Performing internal security framework: Guidelines for developing PhD frameworks

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Abstract

The study emerged from a doctoral thesis aimed at exploring internal security preservation in Namibia, a core mandate of the police force. It provides guidelines for crafting PhD frameworks in alignment with the internal security framework. The guidelines encompass various stages, including extensive literature review, contextualization to specific issues, component selection, assumption definition, framework naming, and acknowledgment of limitations. The paper underscores the importance of a thorough literature review to establish a foundational understanding, enabling critical analysis and substantiating framework development. Practical application and relevance to the research problem are emphasized. Mind mapping is employed to ensure coherence and differentiation from existing models. Naming the framework is deemed crucial, reflecting its primary concept. Acknowledging limitations fosters nuanced understanding and academic transparency. The "Framework for Performing Internal Security" integrates stakeholder collaboration, shared responsibility, and civil stakeholder training, addressing multifaceted challenges in internal security and offering insights for policing and security research.

Keyword: Namibian Police Force, Internal Security, Framework, guidelines, PhD frameworks, Preservation of internal security

Abstrak

Studi ini muncul dari tesis doktoral yang bertujuan untuk mengeksplorasi pemeliharaan keamanan internal di Namibia, yang merupakan mandat inti dari kepolisian. Panduan ini memberikan pedoman untuk menyusun kerangka kerja PhD yang selaras dengan kerangka keamanan internal. Pedoman ini mencakup berbagai tahapan, termasuk tinjauan literatur yang luas, kontekstualisasi terhadap isu-isu spesifik, pemilihan komponen, definisi asumsi, penamaan kerangka kerja, dan pengakuan keterbatasan. Makalah ini menggarisbawahi pentingnya tinjauan literatur menyeluruh untuk membangun pemahaman mendasar, memungkinkan analisis kritis dan mendukung pengembangan kerangka kerja. Penerapan praktis dan relevansinya dengan masalah penelitian ditekankan. Pemetaan pikiran digunakan untuk memastikan koherensi dan diferensiasi dari model yang ada. Penamaan kerangka kerja dianggap penting karena mencerminkan konsep utamanya. Mengakui keterbatasan akan menumbuhkan pemahaman yang berbeda dan transparansi akademik. "Kerangka Kerja untuk Melakukan Keamanan Internal" mengintegrasikan kolaborasi pemangku kepentingan, tanggung jawab bersama, dan pelatihan pemangku kepentingan sipil, mengatasi berbagai tantangan dalam keamanan internal dan menawarkan wawasan untuk penelitian kepolisian dan keamanan.

Kata Kunci: Kepolisian Namibia, Keamanan Dalam Negeri, Kerangka, pedoman, kerangka PhD, Pelestarian keamanan dalam negeri

BACKGROUND

Embarking on the journey of a Ph.D. is akin to setting sail in uncharted waters (Bruce et al., 2024). One of the crucial steps in this journey is the submission of a proposal, delineating the intended focus of the research. The selection of a topic holds paramount importance, as it determines the trajectory of the

entire doctoral study. Evaluators and institutions meticulously scrutinize the proposed topic to gauge its relevance and potential contribution to the existing body of knowledge or the creation of novel insights in the field (Sarrico, 2022). Thus, the readiness of the study for the Ph.D. journey hinges significantly on the chosen topic's ability to offer practical or theoretical solutions to the problem under investigation.

In this discourse, the researcher delve into the intricacies of developing a framework or model that not only simplifies the understanding of the issues at hand but also serves as a beacon guiding doctoral candidates through their research endeavors (Kraus et al., 2024). While the importance of such frameworks is underscored, there remains a dearth of consensus on guidelines for designing them, especially among doctoral candidates (Roller & Lavrakas, 2015). Addressing this gap, this study aims to offer a comprehensive set of guidelines for developing a new framework, drawing insights from a doctoral thesis centered on preserving internal security in Namibia.

The novelty of this study lies in its dual focus: firstly, it addresses the lacuna in existing literature regarding guidelines for crafting frameworks, particularly from the perspective of doctoral candidates; secondly, it synthesizes insights gleaned from a real-world application – the doctoral thesis on preserving internal security in Namibia. By amalgamating theoretical constructs with practical applications, this study offers a holistic approach to framework development, catering to the needs of both academia and the field. This research uses a qualitative approach to explore issues related to the preservation of internal security in Namibia. A qualitative approach was chosen because it allows for in-depth exploration of the views, experiences and perceptions of stakeholders related to the issue.

