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EFFECTS OF INSECURITY ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF NIGERIA: A STUDY OF SELECTED STATES IN THE SOUTH-EAST OF NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

This study examined the effect of insecurity on the socio-economic development of Nigeria, using selected states in the South East region as case study. As a survey design, the study used a sample of 279 respondents from Anambra and Abia States respectively. An item structured instrument was developed to reflect a modified five-points Likert scale. Pearson product moment correlation coefficient and chi-square (χ^2) test of independence were the major statistical tools used for analysis. Major findings were that insecurity is strongly related to socio-economic development in the country and that insecurity has negative implications for business growth and economic development. It was also found that past efforts of the government towards reducing the rate of insecurity have not yielded impressive results due to poor implementation strategies, lack of adequate funding as well as corrupt practices. The study recommended among others that there is need to start massive investment in the development of infrastructure which are largely lacking especially in the rural areas. This is to stem the rural-urban migration which has created much urban problems particularly insecurity. The agricultural sector should be properly developed with incentives to attract the unemployed youth.

Keywords: Insecurity, Development, Likert scale, Nigeria.

1. INTRODUCTION

Issues bordering on national security are very crucial for the material progress of any polity. This assertion is against the backdrop of the truism that sustainable development is a function of an enabling environment (Adebayo 2014). A conducive business environment makes it easier to generate income and provide employment opportunities. In recent times, Nigeria is experiencing new wave of violence, which is terrorism conducted in different forms, means and places. These include bombing and killing of persons in worship centers, living homes, commercial buildings and destruction of telecommunication masts, government installations and infrastructure, kidnapping associated with depriving people of their legitimate entitlements (Ayodeji, 2013). There is no gain saying that socio-economic, socio-political and socio-cultural development can only thrive in any atmosphere of peace and tranquility. This is because without an enabling environment in which production, industrial activities and trade

can take place and prosper, development would forever remain elusive (Danrara 2014). As funds meant for developmental purposes are channelled into handling of security problems, individuals will not like to invest their resources where it will not be secured.

Tribe (2010) observed that crisis could result to poor business strategies, employment redundancy, poor infrastructures and damage to properties. In recent years, terrorist attacks have affected citizens, public properties and business places in Nigeria. This has affected major states in Nigeria especially the northeast areas such as Borno, Yobe, Gombe, Adamawa, Taraba and Bauchi states (Adejoh & Fada 2014). People in other states of the nation are equally affected negatively because there is fear of locating businesses in the states mentioned. Omoyibo and Akpomera (2013) opine that security is a concept that is prior to the state and the state exists in order to provide that concept.

In the last four years, there has been a dramatic twist on the wave, dynamics and sophistication of insecurity in Nigeria. Insecurity which used to be one of the lowest concerns in the hierarchy of Nigeria's social problems has now an alarming proportion. A time we thought that corruption and power failure have the crown of our problems, insecurity in the country has now taken the center stage. The pattern of insecurity in Nigeria has been regionalized. Militia groups' kidnappers in the eastern and southern part of the country, insurgency in the north, kidnappers in the eastern and southern parts of the country, ritual killing in the west, persistent farmer-herdsmen conflicts, political and non-political calculated assassinations across the nation.

Terror and violent crime are some of the major burning issues of the media in Africa in general and Nigeria in particular. The continent is confronted on daily basis with violent crimes in different manifestations. Manufacturers in Nigeria are totally devastated by the growing level of insecurity in the country. Insecurity at the level of armed robbery and kidnapping are increasingly becoming worrisome to them but with the emergence of terrorism which has become a growing phenomenon in the north, manufacturers are unable to cope and cannot sustain the prevailing conventional marketing channel dynamics. Consequently, the sales volumes of most manufacturers have dropped drastically. The increasing level of insecurity is having very serious negative effects on business and their owners in Nigeria. Attacks on local businessmen and women and foreign expatriates have become regular news from various news media in Nigeria in recent times. Ajufo (2013) had reported that he was troubled by the surge in violent crimes as a trader in Awka, Anambra state. He described the situation as worrisome since the area had experienced so many cases of kidnapping. Today, the situation leaves many industrialists and business owners fleeing the area abandoning their businesses to managers and in some cases to relatives who often run down the businesses.

Nwankwo (2010) had reported that most banks in the South-East of Nigeria had been forced to close down for many days following a spate in armed robberies and kidnapping. A government report (NBS survey, 2013) said that South-East has become the kidnapping region of Nigeria with more abductions than any other region in the country; including insurgency wracked north-eastern Nigeria. The alarming level of insecurity has fuelled the crime rate and terrorist attacks in different parts of the country, leaving unpalatable consequences for the nation's economy and its growth.

