

DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND ITS IMPLICATION ON NATIONAL SECURITY

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**BEING A PROJECT SUBMITTED TO CRIMINOLOGY AND SECURITY
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DECLARATION

I, Abraham Sokojwon Glory with the matriculation number SU/PT/15105004, hereby declare that the research result in this project is original, the ideas and views of the research project are product of research undertaken by me and has not been submitted elsewhere. Where the idea and views of other authors and researcher have been expressed and duly acknowledged.

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CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this project work was carried out by ABRAHAM SOKOJIWON GLORY under the supervision of Mr. Moses Wodi Gwatana. I have found it worthy of acceptance for meeting the standard of an undergraduate research for submission to the department of social sciences, college of management and social sciences, Salem University, Ilokoja . For the award of B.Sc Criminology and Security Studies.

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DEDICATION

This project is dedicated to Almighty God, the giver of life, wisdom and strength and also to my beloved parents, MR/MRS E.K ABRAHAM for their support throughout my years of study in the university. God bless you.

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I wish to express my profound gratitude to God almighty for his ever abiding love, grace, favor, wisdom with which he sustained me through the years of my undergraduate programme. I am grateful.

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ABSTRACT

The study set out to examine disaster management and its implication on national security. It covers the period of 2019-2020 and also identified the relationship between disaster management , implication, national security, mitigation, prevention, preparedness, response, rescue, recovery and development and along the line appraised the aims and objectives of disaster management plan in Nigeria. The study adopts the explanatory method of research which allows for survey through comprehensive investigation of phenomenon to form a basis for the generating testable hypotheses. Data were gathered through primary and secondary sources, analyzed quantitatively and through tables. The research pointed out the type of disaster that are prevalent within the Nigerian environment and these were classified into two major phenomenon: Natural and man- made disasters. Good examples of natural disaster are earthquake, flood, volcanoes, wind storm etc., while man-made disaster are accident, fire, pollution, building collapse, crime and riots which are very common in Nigeria with the inadequate ability of the government in giving priority attention to prevention, mitigation and preparation strategies to reduce the level of vulnerability in the event of any disaster, rather much emphasis is being given to the supply of materials and rehabilitation of victims of such disaster. The research was able to appraise the level of response to disaster by government and citizen, and in addition, challenges being faced in the disaster management system with its intending implication were highlighted, such as institutional and organization restructuring strategies, existing crisis in the system, sensitization of citizenry, among others. The study also identified the need to harmonize the efforts of stakeholders thereby establishing a synergy among them for adequate

Efficiency in the performance of their duties and finally proffer recommendation and improvement in Nigeria's disaster management system.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Disaster happens indiscriminately, rapidly and instantaneously. These extreme events seriously disrupt the functioning of a community or society and caused human material and economical or environmental losses that exceed the community's or society ability to cope using its own resources. These events when occur aggregate natural environment processes to cause disasters to human society such as sudden tectonic movement leading to earthquake and volcanic eruptions, continued dry condition leading to prolong drought, flood and atmospheric disturbance. It may be said that environmental disaster is weighed in terms of the quantum of damage done to the human society.

It is generally acceptable that the environmental disaster, are natural and hence these are termed as natural disaster, in other words the natural sudden physical process and events become disaster when people live close to a potential danger.

From the beginning of time, man had to cope with condition imposed on him by the dynamism of environment to the extent that the whole population is sometimes decimated as a result of such dynamism. In most cases, man has been caught unaware and unprepared to cape with the

dynamism of the environment and the consequences which have resulted into the twin concept of emergencies and disaster.

Man has been able to forecast weather, study formation and predict earth movement through advancement in technology which has made it possible to categorize the earth into area as stable and unstable activities i.e. areas prone to natural disaster such as earthquake, flood, strong wind etc the prediction and classification have helped to check the onset of these occurrences and had further helped to make less severe their effects.

Over the years the world has experience different forms and dimensions of disaster ranging from natural to manmade incidents. In effect, there have been cases of tsunami of varying magnitude, hurricanes, earthquakes, landslides, volcanic eruption, nuclear accident etc. these occurrence have been associated with dire humanitarian consequence (Noji 1997, Niekerk 2005, okoli 2011).

The prevalence and impact of disaster among the less developed countries have been rather devastating owing to the intermix of political, ecological, socio-cultural and socio-economic factors as a document of the United Nation Environment Program (UNEP) observes.

Among the most adversely impacted are the developing and least development countries in Africa, because of heavy concentrations of population and economic activities invulnerable ones with high percentage of poor people, because of inadequate policies and mechanism for whole cycle disaster management and because of climate change and rapid technology function of life style and so on (UNEP 2003, P1)

Nigeria may not be rightly described as an archetype of disaster prone country, yet it has its own share of large scale emergencies. In this regard, Adebimpe (2011. P97) observes that Nigeria is a disaster prone country by and large. In effect Nigeria has experienced several incidents of disaster with far reaching consequences on society in recent years. According to the Nigeria Red Cross Society. 280.000 Nigerian was affected by various diseases in 2011. Also more than 193,000 people were displaced, about 3,683 injured and 1.099 died as a result of emergency incidents in 2003 (Ndace 2008, P17).

Also Nigeria has experienced varying degrees and different types of disaster such as erosion in Abia state that demarcated the road into two parts, river flooding at Lokoja which left so many people homeless and made transit so difficult in the year 2012, and petroleum tanker fire disaster in Lagos state as reported in vanguard newspaper of 29 July 2010. The train derailment at Apete, Ibadan in 2005. and the collapse of an uncompleted building in Abuja on 11th august, 2010 in which many lives were lost. It was reported that many casualties were recorded and rescue operation was slow and cumbersome according to NTA network of 11" August 2010, it is therefore imperative for the government at all level to take urgent actions that could mitigate and or prevent the ugly incidences from further occurrences.

A logical implication of the foregoing is that disaster constitutes veritable threat to Nigeria's natural and indispensable component of the national security agenda. In effect, successive national government of Nigeria has ostensibly accorded the issue of disaster management appreciable policy priority This is evident in the correction of institutional mechanism dedicated to managing national emergencies/disaster paramount among which is the National Emergency

Management Agency (NEMA) and also a department of disaster management of Nigeria security and Civil Defense corps(NSCDC) Nigeria Security and Civil Defense Corps (NSCDC).

