

Artificial Intelligence and Internal Security Management: A Study of Anambra State Police Command

Nwoye Chidubem Michael¹, Mark Kingsley Chinonso PhD²

¹Institute for Peace, Security and Development Studies, Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka, Anambra State, Nigeria

²Department of Political Science, Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka, Nigeria

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ABSTRACT

Anambra state is one of the flash-point of incessant incidents and increasing cases of insecurity challenges in Nigeria, amidst the euphoria for Artificial Intelligence which has gained considerable attention in virtually every sector of the national economy nay security sector. Acknowledging these facts, the study therefore explores Artificial Intelligence and internal security management with reference to the Anambra State Police Command. The paper adopted the mixed-method research design with emphasis on documentary sources. Data were collected through questionnaire instrument, and analyzed using content-analysis. The sample size of 394 respondents was determined from Taro Yamnane sample determination formulae. Purposive technique was also used to complement and randomly determine the 15 selected police officers across 39 divisions in Awka Area Command, Onitsha Area Command and Nnewi Area Command of Anambra state. From the response elicited from the hypothetical assumptions as stated in the 389 questionnaire instruments retrieved, the study revealed enormous challenges militating against efforts of Anambra State Police Command in internal security management measures as reasons were advanced for the usefulness of Artificial Intelligence though in anticipated logistic, attitudinal and institutional problems. From these findings, recommendations were made to bolster internal security management in Anambra through the use of Artificial Intelligence by the State Police Command.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Internal Security Management, State Police Command and Area Police Command

INTRODUCTION

Basically, insecurity in its severity is one of the daunting challenges bedeviling Nigeria nation-state. An unpleasant situation which had eroded the essence of Nigeria government towards safety and welfare of Nigerians. In this vein, Jimoh et al (2021) observed that Nigeria in the recent time has witnessed an unprecedented level of insecurity. This has made national security threat to be a major issue for the government and has prompted the senate to call for increased budgets for the security and defense sectors to address the current security challenges in winning the war against insurgency, banditry, kidnappings and other crimes. In other words, these unpleasant situations invariably illuminate the crisis in internal security management of Nigeria state, raising concerns and need to explore the use of modern technologies beyond the conventional means of safety. Hence, the Artificial Intelligence amid challenges.

Internal security management is the planning, operational and tactical actions undertaken to prevent and respond to security lapses. It is effective deployment and management of personnel and resources to respond to the exigencies and challenges of security situation (Oshita, et al, 2023; Oluwatosin, 2022). On the other hand, Artificial Intelligence (AI) represents the ability of a digital computer to perform task commonly associated with human beings (Scott, 2023). It is also seen as computer-controlled robot that perform responsibilities common with intelligent beings. AI is a set of technologies that enable computers to perform a variety of

advanced functions including the ability to see, understand and translate spoken and written language, analyze data and make recommendations (Alice, 2024).

Nigeria is currently challenged by enormous internal security threats that seem to have overwhelmed efforts of the enforcement agencies. In the National Security Strategy published in December 2019, the federal government of Nigeria grouped the internal security threats plaguing the country into terrorism and violent extremism, armed banditry, kidnapping, militancy and separatist agitations, pastoralist-farmers conflicts, armed robbery, transnational organized crimes, piracy and sea robbery, border criminality, piracy, cybercrime and other socio-political threats such as fake news and hate speeches, environmental threats, public health challenges, economic challenges etc (Omemma, 2021). Arguably, these internal security challenges invariably are precipitated at communities and towns which constituted a serious threat to the lives and properties at the level of states across the federation. Anambra is one of the flash point states in Nigeria threatened by enormous internal security threats. In this regard, Akam, et al (2024) stressed that the issue of security challenges over the years in Anambra state has raised more questions than answers. The condition of the state in the recent times poses a great worry especially with the emergence of unknown gunmen and their involvement in incidences of killings, abductions, and armed robbery and. Regrettably, multiple secret hideouts are seen everywhere in the state with young men out to attack and maim their victims as security agencies watch helplessly. No action, no meaningful move to abate these alarming insecurity problems as many communities in Anambra were over taken by these unknown gunmen and criminal gangs. To add to this, Ikedife (2024) decried the unfortunate security challenges as Police in Anambra state has failed to secure the lives of residents. The frequent kidnapping, armed robbery and killing evidenced in the recent murder of UNIZIK lecturer at Awka indeed showed that Anambra Police Command and other sister security agencies are yet to do what is timely and necessary to secure the people of the state.

