THE PROBLEM OF SECURITY GOVERNANCE IN ANAMBRA STATE

AKAM EKENE BENJAMIN
Department of Political science
Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka

ONU GODWIN
Department of Political science
Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka

&
IGNATUIS NGINI
Department of Political science
Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka

Abstract
Lots of states in Nigeria have continued to face myriads of challenges where it concerns security governance. This challenge is as a result of corruption, poor government polices and prebendal politics that is making round in contemporary Nigerian politics. As such, this study examined State government and Security Governance in Anambra State 2014-2023. The essence is to assess the efforts made by the state government from 2014 – 2023 in promoting security and governance in the state. To that extent, this study is guided by the research objectives drawn from the broad objective. They included to: (a) examine the major challenges of achieving security governance in Anambra state. Methodologically, the study employed mixed research design utilising descriptive survey (questionnaire and interview) with a projected population of 5, 915, 804 million in Anambra state. The sample size is 400 drawn from Taro Yemane and 323 were retrieved and analysed using SPSS package. Thus, the study discovered that (a) Corruption, highhandedness and poor security architecture are major challenges of achieving security governance in Anambra state. The study thus recommends that Government should endeavour to reduce corruption and the cost of governance in Anambra state so as to provide basic needs of the people and also be more engaging so that they can reach out to the grass root for a lasting solution to state problems on security and governance.

Keywords: Anambra State, Governance, Insecurity, Security and Security governance

Introduction
Many states in Nigeria have continued to face myriads of challenges where it concerns security governance. This development has partly contributed to the unending crises in the nation. In other words, despite some concerted efforts being made by some of the states in this regard, it is disheartening to note that up till the 21st century the gains of good governance are still far from the citizens. For various reasons, the security network in Nigeria has remained contentious. This has made the nation remain porous and weak in some areas which have continued to threaten national security. The Nigeria experience shows that security governance has remained a major issue ranging from carnage, brutality, pogroms as well as acts of genocide occasioned by the civil war, sectional crises, unending demand for secession, communal clashes and religious conflicts across the state (Nnoli, 2006).
Nigeria has many challenges on the road to growth that lead to sustainable security. In articulating the above submission, earnings from non-oil exports are unlikely to improve significantly because of the high cost of production. Costly and fuel shortages, caused by the inability of Nigeria's dilapidated refineries to produce anywhere near capacity deters development in the nation. Inter-cum intra ethnic and religious conflicts

continue to take their tolls in lives, property and visible assets of the nation (Okafor, Eze & Ezeamu, 2022). Graduate unemployment, especially among college graduates and polytechnics, has reached unreasonable and intolerable levels (Okafor, et al., 2022). Unknown gun men (UGM), political killers and all sorts of violence constitute danger to the economy of Anambra State. These impediments must be more determinedly addressed to enhance Nigeria's chances of ensuring security governance. This has in essence become a challenge towards ensuring development in the Anambra state through security governance. It has created a serious gap towards reconciling what constitute good governance that will in turn guarantee security and safety of the state.

There are so many factors responsible for this which emanate both from the government and the governed. On the part of government, corruption, highhandedness, kleptocracy, monetised political system, the inability of government to respond to the masses and take responsibility over their action remains major problems to the government. This is because they limit the potentials of the government to addressing societal immediate needs. On the part of the masses, they react directly to the actions of the government. The way some people abuse and flout the rules and regulations of the land are worrisome. Thus, Aluko (2011, p.12) in articulation of the above argued that the major problems that confront the state are both leadership and followership.

In Anambra state which happens to be the focal point of the study, the issue of security governance over the years has raised more questions than answer. To give clearer view on the dynamics of the study, it is germane to note that Security governance is about involvement, accountability and decision rights (Broadbent, 2013). It is all about governance through which sustainable security could be achieved or equally a security based strategy that guarantees good governance in the state. In that clime, Anambra state within this year of study is far from experiencing governance that brings about security. The condition of the state in the recent times poses a great worry especially, with the emergency of unknown gun men. Regrettably, multiple secrete hideouts are seen everywhere in the state with young men out to attack both targeted and un-targeted victims within the axis of their operation with the government helplessly and not doing enough.

More worries according to Okafor are the mass exit of wealthy people from the state, the engagement of military who also find it difficult to fight the boys and the involvement of local vigilante (Ebube-agu) to assist the military under joint military action to lead in the attack. The nature of insecurity in the southeast especially, Anambra state is so alarming that so many communities were over time taken over by the unknown gun men otherwise known as non state actors occupying peoples' properties. As such, this study examined the nature and impact of security governance in Anambra state, 2014-2024.