However, the effect of the various Nigeria government in respect of disaster management have been characteristically inefficient owing to the fact that such endeavor have not been organically blended into the natural development and security strategy.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The phenomenon of disaster management in Nigeria has reached to a level that requires a more proactive, dynamic and collaborative attention as little had been done to analyses the impact of poor disaster management system. Events had shown that a significant number of disaster which occurred in Nigeria are manmade with abundance loss of lives and property annually were traceable to inadequate sensitivity and lack of adequate implementation of national disaster has not been properly addresses by successive government despite its serious implications for national security and development. In addition, the unenlightened members of the public had failed to realize the fact that they have a major role to play, especially in the preventive mechanism of disasters. Further, it is also observed that there are gaps of synergy among government agencies responsible for disaster management and response, more importantly, in disaster rescue operations. Nevertheless analysis and if the issues is not urgently addressed with the seriousness it deserve the les of live and property will continue to increase at a faster rate with its existing implication intensity this in the long run will make Nigeria becoming a failed state were insecurity, poverty, hunger and lack of shelter will be a normal norms or way of life It

is in view of the above that this study seeks to evolve strategies to tackle the disaster management problem in Nigeria.

1.3 Research Questions

The study aims at finding answers to the following question

- I. What are the types of disaster that are common in Nigeria?
- II. What are the causes of disaster of disaster in Nigeria?
- III. What are the sustainable preparations to disaster occurrence in Nigeria disaster management system?
- IV. What is the attitude of stakeholders to disaster occurrence and management in Nigeria?
- V. What are the ways of bridging the gap of co-operation among stakeholder in Nigeria's disaster management system?
- VI. What are the recommendations for improvement in disaster management and response?

1.4 Research Objectives

The general objective of the study is to examine disaster management and its implications for national security in Nigeria. The specific objectives are;

- I. To identify the types of disasters that is common in Nigeria.
- II. To identify the causes of disaster in Nigeria

- III. To examine the preparedness and mitigating strategies in Nigeria's disaster management system.
- IV. To appraise the level of response and challenges to disaster management in Nigeria.
- V. To consider ways to harmonizing the efforts of stakeholders for efficient and effective disaster management in Nigeria.
- VI. To proffer recommendations for improvement in disaster management

1.5 Significance of the Study

Theoretically, the study will add to the body of knowledge on the subject matter and further researcher could use it a reference material **Practically**, this research is expected first to assist and inform government of Nigeria especially the National Planning Commission with the development in the disaster management system of the country The outcome of the study will influence the urgent action in formulating policies to address the challenges militating against effective disaster management in Nigeria and its implications.

1.6 Definition of Terms

The following key terms have been defined for proper understanding of the study.

Disaster: The English dictionary defines disaster as an adverse or unfortunate event, especially sudden and extraordinary misfortunate: a calamity or a serious mistake. Also it is define as that which produces extensive evil, either to communities or individuals.

Disaster Management: The Oxford Dictionary defines Disaster Management as an act or skill of dealing with people or situation in successful manner of an unexpected event that has serious disruption of the function of a society, causing widespread human, material or environmental losses which exceed the ability of the affected society to cope with using its own resource only.

Implication: A possible effect or result of an action.

National Security: The refinement to maintain the survival of the state of the action among the use of economies, military and political power and exercise of diplomacy.

Mitigation: Moderation on how unpleasant, a level of seriousness of a problem.

Prevention: The act of stopping event from occurring.

Preparedness: The act or state of being ready or willing to do.

Response: A reaction to that which has happened on been said.

Rescue: To save from a dangerous or harmful condition.

Recovery: The process of getting back that which has been lost or stolen.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

The aim of this chapter is to lay a foundation for a better understanding of the subject of disaster management and the implications for national security. It undertake a conceptual discourse of the key variables of the research namely, disaster management, prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery, national security and development the study also establishes the effect of poor disaster management strategies discussed for National Security in Nigeria is reviewed and the disaster management strategies discussed for a proper assessment. Also two other countries of the world are reviewed to drains inferences for Nigeria.

2.1 Review of Theoretical Literature

A disaster is a serious disruption of the functioning of a society, causing widespread human, material or environmental losses which exceed the ability of the affected society to cope using only its own resources. Disasters are normally divided into two broad categories:

I. Natural Disaster

II. Man-made Disaster

Natural Disaster: are those disasters that are caused by interaction of activities of nature for which man has little or no control over. They are usually by earth formation. Earth movement and weather or climatic conditions. Activities such as earthquake, eruptions among others brought about such disasters. Because of their sudden occurrences, even when they are predicted and lack of national or regional capacities to mitigate their effects. The destruction they wreck could be of large impact.

Man Made Disaster: This type of disaster is disaster resulting from any threat having an element of human intent, negligence or error or Involving failure of man-made system, Man-made disaster can be as a result of technological or sociological hazards.

The National disaster Management Plan also considers disaster along three levels to ensure that the nation is prepared to manage them. These are as follows:

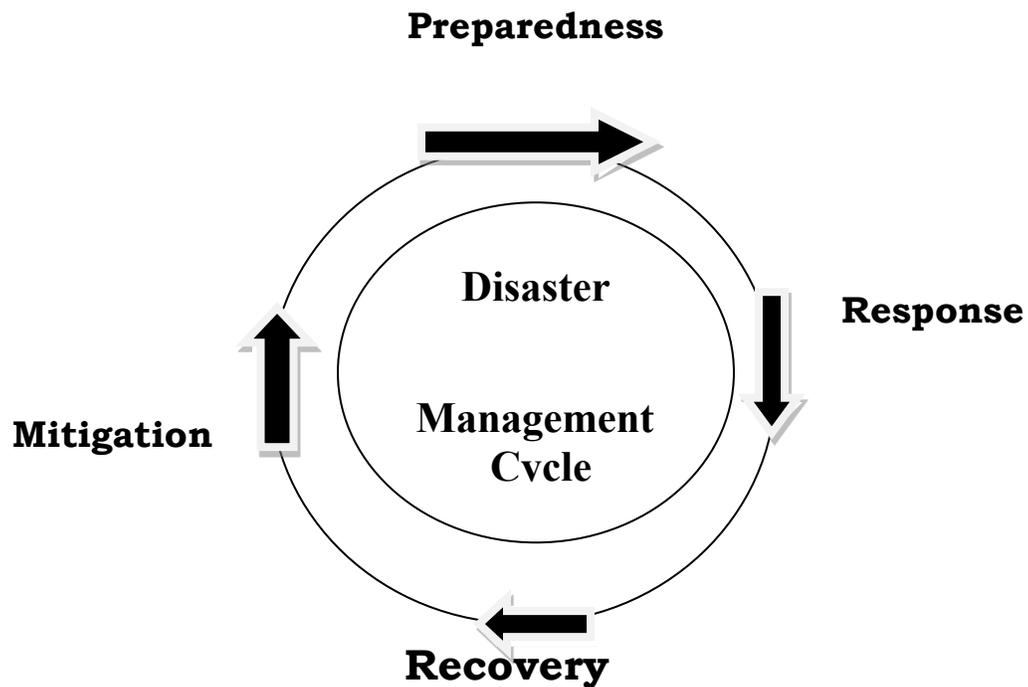
1. Minor Disaster is any disaster that is likely to be within the response capabilities of local government and result in only minimal need for state or federal government assistance
2. Major Disaster this is a disaster that exceeds local government capabilities and required a broad range of state and federal government assistance.

