

THE INDISPENSABLE ROLE OF NIGERIA SECURITY AND CIVIL DEFENSE CORP TO NIGERIA NATIONAL SECURITY

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Abstract

Civil Defense Operation is an international institution that came into the lime light during the Second World War. This paper considers the operation of Nigeria Security and Civil Defense Corp as very pertinent to our National Security. It equally suggests ways in which the Corp can be improved. It went further to note here that, the maintenance of internal and national security of Nigeria is not the sole responsibility of the Nigerian arm forces alone, but a collective effort of the military, para-military and the civilian populace.

Introduction

One of the foremost functions of government is to secure lives and properties within her territorial jurisdiction. This task is very essential as well as cumbersome. It is one that requires the collective security of all the security apparatus of the State. To achieve this essential function, government had to structure different security agencies to network together and achieve a stable national security.

Aside from the Nigerian armed forces (Army, Navy and Air Force), the Nigeria Policy and the Intelligence community like National Intelligence Agency, Department of State Security Service, Defense Intelligence Agency, and the Directorate of Military Intelligence, there are other security agencies which include Nigeria Security and Civil Defense Corp with specific security mandate that compliment the Country's security need. It should be noted here that, the maintenance of internal and national security of Nigeria is not the sole responsibility of the Nigerian arm forces alone, but a collective effort of the military, para-military and the civilian populace.

Though the concept of Civil Defense Corp is an international one, her presence is in so many countries of the world. But since its existence in Nigeria in May 23rd, 1967 during the Nigeria civil war, it has faced negligence hence; she has been galloping her functions, importance and relevance in the scheme of our National security and in the

mind of the citizenry. This is one of the motivations of the study. How can Nigeria Civil Defense play a constitutional role that is recognized by other security agencies and contribute meaningfully to the Country's national security?

The statutory function of Civil Defense Corp in Nigeria is a worrisome issue, the recent call to arm members and its approval for the Nigeria Security and Civil Defense Corps (NSCDC) indicates that the status of the Organization in this Country's security machinery is yet to be conclusively clarified through a random sampling of opinion polls by the Nigerian News Network on December 27th 2007 on 'should Civil Defense be Armed?' Majority of the respondents favored NSCDC to be armed. This study shall preview the concept, historical background of Civil Defense Corp, the nature of Civil Defense operation in Nigeria, motivation for its formation, her relationship with other security apparatus, her constraints and how it can be strengthened to better serve national security.

Definition of Key Concepts

1. **Civil Defense** is an effort to prepare civilians for military attack. It uses the principles of emergency operations: prevention, mitigation, preparation, response, or emergency evacuation, and recovery. Programmes of this sort were initially discussed at least as early as the 1920s but only became widespread after the threat of nuclear weapons was realized.

Since the end of the Cold War, the focus of civil defense has largely shifted from military attack to emergencies and disaster in general. The new concept is described by a number of terms, each of which has its own specific shade of meaning, such as crisis management, emergency management, emergency preparedness, contingency planning, emergency services and civil protection. In some countries, the all - encompassing nature of civil defense is denoted by the term "total defense" such as the Swedish word *totalforsvar*. The name suggest committing all resources hence the term total, of the nation to the defense.

2. **Collective Security** is a system for maintaining world peace and security by the concerted action and agreement of all nations. The central idea of collective security is to institutionalize a permanent arrangement of the balance of power in

which the entire international community agrees to oppose military aggression by any member. The logic of the scheme is that no state can stand up to all of the other members of the system together, and that aggression will therefore be permanently deterred. According to Claude's (2006) "Collective Security as an Approach to Peace" collective security is seen as a compromise between the concept of world government and a nation-state based balanced of power system, where the latter is seen as destructive or not a good enough safeguard for peace, the first is deemed unaccomplishable at the present time.

These are the definitions of Collective security from International Relations perspective; however the writer is using the term 'collective security' from local perspective. It means a system in which all the security apparatus and agencies, stakeholders, international community, and individuals need an understanding, cooperation, and networking together to safeguard national infrastructures in Nigeria and promote human security.

