The Police and Peace Support Operations: A Theoretical Review

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Abstract

Theories are essential in studying phenomena and events as they are generally used in analyzing situations such as democracy, peace, conflict, war, and the phenomenon of Peace Support Operations (PSOs) globally. Peace support operations have evolved and currently have police components, which has also raised complex issues in the general need for PSOs and the functionality and justifications of the various theories of police participation in PSOs. The main problem the research seeks to study is the justification of the usage of the police component in PSOs and the identification of various strengths and weaknesses of the various theories employed in the usage of the police in PSOs propounded by different scholars. Being a study that focused on theories of police participation in PSOs, the theoretical framing of the study was hinged on the theory of police intervention. The study utilized the cross-sectional survey method, collecting data from a population composed mainly of secondary sources. The study's main objective is to examine and review theories of PSOs and the participation of the police in PSOs. Findings from the study showed a multiplicity of theories are available in explaining the phenomenon of PSOs and Police participation the police each with several weaknesses and strengths, which in a sense underscores the role of theories in PSOs. Findings also revealed that apart from the Police, the military, diplomats, and civilian personnel are also involved in PSOs. The study identified and reviewed several relevant theories of the police participation in Peace Support Operations. A major contribution of the study to knowledge is in the area of theoretical strengthening and philosophical justification through the identification of strengths and weaknesses of various theories reviewed, thereby adding to the existing body of literature. It is hoped that the recommendations in the study will contribute to strengthening UN PSOs. The study will serve as an additional contribution to existing literature in the field of PSOs. The study recommends that more theories of PSOs should evolve to justify its phenomenon globally. This is relevant because most theories of PSOs did not explain the phenomenon of non-participation and non-contribution of some member states of the UN to peace support.

 Keywords: Police, Peace, Peace Support Operations, & Theoretical Review

Introduction

In general, the duties of the police are the protection of lives and property and to ensure compliance to law and order. The police therefore, are a direct crime prevention and fighter institution (Yecho 2015). Thus, all sovereign states of the world have police services or the police force to maintain and perform these duties. Ebo(2005) rightly, posits that as implementers and enforcers of the law the Police are equipped with the instruments of force to ensure the maintenance of law, and order in all societies. The roles of the police are therefore very critical in every stage of human society. These roles, however, come under intense pressure whenever peace is threatened and in situations of violent conflict, given that violent conflict often leads to the breakdown of law and order. According to Sanders (2007) the Police by possessing the instruments of force can help de-escalate conflict.Indeed, certain types of conflict tend to destroy the institution of

49

policing, and these need rebuilding after such violent conflict. The need for rebuilding after violent conflict usually gives rice to force deployment especially the police with the objective to help manage crime in conflict areas.

The Police Force and its philosophy to maintain internal security and enforce law and order has been performing these constitutional duties which also includes among others, global peace and security. According to Aderanti (2015) the Police participation in peace support operations dates back to 1960. The participation can be seen under two categories; Individual Police Officers (IPOs) and Formed Police Unit. FPUs have three core duties which include public order management, protection of United Nations personnel and facilities and support to such police operations that require concerted response but do not respond to military threats (Department of Peace Keeping Operations/Peace Division, 2006)

On the other hand, academics and scholars have propounded various theories to explain the phenomenon of peace support operations especially as it relates to the police component which is usually, based on the UN Civilian Police Component.The Police participation in peace support missions has raised complex issues about competence, legality, effectiveness, impacts, mandates, philosophyical underpinnings, scholarly and theoretical frameworks efficiency and the general need for Police component in peace support operations which propted the study with the following objectives;

1) To identify and review the various theories of PSOs involving the police?

2) To bring out the various strength and weaknesses of theories of PSOs involving the police

3) To outline the suitable best theoretical frameworks which explains the transition of   police from domestic law enforcement to the complex environment of PSOs?

4) To explain the theoretical under pinnings or arguments for priotising policing in PSOs.

The study seeks to achieve the above by responding to the following research questions;

1) What are the various theories of PSOs propounded by various scholars

2) What are the strength and weakeness theories of PSOs involving the Police?