Performing internal security

Causes of insecurity

The researcher developed a framework for performing internal security while keeping the guidelines in mind . The main focus of the study was to create a framework that can provide insights to readers, researchers, scholars and practitioners in the policing and security field (Mabuku, 2023). The framework aims to determine whether the Namibian Constitution's preservation of internal security should be the sole responsibility of the police or if other stakeholders should also play a prominent role in preserving internal security. The first step was to identify the factors that contribute to insecurity. This is crucial because the successful preservation of internal security relies on how well these factors are understood and addressed.

It was consistently observed throughout the study that those threats to national security are no longer confined to adversaries outside the state in the form of military attacks but also incorporate human security aspects that are more human-centric (H. Lee & Singh, 2022). This may include political tensions, unequal access to health or dilapidated health systems and the land issue (Albert et al., 2021; Lindstaedt, 2021; Sperlich et al., 2021). In addition, when people do not have physical, social and economic access to adequate, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life, this situation prompts some citizens to cause insecurity (Nandy, 2023). Some studies still show that much of the insecurities are attributed to unemployment, poverty, and inequality, a similar result shown in the recent analysis (Adenike, 2021; Ejo-Orusa, 2020). Therefore, security threats may arise, especially where most people believe that natural resources and the country's significant resources are not distributed equitably to benefit the masses. With the former and latter narrations, it is argued that it is essential to understand how insecurity has evolved over the years to preserve internal security.

The nature of insecurity, if not considered, may affect how well the police may preserve the country's security as an institution entrusted to safeguard internal security. Therefore, to coincide with the aspiration and security demands of an average populace that has expanded to dream of an affordable healthcare system; Jaramillo and Willging (2021), the availability of food; Mostenska et al (2022), and vibrant economy; Talibu (2022) the nature of insecurity serves as the foundation to rethink preserving internal security; Mabuku and Masake (2023), the need to address insecurities cannot be overstated. There can be little doubt that the desire for each man is to have human security dimensions covered; any shortfall may prompt movement to seek life elsewhere. Apart from the threats mentioned above, weapons of mass destruction, organised crime, terrorism and cybercrime are no longer prevented by physical proximity but can be committed far away from the targeted state, encroaching the borders. These explain the exacerbated porous nature of insecurities that are no longer limited to insecurities necessitated by internal factors only, posing, among others, the greatest threats to national security. Furthermore, as established in this study, natural disasters such as floods, droughts or cyclones have not escaped being pinpointed as contributing to insecurity within several states; the sentiment is well established. Based on the causes of insecurity found in the study and the literature, the new framework for performing internal security is presented and analysed.

Motivation for performing internal security framework

It has already been established that many security and police practitioners now argue that the police alone have not successfully preserved internal security (Burger, 2007; Gwatiwa, 2022; Lamarque, 2020; Nangolo, 2020; Vuma, 2011). Internal security should, therefore, be treated as more than police responsibility, but several stakeholders' responsibility for general security and human security aspects (from the top level downward) should be involved. To propel this agenda forward, there is a need for greater attention to developing frameworks in the security field dealing with internal security. It is customary to note that most existing developed security frameworks have concentrated on IT security and cybersecurity.

For instance, the CIS framework was developed to mitigate cyber-attacks against systems and networks. HITRUST framework is a global security and privacy-protecting information, risk management and standards general security, while the COSO framework covers internal controls and risk security management (Ewerbring & Klingvall, 2016). On the other hand, the NIST framework focuses on critical infrastructure, energy production, water supplies, food supplies, communications, healthcare delivery and transportation security (B. A. Lee & Evans, 2020). Whereas SOC 2 is a security framework for protecting customers' information from illegal access, security incidents, and vulnerabilities (Haque & Mirzaei, 2022). Due to their importance, these industries are expected to maintain a high level of preparedness, as nation-state actors have targeted them all but failed to present a framework aligned to performing internal security about the constitution. The illustration of how clear a framework such as FPIS would be a valuable guide to enhancing an understanding of internal security matters has been propounded throughout the thesis. This is based on the role that needs to be performed by other stakeholders at different levels. The lack of a reliable framework is particularly problematic for studies of internal security, which acknowledge other responsibilities of ensuring that factors causing insecurity are recognised to compel multiple sectors to be part of preserving internal security.

