

ESTABLISHING MILITARY RESERVE FORCE AS STRATEGIC ARCHITECTURE FOR COMBATING INTERNAL SECURITY THREATS IN NIGERIA

SALEH Abdulkadir Maigida, PhD¹, MOHAMMED Waziri², GAMBO
Suleiman³, SANI Musa Tilde⁴

^{1,2,3,4}Department of Sociology, Saadu Zungur University Bauchi, Nigeria

*Correspondence email: salehabdul@basug.edu.ng +2348027524517

Abstract

Globally, sovereign countries are faced with intensified and frequent internal security threats usually shaped by history, experiences and socio-political realities. Nigeria is faced with rising tide of internal security turbulences which has considerably threatened its existence' as well as the country's security sector governance. The insecurity narratives have labelled Nigeria as a dreaded insecurity flash points on the planet and questioned it's capacity to guarantee economic investment opportunities. The country has so far recorded security problems, ranging from ethno-religious and separatists agitations, high profile terrorism and insurgency, violent civil strife, drugs cartel violence, intercommunal violence, national boarder skirmishes, illegal oil bunkering and sea piracy etc. The unbearable nature and extent of the issue demands for urgent and sustainable panacea. The country has presented a military reserve force vacuum, as there is no such frame work in place to augment the current military apparatus during emergencies. This obvious shortfall has generated curiosity and debate among scholars, security sector reformers and defence policy formulators. The paper dwells on eligible literatures on the imperativeness of establishing a robust military reserve force for Nigeria to help narrow the existing gap between the country's overwhelming security threats and it's questionable military capabilities. Premised on reviewed eligible literatures, the paper revealed inadequate economic, social and political will as impediments against establishing military reserve framework. The paper explored abundance in human and natural resources as opportunities for establishing sustainable military reserve force for the country. The mechanism shall also create employment opportunities for the burlging, unemployed and restive youth in the country. Securitization Theory is employed as tool of analysis. Related literatures on the subject matter have shown that most developed and developing nations across the world have successfully established military reserve forces as strategic internal security frameworks, but same cannot be said of Nigeria, despite the plethora of its security threats, and enormity in human and material assets in the land. Premised on overwhelming evidences, the paper recommends policy reforms in security sector governance to allow a military reserve force to evolve and contain spiralling trend of internal security threats in the country, in line with global based practices.

Keywords: Internal Security Threat, Military Reserve Force, Strategic Architecture,

Introduction

A nation's national security is predicated on it national interest as well as strategic interests and calculations regionally and globally. For Nigeria to have an effective and result-oriented internal security, the socio-economic and socio-political terrains of the nation must be well protected and preserved. Internal security frame work is a catalyst that propels peace, stability, growth and development of a nation state. According to the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, Section 22, subsection 1, safety and

security of citizens within the country is fundamental objectives and directive principles of governance. For this to be attained, the country requires general improvement in its internal security architecture. This will not only assure internal public law and order, but also guarantee security and safety of citizens and their assets are not under any form of security threat or vulnerable to hazards. For Nigerian military framework to contain the current plethora of internal security challenges, there must be in place, a military reserve force in conformity with global best practice. Security reserve force will not only assure low probability of damage to lives and property of citizens, but it will considerably, but also enhance global fire power competitiveness and deterrence capability. According to World Bank Data (2024), Nigeria's military defence comprising the Army, Navy and Airforce has manpower strength of two hundred and thirty-three thousand (233,000) within its fold, and with zero (0) number of reservists. This is a worrisome national security vacuum, particularly considering the myriad of insecurity issues confronting the nation both internally and externally. Most countries around the world including Africa, have robust military reserve force frameworks in place, aimed at improving military firepower prowess and also make provision for natural and unnatural hazards that confront the countries from time to time (MENA,2024). The Armed forces therefore remains one of the critical national security elements (NSEs) as by-product of National Security Policy from which all military operational strategies are initiated. According to Okoli and Arinya (2013), national military architecture is very significant in boosting internal security disposition which has become a necessary and common global trend for complementing existing regular armed forces, particularly during emergencies or national disasters. This necessitates military reserve force in Nigeria particularly considering the overwhelming internal security aggressions by enemies of the state which continue to emerge on daily basis. The trend has remained unabated since colonial period. The spiralling challenges of insecurity concerns, such as terrorism, insurgencies and other forms of armed banditry has continue to deplete the country in human and material terms. This justifies a paradigm shift in security sector governance in the country by replenishing existing national military forces. According to Azinge and Orinya, (2013), this move however, is not without challenges of its own, as the military is not particularly trained for internal security operations, unlike the civil authorities and as a result, consistently engage in acts which are not civil enough resulting in human right violations. In view of the common perspectives among Military policy formulators, implementers, and academics on emerging global insecurity issues ravaging internal cohesion of nations, taking a scholarly gaze at the need to establish a military reserve force in countries lacking them becomes germane and timely. According to APAC (2024) statistics on military defence, posited that Veitnam has the highest military reserve with 5,000,000 personnel in the world followed by South Korea with over 1,000,000. United States of America (USA) has 190,000 reservists, while according to World Bank statistics on military Central Command 2024 statistics, affirmed that Nigeria is ranked 39th in the world and 2nd behind Egypt in Africa in terms of military fire-power capability, yet without any military reserve frame work. MENA (2024) and other related literatures have established that Egypt has 490,000 reservists, while Nigeria has none. This is considered a monumental setback for Nigeria which requires urgent action, if it must effectively contain its internal security crises, and continue to play its traditional regional and sub-regional military dominance, particularly in Africa and beyond.