3. Catastrophic Disaster: this is a disaster that will require massive state and federal Government assistance including immediate military deployment in most cases foreign assistance is suited.

2.1.1 Disaster Management

Judith Clark (2003) in her paper titled "hope for the best but plan for the worst the need for disaster management" defines disaster management as the process of preparing for mitigating, responding and recovery from disaster. She believes that disaster management is a dynamic process that involves within the community and other important function. While Carter (2004) in his book "A disaster management handbook" gave more concise definition of disaster management. He defines it as an applied science which seeks by systematic observation and analysis of disaster to improve measure relating to prevention, mitigation, preparedness, emergency, response and recovery. Consequently disaster management could be regarded as a body of policies regulation administration and operational activities that exist in dealing with disasters. It encompasses the classical management function of planning, organizing, staffing, leading and controlling. It usually involves many organizational/agencies which must work together to prevent, prepare for respond to and promote recovery from effects of disaster for disaster management system to be very effective, it must involve national policy makers and private organizations among others, Disaster can have far-reaching repercussion on a nations image which may impose serious restrictions on national security for instance no matter the level of development of a nation when disaster occurs killing, destruction of property and environment disruption all of these will have a negative impact on the already achieved developmental progress. Therefore there is needed to be prudent in connection between development, national security and disaster management. There must be clearly defined roles and responsibilities

throughout the total disaster management process. According to Carter (2004:7) disaster management has cycle of activities known as the disaster management cycles. This cycle according to Carter is a continuum of inter-related activities which encompassed the classical management function. It is not a series of event which start and stop with each disaster occurrence. Preparedness Mitigation Disaster Management Cycle Recovery Response



2.1.2 Prevention

Prevention is the ultimate goal of any disaster management plan. Prevention implies all the measures designed to stop the occurrence or stop the harmful effects of disaster on human being, their property or disrupt social functions. (Internets main article: natural disaster 2009:2) some examples of prevention measures included:

1 **Construction:** the construction of dams or levees to control flood water so that the water could not have adverse effect on the people building livestock are very important.

11 **Control:** the control of burning-off in bush fire prone areas, prior to high fire risk season e.g. (Harmarttan) is part of preventive measures against bush fire The removal or keeping highly inflammable substance away from where they have come in contact with fire could be regarded as a form of control or prevention mechanism.

111 **Legislation:** some form of legislation can also be regarded as prevention for instance land use act by the national assemble and the state house of assembly at all state levels could be put in place ensuring the people do not develop on vulnerable sites which are prone to disaster

2.1.3 Immigration

Mitigation involves all the programs and plans of action aimed at reducing or decreasing the impact of consequence of disaster to the affected society where the total prevention could not be achieved as is always the case. (Internet main article: natural disaster 2009:5). This stage involves the preparation of long term risk reduction measures, some of these measures include development and application of building codes, spacing of house or building and the use of specific equipment during construction, safety codes governing lands. sea and our transport system as well as safety regulations relating to high rise buildings, control of hazardous

substance are all measures aimed at mitigating effects of disasters. Measures taken to mitigate effects of disaster also include agricultural programs aimed at reducing hazards on crops as well as construction of highway out of disaster prone areas. Thus, government at all level must ensure the formulation and enforcement of these standards. This is because while it is possible to prevent some disaster, others persist, and can only reduce provide all the necessary precautionary actions were taken.

2.14 Preparedness

This is a concept that has to do with the adequate preparation of the government, community and society at all times to counter the effect of disaster. Whether prevention or mitigation is achieved or not, the government, or organizations should be prepared to respond speedily and effectively to any disaster Internet main article: natural disaster 2009:6). This will involve the following:

- I. Formation of Disaster Management plan - Government and various agencies concerned need to evolve and maintain an effective and updated disaster management plan. The plan must spell out all the various agencies involved in disaster management and their roles. Time is highly valuable in cases of emergency response, a minute could be the determining factor between life and death of an individual or an entire community. Without a valid and up to date disaster management plan, there will be confusion and waste of valuable time when disaster strikes.

- II. Special Provision: - Special provision for emergency action must be made available. Examples are evaluation of internally displaced persons to pre-arrange safe locations, and the hospital they will be taken to must be adequately ready. The agencies concerned must know the location and capabilities of hospitals within each disaster zone, special equipment for emergency response be procured, kept and maintained at all times to avoid loss of valuable time.
- III. Emergency Communication System - Communication is an essential aspect of emergency response. Therefore, there is need for procurement and ensure they are in good working condition at all times, events have shown that when some disasters occur, the primary means of communication had been a weakness.
- IV. Training: - constant training of personnel involved in disaster management system must be maintained to ensure optimum efficiency. Training and retraining of personnel on various aspect of disaster management operations as well as the proper and efficient handling of the equipment are given priority.
- V. Public Enlightenment Campaign: - As part of the preparation to threat of disaster, a public enlightenment campaign must be embarked upon. The various disaster that occurred in Nigeria were devoid of any form of preparing the citizenry for such disasters.