Major challenges towards achieving security governance in Anambra state
There have been myriads of challenges confronting security governance in Africa in the 21st century. This study shall examine the following.
1. Poor intelligence gathering network
State security is not just a function of military sophistication and superiority alone. Effective security governance requires the collaborative efforts of the various security agencies to volunteer necessary information and work together to fight crimes. Hoarding of intelligence information and misinformation does a great disservice to security management. Appropriate and timely information management usually helps to forestall security challenges especially the identification of criminals' hideout and the circulation or proliferation of small arms and light weapons. Unfortunately, the plight of Africa is made worse in view of the absence of the needed modern gadgets and sophisticated intelligence and technological equipment, such as electronic communication facilities, scanners, digital fingerprint machines, radios, computerized gadgets, and vehicles. Proper intelligence gathering enable security agencies to be pro-active on checking the possible causes of crime and their prevention. It also helps in raising awareness or giving information on security consciousness.
2.   Regular armed political movements and sectarian groups.
State violence in Africa which has a historical character has up till the 21st century continued to manifest. From every consideration, "the colonial origin of the African state ensured that power was the defining attribute of statehood" (Nnoli, 2006:78). There was virtually the absence of the other non-coercive elements

such as morality norms, values, customs, and traditions, contractual obligations and historically derived checks and balances that to an extent diluted such power over the years both in pre-colonial Africa and elsewhere in the world (Nnoli, 2006). Specifically, the unalloyed power of the African colonial state was targeted at holding down a conquered people. Quite unfortunately, the post-colonial state of Africa merely inherited the authoritarian, antidemocratic, domineering and repressive structure of the colonial state. In almost all cases, the colonial powers used their expeditionary forces to crush dissident groups physically and violently. The rule of law, justice, equity, transparency and fair play were compromised in a bid for the colonialists to actualize their mission in Africa. The colonial legacy of a very powerful and violent state (often a leviathan) have ended up making African politics a do or die affair and sometimes insensitive to the basic needs of the masses. The inability of the state to make peaceful changes possible has therefore made revolutionary changes inevitable. The exclusive and elitist nature of African politics has turned to a situation where the state has developed a lack-lustre attitude towards addressing the citizens socio-economic contradictions. In several states in Africa, this has resulted to armed violence. Frustrated individuals and victims of injustice arising from certain state actions are no longer left with any other option but to fight for their survival and demands.

Similar groups have also arisen in the African sub region. In Nigeria for instance, the Boko Haram terrorist group emerged in 2009 and radicalized its activities in 2002 following the murder of its founder, Mohammed Yusuf by state security agents. Apart from series of violent attacks against the Nigerian state and its institutions, the insurgents have also been carrying out cross border attacks and recruitments in Nigeria's neighboring countries. Despite Nigeria's internal efforts and assistance from foreign countries, the sect till date has continued changing tactics in its violent attacks, abductions and kidnapping against the state, persons and institutions. The latest of Boko Haram's abductions on the 19th February, 2018 was the abduction of 110 female students of Government Girls Technical Science College, Dapchi, Yobe state. Boko Haram has facilitated the emergence of the Islamic State of West Africa (ISWA). Similar groups also exist in Syria, Libya, Iraq, etcetera. Other sectarian groups that are making agitations in Nigeria for genuine democracy, equity, restructuring, justice and the rule of law, include; The Indigenous People of Biafra (IPOB), the Movement for the actualization of the sovereign state of Biafra (MASSOB), both situated in South- East, Nigeria, the Shirks (Moslem Islamic sect), the Arewa Youths (Northern Nigeria), the Egbesu boys and the Afenifere (Yoruba based).

3. Proliferation of Illegal arms and ammunition

For various reasons, Africa has continued to witness illegal proliferation of arms and ammunition which has made security governance a problematic and thorny issue. Often times, this is perpetrated by desperate armed robbers, kidnappers, assassins and terrorists with the collaboration of corrupt border or security agents. This development has subjected the entire populace to live in fear and apprehension of possible attacks or other forms of aggression from unsuspecting criminals, robbers or terrorists (Adedoyin, 2014). Most of the arms and ammunition used by criminals, militant or terrorist groups in Africa are often smuggled through the borders, which is a real act of unpatriotism and economic sabotage. A good number of weapons such as AK47s, light automatic rifles, pistols, bazookas, charms and other dangerous and system destabilizing weapons illegally get into the hands of criminals and merchants of death. Besides, many of the weapons used by terrorists in Africa or those used by rebels across Africa and the ones used during inter and intra-ethnic or religious conflicts and wars were acquired illegally through illicit arms trafficking. The control of these weapons and ammunition across Africa has been quite difficult and challenging. This ugly development has worsened the problem of security in Africa, more so, given the guerilla nature of the terrorist operations.

4. Porous border, weak monitoring and surveillance

The problem of border porosity and extensiveness has remained a security threat to many nations of the world especially developing countries whose border problems partly worsened following the arbitrary boundary demarcation during the Berlin conference of 1884 – 1885. The problem generated by the arbitrary boundary demarcation by the European powers has continued to affect efforts being made towards effective border management and control in Africa. The porosity of many borders coupled with the heterogeneous nature of border community members in terms of ethno-religious cleavage cannot be underestimated on how borders. The division of the same ethnic group into two or more countries along the borders makes things

difficult in knowing those who are citizens of a particular country. This situation makes trans-border communities composed of the same kinsmen very difficult to identify (Adedoyin, 2014). The level of conspiracy among most members of border communities often makes it difficult for them to volunteer necessary information to security agents as themselves often collaborate or collude with the criminals at the borders in aiding or abating crime.

