

Assessment of Human Security Challenges on Internally Displaced Persons In Benue State

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ABSTRACT

The statistics on Nigeria's state of insecurity is alarmingly very worrisome but the pattern and mode of the challenges are clearly known banditry, terrorism, subversion, internal rebellion, economic sabotage, cybercrimes, and prevailing kidnappings aided by mass abductions. Armed robbery now appears to have taken the very back seat. In the first half of 2021 alone, an average of 13 persons were kidnapped daily bringing a record estimate of 2,944 persons kidnapped. The data is a negative increment of insecurity. More Nigerians were kidnapped in the first six months of 2021 than the whole of 2020 which saw 2,860 kidnappings in all. 618 schools have been closed in the whole of the Northern region as cases of mass abductions continued unabated and increased from 25 in the whole of 2020 to 31 in the first half of 2021. In July 2021, a project of the Council of Foreign Relations Africa Program; the Nigeria Security Tracker (NST), revealed that 5,800 innocent Nigerians were killed by kidnappers. If we add the number of deaths from our heroes and men in uniform and those at the front lines at the north central, South East and North East, the figures of Nigerian deaths would certainly be much higher. The research adopted human needs theory as propounded by Abraham Maslow. Both primary and Secondary data were used.

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INTRODUCTION

It is clear that Nigeria is facing a very precarious security situation and formidable threats to national security of varying degrees in its six geo – political regions. The North – west is enmeshed in a clear case of home – grown banditry, kidnapping, and terrorism. In addition to the aforementioned, the North East is also dealing with insurgency from mutated elements of Boko – Haram, ISIS and ISWAP. The cases of insecurity in North – Central is very similar to those of the North West but added to this, are constant communal clashes between herdsmen and farmers. In the South East, IPOB and the Eastern Security Network (ESN) are posing threats with regional agitations that is threatening daily livelihoods of ordinary citizens and businesses who comply with sit-at-home orders issued and enforced by non – state actors. In the South – South, a new wave of militancy has increased the spate of piracy, attacks on oil – facilities and increased

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illegal oil trade at the high sea. In the South West, there are equally agitations for self – determination, banditry and kidnappings.

At present, the Northern region of the country is worst hit. It is no mistake that this is happening, it is also no mistake that this would continue to happen unless concrete internal and external comprehensive security reforms are carried out at all levels of Statecraft. The Northern region is bordered largely by the Republic of Niger with its mountainous regions, sparsely populated areas, vast desert fields, uninhabited villages and extremely porous borders infamous for illegal cross border trades. The rise of ungoverned lands in most West African States, diversion of attention to regimes survival as against regional security objectives, small and large arms infiltration, fundamentalism, the fall of Muamar Ghaddafi in Libya, the quest for natural resources, the failing nature of Nations, weak formal education system, and the decline of the capacity of most West African nations to enforce legitimate will are some of the reasons why northern Nigeria is most adversely affected by insecurity today. Historically, Northern Nigerian tribes have traditional trade, lingual and bilateral routes beyond its present-day formal borders to places as far as Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Burkina Faso, Gambia, Senegal, the Guineas, Mali, Niger, Cameroun, Chad and the Sudan.

The statistics on Nigeria's state of insecurity is alarmingly very worrisome but the pattern and mode of the challenges are clearly known – banditry, terrorism, subversion, internal rebellion, economic sabotage, cyber – crimes, and prevailing kidnappings aided by mass abductions. Armed robbery now appears to have taken the very back seat. In the first half of 2021 alone, an average of 13 persons were kidnapped daily bringing a record estimate of 2,944 persons kidnapped. The data is a negative increment of insecurity. More Nigerians were kidnapped in the first six months of 2021 than the whole of 2020 which saw 2,860 kidnappings in all. 618 schools have been closed in the whole of the Northern region as cases of mass abductions continued unabated and increased from 25 in the whole of 2020 to 31 in the first half of 2021. In July 2021, a project of the Council of Foreign Relations Africa Program; the Nigeria Security Tracker (NST), revealed that 5,800 innocent Nigerians were killed by kidnappers. If we add the number of deaths from our heroes and men in uniform and those at the front lines at the South East and North East, the figures of Nigerian deaths would certainly be much higher.

