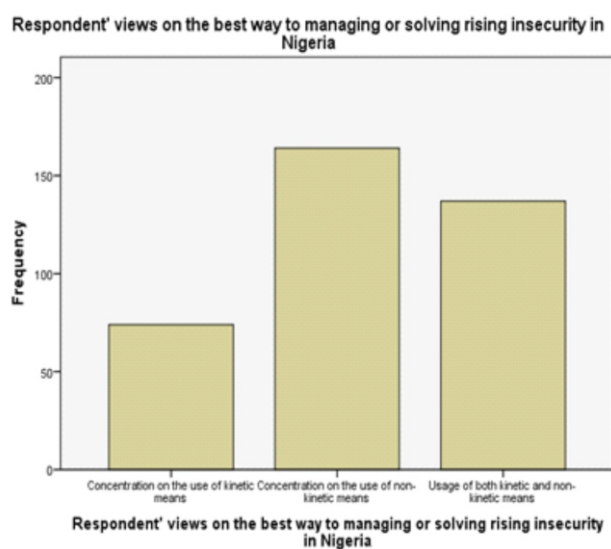
Respondents views as shown on Table 2 indicated that majority of them identified adequate provision of socio-economic opportunities, rehabilitation and reformation of ravaged communities, training and retraining of security agents on use of non-kinetic means while others mentioned advocacy by religious, CSOs and the media as types of non-kinetic means. Inferring from the table as shown on the table, non-kinetic means has different forms as identified by respondents.

Table 3 showing respondents' views on whether they think non-kinetic means has been effectively utilized in Nigeria.



Respondents views as shown on Table 3 indicated that majority of them said non-kinetic means is not used although or poorly implemented while a small percentage of the respondents say it is partially used or very effective to solving insecurity in Nigeria. Inferring from the table as shown on the table, non-kinetic means as majority of the respondents pointed out is poorly or rarely given attention in Nigeria.

Table 4 showing respondents' opinions on best ways to solving insecurity in Nigeria



Respondents views as shown on Table 4 indicated that majority of them said concentration on non-kinetic be employed to solving insecurity followed by those who agreed that both kinetic and non-kinetic be used with small portion of the respondents mentioning only usage of kinetic means to solving insecurity challenge in Nigeria. Inferring from the table as shown on the table, focus on non-kinetic means is one of the best ways to solving insecurity challenge in Nigeria.

Test of Hypothesis

The null hypothesis of this study states that; non-kinetic approach has no positive impact on managing and solving rising insecurity threats in Nigeria. Using chi-square to test the relationship between the variables it was found that non-kinetic means has a positive relationship in management of internal security in Nigeria with $DF=4$, $F=292.390$ and P value of .000. Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected as shown by thus:



Table 5 showing chi-square test of the relationship between insecurity, non-kinetic means and management of internal security in Nigeria.

Table 6 showing Symmetric Measures

	Value	Approx. Sig.
Phi	.745	.000
Nominal by Nominal Cramer's V	.527	.000
Contingency Coefficient	.597	.000
N of Valid Cases	174	

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis. b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	232.447 ^a	4	.000
Likelihood Ratio	292.390	4	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	187.451	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	375		

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 16.18.

The coefficients table above provided the relationship that existed between rising insecurity, non-kinetic means and management of internal security in Nigeria with significance value of .000 and .745, .527, .527, .000, .174 respectively. The null hypothesis that “non-kinetic approach has no positive impact on managing the rising insecurity threats in Nigeria” is consequently rejected while the alternate hypothesis that “non-kinetic approach has positive impact on managing the rising insecurity threats in Nigeria” is therefore confirmed.

Discussion of findings

This study examined the effectiveness of non-kinetic approach as a model for addressing rising insecurity and internal security management in Nigeria with the specific research objectives to assess the non-kinetic measures to be adopted in solving rising insecurity threats in Nigeria and to examine if non-kinetic means can be effective in

the management and solution of internal security challenges in Nigeria.

Findings by socio-demographic variables revealed that most respondents 56.5 % (212) were male who offered most information while female had 43.5% (163). Findings according to the age category of respondents show that, 51.2 % (192) were between 31-40 years. On occupation, the finding reveals that mostly 29.6% (111) were civil or public servants. The study showed further that, most of the respondents who participated in the study had tertiary education background 42.9% (161). These demographics indicated that majority of the respondents who participated the on the study were male and also majority of them of aged working in diverse occupational backgrounds with requisite knowledge about security topic affecting their lives.