Consequently, the foregoing unpleasant development as observed has indeed elicited the need to take a second look on modern technology of safety measures beyond the conventional riffle at hand and arrest. Hence, one of these technologies in crime detection is AI. Thus, Meshoul, Batouche, Shaiba & AlBinali, (2022), found that AI systems demonstrated significant detection improvements over traditional monitoring methods, reducing breach response times by an average of 65%. Analyzing live video feeds and alerting security personals to anomalous activity in real-time, AI-powered security cameras have helped foil several kidnapping attempts at Nigerian higher institutions (Okeke et al, 2023). Furthermore, Meshoul, et al (2022) also indicated that computer vision/image recognition are AI technologies like video analytic, facial recognition cameras, and object detection systems that can automatically analyze video feeds and images to detect anomalies and identify persons of interest during security assessment.

Invariably, the current tension of insecurity in Anambra state informed the thrust of this study which intends to interrogate the usefulness of AI in internal security management. However, the lack of research on AI-driven surveillance in Anambra State is a significant knowledge gap given the potential benefits of this technology (Liu et al., 2020). This assertion also informed the rationale of this study particularly the usefulness of this modern technology, AI towards safety as the state police command makes serious efforts to stem the tides.

Statement of the Problem

Basically, it is stressed in credence to observation that national security ambience in Nigeria's Fourth Republic is characteristically volatile. It is exposed to sundry political, ecological, territorial and socio-economic threats that have militated against the corporate existence and survival of the country. The volatility of national security in Nigeria is palpably demonstrated by the prevalence of various dimensions of insecurity in Nigeria today which point to a pattern of spatial distribution of conflicts and criminality across different geo-political zones (Okoli, 2014; Okoli and Okpaleke, 2014; Okoli and Agada, 2014; Ayokhai and Peter, 2015 Ayokhai and Peter, 2016, cited in Okoli and Ayokhai, 2017). To add, Nyam (2022) reports that former Speaker of the House of Representatives, Femi Gbajabiamila at an event in London lamented that the current security challenges in Nigeria are a threat to the foundation of the country's nationhood and portends great danger for Africa and the world if it persists. However, these challenges as embellished elicit curiosity on the peculiar security problems bedeviling Anambra state. Hence, what are the challenges which illuminate limitations in internal security

management in Anambra state police command towards ensuring safety of indigenes and residents? What really happened in Anambra state and how?

The responsibility of governments across the world is to provide indispensable and fundamental services that have direct impacts on its members which include providing good leadership, maintaining socio-economic development and political order, provision of public services and security (Nwagboso, 2021). One of the core drive principle of governments across the world is the ability and capacity to protect the lives of the people and provide welfare measures to help them live a reasonable life (Oladeji and Folorunso, 2017). Security is seen as one of the major fundamental phenomena of all governments (Okoli and Bernard, 2021), and every nation strives towards providing peaceful atmosphere for its citizenry (Iwundu, 2020). In order to ameliorate the incidence of crime, the federal government of Nigeria has embarked on criminalization of terrorism by passing the Anti-Terrorism Act in 2011, and installation of Computer-based Closed Circuit Television cameras (CCTV) in some parts of the country. Furthermore, the government has enhanced surveillance in all parts of the country especially in the Northeast with intensified surveillance and patrol activities along the Abuja – Kaduna road as well as investigation of criminal related offence and heightening of physical security measures in the country. The government is also strengthening security agencies through the provision of security facilities and the development and broadcast of security tips in the mass media. These measures are targeted at deterring or disrupting potentials attacks (Angbulu, 2021). Despite these efforts, the level of insecurity in the country is still very high. Beside the efforts of the federal government, scholarly opinions cited failed to reveal efforts (with reference to modern technology of safety) to stem the tides of insecurity in Anambra State. Hence, these gaps as enunciated invariably elicit curiosity on the effectiveness or defectiveness of Artificial Intelligence, AI by Anambra State Police Command in the internal security management.

Furthermore, the limited resources and infrastructure in Anambra State safety enforcement are very challenging to implement and maintain thereby highlighting the need for innovative solutions (Okoro et al, 2021). In today's modern society that is faced with diverse challenges, man in the quest of solving these problems has advanced in the use of technology and built artificial intelligent system. Artificial intelligence technologies and systems have played significant roles in security management. Crime remains a significant concern in Anambra State, Nigeria, with recent studies indicating high rates of theft, vandalism, and sabotage (Nigerian Police Force, 2020; Okoro et al., 2021, Tet, 2020). Despite the deployment of traditional security measures, such as CCTV cameras and security personnel, crime rates remain high, suggesting a need for innovative solutions (Liu et al., 2020). Recent literature has highlighted the potentials of AI-driven surveillance systems to enhance crime prevention and detection (Chen et al., 2020; Singh et al., 2021). AI-driven surveillance systems can analyze vast amounts of data in real-time, detect anomalies, and alert security personnel to potential threats (Wange, et al, 2021).