3) Which theory best explains the use of police in PSOs from domestic law enforcement to complex environment of PSOs?

4) What are the arguments for priotising policing in PSOs?

Significantly, the study will add to volume of knowledge under study. Additionally, policy makers in the field of PSOs such as the UN, AU and Interpol will find the study useful as it brings the strengths and weaknesses of various theories of PSOs identified and reviewed. Another significance is that the study established a foundational understanding of the police's role in post conflict environments there by informing future doctrine and practice as the study addresses theoretical ambiguities, clarifies the relationship between police and military forces and help to define the scope and limitations of police mandate in PSOs.

Methodology

The Cross Sectional Survey Method is applied. This is because the study is a population based survey that aims at reviewing the various theories of peace support operations using the police component.It is chosen also because it is faster and inexpensive.The population of the study will be determine by the data being used.All data obtained which are from secondary sources forms the population of the study.The sample frame consists of academic literature,policy documents,theoretical framework and empirical studies that address the intersection of police roles,theoretical underpinnings and actual peace support operations.On the other hand,the sample size is not just about statistical calculation.Sufficient number of diverse,relevant sources was carefully considered while also avoiding saturation of information from selected literature.The study paid attention to ethical consideration by upholding professional integrity ensusring data is collected and analysed rigorously and that findings are communicated transparently and ethically

Conceptual Review

Policing

The police is an agency of the government created by law for the maintainance and enforcement of law and order in a society.It is therefore, easy to view and understand the concept of police force within the role the police plays.According to Sannders (2008:7) "If the first responsibility of government in a time of social unrest is to preserve civil peace, the second is to uphold the rule of law without sacrificing it in the name of order". It is therefore imperative to view and understand the Police Force within its functions in any community. The important thing about this view of the police is that it is rooted and traceable to government as its founder.

The UNs Department of Peace Keeping Operations field support (UN DPKO, 2014) sees policing as referring to a function of governance responsible for the prevention, detection and investigation of crime; protection of persons and property and

51

the maintenance of public order and safety. Police and law enforcement officials have the obligation to respect and protect human rights including the right to life, liberty and the security of the person, as guaranteed in the universal declaration of human rights and reaffirmed in the international covenant on civil and political rights and other relevant instruments.

Therefore in accordance with UN standards, every police or other law enforcement agency should be representative of and responsive and accountable to the community it serves. Representative policing aims to ensure that the human rights of all people without distinction of any kind such as are protected promoted and respected and that police personnel sufficiently reflect the community they serve.Responsive policing ensures that police respond to existing and emerging public needs and expectations especially in preventing and detecting crime and monitoring public safety concerns of the communities. Accountable policing means that police are accountable to the law as are all individuals and institutions.

There are two approaches to policing identified by Dempsy (1999). These are crime – fighting approach and social order approach. The crime fighting approach sees policing as engaging in gun fights, car chases, and acts of violence and arrest of numerous suspects by police every day. The social order approach to policing is of the view that the maintenance of social order and provision of services should be the primary concern of policing. The approach has noted that people call the police to obtain services or to get help in maintaining order. Therefore, policing should focus on such issues as traffic problems or providing other social services function.

Yecho (2015) asserts that the Police which are the agency that sets the criminal justice system in motion are saddled with the function of prevention and detection of crime. Personnel of the Police Force are therefore expected to prevent the occurrence of crime through proactive patrols. However, where crime occurs, they are expected to detect it. A second function of the police relates to the protection of lives and property of the citizens. Thirdly, the Police are also saddled with the duty of prevention of law and order. Finally but not exhaustively the police are expected to investigate and apprehend the offender and arraign him/her before a law court for prosecution (section 4 of the police Act)

Peace Support Operations

The principle of peace support operations is the generic term used to describe those military operations in which UN sponsored multinational forces may be used (Adewoyi; 2009) in Jonah and Zabadi (Eds). He further writes that another definition is

that PSO are multifunctional operations involving military forces, diplomatic and humanitarian goals or a long term political settlement and are conducted impartially in support of a mandate which include peacemaking, peace building and humanitarian operations. Such operations may include peace keeping, conflict prevention, peacemaking, peace enforcement, peace building and /or humanitarian operation.A peace operation as an activity has the following spectrum as noted by Zabadi (2009:29) in Jonah and Zabadi (Eds).Peacemaking, Peace enforcement, Peace building, Peace keeping and Preventive actions.