2.1.5 Response Measure

Response measures are those actions taken immediately following disaster impact. Such measures are targeted towards saving lives, protecting property and dealing with immediate danger caused by the disaster. Response operations are usually carried out under disruptive

and sometimes traumatic conditions. They are often difficult to implement and they tend to make heavy demands on personnel, equipment and other resources. Without a sound basis of planning, response operation are likely not to achieve optimum success. Effective response to disaster impact is critical, mainly to limit casualties, hardship, sufferings and restore essential life support and community system. It is also critical because it mitigates further damage and loss as well as providing foundation for subsequent recovery as stated in the internet main article: (natural disaster 2009:8) Response may be prone to some problems which include inadequate policy direction, poor organization and inadequate planning. This may arise of a result of obsolete plan, low standard of preparedness, poor public awareness and a disaster of unexpected magnitude. Other problems may include inadequate or lack of warning and where there is proper, and prompt warning. Failure of the people not to respond. Similarly, slow activation of the response system and effect of impact and crisis pressure are part of the problems that affect the response. There disruption of or loss of key personnel and high damage level generally. Consequently, a contingency plan must be made in case of any of the above happenings. Difficulties may also occur due to weather condition, lack of suitable aircraft for survey purpose, loss of vehicles and inadequate planning and preparation to cover these requirements. Communication affected therefore, need urgent assistance in order to subsist through the emergency phase and beyond. Some key aspects of assistance include:

- I. Rescue of person trapped in a disaster
- II. Treatment and care of victims
- III. Provision of shelter

- IV. Evacuation and rehabilitation of victim
- V. Provision of food, water, power supply, health care and sanitary reform
- VI. Adequate communication links
- VII. Provision of adequate security

Maintenance of public moral: depending on the cultural background of the affected community arrangement for counseling and spiritual support of the victims must be made. Also involvement of the religious bodies, welfare and other appropriate organization

2.1.6 Recovery

The process by which communities and nations are assisted in recovery to their level of function following disaster is referred to as the recovery cycle. Recovery is a high level plan which is to be formulated by the formulation and direction of recovery program. Recovery must be centered on restoration, reconstruction and rehabilitation. Thus senior decision makers must be prepared to take flexible attitude towards policy implementation in order to produce the best result. The need to implement disaster recovery programs often has direct implication for national development plans. Therefore, it is deserve to reconcile appropriate aspect of recovery with national development plan. The recovery process could take the following steps:

1. Assessment of resource
2. International disaster assistance

3. Programs decision and priorities

4. Programs management and monitoring

2.1.6 Development

The development aspect of the disaster cycle provides the line between related activities and national development. The relevance of this is to ensure that the result of the disaster are reflected in future policies in the interest of national progress. The cycle does not end merely by restoring the society back to pre-disaster state, but building upon that in the interest of national development...

2.1.7 National Security

The concept of national security has for a longtime remained contentious. However, militarist concept of national security is the protection of the sovereignty of the state defense of its territory from violation and ending internal peace and stability.

Lippmann (1943) argued that a nation is secure to the extent that it is not in the danger of having to sacrifice core value, if challenged, to maintain them by victory in such war Hence; National Security is couched in esoteric terms, and equated with the security of a state of the regime in power. Although the narrow conceptualization of national security dominated the cold war era, need for its expansion has been canvassed or challenged by scholars.

Robert McNamara (1968: 192) defines security thus"....In a modernizing society, security means development, security is not military force, though it may involve it, security is not

traditional military activity, though it encompasses it, security is not military hardware, though it may include it, security is development and without development there can be no security

This view point is that development drives security and recognizes the link between employment, poverty and violent crime and the need for a people-centered security that could generate patriotism for the promotion of national security. The relevance of human needs and human security to this research therefore, is that it emphasize and places premium on the satisfaction of human needs as essential input in attaining national security. It is for this reason that Robert McNamara (1983) maintained that "any society that seeks to achieve adequate military security against the background of acute food shortages, population explosion, low level of productivity and per capital income, high rate of illiteracy, a fragile infrastructure / technological development, adequate and inefficient public utilities and chronic unemployment has a false sense of security". With the end of cold war threat to national security such as disease, natural disasters poverty of hunger as well as terrorism, gained new importance. The narrow perspective of rational security gradually began to give way to a more comprehensive and broad definition that reflects the multi-dimensional nature of security, and take cognizance of economic, cultural technological, political, environmental and military values.

As Tyoden (2005:172) rightly goes while security consideration are still and will continue to be priority considerations for all states and while conceding that the conception of security queue military security has its strategic relevance, a more holistic security frame-work approximates better reality. From this perspective therefore. Ullman (quoted in Bassey 2001).

defines national security as the capacity of the society to protect individuals, group and the nation-state from physical and socio economic dangers and from threat of such danger created by both systematic and attribution conditions

Wikipedia, the free web encyclopedia defined National Security as the requirement to maintain the survival of the nation state through the use of economic, military and political power and exercise of diplomacy

Stanley L. Falk (1975) in his book "The Environment of National Security also defines it as: The internal strength, cohesiveness and firmness of purpose of nation itself and the ability of the nation to exist and develop in a changing international environment, the hostility or friendship of which is rarely certain and never absolute.

Supporting the contemporary concept of National Security in terms of meeting needs Taimini (2004: 316-317) quoted the Atlantic Charter United Nations state that National Security is "Freedom from wants" He went further to emphasize that: "The insecurities that affect the hungry, the homeless, the destitute, the unemployed, those who are ill without health care. who are cold without heating, who are old without social support are real indeed. For them, security is a meal, roof, a job, medicine, warmth and relief from poverty in general".

The above summarizes all that has been said about contemporary concept of National security which emphasizes human security that will invariably enhance National Development

22 Review of Empirical Literature

NIGERIA: Disasters are not limited only to natural disaster. They include man-made incident under which crime can be categorized. According to information gathered from the Petroleum Pipelines and Marketing Company (PPMC) a subsidiary of NNPC Nigeria has a total network of 5,001 kilometers of oil pipeline consisting of 4,315km of multi-product and 666km of crude oil pipelines. These pipelines criss-cross the country and inter link the 22 petroleum storage depots strategically dispersed across the country to the refineries namely port-Harcourt, Kaduna and Warri, the off-shore terminal at Escravos and Bonny and the Jetties at Okrika, Atlas Cove, Warri and Calabar. For security reasons the pipelines are buried about one meter, beneath the surface along 25 meters wide right of way (ROW) under surveillance of the police, NSCDC, PPMC security personnel and community leaders. Regular serial surveillance of critical sections of the pipelines is also carried out by the PPMC/NNPC. In spite of these security measures there were 764 cases of pipeline Vandalization in 1999 alone,

Causes: According to Dr. Steve Azaiki (2007:163) in his book titled *Oil, Gas and Life in Nigeria™* states that the cause of pipeline vandalization which started in Niger Delta can be traced to the long history of neglect, marginalization and repression of the people of the area by government. The cumulative effects of all this has brought under development, widespread poverty, unemployment and discontent among the people of Niger Delta which has resulted into unlawful methods of recovering what is seen by many as their oil wealth that is being unfairly carted away to develop other parts of the country while they wallow in abject poverty and unemployment. In the same vein, this neglect according to the people of Niger Delta has per se birthed militancy and has led to kidnapping all of which are

serious threats to national security and Development and failure to disaster management in Nigeria