5. Poor Security Conception

Several years after the political independence of most African states, there has remained a continued hangover of the traditional idea of security as inherited from the colonial state and military era. Hitherto, the state understood the issue of security to be limited to the mere defence of the state against external and internal threats, neglecting the vital aspect of human security. With the entrenchment of democratic rule in the 21st century, some African states are yet to embrace the democratic culture of welfarism, human security, justice, rule of law and equity. Experience in most parts of Africa has shown that instead of taking pro-active steps in addressing the underlying causes of conflict in order to forestall the explosion of such conflicts, the state often adopt a tit for tat approach. This has created a culture of militarization in Africa with the consequence of exacerbating the tendency for the reliance on arms and armed confrontations to achieve goals rather than dialogue and consensus building (Nnoli, 2006).

In the 21st Century Africa, issues such as political exclusion, economic marginalization and social discrimination have risen to threaten the security of the citizens to the extent that they now regard the state as the primary threat to their survival. According to Nnoli (2006:9):

In desperation, the victimized citizens take the laws into their own hands as a means of safeguarding their fundamental values from the threat of unacceptable government policies. People who believe that the government no longer represents their interests seek by all means to overthrow it or otherwise establish an alternative state. The decline of the state as the guarantor of protection and human security is serious; but its role as the creator of insecurity is more serious…. It is wrong to see security from the point of view of external enemies of the state. Now, it is the internal enemies of the people that matter.

6. Defective political leadership

One major challenge that appears to confront Africa and which almost cut across the continent is the issue of poor, non visionary and defective political leadership which for years has remained the lot of the continent (Eramus, 2013). The importance attached to leadership has led scholars to express divergent views on it. Burns (1978) defined leadership as the reciprocal process of mobilizing by persons with certain motives and values various economic, political and other resources in a context of competition and conflict in a bid to realize goals independently held by both leaders and followers. Bryman (1992) contended that leadership is a process of social influence whereby someone in a leadership position steers members of a group towards realizing some set goals.

Similarly, Olusanya (2002) submitted that positive leadership involves influencing people and institutions towards well defined goals which contribute to the betterment or greater well being of the society. The major ingredients here include: imaginalization, creativity, discipline, courage and integrity. Okolie (2010:6) situates the source of Africa's "development curse" situation in the circulation of incompetent leadership whose Achilles heel include low capacities for initiating development agenda as well as unquenchable crave for power which is deployed to corrupt ends. Hence, the political and socio-economic crises that have given rise to the fragility of African states are rooted in the mindless appropriation and deployment of state power for the satiation of personal and group interest rather than people-centric development-oriented programmes (Agaptus, 2014). In the same vein, Ngwube (2014:174) had argued that:

From West to North and East to Southern parts of Africa, hopes and aspirations have been dashed, owing largely to the insensitive nature and the desperation by these self imposed leaders to cling to power. Poverty, hunger, illiteracy, endemic disease, crime and hopelessness have replaced what supposed to be the much deserved dividends of democratic rule for the masses. The principal contributory factor to this is simply attributed to the continuous absence of security and other critical infrastructures and social amenities that are supposed to drive society's development and growth.

Africa's political leadership has failed to demonstrate the needed vision and authentic leadership. Ngwube (2014:174) further argued that "this lack is expressed in three fundamental areas: lack of servant leaders,

Lack of impeccable leaders; and massive manifestation of mediocrity". Overall, there is a seemingly misplacement of mission and vision among most African leaders. Over the years, African political leadership has been beclouded with corruption, selfishness, unresponsiveness, and insensitivity to the human security needs of the people. Even when appropriate strategies of improving security governance are proposed, such may not be implemented unless the leadership stands to gain in doing so.

Collins (2001) while defining successful leaders who lead good to great organizations, observed that these kind of people are not high profile leaders with big personalities who make headlines and become celebrities, moving from good to great leaders; seems to have come mars (which means that they are not like the usual leaders we know of today). They are self-effacing, quiet, reserved, even shy, these leaders are a paradoxical blend of personal humility and professional will (Collins, 2001). In all, the unfocused and lack of visionary and defective political leadership in Africa has made African political leadership to remain myopic, short sighted and exclusive on issues of effective security governance. Hence, a greater quantum of state resources are spent on their personal security, state or regime security with little or no attention at all to human security, a development that has remained a contributory factor to the incessant security breaches and violence across Africa.

Empirical Review

Sandor and Jones (2018) in his book 'Security Governance and the Politics of State Transformation: Moving from Description to Explanation,' state a rapidly growing, self-identified scholarly subfield on "Security Governance" has recently emerged. Its signal contribution has been to explicate the expansion of security governance beyond traditional defense multilateralism to include diverse actors, networked transnationally across multiple scales. However, this literature is predominantly descriptive and evaluative. Lacking an explanatory theory, it struggles to explain security governance outcomes convincingly. This article advances this body of literature by presenting an explanatory theoretical framework, which sees security governance as being produced through struggles over the appropriate scale of governance and the transformation of state apparatuses, shaped by specific state-society and political economy contexts. This framework is used to explain outcomes in the governance of money laundering and terrorist financing in the Asia-Pacific region and in Africa. Contrary to the expectations of Security Governance scholars that states in these regions generally fail to engage in security governance, the case studies illustrate that significant governance innovation has in fact occurred. This innovation is not the result of supranational multilateralization, but of the transformation and partial internationalization of domestic institutions-to an extent determined by local socio-political struggles over governance rescaling. Our framework thus accounts for real world outcomes; explains, rather than merely describes, the functional efficacy of security governance regimes; and enables normative assessment by identifying the winners and losers that emerge out of governance innovation.