Mid – day on 7th December, 2021, armed bandits ambushed and watched over the burning to death of over 30 people commuting in a highway bus in Sokoto State. Travelling by road in nearly all parts of the North has become a kidnap risk as cases of mass kidnappings and killings along highways have become daily occurrences. Security agencies have become helpless. After the recent killing of over 40 people, the Governor of Kaduna State – the state that is home to the highest number of military and security formations anywhere in Northern Nigeria, noted on December 21st 2021 that “the security agencies have been overstretched despite the many security institutions in the (Kaduna) State as they are involved in operations in all parts of the country.

If in the past, one had travelled by road to these areas now facing daily security incursions by armed criminal elements or terrorists in parts of the North; you would observe that they have been without any presence of government and are largely ungoverned spaces. You would travel long distances without security offices, schools, hospitals or any noticeable government activity or development. Institutional neglect and

absence of state apparatus created a huge vacuum for growing disenchantment and disconnect, that criminals and terrorists now seized these ungoverned spaces, infiltrated vulnerable minds of uneducated people and end up carving out areas for spheres of control.

It is either a failure of national security threat assessment or a timely refusal to respond to that assessment or a combination of both that has brought Nigeria to this unfortunate, very dire situation.

The recent upsurge of herdsmen and native farmers' violence though national in scope but concentrated largely in the North Central Region of Nigeria associated with herdsmen migration has made the examination of the effects on food security imperative. The herdsmen according to Global Terrorism Index (2015) were classified as the fourth deadliest terrorist group globally as at 2014. Though most reports focused on herdsmen brutality, the report by Premium Times, (2017)

revealed that the Fulani lost more than two million cows to rustlers in the last two years while over six hundred lost their lives.

With specific reference to Adamawa State, between 2013 to March 2018, the attack by herdsmen claimed over 1600 lives (Godwin, 2018) while SEMA (2018) recorded that 117,771 were internally displaced and relocated to eight camps in the state. This could partly explain why the Food and Agriculture Organization (2017) declared in March 2017 that about 7.1 million people in Nigeria were subjected to food insecurity and required urgent intervention.

METHOD

Conceptual clarification

Security; security means protection and preservation of minimum core values of any nation political independence and territorial integrity and IDPS; Internally displaced persons are persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of, or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border (OCHA 1999:6).

Review of Related Literature

Security is ultimately about life and death, as well as the things that ensures our continued existence. Though as a social animal, our security is not the same as that of animals and plants; basic biological functioning is not all we need to live and so not all it takes to be secured (Bourne, 2014). This certainly implies that security relates to the continuation of life and the protection and production of ways of life. Debates on this angle of security, shows the different views of what it is about life that is to be secured, how some death are to be avoided and other deaths deemed necessary or inevitable, and how the pursuit of life and prevention of death establish the way in which both are organized.

The term "security" has meant different things in different context and at different times (Rothschild, 1995). In its common interpretation from previous times, it relates to

survival, to protection from threats to existence and being relatively free from harm inflicted by others. In academic usage, it generally relates to the protection of something that is valued, which may be physical life, democracy, identity, etc. According to Wolfers, (1952), security means some degree of protection of values previously acquired. The precise measurement for security is therefore impossible; clearly, a nation can have more security or less security. Perfect, complete security is unattainable.

As simple as the term security may look, there is no single universally accepted definition of security. The concept still remains ambiguous, having originated from simpler definitions which initially emphasized the freedom from military threat and political coercion to later increase in sophistication and include other forms of non-military security as suited the circumstances of the time. The Macmillan Dictionary, (2017), defines the term security as "the protection or the safety of a country's citizens and its secrets", emphasizing the overall security of a nation. This indicates that the welfare/protection of people comes first above all other protections that a nation may be willing to guard.