On 27 January 2002, an ammunition deposit of the Nigeria Army situated in Tikeja Military cantonment Lagos State exploded. The incident resulted in massive damage to the principal blast area at the center of the cantonment covering approximately 1.5 c cording to the United Nations disaster assessment and coordination team (UNDAC) 2 of 33 ammunition warehouse were completely destroyed. Some areas surrounding the cantonment namely Oshodi and Ikeja according to UNDAC were badly affected to varying edge of injuries

It was reported that over 1000 to 2000 peoples lost their lives and 20,000 were displaced. As the explosion continued more people joined the rush to escape in darkness and without guidance on which direction to go, many including children perished in the deep mud oke-afa land. The mortuary facilities in Lagos were stretched beyond limit with 3 main facilities being used: Ikeja military hospital, Ikeja general hospital and Lagos military hospital. The disaster management response had been poor in view of some challenges with its containing implication for National Security

In view of the necessity for comparism and possibly to emulate the disaster management system of some advanced countries of the world such as India and United Kingdom considering their acquired experience in this regard, have managed to bridge all the gaps that separates them from inadequate disaster management plans implementation, the implication of which is a threat to national security.

In view of the necessity for comparison and possibly to emulate the disaster management system of some advanced countries of the world such as India and United Kingdom considering their acquired experience in this regard, have managed to bridge all the gaps that separated them from inadequate disaster management plans implementation, the implication of which is a threat to national security.

INDIA: In India, the role of disaster emergency management falls on National Disaster Management Authority of India. Government Agencies subordinate to Ministry of Home Affairs. In recent years, there has been a shift of emphasis from response and recovery to strategic risk management and reduction to decentralized community participation and agency named Survey of India was carved out within the ministry of Science and Technology with the responsibility of bringing academic knowledge and research expertise of earth scientist to the emergency management process as stated in the internet main article: (Natural disaster 2009:15)

Recently, the government has formed the emergency management and research institute (EMRI) funded primarily by a large Indian-based computer company "satyam computer services with the aim of improving the financial responses of communities to emergencies and in addition to incidents which might be described as disaster. Some of the group's previous efforts include training creation of single emergency telephone number of 3 digits toll free, the establishment of standard for emergency adequate training to argument survey staff and procurement of equipment. These efforts will provide a model for emulation in Nigeria disaster management.

UNITED KINGDOM: The United Kingdom adjust its focus on disaster management following the years 2000 UK fuel protest and the severe flooding as well as the year 2001 foot and mouth crises. This resulted in the creation of civil contingencies Act 2004 (CCA) which defined some organization as categories 1 and 2 respondents with the responsibilities under the legislative regarding disaster preparedness and response. The CCA is managed by civil contingencies secretariat through regional resilience found at all the local authorities levels. Disaster management training is being conducted at local government level by organizations involved in the response. This is consolidated through professional comes that can be undertaken at the Emergency Planning College. Furthermore, diplomas, undergraduate and post graduate qualifications can be obtained throughout the country- the first course of this nature was carried out by Coventry University in 1994. The institute of Emergency management is a charitable consulting service for the government, media and commercial sectors as stated in the internet main article: Natural disaster 2009:17).

One of the largest emergency exercises in the UK was carried out in 2007 involving the scenario of a plane crash landing at Belfast International Airport, Five hospital and three airport staff participated in the drills, and almost 150 international observers that witness the exercise assessed its effectiveness.

2.3 Review of Relevant Theories

Scholars have prepared many theories to explain the predominance of disaster, some relevant theories from different scholars to be used are:

I. Normative theory

II. Micro theory

Some distribution that should be made between theories that can be helpful to emergency managements in the practice of their professional and general theories of disaster or hazards disaster or hazards responses, emergency management and national security, there are science that can help emergency management make more informed decision, also there are Several micro theories that have been empirically verified that can provide guidance to numerous normative theories that are relevant to all of the above listed areas that can be useful to emergency management, there are numerous broad perspectives within the social emergency management and there are few ambiguous theories of disaster responses to natural disaster that offer promise and potential for future.

Thomas E. Drabek (2002) suggest that several distinctions should be made that many assist in clarifying and understanding the many ways in which theories of various types and contents are relevant to disaster management. These can be most helpful to disaster management as they practice their profession. Most important among these distinctions are concepts and perspective that are relevant to the disaster management frameworks designed to be empirically validated that can guide predictions about the behavior of disaster management

2.3.1 Normative Theory

There are numerous theories that are very useful to disaster management, these frame work have been designed to specify actions that disaster manager ought to take. It is assumed that their effectiveness will be enhanced if then abide by these is the collection of ideas commonly referred

to as "comprehensive emergency management" (natural governors association 1978) through a series of common managerial function i.e. mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery disaster manager can organize their program for an all hazard approach through implementing a series of broad strategies and specific tactics, multiyear planning can be guided by the integrated emergency management, frame work proposed by Mcloughlin (1985) and numerous other guidance document prepared by FEMA staff over the years. Specific steps in building a community risk reduction program have been formulated e.g. American Red Cross 1992 as have tactical management models such as the Incident Command System (ICS) and the National Incident Management System (NIMS) Components of an exercising strategies have been developed for key community structure like Emergency Operation Centers (EOCS). All of these normative theories are relevant to disaster management with important theoretical foundation.

2.3.2 Micro Theory

Past research studies in selected areas have provided useful micro theories. In these we have numerous specific concepts that have been organized into multivariate theoretical models that appear to have relating good predictive power for every various range of social factors that guide sectors of the public in different but predicable ways when they encounter information about risks as numerous researchers have reported. Lindell and Perry (2004). Rottman (2000), Lindell and Prater (2000). Similarly when disaster warning are issued, the social factors that constrain some people to respond in one way, while other behave differently have been documented carefully during hurricanes eg. (Dow and Cutter 1998) floods e.g. Drabek 2000 and variety of

other types of disaster. Eventually they may be blended together with others to provide a comprehensive view of human response to disaster within its full life cycle

2.4 Hypothesis

The following research hypotheses will help this study.

H1: Man- made disaster pose threat to national security.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter is tends to look at the process and methods on how data are generated.

3.1 Research Design

This shows the overall strategies that were used to integrate the different components of the study in a coherent and logical way. Descriptive survey was used in the study in order to ensure effectiveness.

