

LEADERSHIP SKILL AND ACHIEVING SECURITY IN AN ERA OF DISRUPTION IN ANAMBRA STATE: A WAY FORWARD FOR NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

This study on leadership skill and achieving security in an era of disruption in Anambra State: a way forward for Nigeria is a timely one now that security challenges is testing the potency of this present administration to keep the country secure. The study examined four specific objectives which identified the security challenges peculiar to the study area, examine the effect of leadership technical skill in ensuring adequate security, determined the effect of leadership human skills in ensuring adequate security, and ascertained the core security values existing in Anambra State, Nigeria. The study used a multi-stage sampling technique to collect data from 168 leaders in Anambra State communities. A combination of analytical tool such as descriptive statistics and probit regression were used. Some of the security challenges reported include herders-farmers clash, youth restiveness as a result of unemployment and militancy among others. The study also found that leadership technical skills that help ensure security in the study area include development of village Vigilante group (community policy), erecting of gates at the village entrance, investigation of suspicious person or moves and mobilization of security patrol team. On the other hand, the human skills reported are literacy, experience in security matters, good organizing skill, good decision making ability and good resource management skills. Among the seven core security value, only cultural identity and territorial integrity. The technical skill that influenced security is investigating any suspicious person or moves while the human skill that influenced security include literacy and good organizing skill. With this the study suggest that leaders before selection or election should be literate and must be experienced in the security of the environment.

Keywords: leadership skill, security, disruption, way forward, Nigeria

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Nigeria is a country blessed with abundance of human and material resources. However, the abundance of these resources have not translated to economic development. This is because of insecurity that has threatened national development. Nigeria has experienced an increase in violent conflicts and criminality, which tended to undermine stability of the

nation or national security. Nasridini and Behrooz (2015) noted that violence and criminality have come in the form of armed robbery, kidnapping, drug trafficking, arms smuggling, human trafficking and militancy, among other acts of criminality that undermine national security. In a recent work, Obianefo, Osuafor and Ng'ombe (2021) included herders-farmers clash (nicknamed banditry) to undermine national security. Internal security has been significantly undercut by violent activities of non-State actors against the Nigerian State. In recent time the upsurge across the six geographical zone that comprised 36 States of the country (Nigeria) has become an issue in the nation's polity. According to Yagboyaju and Akinola (2019) observed that Nigerian state stood in between exhibiting attributes of state collapse and state failure. Similarly, Mimiko (2010) noted that the Nigerian state has degenerated to the point where it is unable to provide minimal social security for its vulnerable population.

The concept of insecurity would be best understood by first presenting the concept of security, since Chukwu and Anachunam (2019) allude that the African continent and Nigeria as a nation is in the grip of various destructive forces that are coalescing to give it a failed – status toga. In the view of Akin (2008), security refers to “the situation that exists as a result of the establishment of measures for the protection of persons, information and property against hostile persons, influences and actions”. It is the existence of conditions within which people in a society can go about their normal daily activities without any threats to their lives or properties. It embraces all measures designed to protect and safeguard the citizenry and the resources of individuals, groups, businesses and the nation against sabotage or violent occurrence. It demands safety from chronic threats and protection from harmful disruption (Igbuzor, 2011). Furthermore, security can be described as stability and continuity of livelihood (stable and steady income), predictability of daily life (knowing what to expect), protection from crime (feeling safe), and freedom from psychological harm (safety or protection from emotional stress which results from the assurance or knowing that one is wanted, accepted, loved and protected in one's community or neighborhood and by people around. Equally, national security is the requirement for government to maintain the survival of the state through the use of economic policies, diplomacy (in various dimensions), power projection and political power (Anyadike, 2013; Nwogwugwu and Ayomola, 2015). It focuses on emotional and psychological sense of belonging to a social group which can offer one protection). This description structured the concept of security into four dimensions as viewed in Miloš and Joachim (2014). However, these dimension can be weaved together to give a composite definition of security as the protection against all forms of harm whether physical, economic or psychological, to achieve this, Ejimabo (2013) allude that there must be a level of understanding between the leaders and the followers. It is generally argued however that security is not the absence of threats or security issues, but the ability to rise to the challenges posed by these threats with expediency and expertise. Thus, Miloš and Joachim (2014) noted that the core value of security include political stability, social stability, cultural identity, environmental and ecological security, territorial integrity, economic prosperity and physical safety. To these, the Nigeria state has failed to ensure. To achieve these core values will need a leader with the following technical skills as reported by Tanimu and Mukhtar (2021) to include development of village Vigilante group