The word security is derived from the Latin word "*Securitas*", which comes from *sine cura - sine* (without), *cura/curio* (troubling). This hereby means that security originally implied a condition of being without care, trouble or anxiety. *Cura* relates to a state mind and responsibilities, free from worries, but also from responsibilities so that security is neither wholly positive nor negative (Dillion, 1996). Security is a foundational concept of the sovereign state. Most understandings of security are yet to question security, but just sought to explore how a state provides protection. Even though the invocation of security gives an issue the air precision, distinguishing it from other issues, it remains without further specifications an ambiguous term (Wolfers, 1952).

In simple words, there is nothing within the term "security" that sets the limits of that specification. For Buzan, (1991), security issues encompass a whole domain, rather than just a fixed point and for that, it cannot be defined in any general sense. This domain used to be focused on threat, use and control of military force (Walt, 1991), but has now expanded to include economic, environmental, societal issues as well as military and political concerns. It has moved beyond an exclusive focus on states to include the security of individuals, communities, regions, etc.

According to Talukder, (1982), security means protection and preservation of minimum core values of any nation political independence and territorial integrity. Adedoyin, (2011) sees security as measures ensuring peaceful co-existence and development at large. Security can be referred to as the condition or feeling of safety from harm or danger, the defense, protection and presentation of core values as well as the absence of threat to acquired values (Francis, 2006). These definitions of security have all approached security from a nation-state's perspective towards ensuring national security. According to Fayeye, (2010), security is seen as the composition, structure and responsibilities of the security sector and comprises of the personal and communal state of being secured from a wide range of critical and pervasive threats including but not limited to all forms of violence, injustice and violation of human rights.

Several attempts have been made since the cold war ended to redefine the concept of security from a state-centric perspective to a broader view that places premium on individuals, in which human security that embodies elements of national security, human

rights and national development remain major barometer for explaining the concept. At the heart of this debate, there have been attempts to deepen and widen the concept of security from the level of the states to societies and individuals, and from military to non-military issues (Nwanegbo & Odigbo, 2013; Kruhmann, 2003).

According to Nwanegbo and Odigbo (2013) the divergent approaches to the conceptualization of security in the theoretical literature can be categorized into two major strands. One is a neo-realist theoretical strand that conceptualizes security as primary responsibilities of the state. The second strand, a postmodernist or plural view, conceptualizes security as the responsibilities of non-state actors and displaces the state as a major provider of security. Proponents of this approach argue that the concept of security goes beyond a military determination of threats. They are of the view that government should be more concern with the economic security of individual than the security of the state because the root causes of insecurity are economic in nature.

In this light, security embodies the mechanism put in place to avoid, prevent, reduce, or resolve violent conflicts, and threats that originate from other states, non-state actors, or structural socio-political and economic conditions (Stan, 2004). It is all about liberating humans from physical and artificial hindrances such as war, poverty or political oppression, which prevent people from choosing freely and acting freely on what they have chosen. In this regard, human security as a concept encompassing all kinds of threats to human survival, human life and human dignity, and requiring strengthened measures to tackle such threats.

Some scholars in conceptualizing security placed emphasis on the absence of threats to peace, stability, national cohesion, political and socio-economic objectives of a country (Igbuzor, 2011; Oche, 2001; Nwanegbo & Odigbo, 2013). Thus, there is a general consensus in the contemporary literature that security is vital for national cohesion, peace and sustainable development. It is therefore apparent that national security is a desideratum, sine qua non for economic growth and development of any country (Oladeji & Folorunso, 2007). In the intelligence community, there is a consensus that security is not the absence of threats or security issues, but the existence of a robust mechanism to respond proactively to the challenges posed by these threats with expediency, expertise, and in real time.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Cognitive Dissonance Theory

The concept of insecurity

Insecurity is defined as a breach of peace and security, whether historical, religious, ethno-regional, civil, social, economic, and political that contributes to recurring conflicts, and leads to wanton destruction of lives and property. It connotes different meanings such as: absence of safety; danger; hazard; uncertainty; lack of protection, and lack of safety. According to Beland (2005) insecurity is a state of fear or anxiety due to absence or lack of protection. Achumba (2013) defines insecurity from two perspectives. Firstly, insecurity is the state of being open or subject to danger or threat of danger, where danger is the condition of being susceptible to harm or injury. Secondly insecurity is the state of being exposed to risk or anxiety, where anxiety is a vague unpleasant emotion that is

experienced in anticipation of some misfortune. These definitions of insecurity underscore a major point that those affected by insecurity are not only uncertain or unaware of what would happen, but they are also vulnerable to the threats and dangers when they occur.