There are obvious difficulties in accepting the reliability of others in internal security since the supreme law still distinguishes who preserves internal security. Therefore, considering the complexity

and changing nature of insecurity, developing a framework that provides contemporary insights on maintaining internal security is compelling since grand frameworks are not specific to internal security.

Guidelines for Formulating a New Framework

Guideline 1: Ensure extensive literature on the existing frameworks relevant to the research topic

In developing a new framework, a robust foundation is crucial, and this begins with an exhaustive exploration of existing literature. With a thorough literature review, researchers can gain an in-depth understanding of the current state of knowledge in the field, particularly focusing on established frameworks and theoretical constructs. This guideline emphasises the significance of comprehensively examining existing frameworks and critically analysing them to inform the creation of a novel and well-justified framework. An extensive literature review is fundamental to understanding the historical progression, the evolution of theories, and the current landscape of a specific field. It aids in identifying existing frameworks, models, or theories developed to address similar problems or phenomena. Through this process, researchers can build upon existing knowledge, avoid duplicating efforts, and acknowledge the intellectual contributions of other scholars. The literature review process involves meticulously identifying and analysing existing frameworks relevant to the research topic. This includes exploring scholarly articles, books, conference proceedings, and other academic sources to gather information on established models and frameworks. Understanding the scope and applicability of these prior frameworks provides insights into their strengths, weaknesses, and the gaps they might leave unaddressed. The review process should not merely be a gathering of information but also entails critical evaluation.

Therefore, the framework developers must assess the strengths and weaknesses of each identified framework, considering their application, relevance, limitations, and potential inconsistencies. By scrutinising these frameworks, researchers can pinpoint areas that need further development or improvement. To facilitate this process, a strategy table 1 can be employed. This table should encompass essential components for systematic analysis, including elements such as the framework's title, key features, strengths, weaknesses, and areas for potential improvement or further research. Adhering to this guideline ensures that the development of a new framework is well-informed, substantiated by existing knowledge, and poised to offer valuable contributions to the field. It emphasises the importance of building upon established theories and frameworks while identifying areas that require advancements or modifications. One can use the table below, which includes all the necessary components for this strategy.

Table 1. Framework literature

S/no	Name of the framework	Author/s	Assumption	Theory's inapplicability in addressing the investigated problem

Sources: Researcher's conceptual idea (2023)

Guideline 2: Convergence and contextualisation of the framework to the specific problem

The convergence and contextualisation of a framework to a particular problem are essential to effective problem-solving and solution development. In various academic and professional settings, the development of frameworks is crucial for addressing complex issues. However, the success and impact of these frameworks depend significantly on their alignment with the specific problem they intend to solve.

The process of convergence and contextualisation begins by clearly defining and understanding the problem that necessitates the development of a framework. This initial step is foundational, setting the tone for the framework-building process. Without a comprehensive understanding of the problem, any framework created risks being detached from the real issues and may not offer practical or effective solutions. Developers must meticulously analyse and dissect the problem, considering its various dimensions, root causes, and intricacies. This in-depth understanding forms the basis for the framework, ensuring that it directly addresses the core issues. Contextualisation involves integrating the identified problem within the framework right from its inception. This integration ensures that the framework is tailored specifically to resolve the problem and that all its components, methodologies, and strategies are aligned with the contextual nuances of the issue.

Contextualisation prevents the framework from being too generalised or abstract, often hindering its practical application. In the academic domain, particularly in PhD studies, many frameworks are developed as part of dissertations or research projects. However, some of these frameworks face challenges during implementation because they need a stronger connection to the real-world problem. This disconnect results in a gap between theoretical development and practical application. The framework development process must involve constant referencing and alignment with the specific situation to avoid such discrepancies. Regular cross-referencing between the framework and the identified case ensures that the solutions proposed are theoretically sound and practically applicable. Contextualising the framework to the problem makes it more relatable and feasible for practitioners, leaders, communities, and think tanks within the relevant field. This relatability fosters greater acceptance and utilisation of the framework, directly addressing the stakeholders' concerns and challenges in their work or research.

