

The Imperative of Moral Values and Virtue Ethics in Curbing the Insecurity Challenge in Nigeria

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Abstract

The uncertainty challenge in Nigeria true to form requires an extensive estimation wing a performed various tasks holder approach. It is being advanced in various quarters, as stifling the blast sabotaging Nigeria's statehood. It consequently, furthermore requires a reclamation and backing of moral qualities and ideals. The need to resuscitate virtues and ethics within the nation's financial, political, strict, and educational foundations may be indicated by the desire for blood and brutality in expressing repressed disappointment and disillusionment with the state, its residents, and national symbols. Nigerian trailblazers, government authorities and their so be it corners should be constrained to show and keep up with ideals and morals in the whole of their direct in order to show others how it's finished and to swear off heating up the province absurdly by their ways of behaving and comments which to a great extent prompt hostility in their fans.

Keywords: Moral values, Virtues, Ethics, Insecurity

Introduction

The unsteadiness challenge in Nigeria has taken an overwhelming aspect. Coming about to loss of loved ones. The pattern killings, kidnappings, of ethnic contentions, coordinated banditry and others has turned into an intermittent issue from "power for-power" to incentive method for managing judgment yet the issue seems to climb with more noticeable mass like the renowned phoenix. This may not be withdrawn from the extending ethnic disdain, severe fanaticism, political dispute and a creating people of disappointed occupants in the country who feel that they have been hoodwinked and given confined or no entry to the standard patrimony. Egwu (2001) had referenced this objective truth when he fought that the beginning phase tendencies of various ethnic get-togethers towards ruthlessness, the persevering through outflow

of various ethnic regular citizen armed forces and the pervasive severe fundamentalism set up offered enunciation to by specific sections of the overwhelming severe establishments in Nigeria, have most certainly exasperated the scale and partiality of vulnerability and broadened its certification in various ramifications

Conceptual Analysis

To proficiently describe vulnerability, it is pertinent to have a short discussion on what security is. The fundamental commitment of an organization is to safeguard its occupants since like Hobbes watched, only the state has the grit to guarantee security and extra society from uprising (and since government addresses the express), the state through its lawmaking body should give good security to legitimize its *raison d'être* (Gaskin, 1996), In this wise, Omede (2012) believes security to be a one of a kind condition which incorporates the general limit of a state to counter threats to its essential convictions and interests. McGrew (1988) holds that the security of a nation holds tight two huge sections which are:

- 1) The maintenance and protection of the financial request in the face of both internal and external danger; and
- 2) The development of a preferred global request that restricts the threat to fundamental beliefs and interests in the same way that the residential request does.

Nwolise (2006) asserts that security is an all-encompassing concept that proposes that a domain must be protected by a military system, that the power of the state must be protected by a popular and dedicated government, which should be protected by the military, police, and the people themselves, that the people must not only be protected from attacks from the outside but also from the devastating effects of changes inside, such as joblessness, hunger, starvation,

numbness, vagrancy, natural debasement, contamination Omede (2012) goes on to say that the protection of Nigeria's power and the preservation of Nigerians' health at home and abroad should be part of the country's security.

Then again, slighness is without a doubt something contrary to security and has pulled in such typical descriptors as need of prosperity, danger, risk, weakness, need of conviction, state of vulnerability, deficiently checked or guaranteed, dubiousness, bother, nonappearance confirmation and being unsafe, and others (Achumba, Ighomereho and Akpor-Robaro, 2013). Achumba et al battle further that these typical descriptors feature a condition where there exists a shortcoming to hurt, loss of life, property or work. As a result, they interpret weakness as a condition characterized by a lack of knowledge, a lack of control, and an inability to protect oneself from powers that either predict harm or danger for an individual or group or render them powerless. Beland (2005) guaranteed that delicacy is "the state of fear or anxiety coming from a strong or declared shortfall of safety." It implies need or deficient open door from danger. This definition takes into account a variety of frailties and reflects physical instability, the most obvious type of weakness. For instance, monetary security and government handicap. In this paper, instability is defined as a situation in which a state's human and national security are compromised by internal or external powers or interests, which are exacerbated by previous weak or poor monetary, military, and human advancement conditions.

Regardless of the way that Nigeria has the resources for oblige the prerequisites of its family, the dove in culture of corruption out so everyone can see organization has achieved the deficiency of fundamental necessities, provoking what Hazen and Horner (2007) call a "Dilemma of Bounty". Considering this situation, the wrongdoing rate shoots up and the security of lives and properties are not guaranteed any longer.

The Vast Abyss of Disparity and Nonattendance of Decency and Equity.

