

Proliferation of Small Arms, Light Weapons and Nigerian Security: A Case Study of North-Eastern Nigeria

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Abstract

Using the North-East as a case study, this research examined the impact of the proliferation of small arms and light weapons on Nigerian security. The research gathered its data from both primary and secondary sources. Content analysis was used in analyzing the data obtained for this study. According to the study, there is a growing market for small arms and light weapons (SALW) in Nigeria. The government should act more forcefully to stop this negative trend, as the spread of small arms and light weapons poses a serious threat to global transnational organized crime and undermines security and development. The fact that many security services had repeatedly found, recovered, and seized a cache of weapons and ammunition supported this claim even more. In light of these difficulties, the size of the country's borders highlights the necessity for a reconsideration of the management and security, Protecting the country's borders and seaports - without which an effective check or battle against the proliferation and trafficking of armaments would remain a mirage. Although it is challenging to estimate the number of illegal SALW in Nigeria, there are a sizable number of these weapons in circulation. Seizures appear to grow in proportion to an overall increase in insecurity.

Keywords: Proliferation, Small arms, Light Weapons and Security

Introduction

We should begin this conversation with the words Worldwide Harmony Organization also called IPI (2009) "We live in troublesome times. Quick financial changes, segment swells, and interweaved security emergencies are influencing every one of us, and generally particularly poor people. Criminal and brutal associations are overseeing an area, markets, and populaces all over the planet, entangling peacemaking and creating weakness. States with incapable and ruin organizations demonstrate too feeble to even consider managing interlinked dangers going from transnational coordinated wrongdoing to irresistible sickness. In the meantime, the quantity of real and applicant atomic furnished nations is developing, similar to the probability that non-state entertainers will gain weapons of mass obliteration through unlawful worldwide exchange".

The serious weakening in Nigeria's

tranquility and security is a huge element that is assuming a critical part in obliterating her speculation possibilities on one hand while restricting her political and monetary effect on provincial, mainland and worldwide undertakings on other hand. It to be sure an undeniable reality to make reference to that the reasonable ascent in outfitted brutality across the Nigerian state is no question the consequence of the accessibility of little arms and light weapons assuming an unequivocal part in sustaining savagery from criminal related exercises to all-out battle in Nigeria (Moses and Ngomba, 2017).

The above assertion is the reality about the ongoing worldwide framework. Uncertainty is the significant peculiarity that is obliterating the world in general: especially the underdeveloped nations. Nigeria as a state isn't excluded from this reality. There a great deal of frailty in numerous locales of Nigeria going from

revolt, seizing and psychological warfare which has come about to loss of lives, removal of individuals and some more. The ongoing security circumstance of the nation is genuinely terrible and overpowering. The Public authority has been attempting in combatting frailty through military systems in Nigeria however all endeavors appear to be pointless and insufficient.

There are many reasons that added to this skyscraper of uncertainty in Nigeria. One of these reasons is the multiplication of little arms and light weapons in the country. Joined Countries has detailed that the expansion and abuse of little arms is an around the world, continuously complicated and complex peculiarity that influences individuals, everything being equal. By prudence of their simple accessibility, minimal expense and reasonability, small arms and light weapons (SALW) have turned into the weapons of decision in many struggles in this present reality and have assisted raised degrees of furnished savagery with night in regions settled. These weapons are the main supporters of the heightening of a culture of viciousness and to the militarization of common society. In excess of 1,000 lives are lost every day to little arms viciousness. A considerable lot of the casualties are regular people. Little arms have a lopsided, expansive and dependable effect that broadens well past their nearby use in struggle (Joined Countries, 2006).

Having laid out the way that little arms and light weapons are on high increment step by step in the possession of non-state entertainers, for example, psychological militant and extremists, specific in Nigeria, there is need for a concentrate to comprehend how the multiplication of little arms and light weapons has added to the security challenges in Nigeria: especially in North-Eastern Nigeria.

Method of Data Collection

With the end goal of this examination, information will be gathered through both essential and auxiliary sources; significantly from optional source. The analyst will hotspot for essential

information using interview in center gathering conversation. While the optional information to be utilized for this study are diary distributions, reading material, papers and magazines.

Method of Data Analysis

The review will embrace content investigation of information examination. Content examination alludes to the demonstrations of breaking down items in writing that are pertinent to the subject being scrutinized and try to address the exploration questions brought up in the review.

