Arms Proliferation and Implications for Nigeria’s National Security

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Abstract

The National security of most modern nation states has in recent times been threatened with the influx of arms proliferation. Nigeria’s case really calls for concerns as the rate of arms proliferation has tripled. The situation is even more worrisome with the current security challenges the nation is currently going through. The incidence of increased activities of militants, kidnappers and bandits, terrorism in recent times only add credence to the negative impact of arms proliferation on the nations drive towards peaceful co-existence and development. Today Nigeria is bequeathed with a lot of security and developmental challenges and problems. This paper therefore X-rays the fundamental problem of arms proliferation on the National Security of Nigeria and also attempt to proffer solutions to the problem. The paper made use of indices such as unemployment, poverty, etc as unit of analysis using the political economy approach the paper came to a realization that a lot still needs to be done if the country is to make meaningful progress towards curbing the problem of arms proliferation in Nigeria.

Keywords: Arms Proliferation, National Security, Nigeria, Terrorism, Militants, Kidnapping

Introduction

The problem of arms proliferation is a very worrisome issue in contemporary security concerns around the world. A country is rated strong or weak by the strength of her economy and the defence of her sovereignty; which in turn is dependent on the strength of her Security and Defence Forces. As the name suggests, the Arm Forces' basic tool are arms. The superiority of military forces, security agencies or an individual over the other; rests upon what the opponent showcases and the position of law in confrontational situation.

However, the issue is not only about the presence or sophistication of arms in a country, but who is in control; either the state actors (Defence & Security Services) or non-state actors (illicit arms bearers). Hence the USA can be termed a super power and Somalia a failed state, based on the above yardstick. The worrisome level of proliferation of illicit arms in the hands of non-state actors in Nigeria and its impact on National Security is the central focus of this paper. This paper examines the origin and manifestation of illicit arms. The paper critically x-rays why the situation seems hopeless and pessimistic. This paper also makes some concrete recommendations on how to tackle the menace. Conscious effort is made to also look at the incidence of terrorism, kidnapping, bandits and herders/farmers crisis that has now involved the use of arms.

Key Aims and Objectives of the Paper

In general terms, this paper set to present in clear perspective the nature and dynamics of arms proliferation and the strategic implications to national security in Nigeria. In
specific terms, the objectives aim at achieving the following:

- To examine the incidences of illicit arms and their proliferation in Nigeria, with a view to having a better understanding of the causes and effects.
- To x-ray the correlation between the proliferation of arms and crime waves.
- To evaluate the role of state organs and mechanisms in reducing the trend.
- To examine the link between arms proliferation and the national security. To contribute to knowledge, and suggestions in addressing them.