The occasional international military engagements by the Nigerian armed forces causes attrition to its personnel strength. This weakens the security forces and exposes the country vulnerable to internal aggression by adversaries and other forms of hazards occasioned by ecological decline. The recently recorded End-SARS and End-Bad Governance protests which rocked the nation and depleted both human and material assets are issues at point. According to Zabadi (2005) robust security framework is necessary for forestalling social crises, preserving territorial sovereignty of a nation and ensuring low probability of damage to its acquired values.

Conceptual Clarifications

According to Rourke and Boyer (2002), humans seek security, yet our quest is tempered by the realities and history, and have usually failed to achieve these goals. Scholars (name few of them here) around the world agree that security is a 'contested concept'. There is a consensus that it implies freedom from threats to core values (for both individuals and group), but there is a major disagreement about whether the main focus of enquiry should be on 'individual', 'national', or 'international' security (Baylis & Smith, 2001).

Several scholars around the world like Zabadi (2005), Buzan (1992), Adedoyin (2015), Imobighe (1997) etc, have posited that although security is a variable concept, it has always been associated with safety and survival of the state and its citizens from harm or destruction or from dangerous threats. This conception generally holds that the state is the only institution with the primary responsibility and power for the safety of its territory and its people (Zabadi, 2005). The concept of security in this paper is operationalized within the context of a nation hence the concept of internal security and civil war writings were dominated by ideas of national security which was largely defined in militarized terms with scholars and statesmen advocating on the military capabilities of states to deal with threat that face them. More recently, however, this idea of security has been criticized for being ethnocentric (culturally based) and too narrowly defined. A number of contemporary writers have argued for an expanded conception of security outward from the limits of parochial national security to include a range of other considerations. Buzan (1992) in his study, *People, States and Fear*, argued for a view of security which include political, economic, societal, environmental as well as military aspect which is also defined in broader international terms as the pursuit of freedom from threat. When this discussion is in the context of the international system, security is about the ability of states and societies to maintain their independent identity and their functional integrity (Baylis & Smith, 2001).

Security is a contestable and dynamic variable lacking universal or common ground established on its definition, making it ambiguous. Security is often viewed in terms of the basic survival, welfare, and protection of the state existing in an international system characterized by self-help (Viotti, & Kauppi, 2009). Also, Ozoemena (2009) argued that, security is all about national interest which involves "the sum total of actions and measures, including legislative and operational procedures, adopted to ensure peace, stability and the general well-being of a nation and its citizens" While Waver (2001) argued that mere mention of security is an indication that certain measures need to be carried out to forestall or neutralize threat. The scholar buttressed that discussion of security is a discussion of threat. While Kolodzjei (2004), described security as special form of political issues, but elucidated that not all political issues are security issues. While Imobighe (1990) perceived security as: *"a nation's ability to project and protect itself,*

promotes its cherished values and legitimate interests, and enhances the well-being of its people or protect them from anxiety which could undermine internal cohesion and the corporate existence of a nation and its ability to maintain its vital Institutions for the promotion of its core values". It also entails protection and promotion of socio-political and economic objectives, as well as meet the legitimate aspirations of citizens. According to Adebayo (2015), security is a measure of ensuring peaceful co-existence and development at large, guaranteeing absence of fear, anxiety, apprehension and tension of losing lives liberty, property, goals and values. The scholar further described security as a pre-condition for people's improvement particularly the weak.