Guideline three: Components or elements of the framework

When developing a framework, carefully considering which components to include is essential. To aid in this decision-making process, it can be helpful to create mind maps. A mind map is a diagram visually representing information, with the main idea in the centre and connected views around it. Each sub-component should be thoroughly explained and aligned with the central idea. It is important to base the selection of components on the literature reviewed and empirical study findings. This practice complements the second guideline of contextualising the framework to the area of interest and is a crucial step towards developing a new framework. The development of a framework involves meticulously considering the various components or elements that constitute its structure. This step is critical in shaping the framework's effectiveness in addressing the identified problem. When crafting the components of a framework, several practices and methodologies aid in this process, with mind mapping being a particularly useful tool. Mind mapping, a visual representation technique, is a powerful tool for outlining and organising the components of a framework. It enables developers to create a graphical representation of the central idea (the problem or the core concept of the framework) and link it to related sub-components, ideas, or factors.

This visual aid helps comprehensively understand and connect various components, ensuring they align with the central theme of the framework. The mind map's sub-components should be thoroughly explained and connected to the main idea. This ensures coherence and relevance in the relationship between the components and the core concept of the framework. Each element must be defined, detailed, and linked to the central theme substantiated by the existing literature and empirical findings. Identifying and including components in the framework must complement the second guideline of contextualising

the framework to the area of interest. This means that the details should directly relate to the specific problem, the field of study, or the context in which the framework will be applied. The components should be selected with a keen awareness of how they address the intricacies and nuances of the identified problem, ensuring practical and feasible solutions. Developers can construct a robust and relevant structure by carefully considering and defining the framework's components. This approach enhances the framework's capacity to provide effective solutions and strategies for addressing the problem. Furthermore, mind mapping and integrating established literature and empirical findings ensures a well-rounded and comprehensive framework development process.

Guideline four: Assumptions for the framework

When developing a framework, it is important to consider the underlying assumptions that support it. Defining these assumptions is crucial to distinguish the new framework from existing ones and to limit it to core ideas, avoiding disconnected issues. This allows for thoroughly examining the framework and understanding its application in a specific field. To create well-formulated assumptions, it's essential to ask three fundamental questions: 1) What unique features does the framework offer? 2) What is the goal of the framework? 3) What gaps does the framework aim to address? Guideline 4 explains why existing frameworks may not be suitable for addressing the investigated problem. Therefore, constructing assumptions is a vital step in creating a new framework.

Guidelines 5: Name the framework

The final guideline is to name the framework to distinguish it from others. Consider the field of interest and primary concept.

Guidelines 6: Limitation of the Framework

Acknowledging and addressing gaps within a developed framework is critical to scholarly research. No framework is immune to limitations or gaps, and researchers must proactively identify and articulate these gaps. Recognising and presenting these limitations demonstrate a nuanced understanding of the framework's boundaries and potential areas for improvement. Readers often engage critically, aiming to identify gaps or limitations within a proposed framework. Therefore, researchers must anticipate these potential gaps and identify and address them within their work. Identifying the gaps within the framework displays self-awareness and understanding of the research's scope and limitations. It portrays a sense of academic honesty and transparency, where the researcher recognises the boundaries and is open about the shortcomings of the proposed framework. Recognising and articulating the gaps within the framework provides readers insight into the researcher's critical thinking. By demonstrating an awareness of the framework's limitations, researchers can indicate areas requiring further research, refinement, or alternative approaches. Employing various techniques to identify gaps within the framework effectively is recommended. These may include brainstorming sessions dedicated explicitly to scrutinising the framework, taking comprehensive notes during the framework development process, and engaging in repeated readings of the framework post-completion. The repetition of the review allows for a deeper understanding and clearer recognition of potential gaps. A daily review of the framework after its completion aids in maintaining a clear consciousness and a sober, objective perspective. By revisiting the framework repeatedly, researchers can identify nuances or gaps that may have been overlooked in earlier assessments. The identified gaps or limitations within the framework should be presented clearly and

objectively. A detailed overview of these limitations helps frame future discussions and potential areas for improvement or further research. See figure 1.