An estimated 2 million (2,000,000) guns circulating in Nigeria, according to gunpolicy.org' (2017), "... are reported held by civilians; giving the rate of private gun ownership in Nigeria at 2 firearms per 100 people. In comparison to the number of privately owned guns in 178 countries of the world, the site ranks Nigeria at No. 34, while in the world ranking for the rate of privately owned firearms per 100 population, Nigeria ranks at No. 133". According to Onuoh, (2016,p:51-52) put, "that about 100 million out of the world figure of arms in circulation is estimated to come from Sub-Saharan Africa, with eight (8) to ten (10) million concentrated in the West Africa and over 70% of the West African figure reportedly from Nigeria. The 2015 Small Arms Survey, quoted by Ogundale and Segun, (2015) reveal that, "about 650 million, 74% of the 875 million guns swarming around the world, are in the hands of Nigerian civilians". A business survey on Crime and Corruption, conducted in 2016 by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), in collaboration with Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) cited in Ohaegbu, (2016, P:4) found that the impact of the offences against businesses in Nigeria is heightened by frequent use of weapons: 50% of interviewed businesses experienced at least a crime during the 12 months before the survey. In almost 40% of cases, crime episodes were perpetrated with the use of a weapon, thus increasing emotional and psychological impact on victims; but such percentage is much higher for crimes like robberies and thefts of vehicles, representing 70-80%. Almost 30% of the study population comprises victims of a burglary during the last 12 months before the date of the survey. While the above figures are estimates which may be doubted by some critics, an index of the intermittent seizure of arms and ammunitions by security and border control officers, the frequent deployment of these arms in conflict and crime scenes and the level of human casualty and material damage recorded from their use have confirmed the massive movement of arms into and within Nigeria. For instance, Odekunle (2004, p:24) write," that a total of four thousand, four hundred and eighty-two (4,482) firearms were recovered by the police between 2001 and 2003, and forty-four thousand, one hundred and five (44, 105) ammunitions recovered within the same period. In 2016, a combined team of Customs and Police at Seme-Badagry border arrested an armed smuggler". According to Okiro, (2017,p:77-78), "confessed in a report to of having passed 20 of such boxes with 1000 pieces of live cartridges each into the country. In 2017, this day of 24 July, p.5, quoted by (Okiro, 2017,p:77-78). In 2009, (Ogundale and Segun 2010,) wrote, "that the Nigerian Customs busted arms trafficking valued at more than $30 million at various borders across Nigeria". In November 2003, the same agency intercepted a consignment of 170,000 rounds of ammo. In 2004 it seized 112,000 illegal arms in a single month. In 2010, (Ekhomu,2010) report, "that the then Oyo State Commissioner of Police, Mr. Bola Balanta displayed a heavy grade of weapons and bombs including seven (7) AK-47 rifles, 103 AK-47 magazines, 2,540 AK-47 rounds of ammunition, 727 General Purpose Machine Gun (GPMC) ammunition intercepted along
the Ile-Ife/ Ibadan Express Way". In October 2010, another high-profile interception was recorded when a combined team of security agents impounded 13 containers aboard a vessel: MV CMA-CGM Everest from Iran, loaded with various sizes of grenades, rocket launchers, explosives, assault rifles, heavy machine guns and ammunition at Apapa Wharf in Lagos. This was shown on the National Television, the NTA and other media of mass communication. This came a few weeks after the National Taskforce to Combat Importation of goods, Small Arms, Ammunition and Light Weapons (NATFORCE) had on 18 October 2010 impounded a lorry load of arms and ammunition in Onitsha, Anambra State". The quantity of arms surrendered by the Niger Delta militants in 2009 during the disarmament and demobilization (DO) phase of the Yar'Adua's Amnesty Programme also gave an idea of the quantum of arms proliferation in Nigeria. Onuoha, (2011, p:52), puts, "the statistics of weapons recovered from over 15,000 men, including child armies to include 2, 760 assorted guns, 287,445 ammunitions of different caliber, 18 gun boats, 763 dynamite sticks, 1,090 dynamite caps, 3,155 magazines and several other military accessories, such as dynamite cables, bulletproof jackets, and jack knives". The reports that some of the aggrieved militants may consider to have gone back to the creeks and are threatening the peace and security of the area is a confirmation of the wide conception that the arms surrendered by these militant was just a fraction of their arms base. Apart from seizures and interdictions in Niger Delta, Boko Haram use of sophisticated weapons, is more worrisome that these arms are mostly smuggled into the country, in addition to evidences abound that there are illegal factories manufacturing them and training Nigerians in the arms artistry as well. In November 2010, the police uncovered arms fabrication outfits in Barkin Ladi and Kuru in the Jos South Local Government Area of Plateau State. In the South-Eastern zone of Nigeria, a locally manufactured firearm known as 'Awka-made' is reported to have been enjoying patronage from hunters, armed robbers, cultists and kidnappers, among others for instance, the (May 6, 2011, P:18 edition of the National Mirror), reported the announcement by the Kaduna State command of the Nigerian Police Force that "it had discovered an illegal bomb factory in Rafin Guza, near Kawo in the Kaduna State capital. Five ofthe arrested suspects were said to be apprentice bomb makers". Also, there was NTA news of bomb factories discovered near Abuja and another in Jos-Plateau State. The proliferation of illegal arms in Nigeria has reached an alarming stage. In Aba town, for instance, (Okoro, 2004, p:79) write, "that one (1) in ten (10) adults owned a gun either for self defence or for criminal purposes". The media is so much awash with reports of arms and ammunitions being seized by security operatives that we cannot exhaust them within the few pages of this work.