Conceptual Review

The conceptualization of the critical terms in this work is vital. Hence, this study begins with the writing survey of a critical terms and their relationship to each other.

Small Arms and Light Weapons

As per UN Board of Administrative Specialists on Small Arms (1997 in Hold, 2017), little arms are those classifications of weapons which incorporates pistols and self-loading guns, rifles and carbines, sub-automatic rifles and attack rifles, and light automatic weapons and their ammo. Little arms are both solid and versatile, and are seemingly perpetual, possibly with various clients and re-clients. They are versatile and somewhat simple to disguise, making them simple to exchange, move, stow away or take. Little arms are light, little and simple to utilize, even by little kids. Police powers and confidential security organizations utilize little arms across the world to keep up with the rule of law. Regular folks utilize little arms for sport shooting or hunting, or justifiably of individuals and property as well as in different social ceremonies. Little arms might be utilized to kill or damage a creature or individual. They are additionally utilized for causing accommodation through their scary impact, for instance in theft, seizing and assault. Little arms are the main classification of weapons not falling under government imposing business model of weapons ownership and use, and most of little arms overall are in confidential

hands. Light weapons are bigger and more military in plan than little arms, and are conveyed by one individual or a little team (Grasp, 2017). Light weapons incorporate weighty automatic weapons, hand-held under-barrel and mounted explosive launchers, convenient enemy of airplane firearms, versatile enemy of tank weapons, recoilless rifles, compact launchers of hostile to tank rocket and rocket frameworks; versatile launchers of hostile to airplane rocket frameworks; mortars of types of under 100 mm, and light weapon ammo. Little arms and light weapons, truncated 'SALW', are frequently utilized reciprocally with 'little arms', particularly in research on the impacts of these weapons in clashes (Grasp, 2017).

As indicated by Ayuba and Okafor (2015) small arms will be arms utilized by one individual and which incorporate remarkably guns and other disastrous arms or gadgets, for example, a detonating bomb, a combustible bomb or gas bomb, a projectile, a rocket launcher, a rocket, a rocket framework or landmine: It additionally incorporates guns and guns with programmed stacking; rifles and carbines; automatic rifles; attack rifles; what's more, light automatic rifles.

Light Weapons: are weapons intended for use by a few people filling in as a team, albeit some might be conveyed and utilized by a solitary individual. Light weapons incorporate weighty assault rifles, hand-held under-barrel and mounted projectile launchers, compact enemy of airplane firearms, convenient enemy of tank firearms, recoilless rifles, versatile launchers of antitank rocket and rocket frameworks, compact launchers of hostile to airplane rocket frameworks, and mortars of a type of under 100 mm (Moses and Ngomba, 2017)

Light Weapons then again are convenient arms intended to be utilized by a few people cooperating in a group and which incorporate outstandingly weighty automatic rifles; convenient projectile launchers, portable or mounted; convenient enemy of airplane cannons; compact enemy of tank cannons, non-pull back firearms;

versatile enemy of tank rocket launchers or rocket launchers; compact enemy of airplane rocket launchers; mortars with a type of under 100 millimeters. In particular, a portion of these SALW are;

The Tokarev TT guns, Makarov PM guns, AR-70 attack rifles (Beretta, Italy), Type 64 attack rifles (Japan), AKM-47 attack rifles (Kalashnikov), compact rocket impelled explosive RPG-7V1 Mukha "Fly", G3 attack rifles (Harasser and Koch, Germany), FNC (Fabrique Nationale Carbine, Belgium), 7.62mm PKMSN-2 automatic weapons (Kalashnikov), Universally useful Automatic rifles (GPMG), Light Automatic weapons, Light automatic rifles (UK 59; Rachot Czech), AK-47 under-barrel projectile launchers, RPG-42 hand projectiles (Soviet), F-1 hand projectiles (Soviet), Explosive, explosives (nitropil, explosive, plastic), and electronic far off explosion gadgets. More refined weapons gained by civilian army incorporated those with elements of night vision and expanded focusing on precision (Ikelegbe, 2014 in Hold, 2017)

Security

The term security is one the most troublesome term to characterize in the field of safety studies. Numerous researchers have various perspectives concerning what includes security and what ought to be gotten. The conservative scholar see security as a general independence from war combined with a relative assumption that rout won't be an outcome of any conflict that ought to happen' (Bellamy high, 1981). They see security as a peculiarity of war and struggle between states is generally conceivable. They additionally consider security studies to be the investigation of the danger, use and control of military power. (Walt, 1991 in Isah and Bitrus, 2021).