On objective one which assessed the non-kinetic measures to be adopted in solving rising insecurity threats in Nigeria, the finding reveals that most respondent agreed that adequate provision of equal socio-economic opportunities (institution building) be the primary non-kinetic means to managing internal insecurity.

On the second objective which examined if non-kinetic approach can be effective in the management and solution of internal security challenges in Nigeria according to the finding respondents pointed out that concentration on the non-kinetic approach is the best solution for management of internal insecurity threats in Nigeria and most of the respondents however pointed out that, poor usage of non-kinetic approach to managing or solving insecurity challenges in Nigeria. This is in conformity with the study by Alumona, Onuoha & Oshita (2019) that there are both systematic and organizational challenges as well as conceptual and management challenges in addressing rising insecurity threats in Nigeria.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The paper specifically set out to assess the non-kinetic measures to be adopted in solving rising insecurity threats in Nigeria; examine if non-



kinetic means can be effective in the management and solution of internal security challenges in Nigeria. Greater per cent age of respondents as shown by the study were badly affected by the rising internal security conditions in Nigeria and greater per cent agreed that adequate provision of equal socio-economic policies and to various communities' that is, employment, education, welfare packages, poverty reduction policies and good governance for tackling internal security in Nigeria. The study revealed that non-kinetic approach has not been effectively put to use in Nigeria and is poorly or not used although to checkmating internal security management while the hypothesis showed a positive relationship that existed between non-kinetic means and management of internal security challenges in Nigeria. This is in line with the position of Nwolise (2015) that there can be no real security without non-kinetic approach in Nigeria such as creation of meaningful jobs, non-payment of workers' salaries as and when due, non-payment of living wages, non-payment of pensioners and non-availability of micro-credit facilities. This is the beginning of Nigeria's security or insecurity problems. Based on this the study therefore puts forward the following recommendations:

1. Aggressive use and implementation of non-kinetic means centering on adequate provision of socio-economic policies (meaningful and massive employment, education, welfare, poverty reduction policies) by political leadership for proper management and solution to internal security challenges.
2. Aggressive rehabilitation of ravaged communities across the nation due to insecurity activities by terrorists, insurgents, bandits, militia criminals by Government at all tiers and restoration of security in the affected areas to enable inhabitants returned to their normal way of lives.
3. They should be training and re-training of security agents on modern ways of community policing and intelligence gathering with emphasis on non-kinetic approaches to security management.

4. Adequate and constant sensitization campaigns by relevant government agents, religious, civil society organizations and the media to families and communities on values, civic responsibility and security collaboration.

References

- Ahmed, T.M. (2014). Peace, Security and Conflict in Africa: Nigeria's New Security Threats. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication>.
- Alemika, E.E.O (2013). Corruption and insecurity in Nigeria, Lead presentation at the International Conference National security, Integration and Sustainable Development in Nigeria organized by Ahmadu Bello University (ABU), Zaria, November, 19-20.
- Alumona, I, Oshita, O & Onuoha, F (2019) (eds). Introduction: Understanding the crisis of Internal Security Management in Nigeria, <https://books.google.com.ng/books>.
- Cheng H.T (N.D). Non-Kinetic Warfare: The Reality and the Response, Retrieved 04/02/2023 from saftimi.sydu.com.sg
- Collin D'Antonio, Stephanie Gower, Andrea Young, and Edward Teague, (2014).
- Duchene, P.A.L, Schmitt, M & Osinga, F (2014). Targeting Challenges of Modern Warfare (eds), The Hague: springer, Amsterdam Law School Research Paper, Amsterdam Centre for International law No. 2014-36.
- Ering, S.O. (2013). The Niger Delta Crisis in Nigeria: Pre and Post Amnesty Situation, Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences, Vol 4(6).
- Everton S, F. (2019) Strategies for Combating Dark Networks, Journal of Social Structure, 12, <https://www.cmu.edu/joss/content/articles/volume12/RobertsEverton.pdf>
- Ifeanyi E. I (2021). Improving The Non-Kinetic Approach Adopted to Tackle Terrorism in Nigeria, <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse>.
- Institute for peace and Conflict Resolution, IPCR (2007)
- Ladan, S.I (2019). Analysis of contemporary insecurity in Katsina State, Nigeria. Direct Research Journal of Social Sciences and Educational Studies, 6 (7), 95-102.