Factors Responsible for Arms Proliferation in Nigeria

Politics: - The crude nature of Nigerian politics is one key factor driving the process of arms proliferation. Politics in Nigeria – especially electoral politics - is defined and approached by politicians as a do-or-die affair, or warfare. The stake in Nigerian politics is incredibly high, making politicians desperate in the struggle to win elective positions. As a result, many of them recruit 'specialists of violence' - cultists, gangs and thugs – to attain and retain political power. The fact that in most cases, these 'specialists' are compensated with sensitive elective and appointive offices means an elevation of the culture of violence in the country; consequently there is gross reoccurrence of political warfare. Several violent clashes where large volumes of sophisticated arms are displayed are often
aftermath of elections. The closest national example is the announcement of Jonathan as winner of April 2011 elections which resulted to violent protest in Kaduna and other northern states, killing many people including members of the Youth Service Scheme (NYSC).

**Governance Failure/Poverty:** - Governance failures in areas of reduction of poverty and provision of adequate security have yielded the enabling ground for the increase in arms related violent crimes. The defence and security services are not well maintained and poverty in snowballing by the day. Despite enormous oil wealth, over 70% of Nigeria's 150 million people subsist on less than US$1 per day. Owing to frustration and deprivation, many have taken to criminal activities such as piracy, armed robbery, kidnapping and militancy, which contribute to arms proliferation and circulation. Col Umar Abubakar Dangiwa was quoted (Aidoghie et al.) in the (Daily Sun Newspaper of Monday, July 18, 2018), that, "the widening gap between the rich and the poor is responsible for Boko Haram Mayhem in Nigeria. There is growing, widening gap between the rich and the poor...there is too much poverty, there is so much distress in the communities and as such, people are becoming more and more distressed and in that kind of situation, you are expected to see all these forms of anti-social behaviours coming up". In the area of public security, many have resorted to self-help approaches in the name of self defence vigilante services, thereby increasing the demand for arms. Interestingly, some of these vigilante groups often enjoy tacit support and encouragement from political establishments and public office holders. If every village in Nigeria has 20 - 100 AK-47 assault rifles in its community armory as reported by an 2003 survey source (Ogundele & Segun, 2010), earlier cited, "it is partly because government has failed to provide the needed security for the citizenry, as a result of which many communities have resulted to different forms of 'self-help' security measures, ranging from vigilante groups to community-owned arms stockpiling".

Onouha, (2011,p:53-57) further stated that, "the quest to procure more arms to guarantee personal and community protection from perceived and real enemies is fueling the 'domestic arms race'. Hence, breaking the chain of arms circulation has remained a major challenge to the Nigerian government". This unfortunate situation, in turn, stokes the demand for more arms by both the government and non-state actors (individuals, groups and communities, among others) to maintain security. While the government increases its legal stock through importation and local manufacturing at the Defence Industries Corporation of Nigeria (DICON), non-state actors patronize illegally, transnational traffickers and burgeoning unregulated local and artisanal arms manufactures. The scenario equally develops into a vicious circle where, the non state actors and various armed groups and criminals acquire more arms to outweigh each other and even the government forces.

**Corruption, Collusion of Arms Proliferation by Security Personels**

Recently, some security personnel’s comprising military and police where reportedly arrested for being in the habit of supplying arms to bandits and kidnappers along the axis of Zamfara and Katsina state, also the soldiers security personnel’s including an army captain were apprehended alongside a suspected kidnapping kingpins in Taraba state known as Alhaji Wadume.

This is closely related to the problem of governance failure. According to (Onouha, 2011, p: 53-57) put, "that corruption creates a security paradox that feeds into the cycle of SALW’s proliferation in Nigeria". On several
occasions, security agents have been found aiding arms trafficking in Nigeria. One of the main sources of illicit firearms consists of leakages from members of the armed forces and the police. This includes the remnants from the Nigerian civil war, leakages from military and police armouries and arms sales by returnees of peace keeping operations. For example, Onouha also states that a major and five other soldiers of the Nigerian Army were convicted in November 2008 of selling over 7,000 arms valued at over 100 million Nigerian naira (N) - including AK-47 rifles, rocket launchers and machine guns - to Niger Delta militants between January 2000 and December 2006. These arms were allegedly stolen from the depots of the Nigerian Army at the Command and Staff College, Jaji, and the one Base Ordnance, Kaduna. Porous Border and the Challenge of Globalisation: - The Small Arms Survey quoted by Keili notes "that Nigeria has porous borders on both its land and see edges, allowing gun smuggling from a variety of countries. Many of these weapons come from war-torn countries elsewhere in Africa". It has also been found that many of the arms smuggling rings operate out of Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea and Nigeria. The smugglers use speed-boats to connect to the high seas, and then ferry the arms back to shore. Keili, (2008,p:6) writes, "that European dealers are also involved in the trade with their Nigerian counterparts, but rarely have to face justice".