Peacemaking according to him as described by the UN is aimed at bringing ongoing conflict to an end by using the tools of diplomacy, mediation and negotiation. Peace enforcement involves operations that are carried out to restore peace between belligerent parties who do not consent to intervention of peacemaking and who may continue to engage in combat activities. Peace enforcement is a procedure duly provided for in chapter vii of the UN charter. On the other hand, peace building is the effort to strengthen the prospects for internal peace and decrease the likelihood of violent conflict. Peace keeping operation is defined as a third party that has the following characteristics;

a. Neutral towards the conflict parties, but not necessarily impartial towards their behavior

b. Involves the deployment of military troops and/or military observers and/or Civilian police in a target state

Is, according to the mandate (as specified in multilateral agreements, peace agreements or (resolutions of the UN or regional organizations) established for the purpose of separating conflict parties, monitoring ceasefires maintaining buffer zones, and taking responsibility for the security situation (among other things)between formally, potentially, or presently warring parties while preventive action encompasses a wide range of activities, but has actions to prevent disputes from arising between parties, to prevent existing disputes from escalating into conflicts and to limit the spread of the latter when they occur.

Theoretical framework

The Theory of Police Intervention

The police intervention theory is traced to the evolution and history of UN Police (UNPOL) in peace operations. The involvement of the UN Police can be seen in three mission categories: traditional, transformational and interim law enforcement. (Dur & Ker, 2013). This typology according to them is helpful for understanding the different roles assigned to UNPOL. It also demonstrates the evolution of UNPOL from passive monitors of local police to active reforms and occasionally law enforcers in host

53

countries. In traditional police peacekeeping operations, unarmed individual police officers monitor the behaviour of domestic law enforcement officers and report on human rights violations.

The theory of police intervention is amplified by writings of scholars such as Sismanidis (2005) who notes that police functions in contemporary peace operations can be broadly defined as ranging from crowd control, as in Gaza in 1956 – 57 to reestablishment and maintaining a new judicial system as in Cambodia in 1992-1993. He further states that there is the issue of what to do when local authorities refuse to cooperate with international forces whose intervention seeks to establish the rule of law. In the absence of a domestic consensus particularly when local law enforcement bodies have either collapsed or become political tools of oppression. The trend towards the expansion of police functions in contemporary peace operations is likely to continue, thereby making the police intervention theory of peace support operations more relevant.

The police intervention theory is anchored on core UN Police functions in peace keeping operations. UNDPKO/DFS (2014) for instance identifies the following delineation of core UN police functions and guidelines which states that the UN Police shall;

i.   Promote protect, and respect human right.

ii. Provide support that is gender – responsive and pays particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups.

iii. Oppose corruption in all its forms United Nations police shall not engage or assist in any act or attempted act of corruption.

iv. Make every effort to operate in an environmentally conscious manner.

v.   Conduct a thorough and standardized assessment of the host state situation as bases for mandates and the choice of relevant core functions and operational activities shall in every circumstance be based on an assessment of existing host state capacities and resources, including their absorption (including non-state).

vi. Engage with partners in the United Nations system and member states in an effort to assist in making mandates as clear, credible and achievable as possible.

vii. United Nations police core functions shall be implemented within a wider rule of law and security sector reform context.

viii. Make every effort to identify and recruit the specialized capacities to fulfill mandates. UN police component can only deliver specialized assistance or advice

if specialized personnel, police officers or other experts can be recruited and assigned to commensurate tasks.

ix. Ensure that planned support to capacity development is demand– driven and appropriate in relation to host state needs.

