

Synergizing Social Contract and Stakeholder Theories: An Analysis of Internal Security Preservation in Namibia's Context

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ABSTRACT

This study underscores the profound significance of internal security in shaping human existence and offers a timely examination of its contemporary relevance. Faced with escalating threats to societal well-being, the research focuses on the Namibian context to assess the capability of the Namibian Police Force in safeguarding internal security. Through the lens of Social Contract Theory, exemplified by Thomas Hobbes, the study argues that citizens possess a rightful expectation of effective policing, given the relinquishment of certain individual rights to the government. Simultaneously, the research draws on Stakeholder Theory, influenced by Freeman, to advocate for a collaborative approach to security preservation, asserting that while the police play a central role, responsibility should be shared among various stakeholders. This perspective stems from the acknowledgment that the multifaceted nature of contemporary insecurities necessitates a collective effort beyond the capabilities of the police alone. Consequently, the study proposes a constitutional amendment to integrate diverse stakeholders into the realm of internal security, emphasizing a balanced and inclusive strategy to effectively address the intricate landscape of security challenges.

Keywords: Constitution, Internal security, Security, Namibian Police Force, Social Contract, Stakeholders

ABSTRAK

Studi ini menggarisbawahi pentingnya keamanan internal dalam membentuk keberadaan manusia dan menawarkan pemeriksaan yang tepat waktu terhadap relevansi kontemporer. Menghadapi meningkatnya ancaman terhadap kesejahteraan masyarakat, penelitian ini berfokus pada konteks Namibia untuk menilai kemampuan Kepolisian Namibia dalam menjaga keamanan internal. Melalui lensa Teori Kontrak Sosial, yang dicontohkan oleh Thomas Hobbes, penelitian ini berpendapat bahwa warga negara memiliki harapan yang sah atas pemolisian yang efektif, mengingat pelepasan hak individu tertentu kepada pemerintah. Secara bersamaan, penelitian ini mengacu pada Teori Pemangku Kepentingan, yang dipengaruhi oleh Freeman, untuk mengadvokasi pendekatan kolaboratif untuk menjaga keamanan, menegaskan bahwa sementara polisi memainkan peran sentral, tanggung jawab harus dibagi di antara berbagai pemangku kepentingan. Perspektif ini berasal dari pengakuan bahwa sifat multifaset dari ketidakamanan kontemporer memerlukan upaya kolektif di luar kemampuan polisi saja. Konsekuensinya, penelitian ini mengusulkan amandemen konstitusi untuk mengintegrasikan berbagai pemangku kepentingan ke dalam bidang keamanan internal, menekankan strategi yang seimbang dan inklusif untuk secara efektif mengatasi lanskap tantangan keamanan yang rumit.

Kata Kunci: Konstitusi, Keamanan dalam negeri, Keamanan, Kepolisian Namibia, Kontrak sosial, Stakeholder

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, internal insecurity affects several countries and insecurity has become the topic of increased discussion where more than one people gather due to the anxiety, the feeling of vulnerability,

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and insecurity associated with it (Aring, Reichardt, Katjizeu, Luyanda & Hulke, Reichardt, Katjizeu, Luyanda & Hulke, 2021). Today, it can be seemingly seen that insecurities have destabilised peace and peaceful interactions, especially in African countries (Aring et al., 2021). In Namibia, like most other countries, there is an increase in crimes such as armed robbery, housebreaking, baby dumping, and murder, as well as threats related to awful cases of unrest, strikes, mass demonstrations, and domestic violence (Namibian Police Crime Report, 2020/2021).

These threats have disturbed internal security to no small extent (Haufiku & Mongudh, 2019). The latter is a conspicuous account of why the Military, Correctional, Immigration and Customs Officials have extended their purviews to internal security, encroaching on the NAMPOL's constitutional obligation (Haufiku & Mongudh, 2019). The backdrop's relevancy could be grasped within Carreras and Pion-Berlin (2017)'s assertion; those criminal activities are increasingly becoming coordinated, large in scope, and transnational or cross-border in nature, straining the effectiveness of the police in the preservation of internal security. Sadly indulging in internal security is done without clear specifications and command structure since the Namibian Constitution only permits the Namibian Police Force to preserve internal security. The public member's call for a peaceful society is not a surprise especially when they entered into an agreement with the government through the Social Contract Theory by Thomas Hobbes. According to this theory, to honour this, the State through the police is compelled to preserve internal security (Uzor, Eboh, Umeasiegbu & Okafor, 2023). With this theory, it may be further agreed that the members of the public have the legitimate right to inquire and demand effective service from the police since they have given up most of their rights, to the government selected the police to look after their safety and security internally.