3. **National Security** means peace and stability in the community. The concept would seem to relate to measures enacted with a view to safeguarding territorial integrity and national independence from any external threat. It covers any activity prejudicial to the very existence of the State. Nevertheless, this requirement should not be used as a pretext for imposing arbitrary limitations or restrictions on the exercise of human right and freedoms" (United Nations publication "Freedom of the Individual under Law: an Analysis of article 29 of the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights"). National security is concerned with ensuring state legal codes are not transgressed, and prevention of attacks on public infrastructures and their personnel by implementing civil defense and emergency preparedness measures (including anti-terrorism legislation), and ensuring the resilience and redundancy of critical infrastructure. This also includes using counterintelligence services or secret services to protect the nation from internal threat: sponsored from the outside,
- 4, **Internal national security** is also the management of national finances free from economic problems that can lead to large scale public dissatisfaction with the government and public disorder through protests. External national security is

generally the scope more often associated with national security in democratic states. It encompasses nation: border security as a means of immigration control, national environment security where the environmental threat originates from sources external to national territory, territory waters and airspace and assurance of international trade safety through the state border ("[http://en. wikipedia org/wiki/National Security](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Security)" 2009).

5. Human Security is a new model of People - centered security. Human security argues that global security is best enhanced when state leaders focus on reducing human vulnerabilities as the best pathway to .enhancing state security, People are always safe and happy when government performs her duties effectively by guaranteeing sound economic welfare and protection of lives and properties of her Citizens. The operation of Civil Defense Corps is an attempt of government to demonstrate human security - a peopled centered model of security, Government prepares the Corp to save Lives and guarantee public safety and good health in the event of crises or disaster. They are used to sustain the security of government infrastructures from sabotage and vandalization.

Evaluation of Civil Defense Corp

The origin of the Civil Defense Corp dates back to the era Of Emperor Nero who reigned and ruled the Roman Empire. This marked the period when the Roman Empire ascertained her political powers in the world with colonies scattered allover the world. This historical development which brought about expansion of the Roman Empire coupled with acute shortage of citizens of military age to carryout essential services such as home defense, provided for civilians affected by wars especially the aged, woman and children invariably demanded for additional manpower, hence the creation of an organization charged with safeguarding the civil populace (Abolurin, 2008).

Civil Defense (Dobbs, 2001) became a major issue during World War I as the conduct of war between nation-states expanded pitilessly to include attacks on cities, factories, and civilians that were essential to war in the industrial age. During that conflict, General Dirigibles inflicted nearly 5,000 casualties on England and reduced that nation's production of munitions by one-sixth. Civil defense became even more important during world war 11, and the United States, as early as May 1941, established an office

of Civil Defense within the Executive office of the President, and headed by Mayor Fiorello La Guardia of New York City.

The periods of the First and Second World wars, saw various names being given to the organization. These included Home front, Home guards and Body of Air Road and Disaster Protection. The name "Civil Defense" was adopted by the organization after the First and Second World Wars (Abolurin, 2008). Since this period, Civil Defense has attained the status of an international organization embraced by many countries of the world, with similar function, based on the needs, aspiration, interest and functional capability of host countries. For example, the Swiss Federal Civil Defense is part of the Country's National Defense saddled with the responsibility of protecting, rescuing, and providing relief for persons in complex emergencies, including armed conflicts situations.

The new Nigeria Security and Civil Defense Corp (NSCDC) was established in Nigeria on May 23rd 1967 during the Civil War. It was initially referred to as the Lagos Civil Defense Committee with the fundamental responsibility of enlightening the Lagos Public as safety precaution during the Civil War. The charter of April 6 1968, however, made it possible for states that may wish to establish the Corps (NSCDC) under the supervision of Federal Ministry of internal Affairs (Ibid). Presently, the Corps through the act of 2003 and as amended in 2007 by the regime of the former President Chief Olusegun Obasanjo, is statutorily established as a full-fledged paramilitary organization under the federal ministry of interior. The Corps has undergone professional restructuring and repositioning after attending Para-military training in various federal security agencies training through the federal (Ibid).