Koskosas (2017) in his study 'a Short Literature Review in Information Systems Security Management Approaches', states that this study provides a short literature review in information systems security (ISS) approaches either technical or non-technical in nature. Although, the benefits and uses of the technical information systems security approaches are valuable, there is still a need to investigate the alternative non-technical approaches or at least, to find a way to combine them in a more appropriate and thus, successful way. In doing so, this paper presents the available methods and techniques in information systems security in an attempt to shed some light into how these alternative approaches could be used in benefit of information systems security. Keywords: Information systems security, Positivistic-interpretivist approaches Case studies.

Mellado and Rebollo (2012) in the study 'a Systematic Review of Information Security Governance Frameworks in the Cloud Computing Environment' argue that the senior management of any enterprise that plans to start using Cloud Computing services needs to define a clear governance strategy with regard to the security of its information assets. This paper presents a systematic literature review whose objective is to seek existing Information Security Governance frameworks that may assist companies with these functions.

The analysis of the frameworks extracted is complemented with a set of comparative criteria that consider the particularities of Cloud Computing when dealing with security governance issues.

Onwunyi & Oguma (2023) in work "the State and Security Management in Nigeria: A Study of Anambra State, 2014-2022" state that security is a major issue in the governance of any state and hence the success of any administration is usually measured in terms of her ability to adequately manage the security situations in such a state. The study examined the state and security management in Anambra State between 2014 and 2020. The study is qualitative in nature as data collection was based on the secondary sources of data, while the Social Contract Theory was judiciously utilized as the framework of analysis. Based on this, the study revealed that; poor equipment's amongst other factors are challenges that impeded proper security management in Anambra State under Governor Willie Obiano's administration; again, the study showed that there has been a systematic approach towards addressing security challenges in the state by government. The efforts being made by the state agencies to curb the menace of insecurity of all kinds are synchronized though not very effective. From the findings, the study recommended that; first, the government should make sure that its policies are implemented effectively. It is not enough to make good policies while implementing it is a problem. Government must realize that it has a limited time and should therefore use it effectively. Secondly, government agencies like the National Orientation Agency (NOA) should be made to be functional in carrying out their responsibilities. Here, government can partner with the civil society in enlightening citizens on government programmes. The citizens on their part are expected to play roles that will complement government efforts. The citizens need to be more security conscious. Citizens should be sensitized and mobilized from time to time, to fulfil their civic obligations. They should be law-abiding, pay their taxes and other dues correctly and promptly. Citizens should be courageous to criticize or engage the government constructively. In doing this, public facilities and projects should be properly maintained and sustained, and both government and the citizens have roles to play to achieve this.

Nwizu & Alozie (2018) in their book "Africa and The Challenges Of Security Governance In The 21st Century" argued that For several decades, security has been a major issue in Africa in view of the continued human brutality, pogroms, genocide, terrorism, civil wars and inter-ethnic conflicts that have continued to be recorded in the continent. Since the 1980s in particular, the continent has continued to record unprecedented violence of various kinds. The state in Africa has more or less become incapacitated as it continues to find it difficult to generate the fundamental conditions for meaningful human survival. Generally, governance is described as the overall integrative efforts of individuals who have either been elected or appointed to carry out the aims for which the modern state has been set up. Through governance, those who occupy the machineries of government are bound to the pursuit of those policies that can impact on the lives of the masses. Methodologically, the paper adopted descriptive and analytic approach. Data for the paper was sourced through the secondary means of data collection. The focus of the paper is on Africa and the challenges of security governance in the 21st century. The study reveals that bad governance, inter-ethnic conflicts, and corruption have remained major challenges to security governance in Africa. The paper argues that the non rethinking of security issues to significantly address the basic needs of the average African has remained a major threat to Africa's security. The paper recommends a pragmatic change and refocusing on security issues in Africa in order to arrest the bottlenecks militating against security governance in Africa.

Ufot, Peter, John and Anietie (2014) in his book "essential elements of security and their applications in ensuring stability and integration of Nigeria opined that this study attempts to x-ray the essential elements of security and the need for their application in ensuring the stability and integration of the Nigerian federation in the light of the foregoing heightened security challenges in Nigeria. No nation can freely develop or overcome the forces of instabilities and disintegration when it neglects the effective harnessing or application of basic or essential elements of security. Such critical elements of security include; timely procurement of security intelligence, prompt identification of threats to both internal and national security with its attendant pro-active security arrangement, threat assessment, statement of aims/objectives of

national security objectives and programmes, planning to be in line with the objectives of national security. Other elements are: security liaison, and net-working with other sister security departments towards achieving the national security objectives, effectively coordinating security and its activities under a centralized command structure, re-appraisal of the overall security objectives, situations and strategies in the light of new developments as well as advising government based on the situation on ground for the overall improvement of security measures and adequate funding. In the case of Nigeria, security lapses and challenges manifest on daily basis in forms of youth restiveness, terrorism and insurgent attacks, kidnappings and hostage-takings for monetary ransoms, political assassinations, arsons, murders, cult-related activities, mass protests and so forth. This work analyzes descriptively while multi-track security model is the theoretical framework. This work indicates that the Nigerian Government which has the sole statutory mandate to manage state security has not effectively harnessed the critical essentials of security to achieve the stability and integration of the country. The work therefore recommends that the Nigerian leaders should holistically address and utilize the essential elements of security in ensuring the stability and integration of the Nigerian Federation by effectively organizing, planning, funding, controlling, directing and integrating technical elements with human and material resources towards achieving the stability and integration of the Nigerian state.