Consequently, security is a situation or condition that is free of injury or threats to individuals, groups, or communal wellbeing. These include freedom from threat and direct attacks on physical and psychological integrity. What therefore motivates the dissatisfied to agitate and their beliefs as being marginalized individuals should be seriously taken into consideration instead of merely imposing on them the concept of the government of the day. Peace building with a view to alleviating insecurity involves transforming the social and political environment that fosters enduring equality, encourages the resolution of historical grievances and nurtures continuous engagements and interactions. This may mean the development of social, political, and economic infrastructure that produce tolerable inequality and prevent future violence. When the above is addressed realistically taking into consideration the political, socio- economic, cultural and other environmental conditions.

Types of Security

Security has been seen by analyst and researchers to be aggregable into sectors. According to the works of Buzan, Ole, and Wilde (1998), five major sectorial securities were identified including Military, Political, Economic, Societal and Environmental.

The military sector or military security

The military sector or military security: is concerned with the concept of the use of arms, ammunition and other weapons of the state in handling national security within an international community for the safety of the people. In other words, military security is a two-level interplay of armed offensive and defensive capabilities of state, and state' perceptions of each other's intentions. Notwithstanding, state with greater military capability emerges as the dominant power. More so, within this perception also exist regional power that may eventually develop into the emergence of regional and local security concerns (Buzan, 1991).

The political sector emanates from concern of treat to state sovereignty. As a result, political security has an interplay with military security. However, political security is concerned with the organizational stability of states systems of government and the ideologies that gives them legitimacy. Buzan, Ole, and Wilde (1998), opined that there are many bilateral political security constellations that sometimes link up into regional patterns. However, the principle that create this link, may as well be global. The main dynamics of this sector operates from the level of bilateral to regional with various smaller constellations including those that will often register as subcomplexes in other sectors especially the military sector. The dynamics also become tied to bigger complexes due to interaction among sectors. Notwithstanding the various constellation and complexes, the main referent of political security is the issue of state, power, security and sovereignty.

Economic security

Economic security concerns access to resources, finance and markets necessary to sustain acceptable levels of welfare of people and state powers. In other words, economic security has an interplay of people and state referent. According to Buzan, Ole, and Wilde, (1998); the ability of state to maintain independent capability for mobilization of resources is affected by the globalization of production which gives state the choice of having lower quality, more expensive domestically produced weapon or higher quality, that are wholly or partly produced abroad. This logic also applies to the issue of security of supply.

Societal security

Societal security concerns the sustainability, within acceptable conditions for evolution, of traditional patterns of language, culture, religion, national identity and customs. It is thus a push for globalization in real sense. There are two main forces in the society that push forth the trends of globalization: the first is the circle of poverty and migration related poverty; while the second is the clash of civilization which is a trend towards cultural homogenization and reaction against it. These forces are also a societal security problem which are likely to take on increasing power in the future. However, some regional problem which are multicultural in nature also exist. These regional problems generated by social dynamics are essentially the same and are heavily inter-mingle with those in the military and the political sectors. Notwithstanding, security issues in the social sector will be of increasing importance relative to other sectors and that this will be the case at least as much as in a regionalizing fashion as in a globalizing fashion (Buzan, Ole, and Wilde; 1998).

Environmental security

Environmental security involves the maintenance of the local and the planetary biosphere as the essential support system on which all other human enterprise depends. Crucial for environmental security is whether the state as the major economic actors and local communities embrace the scientific agenda. In other words, even when the concerns are global, its political relevance are decided at the local level.

A difficulty in analyzing environmental security in terms of region is that causes and effect of environmental issues frequently involves different region and different actors which causes environmental damage and are distinct from those who suffered from it. There may be one set of actors in one region, which security interdependence is high if one wants to deal with the causes of a specific eco problem. Whereas, other set of actors in another region may be involved in a case of failure caused by the spillover of negative development, e.g. environmental refugees fleeing hunger after crop failure.