The perspective on misjudgement by various Nigerians is instructed by the flashiness showed up by the political class and most excellent inverse the crushing destitution to which inhabitants are mistreated. In fact, the world class has considered security to be bourgeoisie. Egwu (2000) underscored, the security of the nation has been reduced to that of the ruler and his speedy allies. As a result, the Nigerian state's security analysis has failed because it does not take into account fundamental aspects of social and national development that are supported by the arrangement of fundamental social, monetary, or even military conditions essential for compelling national security. This state of difference, disgracefulness and injustice has solidified the people, convincing them to bring their fate into their hands.

Ethno-Religious Conflicts/Struggles

Ethno-Strict Struggles Ethno-severe conflicts have been recognized as a critical wellspring of shakiness in Nigeria (Ibrahim and Igbuzor, 2002; Hazen and Horner, 2007, Salawu, 2010; Igbuzor, 2011). Ethno-severe conflicts exist when the social relations between people from one ethnic or severe get-together and one more of such assembling in a multi-ethnic and multi-severe society is depicted by nonappearance of truthfulness, shared uncertainty and fear, and a tendency towards fierce confrontations to settle objections.

These conflicts have moreover twirled around who gets what and how in the state especially as it concerns the spation of meager resources, power, land, chcellaner miles, close by government sheets, comod of business areas and advancement of locales. These conflicts have brought ase ens scope killings and severity among ethno severe social events in the country (Adagba, et al., 2012).

Disconnect between the People and Government

Over time, there has been a creating isolate between the people and government States, whether or not military or regular citizen, have taken the necessary steps not to interface this hole, thusly making misinterpretations, questions and hates Hence, considering the way that the people don't get government or have a wisdom that lawmaking body can't muster enough willpower to care about their administration help, they become straightforward prey to outside powers who co-pick/instigate them to vent their disdain on known enemies.

Weak and Poorly Funded Military Establishments

In spite of the colossal security vote that the State Legislatures get on month to month premise, there is more noticeable shortcoming in various states. A part of these monies tracked down their ways into the pockets of a few significantly situated CEOs. In like manner, the military, paramilitary establishments and the police under government control are slight institutionally, seriously politicized and deficiently upheld. This the standard simplifies it for the country's security to be subverted.

Interagency Rivalry

The mistake of safety associations, for instance, the police, the military, state security organizations and paramilitary units to share understanding information has been perceived as one of the factors disparaging the smart fear of liable gatherings (Omede, 2011). In like manner, the failure of knowledge gathering by the security officials similarly as the near latency of safety specialists in proactively policing the country. Clearly, when the military and paramilitary associations are not as expected furnished with advanced security gadgets, it will be challenging for them to release their obligations effectively.

Non-Prosecution of Perpetrators of Violence in Nigeria

The shortfall of catch and arraignment of offenders and sponsor of mercilessness has upheld parcel more friendly oddities and their receptive standard to go on in spite of the possible dangers to execute underhanded in the land. The Nigerian culture has a slew of magnificent fiefdoms ruled by medieval lords who are almost as revolutionary as the state and maintain a rental economy within the larger national economy.

Loss of Socio-Cultural and Communal Value System

The breakdown of temperament inside Nigeria is one fundamental element that prompted the weakness challenges that the country is faced with. The breakdown of aggregate worth structure which put high premium on human existence and disdained eagerness, oppression and maltreatment of the weak, among others, have moreover added to the unfortunate security condition in the country. New characteristics that are conundrum, paternalistic, egotistical, self important and degenerate in nature and that address that may is-right have all ruled the situation. Beguiling social characteristics and morals have been compromised for Western characteristics.

Immediate and Proximate Factors

As shown by Achumba et al (2013), the general parts that have added to the state of shakiness in the country are penetrable edges, rural metropolitan float, social nerve of associations achieving negative externalities which affect social tumult inside their host organizations, joblessness and destitution and dread based persecution, among others. The hot security situation in the nation is the result of the combination of all of these factors. Some Security Difficulties in Nigeria are:

(a) The Niger Delta Crisis

According to Nwagboso (2012), the Niger Delta conflict began in the middle of the 1990s as a result of pressures exerted by global oil companies (IOCs) and a few agents of the Niger Delta minority to distribute scarce resources, power, land, chieftaincy titles, local government boards, control of business sectors, and development of strict regions. These disputes have resulted in a great deal of killing and brutality among the nation's ethno-strict groups (Adagba, et al, 2012).

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Despite the potential dangers of carrying out evil in the land, a greater number of social freaks and their adoptive parents have been encouraged to continue by the lack of capture and arraignment of perpetrators and backers of brutality. The Nigerian culture has a slew of magnificent fiefdoms ruled by medieval lords who are almost as revolutionary as the state and maintain a rental economy within the larger national economy.