Moreover, the new epoch of globalization has shrink both time and space, making it easier for ideas, goods, persons, services, information, products and money to move across borders with less restrictions. Globalization is the product of numerous factors, including reduced trade barriers, lower transportation and communication costs, and increased movements of capital, knowledge, technology, culture and people across borders. Its logic presents 'opportunities' and 'risks' for the world, with potential security implications for states, corporate bodies and individuals. Globalization, which has enhanced the movement of goods and people across borders, has equally facilitated the activities of criminal groups. In this regard, the ECOWAS region and Nigeria are suffering from the negative effects of the relaxation of national boundaries intended to enhance regional integration, but inadvertently facilitating transnational crime evident in arms trafficking. With porous land and maritime borders coupled with ineffectual national security systems, arms proliferation has grown by leaps and bounds in Nigeria. Nigerian government has been enmeshed twice with South African government in weapon deals through undue process and involving highly placed Christian leader to the tune of millions of dollars as construed for preparation for 2015 elections.

Cultural Practices: - The use of arms has been the culture of many tribes in Nigeria from antiquity. A typical Nigerian farmer will not go to the farm without carrying one form of weapon or the other. Arms like cutlasses, bow & arrows, handguns and knives have been handy instruments for Nigerians in rural areas, especially, the Fulanis and hunters who use them for protection against wild animals, for hunting purposes and for protection against insurgents during the historical wars. In most parts of the country, these weapons are still used for traditional rites and ceremonies, such as burial of warriors and chiefs, etc. Yacubus notes "that while the Fulanis and certain other traditional communities in northern Nigeria carry woods, sticks and arrows the communities of traditional hunters in the west and east of Nigeria carry cutlasses and short guns. He states that sometimes cannons are fired during official ceremonies while some communities use dynamite and other modern explosives in these occasions". This cultural attachment to weaponry has also encouraged
patronage of firearms as a mark of completeness and bravery.

**Local Manufacturing:** - Nigeria also has a significant local supply of legitimate and illicit arms through local manufactures. Section 22 of the Firearms Act prohibits the manufacture of firearms. Apart from the government established Defence Industries Corporation of Nigeria (D/CON) set up in 1964 via the (Defence Industries Corporation of Nigeria Act) cited in (Chuma-Okoro, 2001) ,put, "that the only legally empowered to produce arms and ammunitions in the country mainly for use by the military and the security service". These abounds cluster of unlicensed local craftsmen spread across the country are, who produce, a substantial quantity of illicit guns in contravention of section 22 of the firearms Act. The clandestine nature of their activities negates due diligence, transparency and regulation as required by international standards. It also makes their products difficult to trace and makes the arms position of Nigeria opaque. However, they enjoy high patronage by criminals and political elites alike.

**The Contending Effects of Arms Proliferation on Nigeria’s National Security**

**Armed Robbery:** - Illegal arms have been fuelling the problem of brazen armed robbery attacks in the country. According to (Soyambo, 2005, p. 131), put, "that a total of 1,072,026 (one million, seventy-two thousand and twenty-six) incidents of crime were reported to the Police between 1996 and 2000. Out of this number, 10,270 (ten thousand, two hundred and seventy) were armed robbery cases". The statistics shows a steady increase from 1999, coinciding with the era of the return of electioneering (democracy) in Nigeria. The three leading states in the armed robbery statistics are Lagos, Anambra and Delta.

**Kidnapping:** - Illicit weapons also are the causes of growing kidnap industry in Nigeria. Kidnappers in the South-East use heavy weapons obtained through our porous borders, the Niger Delta creeks, and private jetties. With such awesome fire-power, they can take on any security agency. The Federal Government has made a wise decision in Abia State by deploying military troops to tackle the menace of kidnapping in Aba and environs.