In the United Kingdom, Sir, John Hodson is often referred to as the "Father of Civil Defense" (Essex-Loprestii, 2005). He retired from Royal Air Force in 1935, and was appointed assistant Under Secretary of State at the Home office. Here he was directly in charge of the newly created Air Raid Precautions Department. He was later promoted to the office of Inspector General of Air Raid persecutions services. From here, till the end of the Second World War he worked ceaselessly for those engaged in Civil Defense. At the end of the Second World War in 1945, the Civil Defense Services were disbanded, but we could see clearly the need for maintaining the expertise in this field, and his voice was heard time and again warning of the futility of disbandment. When the

Civil Defense Corps was formed in 1948, due largely to the threat posed by atomic weapons, he was appointed Director General of Civil Defense Training, and he was instrumental in building up a service designed to withstand attacks. He continued in this capacity until 1954 when, retiring once more, he was persuaded to take on the more onerous and difficult task of Chief Civil Defense Adviser to NATO, being directly responsible for the Civil Emergency Planning section.

Civil Defense became more important in the United States in May 1941 when she established an office of Civil Defense within the Executive office of the President, headed by the Mayor Fiorellor La Guardia of New York City (Dobbs 2001). The explosions of the Soviet Union's first atomic, and then hydrogen bombs signaled the American government that, Civil Defense would remain a permanent fixture of the Cold War. America basic principles of Civil Defense would be built upon a federal model; Primary responsibilities for Civil defense would reside in local and state government; Civil defense programmes were not "military responsibilities and would be treated as secondary mission for the United States armed forced. These principles remain seemingly immutable elements of homeland security in America During the 1950s, America Civil defense was characterized by a city-evacuation system. This is because long-range bombers were the only means available to deliver nuclear devices. It was assume that several hours of warning would precede an attack. Both Germany and Britain had use evacuation, or crises relocation, with mixed results during World War II.

During the 1970s, Civil defense retained focus on shelters. After the September 11, 200 attacks on United States the concept of Civil defense has been revisited under the umbrella of homeland security and all - hazards emergency management. In 2006, the National Emergency Management Association U.S. organization made up of state emergency magement officially retired the Civil Defense triangle logo, replacing it with a stylized EM (standing for Emergency Management).

In most of the NATO States, such as the United States, the United Kingdom or Germany as well as the (then) Soviet Bloc, and especially in the neutral countries, such as Switzerland and in Sweden during the 1950s and 60s, many civil defense practices took place to prepare for the after math of a nuclear war, which seemed quite likely at that time. Such efforts were opposed to the Catholic Worker Movement and by peace activists

such as Ralph Digia, on the grounds that these programmes gave the public false confidence that they could survive a nuclear war (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Civildefense> 2009). There was never strong civil defense policy, because it fundamentally violated the doctrine of "mutual assured destruction" (M.A.D.) by making provisions for survivors also; a fully fledged total defense would have been too expensive. Above all, compared to the power of destruction a defense would have been too expensive. Above all the M.A.D. doctrines there are not supposed to be any survivors for a civil defense system to assist (thus the acronym). Government in the West sought to implement civil defense measures against nuclear war in the face of popular apathy and skepticism