A few researchers of safety concentrates on consider state to be the referent object of safety while some consider individual to be the essential referent object of safety. Whether state or individual as referent object of safety one thing is sure and significant: that is security of all part of humanity which incorporate humankind

kind himself, his current circumstance which involves an area as an essential element of a state and all result of utilization.

The different ways to deal with the conceptualization of contemporary human security in hypothetical writing can be characterized into two. one is neo-pragmatist hypothetical point of view. They consider security to be the essential obligation of the state. The subsequent point of view is that of postmodernist or pluralist. These scholars dislodged the place of state as a significant supplier of safety. They security past military danger. They proposed that administration ought to concern itself more with the financial security of individual than the security of the state since they see the main drivers of frailty to be immediate results of unfortunate economy. (Anekwe, 2018 in Isah and Bitrus 2021)

Thusly, human Security is to safeguard the essential center of all human lives in manners that upgrade human opportunities and human satisfaction. Human security implies safeguarding principal opportunities - opportunities that are the quintessence of life. It implies safeguarding individuals from basic (extreme) and inescapable (broad) dangers and circumstances. It implies utilizing processes that expand on individuals' assets and desires. It implies making political, social, ecological, financial, military and social frameworks that together give individuals the structure blocks of endurance, occupation and respect.

The Nexus Between Salwa With Insecurity

Ayuba and Okafor, (2015) expressed that the various types of safety challenges tormenting Nigeria as a nation are different. From those of outfitted burglary to kidnappings; from ethno-strict inspired rough struggles to by and large illegal intimidation and revolts against the power of the state. This reality has brought about Nigeria producing more that 3.3 million outcasts since around the year 2010, making Nigeria the most elevated 'maker of exiles in

Africa and the third on the planet after Syria and Colombia separately (Voice of America, 2014 IN Ayuba and Okafor, 2015). Likewise, a similar condition of uncertainty obtained in the different difficulties as pointed above makes the country the fourth most rough country on the planet (Aljazeera, 2014 in Ayuba and Okafor, 2015) These horrid measurements have association with the monstrous multiplication of Little Arms and Light Weapons expansion. This infers that without arms, arms struggle, war, insurrection and all types of psychological oppression will be limited to its scarcely level. Hypothetical Audit

There are number of hypotheses that attempt to make sense of the explanations behind the expansion of little arms and light weapons. This meeting will uncover not many of these hypotheses which involves extremist underlying clash hypothesis, bombed state hypothesis, the state relative independence hypothesis and struggle hypothesis.

Anyanwu (2005 in Abiodun et al., 2018) noted of that faltering states are perpetually the result of a breakdown of the power structures giving political backings to the rule of law, an interaction by and large triggered and joined by anarchic types of inner viciousness. It is the breakdown of state foundations, particularly the police and legal executive with coming about loss of motion of administration, a breakdown of the rule of law, and general banditry and turmoil. Not exclusively are the elements of government suspended, yet its resources are annihilated or plundered; what's more, experienced authorities are killed or escape the country.

Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons in African Nations

There is no far-reaching information on small arms accessibility in the district. Small arms have been entering the Horn of Africa, East Africa and Focal Africa and practically every one of the nations of Africa for quite a long time and from countless sources. After African states' freedom from the European pioneer rulers,

the accentuation on self-assurance and working areas of strength for of stable states produced interest for little arms at focal, and subnational, levels. While worldwide little arms control separated in the Virus War, homegrown arms control in Africa was held as a tradition of the pilgrim systems, which kept on existing in totally different settings. Regardless of whether the philosophy is saved, the provincial rulers were the two makers, merchants and end-clients of little arms, and exchange was more restricted. Such frameworks can't be expected to have similar result in bringing in states during clashes and with fast changes in legislatures. In any case, the inquiry remains whether there is proof to propose what is happening won into the 2000s or on the other hand in the event that changes can be recognized. There is vulnerability in the observational proof connected with little arms accessibility in the area. Prior strategy writing on little arms in Africa just expects that the landmass is flooded with little arms, which has produced clearing proclamations (Hold, 2017).