x. Organize the political context of their work. Reestablishing or restoring policy and other law enforcement is fundamental as it involves shifting power and access over key institutions of the state.

xi. Respect host state ownership and seek broad buy – in. Efforts shall begin as early as possible to engage the host state political authorities, police and other law enforcement agencies, and civil society in the host state in identifying approaches, entry points and priorities for the UN support.

xii. Seek political commitment from host states authoritiesbased on the above assessment and in consultations with a wide group of host state.Stakeholders; UN police shall foster political commitment at a strategic level for the development of host state police and other law enforcement agencies.

xiii. Plan activities with a focus on sustainability from the outset. Activities within the core functions shall only be taken on when they can be sustained for the necessary period of time or handed over to partners.

xiv. Evaluate delivery on mandated tasks regularly.

xv. Cultivate partnerships. UN police shall seek opportunities to enable or catalyze their own efforts through the assistance of and cooperation with partners which include UN agencies, funds and programmes, other international and regional organizations, non – governmental organizations, bilateral partners and groups of friends.

The utility and strength of the police intervention theory is that it is drawn from the principles and core functions of the UN police in peace keeping operations which has been tried and tested in many peacekeeping operations. However, the theory only dwells on the role of the police in peace support operations while ignoring other players and key components of PSOs.

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The Theory of Collective Security

The theory of collective security is an idealist thinking which hinges on the prevention of hostilities by the formation of an overwhelming military force by member

states to deter aggression or by implication, to launch a reprisal attack capable of defeating the recalcitrant member. Eke (2000) notes that collective security connotes the institutionalization of a global police force against abuse of order and breaches which can lead to insecurity. The principles of collective security are found in Article 49 of the UN which states that: "The action required in carrying out the decisions of Security Council for maintenance of international peace and security shall be taken by all the members of the UN or by some of them as the Security Council may determine. Walter (1985:498). Igbudu and Tativ (2015) wrote that collective security as a concept is traceable to the reasoning of people like Michael Joseph Savage, Martin Wright, Immanuel Kant and Woodrow Wilson.The term "collective security" has been cited as a principle of the UN and the defunct League of Nations. By employing a system of collective security, the UN hopes to dissuade any member – state from acting in a manner likely to threaten peace, thereby avoiding any conflict. (Afolabi, 2003).

To Asogwa and Omenna (2001) collective security as a system ensures security and territorial integrity of each country. This principle underlines the UN charter which requires the acceptance of individual countries of collective decisions and their willingness to carry out those decisions, if necessary by military action to deal with threat to peace.

It can therefore be seen that collective security combines the strategy of diplomatic overtures with coercion for the maintenance of international peace and security. Hence, in extreme cases collective security advocates the use of force or declaration of war – when all known diplomatic approaches are exhausted. The fundamental objective of collective security is to lay the foundation for the indivisibility of peace and to advocate its adherence by the governments and peoples of all nation states. Invariably, threats to international security are best countered when people come to the realization that they have to be their brother's keeper and not just isolate themselves by presuming that the conflicts of a given state is her exclusive prerogative. For the effectiveness of the theory of collective security all nations are encouraged to reject isolationist tendencies or a mentality of localizing wars which was one of the reasons that led to the Second World War.

The problem however with the theory is that it is more of a military alliance to deter potential enemies rather than an instrument or a theory that best explains the philosophy and idea behind Peace Support Operations which is a major weakness of the theory.However, the strength of the theory is the fact that a form of cooperation amongst nations to solve problems affecting mankind is explained, this is essentially a pillar of the theory of collective security.

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Collective security is based on four basic tenets. First, all countries foreclose the use of force except in self-defense. Second, all agree that peace is indivisible. An attack on one is an attack on all. Third, all pledge to unite to halt aggression and restore the peace and all agree to supply whatever material or personnel resources necessary to form a collective security force associated with the UN or some other IGOs to defeat aggressors and restore the peace.