Population displacement

People who have to migrate under these conditions are looking for safer conditions for survival. Forced migration can occur locally, regionally, or internationally. There are different statuses people can obtain depending on whether have crossed international borders or remained in the country experiencing conflict. This refers to the forced or involuntary movement of people from their homes or habitual residences, often due to

armed conflict, violence, human rights violations, natural disaster or development project.

Causes of Insecurity in IDPS in Communities

Several factors accounted for the formation of insecurity in Nigeria among which includes, marginalization, injustice, politics of exclusion, ethnicity, Religion, poverty, unemployment, bad governance, Mining etc. As banditry increased in strength after the transition to democracy, voices were raised whether they could pose a threat to the consolidation of democracy. In order to understand the problems that banditry s pose for the consolidation of democracy we try to show how they were established and how they have influenced the consolidation of democracy in Nigeria. Further, we ask if the banditry have outplayed their role in Nigerian society. The main results show that the ethnic militias arose because of necessity, in an environment where ethno-nationalism was prevalent because of a repressive state's inability to take care of its own people. The violent activities of the bandits are not good for democracy in the short run, but as a counterweight to the state the ethnic militias played an important role in what can be described as civil society taken up arms. This militarizing of society seems to have forced the state to take the ethnic militias more seriously. Hence, it can be claimed that the ethnic militias served as a midwife to the current Nigerian transitional democracy. However, as the state recognized the ethnic militias as a part of the political realm, and not just violent groups, the legitimacy for the banditry eroded.

The concept of internally displaced person

Recognition of internal displacement emerged gradually through the late 1980s and became prominent on the international agenda in the 1990s. The chief reasons for this attention were the growing number of conflicts causing internal displacement after the end of the Cold War and an increasingly strict international migration regime.

The phenomenon of internal displacement, however, is not new. According to United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) (2003) the Greek government argued to the United Nations (UN) General Assembly in 1949 that people displaced internally by war should have the same access to international aid as refugees, even if they did not need international protection. India and Pakistan repeated this argument after partition.

Although the issue of internal displacement has gained international prominence during the last fifteen years, a single definition of the term remains to be agreed upon. Questions of who should be covered by the category whether it is a useful one and the consequences of applying it in humanitarian interventions are widely debated. The most commonly applied definition is the one coined by the former UN Secretary-General's Representative on Internally Displaced Persons, Francis Deng, and used in the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement (GP):

Internally displaced persons are persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of, or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border (OCHA 1999:6).

When the issue of internal displacement became a topic on the agenda of the international community in the beginning of the 1990s, no definition existed as to who qualified as an “internally displaced person”. A definition of IDPs was necessary to deal with situations of displacement, e.g. to identify populations of concern, collect data and evaluate the needs as well as construct policies of assistance. In addition to compiling standards for protection related to the different phases of displacement, the perhaps biggest contribution offered by the Guiding Principles is the definition of internally displaced persons as mentioned above.

The two core elements of the definition are those of (1) involuntary movement and that such movement takes place (2) within national borders. Although not limited to the causes of displacement mentioned, implicitly made clear by the qualification “in particular”, the definition clearly focuses on persons who would, if they were to cross a border, qualify as refugees within the broader definition of the term, used in the instruments found in Latin America and Africa. In addition to persons forced to flee their homes due to violence, the definition of internally displaced person also includes people leaving their homes because of natural and human-made disasters. The former is primarily intended to encompass cases of displacement caused by natural disasters such as earthquakes, tsunamis and flooding. As to displacement caused by human-made disasters, the intention was primarily to encompass situations of people arbitrarily displaced by, for example development projects. However, various commentators objected to the inclusion of natural or manmade disasters in the IDP definition. The main argument used to support this point of view is that the element of coercion, which characterizes situations of forced displacement, is lacking in situations of natural or human made disasters. According to this approach, coercion requires the action of state authorities or an insurgent group. Moreover, in situations of natural or manmade disasters state authorities are generally willing to assist displaced persons. Consequently, persons displaced by natural or human-made disasters would only face some of the problems experienced by those displaced by human rights violations or armed conflicts.