3.2 Study Area

For the purpose of this research study, target area of the study will be focused on the Niger Delta pipeline vandalization and Ikeja Military cantonment bomb blast of Lagos State: The Niger Delta region has an area of twenty eight thousand square kilometers. A large part of the area consists of

salt water swamp. They have limited agricultural possibilities; the region derived the name (Niger Delta) from being situated at the mouth of the River Niger which could be traced back to early 15 century. Comprising the people of the region are the jaws, the Itsekiri, Urohobos, Efiks, Ibibios and other smaller ethnic groups. Ikeja is the state capital of Lagos State. Prior to the emergence of military rule in the early 1980s, Ikeja was a well-planned, clean and quiet residential and commercial town with shopping malls, pharmacies and government reservation areas. The Murtala Mohammed significant infrastructural and educational development. The Local Government administrative headquarters of Ikeja is located within the Ikeja Local Government premises. Armory explosion was the result of an accidental detonation of a large pile of military high explosive in a storage facility in Ikeja cantonment.

3.3 Study Population

The studied population figure for this research was 3000 staffs of both NSCDC and NEMA based in both Abuja and Lagos who were active members of disaster management unit. A total of 1600 staffs comprising of 900 male and 700 female from the NSCDC, while the total number of 1400 staffs were drawn from NEMA of which 750 were male and 650 were female.

3.4 Sample Size

The population size of this research was limited to 3000 staffs drawn from both NSCDC and NEMA in Abuja and Lagos. The researcher pick 300 respondent from the population size through simple random sampling technique by ensuring that everybody in the population get an equal opportunity of being selected, this enable the research to arrive at a logical conclusion and recommendation in view of the experience on the research work.

3.5 Sample Technique

The researcher adopted a purposive sampling technique with a larger percentage of the respondents having the in depth knowledge of disaster management and therefore they stand equal chance of being selected for further analysis. A purposive sample is a non-probability Sample. Sample that is selected based on characteristics of a population and the objective of the study. Purposive sampling is also known as judgmental selective or subjective sampling This type of sampling is very useful in this research because the researcher need to reach the targeted sample quickly. Majority of the respondents were seasoned senior officer who have spent more than 20 years in the service and they are equally knowledgeable on the issues

3.6 Instrument for Data Collection

- I. **Primary Data Collection:** interaction with senior management officers of major stakeholder in the disaster management helped in getting information concerning the research work. For instance, the interaction with staffs of NEMA, officers in charge of rescue, relief and rehabilitation at the NEMA headquarters, officer in charge of Crisis Management of NSCDC head of anti-vandalism unit at the headquarter of NSCDC Abuja.
- II. **Secondary Data Collection:** Secondary data will be sourced from text books, journal, newspapers, and paper presentation. Others are internet, official publication, and visit to the library of NSCDC and also through the administration of questionnaires,

3.7 Administration of Instrument

Questionnaires were been administered to respondents so as to ascertain information from respondents, also there would be interviews carried out so as to facilitate this research study.

3.8 Data Presentation and Analysis

The method of data presentation and analysis was based on the responses from the respondents. The study uses simple percentage and chi-square for testing the hypotheses Also in the data analysis, tables were drawn to show the distribution of respondent's age. marital status, religion, educational qualification, occupation as well as other relevant information.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

The purpose of this chapter is to present and analyze data collected during field work of this research exercise in chapter three; we outline basic method of data collection of relevant materials from the record used.

Secondly, questionnaires were administered for the researcher to test hypothesis formulated and related to the subject matter disaster management and its implication on National Security.

4.1 Data Presentation and Analysis

Appropriate descriptive statistic tools were used to analyze the data. These include simple percentage, table and highest mean score.

4.2 Analysis of Questionnaire

SECTIONA: Socio Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Table1. Sex of Respondents

| Variable | Frequency | Percentage |
|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Male | 110 | 39.3% |
| Female | 170 | 60.7% |
| Total | 280 | 100% |

Source: Field Survey, 2020

To ascertain the age distribution of the resident, 110 respondents representing 39.29% were male and 170 representing 60.70% were females.

Table2. Age Range of Respondents

| Age | Frequency | Percentage |
|------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 18-25 | 68 | 24.3% |
| 26-30 | 70 | 25.0% |

| | | |
|---------------|-----|-------|
| 31-40 | 78 | 27.9% |
| 41- and above | 64 | 22.9% |
| Total | 280 | 100% |

Source: Field Survey, 2020

The bio-data above shows the age bracket of respondents, 68 respondents representing 24.3% are between age brackets 18-25 years, 70 respondents of 25% are between the ages of 26-30 while 78 respondents between the ages of 31-40 amounted to 27.9% and the respondent between the age bracket of 41 and above are 64 with the percentage 22.9%

Table3. Academic Qualifications

| Qualification | Frequency | Percentage |
|----------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| FSLC | 30 | 10.7% |
| WAEC/TC II | 59 | 21.1% |
| OND/NCE | 70 | 25.0% |
| HND/Degree | 75 | 26.8% |
| Others | 46 | 16.4% |
| Total | 280 | 100% |

Source: Field Survey, 2020

From the above table of academic qualification, 30 respondents representing 10.% FSLC, 59 have WACE/TC II, which are 21.1% OND/NCE have 70 persons representing 25.0%, HND/DEGREE are 75 persons representing 26.8%, while 46 respondents with percentage 16.4% have other qualifications. This indicate that majority of the respondents studied further.

SECTION B: SUBSTANTIVE ISSUES

Table4. Do you know what disaster is?

| Options | Frequency | Percentage |
|----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Yes | 180 | 64.3% |
| No | 100 | 35.7% |
| Total | 280 | 100% |

Source: Field Survey, 2020

The table 4 above indicates that out of two hundred and eighty respondents (280), 180 representing 64.3% knows what disaster is all about while 100 representing 35.7% did not know anything about disaster management show that majority of the respondents are aware of disaster management.

Table5. Do you know any types of disaster?

| Options | Frequency | Percentage |
|----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Yes | 146 | 52.1% |
| No | 134 | 47.9% |
| TOTAL | 280 | 100% |

Source: Filed Survey, 2020

The table above indicates that out of the two hundred and eighty respondents (280), 146 respondent representing 52.1% agreed that they know types of disaster while 134 respondents representing 47.9% disagree that they do not know any type of disaster.

Table6. Have you ever witness a disaster?

| Options | Frequency | Percentage |
|----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Yes | 120 | 42.9% |
| No | 110 | 39.3% |
| Indecisive | 50 | 17.9% |
| Total | 280 | 100% |

Source: Field Survey, 2020

The table above indicate that out of two hundred and eighty respondents, 120,respondents representing 42.9% agreed they have witness disaster and 110 respondent representing 39.3%

disagree that they have not witness any disaster at all, while 50 respondents representing 17.9% were indecisive as to whether they have witness any disaster before.

