

ROLES OF PRIVATE SECURITY GUARDS IN SECURITY MAINTENANCE IN NIGERIA

By

AMAKIRI, Helen Omavuayen

Institute of Governance and Development Studies

hoamakiri@yahoo.com

Abstract

The Private Security Industry is a potential instrument for combating security threat in the world. In most countries, they are used to complement the regular government security agencies to combat the increase of insurgency, banditry, kidnapping and other crimes. The private security guards are a major component of the industry and their roles cannot be over emphasized. Without any kind of prejudice, one can safely say that the private security guards have a very important role to play in the maintenance of security in Nigeria. This is clearly evident or seen by the high number of clients who employ their services through the private security companies that employ them. This paper is hinged on the multilateral security theory. It was concluded that the private security sector (the major employer of private security guards) contribute to maintenance of law and order and the protection of lives and property of both private and public clients. Amongst other things, the study recommends that the government should provide training and financial support of the private security agencies.

Keywords: Private Security Industry (PSI), Private Security Companies (PSCs), Private Security guard.

Introduction

A major responsibility of modern states is providing security for lives and property of their citizens. In the ordinary usage, security borders on safety and absence of dangerous conditions (Ajayi, 2015). Security is a necessity in every human society and its absence threatens the survival of individuals and their property. However, no state can claim to supply one hundred percent security for her people, because no state is devoid of crime and other security challenges (Iyang & Abraham, 2014). Reports received daily of criminal activities such as theft, kidnapping, arson, burglary and terrorism by various policing agencies around the globe indicate that crime is a phenomenon that cannot be completely eradicated from any society. Consequently, various means of curtaining and managing security to achieve the lowest possible crime rate with optimum resource expenditure have been developed by state governments around the world. Nigeria as a state is not exempted from this trend as there is no doubt that the crime rate and level of insecurity in the country is disturbing (Ajayi, 2015). With all the cases of kidnappings, embezzlement, terrorism, cybercrimes, fraud, to mention but a few, it is safe to say that every individual will be justified to be filled with apprehension at every given point in time and space in the country (Achumba, Ighomereho and Akpor-Robaro, 2013). Nigeria has consistently ranked low in the Global Peace Index (GPI 2018), demonstrating the continued decline in the state of security of the country. Like in many other states, new strategies such as problem oriented community policing, hotspots policing, stop and checks of policing and curbing this trend have been developed but all seem to have yielded no lasting result (Achumba, Ighomereho and Akpor-Robaro, 2013). Security is important on its own merit as a pre-requisite for development in any society (Mikom, 2018).

The emergence of private security industry in Nigeria could be perceived in a manner that suggests that the country lacks the capacity to discharge its security functions especially that of policing, Mr Sunday Ehindero, an erstwhile Inspector General of Police, told the National Assembly on August

6, 2006 that the mobile police are understaffed, poorly-paid and ill-equipped to match the sophistication of the modern day robbers in the country depict police and other government security agencies from rendering their good services of the provision of security for lives and property. Also, the **growing security threats across the continent** such as Boko Haram attacks, kidnapping, banditry and robbery in the Northern and Southern parts of Nigeria with estimates up to 600 people kidnapped in the country every year (Jamiu, 2006).

This statement reinforces the assertion made by (Uhunmwangho & Aluforo, 2011) that the problem of insecurity in the country seems to have grown beyond government capacity. This culminates into a situation where the civilian private security sector has risen to fulfil the unmet security needs of the society (Enechojo, 2013). However, Nigeria is not alone in this trend. Many scholars are of the opinion that the inability of the Criminal Justice System in many countries to curb crime and insecurity has led to the growth and proliferation of the private security sector (Thuranira & Joel 2013). Contemporary discourse on the state and security has shifted from the traditional assumption that security is an exclusive responsibility of the state. With the obvious fact that the government security agencies can no longer implement the United Nations recommendations of providing one (1) policeman to five hundred citizens (500) for a safe and secured society. The inability of the Nigeria government security agencies to sufficiently provide public protection in the face of the rising crime and the growing threats from kidnapping, robbery and terrorism prompt the emergence of the private security industry business (Iyang & Abraham, 2014).