However, the effectiveness of AI-driven surveillance systems in reducing crime rates in Anambra State remain unexplored (Abunike, et al, 2024). Again, Izunna (2024) opined that use of Artificial Intelligence may not be effective and efficient in crime prevention and responses in view of constraining conditions inherent in Nigeria system. Also, Ojo and Umaru (2023) argued that Nigeria environment is yet to be ripe to explore the benefits in the use of Artificial Intelligence to promote socio-economic development and growth. It was argued that there are issues that will be mitigated first before the agencies and departments of the government will embrace Artificial Intelligence in their statutory operations. These scholarly observations invariably revealed limitations of AI amid its advantages. But, it also raises concerns on issues or conditions (though not explicated) that may undermine effective use of AI in response to crime in Anambra state.

Conceptual Review

Artificial Intelligence

Basically, earliest definition of AI was in 1956 when it was first discovered as a field of science. Thus, John McCarthy defined the term as “the development and use of machines to execute tasks which usually require human intelligence” (Hoadley & Lucas, 2018). By time of new millennium more definitions emerged as interest in the field increased. Therefore, Russell and Norvig (2016) defined the AI as “the use of technology to

carry out a task that would typically require human intelligence”. Correspondingly, Bundy (2017) also postulate that AI is a branch of computer science dealing with the reproduction or mimicking of human-level intelligence, self-awareness, knowledge, and thought in computer programmes. Notwithstanding the various definition of AI, it’s pertinent to observe that AI aims to replicate human intelligence in machines. More so, the European Commission (2018) conceptualized AI as systems that display intentional behaviour through the analysis of their environment and take specific actions, with some degree of autonomy to achieve specified goals.

Consequently, AI-based systems can be purely software-driven, acting in the virtual world (search engines like Google or speech and face recognition software) or embedded in hardware devices (advanced robots or autonomous drones) (Falode et al, 2021). Thus, AI system works on rationality and it achieves this through immersion (perception of the environment via sensors), after which it reasons and tries to modify its environment through actuators (European Commission, 2018).

In a further perspective, Artificial General Intelligence (or Deep AI /Strong AI) involves a machine that can solve any task with its human-level intelligence. It is noted that its likeness to humans means Deep AI can discern emotions, needs, thought processes, and beliefs. Also, is the Artificial Super Intelligence, which is a hypothetical AI system that does not just understand or mimic human intelligence, but surpasses it (Ajayi, 2020). Subsequently, Falode et al (2021) posits that many experts have predicted that it will take many decades before the field of AI advances to the state of Artificial Super Intelligence. Apparently, all current AI fall into the narrow AI category, which includes social media monitoring tools, drone robots, self-driving cars and so on (Hoadley and Lucas, 2018).

Security

The concept of security defies a single definition as it encompasses many aspects of life such as social, physical, spiritual and psychological. In other words, security as a concept admits a lot of interpretations and relates to a number of other concepts e.g. National, International, personal/human. According to Collins English Dictionary, security refers to all the measures that are taken to protect a place or to ensure that only people with permission enter it or leave it (Nnorom, et al, 2020). For Tadjbakhish (2005), security deals with the capacity to identify threat, to avoid them when possible and mitigate their effects when they occur. As stated, it is freedom from or resilience against potential harm from external forces. Indeed, the beneficiaries of security may be persons, social groups, objects and institutions, ecosystems and any other entity or phenomenon, vulnerable to unwanted change in its environment, the source maintained. This means that security is as important as its management in every organization recognizing the fact that most of these institutions may have turned into jungle and terror in isolation of security measures.

Security has been a subject that has attracted a rapidly growing interest and concern among the scholar in social science in which a wide spectrum of issues on the subject – security has remained persistent in which new breakthroughs and findings are still being made, showing the strategic importance of security in the development of nations and actualization of peace and order in all levels of human relations. It is no surprising that the increasing research attention given to the concept and practice of research attention given to the concept and practice of security has brought about invocation of different types, dimension of analytical explanations and theoretical approaches. In this unit, we shall be focusing on the meaning of security (Kasali, and Alesinloye, 2008).