Insecurity leaves in its wake, tales of woe which the country and its citizens have to contend with over the years. As a developing country, she faces her own share of social, political, economic and cultural problems which has in no small measure affected the well-being of the populace. (Adebayo 2013). In an attempt to address the threat to national security and combat the increasing waves of crime, the federal government in the 2013 budget made a huge allocation to security and the national assembly passed the Anti-Terrorism Act in 2011 (Eweran 2013). Despite these efforts, the level of insecurity in the country is still high and a confirmation of this is the low ranking of Nigeria in the Global Peace Index GPI (2015). Since the discovery of crude oil and natural gas (ONG) in the Niger Delta region in 1956, the socio economic and political well-being of the people of the region has deteriorated. This is due

mainly to environmental degradation caused by unregulated and abusive ONG exploration and production activities coupled with persistent political corruption which have contributed to endemic poverty and unmet development objectives. (Etekpe and Okolo 2016). In the absence of jobs and sustainable development, criminal and political violent activities in the Niger Delta have steadily increased. Given the proximity and accessibility of the region's energy infrastructure to inhabitants, oil pipeline vandalism and illegal bunkering has become a key issue that has played a role in fuelling criminality and conflict, caused population displacement and encouraged the social disintegration of communities.

Okonwo (2010) observes that insecurity increases the cost of doing business for the private public sectors of the economy as it has become mandatory that armed guards must be hired for protection of lives while on duty. Secondly, resources which would have been otherwise utilized in increasing output and/or in funding social services such as education, health, roads or provision of other essential services have been diverted into crime prevention and procurement of relief materials for the displaced citizens. Thirdly, the increase in crime rates has scared away local and foreign investors and substantially limited the rate of business expansion across the country. As Ideyi (2006) has noted, the increasing level of crimes in the Nigeria society has made businesses which could not relocate to safer environment to close down. The implication is that many would go back to the labour market while the contribution of the organizations to the national development will cease to exist. Against this background, this paper therefore seeks to examine the pertinent issue of national security and its implication for Nigeria's socio-economic development.

1.1 Statement of the problem

Since the past decade or more, Nigeria has witnessed an unprecedented security challenges occasioned by the activities of militants in the south-south region, kidnapers in the South-east, violent armed robbery in almost parts of the country, political assassinations, ritual killings and more recently activities of book haram in some parts of the northern Nigeria especially north-east (Udeh & Ihezue, 2013). These social menaces, when put together impinge on the security of lives and property of both Nigerian citizens and foreigners living or even trying to invest in the country.

Crisis which were only heard in the news in Nigeria are now common events in the country. These days, hardly a day, week or month passes without news about one crisis or another being carried as a headline story in any of the daily newspapers with soul sapping violent clashes resulting in enormous loses of lives and property.

Ewetan and Urhie (2014) observe that socio-economic development is the primary goal of every well-meaning government and it is essentially dependent on the level of economic activities in a country; the level of economic activities is in turn enhanced by peaceful co-existence by people. In the absence of security, socio economic development cannot be sustained as it destroys economic, human and social capital. There is no investor whether local or foreign that will be motivated to invest in an unsafe and insecure environment. Investors are not only looking for high returns on their investments but also safe haven for their investment. Unfortunately, Nigeria does not possess such qualities to attract foreign investors. In the light of the above, this study seeks to examine the effect of insecurity on socio economic development of Nigeria.

1.2 Objectives of the study

The main objective of the study is to examine the impact of insecurity on the socio economic development of Nigeria. More specifically, the study seeks to:

- Examine the extent of relationship between violent crime and socio economic development of Nigeria.
- Ascertain the degree to which kidnapping affects socio economic development of Nigeria
- Determine the extent Government effort on reducing insecurity has affected the socio-economic development of Nigeria.

1.3 Research questions

- To what extent does violent crime relate to socio- economic development of Nigeria?
- To what extent does kidnapping affect socio economic development of Nigeria?
- To what extent has Government efforts on reducing insecurity affected the socio-economic development of Niger.

1.4 Research hypotheses

The following hypotheses were formulated to guide the study

- There is no significant relationship between violent crimes and socio economic development of Nigeria.
- Kidnapping does not to a large extent affect socio economic development of Nigeria positively.
- Government efforts on insecurity has not significantly impacted on the socio-economic development of Nigeria.