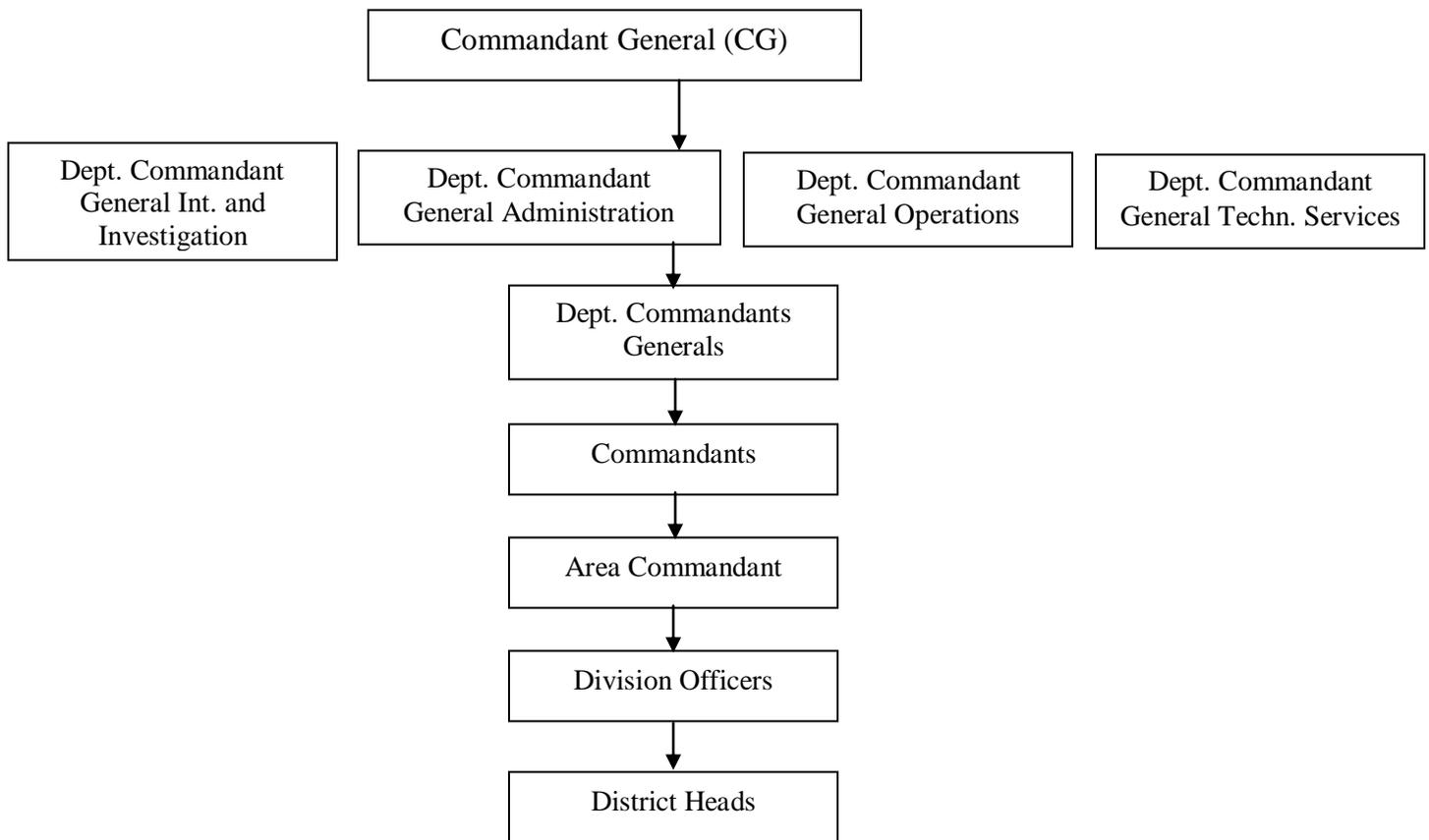
During the Cold War, civil defense was seen largely as defending against and recovering from an attack involving nuclear weapons. After the end of the Cold War, the focus moved from defense against nuclear war to defense against a terrorist attack possibly involving chemical biological weapons; in the context of the United States this eventually led to the replacement of the United States civil defense with the Federal Emergency Agency. After the September 2001 attacks, in the United States the concept of Civil Defense has been revisited under the umbrella term of homeland security and all-hazards emergency management.

In Europe, the triangle CD logo continues to be widely used. The old US civil defense logo was used in the FEMA logo until recently and is hinted at in the United States Civil, Patrol Logo, created in 1939 by Charles Coiner of the N. W. Ayer Advertising Agency; it was used throughout World War II and the Cold War era.