The Horn of Africa has been called perhaps of the most furnished area on the planet. In Somalia, a few evaluations place the quantity of SALW in the large numbers. As per neighborhood news, there were 5,000,000 little arms in Nairobi alone in 2000 (multiple weapons per capita). All the more unassumingly, as per Thokozani Thusi in Hold (2017), 'It is assessed that there are 5,000,000 little arms coursing among 189 million occupants of the peaceful areas of eastern Africa and the Horn', which is low weapon proprietorship per capita in worldwide relative terms. As per a new public report by South Sudan, there were somewhere in the range of 1.9 and 3.2 million SALW coursing in South Sudan in 2014. Different sources depict tremendously various circumstances in various nations in the area. In September 2003, public specialists' SALW stores in the Focal African Republic were put at 11,381 though non-state outfitted bunches were assessed to hold 10,940 SALW. In Ethiopia, the protection powers are accounted for to have more than 1,000,000 guns and the

police in Ethiopia are accounted for to have one 10th of that, as per Gunpolicy.org, an Internet hotspot for distributed in Grasp (2017) proof on arms and equipped viciousness, oversaw by the College of Sydney. Another investigation discovered that regular citizens had a greater number of weapons than the police in Ethiopia, despite the fact that state specialists have not affirmed these discoveries. The variety of weapon access and grouping of weapons in unambiguous geological regions recommend no extreme change in the dispersion of weapons in the area contrasted with past periods. It is conceivable that the dissemination part of the way occurred under the early many years of freedom, albeit individual occasions unquestionably have made a few impacts (Hold, 2017).

In 2006 in Burundi, family overviews directed by Little Arms Study assessed that 100,000 families were in control of guns or explosives, which truly intended that there was something like 100,000 arms available for use among the regular citizen populace, considering that a solitary family might possess a few weapons (in 2008 there were roughly 1.5 million families in Burundi, with a normal of 5 individuals in every family). However, in August 2008, a sum of just 4,139 weapon licenses had been given in Burundi. A Ugandan public gauge in 2012 put the quantity of illegal little arms possessed by regular citizens to 200,000, while the quantity of legitimately enlisted nonmilitary personnel weapons was 2,270,653. A public planning practice in Kenya in 2003 reasoned that there were roughly 110,000 illegal weapons in the country. In the subsequent public review in Kenya, directed in 2012, the outcomes showed that 530,000-680,000 families possessed no less than one gun. As per one Kenyan authority, the distinction in outcome is probably going to have been brought about by various strategic methodologies as opposed to a genuine huge expansion in weapons.⁶⁵⁴ State-claimed little arms comprise an enormous piece of little arms in Kenya; be that as it may, 'accurate figures are not known'. Investigations have discovered that

centralization of little arms differs incredibly inside nations. Research in northeastern Kenya found that consistently family had a weapon and that 60% of the patients in field emergency clinics were being treated for shot wounds. 656 in 2002, Uganda assessed that there were more than 40,000 guns in unlawful belonging in the Karamoja district alone Grasp (2017).

Counting the quantities of little arms isn't just an overwhelming undertaking, however takes care of into a neoliberal administration way to deal with estimating and evaluating little arms hazardous. Many counting practices have zeroed in on estimating the size of just unlawful weapons available for use, drawing on the suspicions of illegal/close-minded nature or expansion and use as the issue to be settled. A more nuanced and decentralized way to deal with planning the issue of little arms accessibility lately proposes that there are less weapons in the locale than recently suspected, with extraordinary contrasts among states and inside nations.

Most weapons are not utilized for criminal or military purposes, and there are enormous reserves of old and old weapons. Unexpectedly then, at that point, neoliberal administration change in little arms control rehearses has produced new information about little arms cultural dispersion what halfway difficulties the suppositions on which the change was established in any case: that little arms expansion is chiefly a trans-public issue, equitably experienced at the local level and that the more prominent East Africa district, alongside the remainder of Africa, is 'flooded' with arms. All things considered; the locale has a similarly low number of regular citizen arms per capita. As one model, Ethiopia's confidential firearm proprietorship positions number 174 out of 179 nations. The relatively limited scale of the little arms accessibility in the locale challenges neoliberal administration accounts that favor substantial mathematical estimations of scale over more mind boggling social or verifiable request.