(community policy), erecting of gates at the village entrance, regular community briefing on security situation, constant interface with police and vigilante group, investigation of suspicious person, motivation of the community security operative, mobilization of security patrol team. On the other hand, the human skills required of a leader to bring about security include literacy, experience in security matters, good communication skills, good planning; organizing and coordination skills, good decision making ability, and good resource management skills among others. To this effect, Mukhtar, Dangiwa and Haruna (2017) opined that leadership is conceived as the process of being elected, nominated or appointed to direct and execute organizational affair. Which means that for a leader to posse these human skills outlined that is needed to bring about security depends on their personality.

Criminal activities individually or corporately creates insecurity and breach of the peace that are likely to or indeed affect legitimate social and economic activities in the country (Olayiwola, 2013). Similarly, it is needless to say that social cohesion amongst the various component units is a desideratum in the process of national political development. This feeling of alienation and mutual distrust as a result of rabid competition for power and positions among federating units in Nigeria has been eliciting widespread discontent and loss of confidence in governments' programme and policies with a dire consequence on political stability and by extension democratic consolidation which is a *sine qua non* for good governance and development. This is almost practically unattainable under the present security challenge in Nigeria.

As Nigeria is struggling with the growing youth unemployment, corporations are ending operations in various parts of the country and relocating for fear of death and loss of assets to neighboring African countries. The few other companies work on skeleton foundations. This development has increased the number and has become an accessible tool for violence for unemployed teenagers who are wandering on the streets. Not only has the current unemployment rate deepened, but this scenario offers a bleak picture of poverty. The onus now falls on the leadership to provide the enabling environment and solution to forestall further security crisis in the country which is the crux of this paper.

1.1 PROBLEM STATEMENT

Nigerian is faced with lots of security issues that have affected the nation's polity in recent times. The list of insecurity facing the nations has caused a lot of debate nationally and internationally. Security issues like "bandits" and "killer headers-men" killing and maiming people in Kaduna, Benue, Taraba and Zamfara states and "unknown gun men" killing police officers in the south-east region have turned the country into an abattoir where blood of innocent people is spilled on a daily basis without any form of help from the government.

Many scholars and commentators alluded that Nigeria in its present state is displaying the characteristics of a failed state. Worse is the disposition of the country's leadership which by their disposition and action tend to treat the security issues bedeviling the nation with "ethnic mindset". This has further thrown the country into a nation at war with itself with

the Pro-Biafra and Yoruba nation groups clamoring for secession (Yagboyaju and Akinola, 2019). This action is further disrupted and dividing the country along ethnic line and the leadership seems not to be interested in resolving the agitations of these groups through amicable peaceful resolution measures. They have rather held onto the use of kinetic and forceful means in handling the agitators. These actions have further resulted in loss of lives and properties. It is against this background that the paper focused on the leadership skill and achieving security in an era of disruption in Anambra: State: a way forward for Nigeria.

1.2 Research Questions

1. What are the security challenges peculiar to the study area?
2. Does the leader's technical skills help in ensuring security in the study area?
3. Does the leader's human skills help in ensuring security in the study area?
4. What are the core security values existing in the study area?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The main purpose of the study is to determine the influence of leadership skill in achieving security in Anambra State, Nigeria. The specific objectives are to:

1. identify the security challenges peculiar to the study area,
- 2 examine the effect of leadership technical skill in ensuring adequate security,
3. determine the effect of leadership human skills in ensuring adequate security, and
4. ascertain the core security values existing in Anambra State, Nigeria.

1.4 Hypotheses

Ho1: leadership technical skills is not effective in ensuring adequate security in Anambra State, Nigeria.