In reiterating the importance of this theory, supporters agree that the performance of duty should be based on the agreement entered, and the performing of specific tasks should only be done by those authorised to do so. Equally, the theory provides an in-depth understanding of how the state is essential to society's security. Without proper protection, people may suffer, just like in the state of nature, where there was no responsible entity for the safety of persons (Gudalov, 2023). In this regard, the theory favours those who only prefer the police to discharge the obligation of preserving internal security since they are empowered by the constitution. Secondly, central to the study is the theory that provides essential insights into the stakeholders' involvement in internal security and justifies the need for force multipliers in internal security (Valk & Kratovitš, 2021). The second theory supports the argument concerned with the participation of the stakeholders in preserving security internally. In contrast, the first theory emphasises the need for particular institutions to provide and effectively fulfil their constitutional obligation. The obligation stems from the agreement that the citizen and the state had. Therefore, the study argues further that comprehending the role of the Namibian Police Force in preserving internal Security is imminent when viewed within the realms of Social Contract and Stakeholders Theories. To this end, the study is pinned on two fundamental questions (i) Can the Namibia Police Force adequately remove factors leading to insecurities? (ii) Should the Namibia Police Force only be responsible for preserving internal security as per the constitutional establishment, or preserving internal security be entrusted to other stakeholders?

Different theories exist in the literature regarding safety and security in general. However, the present paper uses two theories relevant to security of state. The theory that legitimises the sovereign state or specific government institutions to be responsible for state security. The first is Social Contract Theory [SCT] by Thomas Hobbes. For the reason that the paper intended to establish, among others, whether the responsibility of maintaining peace and security on the national border of Namibia should be solely entrusted to Namibian Police as provided for in the constitution or not. The second theory

stakeholders theory which supports the argument the participation of the stakeholders in preserving security internally. The theory provides essential insights into the stakeholders' involvement in internal security and justifies the need for force multipliers in internal security. In contrast, the first theory emphasises the need for particular institutions to provide and effectively fulfil their constitutional obligation. The obligation stems from the agreement that the citizen and the state had. The central argument is that using these two theories provides a balanced view.

For the present paper, the literature related to the preservation of internal security in relation to Social Contract and Stakeholder theories are explored. Literature is a foundation that supports any studies conducted since repetition can be avoided with extensive literature undertaken. Needless to say that literature is a potential source for identifying the research gaps and justifying the continuation of the study.

LITERATURE STUDY

SOCIAL CONTRACT THEORY

For the present study, it seems possible that Thomas Hobbes's Social Contract Theory is probably the most appropriate in comparative terms which provides the state with the authority to preserve the security of citizens. Very interesting, this theory provides the basis for why people enter into conflicts that destabilise peace. Moreover, Hobbes (1991) cited in Villarreal (2020) offers three reasons for that:

“So that in the nature of man, we find three principal causes of quarrel. First, Competition; Secondly, Diffidence; Thirdly, Glory. The first, maketh men invade for Gain; the second, for Safety; and the Third, for Reputation”.

This theoretical underpinning justifies the conflicts that lead to insecurity globally today, particularly the competition for scarce resources. For a security field study like this, the need to analyse the reasons for conflict is paramount; hence, this theory explains some of the causes of insecurity. To reiterate, the State consists of an agreement between the people and government in which government provides all the necessary necessities for instance, Health, Parthsarhi (2023); Security, Modise (2022); Education, Askari & Refae (2023); and Food (Pourhosein, Mazhari and Ranjbari, 2023).

The application of the theory to the study

It is now evident that the theory of social contract informs the police's constitutional obligations in preserving internal security for some countries. To this end, the public members can only expect the police to whom they have agreed with the government to safeguard internal security. This expectation is further legitimised by the constitution that provides police with the responsibility to ensure safety and security inside the country (Nangolo, 2020). This result may reflect why public members in countries that still confine internal security to the police alone register their dismay when other stakeholders intrude in internal matters related to security (Ahuja, 2023). Given that, the agreement of internal security is between them and the police through the elected government. The application of this theory in the study indicates that when the agreement is entered, each party is expected to abide by such terms and conditions. In this case, the government mandates the police to maintain internal security for society, as such the public expects the police to discharge such obligations effectively (Ojielo, 2023).