Whether in struggle, post-struggle or more serene settings, most little arms are

predominantly moved by families for private use as opposed to by militaries, police powers or even outfitted gatherings. In spite of the fact that Muggah goes some way or another to leave from the worked on neoliberal administration story, in contending that it isn't really the sheer number of weapons that trigger or support brutality, yet rather the powerlessness of legislatures to guarantee authentic public security or affirm authority and command over their regions, he doesn't challenge driving talks on a verifiable record (Hold, 2017).

By far most of little arms in the district were created beyond it. There is as yet restricted homegrown little arms creation in the locale, in spite of the fact that Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania and Sudan are considered to have homegrown assembling for public safeguard purposes. A 2003 Little Arms Review report guaranteed that Kenya and Uganda had used this creation to hoard a public reserve of dependent upon 1,000,000 weapons each. Privately made ammo is accounted for to address very nearly 50% of by and large little type utilization. While challenging to check, such improvements could to be sure comprise a recent fad in African little arms supply contrasted with past periods. Different states in the district have limited scope assembling and upkeep workshops that serve old imported weapons, an industry that started to prosper under the transoceanic slave exchange

The Effects of Salws Proliferation In Nigeria

As per Obasi and Workers (2002 and 2006 separately), the greatness SALWs expansion in Nigeria can't be precisely evaluated, as so many of the impacts is difficult to quantify like apprehension and need. In any case, there is no question that little arms affect advancement, administration and daily existence for the residents of the Nigeria. There is best guess of one to 3,000,000 SALW available for use in Nigeria, generally in nonmilitary personnel ownership that is acquired unlawfully (Obasi, 2002; Worker, 2006 Moses and Ngomba, 2017).

Nigerian state is at junction on security concerns and the illegal expansion of little arms and light weapons emphatically affects harmony and security in Nigeria, compromising the presence of the state, yet additionally the jobs of millions of individuals across the 36 conditions of the league. The nation over, even cultists in Nigerian tertiary organizations are presently utilizing guns in their adversary clashes and political gatherings in their journey to impact their political race results. Indeed, even Nigerian security organizations have been survivors of unlawful weapon exchange in light of the fact that equipped burglars' late times have defied them in firearm fight (Moses and Ngomba, 2017).

The permeable idea of Nigeria's lines with its neighbors assumes a huge part in the multiplication of little arms and light weapons. Automated line crossing point and boundless defilement works with unlawful dealing of little arms (Ibrahim, 2015; Onuoha, 2013; Keile, 2008; Thom-Otuya, 2009 in Moses and Ngomba, 2017). In spite of the consummation of many contentions in the sub-district, Cote d'Ivoire, Sudan, Sierra Leone, Liberia Chad and so forth, pirating and the unlawful exchange of little arms are accounted for to be on the increment.

Small Arms and Light Weapons Proliferation In Nigeria

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Causes, Sources, Movement and Destination of Salw in Nigeria

Nigeria is a source/beginning, travel and objective of SALW. The reasons for the expansion of SALW is irrefutable in the writing, for models, wrongdoing, revolts, disruption, damage, strict emergency, public contentions, social disturbances, miniature patriotism, uprising, psychological oppression, rebellion, riots, aggressiveness, constituent viciousness, political brutality, social premium, ethnic pressures, cross boundary pirating, permeable lines, dark marketeering, nearby assembling, privatization of security, weakness, neediness, monetary emergency, mass joblessness, among others. A portion of the researchers center around the inventory side or push elements of expansion of SALW like willing venders, benefit, and permeable lines while others focus on request or pull factors like wrongdoing, viciousness, clashes, uproars and unrests (Ayissi and Sall (eds), 2005; Florquin and Berman (eds), 2005; Vines, 2005; Hazen and Horner (eds), 2007; Stohl and Tuttle 2009; Chuma-Okoro, 2011; Nte, 2011 in Okeke and Oji, 2014). Out of the 640 million little arms coursing universally, it is assessed that 100 million are tracked down in Africa around 30 million in sub-Saharan Africa and 8 million in West Africa, alone.