Nigeria's population boom and the growing impact of urbanization in the future are expected to prompt the significant growth of the private security industry over the next few decades (Kwaja, 2008). The problem of insecurity of lives and property prompted the Nigerian citizens to seek alternatives inwardly with the Private Security Industry which is filling the gap and presenting a desirable option for people and organisations that are determined to protect the lives of their families and employees, as well as safeguarding their assets and investments during this environment of rising insecurity and inadequate public protection (Iyang & Abraham, 2014). The prevailing trend is the increasing role of private security outfits as dominant actors in the security sector (Kwaja, 2008). As noted in the United Nations guidelines for the prevention of crime, while States play a primary role, public safety and crime prevention are not the sole responsibility of government or public law enforcement agencies. Indeed, individuals, communities, non-governmental organisations, civil society and the private sector all play a role in enhancing security and community safety (Bosch & Maritz, 2011). The conceptual trend of internal security in Nigeria revealed that the nation is currently faced with numerous challenges that range from oil-related issues, environmental, ethnic, political, economic, social, religious, cultural and criminal issues which pose serious threats to her unity and security (Achumba, Ighomereho & Robaro, 2013)

Some of the security challenges are kidnapping/hostage taking, Hired/Political assassinations, Ethno-religious violence, smuggling and trans-border crimes, Political violence and armed attack/robbery. These divergent security challenges and the inability of the Government to defend its citizens are of great concern to the average Nigerian citizen which prompts Nigerians of seeking the services of private security firms due to the low morale, corruption and slow responses to crimes by the Government security apparatus (Enechojo, 2013).

This paper therefore examines the role private security guards in security maintenance in Nigeria. The paper provides insight into the nature of private security and guards, essential roles in security maintenance and the challenges they face in their operation.

Private Security

There is no universal agreement on the definition of private security, although several attempts have been made to give acceptable definitions. Private security includes those self-employed individuals privately funded business entities and organisations providing security –related services to specific clientele (for a fee) for the individual or entity that retains or employs them, or for themselves, in order to protect their persons, private property or interests from varied hazards. It is argued that the profit motives and the sources of profits are basic element of private security but it hardly seems acceptable as a general definition (Bello & Oyedele, 2012). The term Private security refers to security services provided to clients by non – state agencies. It is a new concept in Africa and its growth has been facilitated by the desire to reduce the burden on state agencies of protecting their citizens. Inadequate resources to equip state organs for their principal role of protecting the security of their citizens have also been a major decision driver in the growth of the sector. Another reason has been the increase in numbers of the propertied class that need a secure environment in order to continue investing (Bearpark & Schulz, 2007).

Adegoke, (2008) noted that the Private Security Industry comprises of those persons who supply security for people and property under contract and for profit. It represents self-employed individuals and privately funded business organisations providing security-related services to specific clientele for a fee. It is also a profit enterprise, a corporation or a limited liability partnership, which supplies either armed or unarmed security services to both private and public clients.

Florquin (2012) sees Private Guards and Security Companies (PGSC's) as legally registered business entities that supplies security on a contractual basis regardless of the situation. In Nigeria, Private Security consists of activities of night watch men and includes individuals who are employed directly without the influence of the state or any security company to supply guards services at diverse homes, business premises, religious places, schools, hospitals and the likes for a fee. There are also Private Guards and Security Companies that is the non-state security firms rendering services for economic gains who go about as guards to politicians and some religious leaders, and also that of guard dogs kept by individuals and private companies for security purposes. Private Guard Companies primarily engage in supplying guard and patrol services, such as bodyguard, guard dog, parking security and security guard services (Renouf, 2012). Some of these companies engage supplying advanced special operations services if the client demands it. Services supplied by these companies include; the control of unauthorised activity or entry, traffic regulation, access control, fire, theft and assets. Other security services such as roofing patrol, bodyguard and guard dog services are also included, but occupy a small portion of the industry. The Private Guards and Security Companies (PGSC's) also offer services designed to create impact on the security of persons and property. These services range from logistical support, sale of security equipment, marine security, crisis and risk management to physical protection of people and goods, training of armed forces, and even operational combats (Renouf, 2012). Private security according to Howe (1998) is an industry that operates only on a global market, organised along corporate lines and showing signs of growth rather than contraction (Small, 2006).