Table 7. If your answer in question 4 is yes, what type of disaster did you witness?

| Options | Frequency | Percentage |
|----------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Natural Disaster | 40 | 14.3% |
| Man-made Disaster | 240 | 85.7% |
| Total | 280 | 100% |

Source Field Survey, 2020

Table 7 above indicates that out of the two hundred and eighty respondents, 40 respondents representing 14.3% have witness Natural Disaster while 240 respondents representing 85.7% said they have witness manmade disaster.

Table 8. Do you agree that Man-made disasters threaten National Security?

| Option | Frequency | Percentage |
|---------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Yes | 220 | 78.6% |
| No | 60 | 21.4% |
| Total | 280 | 100% |

Source Field Survey, 2020

Table 8 above indicates that out of the two hundred and eighty respondent, 220 respondent representing 78.6% agreed that man-made disasters threatens National Security while 60 respondents representing 21.4% said they did not agree that man-made disasters threaten National Security.

Table 9. Have you ever been a victim of a disaster?

| Option | Frequency | Percentage |
|---------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Yes | 155 | 55.4% |
| No | 125 | 44.6% |
| Total | 280 | 100% |

Source of Field Survey,2020

Table 7 above indicates that out of the two hundred and eighty respondent, 155 respondent representing 55.4% agreed on been a victim of disaster while 125 respondents representing 44.6% said they have not witness any disaster.

Table 10. Are you aware of disaster management policy in Nigeria?

| Options | Frequency | Percentage |
|----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Yes | 140 | 50% |
| No | 125 | 44.6% |
| Indecisive | 15 | 5.4% |
| Total | 280 | 100% |

Source: Field Survey, 2020

Table 10 indicates that out of two hundred and eighty respondents, 140 respondents representing 50% agreed that are aware of disaster policy and 125 respondents representing 44.6% said they are not aware of the policy, while 5.4% out of the 280 respondent was indecisive.

Table 11. Are you aware of the existence of NEMA, NSCDC, Fire Service, FRSC and Nigeria Army in disaster management?

| Options | Frequency | Percentage |
|------------|-----------|------------|
| Yes | 138 | 49.3% |
| No | 92 | 32.9% |
| Indecisive | 50 | 17.9% |
| Total | 280 | 100% |

Source: Field Survey

Table above indicates that out of the two hundred and eighty respondent (280), 138 respondent representing 49.3% agreed that they are aware of Government agency participating in disaster management while 92 respondents representing 32.9% said they are not aware and 50 respondents representing 17.9% are indecisive.

Table 12. Has there been quick response of those agencies mentioned in disaster management?

| Options | Frequency | Percentage |
|----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Yes | 230 | 82.1% |
| No | 50 | 17.9% |
| Total | 280 | 100% |

Source: Field survey, 2020

Table 12 above indicate that 230 respondent representing 82.1% respondent that there has been quick response from the government agency for disaster while 50 respondent representing 17.9% oblige to the fact that when has been quick response on disaster by government agency.

Table 13. Has there been efficiency among the agencies aforementioned in response to disaster management?

| Options | Frequency | Percentage |
|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Indecisive | 40 | 14.3% |
| Disagree | 75 | 26.8% |
| Strongly disagree | 165 | 58.9% |
| Total | 280 | 100% |

Source: Field Survey, 2020

Table 13 above indicates that out of two hundred and eighty respondents, 40 respondents representing 14.3% were indecisive on whether there has been efficiency among the agency. 60 respondents representing 26.8% agreed that there is efficiency among the agency and 165 respondents representing 58.9% strongly disagreed that there is no efficiency among the government agency.

Table 14. Do you think that occurrence of disaster could be prevented?

| Options | Frequency | Percentage |
|----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Yes | 105 | 37.5% |
| No | 150 | 53.6% |
| Indecisive | 25 | 8.9% |
| Total | 280 | 100% |

Source: Field Survey, 2020

Table 14 shows that 105 respondent representing 37.5% think that the occurrence of disaster could be prevented while 150 respondents representing 53.6% think that the disaster is natural while 25 respondents representing 8.9% are indecisive.

Table 15. Do you think member of the public have vital role to play in preventing disaster?

| Options | Frequency | Percentage |
|----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Yes | 170 | 60.7% |
| No | 110 | 39.3% |
| Total | 280 | 100% |

Source: Field Survey, 2020

Table 15 above shows that 170 respondent representing 60.7% believe that the member of the public has vital role to play in preventing natural disaster while 110 respondent representing 39.3% think preventing disaster is not the work of the general public.

Table 16. Could the inefficiency of the disaster management be traceable to any of the following challenges?

- Lack of equipment
- Lack of training
- Inadequate enlightenment

| Options | Frequency | Percentage |
|---------|-----------|------------|
| Yes | 180 | 64.3% |
| No | 100 | 35.7% |
| Total | 280 | 100% |

Source: Field Survey, 2020

Table 16 above shows that 180 respondents representing 64.3% believe that the inefficiency of the disaster management can be traceable to the lack of equipment, lack of training and inadequate enlightenment t while 100 respondents representing 35.7% of the total percentage did not agree the inefficiency of the disaster management can be traceable to these factors.

4.3 Test of Hypothesis

In order to provide a guide framework for the study, the hypotheses generated is tested using chi-square formula.

$$X^2 = \sum \frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$$

$$E = \frac{RT \times CT}{GT}$$

Where:

Σ =Summation

O=Observed frequency

E=Expected frequency

χ^2 = Square of observed

| What type of disaster did you witness | Man-Made disaster threaten national security` | | TOTAL |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|----|-------|
| | Yes | No | |
| National Disaster | 70(3/8%) | 40 | 40 |
| Man-made | 150(68.1%) | 20 | 240 |

| | | | |
|----------|-----|----|-----|
| Disaster | | | |
| Total | 220 | 60 | 280 |

Table 17. Test of Hypothesis

$$\frac{70 \times 100}{220} = 31.8\%$$

$$\frac{150 \times 100}{220} = 68.1\%$$

From the table above, 70 (31.8%) of the respondent accepted that National disaster is a threat to national security.

$$\frac{RT \times CT}{GT}$$

$$\text{Cell 1 (70)} = \frac{40 \times 220}{280} = 31.4$$

$$\text{Cell 2 (50)} = \frac{240 \times 220}{280} = 188.6$$

$$\text{Cell 3 (40)} = \frac{40 \times 60}{280} = 8.6$$

$$\text{Cell 4 (20)} = \frac{240 \times 60}{280} = 51.4$$

The above calculation is to determine the expected frequency.