Another possible alternative reason why public members are more comfortable engaging the police than the security stakeholders in discussing matters related to security inside the country is that they view

the participation of the military in internal security or other stakeholders as illegitimate. Therefore, when discussing the issue related to internal security, looking at the responsibilities becomes an appealing analysis, especially to give an account of who should perform particular obligations and by what legal means a specific task is performed. Given the above, Social Contract Theory by Thomas Hobbes (1946) gives the basis for understanding people's plight in their agreement about security arrangements within the country.

Judging from the assertion of this theory, the use of it in the study may represent the focus on engaging only the police to preserve internal security because other stakeholders are not part of the agreement entered on internal security. Hence, they operate without authority in internal security matters within the country (Adekeye & Chima, 2023). On the other hand, the stakeholders may be part of the contract only if they are legal provision in the constitution that stipulates such. It is undoubtedly today that much of the criticism that the police receive for failure to successfully preserve internal security relates to the fact that they failed to maintain the agreement related to preserving internal security without any assistance from other stakeholders.

Shortcomings of State of nature Thomas Hobbes's theory

There are limits and criticism to how far Thomas Hobbes philosophised the concept of the State of nature. Villarreal (2020) pinpoint the three critical problems with this explanation of the state of nature. In the first place, the over-generalisation of mechanistic reduction of human behaviour and motivation while emphasising instrumental power. The second criticism is the description of a zero-sum mentality in relation to trust between individuals and attempts to articulate a phenomenology of trust that appreciates the complexity of human interactions. Finally, the author criticises the validity of Hobbes's claim that moral consensus would cease to exist in a state of nature without a state apparatus. In this line, the author argues that humans are moral agents and have empathy; therefore, they seek to always have peace and security. This is contrary to Hobbes's notion of chaos state of nature where no authority and morality existed (Browning, 2015). Despite the criticism of this theory as stipulated by other scholars, its usefulness in informing the present study is more than its weakness. It can be acknowledged that each approach suffers from limitations; however, what is more vital, is the researcher's consciousness to examine the shortcomings in comparison with the strength of the theory. Since the present study is unique, it argues within the two angles and establishes if the stakeholders in internal security should be compelling, or the police only should be responsible for internal security. To understand the preceding, there was a need to look at the theory that charges the existence of the police and its authority through the elected government.

STAKEHOLDER THEORY

The use of stakeholders theory in different fields

Several scholars have extensively acknowledged the use of stakeholder theory in various fields. Before acknowledging the relevance of stakeholders in the security fraternity, it is pertinent to look at how often the theory has been used. To this end, twenty sources that applied stakeholder theory were randomly reviewed, as seen in the following table 1:

Table 1. The use of stakeholder theories in various fields

	Author	Name of the article/topic	Field	Number of use
1.	Hörisch, Schaltegger and Freeman (2020)	Integrating stakeholder theory and sustainability accounting: A conceptual synthesis.	Finance and economic	4
2.	Hodgkins, Rundle-Thiele, Knox and Kim (2019).	Utilising stakeholder theory for social marketing process evaluation in a food waste context		
3.	Hann (2014).	Stakeholder theory in finance. On the financial relevance of non-financial stakeholders. Stakeholder relations and the persistence of corporate financial performance.		
4.	Choi & Wang (2009).			
5.	Freeman (2001).	A stakeholder theory of the modern corporation	Ethics and society	6
6.	Jamali (2008).	A stakeholder approach to corporate social responsibility: A fresh perspective into theory and practice.		
7.	Bruns (2017)	The determinants of corporate social responsibility: empirical evidence from the Netherlands.		
8.	Freeman, Wicks and Parmar (2004).	Stakeholder Theory and "The Corporate Objective Revisited.		
9.	Bowie (2012).	Stakeholder Theory: The State of the Art		
10.	Berman, Wicks, Kotha & Jones (1999).	Does stakeholder orientation matter? The relationships between stakeholder management models and firm financial performance.		
11.	Kujala, Lehtimäki, & Freeman, (2019).	A Stakeholder Approach to Value Creation and Leadership	Management and Leadership Fields	3
12.	Parmar, Freeman, Harrison, Wicks, Purnell and Colle (2010).	Stakeholder theory: The state of the art. The Academy of Management.		
13.	De Gooyert (2016).	Stakeholder dynamics in the Dutch energy transition: Towards a shared frame of reference.	Business	4
14.	González-Benito and González-Benito (2006).	The role of stakeholder pressure and managerial values in the implementation of environmental logistics practices. The relationships between key stakeholders' project performance and project success: Perceptions of Chinese construction supervising engineers.		
15.	Wang & Huang (2006).	The co-management and stakeholders theory as a useful approach to manage the problem of over-tourism in historical cities—illustrated with an example of Krakow.		
16.	Plichta (2019)			
17.	Bailur (2007)	Using stakeholder theory to analyze telecenter projects.	formation Technology	4
18.	Islam and Grönlund (2007).	Agriculture market information e-service in Bangladesh: A stakeholder-oriented case analysis.		
19.	Rowley (2011)	e-Government stakeholders—Who are they and what do they want?		
20.	Pouloudi (1999)	Aspects of the stakeholder concept and their implications for information systems development.		