Concept of Military Reserve Force

A standby military formation refers to a military unit or force that is maintained in a state of readiness to respond quickly to emerging situations or threats. These formations are often composed of highly trained and equipped personnel who can be deployed at short notice.

Characteristics of standby military formations:

1. **High readiness:** Units are maintained at a high level of readiness, with personnel and equipment prepared to deploy quickly.
2. **Rapid response:** Standby formations are designed to respond rapidly to emerging situations, often within hours or days.
3. **Flexible deployment:** Units can be deployed in various configurations, from small teams to larger formations, depending on the mission requirements.
4. **Advanced training:** Personnel in standby formations often receive specialized training to prepare them for a wide range of scenarios.

Examples of standby military formations:

1. **US Army Rangers:** An elite light infantry unit that specializes in rapid deployment and high-risk missions.
2. **US Navy SEALs:** An elite special operations unit that conducts a variety of missions, including counterterrorism and direct action.
3. **US Air Force Air National Guard:** A reserve component of the US Air Force that can be called upon to support a variety of missions, including homeland defense and overseas deployments.
4. **British Army 16 Air Assault Brigade:** A rapid reaction force that specializes in airborne operations and can deploy quickly to support a variety of missions.

Standby military formations play a critical role in maintaining national security and responding to emerging threats.

Military Reserve Force as Strategic Security Architecture

Internal security Operations are those acts carried out by the domestic security agents such as the Police, Customs Services, Immigration Services, and others for the purpose of containing domestic threats to the security of the country. These threats often relate to dire cases of riots, demonstrations, strikes, communal clashes, terrorism, and the likes, which normally fall outside the constitutional duty of the military (Azinge, 2013). Affirming this, section 4 of the Police Act of Nigeria provides the general duties of the police as the preservation of law and order, the protection of life and property and the due

enforcement of all laws and regulations with which they are directly charged within the society. Internal security operations are therefore designed to handle internal conflicts in a country. In Nigeria, communal/ethnic clashes, religious conflicts and recently acts of terrorism have necessitated their involvement in internal security operations. The 1999 Constitution of Nigeria which provides for the military in its section 217 makes it clear that the duties of the military, (that is the Army, Navy and Air-force) will be to defend Nigeria from external aggression, maintain its territorial integrity and securing its borders from isolation on land, sea or air, suppressing insurrection and acting in aid of civil authorities to restore order when called upon to do so by the President but subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by an Act of National Assembly. The military is also to perform such other functions as may be prescribed by an Act of the National Assembly. Although the main functions of the military is to protect the nation against external aggression or threats, occasionally the military may be required to assist the civil authorities to deal with internal violence and suppress internal tensions. The armed forces may be required to assist the police in restoring law and order in any part of the country. Section 217 (c) 1999 constitution forms the basis of involvement of the military in internal security operations in Nigeria. It vividly provides that in relation to the functions of the military in Nigeria, which includes suppressing insurrection and acting in aid of civil authorities to restore order when called upon to do so by the President, but subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by an Act of National Assembly". And section 8(1) of the Armed Forces Act provides that the President shall determine the operational use of the Armed Forces. Operational use in this section, includes the operational use of the armed forces in Nigeria for the purpose of maintaining and securing public safety and public order". The security challenges witnessed in the country have called for more of military interventions in the form of internal security operations which has been observed that the military is increasingly involved in internal security operations (Okoli, & Orinya, 2013). In Nigeria, the supreme law of the land which is the Constitution empowers the President to use federal forces to combat domestic disturbances. These disturbances only serve as threats to the rights of some individuals or groups in some particular areas of the nation; these are not threats to the national security. Section 217 of the 1999 Constitution is to the effect that the military under the directive of the president can act in the aid of civil authorities to restore law and order. Pursuant to this section, the military has often been called upon to suppress acts of riots, demonstrations and terrorism in order to restore peace, law and order. Section 305 of the same constitution which empowers the president to issue a proclamation of state of emergency is another basis for military internal security operations. This section provides that state of emergency shall be declared in the following situations:

When there is actual breakdown of public order and public safety in the federation or any part thereof to such extent as to require extraordinary measures to restore peace and security.

Also, if there is clear and present danger of an actual breakdown of public order and public safety in the federation or any part thereof requiring extraordinary measure to avert any such dangers. or

if there is an occurrence or imminent danger or the occurrence of any disaster or national calamity affecting the community or a section of the community in the federation, or

there is any other public danger which clearly constitutes a threat to the existence of the federation.