Structure

In Nigeria, structurally, the Corps is headed by the Commandant General who is the chief executive and the accounting officer. The Commandant General is assisted by a crème of Deputy Commandants General. They are usually four (4) in number and in charge of four (4) directorates viz: Directorate of Administration, Operations, intelligence/Investigations and Technical Services. We have Assistant Commandants General .who are called Zonal Commandants in charge of Zonal Offices nationwide. Commandants are those who are in charge of State Command also nationwide. Area Commandants are those who are in charge of senatorial district within the state

controlling about three, four or five divisional areas as the case may be. Divisional officers in the state takes charge of the 774 Local Government Areas in Nigeria We also have district. Heads or Officers who take charge of all the districts within the division and reports to the Divisional officers of the Local Government. Lastly, the cells officers are those in the grassroots who takes control of the various wards and report matters to the district officers. This is briefly the organogram of NSCDC. This could be represented diagrammatically as below:



Functions

The Nigerian Security and Civil Defense Corp started in Nigeria as a Voluntary organization that should provide necessary warnings for the civilian population in times of danger, evacuate the civilian population from danger areas, and to provide assistance to restore and maintain order in distressed areas in any period of emergency. But through the Nigeria Security Civil Defense Corp act 2003 as amended in 2007 by the regime of the former president Chief Olusegun Obasanjo the Corp was transformed from voluntary

to full fledge paramilitary outfit. The following are the new responsibilities and functions of the Corp as provided by the act and as amended in 2007. They are:

Assist in the maintenance of peace and order and in the protection rescuing of the' civil population during the period of emergency; Recommend to the Minister, the registration of private guard companies; From time to time, inspect the premises of private guard companies training facilities and approve same if it is up to standard; Supervise and monitor the activities of all private guard companies and keep a register for that purpose; Periodically organize workshop; and training courses for private guard Companies, and Seal up any private guard company which operates without a valid licenses; Maintain twenty-four hour surveillance over infrastructures, sites and projects for the Federal, State and Local Government; Enter and search any premises and seize any material suspected to have been used in vandalization or suspected process of vandalization; Enter and search premises of any suspected illegal dealer in petroleum products or material used by Power Holding Company of Nigeria, Postal Services, Nigeria Telecommunication or for any other public utility or infrastructure; Have power to arrest with or without a warrant, detain, investigate and institute legal proceedings by or in the name of the Attorney-General of the Federal Republic of Nigeria against any person who is reasonably suspected to have committed an offense under this Act or is involved in any: Criminal Activity: Chemical poison or oil spillage, nuclear waste, poisoning; Industry espionage or fraud; Activity aimed at frustrating any government programme or policy; Riot, Civil disorder, revolt, strike, or religious unrest; or Power transmission lines, or oil pipelines, NIPOST cables, equipment water board pipes or equipment vandalization; Monitor the activities of religious bodies and trade association. Monitor, investigate, and take every necessary step to forestall any planned act of terrorism particularly: Cult and ethnic militia activities, Criminal activities aimed at depriving citizens of their properties or Lives, Syndicate activity aimed at defrauding the Federal, State or Local Government. Monitor, investigate, and take every necessary step to forestall any act of terrorism and report same to appropriate Federal security agency, Provide necessary warning for the civilian population in times of danger; Evacuate the civilian population from danger areas; Provide and manage shelters for civilians during period of emergency; Assist in the decontamination and in the taking of precautionary

measures during any period of emergency; Carry out rescue operations and control volatile situations; Assist in the provision of emergency medical services, including first aid, during any period of emergency; Detect and demarcate any danger area; assist the Federal and State Fire Service in fire-fighting operation; assist in the distribution of emergency supplies; Provide assistance to restore and maintain order in distressed areas in any period of emergency; Assist in preparing indispensable public utilities during any period of emergency; Provide intelligence information to the Ministry on any matter relating to Crime control generally Riot, disorder, revolt, strike or religious unrest; Subversive activity by members of the public aimed at frustrating government programme or policy; Industrial action and strike aimed at a paralyzing Government activities; Any other matter as may be directed by the Minister, and Have power to arrange and mediate in the settlement of disputes among willing members of the public.