In other words, private security is an industry that operates along corporate lines and provides security services that are largely independent of the state. Private security seeks to protect against hazards which are commonly divided into man-made and natural. Natural hazards may include fire, windstorm, flood, earthquake and other acts of nature that could result in building collapse, equipment failure, accidents and safety hazard (Bearpark & Schulz, 2007). It should be noted that fire is also quite often man-made, intentionally or unintentionally, while man-made hazards may include crimes against the person (for example, robbery or rape) or crimes against property (theft and pilferage, fraud and embezzlement). In addition, man also creates problems through espionage and sabotage, evil disturbances, bomb threats, fire and accidents (Bearpark & Schulz, 2007). An

examination of the circumstances of the growth of the private security sector reveals that private security has benefited only wealthy people and business that can afford to pay the bills of the forms or personnel that provide the security. People in rural area are still exposed to the security dangers and risk that prevailed before privatization (Shreier & Caparin, 2005). The privatization of security has now become a global phenomenon. From the beginning of the 21st century the world has witnessed an accelerated breakdown of the nation state monopoly on violence and the emergence of market place purveyors of armed forces (Shreier & Caparin, 2005). This is owing to a number of factors, including general human insecurity, the end of the cold war, the globalization phenomenon, the marketization of the public sphere, the downsizing of armed forces, the professionalization of the armed and police force, the drive for profit maximization, the liberalization of the arms trade, the general unending African conflicts. In the contemporary world, the privatization of security has swept throughout the globe to an unprecedented magnitude that is no longer possible to ignore, let alone comprehend (Shreier & Caparin, 2005).

Theoretical Framework: Multilateral Security Theory

This is a paradigm that is credited to the work of Barley D. and Shearing C. Barley and Shearing, 2001 use the term *multilateral security or policing* to draw attention to the fact not

only that private policing consists of the informal as well as formal, but that there are two distinct layers of diversity, namely auspices and providers of policing. This division of labour, they argue, is more significant than the traditional distinction between ‘public’ and ‘private’ policing, since the roles of state and non-state policing often overlap. According to (Barley and Shearing, 2001) auspices are groups that explicitly and self-consciously take upon themselves the responsibility for their protection. Providers are the groups that actually asked for policing sometimes auspices and providers coincide. A defining characteristics of the new paradigm of policing, however, is that auspices and providers may not be the same. Their review suggested that policing is authorised by a variety of sponsors: economic interests (formal and informal, legal and illegal), residential communities, cultural communities, individuals and government. Policing provision and security maintenance is equally diverse in their view.

It includes commercial companies, non-state authorisers of security and policing, individuals and government. On the one hand, a variety of non-governmental groups have assumed responsibility for their own protection, whilst on the other hand a variety of non-governmental agencies have undertaken to provide security services. As the boundaries have blurred, both public and private entities have assumed responsibility for authorising policing: both public and private entities provide policing to these auspices. Even government’s role is no longer exclusively public. It authorises policing, encourages non-governmental groups to authorise policing, and provides policing to specialized consumers on a fee-for-service basis. Similarly, private providers are not exclusively private, since they sometimes work under public auspices and are sometimes staffed by public police personnel (Barley & Shearing, 2001).

The entry of citizens into policing functions, whether with or without the state police’s blessing, has also been noted by Johnson. Commenting on the active role of citizens in both authorizing and/or providing policing. He writes:

“Citizens, rather than being the passive consumers of police services engage in a variety of productive security activities. Such ‘co-production’ ranges from individual/household activities undertaken police co-operation (property marking, becoming a special constable to those lacking co-operation (buying a fierce guard dog, surrounding one’s property in razor wire); and from group

activities supported by the police (liaison groups, neighbourhood watch groups) to those denied such support

(hiring a private security patrol to protect a group of residences, engaging in citizen patrol (Johnson, 2001, p.965).”

Though it may be true that the boundary between public and private has lost its distinctiveness, some insist that collapsing the whole field of law enforcement is to merge phenomena that are inherently separate. There are indeed significant differences in the authority, organisational structure, legality, and working definitions of communal deviance and ‘order’. Nevertheless, both public and private policing have important features in common. They are both forces of coercion engaged to preserve internal communal order and they draw on similar control and investigative techniques. It is, then, increasingly hard to separate them analytically.