The Theory of Humanitarian Intervention

The theory of humanitarian intervention as stated by Criddle (2015) is inspired by the writings of Hugo Grotius and has three dimensions. One is that the theory asserts that natural law authorizes all states to punish violations of the law of nations irrespective of where or against whom the violations occurs to preserve the integrity of international law. Second is that it proposes that states may intervene as temporary legal guardian for people who have suffered intolerable cruelties at the hands of their own state. The third is that when states intervene to protect human rights abuses they exercise an oppressed people's right of self-defense on their behalf and may use force solely for the peoples benefit.

Ayoob (2002) writes that the proclaimed goal of humanitarian intervention undertaken with increasing frequency, during the last decade, to protect the citizens of the target state from flagrant violations of their fundamental human right, usually by agents of the state. These rights are defined as being vested in individuals as members of the human race.The concept of humanitarian intervention raises a number of additional questions. A major problem emerges from the fact that the new intervening logic presupposes the existence of a meaningful international community in whose name intervention may be carried out. This assumption raises a host of important issues that need to be addressed. The most fundamental of these relates to the mechanism through which the will of the international community to intervene is determined. The critical question is who determines that a state has not met its sovereign obligations and that the consequences are such that intervention force compliance is justified as sometimes employed by the UN or other organizations?

Humanitarian intervention has been defined as a state's use of military force for ending the violation of human rights against another state. (Marko,2011). This definition may be too narrow as it precludes non – military forms of interventions such as humanitarian intervention, aid and international sanctions. On a broader sense, humanitarian intervention should be understood to encompass non forcible methods, namely intervention taken without military force to alternate mass human suffering without sovereign borders. (Scheffer,2008). Generally, some essential features of humanitarian intervention are;

57

a. Humanitarian intervention involves the threat and use of military force as a central feature.

b. It is an intervention in the sense that it entails interfering in the internal affairs of a state by sending military forces into the territory or airspace of a sovereign state that has committed an act of aggression against another state.

c. The intervention is in response to a situation that does not necessarily pose direct threats to states' strategic interest, but instead is motivated by humanitarian objectives. (Jonah, 2011).

Interventions according to Scheffer (2008) come in a wide array of levels and types whether undertaken unilaterally with a few partners or through the UN or regional organizations. These form the continuum from non – coercive dispute settlement techniques under chapter VI of the UN charter mediation, good offices fact finding, arbitration, monitoring humanitarian assistance, traditional peace keeping and preventive military deployments to coercive measures under chapter VII including diplomatic and economic sanctions, trade and arms embargoes and interventions carried out by military force. Intervention debate attracted renewed attention with the passage of the UN resolution 688 of April 5th 1991 authorizing member states to assist Kurdish refugees by dispatching humanitarian personnel inside the borders of Iraq.

The limitation of humanitarian intervention theory is that it raises a number of questions, a major one being that it presupposes the existence of a cooperative international community in whose name intervention may be carried out. This assumption raises a host of important issues that needs to be addressed. The most fundamental of this relates to the mechanism through which the will of the international community to intervene is determined. The important question in other words is who determines that a state has not met its sovereign obligations and that the consequences are such that intervention to force compliances is justified? (Lyons & Mastanduno, 2005).

We equally have to note the fact that we operate in an international system in which the most important political and military decisions are taken not at the international but national level. It is therefore difficult if not impossible to prevent considerations of national interest from intruding upon decisions regarding international intervention for ostensibly humanitarian purposes. For one is never sure whether decisions taken on behalf of the international community are truly the result of altruistic motives or are driven by the national interests of states that have a stake in intervening in particular conflicts.

Humanitarian intervention was witnessed and executed in India (Bangladash) former East Pakistan in 1971 and the Vietnamese intervention in Cambodia in 1979.

Cases of humanitarian interventions and double standard have been raised as a critique to the theory. Such double standards were particularly seen in the Middle East. The intervention in Northern Iraq the treatment of Kurds in Turkey was handled well than that meted out to their cousins in Iraq. However, no humanitarian intervention was ever contemplated in the case of Turkey, A NATO member and a key player in enforcing economic and military sanctions against Iraq. (Abubakar, 2012).