2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The Socio-political and economic landscape in Nigeria has been blighted by the endemic twin evil of crime and violence. The abysmal failure of successive administrations in Nigeria to address challenges of poverty, unemployment and inequitable distribution of wealth among ethnic nationalities, ultimately resulted to anger, agitation and violent crimes against the Nigerian state by some individuals and groups. Such crimes include militancy, kidnapping, bombing, armed robbery, destruction of government properties among others. The activities of various militia groups consequently resulted in low income for government from oil revenue, moderating the Gross Domestic Product growth rate, low participation of local and foreign investors in economic development and insecurity of lives and properties of the citizens.

The concept of insecurity connotes different meanings such as; absence of safety, danger, hazard, uncertainty; lack of protection and lack of safety. Beland (2005) defines insecurity as a state of fear or anxiety due to absence or lack of protection. Achumba, Ighomereho and Akpan (2013) define insecurity from two perspectives. Firstly, insecurity is the state of being open or subject to danger or threat of danger, where danger is the condition of being susceptible to harm or injury. Secondly, insecurity is the state of being exposed to risk or anxiety, where anxiety is a vague unpleasant emotion that is experienced in anticipation of some misfortune. These definitions underscore a major point that those affected by insecurity are not only uncertain or unaware of what would happen but they are also vulnerable to the threat and dangers when they occur. In the context of this paper, insecurity is defined as a breach of peace and security.

In trying to explain the concepts of economic growth and development, Wikipedia (2012) noted that economic development refers to the quantitative and qualitative changes in the economy. Such actions can involve multiple areas including development of human capital, critical infrastructures, regional competitiveness, environmental sustainability, social inclusion, health, safety, literacy and other initiatives. From the foregoing explanation, it

would be understood that economic development is a policy intervention endeavor with the aim of economic and social well-being of the people, economic growth is a phenomenon of market productivity and rise in GDP. Consequently, economic growth is one aspect of the process of economic development. Socio economic development is a product of development and can be defined as the process of social and economic transformation in a society. Socio economic development embraces changes taking place in the social sphere mostly of an economic nature. Thus socio economic development is made up of processes caused by exogenous and endogenous factors which determine the course and direction of the development. Ewetan and Urhie (2014) notes that socio economic development is measured with indicators such as GDP, life expectancy, literacy and levels of employment. Changes in less tangible factors are also considered such as personal dignity, freedom of association, personal safety and freedom from fear of physical harm and the extent of participation in civil society.

Related works done by other researchers and scholars in this area are presented here. The aim of this is to establish how varied these works are with the present one, so that consistency as well as gap identification can be achieved. The major areas that concern this area are; the relationship between violence crime and socio economic development, kidnapping and how it hinders socio economic development as well as government security.

Ajaegbu (2012) in his study of rising youth unemployment and violent crime in Nigeria found that violent crimes such as murder, armed robbery, kidnapping and other kinds of terrorism are the most inhuman crimes that have continued to plague Nigeria. The study found also that this has been responsible for the economic set back of Nigeria. The study equality found that the violent crimes are primarily caused by the rising youth unemployment. The study concluded that if factors that create the feeling of deprivation and frustration caused by unemployment are addressed, Nigerian youth will not engage in violent crimes.

Ewetan and Urhie (2014) carried out a study on insecurity and socio-economic development in Nigeria. The study found that after fifty-three years of nationhood Nigeria still ranks among the poorest countries in the world. She also ranks low in all socio-economic indicators such as life expectancy, death rate, access to water, poverty rate, mortality rate, crime rate and still carries the tag of a developing country. Nwagwu (2014) researched on unemployment and poverty in Nigeria: A link to National security. The study found out that the inbreed of youth restiveness has been linked to ineptitude of the unemployed persons and underutilization of the unemployed University graduates in the labour market. The study recommended that there should be radial reform to engage the jobless youth to learning trades that would equip them to be self-employed and employers of labour.

Barmidele (2012) carried out a study on Boko Haram Catastrophic Terrorism – An Albatross to National Peace, security and sustainable development in Nigeria. The study found out that the activities of the Boko Haram sect will continue to cause socio economic problems if government does not intervene with adequate measures to curb this insecurity problem. Obumneke (2010) wrote on youth unemployment and its socio-economic implications in Nigeria, but he did not indicate the area the study covered, the population and the sample. However, the study found that many anti-socio activities such as political thuggery, militancy restiveness and other social vices evident among the unemployed and jobless youth are real dangers to the stability of the country. Okoli and Agada (2014) carried out another study on kidnapping and national security in Nigeria. The research examined the phenomenon of kidnapping in Nigeria with a view to underscore its implications for national security.