Source: Mabuku (2023)

From the table 1 above, it is precisely that the application of stakeholders' theories to other fields such as finance/economics, business, ethics/society, management/ leadership, information communication and technology reserve principal occupation in the literature. This result may be explained by the fact that the role of stakeholders in various fields in the relationship of achieving the intended goals and improving performance has been assessed and found to be crucial.

In this way, both the organisations and individuals benefit since all parties are involved, thereby increasing employee satisfaction and consequently increasing firms' productivity and organisational performance. The above assertion on the role of stakeholder theory is consistent with earlier studies, for instance; (Berman, Wicks, Kotha, & Jones, 1999; Wang & Huang, 2006; Choi & Wang, 2009; De Gooyert, 2016) which acknowledged that stakeholders in the organisation improve an organisation's performance. Moreover, the assumption has taken a strong position and still been considered relevant in today's current affairs see recent studies (Pineiro *et al.*, 2022; Bhatia & Kumar, 2022; de Grosbois & Fennell, 2022; Singh, 2022; Jayaraman, Jayashree, & Dorasamy, 2023; Ramoglou, Zyglidopoulos & Papadopoulou, 2023). These studies acknowledge that organisations which engage important key stakeholders are known for being productive and perform better than those that ignore those with essential stakes. Based on the articles explored, it is clear that the stakeholder theory suffers from a lack of use in the security field. This is so given the apparent paucity of use in studies related to security. Such realisation could be because of the purpose to which the theory ought to address. However, given the assumption and foreseeable relevancy in the security field, its utilisation is equally valuable for studying the security field.

Application of the stakeholder theory in the security field

To justify the use of stakeholder theory in this study, one may first look at the strategy as a concept. The initial strategy adoption was mainly in the security field, especially in the military. It was linked primarily to ways to circumvent the enemies' wrath by putting in place a workable plan sprung from the need for soldiers to defeat their enemies Tzu (2010) (as cited by Zhang & Nasir, 2022). Notably, the use of the concept in the military can be traced to 400. B.C. However, the use of strategy has evolved over the years, and now, it is better used in the business industry after 1950 (Peter, 1956; Mintzberg, 1994; Walter, 2010). In addition, several organisations, not only profit-making organisations, have adopted strategies to answer to contemporary challenges presented by internal and external factors. Such undertakings have proven to be useful for several organisations. In almost every field, strategies are adopted and have become elements that define how well entities or firms survive in the competitive global village. Such evolution should not be seen as altering the purpose of the concept strategy but as a precise adjustment that its relevancy is no longer confined to security topography but to other fields.

Arguing from this perspective, the authors adopted stakeholder theory for this study since its application is now attractive within the security topography. For this paper, the definition of stakeholders is aligned with security in general. Therefore, the internal security stakeholder will mean *any persons, groups, societies or institutions with a genuine interest in preserving the country's internal security*. Furthermore, consistent with the stakeholder theory, organisations are accountable to their shareholders, who are affected positively or negatively in one way or another by achieving the organisation's objective (Freeman, Phillips & Sisodia, 2020).