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(b) Kidnapping

The verifiable setting of capturing in Nigeria could be followed to dangers, conflicts and viciousness in the Niger Delta region (Nwagboso, 2012) Seizing, which is of the exhibit stealing somebody and keeping him/her as a prisoner in order to get a payment for his/her conveyance, suddenly took on an entirely unexpected financial interest in all aspects of Nigeria This new dull economy thrived in every one of the little hiding spots of the country. Following the 2007 general decisions in Nigeria, this social issue got horrendous as the young people that were used as political hoodlums by government officials during the 2007 races just diverted their weapons, aptitudes and essentialness into the huge trade astmattads for financial perseverance after the slections. As Nwagboso noted, confirmations by those got showed that a couple lepsiaurs in these status gave weapons to youngsters to fix the 2007 general races. Sadly, these weapresents did not recover until the races ended.

(c) The Boko Haram The pack moreover propels an outrageous kind of Islam which makes it "haram" or no for Muslims to partake in any political or social practices in the overall population Laid out in 2002 in Maiduguri by Utaz Mohammed Yusuf the death of their trailblazer chief in 2009 changed the gathering into an executing machine that has put paid to the money related

improvement of the Northern worldwide zones The exercises of Boko Haram have laid out a serious security challenge in contemporary Nigeria as the gathering has even been associated with the feared Al-Qaeda (Imhonopi and Urim, 2012, Onifade and Imhonopi, 2012, Nwagboso, 2012).

Theories and Discussions on Moral Values and Virtue Ethics

In this study, four speculations have been embraced to give paradigmatic interpretation to the whole thought of significant quality and moral ethics and the job these could play in directing shortcoming in Nigeria These theories are:

(a) Consequentialist or methodologies (utilitarianism) teleological

This method was developed by Jeremy Bentham (1748–1832) and John Stuart Mill (1806–1873). Its focal explanation proposes that the significant nature of an exhibition is to be constrained by its outcomes. By the day's end, people should do what will bring the best utility (which is regularly fathomed to mean anything that the social occasion considers to be perfect) to best number impacted by a given situation For example, military legally binding specialists may be faced with free demands for captured delegates. The UK government was engaged with such a situation in 2004 because of a UK occupant who was grabbed in Iraq. His detainers mentioned monetary and political concessions to win his conveyance His family asked the PM to fulfill these necessities The council battled that to do so would jeopardize the existences of much more UK subjects in Iraq and all around (Greenwood, 2002). In doing thusly, the lawmaking body was drawing in utilitarian conflicts Savants at any rate recommend that eventually it is extraordinarily difficult to exactly sort out what the maximal utility could be for all impacted by a since people probably won't have the crucial information Moreover, the possibility of utility is very uncertain because does it suggest the short, medium or long stretch?

These may lead to a variety of outcomes. More inquiries may focus on what constitutes the majority. Might a situation at some point be recognized where the upsides of the prevailing part might mean the maltreatment, and persevering, of the minority? Consequently, this proclivity could support huge compensation distinction or minimization, or even subjugation, for however long it is seen that it would expand the benefits of the largest part. As such, Greenwood perceives that a few morally revolting demonstrations might be endorsed on the grounds of utilitarianism

(b) Non-consequentialist or deontological approaches

This approach is the immediate inverse of the utilitarian system. This hypothetical worldview, sometimes referred to as "obligation morals," is associated with Immanuel Kant (1724–1804). Kant attempted to develop a ton of incomparable great rules, made through the use of reason. He moreover put forth a fundamental examination for surveying the idea of good standards and this is named the straight-out objective These communicates. "I ought to never to act beside so I can in like manner will that my maxim ought to transform into a far reaching regulation" (Hart, 1993) Thusly, moral principles should keep the rule of correspondence. For instance, do to others as you would require them to do to you. This reason can be found in the moral principles of the transcendent religions like the Ten Commandments, Kant further communicated "Act with the goal that you for the most part treat humankind never basically as a technique, yet reliably all the while as an end" (Hart, 1903) The portraying credits of this strategy are the overall irrelevance of guidelines to all humankind, and major respect for people. One of Kant's central ideas was deliberateness, which probably means that the outcome of a demonstration has terrible effects for people. For example, the attack on Boko Haram fortifications led to stray bullets killing innocent residents.