Ho2: leadership human skills is not effective in ensuring adequate security in Anambra State, Nigeria

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Security Challenges in Nigeria

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in 1994 notes that human security is conceptualized to include such chronic threats as hunger, disease and repression. Wehmeier and Ashby (2002); Otto and Ukpere (2012) noted that security means protection from hidden and hurtful disruptions in the patterns of daily life in homes, offices or communities. Security in presently seems to have defiled solution due to maybe the government approach to the security issues, all region of the country is experiencing one security threat or the other; in the North is the Boko Haram insurgency and banditry, in the South is the militias and herders-farmers conflicts. According to Eme and Onyishi (2014), Nigeria has been devilled by ethno-religious conflicts with devastating human and material losses since the return of democracy in 1999. Earlier in the study of Otto and Ukpere (2012), they allude that Nigerians and non-Nigerians are killed on daily basis and in their numbers even the United Nations building and the Police Headquarters at the Federal Capital were bombed. The government have always claimed to be on top of the situation, yet the problem persists. The Nigerian society is getting more insecure; people are seriously involving themselves into crime and are being ruthless, desperate and

sophisticated. In Nigeria of today especially since the advent of the present democratic dispensation, new forms of violent crimes have become common; these include kidnapping for ransom, pipeline vandalization, Boko Haram insurgency, rape, political violence (Otto and Ukpere, 2012). Nasridini and Behrooz (2015) corroborate that security problems are rooted in unemployment and they highlighted these insecurities existing a nation due to unemployment as armed robbery, kidnaping, drug trafficking and smuggling, human trafficking and militancy. In a recent study, Obianefo *et al.* (2021) includes banditry, herders-farmers clash and youth restiveness stemming from unemployment as a serious security challenges in the country.

2.2 Concept of Leadership

Leadership is undoubtedly a very big challenge in Africa, and Nigeria in particular (Asaju, Arome and Mukaila, 2014). Onah (2007) noted that more has been written and less known about the concept of leadership than any other topics in the management and behavioral science. Many writers have varying backgrounds and definitions of leadership. In a more concise definition, Mohammed (2004) and Asaju *et al.* (2014) defined leadership as the ability of an individual to influence others to work beyond ordinary level to achieve goals within organizations, a community, or society. There is need to equally understand a leader which Alechenu (2013) defined as the most influential person in an organization who provides direction, guides group activities and ensures that group objectives are attained. Based on these, Asaju *et al.* (2014) identified four key attributes of leadership and a leader which are:

- i. Influence: A leader acts on the character and behaviour of others positively, through inspiration, motivation and not by intimidations or undue influence.
- ii. Attitudinal change: A leader influences the people willfully and passionately to do things differently
- iii. Guidance: A leader guides and directs others towards the achievement of the group's goals.
- iv. Goal oriented: A leader is result- oriented. Achieving stated goals remains his preoccupation.

Alechenu (2013) suggested that the development of a community or the country at large tells much about her leaders seen that leader are saddled with the responsibility of managing both the human and material resources in a productive manner. To achieve all these, Samuel (2011); Asaju *et al.* (2014) opined that a leader need possess the following qualities such as honesty, integrity, vision, self-Confidence and effective communication skills communication.

2.3 Concept of Leadership Technical and Human Skill

Makoto and Norma (2004) defined skill as proficiency, dexterity, an art, trade, or technique especially one requiring the use of hands or body. Skill pertains to the delivery of tasks by human workers, or simply task performance. In a society like Nigeria where insecurity is growing by the day, every leader needs to possess some security skills to guide in the discharge of their duties since it's their primary responsibility to secure the life and properties of their subjects. These security skills include written and verbal communication skill, understanding complex instructions, interpersonal skills, knowledge of security

operations and procedure, manage multiple tasks, knowledge of basic security and fire inspection procedures, lifting, surveillance skills, judgment, objectivity, dependability, emotional control, integrity, safety management, professionalism, reporting skills, patrolling, attention to detail and communication. Tanimu and Mukhtar (2021) tried to lift some variables from the skills which they termed leadership technical skills which are some physical security measures put in place to secure the country in the face of rising insecurity challenges. These technical skills are mounting of gate at the village entrance and exit, establishment of village or community police (vigilante), investigate any suspicious move among others. Furthermore, Mukhtar *et al.* (2017) and Tanimu and Mukhtar (2021) suggests that a leader must possess other attributes which they termed human capital skills such as experience, good communication, planning, organizing, coordination skills among others.