Another researcher Udoh (2015) wrote on insecurity in Nigeria: political, religious and cultural implications. Matters arising from the preceding empirical review showed that many of the workers reviewed have one form of deficiency or the others. A good number of the writers did not state population or the sample therefore the conclusions cannot be generalized.

Proper methodology was not adopted hence the findings cannot be used for inference on the larger population. Furthermore, there have been conflicting reports of the real position of sources of insecurity and the most effective measures of address a study adopting quantitative approaches has therefore become imperative as it will serve as key mediator among the conflicting results.

3. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN VIOLENT CRIMES BY UNEMPLOYED YOUTH AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF NIGERIA

Unemployment is a very serious problem facing the nation as a whole. Olusakin (2010) found out that even though up-to-date statistical data are largely lacking, local media reports indicate that half of the Nigerian population of 148 million are youth, 95% of whom are unemployed. According to him, decades of economic stagnation and poverty have driven a large percentage of this figure to crime and violence in their early years. The youth, when they are not gainfully employed either in the public or private sector of the economy, become very vulnerable to criminality such as kidnapping, armed robbery, rape, trafficking in persons and drugs and many other social vices which are now a menace to the society (Nwachukwu and Nwanmuo, 2010). It is an obvious fact that creativity and high energy are the characteristics of young people in any nation and if the energy is channelled positively, it will greatly benefit not only economic prosperity of nations but also enhance the moral values of the youth. When the same energy is used negatively, it will lead to social unrest and economic instability.

The Federal and State governments have made several efforts through some agencies to address the issue, yet many young graduates are unemployed either in the public or private sectors of the economy. Some of these young people are also unable to gain admission into the tertiary institutions and as a result, are neither at work nor in school. The implication is that they have no option than to roam about the streets in search of vanity. As Akinola (2010) has stated, these youths without jobs engage in all types of vandalism and wanton destruction of lives and property at any slightest disagreement, most times they look for opportunities to catch in and loot.

Unemployment accounts for most of the social crimes perpetrated by youth in the Nigerian society today. The accelerating level of prostitution, armed robbery, rape and all facets of violence can largely be attributed to the incidence of unemployment (Ezie, 2012), she noted that an examination of most of the apprehended criminals show that a large number of youth that engage in criminal activities are those without gainful employment. Some of them are those who have the potentials for gainful employment but have been denied such opportunity, she states emphatically that unemployment then can be seen as one of the core causes of the rising level of social disorder and insecurity permeating the entire country of Nigeria.

As Ajaegbu (2012) has noted, the rise in violent crimes robbery, kidnapping, thuggery, terrorism, etc. committed by the youth is a sign of 'gap' in the society. He observes that the society already has expectations for individuals and established means of achieving them. However, when the means are limited as the youth unemployment is 46.5% in 2011 (Sanusi, 2012), people are forced to achieve the goals through illegal means to fulfill societal expectations. Kidnapping has become a very 'lucrative business' as perceived by those who engage in it across the country. The unemployed youth are available for recruitment into various terrible gangs including political thuggery. He remarked that there is a feeling of joy and great expectations when a young man or woman graduates from the university or any other tertiary institution, but as the joy and the expectations gradually fades away and is replaced by a feeling of frustration after some years of joblessness caused by lack of opportunity to engage on legitimate activity from the society, there is bound to be evil thought by the applicants. As the frustration prolongs and the feeling of deprivation of what is expected increases, there is a

greater probability that the individual or people will resort to illegitimate activities in order to actualize their expectations in the society.

Socio-economic development is measured with indicators such as GDP, life expectancy, literacy and level of employment. Changes in less tangible factors are also considered, such as personal dignity, freedom of association, personal safety and freedom from fear of physical harm and the extent of participation in civil society (Omotor, 2009). (Nwanegbo and Odigbo, 2013, Chandler, 2007) have identified strong link between violent crimes and economic development. They argued that development cannot be achieved in any nation where there are conflicts, crises and war. The presence of violence in any environment constitutes threat to lives and properties, hinders business activities and discourages local and foreign investors, all of which stifle and retard socio-economic development of a country.

The youth can get involved in crimes for other reasons apart from unemployment, but what is most certain is that anybody who is gainfully employed is most unlikely to be available or full-time illegitimate or illicit deals. The link between unemployment and crime is usually longer when people feel deprived relative to others, are monetarily dissatisfied have few objective financial resources, attribute the cause of their unemployment to external sources (Agnew 2006).