Therefore, the preceding would mean that organisations ought to play a significant role in the society they operate. As Barney and Harrison (2020) put it forth, organisations strive to benefit all those who have a stake or interest in them. The latter perhaps explains why public members continuously blame

the police for an escalation of insecurities within the internal border, specifically when preserving internal security is the constitutional obligation of the police alone in the Namibian setting. Freeman, Dmytryiev and Phillips (2021) illustrate that stakeholder theory pressures all parties' prominence directly or indirectly through a firm's operation. Insecurity becomes more appealing to indicate that when stakeholders with stake or interest are not satisfied with the performance of the police as an organisation or organisations responsible for internal security, they may be willing to engage in the matter of internal security.

Looking at the increase in crimes in the country leads to insecurities that affect police effectiveness in addressing crimes equally that affect the population. This attracts the involvement of other security entities in matters related to insecurity. Namibia, among other countries, could provide an excellent example in 1999 August, for example, the authors observed, when secessionists attacked prominent places in Katima Mulilo, now the Zambezi, by attempting to separate it from the rest of Namibia. The attack led to several civilians being killed in that region. The military responded promptly by assisting the police and overcoming the rebels; eventually, the situation was calmed. The military's involvement in the police role of preserving internal security can be explained twofold. Firstly, the nature of the insecurity threat has evolved over the years since factors leading to insecurities are no longer external adversaries only, but the citizens of the countries account for mass destruction too (Agbo, 2023). Therefore, when analysing security within this parameter, it could be justifiable for the military to be involved in the matter related to security. Secondly, the police capacity also may justify the need for other stakeholders to be included in internal security preservation. In severe conflict or escalation of insecurities, police always fall short of the capacity to handle such atrocities mainly because they are understaffed, and the nature of the training they undergo is not to attack the enemies during conflict or war (Ahuja, 2023).

Shortcomings of stakeholder theory

In adopting the stakeholder theory, the authors took note of the critics or shortcomings. In the first place, the view is criticised for permitting heterogeneity among stakeholders and pressure groups (Jansson, 2005). The critics question the ability of the stakeholder theory to homogenous intact the member of the group; in thus far, it is argued that stakeholder theory, to a notable extent, overlooks intra-stakeholder heterogeneity. This realisation may be supported in the present study since not all those in class and subclasses may have similar interests, but multiple stakes, as well as the role, may negatively affect the successful achieving set goals and standards. Fassin (2008:3) presents other criticism of the stakeholders. Further, multiple inclusion since stakeholders may have other various stakes at once. This will entail that their focus is derailed. The preceding recognition, is so paramount, in particular, when evaluating human nature on the fact that when having multiple stakes, they select where to concentrate most, giving other stakes less focus. Finally, the variability in the dependence among stakeholders and the impact of the various stakeholders. In this case, it is argued that some may contribute more than others due to the relaxed nature of knowing that others may perform the task (Miller, 2022).

Despite stakeholder theory's shortcomings acknowledgement as alluded to, the present study still adopted the use of stakeholder mainly because the explanations of the limitation of the theory tend to overlook the fact that the majority's interest in terms of security. Even though a few group members or subgroups may have different interests from the overall group, the majority still acknowledge their prominent role and contribute significantly to attaining peaceful security. With this thinking, it is arguably not when one decides on the theory to use; it is imperative to analyse the limitations in comparison to the

benefits of the particular theory. The primary justification is more relevant in the present field of study, where appreciation is made that there are no tangible development and progression in human beings' undertakings without peace. To this end, stakeholders in peace may, to a greater margin, seek to achieve a peaceful atmosphere in their respective countries. Therefore, the interest of the majority may be closely tied to the overall goal of preserving internal security.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study adopts an explorative qualitative methodology to comprehensively contextualize the application of social contract and stakeholder theories within the framework of preserving internal security in Namibia. Qualitative research is a suitable approach when investigating complex issues that necessitate an in-depth exploration of contexts where measurable variables might not adequately capture the nuances, and where marginalized perspectives should be given voice (Du-Plooy-Cilliers, Davis, & Bezuidenhout, 2014; Creswell & Poth, 2018).

The ontological foundation of the Interpretivism paradigm is embraced in this research, aligning with the current constitutional mandate entrusting the Namibian Police with the responsibility of upholding internal security. This paradigm resonates with the essence of this study, as it seeks to understand and interpret the multifaceted nature of internal security as a pivotal role of the police within the broader social contract and stakeholder frameworks (Mukherji & Albon, 2018).