Most of these SALW around 59% are in the possession of regular folks, 38% are claimed by government military, 2.8 % by police and 0.2% by equipped gatherings. The firearm exchange is valued at \$ 4 billion every year, of which up to \$ 1 billion might be unapproved or illegal. 8,000,000 new weapons are fabricated consistently by

somewhere around 1, 249 organizations in 92 nations. Ten to 14 billion units of ammo are made consistently to the point of killing each individual on the planet two times finished. African nations spent north of 300 billion bucks on furnished struggle somewhere in the range of 1990 and 2005 approaching the amount of worldwide guide that was conceded to Africa inside a similar period. An expected 79% of little arms in Africa are in the possession of regular folks (Ibrahim, 2003; Stohl and Tuttle, 2009; Nte, 2011 Okeke and Oji, 2014).

Somewhere in the range of 1999 and 2003, there were more than 30 collective conflicts, partisan brutality and ethno-religious clashes with each asserting many lives and properties, and interior uprooting of ladies and kids. The expansion and utilization of SALW in ethno-strict conflicts and furnished burglary have killed in excess of 10,000 Nigerians, a normal of 1000 individuals each year starting around 1999. Most of setbacks around 66% in Kano mob of 2004 were SALW casualties supporting super durable handicaps. Wounds because of SALW have expanded as much as ten times in metropolitan Nigeria in light of the fact that most crimes are carried out utilizing SALW (John, Mohammed, Pinto and Nkanta, 2007; Nte, 2011). The issues of furnished brutality and multiplication of SALW are deteriorated by the powerlessness of the police to lessen fierce wrongdoing, guarantee the rule of law and give satisfactory security to the general population. None of the security specialist at present has the preparation, assets or faculty to play out their obligations really because of extended and permeable nature of Nigerian lines (Hazen and Horner, 2007). Nte (2011) sets that there is an immediate connection between the obtaining of weapons like SALW and heightening struggles into a full-earthly colored war (Okeke and Oji, 2014)

Research Findings

What Is The Current Nigeria's Security Circumstance?

Covering the primary portion of 2019, the

UN portrayed the security circumstance in Nigeria as 'volatile', with continuous struggle because of Boko Haram's presence, bringing about a deteriorating of the current philanthropic circumstance and influencing populace uprooting and food weakness. (ACLED, 2020) Worldwide Rights depicted Nigeria's 2019 limit of brutality as 'exceptionally high'. (Global Rights, 2020)

The Global Terrorism Index (GTI) covering occasions in 2019/2020 positioned Nigeria in third spot (same positioning as in the earlier years), as per number of passings from fear-based oppressor assaults, and 'kept the second biggest decrease in passings from illegal intimidation in 2019', a decrease of 39.1 % contrasted with the earlier year and 83 % lower than during its top in 2014. The decrease was primarily owing to falling psychological oppression related passings from 'Fulani fanatics' (Worldwide Illegal Intimidation List, 2020), in spite of a 25 % expansion in passings credited to Boko Haram, contrasted with 2018. Considering just those nations generally affected by psychological oppression, the GTI depicted Nigeria as being one of those that could be named in a 'condition of war'. (GTI, 2020) Of the 50 most awful fear-based oppressor assaults kept in 2019, four happened in Nigeria, two of which positioned in the main 10 most terrible assaults as far as passings recorded. As per the Worldwide Harmony Record 2020, Nigeria positioned 147th out of 163 nations (contrasted with 148th situation in the earlier year). As in the past two years, the Delicate State List covering occasions in 2019, characterized Nigeria in a territory of 'Ready' and positioned it fourteenth out of 178 nations. The Brookings found that starting around 2018 'extreme instability' and brutality have endured and expanded.

To What Extend Has The Expansion of Small Arms and Light Weapons Expands The Insecurity in Nigeria?

Nigeria's concern with SALWs isn't new, its rising accessibility somewhat recently has stirred up an influx of insurrections, ethno-strict contentions, cross-line banditry,

hijacking, psychological warfare, illegal exploitation and medications, outfitted burglary and other vicious violations. Arms develop has fueled brutality in different pieces of Nigeria - particularly collective conflicts and ethno-strict contentions. Among 1999 and April 2010, Nigeria recorded no less than 187 ethno-strict contentions, prompting the demise of a few a large number of individuals (Osman, 2010).

The January 2010 emergency in Jos, Level State uprooted north of 40,000 people. Circumstances of inside uprooting subvert human security at individual and local area levels. IDPs are generally helpless against rough violations like burglary and assault, and are inclined to contracting infectious illnesses, because of poor clean circumstances at the settlement places (Nte, 2011).