Yet, the dividing line between different types of displacement – whether caused by violence, natural or human-made disasters is far from clear; the reluctance of authorities to allow international assistance into an area ravaged by war or a natural disaster may cause new waves of displacement and or worsen the consequences of the conflict or natural disaster. The multiple factors causing displacement as well as the complexity connected with the process of separating different types of IDPs, would support the inclusion of “natural and human-made disasters” in the definition. Without this designation persons suffering in such situations otherwise risk being excluded from any assistance or support. Contrary to the narrow definition to include only those displaced by violence, are the large numbers of people displaced because of development projects. The global number of internally displaced persons quoted in the introduction, around 27 million, is cumulative and only refers to displacement caused by conflict and human rights violations. Since the year 1990, dam constructions and development projects of urban transportations alone have caused the displacement of around 10 million people annually (approximately 220 million in cumulative numbers as of today). This figure does not include other forms of development-induced displacement caused by, for example the creation of reserve parks, mining, thermal power plants and the likes. Moreover,

situations of development-induced displacement often go unnoticed and attract less support from the international community than people being displaced because of conflict or human rights violations. According to Cohen, one of the framers to the definition, it “tries to strike a fair balance between too narrow a framework that risks excluding people and one so broad that it could prove operationally unmanageable”.

In sum, there does not seem to be a universally accepted definition of internally displaced persons, at least not in legal doctrine, although the definition provided by the Guiding Principles has gained widespread standing and recognition among most international actors working with IDP protection. However, it can be argued that from a protection point of view the key issue, determining if a person falls within the definition in cases of natural or human-made disasters, should be whether or not assistance and/or compensation are made available by state authorities. Where needed, state authorities should accept and not prevent the access and assistance provided by international relief agencies.

The wider approach and definition found in the Guiding Principles has recently gained additional recognition through the adoption of the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (the Kampala Convention of 2012). The Kampala Convention is a regional instrument and its definition of IDPs completely embraces the wording of the Guiding Principles. To enter into force the Kampala Convention requires the ratification of fifteen Member States of the African Union; so far only fourteen states have ratified the convention, meaning that, strictly speaking, it is not yet a legally binding instrument. Like the regional instruments concerning refugees, the Kampala Convention seems to reflect, a more progressive and realistic approach to the problems surrounding internal displacement.

To sum up, the definition of internally displaced persons is much broader than the scope of refugees which makes the use of terms like “internal refugees” misleading and confusing. The concept of refugees would fit into the definition of IDPs with the border-crossing element put aside. If crossing a border, however, only a small portion of the world’s IDPs would qualify as refugees pursuant to the Refugee Convention. It is also worth emphasizing that the definition of internally displaced persons in the Guiding Principles is descriptive and of a non-legal nature, it describes a factual circumstance and foremost serves operational purposes in the field.

Concept of Community security in Human Security Perspective

Community security as a subject of human security is defined as a protection against the breakdown of communities as a result and from sectarian and ethnic violence (UNDP, 1994, pp.31)

Human Security (HS) approach attempts to transform traditional notions of security, framed in terms of National, regional and stability and the stability of political and economic systems and to focus on human beings. The strategy that the community implore centered on peoples approach through engaging a wide range of state and civil society actors to identify root causes of conflict and violence and develop coordinated responses.

Community Security refers to security that is primarily sourced by the community, ward, village or town with the aim of securing their members. The community is solely responsible within their settlements to initiate the means either through local security like vigilante groups, hunter groups or means to hire a special service of a hired professional security outfit to safeguard the lives and properties of the community. Saleh (nd) pointed out that:

“The means for financing these security services have to be devised under social conditions because it has no legal, instrument to exercise such functions. Nonetheless, the attainment of sustainable security at this level goes to complement and strengthen the base of security at succeeding levels (p.56).”

National Security

The term security can be used in many ways to mean human security that deals with the protection of an individual’s personal safety and freedom from direct and indirect threats of violence such as environmental destruction, over population and spread of infectious diseases, food supply, energy crises, physical, mental harassment, racism and others that endanger the wellbeing of any daily lives. Fayeye (2010) defined security as the composition, structure and responsibilities of the security sector and comprises of the personal and communal state of being secured from a wide range of critical and pervasive threats including but not limited to all forms of violence, injustice and violation of human rights.