Table 18. Chi-Square Table

| O | E | O-E | (O-E)² | (O-E)²/E |
|--------------|----------|------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 70 | 31.4 | 38.6 | 1489.96 | 47.5 |
| 150 | 186.6 | -38.6 | 1489.96 | 7.9 |
| 40 | 8.6 | 31.4 | 985.96 | 114.6 |
| 20 | 51.4 | -51.4 | 985.96 | 19.2 |
| TOTAL | | | | 189.2 |

Chi square= 189.2

DF= (R-1)(C-1)

DF= (1)(1)=1

Where:

DF= Degree of Fraction

R=Number of roll

C=Number of column

DF=(2-1) (2-1)

DF= (1) (1) =1

Significant level: 0.05

0.05 Under 1= 3.84

Calculator value= 189.2

From the calculation above using chi-square, we are accepting the H₁, and rejecting the H₀, because the calculated value is higher than the table value.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Discussion of Findings

Deducing from the analysis of the research questionnaires interpreted in Chapter four, findings shows that disaster management in Nigeria has been porous, ineffective and characterized by a series of environmental challenges, to a great extent it pose threats and has serious implication on National Security

5.2 Summary of Findings

The study critically and in-depth looked at disaster management and the threat it poses to national security and also ways to prevent disaster from according or to reduce the rate of disaster.

The research work is divided into five (5) Chapters. The first chapter examines the background of the study in details as it relate to disaster management in Nigeria. The statement of the problem, research questions were raised, research objective discussed, significance of the study and definition of concept. Chapter two consist of literature review both theoretical and empirical literatures, Review of Relevant theories, theoretical frame work and Hypothesis.

Chapter three highlights the research methodology, the research design, the study area, study population, sample size, sample technique, instrument for Data presentation and analysis. The chapter four of the study practically presented and analyzed the various data gotten from nous

primary and secondary sources via statistical tables and simple Percentage and chi-square methods.

Chapter five of the study contains the summary, conclusion and recommendations of the study.

5.3 Conclusion

Disaster in Nigeria have remained a major challenge to the sustainability of national security and development, most especially man-made disasters which are very prevalent in Nigeria In order to promote the best and most effective forms of disaster management and assures national security, there is need for the federal government to be sensitive to the economic well-being of the citizen through the creative of jobs, reduce poverty and provide infrastructural facilities. This view talking with section 14 (2) (b) of the 1999 constitution which states that the security and welfare of the people shall be the primary purpose of the government, and the participation by the people in their government shall be ensured in accordance with the provision of this constitution".

The implementation of early warning approach and disaster management cycle, re structuring and re-organization of NEMA, improvement of synergy and collaboration among stakeholders in the disaster management plan through joint training and stimulation exercises will assist in the effective and efficient management of disaster in the country.

Furthermore, adequate monitoring in ensuring that structural standard as detailed in the building plans are strictly adhere to by building engineers as well as the encouragement of provide practice participation in the disaster management process, the provision of good draining water,

construction of drainage and irrigation system to control flooding and erosion and essential ingredients that could improve the disaster management system in Nigeria.

5.4 Recommendations

1. The federal government should restructure NEMA in order to make more efficient and effective in disaster management.
2. The government at all levels should address the problem of air pollution through the use of generating set in the country
3. The government should embark on effective water management and flood control by constructing draining and irrigation system to control flooding and erosion.
4. The federal government should rehabilitate critical coasted protection structures and the maintenance of the existing infrastructure.
5. The government at all levels should address environmental issues that affect the health, well-being and future of the people to promote the sustainable management of National resources and preserve a healthy environment.
6. The stakeholders in the disaster management process should intensity their efforts in the education of citizens on the need to prevent disasters from accruing.
7. Government should embark on an intensive campaign with the media and other organizations on the need for early warning to disaster vulnerable areas.

5.5. Limitations

In carrying out this study, several factors impeded the rapid efforts of the researcher. The following factors limited the scope of this study: financial constraint, scarcity of information and fatigue, hurdle of getting respondent to volunteer to answer the questionnaire and the interview diligently. The major limitations encounter by the researcher is inconsistency of data. The data reported by NEMA is not consistent with that of the NSCDC. Also time allocated for the study is short because the researcher has to combine field work, class work, books journals, internet and other sources that are consulted on the study.

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INTRODUCTION LETTER

Department of Criminology & Security Study

College of Management And social Science Salem

University, Lokoja

Kogi State.

Dear Respondents,

I am a student of the above named institution researching on the Topic: Disaster Management and its Implication on National Security The research is in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of (B.Sc) Degree in Criminology & Security Studies. You are assured that the information given shall be treated with confidentiality and used for the purpose of this research only. Your honest and sincere responses will be highly appreciated. Thanks for your co-operation.

Abraham Sokojiwon Glory

SU/pt/15105004

QUESTIONNAIRE

Ticks (1) in d space provided as the information apply to you.

SECTION A; Socio Demographic characteristic of Respondent

1. Sex: Male () Female
2. Age Range: (18-25) (26-30) (31-40) (41 and above)
3. Academic qualifications
 - FSLC ()
 - WACE ()
 - OND/NCE ()
 - HND/BSC ()
 - Officers () (18-25) (26-30) (31-40) (41 and above)

SECTION B Substantive Issues

4. Do you know what disaster is?
5. Do you know any type of disaster?
6. Have you ever witness any type of disaster? Yes () No ()
7. Have you ever been a victim of disaster?

8. If your answer in question 4 is yes, what type of disaster did you witness? [i] natural [ii] Man-made

9. Do you agree that Man-made disaster threatens National Security? Yes () No ()

10. Are you aware of disaster management policy in Nigeria? Yes No

11. Are you aware of the existence of NEMA, NSCDC, Fire service, FRSC and Nigeria Army in disaster management? Yes () No ()

12. Has there been quick response of those agencies mentioned in disaster Management? Yes () No ()

13. Has there been efficiency among the agencies aforementioned in response to disaster management? Yes () No ()

14. Do you think that occurrence of disaster could be prevented? Yes () No ()

15. Do you think member of the public have vital role to play in preventing Disaster? Yes () No ()

16. Could the inefficiency of the disaster management be traceable to any of the following challenges?

- Lack of equipment
- Lack of training
- Inadequate enlightenment Yes () No ()