The research participants consist of a purposive sampling of 20 individuals drawn from significant entities related to internal security, such as Senior Police Officers, representatives from the Namibian Defence Force, Namibian Correctional Service, Municipal Police, Namibian Human Rights Organisation (NamRights), and the Legal Assistance Centre. Semi-structured face-to-face interviews serve as the primary data collection method, facilitating in-depth exploration of participants' insights and experiences. Thematic analysis is employed to systematically extract meaningful patterns, insights, and themes from the collected data. By applying this analytical technique, the research aims to identify recurring ideas within participants' narratives related to the application of social contract and stakeholder theories in the preservation of internal security.

Research Population and Sampling

A non-probability purposeful sampling of 20 participants was adopted for the present study. Firstly, the population consisted of Namibian Police Force Senior Police Officers overseeing regions, directorates and first divisions who report directly to the Inspector General of the Namibian Police Force. Secondly, Municipal Police in the city physically engage with the state police to prevent crime, enforce municipal bylaws, conduct joint operations and in preserving internal security within specific municipal areas warranted their inclusion in the study. Thirdly, those with experience in leadership and security operation activities in the Namibian Defence Force and Namibian Correctional Service who joined the Namibian Police Force to preserve internal security equally formed part of the population and study sample. Fourthly, is a Namibian Human Rights Non-Governmental Organisation [NamRights] that closely works hand in hand with the Namibian Police Force in training related to public engagement and monitoring police compliance to human rights issues. Equally essential, the public interest and general view in preserving internal security are also represented by NamRights. Lastly, the Legal Assistance Centre whose function includes but is not limited to offering policy advice on countless issues; the police's constitutional mandate, legal information, security advice and research contextualisation of social contract and stakeholder theories in preserving the internal security of Namibia.

Data Collection

The secondary data through peer-reviewed journal publications as well as books as seen in the literature and primary data through recorded face-to-face or semi-structured interviews were the major data collection methods used in the present study. It was firmly recognised from the onset that studying the preservation of internal security by the police could not be successfully achieved without probing questions in principle. Therefore, the interview method to collect data presented an opportunity of uncovering what participants knew about the subject being studied. The preceding sentiment of this interpretation has been rightly put forth by Du Plooy-Cilliers *et al.* (2014) who opine, semi-structured interviews allow the interviewer and interviewee to build on small ideas to expand further and comprehend the study's phenomena. The above fuse with Holt and Hughes (2021, p.215) more recent work, when arguing that semi-structured interviews have widespread popularity, unlike questionnaires, where researchers and participants' interface are limited, resulting in unclear questions remaining unanswered or answered wrongly.

Data Analysis

Kiger and Varpio (2020) describe thematic analysis as an interpretive process that researcher/s employ to methodically searches through data to find patterns and designate the phenomenon under examination. To analyse the data, thematic analysis was adopted in contextualising the social contract and stakeholder theories in the preservation of the internal security of Namibia. With thematic analysis, the authors strived to unearth what was being said by the participants to extract the construct of major substantial themes (Caulfield, 2019). The primary data was transliterated, and the emerging constructed themes were used to isolate viewpoints (Clarke & Braun, 2016). The following table 2 shows key themes emanating from the data analysis.

Table 2. Key Themes

	Theme	Frequencies
1.	Can the factors associated with insecurities be removed or adequately resolved by the Namibia Police?	20
	Cannot adequately be addressed	19
	Can be addressed	1
2.	Should the Namibia Police Force be responsible for preserving internal security as per the current constitutional establishment, or preserving internal security be entrusted to include other stakeholders??	20
	Yes, the stakeholders involved	19
	No stakeholder involvement	1

Source: Mabuku (2023)

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Findings on research question one.

Can the factors associated with insecurities be removed or adequately resolved by the Namibia Police?

To affirm whether the Namibian Police Force can sufficiently address factors that are associated with insecurity, there was a broad agreement by the majority of the participants who indicated that police cannot alone address factors causing insecurity internally **P1, P2, P3, P4, P5, P6, P7, P8, P9, P10, P11, P12, P13, P14, P15, P16, P17, P18** and **P20**.

(P1) "NamPol alone cannot adequately address insecurity, but stakeholder involvement is essential to address [insecurity]. Therefore, the military, correctional service, immigration, custom and veterinary officers, can be used to aid the police in matters of internal insecurity"

(P3) clarified further, "the reality is that the Namibian Police Force cannot and will not adequately remove the factors that cause insecurity. for this reason, preserving internal security requires a concerted effort from various stakeholders".