Uzor and Ikenga (2023) in their writing on Security Policies and Sustainable Development in Anambra State, Nigeria examined governmental security policies and sustainable development in Anambra State. In attaining the specific objectives of this study, the study was guided by three research questions. Relevant literatures were consulted to establish the views and opinions of scholars on the nexus between insecurity and sustainable development. The study was anchored on the theory of fragile state as a theoretical framework of the study. This research is qualitative and as such, the historical research design was adopted. Data were sourced through secondary method in the internet, books, academic journals, Anambra state government bulletins in which all authors were duly referenced. The study employed the contents analytical technique in the analysis of the secondary data. The aim of this technique is that it helps the researcher to extract the contents of the reviewed literatures in order to establish the relationship between governmental security policies and sustainable development in Anambra State. Based on the analysis, it was revealed that the insecurity situation in Anambra state is alarming and it has degenerated into a dangerous dimensions such as armed robbery, kidnapping, ritual killings, human trafficking and political assassination among others. Therefore, based on the findings and conclusion drawn, the study recommends among others that there should be a total overhauling and restructuring of the Anambra state polity through the policy and programs of the state government, aimed at massive job creation, youth empowerments and skill acquisitions. This policy should be backed up by strong executing bodies to ensure successful implementation.

Koh, Ruighaver, Maynard, and Ahmad (2006) in their article Security Governance: Its Impact on Security Culture asserted that while there is an overwhelming amount of literature that recognises the need for organisations to create a security culture in order to effectively manage security, little is known about how to create a good security culture or even what constitutes a good security culture. In this paper, we report on one of two case studies performed to examine how security governance influences security culture and in particular, the sense of responsibility and ownership of security. The results indicate that although the structural and functional mechanisms in security governance are influencing factors, it is the extent of social participation that may be the major contributing component in security governance that influences the levels of responsibility and sense of ownership that IT security personnel have over the management of security within an organisation.

Ayuba (2014) in his article Good Governance, a Key Driver to Sustainable Development in Nigeria, articulated his paper which focused on good governance as a key to sustainable development in Nigeria. It discussed the concepts of governance, good governance and the principles underlying it. The provisions for good governance in Nigeria's 1999 Constitution were analyzed and the efforts made to actualize were

assessed. Various development plans since independence were highlighted, and the current development efforts of Vision 20:2020 were examined. The analyses revealed that despite the various developmental plans, the foreign aids received, the natural resources tapped, the country is far from being a developed nation because of bad governance. It was recommended that the electoral process should be reviewed to ensure true democracy, the civil society groups should become more proactive to mobilize and enlighten the citizenry on their rights and obligations; political parties should field more credible candidates who are God fearing.

In sum, the above is germane as it reviewed various sheds of contributions from different authors which helped in identifying the gap in literature. Basically, this review was conducted in two phases looking at thematic and empirical; with a view of establishing a gap in literature.

Methodologically, the study employed a mixed research design utilising descriptive survey both in qualitative and quantitative term. The method of data collection was mixed design. The sample size of 400 was drawn from the estimated population of 5, 915, 804, 448. The method of data analysis was done using thus, statistical package for Social sciences (SPSS).

Research Question One
What are the major challenges of achieving security governance in Anambra state?
Table 1: Distribution of Responses on the major challenges of achieving security governance in Anambra state

S/N	STATEMENT	SA	A	UD	D	SD	Mean	Remark
HYP 1	**What are the major challenges of achieving security governance in Anambra state?**							
1.	Poor security architecture and Corruption plays a major role towards insecurity in Anambra State	95	107	23	58	40	3.49	Accept
2.	Poor funding by government is responsible for poor security condition in Anambra state	90	93	31	46	63	3.31	Accept
3.	Bureaucratic bottle neck is a major problem towards achieving security governance in Anambra state	123	140	-	10	50	3.85	Accept
4.	Government in Anambra state has failed to invest in security in the state	78	58	29	78	80	2.93	Accept
5.	Highhandedness of the power holders is responsible for poor establishment of security governance in Anambra state	46	80	93	104	-	3.21	Accept
6.	National/Central government interference in the security of Anambra state is one of the problems of achieving security governance in the state	145	155	4	10	9	4.29	Accept
7.	Weak compliance by the populace due to fear of molestation is a major challenge towards the achievement of security in Anambra state	114	189	-	20	-	4.23	Accept