3.0 MATERIALS AND METHODS

3.1 Study Area

The study was carried out in Anambra State, the State is located in the south-east geopolitical zone of Nigeria, and the State has 21 Local Government Areas (LGAs) such as Aguata, Awka North, Awka South, Anambra East, Anambra West, Anaocha, Ayamelum, Dunukofia, Ekwusigo, Idemili North, Idemili South, Ihiala, Njikoka, Nnewi North, Nnewi South, Ogbaru, Onitsha North, Onitsha South, Orumba North, Orumba South and Oyi. The administrative headquarter is in Awka (Obianefo, Aguaguiyi, Umebali and Ezeano, 2019). The state is bounded by Delta State to the West, Imo State and Rivers State to the South, Enugu State to the East, and Kogi State to the North. The indigenous ethnic groups in Anambra state comprised of 98% Igbo and 2% Igala that are living in the north-western part of the State. Anambra State is located on a latitude of 5°32' and 6°45' N and longitude of 6°43' and 7°22' E. The State has an estimated land area of 4,865sqkm² and 4,177,828 people as at the last official census (NPC, 2006).

3.2 Sampling Techniques

The study adopted a multi-stage sampling technique to select the study representatives. The first stage witnessed intentional selection of the twenty one (21) LGAs in Anambra State. At stage two; two communities were randomly selected from each LGA to make it a total of forty two (42) communities. In the third stage, two villages/ town were randomly selected from where two community leaders (the king and president general) were randomly selected to make the sample size one hundred and sixty eight (168) community leaders for the study. Finally, the hundred and sixty eight community leaders were randomly administered questionnaire (research instrument).

This study made use of a combination of analytical tools such as descriptive statistics, probability regression analysis and inferential statistics of Z-score. The mean threshold of four-point Likert type scale adopted to collect the data is defined as:

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1+2+3+4}{4} = 2.5$$

(1)

Where: 1 is strongly disagree, 2 is disagree, 3 is undecided and 4 is agree. For decision making, variables with a mean score of 2.5 and above was said to agree while those below was said to disagree.

The probit regression used to determine the influence of leadership skills in ensuring security was adapted from Donghoon, Inbae, Kwideok, Ng'ombe (2021) is explicitly defined as:

$$y_i^* = x_i\beta + U_i, U_i \sim N(0,1) \quad (2)$$

Where y_i^* latent variable representing decision on security

x_i vector of explanatory variable (leadership technical and human skills)

β is the parameter to be explained

U_i is the stochastic error term with 0 mean and 1 variance

This security decision was weighted on a four-point Likert type scale with a benchmark of 2.5, leaders with a mean score of 2.5 and above take up 1, while those below take up 0 as defined in equation 2

$$y_i = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } y_i^* \geq 2.5 \\ 0, & \text{if } y_i^* < 2.5 \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

4.0 RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Security challenges in Nigeria that needed to be addressed

Table 1: Security challenges in the study area

Sn.	Security issues	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Ranking
1	Armed robbery	45	26.8	5 th
2	Kidnapping	49	29.2	4 th
3	Drug trafficking and smuggling	23	13.7	7 th
4	Human trafficking	20	11.9	8 th
5	Militancy	109	64.9	3 rd
6	Banditry	35	20.8	6 th
7	Herders-farmers clash	126	75.0	2 nd
8	Youth restiveness as a result of unemployment	148	88.1	1 st

Source: Field Survey Data, 2021. Multiple responses were recorded.

The table 1 reflect the security challenges in Nigeria that needs to be addressed as pointed by the leaders interviewed, the table information was ranked to reflect the pressing nature of the security challenge. Multiple responses were recorded and the table revealed that the highest ranked security challenges was youth restiveness as a result of unemployment (88.1%). This is because youth's idleness may result to crime since they will want to exert their energy. Second on the table is herders-farmers clash (75.0%); this conflict seems to have defied solution to this present administration due to some ethnicity exhibited in handling the situation, many farmers have lost their farm land to the herders after series of rape case and killings, this act has resulted to high cost of food as was reported in Obianefo *et al.* (2021). The third on the table is militancy (64.9%); militancy is peculiar to the study area where people have taken to arms to demand for their right after many years of

government negligence, this act resulted to vandalization of government own properties. The fourth on the table is kidnaping (29.2%); many persons especially the youths have resulted to kidnapping of high profile persons in the society which they demand for ransom for their release. The fifth on the table is armed robbery (26.8%); the situation in Nigeria has become so bad that people now resort to breaking and entry to possess what is not theirs. Banditry (20.8%) ranked sixth position on the table where group of armed militias attach and abduct people mostly on transit, some of the abducted persons are killed while to some is the demand for ransom. The seventh and eighth item on the table are drug trafficking and smuggling (13.7%) and human trafficking (11.9%) respectively. This finding by the study was in agreement with the report of Nasridini and Behrooz (2015) in factors influencing high unemployment in Tajikistan.