**Election Violence:** - It was predicted that illegal arms will be used to intimidate opponents and reshape the political landscape in the 2011 elections as speculated for 2015. Election campaign should be about policy issues and service delivery, and not about who carries the biggest "stick". In a recent political rally in Oyo State, four persons were reportedly killed by gunfire and several others injured. OPC members were armed to the teeth while drawing support for Goodluck Jonathan single presidential candidacy in 2015. Contrast this, with recent election in the United States of America where no life was lost to electoral violence. Nigeria must move away from the politics of violence. Experience has proven that places where electoral violence occurs are prone to higher rates of social vices such as armed robbery and sexual assaults. This is because the stockpiles of arms given by unscrupulous politicians to their thugs, hired militia and other 'violent experts' are not retrieved when the 'deals' are over. These arms become empowerment to the deviants who use them to intimidate and commit all sorts of assaults against the unfortunate, innocent citizens.

**Ethno-Religious Conflicts with its Human and Material Loss:** -The build-up of arms has fuelled violence in the form of communal, ethnic and religious conflicts in the country. This has become an indelible characteristic of Nigerian. Between 1999 and April 2010, Onuoha (p.58) further states unequivocally that "Nigeria recorded at least 187 (one hundred and eighty-seven) ethno-religious conflicts, leading to the death of several thousands of
people”. Arms have helped in escalating and prolonging conflicts, undermining social peace and devastating the economic livelihoods of individuals and communities. By June 2010, some 1.6 million Nigerians were estimated to have been displaced from their homes due to violent conflicts. The impact of Nigeria’s arms problem on human security is also evident in financial losses induced by conflict. The amount of money that governments spend on security during such crises and their aftermath are huge. Beyond the cost to government, individuals lose property and family members. The loss of property compounds the problem of poverty and deprivation of the affected population. Through the death of family members, arms induced conflicts lead to a deep fracturing of kinship and family structures—many children have been left without parents, husbands without wives, and vice versa. When a family unit is dismantled, children suffer and their future wellbeing is often bleak, as they are denied good parental care. Many end up as social miscreants who contribute to violent crimes. Thus, for every person killed or injured in conflict and crime involving the use of arms, there are many more who must cope with the psychological, physical and economic effects that endure in the aftermath. In this context, women and children are invariably the hardest hit.

**Effect on the Economy and Sovereignty of the Country:** - The flood of small arms is really threatening the sovereignty and economy of the country as it has shifted the entire balance of power in our nation, leading to the lack of personal security and destroys the rule of law. Small arms are used to facilitate an entire range of human rights abuses, including rape, enforced disappearance, torture, forced displacement and forced recruitment of child soldiers...An increase in expenditures due to deteriorating security conditions also results in decreased support for economic, social and cultural rights. National security is the immune system of prosperity for any country. Like the human immune deficiency virus, arms proliferation weakens the immune system of the nation, given way for opportunistic failures that finally crumbles the economy.

**Conclusion**

In conclusion, this paper has been able to establish the existence and proliferation of illicit arms in Nigeria, and in fact, that its occurrence pre-dates the colonial era. Proliferation of illegal arms however, has been on steady increase after independence, and has assumed an alarming dimension especially with the return to democracy in 1999 to date and un-abating activities of Boko Haram insurgents, militants, bandits, kidnappers and herdsmen across the northern Nigeria. Sources of illegal arms include purchases from international and national arms dealers, sales and rentals by unscrupulous serving and retired security personnel, sales by returning peacekeepers, sales of recycled weapons from decommissioning exercises, oil-for-arms exchanges in the Delta region, and purchases of locally produced craft weapons. These weapons transit into the country and into the hands of armed groups, national dealers, political and community leaders, and individuals, while illegal craft production provides a domestic source for small arms. Major factors has been identified by the writer as aiding arms proliferation, which includes high tension in electoral politics, failure in governance, corruption in government and security agencies, and the demands of globalization which has aided in the porosity of national trade borders and cultural practices.

The proliferation of arms is noted as posing a grave threat to national security, development and even the existence of Nigeria as a sovereign state, evident in human, financial loses and psychological distress; induced by the high wave of armed robbery, kidnapping, sexual assaults, assassinations, political
violence, Boko Haram insurgents, Fulani herdsmen activities and reduced escalated ethno-religious and communal conflicts.