4. THE EFFECTS OF INCREASING LEVEL OF INSECURITY ON BUSINESS INVESTMENT

Violent crimes in Nigeria as a result of unemployment have had and is still having very serious negative effects on businesses and their owners in Nigeria. Attacks on local businessmen and women and foreign expatriates have become regular news from various news media in Nigeria in recent times. Aneche (2011) had reported that he was troubled by the surge in violent crimes as a trader in Awka, Anambra State. As he puts it, it was a very worrisome situation as the area had experienced so many cases of kidnapping. Today, the situation leaves many industrialists and business holders fleeing the area abandoning their businesses to managers and in some cases to relatives who often run down the businesses. Ajoku (2010) had reported that most banks in the south-east of Nigeria had been forced to close down for many days following a spate in armed robberies and kidnapping. A government report (NBS Survey, 2010) said the South-East has become the kidnapping region of Nigeria with more abductions than any other region in the country, including insurgency wracked north-eastern Nigeria.

Ajuto (2013), notes that desperation as well as frustration, as a result of unemployment can drive many people into living outside the law in order to survive and as a means of expressing dissatisfaction for the apparent neglect of their very existence. She noted further that the negative consequences include poverty, psychological problems, and all manner of criminality and criminal behaviours causing general insecurity of lives and businesses across the nation.

Okonkwo (2005) observes that crime may be a consequence of unemployment, but it is also an additional factor causing youth unemployment through its negative effects on businesses and the economy as whole. He pointed out that crime affects the economy through a number of channels / ways. First, it increases the cost of doing business for the private public sectors of the economy as it has become mandatory that armed guards must be hired for protection of lives while on duty. Second, resources which would have been otherwise utilized in increasing output and / or in funding social services such as education, health, roads or in provision of other essential services have been diverted into crime prevention and procurement of relief materials for the displaced citizens. Thirdly and finally, the increase in crime rates has scared away local and foreign investors and substantially limited the rate of business expansion across the country (Economic Commission for Africa, 2010).

Ideyi (2006) noted, the increasing level of crimes in the Nigeria Society has made businesses which could not relocate to safer environment to close down. The implication is

that many would go back to the labour market while the contribution of the organizations to the national development will cease to exist. It is a kind of vicious circle in that the activities of those who are not employed will cause the very few that got paid employment to become unemployed as well. Teyumola (2010) has reported that the high level of insecurity in some parts of Nigeria also created a very bad perception in the international community with grave consequences for Nigerian businesses seeking partnership and other forms of deals with foreign firms. He says that, in-country businesses were already bogged down by the poor state of electricity generation and supply, forcing many to shut-down, but the growing rate of kidnapping in parts of the country can only ruin businesses and chase investors away. As he opined, the level of insecurity in some parts of the country is killing businesses.

Chukwuemeka (2010) opines that the growing insecurity arising mostly from kidnapping was having a great negative effect on the economy of the regions where they are rampant and the nation at large. As he puts it, this kidnapping and armed robbery of a thing are really causing economic hardship to the nation. It is scaring away investors and scaring away people from doing their businesses. People no longer interact and socialize with one another. Previously, only foreigners were targeted but now, even middle or working class Nigerians are snatched off the streets, for ransoms as low as few hundreds of thousands of naira. He remarked that the problem reached an anti-climax with the kidnap of four journalists and fifteen school children in 2012 in Aba, Abia State of Nigeria, the incident really heightened focus on kidnapping because the victims were high profile and the crime was set against the thousands of unreported cases of business people who are kidnapped on daily basis after days in captivity, met the kidnappers' demands for ransom and left off the hook to freedom. Somehow in the lamentations of Ogbonna Onovo, the then Nigeria's Inspector-General of Police (IGP), who once shifted his base to the south-east for managing the embarrassing abductions, was reported worried that his kinsmen, who pushed for his appointment, were the same people trying, through the actions of hoodlums, to bring him down. Indeed, it was said that Onovo left office unceremoniously over his inability to control the crime wave.