Internal Security

Davis (2011) defined internal security as measures taken to safeguard lives and properties and citizens within the state. It further implies that roles and activities of the security agencies in safeguarding nationals and investments within the state. In addition, Omemma (2021) defined internal security as emphasis on human security which hinges on the ability of the state to perform the function to protect the well-being of its people.

Furthermore, Anderson (2020) conceived internal security of a country as including issues relating to efforts to maintain law and order, safeguarding territorial sovereignty, domestic peace and tranquility, equality and

freedom from fear and, social harmony and fraternity. On other hand, Otti (2021) defined internal security as measures taken to safeguard the territorial borders of a country against domestic insurrection.

Security Management

Security management entails process and activities of controlling and organizing the work that a company or organization does for safety (Rutter, 2021). Furthermore, Hornstein, (2015) security Management involves proper utilization of human and material resources to protect the assets of an organization or persons. It is the deliberate effort to avoid or reduce risks situation to the barest degree of occurrence. In this vein, Tian (2017) remarked that security management relates to the physical safety of buildings, people and products, as well as information, network and telecommunications systems protection. Moore (2017) opined that security management is the identification of an organization's assets (including people, buildings, machines, systems and information assets), followed by the development, documentation, and implementation of policies and procedures for protecting these assets.

Empirical Review

Mohammed and Shehu (2023) study “A Review of AI Challenges and Future Prospects of Explainable AI in Major Fields: A Case of Nigeria” revealed that AI has been used widely in essential fields such as energy, health, agriculture, finance etc. However, AI is still faced with social, ethical, legal, and technological challenges. It is important to know how these systems make their decisions while still achieving and implementing the benefits of AI. Explainable AI (XAI) is a technique that is used to explain how a machine made a decision. In their review, it discusses the challenges of AI and recommend XAI as a tool to solve the limitations of AI and suggest a human and conditions-based approach to challenges faced in the technology in Nigeria. The paper employed a narrative review to highlight problems that are limiting the use of AI in four important sectors of Nigeria: Health, Energy, Agriculture, and Finance, and suggest recommendations to solve the AI challenges. However, the study did not show how the use of AI is fraught with difficulties and challenges in the effort to abate security problems.

In Nigeria, AI has brought forth opportunities to contribute to areas such as Education (Abayomi, 2021; Sanusi et al., 2022), security (Falode et al., 2021), energy (Mobayo et al., 2021), health (Muhammad et al., 2021; Anazodo et al., 2022), however, several papers (Mobayo et al., 2021; Imhanyehor et al., 2021; Okwu et al., 2021) highlight a variety of novel challenges limiting the adoption of AI in Nigeria such as awareness, knowledge of field or system, adequate power supply, computing facilities and trusting of AI systems.

Subsequently, various issues of XAI have been examined in explainable AI. One challenge is that there is no standard for evaluating AI. One major drawback of XAI is the lack of user involvement in XAI processes. Humans should be involved in the process of XAI for particular scenarios. Some issues limiting the growth of AI, which affect the Health, Energy, Agriculture, and Finance fields are:

- Data reliability, data uniformity, and Data Volume -: Due to equipment or network failure, data may not be complete and lead to erroneous results. The data may also be noisy or only focused on one aspect. Data could also be collected from multiple sources or may be limited. Combining and finding data may be also difficult (Chen et al., 2015; Sen et al., 2021). Obtaining health data is difficult due to various factors, Electronic Health Records could be stored in various formats making them incompatible with other platforms due to interoperability issues. EHRs make use of different terminologies, symbols, and coding values (Ehrenstein, 2019).
- Privacy is also an issue with obtaining health records as patients may not consent for their data to be shared (Ehrenstein, 2019)
- Standardisation- Technical and code formats may be stored in various formats such as XML, JSON, etc (Brewseter et al., 2017).