Source: Field Survey, 2024

The above seven (7) instruments were used to test the hypotheses. From the table it measured the **major challenges of achieving security governance in Anambra state**. The response shows that corruption, poor funding, bureaucratic bottle neck, interference from national government, weak policy compliance are major challenges towards achieving security governance in Anambra state. What it means is that for government to establish security that is guided by good governance, it is limited by the above factors as enumerated and discussed in the study. Looking at the table, it reveals the big margin at which the respondents accepted that the above mentioned factors are major hindrances toward achieving security governance in Anambra state. This is attributed to what **Respondents 1 and 2** opined that a lot of challenges are responsible for government inability to deliver good governance to the people. They include...first and foremost, corruption. Corruption has made mess of the political fabrics and development in Nigeria and Anambra state is not an exception. The embezzlement of public fund meant to provide good life for the people through which a lot of youths in Anambra state has suffered constant embezzlement in the hands of power holders in Anambra state. Speaking on corruption, **Respondent 2** stated that those in power have never conceived the idea of bringing

governance that can produce meaningful security in the state as something to be done. They only think about the millions they invested in campaign and how such will be recovered the coming election after four years. In sum, **Respondent 9** noted that to blame the woes of security challenge on governance remains a truism. He pointed out that not just corruption. To the respondent, highhandedness and unnecessary federal protection over a sect are responsible for the problem of security governance in Anambra state. He argued that impunity is the umbrella that shields them all. To them, impunity has aided the prevalence of corruption, highhandedness, kleptocracy, etc. The implication has resulted in a state having a *kakistocratic* government (government by the worst citizens). These are elected representatives that run the state administration as a family company where hire and sack is their natural powers to exercise.

Thus, from all the submission, it is obvious to note that corruption and impunity are at the centre of the major problem of security governance in Anambra state.

Test of Hypotheses
Hypotheses One
H_{o1}: Highhandedness and poor security architecture are major challenges of achieving security governance in Anambra state.
Table 2: Test of Hypothesis One

Correlations

		HIPS	SEGO
HIPS	Pearson Correlation	1	.955**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	323	323
SEGO	Pearson Correlation	.955**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	323	323

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).
Source: Field Survey, 2024
Computation: SPSS Ver. 20

Where:
HIPS = High handedness
SEGO = Security Governance
Table 4.7 shows the correlation analysis that highhandedness and poor security architecture are major challenges of achieving security governance in Anambra state. The result reveals that there is a high positive relationship existing between the variables (r = .955) and that this relationship is statistically significant at .05 (p-value < 0.05).
Implication: Reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternate hypothesis.

Discussion of findings
From the tabular presentation of the study above based on the test of four hypotheses generated from the research questions, it revealed the followings:
   a) There is a high positive relationship between highhandedness and poor security architecture as major challenges of achieving security governance in Anambra state.
      r = .955)
P-value = .000 (p-value < 0.05).

From the above, it is germane to note that this study is guided by empirical evidence. It examined the role of Corruption, highhandedness and poor security architecture as major challenges of achieving security governance in Anambra state. Through this process, the study was able to substantiate that the government of Anambra state has numerous challenges limiting their various commitment to achieving good governance and security in the state. The basis of the study reveals series of challenges facing the government of Anambra state towards ensuring security governance. It is against the background that the study concluded that Corruption, highhandedness and poor security architecture are major challenges to achieving security governance in Anambra state. It was based on the above submission and conclusion that the recommendations of the study were drawn. The study thus recommends that:

1. Government should endeavour to reduce corruption and the cost governance in Anambra state so as to provide basic needs of the people.
2. The state government should declare a state of emergence in the security sector and work towards ensuring that there is a harmonious relationship police and local vigilante in fighting insecurity in the state.

References

Abdullah M. (2020). Youth Unemployment and Restiveness in Nigeria. The Punch Newspaper, 11 Sep, p. 10.

Abubakar, S.S. (2021). Insecurity and economic development in Nigeria: Boko Haram Insurgency in Perspective. Brazilian Army strategic studies International Rio de Janeiro

Abubakar, H. (2017). National Human Rights Commission. "Corruption on trial? The records of Nigeria's Economic and Financial Crimes Commission" New York.

Achumba, I.C, Igbomereho, O.S. and Akpor-Robaro, M. O (2013). Security Challenges in Nigeria and Implications for Business Activities and Sustainable Development. Journal of Economics and Sustainable Development. 4(2). www.iiste.org

Adams, A., and Sasse, M.A. (2019) 'Users are not the enemy' Communications of the ACM, 42(12): 41-46.

Adelak, I. N. (2018). Youth Unemployment: Individual Risk Factors and Institutional Inclusion. Ibadan, Oxford University Press.

Adeniyi, S. B. and Olusesan, A. O. (2019). Vigilante Groups and Policy in a Democratic Nigeria: Navigating the Context and Issues. Brazilian Journal of African Studies, Porto Algere. 4(8). 179-199.

Adedoyin, A. (2014). Peace, security and development studies, global system in search of social security and improvement, Ibadan: John Archers Publishers.

Adekola, G. and Enyiche, C. C. (2017). Effects of Insecurity on Community Development Projects in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoi and Ahoada East LGAs of Rivers Stat, Nigeria. Journal of Education and Practice. 8(14). Retrieved from. https://filles.ericedu.gov/fulltext/EJ1143918.pdf

Adeleke, N. K. (2019) Counterinsurgency and Human Rights Violations in Nigeria. *Journal of Law, Policy and Globalization*, 85(-), 15-23

Agaptus, N. (2014). National Security, Religious Anarcism and the Politics of Amnesty in Nigeria. *Covenant Journal of Politics and International Affairs (CUJPIA)* 1(1) (Maiden Edition).