Table 1 shows the trend of kidnappings in Nigeria from 2000-2011. It is the aggregate annual incidence for all the states of the federation. The table shows that a total of 7,390 cases of kidnaps were recorded in Nigeria between 2000 and 2011 both years inclusive. The table shows further that 2009 had the highest number of cases (971) about 16.2% of the total cases of kidnap with an increase in rate of 2.5% over the preceding year. The trend as could be seen from the table did not show any consistent increase or decrease but it is sufficient to observe that apart from 2002, 2010 and 2011 which showed negative growth rates, the rest of the years under observation have varying percentage of increase from the preceding year. However, some years showed surging increases while others showed decreasing rates of increase. The decrease noticed in 2010 and 2011 may be attributed to the efforts of the various state governments in the region to rid the states of criminals. This new resolve is no doubt yielding results especially in Anambra State where the government has come out with stiffer penalties.

5. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The study adopts the "frustration aggression theory (FAT)" propounded by John Dollard in 1939 as cited in Best (2006). Generally, the theory explains that violent behavior is usually caused by the inability of the actor to fulfill his/her socio-economic needs. Those who pursue it use the psychological theories of behavior and motivation to explain why people are involved in violent acts in spite of the law. The thrust of the theory is the identification of the difference(s) between what people feel and want, i.e., the want-got rationale, and the expected need satisfaction, i.e., actual need satisfaction. According to Okolo (2008), "this means, where expectations do not meet actual need, the people are frustrated, and confront those they perceive as responsible for their frustration".

Table 1: Trend of kidnapping in Nigeria from 2000 – 2011

S/N	Year	No of kidnap cases	Percentage total	Percentage increase
1.	2000	243	3.3	-
2.	2001	349	3.4	43.6
3.	2002	337	4.6	-3.4
4.	2003	410	5.5	21.7
5.	2004	483	6.5	17.8
6.	2005	589	8	21.9
7.	2006	662	9	12.4
8.	2007	841	11.4	27
9.	2008	947	12.8	12.6
10.	2009	971	13.1	2.5
11.	2010	837	11.2	-13.8
12.	2011	821	11.1	-1.9
Total		7.39	100	-

Source: Research Department of CLEEN Foundation

6. METHODS AND MATERIALS

6.1 Research design

According to Nworgu (2006), a research design is a plan or blue print which specifies how data relating to a given problem should be collected and analyzed. It provides the procedural outline of any given investigation. In this study therefore, descriptive survey design was used. This implies studying a group of people from a given population by collecting and analyzing data from them provided the persons selected are representatives of the entire population. This study focuses on the implications of insecurity on the socio economic development of Nigeria. As Ikeagwu (1997), had observed, studies of this nature would use the survey method to look for information on facts, attitudes, practices and opinions of the respondents.

6.2 Population of the study

The sampled population comprised of 1110 members of selected communities from the two selected states (Anambra and Abia). The respondents comprised of the business owners, youth and officials of various town unions. The method adopted by the researcher was direct administration of the questionnaire to the respondents. The method afforded the researcher the opportunity of making clarification on the instrument where necessary. Out of the 294 copies of questionnaires that were issued out, 279 were completed and returned thus showing a response rate of 95% which was considered adequate for the study.

6.3 Sample and sampling technique

The sample size for the study was determined through the application of Taro Yemani's formula for determining sample size from a finite population. Accordingly, the procedure is as outlined below;

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

Where:

n= sample size to be determined

N= the entire population of study

e= error margin

I =constant

Substituting the values in the formula, we have:

$$n = \frac{1110}{1+1110(0.05)^2}$$

$$n = 294$$

The sample size as estimated above was selected from the entire population by means of two sampling techniques namely stratified random sampling and simple random sampling. Both of them are probability sampling design. Stratification became necessary to ensure that both males and females have equal representation in the sample. Simple random sampling was used to select the 294 respondents from the population with the aid of table of random numbers.

6.4 Instrument of the study

An item structured instrument was developed by the researcher to reflect such options as strongly agree (SA)-5 points; Agree (A)-4 points; Disagree (D)- 3points, strongly disagree (SD)- 2 points and undecided (UND)- 1 point usually referred to as the modified 5 points Likert Scale. The instrument was both content and face validated by the researcher and some experts in questionnaire drafting. All corrections made were reflected in the final draft of the instrument. Regarding the reliability of the instrument, the researcher administered 20 copies to a group of business owners not included in the sample. After an interval of two weeks, the instrument was administered to the same group again. The first and second responses were analyzed using spearman rank order correlation coefficient to determine the level of consistency in the opinion of the respondents and the reliability of the instrument. The outcome of the analysis revealed coefficients of 0.83, 0.95 and 0.89 for research questions I, II and III respectively thus, showing an average coefficient of 0.89 which implies 89% reliability of the instrument. This method is referred to as test re-test.