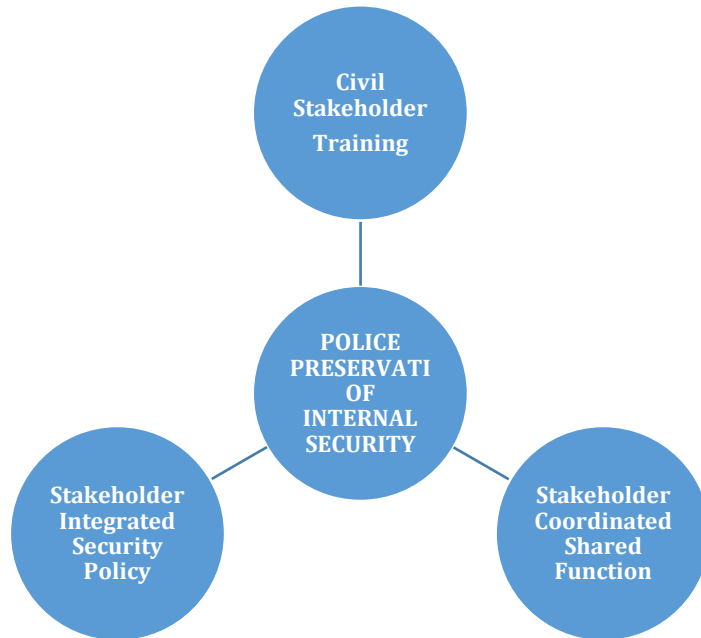## Framework for Performing Internal Security

Figure 1: Framework for performing internal security

Source: The authors' conceptual idea (2023)

Police preservation of internal security

In the Namibian context, the responsibility to preserve or maintain internal security lies with the police. This mandate is enshrined in the article of the Namibian contrition as mandated. Given the ever-changing nature of the security environment, the FPIS is underpinned by the assumption that only some entities can preserve internal security without other stakeholders' involvement.

Stakeholder Integrated Security Policy

Undoubtedly, the preservation of internal security is heavily impacted by the nature of insecurities and worsened by porous border landscapes. The necessity of an integrated security policy framework, termed Framework for Performing Internal Security (FPIS), primarily due to the need for a recognised policy structure that enables actors and law enforcement to enhance their comprehension of operational coordination for internal security, cannot be overstated. This integrated policy emphasises the significance of collaborative efforts, acknowledging that internal security is not the result of isolated incidents but a combination of diverse factors that require a unified security policy approach. This notion aligns with the Coordination Theory, which emphasises the interdependence of institutions and groups in managing internal security, as indicated by (Crowston et al., 2015). Given the issue of involving other stakeholders in the study, despite limitations within constitutional provisions, the argument posits that a stakeholder-integrated policy ensures the alignment of the preservation of internal security with the constitution, allowing for the inclusion of additional stakeholders in this function. The merged security policy prioritises

a people-centred security approach, recognising that contemporary insecurities extend beyond national borders and encompass human threats, not solely external adversaries but also internal challenges. This understanding calls for constitutional and policy provisions that enable diverse stakeholders to engage in internal security affairs in Namibia.

Stakeholder Shared Function

As this study highlights, the stakeholder-shared function within the Framework for Performing Internal Security (FPIS) underscores the legitimate collaboration among multiple actors in preserving internal security. It emphasises the necessity of a shared function among various internal security stakeholders while acknowledging that these stakeholders maintain their distinct primary operations. However, the study argues for integrating a process dealing with internal security in line with coordination theory. An example illustrating this shift is the evolving role in border security management, traditionally held by the military, which has gradually transitioned to the police force. The police have taken a more commanding position in establishing and patrolling border control posts, reflecting a transformation where they serve as the primary deterrent at the territorial borders. This transformation aligns with the Stakeholder Theory proposed by Freeman and Reed (1983), which defines stakeholders as entities whose support influences an organisation's existence and is impacted by the organisation's performance. Military, and their shared responsibilities in maintaining law and order and traffic. The joint efforts observed in street patrols combined security operations by the police and control in various countries. These are evidence of the potential for merging the functions of different security clusters, municipal police, and other stakeholders involved in preserving internal security.

This perspective aligns with the Relational Coordination Theory summarised by Bolton, Logan, and Gittell (2021), emphasising interdependence and collaboration among diverse entities.