Operational Focus of Nigeria Safety And Civil Defense Corp

What should be the focus/operational direction of NSCDC? How can they perform their role so that, other security agencies will not look at them as usurping their functions? NSCDC Started as a voluntary organization. However in order for government to sustain her security and economic empowerment of her people there is need for manpower development for security sustenance of our national security hence, the idea of transforming her to full fledged paramilitary organization under the federal ministry of Internal Affairs through the act of 2003 and as amended in 2007, hence, remunerating for their services and motivating them to be focused and diligent in the performance of their functions.

NIGERIA SECURITY CIVIL DEFENSE CORP came into existence in Nigeria during the Civil War in 1967 (Abolurin, 2008). Their initial operational focus was on the evacuation of (Civilian from danger areas and as community vigilante or guards: They were not armed but very efficient in discharging their duties.

The 2003 and 2007 Acts establishing and defining the functions of the Organization in Nigeria empowers the Corps to "maintain twenty four hours surveillance over infrastructures cities and projects for the Federal, State and Local Government, Section 3 of the Act States:

- (i) Enter and search any premises and seize any material suspected to have been used in vandalization or suspected proceed of vandalization.
- (ii) Enter and search premises of any suspected illegal dealer in Petroleum products or materials used by Power Holdings Company of Nigeria (PHCN) Postal Services, Nigeria Telecommunication or for any other Public utility or Infrastructure.

Pipeline Vandalization

One of the major focuses of NIGERIA SECURITY CIVIL DEFENSE CORP operations is monitoring and patrolling of Oil and Gas pipelines across different parts of the country. These pipelines are used by the Pipeline and Product Marketing Company (PPMC) a subsidiary of the Nigeria National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC), to transport oil and gas to different parts of Nigeria. The multi-product Pipelines transport oil from the refineries/import receiving Jetties in the Country to the twenty two petroleum storage depots located in different parts of the country. The refineries at Port-Harcourt, Kaduna and Warri the offshore terminals at Escravos and Bonny, and the four (4) jetties at Okrika, Altas Cove, Warri and Calabar. In all, Nigeria has a total network of 5,001 kilometers of oil Pipelines, consisting of 4,315km of multi-product pipelines and 666km of Crude-oil Pipelines.

In other for the NSCDC to be efficient in monitoring the pipelines, their men and officers are deployed to states, local government Areas and communities through which the pipelines traverses. They patrol the pipelines on daily basis and their presence in the communities deters the vandals to a point. In executing these task the NSCDC is handicapped to carry out enforcement alone due to the fact that, most often the vandals are armed hence, the Civil Defense Corp is constrained to work with the Nigerian army to ensure adequate enforcement.

Aside from this Criminal aspect of checkmating the vandals, pipeline vandalization leads to fire out breaks as witnessed in several parts of Nigeria. Though NSCDC intervention through human security, Lives and properties have been saved. Pipeline vandalization leads to drastic reduction in Nigeria oil export capacity. The daily independent newspaper of February 16, 2008 reported that, Nigeria lost N53.8 billion to pipeline vandalization from 2006 to 2007, Vandalization led to fuel scarcity in different

parts of the Countries and has to do with the regular power outages in the Country. The spilled oil from the activities of the vandals Leads to environmental degradation (Abolurin, 2008). The regularity of this problem and the number of Lives that are lost as a result of it makes it a major national security question in Nigeria (Daily Champion, 19 September 2008) for the past two years, the Nigeria Security and Civil Defense Corp have arrested over five hundred vandals and illegal Oil bunkers and prosecuted over four hundred persons.