Leadership technical skills for security architecture

Table 2: Leadership technical skills for security architecture

Sn.	Leadership technical skills	Mean	Decision
1	Development of village Vigilante group (community policy)	2.99	Agree
2	Erecting of gates at the village entrance	2.96	Agree
3	Regular community briefing on security situation	1.96	Disagree
4	Constant interface with police and vigilante group	1.98	Disagree
5	Investigation of suspicious person or moves	2.94	Agree
6	Motivating the community security operative	2.01	Disagree
7	Mobilization of security patrol team	2.98	Agree
Cluster mean		2.55	Agree

Source: Field Survey Data, 2021.

The technical skills of the leaders in Anambra communities exhibited to ensure security were captured with a four-point Likert type scale, variables with a mean threshold of 2.5 and above were accepted to be the technical skills possessed while those below the threshold were rejected on a decision column. Table 2 contained seven items of leadership technical skills, out of which only four had a mean threshold of 2.5. Thus, the technical skills include development of village Vigilante group (community policy) ($\bar{x} = 2.99$), erecting of gates at the village entrance ($\bar{x} = 2.96$), investigation of suspicious person or moves ($\bar{x} = 2.94$) and mobilization of security patrol team ($\bar{x} = 2.98$). The cluster mean of ($\bar{x} = 2.55$) above the mean threshold or benchmark is an indication that leader's technical skills is adequate to ensure security in the study area.

Leadership human skills for security architecture

Table 3: Leadership human skills for security architecture

Sn.	Leadership human skills	Mean	Decision
1	Literacy	3.10	Agree
2	Experience in security matters	3.01	Agree
3	Good communication skills	2.05	Disagree
4	Good planning skill	1.96	Disagree
5	Good organizing skill	3.01	Agree
6	Good coordination skills	1.92	Disagree
7	Good decision making ability	2.96	Agree
8	Good resource management skills	3.04	Agree
Cluster mean		2.63	Agree

Source: Field Survey Data, 2021.

The human skills of the leaders in Anambra communities exhibited to ensure security were captured with a four-point Likert type scale, variables with a mean threshold of 2.5 and above were accepted to be the human skills possessed while those below the threshold were rejected on a decision column. Table 3 contained eight items of leadership human skills, out of which only five had a mean threshold of 2.5. Thus, the human skills include literacy ($\bar{x} = 3.10$), experience in security matters ($\bar{x} = 3.01$), good organizing skill ($\bar{x} = 3.01$), good decision making ability ($\bar{x} = 2.96$) and good resource management skills ($\bar{x} = 3.04$). The cluster mean of ($\bar{x} = 2.63$) above the mean threshold or benchmark is an indication that leader's human skills is adequate to ensure security in the study area.

Leader's perception on core security value in their community

Table 4: Leader's perception on core security value existing in communities

Sn.	Core security value in communities	Mean	Decision
1	Political stability	2.04	Disagree
2	Social stability	2.17	Disagree
3	Cultural identity	3.05	Agree
4	Environmental and ecological security	2.04	Disagree
5	Territorial integrity	3.00	Agree
6	Economic prosperity	2.00	Disagree
7	Physical safety	1.98	Disagree
Cluster mean		2.32	Disagree

Source: Field Survey Data, 2021

The leader's perception on the core security value in the communities were captured with a four-point Likert type scale, variables with a mean threshold of 2.5 and above were accepted as the leader's perceived security situation in the study area while those below the threshold were rejected on a decision column. Table 4 contained seven items of leader's perception on core security value, out of which only two had a mean threshold of 2.5. Thus,

leader's perception on the core security value in the communities include cultural identity ($\bar{x} = 3.05$) and territorial integrity ($\bar{x} = 3.00$). The cluster mean of ($\bar{x} = 2.32$) above the mean threshold or benchmark is an indication that leader's perception on security core value is not adequate.