Talukder (1982) opined that security, means protection and preservation of minimum core values of any nation political independence and territorial integrity.” Insecurity can emanate from a situation where men suffer deprivation, poverty, lack of access to essential necessities of life. The original state of man as posited by Jean Jacques Rousseau an 18th century European philosopher is that man existed as a free gentle savage. In this state of nature, man was naturally good. However, this tranquil state subsequently became corrupted by human desire and greed this undermining the peaceful, pristine state of nature. Rousseau also make a scathing attack on private prosperity which he saw a major reason for the depravity of man. Peace is a process involving activities that directly or indirectly linked to increasing development and reducing conflict in society.

At the National Security Summit held at African Hall, International conference centre, Abuja on the January, 2013 and reported in the Vanguard Newspaper of 9th January, 2013, the Inspector General Police in his address on security challenges in Nigeria agreed that things are going wrong, he said “A situation when you travel from Lagos to Maiduguri or other parts of the country by road and all you see is a populace encapsulated in poverty, deprivation, hunger written on their faces is trouble waiting to happen.

Corruption is an abstract term but finds open and palpable expression in purchasing of votes, inflation of contracts placement of names of ghost workers on pay rolls, bribery, all forms of financial crimes etc. A number of theoretical postulations have been made on the concept of corruption. Among such postulations are, modernization, traditional and colonial theories. They anchored their argument on the fact that corruption is based on personal greed.

Osakwe (2009), sees corruption as a state of falsehood, impropriety, illegitimacy, illegality or injustice, greed towards acquisition of power or position for private and sectional profit. Corruption can always be seen as a perversion or a change from good to bad. Specifically, corruption or corrupt behavior involves the violation of established rules for personal gain. Other causes of corruption include misplaced sense of values, erosion of ethics and accountability in governance and poor remuneration of workers to adequately face high cost of living. According to Adebayo (1980), Nigerians are currently worshipping material success no matter by what means the success is achieved. Some effects of this monster are divided loyalty leading to the evasion and examination leakages, distortion of the economy, unattained goals, increase in cost of administration, raised transactions, cost and uncertainty in our economy. It leads to inefficient economic outcomes and impedes long term foreign and domestic investments. Corruption has eaten deep into the ethical value of Nigerians such that hard work, integrity, dedication and commitment to work, faithfulness and honesty have been misplaced by greed, indolence, dishonesty and faithfulness as well as lack of trust in the leaders and the led.

Corruption leads to a decline in real per capita income, heightens inflation widens budget and balance of payment deficits. It promotes inequality, reduction in the quality of products, diversion of funds, political inequality, loss of democratic values. It strengthens bad governance through the absence of the rule of law, respect for humanity, transparency.

Above all, corruption leads to massive neglect to the social sector which has substantially decreased in the quality of human resources in Nigeria over the years. Corruption has undermined the economic growth and development of the nation in several ways such as:

- i. It has become a major challenge militating against Nigeria's democratization
- ii. It has widened the poverty level of Nigerians and equally widen the gap between the rich and the poor.
- iii. The cost of transportation is daily on the increase because, policemen collect bribes from drivers on the highways.
- iv. It has much on the falling standard of education in Nigeria e.g. the irregular payment of teachers' salaries and allowance, allocation of human development for teachers to update their knowledge.

Insecurity simply means the absence of safety and peace, a problematic condition while security is undoubtedly the foundation needed for the socio-economic cum political and educational development. Insecurity is a venomous threat to the wellbeing of the citizens of any nation.

Theoretical Framework

Human Needs Theory (HNT)

In order to live and attain well-being, humans need certain essentials. These are called human needs or basic human needs by Abraham Maslow (1943). In the first two of his five hierarchy of needs: physiological needs and safety and security needs connects to the causes of community threats to peace. Human needs theorists argue that conflicts and violent conflicts are caused by unmet human needs. Violence occurs when certain

individuals or groups do not see any other way to meet their need, or when they need understanding, respect and consideration for their needs. Rosenberg states that violence is a tragic expression of unmet human needs, implying that all actions undertaken by human beings are attempts to satisfy their needs. If we are able to connect with our needs and those of others, we will therefore be able to look at other ways of meeting such needs, avoiding violence and destruction. Often, human needs or basic human needs are confused with subsistence needs.