Oil Bunkering

The second major operational focus of the Nigeria Security Civil Defense Corp of national Security Importance is illegal dealings on Petroleum Product, otherwise called oil bunkering. The Managing Director of the Nigeria Petroleum Development Company (NPDC) a subsidiary of the Nigeria National Petroleum Corporation, Engineer Delano Fisoye described the role of the Nigeria security and Civil Defense Corp as vital and crucial to the maintenance of peace and security in the country, more especially in the oil producing Communities of the Niger Delta. He promised to assist the Civil Defense Corps to enhance its capabilities and effectiveness in the discharged of its Services within the Benin Zone. In addition the Chairman of Senate Committee on Interior, Senator Olalekan Mustapha commended the Corps on its relentless effort to curb the activities, of vandals describing it as good and honorable and a pride to the Nigeria nation (Dally Champion, 19 September 2008).

The arrest of illegal bunkers has created a rift between the men of NSCDC and the Nigeria Police. Most often NSCDC noticed that the police give security coverage to illegal bunkering thereby, aiding and abetting bunkering. There was an incident in which NSCDC offices arrested two tankers loaded with fuel at the banks of River Niger in Onitsha and the people conveying them to their illegal owners were arrested and handed over to the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC). But the arrest was not easy as the men of NSCDC were harassed by the Police who allegedly were giving the bunkers cover.

According to the Commandant General Ade Abolurin, well over 400 suspected criminals have been arrested with several cases in Court. In Abia, they have about 57

cases in Court, in Lagos, not less than 30, in Abuja, not less than three, in Port Harcourt and Enugu axes, there are more than 60 cases.

Relationship with Other Security Agencies

The Commandants General noted that the job of security is not a one-man business, rather collaborative efforts and, it is these efforts that help all the various agencies to perform and discharge their duties effectively. From NSCDC activities they tend to be closer and rely more on the Economic Finance Crime Commission (EFCC). Most of the criminals' caught by NSCDC are handed over to EFCC for prosecution. The Nigeria Police have a cosmetic relationship with NSCDC because, the former feels that the later is usurping or encroaching in her function hence, there are more noticeable clash among these two forces. The Nigeria Army renders support to the NSCDC; they assist them to guard and arrest vandals and criminals along the pipelines. The Commandant General equally acknowledged support from Drug Law (NDLCA) and the State Security Services (SSS).

Constrains Of Civil Defense Corp

Scope of functions: One of the major constrain of the Nigeria security civil defense Corp is her Scope of functions. Her 2003 Act as amended in 2007, enables her to perform Civil, Crime control and Prosecution of offenders in the name of the Attorney-General of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. The focus of her operation appear to conflict with that of the Nigeria Police Force, this may have been the reason that is instrumental to the non-implementation of arming the NSCDC ever since her amended Act of 2007 enabled here to carry fire arms.

Inadequate Equipment: Is one of the constrains of the Nigeria Security and Civil Defense Corp (NSCDC), without security gadgets vehicles, and arms, the operatives of NSCDC will be highly incapacitated to function and discharge their duties creditably.

Risk of attacks: The Nigeria Security and Civil Defense Corps are charged with both civil and criminal functions. Those they are monitoring or chasing are with arms, while the NSCDC operatives are without arms, they face the risk of being attacked by criminals. This exposure to danger of armed criminals is one of the reasons why this paper is contending that, there is great need for the functions of the Nigeria Security and

Civil Defense Corp should be properly delineated so that, the Corp can be properly equipped in her line of functions.

Recruitment Processes: the recruitment process of the NSCDC has to be improved. Some of the men of the NSCDC are with fake documents, not physically fit, too aged. More so, the recruitment of personnel is a secret affair, the public are not aware of any recruitment exercise yet the Corp is bringing in new members on daily basis.

Training: The training process should be enhanced so that, the NSCDC members will have renewed vision and consciousness after their training, they should be given stunt training as to keep them physically fit and efficient in rescue operations.