These provisions above all, refer to the breakdown of public order and public safety and the need to restore same. Though the duty to restore law and order within the country is that of the civil authorities which is the Nigerian Police, but the provision of section 217 of the 1999 constitutions come into play here as it is stated that the military can be called upon to aid civil authorities to restore public order in any part of the country. In connection with this provision in the constitution, the military always performs internal security Operations under states of emergency.

Internal Security Threats

The problem of internal security crisis cannot be properly understood nor decoded, unless the analysis and the interpretation of the underlining causes, types, effects and solution are premised on the contemporary global financial and economic crisis. The current inter connectedness between the contemporary nation states pose a fundamental challenge of the issues of internal security, conflict management and development especially to the developing third world countries. In the contemporary world, it has become extremely difficult to divorce internal security from external pressures. Indeed, internal security is symbiotically linked with the global politics and its other dynamics. For example, while the revolution in the information technology has impacted positively on the global economy, it has also radicalized the perceptions of the victims of global politics on the issues of justice, poverty, ethnicity and inequalities arising from the contradiction of western imperialism. It has reawakened the minds of the oppressed to seek for justice and equity outside the framework of the nation state. The ‘Arab Spring’ of Libya, Tunisia, Egypt, South Sudan and others readily comes to mind.

However, beside the external pressure in Nigeria internal politics affecting the growth and expected development of the economy, poses a great threat to internal security. The proliferation of small and big arms in many parts of the country has resulted in the toughening or hardening of position between warring parties. Dangerous weapons including explosives are now readily available to criminals and terrorist groups. There by compounding the problems of internal security climate. There are other contending issues, for example, what precisely has made the Nigerian state so volatile and vulnerable to all types of internal threat/security crisis, undermining the legitimacy of the nation states? What are the causes, types and the effects of internal security threat in the context of Nigeria? And how adequate are the mechanisms for the maintenance of internal security? Finally, what are the likely solutions that can extricate Nigeria form internal contradictions generating and promoting internal security? These contending issues form the thrust of this study.

It is evident that the global financial crisis has affected both poor and rich nations; the severity of the impact on individual countries will vary according to their economic, social, political and cultural settings. Sensing the panic mood in Nigeria shortly after the financial crisis erupted in the United States, and the widespread social and economic effects around the globe, the then Governor of the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN), Charles Soludo, proclaimed that the Nigeria economy, because of its low integration into the global economy, would not suffer serious adverse impact. He later called for a press conference to reassure the public that “all Nigerian Banks are safe” and promised that the CBN would do whatever was necessary to keep the Banks healthy. On the stock exchange

market, foreign investors, who controlled about 65% of holdings in the NSE (Nigerian Stock Exchange), were made to divest and withdraw their ownership in various companies in Nigeria. This compounded the situation of NSE as a result of increased lack of public confidence, which is affected its prospects aside financial, loses (Okeke, 2008). Accordingly, Soludo's early optimism was dictated by the theory that economies without or with rudimentary financial markets connected or linked with the global economy are less likely to have financial crisis. However, everyone knows that he wanted to be positive because expressing doubt on the health of the banking sector would have triggered off serious national panic. The leaders have, however, started to sing different songs as they have realized that the society would not escape unharmed by the global financial crisis because Nigeria is part of the global economy. In fact, the impact of the global financial crisis has reached the shores of Nigeria as the fear of global economic recession has started to drive down oil prices. With all the twists and turns in the new global economy. Nigeria needs leaders who are committed to tackling the sociopolitical and economic problem facing the nation. There should be massive investment in the non-oil and agricultural sector of the economy, commitment to sustainable monetary and fiscal policies, and sufficient highly skilled personal to supervise the needed reforms and manage the affairs of the nation. As a nation with weak institutions and poor infrastructure, there will be high economic and human toll on Nigerian if the crisis in the new global economy is not resolved soon; as the economy worsens the level of public discontent is expected to increase. However, the rising insecurity in Nigeria and longstanding ambience of fear, anxiety and uncertainty rocking the nation appeared a much bigger threat to Nigeria than the global financial crisis. The obvious gap or deficit in strategic human security planning for proaction against the long existing socioeconomic and socio-political malfeasances in Nigeria, have cumulatively threatened the country's peaceful cohesion and internal security sector capabilities and governance. These facts, issues and conditions prompted the scholarly enquiry.