Effect of leadership technical skill in ensuring security

Table 5: effect of leadership technical skill in ensuring security

Technical skills	Coefficient	Z-score	Marginal effect
Development of village Vigilante group (community policy)	0.026	0.22	0.009
Erecting of gates at the village entrance	0.034	0.27	0.011
Investigating any suspicious person or moves	-0.207	-1.65*	-0.071
Mobilization of security patrol team	-0.121	-0.95	-0.041
Constant	0.266	0.38	
Pseudo R ²	0.021		
Likelihood ratio	-100.991		
Likelihood ratio test		4.28***	
Obs.	168		

Source: Field Survey Data, 2021. (*, **, *) Significant at 10%, 5% and 1% respectively.**

The table 5 reflect the effect of leadership technical skill in ensuring security in the study area. A probit regression analysis was used to analyze the effect of leader's technical skills in ensuring security in the study area, those variables with a mean threshold of 2.5 (table 2) acted as the independent variables to the latent value of security core values. The analysis reported a Log-likelihood ratio of -100.991 and a likelihood ratio test value of 4.28*** significant at 1% level of probability which suggest that the model was a good fit and normally distributed. Pseudo R² value of 0.021 showed a weak effect size of the explanatory variables.

The marginal effect of investigating any suspicious person or moves (0.071) was negative and significant at 10% level of probability, this implies that a marginal increase in the number of leaders that do not investigate any suspicious person or moves will reduce the effect size of ensuring security in the study area by 7.1%. This aligned with the assertion of Tanimu and Mukhtar (2021) who reported this as an effective technical skill to be possessed by leaders in order to ensure adequate security in the study area. If all things been equal, when all the leaders technical skills are held constant, the effect of leaders technical skills will increase the likelihood of been secured by 26.6% probability level.

Effect of leadership human skill in ensuring security

Table 6: Effect of leadership human skill in ensuring security

Human skills	Coefficient	Z-score	Marginal effect
Literacy	0.232	1.65*	0.081
Experience in security matters	0.058	0.43	0.020
Good organizing skill	-0.208	-1.66*	-0.072

Good decision making ability	-0.064	-0.5	-0.022
Good resource management skills	-0.100	-0.79	-0.035
Constant	-0.239	-0.28	
Pseudo R ²	0.036		
Log-likelihood ratio	-102.414		
Likelihood ratio test		7.63***	
Obs.	168		

Source: Field Survey Data, 2021. (*, **, *) Significant at 10%, 5% and 1% respectively.**

The table 6 reflect the effect of leadership human skill in ensuring security in the study area. A probit regression analysis was used to analyze the effect of leader's human skills in ensuring security in the study area, those variables with a mean threshold of 2.5 (table 3) acted as the independent variables to the latent value of security core values. The analysis reported a Log-likelihood ratio of -102.414 and a likelihood ratio test value of 7.63*** significant at 1% level of probability which suggest that the model was a good fit and normally distributed. Pseudo R² value of 0.036 showed a weak effect size of the explanatory variables.

The marginal effect of literacy (0.081) was positive and significant at 10% level of probability, this implies that a marginal increase in the number of leaders that are literate will increase the effect size of ensuring security in the study area by 8.1%. Equally, the marginal effect of good organizing skill (0.072) was negative and significant at 10% level of probability, this implies that a marginal increase in the number of leaders that do not possess good organizing skills will reduce the effect size of ensuring security in the study area by 7.2%. This was in agreement with the *a priori* expectation and in line with the assertion of Tanimu and Mukhtar (2021) who reported this as an effective human skill needed by the leader to ensure adequate security. If all things been equal, when all the leader's human skills are held constant, the effect of leaders human skills will increase the likelihood of been secured by 23.9% probability level.

5.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

This study on leadership skill and achieving security in an era of disruption in Anambra State: a way forward for Nigeria is a timely one now that security challenges is testing the potency of this present administration to keep the country secure to make the business environment friendly. Scholars like Wehmeier and Ashby (2002); Otto and Ukpere (2012); Eme and Onyishi (2014), have reported series of security issues (armed robbery, youth restiveness, banditry, herders-farmers clash among others) in Nigeria yet unattended to. To this effect, many states and communities have devised different security strategies to keep their people safe from harm as they go about their normal business. The ingenuity of initiative devised by the leaders of various actors could not be farfetched from their technical and human capital skills possessed. This study is meant to act like a template to the entire country which must be emulated to ensure security of the people is made paramount. Again, the people must sort for some technical and human skills of individuals before electing as leaders in their various locations. To these, it is important that leaders of a particular location in Nigeria must ensure that they erect gates at the entrance of the

village, organize the village youths into a vigilante group and endeavor to mobilize their patrol teams. It is also important to add that the leaders before selection or election should be literate and must be experience with security of the environment.

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