Ahaotu S. M. (2020) Son: Effective Implementation of Total Quality Management within the Nigerian Construction Industry

Akanya, J. N. (2013). Activities of Standards Organisation of Nigeria *XVII IMEKO World Congress Metrology in the 3rd Millennium*

Aluko O. (2011) Sustainable Housing, Population Growth and Poverty: The Implications on Lagos Mega City.

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/269670446_Sustainable_Housing_Population_Growth_and_Poverty_The_Implications_on_Lagos_Mega_City

Amal R. and Mohit, B. (1985). *Political Theory: Ideas and Institutions*, Kolkatta: World Press

Anambra State Government Bulletins, 2022

Ara, I., & Rahman, M. (2006). Local governance and sustainable rural development in Bangladesh. Journal of Rural Development, 25(2), 91-110. Asirvatham, 1984)

Asirvatham, E. (1984) *Political Theory*, Lucknow: the Upper Indian Publishing House Pvt. Ltd.

Ayuba, G. (2014). Good Governance, a Key Driver to Sustainable Development in Nigeria, International Journal of Education and Research. 2(1)

Best, S.G. (2006). Introduction to Peace and Conflict Studies in West Africa Spectrum Books Limited, Spectrum House. Ibadan.

Blair, M.M. (1995) 'Ownership and Control: Rethinking Corporate Governance for the Twenty-first Century'Washington DC: Brooking Institute

Bovens, M. (2007). Analysing and assessing accountability: A conceptual framework. European Law Journal, 13(4), 447-468.

Breidenbach, S. (2000) 'How Secure Are You?" InformationWeek, (800):71-78.

Broadbent, M. (2002) 'CIO Futures – Lead with Effective Governance' ICA 36th Conference, Singapore, October2002.

Broadbent, M. (2003) 'Effective IT Governance by Design' Gartner Inc.

Bryman, A. (1992). Charisma and leadership in organization, London: Sage

Central of Bank of Nigeria, 2017 Report

Cole, P. D. (2016). Standards Organisation of Nigeria in retrospect, The Guardian. https://guardian.ng/opinion/standards-organisation-of-nigeria-in-retrospect-part1/

Collins, J. (2001). Good to great. Harper business: USA.

Dallas, S. and Bell, M. (2004) 'The Need for IT Governance: Now More Than Ever' Gartner Inc.

Dike, A (2018) "The Eviction of SON from the Ports and its Effects on the Nation's Economy" Vanguard Newspaper publications, Lagos

Eboh, M. & Obodoechina, R. (2020). IOD flays public officers over security votes, The Vanguard, July 11. Available on http://www.vanguardngr.com/2012/07/iod-flayspublic-officers-over-security-votes. Accessed on November 10, 2020

Edo, Z.O. & Ba-Ana-Itenebe, C. (2022). Domesticating the soft power approach in combating terrorism in Nigeria. FUDMA Journal of Politics and International Affairs, 5 (1), 1-17

Epron, N. (2020) The Impact of Insecurity and poverty on sustainable development in Nigeria. Journal of humanities, Social Sciences and Education, 2, 32-48.

Eramus, 2013) ESN annual Report 2013

Gisselquist, R. M. (2012). Good governance as a concept, and why this matters for development Policy. Working paper 2012/32, United Nations University World Institution for Development Economics Research.

Ibeanu, O. & Momoh, A. (2008). State responsiveness to public security needs: The politics of security decision making – Nigerian case, (SDG Papers, Kings College, London).

Ikenga, F. A., Edo, Z. & Ighoshemu, B. (2022). Good Governance and the sustainable development of the Niger Delta Region of Nigeria: Assessing the impact of government interventionist agencies. Journal of Danubian Studies and Research, 12 (1), 278-181

Ikenga, F. A. and Benjamin, E. (2020). Insecurity and the State of the Nation. International Journal of
     Psychosocial Rehabilitation 24 (7)

Ikenga, F. A & Chima, O. (2021). Fundamentals of good governance: the panacea for development
     performance in Nigeria. Journal of Public Administration, Finance and Law

Jain, M.P. (1979). *Political Theory: Liberal and Marxian*, New Delhi: Authors Guild Publications

Joshi, A. (2013). Accountability in decentralization: A framework with South Asian and Sub- Saharan
     African cases. World Development, 41,123-135.

Kempe, P.H. (2003). The UNECA and Good Governance in Africa. Lagos . UNSR

Koh, K., Ruighaver, A.B., Maynard, S. B. and Ahmad, A. (2015) Security Governance: Its Impact on
     Security Culture.Retrived from https://www.researchgate.net/publication/221148273

Mclean, I M. (2011). Oxford concise dictionary of politics New York: Oxford University Press

Nnoli, O. (1980)."Ethnic Politics in Nigeria," Enugu: Fourth Dimension Publishers.

Nnoli, O. (2003)."Ethnic Violence in Nigeria: A Historical Perspectives," Lagos: Spectrum Books
     Ltd.

Nnoli, O; (1998)."Ethnicity, Ethnic conflict and Emigration Dynamics in Sub-Saharan.