6.5 Method of Data Analysis

The data gathered from the field survey were analyzed using simple summary statistics of percentages, Pearson product moment correlation coefficient and t-test for significance of correlation coefficient (r). All tests were carried out at 0.05 level of significance and 3 degrees of freedom for the test relating to co-efficient while that relating to chi-square (χ^2) was done at 36 degrees of freedom (df).

7. PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

In this section, the analysis was done in two parts. In the first part which answers the research questions, percentage as well as Pearson product moment correlation were used. The second part, hypotheses was tested. T-test for significance correlation coefficient (r) was used to verify the hypothesis 1 while chi-square (χ^2) test of independence was used in testing hypothesis II and III.

(a) Research Question One

The analysis on Table 2 is the presentation of the opinion of the respondents regarding the relationship between violent crime and socio economic development in the society. The analysis shows that about 40.7% on the average strongly agreed with all the statements, 46.3% merely agreed, 7.2% disagreed, and 3.5% strongly disagreed while 2.2% were indifferent. The

implication of this is that about 87% of the respondents interviewed agreed that violent crime can affect some economic development of Nigeria negatively.

Table 2: Relationship between violent crime and socio economic development in the society

S/N	Items	Alternative Responses					total
		SA	A	D	SD	UND	
1	Lack of employment opportunities is the reason that youth take to violent crime	122 (43.7)	131 (47.0)	18 (6.5)	5 (1.8)	3 (1.3)	279 (100)
2.	Any educated youth who cannot find legitimate job would be available for any kind of illicit jobs.	105 (37.6)	132 (47.3)	21 (7.5)	11 (3.9)	10 (3.6)	279 (100)
3.	Frustration produces aggression at individual, group and social level and it is dangerous for stability	119 (42.7)	127 (45.5)	19 (6.8)	8 (2.9)	6 (2.2)	279 (100)
5.	Unemployment problem has produced army of idle hands who are justifiably punishing the society that failed to provide for them.	(113) (40.5)	130 (46.6)	19 (6.8)	10 (3.6)	7 (2.5)	279 (100)
6.	An average Nigerian graduate does not possess employable skills therefore believes that the only way to survive is by being violent.	121 (43.4)	122 (43.7)	23 (8.2)	8 (2.9)	5 (1.8)	270 (100)
7.	When the means are limited as the youth unemployment is increasing, they are forced to achieve societal expectations of them through any illegal means.	107 (38.4)	132 (47.3)	20 (7.2)	15 (5.4)	5 (1.8)	279 (100)
8.	The youth are unlikely to be available for political thuggery if they are gainfully employed.	119 (42.7)	127 (45.5)	19 (6.8)	8 (2.9)	6 (2.2)	279 (100)
9	Those involved in these high level crimes such as kidnapping and armed robbery, make so much money from it that no amount of employment opportunities will make them retrace their steps.	109 (39.1)	135 (48.4)	20 (7.2)	10 (3.6)	5 (1.8)	279 (100)
10	Ostentatious life style of the political office holders in Nigeria drives the youth to look for money at all costs.	122 (43.7)	121 (43.4)	22 (7.9)	9 (3.2)	5 (1.8)	279 (100)
	Total	1138	1292	201	97	62	2790
	(%)	(40.7)	(46.3)	(7.2)	(3.5)	(2.21)	(100)

Note: figures in parenthesis are percentage

(b) Research Question Two

This research question seeks to establish the degree of relationship between kidnapping and socio-economic development of Nigeria. Table 3 is the presentation of the respondent's opinion on kidnapping. Table 3 shows that 43.7% of the respondents on the average strongly agreed with the items, 45.2% merely agreed, 6.4% merely disagreed, 3.2% strongly disagreed and 1.6% had no options. Thus, showing that 88.9% agreed with all the items on the issue of high kidnapping rate, economic growth and development.

(c) Calculation of Correlation Coefficient

In this section, correlation coefficients were calculated to determine the magnitude of association between variables for each research question and to also facilitate the test of corresponding hypotheses formulated to guide the study.