The Theory of Conflict Transformation

The key proponents of the conflict transformation theory include Curle, (1990) Lederach (1995) and Galtung (1996). The conflict transformation theory is premised on the assumption that systemic change is needed in order to alter the social structure, conflicting parties and institutions within which conflicts are embedded (Miall, 2007). By so doing, attention is focused towards sustainable peace systems, with a holistic understanding of changes such as beliefs, behaviours and relationships (Diamond, 1997). The conflict transformation theory has provided a sound basis for critiquing dominant PSO approaches such as the conflict management and resolution approaches, which are narrowly focused on the security sector only without taking into account the character of the state, as it relates to protection of citizens. The focus of conflict transformation theory is on far reaching transformation of society with emphasis on rebuilding unjust social relationships. According to the conflict transformation theory, security and stability go beyond mere reform of the security sector.

The referent objective of this theory is for the transformation of the institutions of the state, particularly the security sector in a way that guarantees protection for the citizens. The argument of conflict transformation is rooted on the fact that, if the security sector is transformed through activities such as peace support operations it will provide security for both the state and its citizens in all aspects, as well as ensure their protection against threats from within and outside. It encompasses process, structure, outcome and change oriented efforts towards changing mutually negative conflict attitudes, values and institutions, so as to foster long term improvement of relationships and social structures, social reconciliation and state reconstruction.(Lederach,1999), and (Reimann,2007).

The conflict management and conflict resolution theories on the other hand, take a narrow view on the issue of peace support by focusing on a situation whereby conflicting parties enter into an agreement that solves their central incompatibilities, accept each other's continued existence as parties and cease all violent action against each other (Wallesteen, 2007). Thus, security and stability are anchored on the notion that if the security sector is transformed, then the security of citizens will be guaranteed.

Karbo (2008) also argued that the conflict transformation approach seeks to terminate an undesirable situation by building something desirable through the transformation of relationships and construction of the condition of peace, which can only be guaranteed when both the state and its citizens are secured. In a fundamental way, the overall thrust of the peace support process lies in the transformation of the security situation so as to guarantee security for both the state and its citizens, and above all, rebuilding human relationship.Toft (2010) argued that as a coperations should be anchored on ensuring security for both the state and the people. This is attributed to the fact that the search for durable peace and stability is more likely to fail without reform of the security situation. He also drew attention to the centrality of indigenously developed SSR, as a precondition for building stable and democratic civil-security relations, as against what he described as the foreign-brokered peace processes that are fundamentally flawed. Here, donors' support for conflict ridden countries have tended to focus on short-term projects such as halting hostilities and demobilization, rather than reintegration of ex-combatants, re-professionalization of the armed forces, and building institutions of democratic oversights (Toft, 2010, pp.19-20). In fact, while most peace agreements stress demobilization and demilitarization, little effort is made to create, reconstitute, and/or train the military, police and other formal security institutions.

Thus, in the absence of a security sector that is reformed, the state would not have the capacity to contain the reemergence of militias and renegades that remain loyal to former belligerents. Furthermore, if it fails to integrate former rebels into the military or police system in order to make them part of the security solution; it becomes a major challenge for the state. Therefore, it makes the state susceptible to the recurrence of violent conflict (Toft, 2010).

Liberal Peace Theory

The focus of the theory is to assess how international policing often reflects western models of State-building and governance.The emphasis is on fostering democracy,free markets and the rule of law which can provide a foundation for long term peace by aligning state and individual interest(Liberalism and Security:2017).The weakness of the theory is that there is a tendency to neglect local context and powe dynamics,it promote external western-centric model that can be incompatible with local realities and fail to address the complexities of post-conflict stabilization with the police role completely ignored.The major proponents of the theory are Immanuel Kant,Woodrow Wilson,Roland Paris and Micheal Barnett.

Human Security theory

The theory emphasizes the shift from state security to individual community security in peace operations.Its strength lies in the fact that it is comprehensive and people centred and addresses root causes of conflict such as poverty, disease and oppression (UNDP:1994).Its weakness is that it is vaque conceptually and makes defining priorities difficult and completely offers nothing in terms of post conflict policing. Scholars such as Mahhub ul Haq, Amartya Sen, Kofi Annan and Oscar Arias helped popularized the theory.