Private Guards and Security Companies in Nigeria

The specific date on the emergence of Private Guards and Security Companies (PGSC’s) in Nigeria is controversial; however, the industry has a long history in the country and has become a major part of the Nation’s economy, noted that PGSC.s began in 1965, when Alhaji Mumuni founded the Nigerian Security and Investigations Company (NSICO). This was followed by the establishment of the Nigerian Investigation and Safety Company in 1967; Omo Security Services, which started operations in 1971; Metropolitan Guards, and Arksego (Nigeria) Limited, founded in 1980 (Adegoke, 2008). Contrary to this view, CLEEN Foundation in its analysis links the history of PGSC’s in Nigeria to the work of a man named Victor Vanni in the early 1970s (Cleen, 2001). Whereas, (Adegoke, 2008) noted that the expansion of private property in Nigeria and Africa generally tends to be a key factor responsible for the growth of private security. He further observed that, “property owners have realised the commercial benefits of utilizing their own security company, since public security agents are unable to meet the security needs of various segments of the public, hence, the growing acceptance of private security guards in the country and the continuous demand for their services by individuals and corporate organisations to safeguard the safety of their lives and property”. This observation tends to contradict the opinion that the activities of private security guards prior to the nation’s independence laid foundation for the emergence of Private Guards and Security Companies (PGSC’s) in Nigeria. However, despite these public opinions, the fact is that Private Guards and Security Companies (PGSC’s) do exist in Nigeria and it is growing at a rapid rate. This hindsight is affirmed by Nexus Strategic Partnership Limited (2004) in its observation that Nigeria’s Private Guards and Security Companies (PGSC’s) has expanded rapidly, and has offered its services to international organizations, NGOs, embassies, local and international businesses particularly the multinational oil companies (Gumedze, 2007). The involvement of private players in the management of security locally and internationally has become phenomenal in recent times. The use of guards working individually or those commissioned by unregistered Private Guards and Security Companies (PGSC’s) had been in existence prior to the Nation’s

Independence (Tamuno, 1970). The use of thugs or some party members for private security became noticeable at independence and this habit has continued till date. The recruitment of party thugs into the local police by politicians prior to 1966 coup (led by Major Kaduna) and brutal use of these local police forces necessitated the clamour for dissolution of local or regional police in Nigeria (Ahire, 1993). Ohonbamu, 1972 asserts that in the western region there were mass recruitment into local forces of party thugs and stalwarts – people against whom the police were

supposed to be giving protection to the law abiding citizens. Such problem was not peculiar to only the south-western Nigeria but it was a regular occurrence in all parts of Nigeria.

To buttress this point, it was reveals the ugly trend of brutal and oppressive use of the Native Authority (NA) police by ruling elites against their perceived opponents in northern Nigeria, the fiercest criticisms of the Native Authority (NA) police system relate to its handling of opposition politicians in the 1950s when party politics started in Nigeria (Ekhomu, 2013). It is on record that Native Authority (NA) police forces earned notoriety by using undue coercion and intimidation to enlist support for the ruling party, deny opposition parties permits for rallies; disrupt meetings of opposition parties and generally enforced the obnoxious, unlawful assembly “laws against opposition politicians”. The excesses Native Authority (NA) police forces in support of the ruling party in the Northern Nigeria prompted a loud outcry which eventually led to their extinction (Ahire, 1993). The criticisms of the nefarious activities of the local police forces in various regions of the country led to their dissolution by the General Gowon regime in