(c) Human rights approach

This convincing technique depends on the help that individual has the option to see the value in fundamental basic liberties. In this sense there is the affirmation of a middle plan of basic freedoms which every individual in an overall population is able to appreciate regardless, where a common liberty exists, there must in like manner be a commitment or obligation to see, reinforce and perceive that right John Locke (1632-1704) was the ground breaker of this system. He held that it isn't really the usage of inspiration to that is critical sensible and identical treatment shockingly, respected in the affirmation of principal common liberties (Greenwood, 2002) As demonstrated by Locke, the key legging remembered an open door and privileges to property For any case, tries have been made to orchestrate and upgrade these freedoms including the disclosure of the Privileges of Man (1789), the Widespread Statement of Common freedoms (1948) and the European Show on Basic freedoms (1950) In 1998, the UK passed the Basic freedoms Act attempting to organize freedoms inside English regulation.

There is the need to go past contribution void converse with sections of the Nigerian constitution which determine the honors of Nigerians to arranging these freedoms into an alternate sanctioning like what has been finished in the European Association and the UK so occupants' honors wouldn't be dismissed by any political master or without any other person commendable and resolved individuals or get-togethers who have a grouse to settle with the state

(d) Virtue morals approach

The Greek researcher, Aristotle (384-322 BC) started the greatness ethics approach. Through his fervent commitments to the topic, Macintyre (1981) promoted this hypothesis. In portraying significant quality ethics, Aristotle didn't anticipate recognizing the attributes of good

demonstrations, or guidelines, yet of good people. As Macintyre suggested, going probably as a fair individual is the condition well and doing commendably which makes a complete human existence possessed its ideal In any case, to Aristotle, the upstanding man really should understand that what he does is honorable, and OK man needs to "judge to settle on the most ideal choice perfectly positioned at the best time in the right way" (Macintyre, 1981) These morals consolidate both insightful and character strengths. Macintyre underscored that there is the need to feel that what one is doing is OK and right, and that, to have an enthusiastic similarly as a scholarly valuation for moral quality is a fundamental piece of goodness.

The essential uniqueness between this technique and that's what others is, it focuses on the issue of office in moral lead. It suggested that "goodness" will essentially not be guaranteed by honest goals or results, codes, or the recognition of fundamental rights. Moreover, are people essentially lucky sad? Arising out of the non-consequentialist or deontological approach, common liberties approach and greatness ethics approach, there is need to recuperate the ideals in the country and even arrange these to deal with the immediate and social relations of Nigerians.

Conclusion

All in all, there is prerequisite for a public conversation or trade where Nigerians can convey their stifled irritation and disappointment against the state and configuration out the arrangement for the responsibility of all the fragment and units that make up Nigeria. Offering void chat on the issues of vulnerability in Nigeria by government and its representatives is roosted on a postponed bomb that may in a little while explode. Supporting individual or framework security won't get government or its representatives on the off chance that this test isn't halted from truly fostering The regulatory methodology should be raised on the pillars of excellent and

standards and the Nigerian people should be driven by a moral drive that will try to secure the obligation and sponsorship, all things considered, to gain the Nigerian endeavor a certified headway.

Recommendations

The Nigerian government and various groups now face a formidable challenge in the form of the insecurity issue. The organization challenges defying the country have stemmed into the overall population, achieving wantonness. The creating dissatisfaction, bother and torment inside the bigger society joined with the unbaiting official pollution, high joblessness rate, money related crisis, pauperization larger part, decaying establishment and of the a vain public blend adventure have heated up the socio-universe of legislative issues.

Accordingly, prepared conflicts, mental persecution, ethno strict holocausts, catching, political deaths and other unpleasant infringement have turned into the leitmotif of Nigerian social relations. The council has advanced endeavors to contain the vulnerability searing burst fuming in various spots in the country Nonetheless, until the moral foundation on which the Nigerian state is fulcrumed is recuperated, Nigeria may be walking the slope.

This study argues that Nigeria needs to restore and strengthen virtues and ethical morals, and that the country should go above and beyond by establishing these qualities and standards so that Nigerians, young and old, can begin to ingest these ideals to guide their behavior and social interactions.

The government is concerned about an ethical obligation to demonstrate to others how to do something. Giving great drive that disregards evil, contamination, obscenities, unevenness, shamefulness and wickedness will move the people to show the personality of their trailblazers

and not the reverse way around. Moreover, the greater part rule system set up should begin to pass the expected social items all together on to work on the lifestyle of Nigerians and convey various occupants from the state of incomparable poverty to which they have been mistreated for a surprisingly long time.

These characteristics should be founded on respect for human existence, regard for human honorability and the honor to life, opportunity and security of the people. The chance of affection, religion, thought regardless, little voice, and the chance of end.

Finally, there should be a codification of the excellence and moderation the organization and Nigerian individuals and gatherings purchase in to help the greater society. Fifth, government ought to plug every one of the holes through which meager resources are been guided to free resources for public new development

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