**Recommendation**

1. **Arms agency for illicit arms mop-up and vulnerability assessment:** - The Government of President Muhammadu Buhari should consider the creation of a National Commission under the supervision of the Ministry of defence or The Presidency, for the effective and proper coordination and programming of issues related to the proliferation of illicit arms in the Country. The Federal Government agency on Combating Illegal importation of arms should be involved in seizures of illegal weapons. The Federal Government should eschew the approach of adhoc solutions and establish an agency to properly tackle the monster known as illicit arms importation, storage and use. The new agency should absorb the NATFORCE and be a multi-disciplinary agency to interdict illicit weapons like bombs, rocket launchers, grenades, bazookas, etc. They are prohibited explosives and military grade weapons. The new agency should comprise crack security agents seconded from the Nigeria Police Force, the military, the intelligence services, the Nigeria Customs Service and civilian research fellows from defence specialised institutions.

2. **Good governance and job creation:** - There is need to promote good governance, democracy and justice in Nigeria. There is also an urgent need for the government to promote human security through the effective execution of the MDGs programmes The APC lead government of President Muhammadu Buhari may consider implementing a single-tenure system for political offices to reduce tension in the electoral politics. Experience has shown that political office holders desiring a second term bid are more prone to the use of armed militia to secure their positions, and they use public funds at their disposal in doing this. Also, there should be aggressive job creation programme as promised by the new government for Nigeria's teeming and idle youths, so as to drastically reduce their availability for use in arms business.

3. **Legislative onslaught:** - Guns and bombs kill people indiscriminately. The Nigerian government must strengthen the laws on arms pilling. The illegal importation of guns and amino should be made a capital offence since these guns kill innocents people. The APC new government should create an immediate review of existing legislations on arms appropriate control mechanism to regulate the availability, possession and use of arms in Nigeria;

4. **Technology options:** - This government should improve monitoring and control of illicit arms trade in the country by deploying - modern technological equipments. Sophisticated x-ray machines used in screening containers and other ocean cargoes should be installed at the ports to help interdict illicit Weapons in addition to functional security surveillance cameras manned in strategic areas across the country. Heavy weapons and explosives must be kept out of our land in order to safeguard Nigerian lives and democracy.

5. **Security awareness/media campaign:** - There should be strategic and sustained security and media awareness campaign by the Government. The fight against illicit arms must involve media organization and strategic communication to maintain public focus and keep government security officials on their toes. Security forces must be proactive when it relates to illicit arms importation. Red Alert has recently written about the upsurge of violence against journalists. The easy availability of illicit arms made it possible for bad guys to carry their campaign of violence to journalist. Keeping the issue of illegal arms on the front turner is a patriotic duty, which journalists
must perform in the interest of the Nigerian nation and humanity.

6. **Vulnerability assessment**: The APC led Federal Government should urgently commission the security and intelligence unit to conduct vulnerability assessments on the issues of illicit arms importation and pilfering to identify the weaknesses and loopholes, which facilitate the attached important to illicit arms in Nigeria. The entry point’s methods, means and types of arms should be identified and creative strategies for the interdiction of these arms must be developed by the security agencies.

Security agents should receive special briefing on the need to obtain credible intelligence about arms caches existing in the country, or attempts to, illegally import arms. Efforts by police or military store officers to sell stolen arms from ammunition dumps should also be learned and disrupted. Everywhere in the world there are criminal elements within the military intent as selling arms to criminals and militants. Good intelligence network will detect some of these attempts and if a few persons are prosecuted and punished, that will serve as a deterrent.

7. **Security reforms and custom reorientation**: There is urgent need for a comprehensive reform of the security sector with a view to expediting action to respond adequately to the challenges posed by the proliferation of illicit arms in Niger. The Nigerian Customs Service should be reoriented as a security agency. While traditionally, the role of the customs agency has been collection of revenue for the Federal Government, the security mission of keeping illicit arms out must be emphasized. The land borders are porous and law enforcement by the NCS must be stepped up in order to increase seizure of illicit weapons. There should be strengthening of border security arrangements.

8. **Adequate funding of security agencies/management**: There should be effective management of armories by security agencies through accountability and transparency in order to prevent leakages of arms to sub-state actors. Also the Security Agencies are to be properly funded and remunerated to forestall inducements.

The APC led Government should as a matter of necessity improve on the funding of her Defence and Security Service. The wages of service personnel are to be considered for an upward review to check compromise and corruption in the services. Also the Government should strive to improve the standard of living and quality of life of citizens to reduce areas of discontent and poverty.

**References**