Research needs to be carried out to promote standardization to increase interoperability among smart systems (Friha et al., 2021)

- Bias and unfairness in the algorithm/data - if the training data for a model is biased, it may lead to unreliable results. Some records may only contain information from a certain race, gender, or socio-economic factors. Data from urban areas will provide less accurate results when used on people from rural areas. Algorithms should be trained using more diverse data. An issue limiting AI research in healthcare is the lack of standardized methodologies and the use of only historical data. Patients' data should be studied over time.
- Regulation issues: It is important to set out the legal and regulatory rules for governing the management and control of the data. (Parasuraman, 2021). Countries can have different regulations with regard to service facilities such as technological challenges, data protection, and security.
- Market issues: There is a lack of sufficient awareness of smart devices, especially in rural areas. Implementation of smart devices could also be costly (Sinha & Dhanalakshmi, 2022).
- Security: Smart devices may be tampered with (Haseeb et al., 2020). Demestichas (2020) highlighted various security breach cases namely SQL injection attacks, Data Theft, and so on at various IoT layers. Insecurity of Data and insufficient information are part of the main and complex issues of systems (Guo et al., 2019; Zhao et al., 2019; Zhao et al., 2013). It is vital to have means of preventing cyber-attacks because of the cost. Installing digital infrastructure in energy costs approximately \$30 billion a year (Fickling, 2019).
- Lack of skills and practical expertise: This adds to the slow growth of AI among decision-makers. Cost of error is high, which makes it difficult for companies to adopt the use of these new technologies (Ahmad et al., 2021). Using AI in some energy could be complex and challenging for operating grids (Puri et al., 2019).
- Outdated system infrastructure: There may be available data in the AI sector, however, data is disorganize and systems may be outdated (Ahmad et al., 2021). Black boxes: Consumers may not understand the internal functions of AI-based applications (Ahmad et al 2021).
- Complexity: Some systems may be complex and have high conditionality of data which could be a challenge in systems (Tang et al., 2018).

Undoubtedly, these issues as articulated showed that Artificial Intelligence is vulnerable to mal-functionality which may militate against its essence and targets. However, the studies presented did not underline issues which may undermine the use of Artificial Intelligence in the security management measures in Anambra state.

Theoretical Framework

Basically, Anambra State Police Command is an agency of the Nigeria state entrusted with responsibility. In this regard, this study adopted Role Theory to analyze, interpret and generalize the responsibilities of Anambra Police Command in the internal security management of the state. In a conceptual sense, Role Theory posits that human behaviour is influenced by expectation held by both the individual and the public. Hence, these expectations determine different roles individuals and groups perform within the context of social structures. In other words, role theory conceived social and political structures as institutions whose viability and deficiencies are assessed from the peculiarity, intensity and dynamics of its roles. Invariably, the development of role theory as model of empirical analysis was inspired by the import of sociological and social-psychological theories on the roles of individuals in social groups as espoused in the treaties of George, H Mead, an exponent of role theory and renowned sociologist of University of Chicago in the early 1920's (Bright, 1978, and Elim et al 1989).

Implicitly, role theory is a framework that establishes explanatory analysis of the occurrence, rationale, trends, dynamics, dialectics and outcome of behaviour with reference to role expectations, role demands, role diversity and role conflict. Similarly, role framework also viewed political structure or institution as a context for the occurrence of specialized and interrelated roles in credence to role location. To this extent, Anambra State Police Command is a structure that is driven by conventional roles of law enforcement and

safety management. In other words, the Command is expected to ensure security of lives and properties of indigenes and residents in Anambra and its environs.

Role demand in view of rising security tensions in the state required the State Command to explore efficient measures to strengthen safety in Anambra. Hence, the option of Artificial Intelligence, AI. In other words, the study intends to show the usefulness or non-usefulness of Artificial Intelligence in internal security management. In addition, Role conception implies understanding of the enormous expectation and commitment to public task. Hence, the Anambra State Police Command under the enormous expectations from residents and indigenes in view of incessant cases of crimes and criminality may find it imperative to adopt the Artificial Intelligence in security management measures which this study intends to find dissect.

Area of the Study

The area of study is Anambra state. Anambra is a state in Nigeria located in the south-east. The state was created on 27th August, 1991. The state capital is Awka while the two largest and commercial cities which are Onitsha and Nnewi. Anambra State Police Command is made up of three Area Commands at Awka, Onitsha and Nnewi along with their respective divisions. Awka Area Command has 12 Police Divisions (CPS Awka, B Division Awka, Achall Division, Anaocha Division, Ojoto Division, Nnobi Division, Awada Division, Obosi Division, Ogidi Division, Dunukofia Division, Abagana Division and Leopard Base, PMF). Onitsha Area Command has 11 Police Divisions (CPS Onitsha, 3-3 Onitsha Division, Nzam Division, Inland Town Onitsha Division, Ogbaru Division, Okpoko Division, Fegge Division, Otuocha Division, Anaku Division, Oyi Division and O/C Marine Division) and the Nnewi Area Command with 16 Divisions-the highest (CPS Nnewi, Ihala Division, Uli Division, Nnewi Division, Umunee Division, Ukpoko Division, Ichi Division, Ochi Amichi Division, Otolo Division, Amichi Division, Ezimifite Division, Aagata Division, Ajalli Division, Okija Division, Ozubulu Division and Oko Division) (Field Survey, 2025).