Other Destructive impacts of SALW on Nigerian Security are as per the following:

Boko Haram

Nigeria is at present bothered with significant danger of psychological oppression, particularly in the North-Eastern piece of the country. Over the most recent six years, the nation has seen the weakness of fear, culpability and flimsiness. The discouraging peculiarities incorporate, yet not restricted to the obliteration and demolitions of a few towns, towns, holy places, mosques, Police headquarters, schools and other public foundations with Dangerous Gadgets (IED) bombs planted and little arms and light weapons (SALW) by the Boko Haram guerillas in Niger, Bornu, Adamawa, Kano, Bauchi, FCT Abuja, Kaduna, Level and Yobe states separately (Abiodun, 2016). The multiplication of these little arms and light weapons and the new pattern in outfitted viciousness in Nigeria put to scrutinize the adequacy and complete responsibility of the Nigerian government in battling the threat. The disturbing pace of SALW spread represents a serious danger and challenge to Nigeria's inner security. Be that as it may, the flare-up of Islamic fanaticism and homegrown psychological

oppression in the North-East, Nigeria, stays clear in the developing daringness of the "Boko Haram" order, following the assaults in the Falcon Square, Abuja during the 50th Autonomy Day, 1 October, 2010 in which no less than 12 individuals were killed; the Nyanya Engine Park bombarding on April 14, 2014 likewise guaranteed a larger number of than 75 lives and harmed a few dozen others, besieging of the UN Working in the FCT and snatching of around 216 young ladies of in Chibok, Borno Express the following day leaving the country in a condition of frailty (Abiodun, 2016).

Outfitted Banditry

Another security danger that is tormenting the nation is outfitted banditry utilizing a wide range of little arms and light weapons. As of late, a recent fad of burglary which was very divergent in standpoint happened at Ogolonto area of Ikorodu, Lagos State, when a woman supposedly drove the group to the banks and remained outside while the two-hour activity endured. The head of the posse was said to have plunked down before the bank gloating, and no cop had the option to go up against her. It was revealed that the posse that completed the burglary comprised around 15 adolescents, all in their mid-20s. Rates of outfitted burglary have turned into a day-to-day daily schedule in many pieces of the country. Aside from public organizations, for example, banks that are their significant targets, significant interstates the nation over are not saved as suburbanites are regularly gone after and confiscated of their resources. (The Punch, 18 April, 2016).

Kidnapping/Capturing

Another security concern fanning out across Nigeria like quickly is capturing. At the point when it started in the springs of the Niger Delta locale a long time back, no one idea it would turn into a bad dream. Progressively, it has even turned into a „lucrative business? for the vast majority of Nigeria's jobless young people in the South East, South West and different pieces of the country. At first, it was the capturing of exiles that was transcendent in the South yet

today, the circumstance has gotten so awful that "no one is protected". Serving government authorities are not saved in the abducting threat, as their relatives, family members and companions have become commendable „targets?. Curiously, equipped looters and different kinds of lawbreakers are quick leaving their exchanges for the more worthwhile business of capturing (Ojeme, 2015).

What are the Wellsprings of These Small Arms and Light Weapons?

Small arms and light weapons expansion as advanced by Onuoha (2013) are estimated under two wide aspects to incorporate transnational and public dealing. The previous alludes to development across boundaries of sovereign states, while the later alludes to development or carrying of little arms and light weapons inside a public region (state).

A few significant changes have occurred since the Cold War finished that brought about a large part of the exchange little arms and light weapons not adjusting to the meaning of lawful exchange:

- i. Light weapons have moved to recently delivered ones that numerous nations are presently equipped for creating light weaponry. This is made conceivable because of the dissemination of arms delivering innovation during the Virus War.
- ii. Arms producing nations outside the districts of intrastate clash have less requirements for the weapons in their munition's stockpiles, and have down-sized their military. Monetary need compels them to trade the excess, not new creation.
- iii. The rising number of bans forced by the Unified Countries on SALW has made the bootleg market providers turning into the main wellspring of arms and ammo for such nations under ban. Similarly, underground political associations, and criminal associations like medication cartels, are additionally compelled to depend on this method for procurement.

The epileptic emergency in the Niger delta

makes arm race between aggressor bunches likes Development for the Liberation of the Niger Delta (Patch), Alliance for Assailant Activity in the Niger Delta (Unconsciousness), Joint Progressive Chamber (JRC), Niger Delta Individuals' Worker Power (NDPVF) unavoidable, leaving brutality in a thrill ride situation, that is other than expanding level of seizing, decrease in public oil creation, loss of oil income, asset and natural corruption (Odili, 2007; Tayo, 2007; Sunday, 2011).