(P11) narrated that; "expecting the police alone to effectively preserve internal security is unreality given that the motives surrounding people to engage in issues resulting to insecurity always not necessitated by the police presences".

(P20) added that "the Namibian Police Force struggles to adequately prevent what causes insecurity because these variables are motivated by [the] outside environment of the police functions; nonetheless, police can contribute to a minimum extent by giving information on how internal insecurity can be addressed".

(P19) " Namibian Police Force is capable of addressing factors causing insecurity adequately because they are mandated by the constitution to perform such function.

Findings on the second research question.

Should the Namibia Police Force be responsible for preserving internal security as per the current constitutional establishment, or preserving internal security be entrusted to include other stakeholders?

P1, P2, P3, P4, P5, P6, P7, P8, P9, P10, P11, P12, P13, P14, P15, P16, P17, P18 and **P20**, apart from **P19**, favour the constitutional amendment to include other stakeholders in preserving internal security.

P1 infer that "the constitutional clause requires an amendment to include various stakeholders' contrary to the current provision that only permits the police force alone to be responsible for maintaining internal security. The preceding will entail stakeholders' involvement in preserving internal security will be legitimate".

"The Namibian Police Force's constitutional mandate of preserving internal security should remain as it is, but, responsible ministries and private entities should be included to alleviate poverty, create jobs [and employments] and provide citizens basic necessities," **(P3)**.

P10, the reason why there are mixed feelings toward for use of the military in internal security is because of the constitutional provision. The citizen has the right to ask why the military should be used in internal security contrary to the supreme law of the land that only permits police organisation. To avoid this gap, there is a need to ensure that the constitutional clause provides among others the use of other government ministries and private citizens to be responsible for preserving internal security. On the other hand, the police will still need to play a leading role in ensuring the preservation of internal security.

P16, offer an extended explanation, "there is no doubt that the constitution been the supreme law of the country whatever provision embedded become omnipotent. To me, this becomes the contract that the government enters with people in indicating to the public that the police will be the entity that will be responsible for maintaining peace and security in the country. Therefore, the intrusion of other stakeholders means that the government have breached the agreement the entered with public members. Therefore, even though other stakeholders are crucial in internal security matters, there is a need for policy postulation in a form of the constitution regarding such engagement".

P18 “the constitutional obligation of the police to preserve internal security can still remain the same, nonetheless, other institutions need to be included in this way performing the preservation of internal security will not be seen as introducing in police function, but as the mandated that they are entrusted to perform too. My [sic] reason in their regards may be understood by looking at the factor that causes insecurity in general for instance issues of a porous border, economic factors, unemployment, inequality, poverty, urbanisation, foreign interference factors, political factor and unfair distribution of natural resources factors. Judging by these factors, it is impractical to expect the police to address them and if they are unable to address these factors that cause insecurity, to assume that they must effectively preserve internal security is unrealistic. In this line of thinking, it becomes a must that the constitution should be amended to include others stakeholders in preserving internal security”.

P19, argue differently by highlighting that “police should carry on with the mandate of preserving internal security alone, there is no need for other involvement since Namibia still enjoys peace and tranquillity at the moment”.

Discussion

As already stated the current study found that the Namibian Police Force cannot adequately resolve internal insecurity due to factors promoting insecurity that fails beyond their scope of duty, prompting the use of other stakeholders in internal security matters. This also transcends internal operations through force multipliers to tackle the constant nature of insecurities necessitated by myriad factors beyond the police's comprehension. In this regard, the stakeholder theory provides a broader perspective on why those with stakes in security should be involved in security matters of the country. This outcome could be the basis upon which Bhatia and Kumar's (2022) and Singh's (2022) studies underpin that organisations that engage important key stakeholders are known for being productive and perform better than those that ignore stakeholders with essential stakes. As Freeman, Harrison, and Zyglidopoulos (2018), postulate, the stakeholders' operation of the firm is paramount for successfully achieving the goal of the particular organisation. The authors' notions are even more relevant in the security field, especially in the context of maintaining peace and security in the country.