Theoretical Debate

Securitization Theory

The securitization theory is a framework of analysis for understanding the underlying issues, effects and benefits of establishing a national military reserve force for Nigeria in a democratic setting. The theory has cardinal objectivity and responsibility to explore and explain whether certain social phenomenon can be recognized through the prism of security and how best they should be handled, including implications of failure to handle it well. The theory emphasizes that people and not mere policy must be at the epicenter of security concerns, as most security efforts accord priority to policy and allowing the people to be vulnerable to insecurity. The theory argued that different opinion, interests and synergy by political class always create de-securitization in societies, thereby imposing further threat. The theory debated that for security to be valuable, it must objectively be treated outside the realm of mere politics, guarantee absence of threat to acquired values or low probability of damage to acquired values, now and in future.

Problems Associated with Internal Security Operations in Nigeria

The involvement of the military in civil operations informs the need for the military to adjust to the demands of the internal security operations. The military usually encounter problems when engaged in civil operations. Some areas where these problems stem from have been highlighted as follows:

(i) Orientation: Military orientation dictates that a potential threat is an enemy and as such should be eradicated. Having this type of mindset during internal operations could be dangerous as defence against external aggression should be differentiated from the defence employed against ‘enemies’ within. Related to the above is the perception of the Military when called upon to engage in internal security, some soldiers are of the opinion that they have a more-noble role than this and even some think they have been called upon because of the incapacity and inefficiency of the police in maintaining law and order. The resultant effect is that the military usually take over operations from the police instead of aiding the civil authorities as provided for in sec. 217 of the 1999 constitution. Instead of lending support to the police or other civil authorities concerned, the military end up taking leading roles. This can give rise to jealousy and distrust between the police force involved in the operations and the soldiers deployed for the internal operations.

This is capable of causing unhealthy rivalry which can eventually undermine security efforts. This has caused the Nigerian Army to advocate for a centralized system to coordinate the activities of the Joint Task Force Operations in the country as such system would prevent order and counter order by various Heads of Security Agencies.

(ii) Training: Since the primary function of the military is to defend the country in times of war, military training is usually based on inflicting maximum damage and destruction on their opponents and defeating them in the shortest possible time within the rules and the laws of armed conflict. Meanwhile, internal security operations only require restraint and the use of minimum force which is in contrast to what is usually required of soldiers in conventional warfare. The requirement for minimum force is because, they are now-maintaining law and order among their own people in their own country. The arbitrariness associated with the military while internal security operations can be attributed to the kind of training undergone by the soldiers. Therefore, there is the need for the military to undergo proper training to deal with internal operations. This fact was also acknowledged by the former Chief of Army Staff, Lt-General Onyeabo Ihejirika, who said that the Nigerian Army must refocus its logistics training to cater for internal security operations in aid of civil authority.

(iii) Equipment: Most times, the soldiers involved in the internal security operations are not properly equipped for the task. Soldiers engaged in internal operations who are only equipped with guns will definitely use it if their lives are threatened by a hostile mob. Similarly, the Nigerian Army was quoted as saying the insurgents now use anti-aircraft guns mounted on trucks to fight the nation’s soldiers, likely outgunning the country’s overstretched forces (Vanguard Newspaper, 2013).

(iv) Strategy and Tactics: Military strategy and tactics are essential to the conduct of warfare. Strategy is planning, coordination, and general direction of military operations to meet overall political and military objectives. Tactics implement strategy by short-term decision on the movement of troops and employment of weapons on the field of battle. Armies all over the world have strategies and tactics employed in times of war. Some of the most commonly cited principles are the objective, the offensive, surprise, security, unit of command economy of force, mass and maneuver. According to history, a famous example that illustrates most of these principles occurred during World War II when the Allied forces eventually agreed on the objectives of defeating Germany first with a direct offensive against the European continent.

(v) Mode of operation of the military during internal security Crises: The Nigerian military has engaged in peace keeping operations in foreign countries on a number of occasions and has been commended for its noble conduct during those occasions. Sierra Leone and Liberia are very good examples. It is wondered why this is not the case when internal security operations are concerned. The problem of high –handedness and insensitivity to the nature and characteristics of civilian dominated areas is always pointed as a flaw.

A number of features are associated with the military engagement in internal security operations most of which are negative.