1996 as recommended by the Working Party on police and Prisons Services in Nigeria, a panel set up by General Ironsi who was later killed in a counter-coup in 1966 (Ahire, 1993). Today, police institution despite its national outlook has continued to portray regressive, anti-social, oppressive, unethical and brutal values for which the local police forces were dissolved. The demand for security and inability of the public security agents to meet the security needs of various segments of the public have necessitated the growing acceptance being enjoyed by private security guards in the country (Abrahamsen and Williams, 2005). The services of private security guards have continued to be sought by individuals and corporate bodies to safeguard the security of their lives and property. Paucity of funds has made it difficult for government in Nigeria to have adequate size of police and armed forces. The size of police personnel is highly insufficient to meet the security needs of the people. This situation has led to the privatization of public security agents especially the police. The commoditization of police services in the country has further complicated the problem of inefficiency of the police in the

discharge of its duties (Ahire, 1993). This situation reinforces the disconnection between public safety and police. The interest and security of elite and a few wealthy individuals and organizations have remained the basic preoccupations of Nigeria Police. The wide power that federal government has on public security sector has continued to pose a huge threat to good governance and inter-governmental relations in the country, as the government at the centre can witch-hunt any state government perceived as enemies or opponents (Ahire, 1993). The illegal impeachment episodes under Obasanjo administration remains a point of reference for the call for the introduction of state police, which can also be abused by chief executives of various states to crucify their opponents and law abiding citizens. It is worrisome that despite the government’s ban on militia groups, they have continued to be popular among large segment of Nigeria society especially south-western Nigeria in providing services to meet the security needs of the people (Ahire, 1993).

Many wealthy individuals, organisations and communities often seek the services of Odua’s People’s Congress (OPC) guards to provide alternative security for them when the public security sector has failed to live up to public expectations. It was even an indictment on Nigeria Police and Federal Government of Nigeria, as a sitting governor, Bola Tinubu (former governor of Lagos State), in reacting to the armed robbery attack of retired Justice Fatai Williams, declared in public that if Nigeria Police could not address the problem of rising incidence of violent crime particularly armed robbery and assassination, he would have no choice other than employing the services of Odua’s People’s Congress to contain the activities of criminals (Ahire,

1993). The major Private Guards and Security Companies (PGSC's) in Nigeria include Prudential Security (having almost 9,000 guards with operation covering the entire country), Halogen Security (having nearly 4,000 guards and its operations covers the whole country as well as fewer other companies like Arksego Guards security and Kings Guards. Apart from the large retinue of police and armed forces, many oil companies often contract the services of a number of private security guards from both local and foreign Private Guards and Security Companies (PGSC's) to augment the activities of public security agents with the aim of adequately reducing the impact of the risks that may emanate from any attack or mitigate activities that can pose a threat to the general security of these oil companies. The importance of the complementary roles being played by private security guards is emphasized by many of these oil companies (Ahire, 1993). For instance, oil companies like ExxonMobil and Shell usually employ sizeable number of private guards who are trained by the Nigeria Police as "Spy" police (Abrahamsen and Williams, 2005). Apart from intelligence activities, trained guards may be mandated to perform some other tasks including security of infrastructural facilities of their employers. The Spy police in Shell, ExxonMobil and ChevronTexaco alone are more than two thousand (Ahire, 1993). Due to non-permission of private security guards to carry fire arms in Nigeria, a number of clients often employ the services of public security agents by applying to the relevant authorities, so that they can have armed unit that will fortify the activities of private security guards.

Most embassies, oil companies and other organizations contract services of private security guards to general security tasks that don't usually involve the use of arms; they often seek the services of Mobile Police Unit of Nigeria Police to provide armed support for the general security operations. For instance, in Shell alone, there is presence of no less than 600 Mobile Policemen in its operations to complement activities of private security guards on its pay-roll (Abrahamsen & Williams, 2005). The Policemen and officers get instructions from their superiors within the respective organisations they work for. Police authorities largely control the activities and postings of these police personnel, and clients or management of the Private Guards and Security Companies (PGSC's) lack the power to direct the affairs of the police personnel that perform the task of giving armed support for the general security operations (Hire, 1993). The Private Guard Companies Act (1986) outlaws the use of firearms by any private security guards in Nigeria, and based on this reason, many Private Guards and Security Companies (PGSC's) have developed an armed unit through employing services of Mobile Police (Abrahamsen &