''Work is increasingly complex, specialised, and interdependent, requiring coordination across roles, disciplines, organisations, and sectors to achieve desired outcomes. Relational coordination theory proposes that relationships of shared goals, knowledge, and mutual respect help to support frequent, timely, accurate, problem-solving communication''.

Considering various elements and building upon the discussion above, the necessity of embedding the responsibility of preserving internal security within the constitution can be emphasised, which serves as the paramount legal framework. This inclusion guides the specific policies of different stakeholders, directing the roles of security clusters, governmental and privately owned institutions, and citizens in supporting the police—the primary institution entrusted with preserving internal security. This proposition ensures that the involvement of diverse actors in safeguarding internal security faces no legal opposition, as such provisions will be made within the supreme law. Moreover, there is an indispensable need for institutions in the 21st century to form robust partnerships with other sectors to address the nature of contemporary insecurities effectively. This collaboration is vital for enhancing the future state of internal security.

Civil Stakeholder Training [CST]

This element underscores the necessity for civil training among stakeholders. In the current context, civil stakeholder training is an educational program that incorporates each stakeholder's role in upholding the country's internal security. Since the study's inception revealed a primary issue concerning stakeholder involvement in preserving internal security without clear specifications in the constitution, the present study justifies involving core actors in internal security due to the complex factors leading to

insecurities. Furthermore, the escalating challenges in insecurity strain the police's capacity to maintain internal security. Hence, civil stakeholder training in matters related to civil engagement is essential, suggesting that all diverse actors involved in preserving internal security should undergo training in civil engagement aspects related to internal security. This training might take the form of workshops, in-service or off-the-job training, varying from a week to several months, depending on the depth of engagement. Since security is a vital public good, untrained actors involved in preserving internal security jeopardise peaceful civic engagement and result in devastating experiences for civil society, which security aims to safeguard. The framework acknowledges that training security actors and their civil engagement leads to more coordinated communication, cohesive security planning, implementation, and evaluation, as illustrated by Bolton, Logan, and Gittell (2021).

Equally important, training ensures the prevention of duplicated efforts, establishes a clear command structure, and explicitly identifies the limitations of each stakeholder in preserving internal security. This deficiency sometimes leads to insecurity, as demonstrated in the present study. For instance, as emphasised in the current study and existing literature, military involvement in internal security has led to further atrocities, fear, and loss of life, mainly attributed to the lack of civil-military training. Much criticism toward military involvement in internal security stems from their failure to understand civil operations within the state. Civil stakeholder training emphasises the ongoing need for civil-military training, particularly in understanding civil rights among various aspects. The premise of this narrative rests on the compelling evidence that acknowledges the inevitable use of the military in civil engagement, a trend likely to persist as individual security becomes increasingly valuable.

Additionally, training sharpens military personnel's understanding of security, humanitarian concerns, and other areas to achieve broader strategic national security goals (Mabuku & Masake, 2022). To address the causes of insecurities, training required for other government sectors and identified actors should not solely focus on their core departmental responsibilities but also encompass how the failure to meet those responsibilities may contribute to insecurity. Establishing a specific training regime before engaging other actors in internal security matters is essential and highly recommended to understand the scope of duty and limitations. While the framework offers a practical solution to possibly addressing internal security issues in Namibia and elsewhere, a comprehensive strategy for managing internal security through stakeholder integration and shared functions. Nonetheless, the practical implementation of the framework may need help. This could include resistance from various stakeholders, bureaucratic hurdles, or resource constraints, which might hinder effective execution. The second limitation could be that the framework might only be universally applicable to some contexts or adaptable to different scales of operation.

It is important to consider the framework's scalability—how well it can be tailored to other regions, cultural contexts, or levels of security challenges. While the framework suggests embedding the responsibility of preserving internal security within the constitution, it might face challenges in legal implementation or alignment with existing policies. Legal or policy constraints could limit the framework's effectiveness or implementation. Equally important, the Civil Stakeholder Training (CST) element proposed within the framework might face challenges in its effectiveness. It might be difficult to ensure the uniformity and quality of training across diverse stakeholders, and evaluating the impact of such training programs could pose a significant challenge.