North, D. C., Acemoglu, D., Fukuyama, F., & Rodrik, D. (2008). Institutions and economics growth: An
     historical introduction. In D. C. North, J. J. Wallis, & B. R. Weingast (Eds.), Violence and social
     orders: A conceptual framework for interpreting recorded human history (pp. 1-19). Cambridge
     University Press.

Nwagboso, C.I. (2012) Security challenges and economy of Nigeria state (2007-2011).
     American International Journal of Contemporary Research, 2 (6), 244-258

Nwagboso, I. (2021). The travails of an emerging democracy: The turbulent 2015 elections. *International
     Journal of Development and Sustainability, 3*(2)5-10.

Nwanegbo, C. J., & Odigbo, J. (2013). International Journal of Humanities and Social Science, 3(4), 285-
     291.

Nwanegbo, C.J. and odigbo, J. (2013) Security and National development in Nigeria: The
          Threat of Boko-Haram. International Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences, 3 (4),
          1-7

Nwizu G.C & Alozie, C. C. (2018). Africa and The Challenges Of Security Governance In The 21st
     Century. African Journal of Politics and Administrative Studies, 11 (1)

Nwochiri, O. (2013). "The Civil War and Nigerian Foreign Policy", in Akinyemi, A.B et all, Nigeria Since
     Independence: The First Twenty-Five Years, Vol. X: International Relations, Ibadan: Heinemann,
     (pp. 192-225)

Obumneme-Okafor, N. J. (2018) The Standards Organisation of Nigeria (Son) and the Protection of the
     Consumer in Nigeria.

Okafor, U. C., Eze J. N. & Ezeamu, E. O. (2022). Reflections on Dependence and the Rhetoric of
     Development in Africa. Socialscientia: *Journal of Social Sciences.* Vol. 7., No. 1. P15-27

Okolie (2010:6) Okolie, (2018). Democracy, elections, monitoring and peace building in Africa.
     African Journal of International Affairs,10(3); 1-10.

Okorie Albert (2018). The Dominance of Foreign Capital and its Impact on Indigenous Technology
     Development in the Production of Liquefied Natural Gas in Nigeria. Review of African Political
     Economy

Okorie A and Agbo H. (2016) Standards Organization of Nigeria and Funding Challenges to Quality Control. *Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences 7 (67-74)*

Onwunyi, U. M., & Oguma, N. P. (2023). The State and Security Management in Nigeria: A Study of Anambra State, 2014-2022. International Journal of Research and Innovation in Social Science (IJRISS)

Peterson, R. R., O.Callaghan, R., and Ribbers, P. M. A. (2000) 'Information Technology Governance by Design: Investigating Hybrid Configurations and Integration Mechanisms' Proceedings of the 20th International Conference on Information Systems, Brisbane, Australia, 10-13 December 2000.

Peterson, R.R, Parker, M., and Ribbers P. (2002) 'Information Technology Governance Processes under environmental dynamism: Investigating competing theories of decision making and knowledge sharing' 23rd Annual International Conference on Information Systems, Barcelona, Spain, 15-18th December 2002

Rebollo, O and Mellado, D (2012). A Systematic Review of Information Security Governance Frameworks in the Cloud Computing Environment, Journal of Universal Computer Science, vol. 18, no. 6 (2012), 798-815, University of Castilla-La Mancha, Ciudad Real, Spain

Sandor A. and Jones L. (2018), Security Governance and the Politics of State Transformation: Moving From Description to Explanation, Journal of Global Security Studies. https://www.academia.edu/39356106/Security_Governance_and_the_Politics_of_State_Transformation_Moving_From_Description_to_Explanation

Schlienger, T. and S. Teufel (2013) 'Analysing Information Security Culture: Increased Trust by an Appropriate Information Security Culture' 14th International Conference on Database and Expert Systems Applications (DEXA 2003), Prague, Czech Republic.

Schlienger, T. and S. Teufel (2015) 'Information Security Culture - From Analysis to Change.' Proceedings of ISSA, Johannesburg, South Africa

Standards Organisation of Nigeria Conformity Assessment Programme (2022) The Federal Republic of Nigeria Exporter and Importer Guideline Academia

Stapenhurst, F. W., & O'Brienne, K. (2006). Corruption and accountability and accountability: What are the implications for public service reform? Public Administration and Development, 26(3), 207-215.

State Security Service – SSS, 2015 Report

Sundaram, J. k. (2015). Good governance and economic growth: A critical appraisal. Journal of Economic Issues, 49(2), 479-494.

Szumowski, M. (2017). Principles of good governance in contemporary public management. Naukowy Przeglæd Organizacji I kierowania, 1(1), 7-16.

Udeme C (2017) Our problem with fake imported products – SONhttps://www.vanguardngr.com/2017/04/problem-fake-imported-products-son/

Ufot A. P., Peter A. O., John O. E. and Anietie J. A. (2014). Essential Elements of Security and their Applications in ensuring Stability and Integration of Nigeria, International Journal of Politics and Good Governance.5(1-30)

Uzor, S. C. and Ikenga, A. F. (2023). Security Policies and Sustainable Development in Anambra State, Nigeria. International Journal of Progressive Research in Engineering Management and Science (IJPREMS). 3 (134-143)

Von Solms, B. (2013) 'Information Security – The Third Wave?' Computers and security 19(7): 615 – 620.