Williams, 2005). Despite the existence of relevant law banning private guards from carrying arms, there are many unregistered Private Guards and Security Companies (PGSC's) or/and militia groups that encourages their guards to carry weapons for their private security activities (Abrahamsen & Williams, 2005). Government has found it difficult to control the circulation of arms and light weapons among guards commissioned by unregistered companies. For instance, OPC guards often carry weapons in the course of carrying-out their duties or providing for the security needs of their clients. Many of these guards have become the choice of many communities in south-western Nigeria. They are mostly employed as neighbourhood night guards, as many wealthy individuals also contract their services (Abrahamsen & Williams, 2005). Resulting from the signing of the Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps Act No. 2 of 2003 and Amendment Act of 2007 into law, the Private Guard Companies Department (PGCs) of the Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps (NSCDC) has been mandated and authorised to conduct general supervision and monitoring of Private Guards and Security Companies (PGSC's) operating in Nigeria. In regulating the operations and affairs of various Private Guards and Security Companies (PGSC's) in Nigeria, NSCDC request that all Private Security Organizations should be registered. The phenomenal growth of private security establishments in Nigeria and elsewhere in Africa is occasioned by a number of factors including endemic insecurity, the liquidation of the soviet bloc or cold war, incidence of globalization, privatization and commercialization of public corporations,

drastic reduction in the size of armed forces, emerging professionalization of the military and police, growing concern for profit making, the continued opening-up of the involvement of private organizations or players in arms trade, among others (Gumedze, 2007). In war torn Afghanistan, there has been increasing presence of private security guards that provides different security services, and by 2009, the total number of private security guards in that country has reached over five thousand (Sherman & DiDomenico, 2009). It is now obvious that private security guards are everywhere both in public and private sectors. The big challenge however, is to determine the effectiveness and efficiency of these PGSC's in discharging their primary duties to their clients (Igbo, 2007). Singer, 2003 explains that Private Guards and Security Companies (PGSC's) have played important roles in detecting crime at different levels. He argued that the effectiveness of the PGSC's could be seen in the roles they play as undercover agents outside the formal authorities especially among industrialized countries. The PGSC's have assisted in reporting and suppressing cult activities in some of the tertiary institutions across the country's universities. The involvements of these PGSC's have in no small measures helped in curbing menace of cultism in Nigerian campuses (Abolurin, 2008). Dambazau, 2006 argues that the presence of a security man is effective to the extent that is capable of retarding criminal activities. Maccuci, 1998 argues that hints about suspect and illegal gatherings of people and wanderers are reported before nefarious activities are hatched. A classical example is the case of the Kwara state bank robbery in which the Hotel guards reported suspicious activities of the armed robbers who lodged in their Hotel to the Kwara state Police before the robbery took place (NSCDC PGC, 2019). Maccuci, 1998 stressed that PGSC's services are available in urban cities and major town for the protection of lives and properties and they also serve as witness when criminals are arrested and arraigned before the court of law for prosecution.

Essentials Roles and Responsibilities of Private Security Guards

According to Babasuyi, (2016), in her opinion on Damog Guards, drawing from her 19years security industry experience, identified the six core functions of private security guards in ensuring the protection of lives and properties in Nigeria. She argued that security guards are crime, threat and risk prevention officer assigned to protect specific people or property. So fundamentally, the job duties and responsibilities of a security guard are not the same as a peace officer or police officer. Instead, security guards are in the prevention business. It is the job of a security guard to act as a deterrent to crime, to watch impending danger and report crimes they may encounter. Security guards are paid to only protect specific people and property while the police (Peace officer) are paid to protect all people state (citizens of a state) and all property and enforce laws and order (Babasuyi, 2016). The basic essential function, roles and responsibilities of trained private security guards in Nigeria according to (Babasuyi, 2016) is as follows;

1. **Prevention:** A private security guard's role is to "PROTECT" people and property of his employer or contracted clients. The major responsibility of a private security guard is prevention "BEFORE" an incident/offence occurs. The absence of incidents or offenses (crimes) is one sign that a security guard is doing a good job.
2. **Visibility:** Private security guards should remain visible as a deterrent to criminals. Thefts, damage and injuries can be thwarted when the perpetrators see a security guard. A security guard should be highly visible. By being seen, the guard may discourage anyone who might be considering theft, damage or personal injury.
3. **Vigilance:** Private security guards must remain alert to watch for abnormal activity or hear any unusual sounds. A security guard's job is "PREVENTION". To do the job well, the security guard must be alert, listen and watch. In fact, security guards should be suspicious of any activity that may draw them away from their post. It could be a plan to draw their attention away from their duties.