Population of the Study

The respondent /target population of this study area are officers and men of Nigeria Police Force in Anambra state across Area Commands and Police Divisions. The official statistics of Anambra State Police Command is 26,640 officers (Police Watch, 2022).

Sampling Technique and Determination of Sample Size of the Study

On sample, once the decision to study the sample has been taken, the researcher must determine the appropriate sample size (Nnabugwu, 2008). To achieve this, the researchers adopted Taro Yamane's formula and purposive sampling technique.

For the Taro Yamane formula:

$$n = \frac{N}{1+(Ne^2)}$$

Where n = Sample Size

N = Population Size

e = Error Limit

ξ = Margin of error

e = 0.05.

Applying it

$$n = \frac{26,640}{1 + 26,640(0.05^2)}$$

$$n = \frac{26,640}{1 + 26,640(0.0025)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{26,640}{67.6} = 394$$

Therefore the sample size is 394.

For the purposive sampling procedure, the researcher targeted senior police officers (from the rank of Assistant Commissioner of Police, ACP, Chief Superintendent of Police, CSP, Superintendent of Police, SP, Deputy Superintendent of Police, DSP to Assistant Superintendent of Police, ASP) in the hierarchies of security management structure and other junior rank officers of Inspector and Sergeant. In same vein, 15 Police Divisions was randomly selected from the Area Commands on the ratio of five divisions per Area Command (Awka, Onitsha and Nnewi).

Hypothesis: There are factors that militate against deployment of Artificial Intelligence in internal security management of Anambra State.

Table: Mean rating on the factors which may militate against deployment of Artificial Intelligence in internal security management in Anambra State.

S/N	Questionnaire	X	Decision
1	Funds meant for AI-enabled training and advocacy may be inadequate or embezzled.	4.4	Positive
2	Logistics to enable surveillance vehicles for patrolling may not be available or may be grossly inadequate.	4.7	Positive
3	Corruption and greed within the force may undermine the purpose of optimizing resources for fund allocation.	3.9	Positive
4	The facilities and gadgets may malfunction in view of energy deficits or frequent power outages.	3.6	Positive
5	Most officers may be reluctant to learn the AI equipment and how to apply it.	3.9	Positive
Grand mean $\sum x/n = 4.4+4.7+3.9+3.6+3.9 = 20.5/5 = 4.1$			

Source: Field Survey, 2025.

The index of the Table 4 showed mean rating of the third hypothetical assumption as seen in the responses of the five questionnaires. All the responses recorded mean score above 3.5 to indicate that Artificial Intelligence in internal security management of Anambra State may be bedeviled with myriad of challenges as seen in the mean responses to the items in the questionnaire instrument. It therefore implied that the adoption of Artificial Intelligence technologies by the Anambra State Police Command requires commitment to explore its essence to fight crime and criminality. To add, Edeh (2024) opined that AI is not free from faults and abuse. These limitations makes Artificial Intelligence vulnerable to inadequacies which undermines its perfection.

The grand mean of 4.1 underlined the positive responses on the question items embellished. It also implied that there are factors which may militate against deployment of Artificial Intelligence in internal security management of Anambra State is tested and validated.

CONCLUSION

The hypothesis revealed challenges which undermines the use of Artificial Intelligence if employed or applied in the internal security management of Anambra State. The grand mean of 4.1. underlines the factual of these challenges to the usefulness of Artificial Intelligence in crime management in Anambra State.

Artificial Intelligence in internal security management is instructive to safety. Anambra State is currently passing a traumatic period of crises of insecurity which can only be addressed more effectively by modern technologies of crime control and prevention. Hence, the essence of Artificial Intelligence.

RECOMMENDATION

The following recommendations are made in credence to the findings:

1. The Police Authorities at national and Anmabra State should acknowledge the essence of Artificial Intelligence and fund its training for competence and efficiency of its men and officers towards crime management and safety. They should also make themselves available for competence education and advocacy in AI technologies
2. The Police Authority should also ensure adequacy of logistics to enable surveillance vehicles for functionality and impact in ensuring safety of Anambra people. Also, the adequacy of power supply and renewable energy are essential for the functionality of AI facilities and gadgets to achieve its purpose.
3. Corruption and greed within the force should be checked, in the process of optimization of resources for fund allocation.

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