Limitations

While the framework offers a practical solution to addressing internal security issues in Namibia and elsewhere, a comprehensive strategy for managing internal security through stakeholder integration and shared functions. Nonetheless, the practical implementation of the framework may need help. This could include resistance from various stakeholders, bureaucratic hurdles, or resource constraints, which might hinder effective execution. The second limitation could be that the framework might only be universally applicable to some contexts or adaptable to different scales of operation. It is important to consider the framework's scalability—how well it can be tailored to other regions, cultural contexts, or levels of security challenges. While the framework suggests embedding the responsibility of preserving internal security within the constitution, it might face challenges in legal implementation or alignment with existing policies. Legal or policy constraints could limit the framework's effectiveness or implementation. Equally important, the Civil Stakeholder Training (CST) element proposed within the framework might face challenges in its effectiveness. It might be difficult to ensure the uniformity and quality of training across diverse stakeholders, and evaluating the impact of such training programs could pose a significant challenge.

Contextualisation of the framework guidelines into Framework for Performing Internal Security

In relation to the framework for performing internal security, the guidelines delineated key steps to shape and structure this framework for effectively managing internal security issues cohesively and inclusively. In the first place, the researcher undertook a comprehensive review of existing frameworks relevant to the study's focus on internal security. This was necessary to understand prior frameworks to avoid redundancy, identify gaps, and shape a unique approach while honouring previous work. The first guideline emphasises the need for an extensive literature review. In developing the Framework for Performing Internal Security, the researcher refers to the Coordination Theory, Stakeholder Theory, and Relational Coordination Theory, among others, to establish a robust theoretical foundation. The development process thoroughly understands prior frameworks and theoretical constructs related to internal security. Secondly, the framework was intricately connected to the identified internal security problem. This contextualisation was essential for addressing real-world issues and ensuring practical relevance in preserving internal security. The FPIS is intricately connected to the internal security problem, aligning with the second guideline. The framework is purposefully contextualised to address real-world challenges, emphasising the collaborative approach necessary for managing internal security effectively. In the third place, the development of the FPIS involved careful consideration of its components, mapped out through mind maps, and aligned with empirical findings and existing literature to ensure relevance and applicability.

The researcher carefully considered and aligned the components with empirical findings and existing literature. The framework's elements and components were aligned to address the multifaceted aspects of internal security, ensuring relevance and applicability, mirroring the guideline's intent. Fourth, the fundamental assumptions underpinning the FPIS were laid out, focusing on involving multiple stakeholders due to the ever-evolving nature of security challenges. After that, the framework was aptly named the "Framework for performing internal security," distinguishing it within the field of interest and reflecting its primary concept of managing internal security. The framework's underlying assumption revolves around the essential involvement of multiple stakeholders due to the constantly changing security landscape, aligning with the fourth guideline. The framework's name, "Framework for Performing

Internal Security", distinguishes it within the field, reflecting its core concept and application to managing internal security challenges.

Lastly, the inherent limitations of the framework emphasise the evolving nature of security challenges and the continuous need to reassess and address its shortcomings. An acknowledgement is made that the Framework for Performing Internal Security might face limitations in being universally applicable or adaptable to different cultural settings or varying levels of security challenges. Further, the proposed embedding of the responsibility of preserving internal security within the constitution might need help with legal implementation or alignment with existing policies. These constraints could limit the effectiveness of the framework. In addition, the framework's Civil Stakeholder Training (CST) element might need help ensuring consistent and high-quality training across diverse stakeholders. Evaluating the impact and effectiveness of such training programs may pose a signific ant challenge, in line with the guideline's emphasis on recognising limitations and challenges.

CONCLUSION

The study highlights the need for a comprehensive and integrated approach to preserving internal security in Namibia. The framework developed in this study emphasises the importance of stakeholder collaboration, shared responsibility, and civil stakeholder training in addressing the factors that contribute to internal insecurity. The study further argues that the police alone cannot effectively preserve internal security; therefore, a concerted effort is needed to address these issues. The guidelines proposed in this study provide a useful resource for doctoral candidates seeking to develop frameworks for their research projects, and they are particularly relevant for those working in policing and security. Overall, the study offers valuable insights into the challenges facing internal security in Namibia and provides a framework for addressing these challenges in a collaborative and integrated manner.

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