4. **Observe and Report:** Private security guard's responsibility "DURING" or "AFTER" an incident/offense has occurred is to "OBSERVE" and "REPORT". If an offense occurs, a guard does not charge in. instead, the security guard should: stay calm, observe and remember events and report to the police/or the security guard's supervisor (follow employer policy).
5. **Getting Help:** During dangerous situations, such as robbery, burglary, or assault with deadly weapon. The security guard will need help to apprehend the suspect. This involves calling the requiring police immediately. Even the police who are trained to apprehend criminal are encouraged to call for help in dangerous situations.
6. **Team Player:** Private security guards are sometime assume a team player role when he/she is responsible for maintaining certain miscellaneous rules and policies established by the client (company/individual). These could include:
 - i. Requiring employees to show their badges when entering the property;
 - ii. Inspecting lunch pails as employees leaves the plant;
 - iii. Monitoring safety standards and reporting hazards; blocked exit, fire safety, slippery floors, etc. A guard's supervisor or the client (company/individual) will give him instructions on carrying out their miscellaneous rules and policies.

Challenges of Security Management

Private security companies provide security services to both government and private organisations such as Banks, Universities, Oil firms, private schools, churches and other cooperate bodies nationwide which calls for so many security outfits to meet with security challenges. Proliferation of too many security companies resulting in stiff competition has brought about unhealthy practices to stay in business. These acts prevent the real objective of security business which is service, humanity and integrity.

Poor Funding: The issue of poor wages affects the state and non-state security actors. The state actors complain of poor salary structure, non-payment of wages/allowances while non-state actors as private organisation suffer worst in issues of funding.

Too many management agencies: The police for instances managed by the Security Council, the Ministry of Police Affairs, the Police Service Commission and the Administrative Functions of the Inspector General of Police (IG) most often the budgetary allocations not released to the services due to cumbersome management procedures.

Underemployment: Most officers in the state and non-state security services got enlisted into the services as a last resort. A situation where graduates get recruited as constables or inspectors instead of assistant superintendent of police (ASP) make them feel that society has not been fair to them by not providing them with a better job of their choice, coupled with the fact that security job in Nigeria is not a job that society respect. Using graduates for such job poses a challenge in security services.

Conclusion and Recommendation

The Private Security Sector/ Industry in Nigeria is an important sector, which contribute to the maintenance of law and order, and protection of life and properties of both private and public clients. The operation and services of PSC's complement government effort in provision of security for her citizen though PSC's are responsible to their various clients. They contribute to economic growth and development as an employer of labour in Nigeria. The important role and functions of PSC's in the state cannot be over emphasized, hence the study investigate the proliferation of PSC's in Nigeria. The increase in crime rate and the need for the protection of

citizens' life and properties and ineffective nature of security provision by the government inform the establishment of PSC's in Nigeria through night watch, guards, vigilante and eventually the Private Security Companies. Based on these essential roles the private security guards play, the study recommends that the government should provide them adequate training, financial support and proper placement of the personnel of the private security agencies. This placement should reflect the educational qualifications and achievements of these personnel.