Taken together, these results suggest that involving other stakeholders brings along effective strategies since insecurity is viewed broadly by looking at different dimensions. Meanwhile, the views brought by those with stakes in internal security, for instance, Namibia Central Intelligence Service [NCIS] military correctional officers, immigration officers, municipal police and private security entities, are vital to circumvent the challenges of security. The latter realisation is impossible with the police operating in a silo, hence the essentiality of other entities claiming a vital role in the internal security stake. Mainly because security operations are interdependent, this will generally entail that the police are unlikely to fulfil their constitutional obligation without being assisted. More importantly, in countries like Namibia, where the responsibility of internal security is still legally tied to the police alone. If attentiveness and subsequently the essentiality of stakeholder theory encroach on its current confinement, it can be mentioned that an expanded explanation of other law enforcement agencies can be comprehensively fathomed through stakeholder engagement as supported by stakeholder theory.

In addition, the role of civil rights organisations, community members, and other security stakeholders' involvement in internal security matters may be broadly aligned. In particular, by realising that stakeholders tend to be very aware of forces and are motivated to suggest solutions after evaluation of the matter based on the realities, in the end, the police may be able to fulfil the constitutional obligation of internal security. This explains perhaps why the majority of the participants are in favour of amending

the constitution of Namibian to provide room for the insertion of a clause that includes the involvement of other institutions in internal security.

It was somewhat surprising, one participant favoured the police only to be responsible to preserve internal security since they have legitimate power by the constitution to fulfil such mandate. This thinking is aligned with Thomas Hobbes's theory of social contract as mentioned already. The institution that is mandated by the government to preserve internal security should perform that duty diligently without any form of interference from the other institutions, for as long as the police are still the sole institution as indicated by the constitution, the involvement of these other stakeholders will be viewed as a breaching of contract. This explanation may account for the study's recommendations that if the constitution provides for the involvement of others, their operations in internal security will not be viewed as a breach of contract since they will be mandated to do so. To this, the public expects the government to ensure security through an agreement entered, to honour this agreement, the government brings in other stakeholders to assist in preserving internal security. Nonetheless, the only gap is that the involvement of others through stakeholder theory should be legitimised.

This paper has argued that preserving the internal security of Namibia by the police can be more ameliorated when understood when the realms of the social contract by Thomas Hobbes and Freeman stakeholders' theories. These theories provide a framework for how the responsibilities of the police to preserve internal security should be understood. They further provide reasons why the public members register their dismay at the involvement of other stakeholders at the same time, highlighting why are important to include other in preserving internal security. The findings in this study are subject to at least three limitations. Firstly, limitations in terms of the qualitative approach that only permitted a handful of participants, consequently, limiting the large scope study and the generalising of the study's results to other settings. This limitation means that study findings need to be interpreted cautiously since the views were solicited from few participants in relation to the study populations of institutions sampled.

Secondly, the purposive sampling technique used meant the authors selected participants deemed to have more knowledge of the phenomena studied excluding others who might have more insights into the study. Therefore, a potential source of bias for the study was the influence the authors had upon participants to partake, presenting it as a challenge for the probability of every case in the study to be represented. Lastly, the scope of this study was limited to six institutions as already stated, excluding other stakeholders that also play a prominent role in preserving internal security. Consequently, the exclusion of other stakeholders in the sample adds further caution regarding the generalisability of these results as the findings might not be transferable to other settings. Although the study has certain limitations, it has successfully demonstrated its contribution to the body of knowledge, globally and nationally given the paucity of similar studies in the study area. Based on the study findings, it is recommended that the policymakers in Namibia should amend the constitution, in particular, Article 118 of the 1990 Namibian Constitution amended to provide for the inclusion of other stakeholders in preserving internal security while the police will still maintain its supremacy.

CONCLUSION

This study illuminates the intricate landscape of internal security preservation in Namibia by integrating social contract and stakeholder theories. The findings unequivocally demonstrate that the Namibian Police Force alone cannot adequately resolve the multifaceted factors underlying insecurity, emphasizing the need for collaborative engagement among various stakeholders. Participants overwhelmingly advocate for a constitutional amendment that includes ministries, private entities, civil

rights organizations, and community members in the responsibility of preserving internal security, while still recognizing the pivotal role of the police. This approach resonates with the intricate web of factors influencing security dynamics and aligns with the principle of stakeholder involvement enhancing overall effectiveness. Despite inherent limitations, this research contributes substantially to understanding how Namibia can navigate security challenges through a cohesive and shared effort, cementing the relevance of stakeholder engagement as a cornerstone in crafting a more secure and resilient future

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