However, such a view of human needs may limit our understanding of the human being to simply exist as a biological creature. Although there are conflicts over subsistence, most conflicts have to do with other unmet human needs, such as protection, identity, recognition, participation and understanding.

Only by giving more importance to these latter needs, truly recognizing them as human needs essential to the wellbeing of all human being, will we be able to address current and intractable conflicts. Our confused view of human needs as subsistence needs only is also in part due to the alienation of “needs” we have created in our society. Needs are often associated with weakness, and someone who needs is considered weak and fragile. This also further impedes the inclusion of needs approaches in conflict transformation and peace processes. There are various individuals who have applied human needs theory. Here, the proposals of Abraham Maslow, John Burton, Marshall Rosenberg and Manfred Max-Neef will briefly be explored.

In his Pyramid of Human Needs, Abraham Maslow puts emphasis on the hierarchy of needs, stating that some are more urgent than others. On the base of the pyramid he places food, water and shelter. On a second level, he places the need for safety and security, followed by belonging or love. The need for self-fulfillment, Maslow argues that each human being is trying to meet needs on a certain level at any one time. An individual looking to meet needs for food and water will not be looking to meet needs of belonging, love or self-esteem. Only when the needs on the lower end of the Pyramid are met, will human look to meet their need for personal fulfillment. John Burton has been applying human needs theory more actively to current social and political conflicts. In his work on protracted, social; conflicts, he looks at how universal human needs often are neglected, social conflicts, he looks at how universal human needs often are needs. In what is really a compatibility of human needs, Burton argues that education and culture make parties manipulate the issues and dehumanizing the other parties.

In Marshall Rosenberg’s approach, human needs are universal and meeting them is essential to human survival and well-being. Rosenberg groups the needs in sub-groups, and is open to the existence of needs beyond what he has defined. He states that our education and culture often alienate us from connecting with our real needs, and through Nonviolent Communication, he proposes a model for connecting with our own and others’ needs, an approach he applies in all levels of society and which he has used in mediation in several countries. The Chilean economist Manfred Max-Neef also proposes nine universal human needs, through which he argues that we can achieve human development and peaceful societies.

CONCLUSION

That integration into local communities is a preferred option to camp situation in
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the case of IDPs that would opt for local integration. That all IDPs opting for local integration will be accepted and treated like the locals of host communities regarding access to health, education and other social services .That the on-going hygiene promotion schemes and shelter management be maintained, and to continue to support and strengthen the current IDP committees on hygiene promotion. That the Governments of Nigeria should enact a local law to compel IDPs management agencies at all levels to stringently observe the UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement to the letter. In the alternative, they should adapt these principles as national laws and make them binding on all IDPs management agencies. Similarly, the Nigerian government should fight corruption and ensure a direct link between the management agencies and the IDPs. The role of intermediary played by government agencies such as NEMA should be completely monitored, supervised, audited periodically and as well as discouraged. To make funds available for the management of IDPs in Nigeria, government can solicit for donations and financial aids from more international bodies. They should also collaborate with more international humanitarian organizations. The budgetary allocation for displacement should be separated from allocation for disaster and/or emergency since not all disasters and emergencies result in displacement. If this is done, there is a high likelihood of more financial concentration and commitment to IDPs situation all over. Benue State government should take the welfare of IDPs seriously by providing available resources needed by the IDPs camp. Benue State should also support the effort of non-state actors by providing the necessary logistics, atmosphere and security required by NGOs to discharge their duties effectively. It is recommended that civil societies or non-state actors in IDPs management should undertake an assessment of the intention of IDPs regarding local integration, how this integration must be negotiated and where IDPs wish to integrate. This assessment should also determine the level and the type of support required by host community according to capacity ,land availability ,social structures

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