Institutional theory

The theory was drawn from the works of Micheal Pugh,Robert Cox and Mark Duffield.The theory examined how police institutrions adapt or fail to adapt within hybrid peace building environments(Cellino and Ardemagni eds:2021).It provide stability legitimacy and predictable structures for conflict resolution,The problem of this theory is its neglect of local dynamics and stakeholders.It does not account fully for the variety of actors in complex peace keeping such as NGOs,local populations and private sector play a significant role in the success or failure of peace keeping.

Legitimacy and social contract theory

This is used to explain public trust in police forces during peace support operations.The strength of the theory is that it shows how organizations gain and maintain societal approval by aligning with public expectations and ideals.The writings of Thomas Hobbes(1588-1679)John Locke(1632-1704) and Jean-Jacques Rousseau(1712-1778)(Classical Social contract theory.nd) inspired the theoryAs a weakness,it is inherently subjective and has the potential to obscure genuine power dynamics by focusing only on perceived fairness enhances effectiveness.

Complex system theory

This theory was popularized by the writings of scholars such as Cedric de Coning,Jason Healey and Robert Jarvis who explored feedback mechanisms in conflict.The theory explains inter agency and international coordinatiom challenges in multi actor peace operations.The theory provides an understanding system with their interdependent and adaptic components,prevent,manage or recover from conflict.The theory is characterized by unpredictability and uncertainties and lack of definitive answer.Complexity theory does not provide definitive answers or solutions to policy problems.Over all,it says little about the police involvement in PSOs.

Findings

Theories have been proven to be the bed rock for scienfic analysis and for understanding social events and realities.PSOs has evolved and still evolving with actors

61

such as individuals VIPs,NGOs,international organizations,military and the police playing prominent roles.Scholars over the year have come up with several theories to explain the phenomenon of peace support operations involving the police.The study found out the following

1) Mulitiplicity of theories such as humanitarian intervention,collective security,police intervention,human,security conflict transformation etc.Some of the theories are preventive such as human security and institutional theories while some are reactive such as the theories of conflict transformation,humanitarian intervention and police intervention

2) None of the theories adequately captures it all as all the identified theories have their strength and weakneses

3) The Police intervention theory is thought and considered broad enough to explain the phenomenon of police participation in peace support operations.

4) The participation of the police in PSOs is justified on the global role of police as implementers and enforcers of the law and order.Additionally,the police is a crime fighting institution and ment to protect lives and properties.The police are needed in every society including during and after conflict.

Recommendations & Conclusion

Based on the findings of the study, it is concluded that the participation of the Police Force in peace support operation is justified. This is because the UN cannot afford to be left aside in the struggle and commitment to global PSOs. It is concluded that the establishment of the UN Police is not out of place despite its challenges and short comings. The need therefore, for renewing and strengthening the capacity of the police wing of the UN Police peace keeping department is an area that must not be left unattended. To this end the following are are commended;

1. National Police Sub-regional, regional and global bodies such as the UN must look deep into creating proactive police standby force ready to be mobilized at any point in time the need arises to ensure peace, stability and restoration of law and order in post conflict states. Robust and collaborative approach are needed for proper coordination of police service such as seen in the Interpol, this is needed to contribute in the aspect of peace support operation.

2. The United Nations and other international institutions should intensify commitment towards global peace and stability by ensuring that factors that find conflicts such as injustice, hunger disease, inequality, racism and so many others are reduced. The UN must also ensure that police contributing countries to all UN

62

peace operations are motivated, encouraged, supported and equipped. This is necessary because the UN is the body responsible for the operation of most peace support operations globally.

3. Scholars in the field of conflict, peace support operation and international relations generally should invest time in studying peace support operations as there are other factors behind peace support operations such as economic,potitcal and institutional rationales. More researchers should be carried out on theories of peace keeping especially as it concerns the police in peace support operations.

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