Numerous Nigerians today, particularly from the North-eastern part are inside dislodged from their homes because of SALW expansion coming about either from collective conflict, ethno-strict savagery, psychological warfare, hostility, or electing brutality in many pieces of the nation prompting loss of lives and properties, while working with criminal directs, for example, capturing, bank burglary, oil bunkering and illegal mining.

As per the Borno state government while marking a notice of figuring out (MoU) between the state government, Fadama III and the World Bank, the genuine casualty's boko haram rebellion are ladies and youngsters. Up to this point the aftereffects of such exercises have produced 54, 911 widows and 52, 311 vagrants. The essence of the matter is that the life saver of boko haram insurrection is the accessibility of little arms and light weapons multiplication (Premium times, 2017).

The connection between debasement or not well gotten cash and little arms and light weapons expansion can be unloaded inside the climate of such crimes it upholds, as numerous dealers or hijackers who store crimes and multiplication of arms basically do as such as business, and strangely such poorly gotten cash are additionally pirated into the standard economy.

To be sure the way that weapons are accessible in the possession of radicals and soldiers, hinders the elective compromise techniques and increment uncertainty and further extended struggle in the nation as well as disappoints endeavors of peacekeeping harmony building tasks in building and recreating of the social orders

that have been crushed by struggle (Fotini, 2012; Marten, 2012; UNIDR 2005).

In a nutshell, the multiplication of SALW in 21st century has seen the increment utilization of these accessible little arms by psychological oppressor, aggressors, executioner herders, and groups of thugs to participate in political, financial and socio-social advantages. Other than the general loss of lives and properties, it additionally saw an expansion in sexual savagery from assaulting of blameless casualties, sexual servitude to constrained marriage. SALW multiplication in Nigeria today, makes a negative view of safety, forestalling unfamiliar direct speculations, penetrating the idea of simplicity of carrying on with work, while expanding absence of trust in government and its security contraption.

What Might the Nigerian Government Do in the Controlling These Multiplications of Weapons?

The different suggested systems recommended for the control of SALW in Nigeria by the discoveries are:

- i. intensive policing and productive observing instruments of the Nigerian lines,
- ii. recognizing the saboteurs in the military and other security organizations,
- iii. connecting with the administrations / supports of Nigerian residents,
- iv. improvement of business and working states of policing,
- v. adoption of public arms control procedure (NACS) and execution of public strategy on SALW,
- vi. leading ordinary check exercise and record-keeping of weapons in Nigerian ordnance.
- vii. battle against debasement, great administration and further developed economy,
- viii. worked on public direction and business potential open doors,
- ix. advancing harmony building drives,
- x. strict adherence to proficient and commendable security work force's enrollment,

Conclusion

The study uncovered that there is a developing business sector for SALW in Nigeria and the public authority should mediate all the more definitively to stem this terrible pattern since multiplication of little arms and light weapons is progressively and hazardously turning into a transnational coordinated wrongdoing on the planet consequently a grave danger to security and improvement. The intermittent identification, recuperation, and capture of store of arms and ammo by different security organizations further buttressed the point. The immensity of the country's boundaries notwithstanding these difficulties bring to the front the requirement for a reevaluate on the administration and security of the country's lines and seaports - without which powerful check or battle against arms dealing and multiplication will stay an optical deception. While an evaluation of the quantity of illegal SALW in Nigeria is hard to make yet the quantity of these unlawful guns available for use is very huge. A general expansion in uncertainty appears to relate with an expansion in the degrees of seizures. The way things are today, Nigeria as of now misses the mark on focal vault of guns and a far reaching and current permitting framework; this ought to be made our vital need for simple record checks.

It is basic to expose that the security landscape in the mid-21st century has seen changing patterns in the ways of behaving and approaches of safety issues and as per this study SALW multiplication isn't a special case. SALW expansion has transformed and developed throughout the years into refinement in the 21st 100 years. With this, an exceptionally impressive hopefulness is guaranteed that the expansion of little arms and weapons with other security difficulties would be generally limited, and their impacts on the two people and the state likewise decreased, should measures featured above are completely stuck to, by the Nigerian government and other African states individually.

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