(i) Excessive use of force: The Nigerian military has been accused of excessive use of force which is against the precepts of human rights. Excessive force refers to a force that is above that which is reasonable and a prudent law enforcement officer would use under normal circumstances. The military in internal security operations has been reported on several occasions as using excessive force. A popular case in point is the Odi massacre. An attack carried out on November 20, 1999 by the Nigerian military on a predominantly Ijaw village of Odi in Bayelsa state. The attack came in the hills of the conflict in the Niger Delta over the indigenous rights to oil resources and environmental protection. Prior to the massacre, twelve (12) members of the Nigerian Police were murdered by a gang of youths near the village in Odi. In an apparent revenge, the military acting on the directive of the Federal Government, invaded the village and raided it. This attack was characterized by intense and excessive use of force. In effect, scores of unarmed civilians including women and children were killed. All the buildings in the village, except the bank, the Anglican Church and the community Health Centre, were destroyed, leaving the village in a woeful state of dissolution (Okoli & Orinya, 2013:23, Azaiki, 2009).

(ii) Extra judicial killings: Military in internal operations have been characterized with extra judicial killings. The Borno state Governor Kashim Shettima, said in April 2013 that over 100 people were killed in Baga during a clash between officers of the Joint Task Force and insurgents over the weekend. Residents of the village said they buried 185 people after the battle, while Red Cross reported that 187 people were killed (BBC News)

(iii) Degrading Treatment of citizens: Under normal circumstances, soldiers are not meant to be seen all over the place but there is a departure from this in situations where military performs internal security operations as they are deployed to affected areas. Soldiers reportedly extort citizens after intimidating them. It is now common sites for civilians to be seen frog- jumping at check points. Women and girls are sometime raped on a number of occasions whether or not during conflict.

(iv) Arbitrary arrest: Soldiers involved in internal security operations also effect arbitrariness. For instance, at Jos, many young people were arrested and falsely accused of being mastermind of the death of some security personnel. The increasing role taken by the military in internal security operations have been criticized by people who are of the opinion that the military are not that trained to manage internal operations like other civil authorities such as the police. However, it must be said that the involvement of the military in internal security operations has its advantages notwithstanding the negativity associated with it. The military will also go a long way in providing aid to civil authorities if the proper mechanism necessary for civil protection and internal operation are put in place.

(v) Inadequate Inter-agency Collaboration: Most at times, desperation and egocentrism beclouds the significance of networking, collaboration and joint problem solving between the military agencies and nonmilitary or para-military state actors during internal security operations. This creates badge conflicts, unwillingness to share information declined professionalism, and loss of men, money and materials at the expense of the country.

Conclusion

The significance of the Nigeria's military in internal security operations cannot be over emphasized. The military remains one of the most Nigeria's consistent national security elements even before independence. The military is statutory saddled with the onerous and complex tasks of maintaining social order and protecting the nation from external and internal adversaries. Therefore, the institution remains an integral part of the nation's regulatory frameworks, notwithstanding the dissenting voices against their roles. The 1999 constitution which is the supreme law of the land gives military the backing, and the higher aggression of insurgency in the nation today justifies their involvement. Therefore, Nigeria should as a matter of expediency establish a robust military reservoir to augment the existing county's armed forces, particularly considering the rising tide of internal and external security threats and the important roles the military forces are expected to continue to play.

Recommendation

Premised on these revealed facts, conditions and issues about the subject matter, the following recommendations are offered: -

1. There is the need for domestic legislation to allow military reserve forces be evolved for the Army, Navy and Air Force to strengthen and ease the operations of the military during internal operations.
2. The rules of military engagement should be given a legal status and cease to operate as a mere guideline.
3. There should be re-orientation of the soldiers involved in internal security operations and the populace as well.
4. The military has been tagged with the label of terror and an average Nigerian encountering soldiers on the road is likely to be subjected to unnecessary and unwarranted fear, in view of this, soldiers should be knowledgeable in conflict management and civil-military relations.
5. The military should be made to undergo periodic trainings on internal operation before engaging in same as well as re-training to meet with the recent challenges of today's sophisticated global threat.
6. The Nigerian Military should procure modern days' equipment in order to withstand the challenges of modern land, sea and air threats.
7. The Nigerian Government should as a national policy, enlist abled, willing and readied members of National Youth Service Corp into its military force as volunteer-reservists, upon completion of the one-year mandatory national assignment.
8. The Legislative Arms of government should give priority when exercising oversight functions to ensure effective and efficient functional and operational conditions of military reserve forces, when eventually be established in the country.

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