Lack of Corporation among Security Agencies: Is one of the problems of the Corp. promoting inter-agency security collaboration is one of the challenges facing the NSCDC. Like I earlier mentioned that the relationship between the NSCDC and the Police Corp is Cosmetic, other agencies may be indifference, but such attitude can sabotage the efforts of collective security principle within a state and the Country at large.

Strengthening Civil Defense Corp

Streamline Scope of Operation: Civil defense operation is an international institution that needs to be strengthened so that they can play their vital role to human security and public safety in any society. Civil Defense Corp came into existence to enhance disaster management, quick response to rescue of disaster victims and assisting in the computation of names of disaster victims for compensation. In Nigeria, the NSCDC is not only involved in disaster management, but supervise and monitor the activities of all private guard companies. Assist in the maintenance of peace and order; maintain twenty-four hours surveillance over infrastructures sites and projects for the Federal, State and Local Government Some of her functions make her to clash with the Police. The Scope of operation of the Nigeria Security Civil Defense Corp is both Civil and Criminal matters. A proper Scope of functions should be suggested so that, they can enjoy the corporation of her sister Organizations.

Corporate Security: the Nigeria Security and Civil Defense Corp could be used to invigilate exams, conduct elections and voters registration exercise, guarding of very

important personalities, guarding and securing Banks and other corporate bodies. To discharge these functions diligently, the Corp has to be armed.

Recruitment and Training: For the growth and development of the Civil Defense Corp, its recruitment and training process has to be restructured so that the recruitment will be well publicized, old, fat and short height people will not be recruited, proper dressing of staff, respect to Seniority and proper adherence to their Paramilitary ethics and discipline.

Operational Facilities: A lot of Nigerians appreciate the performance of the Nigeria Security and Civil Defense Corp. in her comment (Olatude, 2008) "Nigerian Civil Defense should be fully armed not just armed, they are doing a very serious job as everybody can see that to my knowledge they are even doing more better than the police. Take good look at the Vandalizers, how they are trying to stop them even without ammunitions and many other area like rescue work and others". The Nigeria Security and Civil Defense Corp should be properly equipped with security gadgets and Operation Vehicles and Patrol Motorcycles for better performance.

Conclusion

Civil Defense Operation is an international institution that came into the lime light during the Second World War. In Nigeria it came into existence in 1967 during the Nigeria Civil War. However, Civil defense Programmes have never achieved widespread and consistent support from Nigerians and government Leadership. It equally lacked mutual cooperation from other security Operatives. Her scope of functions is too broad hence~ there is great need to re-focus the task and programmes of the NSCDC. Her recruitment and training process is not transparent and public.

The NSCDC has excelled in the areas of curbing Pipeline Vandalization and illegal oil bunkers. She needs a proper job focus and cooperation among her fellow security agents because, the security and protection of lives and properties, crime control and prevention needs a collective security measure and not the sole task of any of the security unit The men of the NSCDC are dedicated and committed to their counties but they need more pragmatic roles to play in the society as to compliment other security agencies.

Recommendation

There is great need to strengthen the operations of the Nigerian Security Civil Defense Corp this has to be done by: calling a meeting of all joint military/paramilitary Chiefs of staff/chairman of Committees on Defense of National Assembly, Minister of Defense and the Secretary to the Federal government to come out with a more practicable scope of functions, which will endear the cooperation of all other Security apparatus. The NSCDC should handle Very Important Person (VIP) protection, Bank and Corporate security, and be involved in Community intelligence gathering Community safety disaster Management, Election Management and supervision. The Nigeria police force should not be posted to guard individuals and private firms, rather the civil defense Corp should handle these functions. To achieve this function, she has to be armed. Pipeline security should be left for the Nigeria army. The NSCDC can liaise with them as people who are vast with the environment for information and for intelligence gathering.

Improve on the recruitment and Training process. There should be a Stunt Unit within the Corp. Stunt training should be given to some able bodied NSCDC member. This will enhance their skills in rescue operation, be able to climb tall objects like mountain Ship, off shore oil Platforms, Sky Scrapers, Electronic mast etc.

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