References

- Abolurin, A. (2018) the role of NSCDC in safe guarding collective Security in Nigeria Abuja. *The National Conference of the Society for Peace Studies and Practices (SPSP) 2008 Annual Conference*.
- Achumba, Ighomereho & Akpor-Robaro (2013). *The Globalization of Private Security*; Country Report United Kingdom: Economic and Social Research Council. (p34).
- Adegoke, N. (2018); Legal and Social Research of Private Security Services in Nigeria. *Course Guide: School of Arts and Social Sciences, National Open University of Nigeria. Victoria Island – Lagos. 2008. (p76)*.
- Ahire, P. T. (1993) "Native Authority Police in Northern Nigeria: End of Era". in T. N. Tamuno et al. (eds.). *Policing Nigeria: Past, Present and Future. Panel on Pollicising Nigeria Project*. Lagos: Malthouse.
- Ajayi (2015). An Assessment of the Performance of Informal Security Structures in Community Crime Control in Metropolitan Lagos. *British Journal of Arts and Social Sciences ISSN: 2046-9578, (p56)*
- Bearpark, A. & Schulz, S. (2007). "The Private Security Challenge in Africa: Problems and Options for Regulation". In S. Gumede (ed.), *Private Security in Africa: Manifestation, Challenges and Regulation. Institute for Security Studies, Monograph 139 (November) (p16)*.
- Bello, M. & Oyedele, D. (2012). *Conflict, Nigeria, Sustainable Development, West Africa, Leadership Newspapers, Lagos*.
- Cleen, F. (2001). Privatization of Security in Nigeria. *Law Enforcement Review*. 2001; March: 14-18.
- Dambazau, A. B. (2007). *Criminology and Criminal Justice 2nd Edition*. Ibadan: University Press.
- Enechojo, A. P. (2013). An Assessment of the Performance of Informal Security Structures in Community Crime Control in Metropolitan Lagos. *British Journal of Arts and Social Sciences, Vol.14 (p34)*.
- Ekhomu, O. (2004-2013). Outsourcing Non-Core Police Functions to Private Security Companies: Lessons from Elsewhere. *Crime and Policing in Nigeria: Challenges and Options*. E. O. Alemika and I. C. Chukwuma. Eds. Ikeja: NOPRIN. 128-139.
- Florquin N. (2012). *Private Security Companies. Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF) Working for Security and Democracy*. Geneva Centre.
- Global Peace Index (2012). *World Security at a glance and its scope to Safety*.
- Gumede, S. (2007). The Private Security Sector in Africa: The 21st Century's Major Cause for Concern. *Institute for Security Studies Occasional Paper 131 (December)*.

- Igbo, E. U. M. (2007). *Introduction to Criminology*. Nsukka: University of Nigeria Press Ltd.
- Iyang, D. & Abraham, F. (2014). "Why do Europeans fly Safer? The Politics of airport security in Europe and the US". *Terrorism and Political Violence*, Vol. 15, No. 1 (2014), pp.136.
- Jamiu, K. (2006), Public Safety Through Private Action: An Economic Assessment of BIDS, *The Economic Journal*, vol.121, no.552, (2011), pp.445-462.
- Johnson, L. (1995). *The Blackwell Dictionary of Sociology*. Malden, Massachusetts: Blackwell Publishers.
- Kwaja, J. (2008). Public Safety Through Private Action: An Economic Assessment of BIDS, *The Economic Journal*, vol.121, no.552, (2011), pp. 445 – 462
- Maccuci, A. (1998). A Typology of Private Policing Operational styles. *Journal of Criminal Justice*. 26. (p21).
- Ohonbamu, O. (1972). "The Dilemma of Police Organisation under a Federal System: the Nigerian Example" *The Nigerian Law Journal* (p6).
- Renouf, J. S. (2012). *Do Private Security Companies Have a Role in Ensuring the Security of Local Populations and Aid Workers?* "Paper presented at the fifth edition of the Autumn's Humanitarian University.
- Shreier, F & Caparini, M (2005) *Privatizing Security, Law, Practice and Governance of Private Military and Security Companies*. Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Force. Occasional paper No.6 (March 2005).
- Sherman, J. & DiDomenico, V. (2009). *The Public Cost of Private Security in Afghanistan*. Briefing Paper, New York University's Centre on International Cooperation.
- Singer, P. W. (2008). *The Private Military Industry and Iraq: What we have learned and where to next?* New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Shearing, C. D. & Stenning, P. C. (1983). Private Security: *Implications for Social control social Problems*. 30(p5).
- Shearing, C. D. (1992). "The Relation Between Public and Private Policing." *Crime and Justice* 15:399-434.
- Thuramira, V. (2013). *Security Before Justice: A Study of the Impacts of private Security on Homeless and Under-housed Vancouver Residents* (Vancouver, Pivot Legal Society, 2013).
- Uhunmuangho, S. O. & Aluforo, E. (2011). Challenges and Solutions to Ethno-Religious Conflicts in Nigeria: Case Study of the Jos Crisis, *Journal of Sustainable Development in Africa*, Volume 13, No. 5, 109-124.