Table 3: Effect of kidnapping on socio-economic development of Nigeria

S/NO	Items	SA	A	D	SD	UND	TOTAL
1.	Kidnapping has spill-over influence on jobless youth	125 (44.8)	111 (39.8)	30 (10.8)	10 (3.6)	3 (1.1)	279 (100)
2.	Ransom demanded from kidnapping is usually for self-settling or to financially cripple a successful business or politician	107 (38.4)	132 (47.3)	20 (7.2)	15 (5.4)	5 (1.8)	279 (100)
3.	Resources meant for the development of the country are wasted on fighting insurgence and kidnapping which means spending without returns	109 (39.1)	135 (48.4)	20 (7.2)	10 (3.6)	5 (1.8)	279 (100)
4.	With a rise in daily cases of kidnapping, it is very clear that available and potential investors are scared of doing business in the region.	121 (43.4)	133 (47.7)	15 (5.4)	7 (2.5)	3 (1.1)	279 (100)
5.	Illicit money from kidnapping overestimates the GDP of the country.	132 (47.3)	130 (46.6)	8 (2.9)	4 (1.4)	5 (1.8)	279 (100)
6.	Nigerians are afraid of enjoying in entrepreneurial activities for fear of being kidnapped	119 (42.7)	128 (45.9)	19 (6.8)	5 (1.8)	8 (2.9)	279 (100)
7.	Who would be the next target of the kidnapers are at the root of every investors and business conscious individuals	99 (35.5)	139 (49.8)	22 (7.9)	12 (4.3)	7 (2.5)	279 (100)
8.	Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) seriously hindered by insecurity in Nigeria.	115 (41.2)	140 (50.2)	13 (4.7)	7 (2.5)	4 (1.4)	279 (100)
9.	Kidnapping robs Nigeria of development partners and the benefits of such development alliance and opportunities	142 (50.9)	113 (40.5)	11 (3.9)	9 (3.2)	4 (1.4)	279 (100)
10.	Incidence of kidnapping have posed many negative implications on Nigerian economy.	149 (53.4)	101 (36.2)	20 (7.2)	9 (3.2)		279 (100)

Table 4: Calculation of correlation for hypotheses 1

S/N	Options	Points	Responses	XY	X ²	Y ²
1.	Strongly agree	5	1138	5690	25	1295044
2.	Agree	4	1292	5168	16	1669264
3.	Disagree	3	201	603	9	40401
4.	Strongly disagree	2	97	194	4	9404
5.	Undecided	1	62	62	1	3844
	Total	15	2,790	11,717	55	3,017,957

Source: Field Survey, 2014

Estimated Procedure

$$r = \frac{n\sum xy - (\sum x)(\sum y)}{\sqrt{[n(\sum x^2) - (\sum x)^2][n(\sum y^2) - (\sum y)^2]}}$$

substituting the values in the above equation, we have

$$r = \frac{5(11,717) - (15)(2790)}{\sqrt{[5(55) - (15)^2][5(3017950) - (7784100)]}} = 0.88$$

The estimated coefficient shows that there is a strong positive relationship between insecurity and Socio-economic development in the country.

(d) Test of Hypotheses

The null hypotheses formulated to guide the study were tested in this section using the appropriate statistical tools of t-test for significance of correlation coefficient (r) and chi-square (χ^2) test of independence.

HYPOTHESES ONE

Hypotheses one sought to determine the extent violent crime relates to socio-economic development in the country. Accordingly, the results on Table 3 were used and the null and alternative hypotheses were set as follows;

Ho: There is no significant relationship between violent crime and socio-economic development of Nigeria.

Hi: There is significant relationship between violent crime and socio economic development of Nigeria.

Procedure for Estimation

$$t = r \sqrt{\frac{n-2}{1-r^2}}$$

Substituting the values in the above equation, we have;

$$t = 0.88 \sqrt{\frac{5-2}{1-(0.88)^2}}$$

$$t = 3.21$$

Decision Rule

At 0.05 level of significance and 3 degrees of freedom, the calculated value of t (3.21) is greater than the critical value of t (2.35). Consequently, the null hypothesis was rejected and the alternative which suggests significant positive relationship between violent crime and socio- economic development was accepted.

HYPOTHESIS TWO

This hypothesis was concerned with the negative consequences of kidnapping on the socio economic development of Nigeria. Data on table 5 were used in testing the hypotheses. The null and alternate hypotheses were stated as follows:

Ho: Kidnapping does not to a large extent affect socio economic development of Nigeria positively.

Hi: Kidnapping to a large extent affects socio economic development of Nigeria positively.

Tables 5: Summary of chi-square (X^2) result for hypothesis II

Variable	Sample size (n)	Degrees of freedom(df)	Chi-square (x^2) values		Sig level X	Decision rule on null hypothesis
			X^2 Cal	X^2 Crit		
Kidnapping and socio economic development	294	36	68.392	43.773	0.05	Rejected

Decision Rule

The result of the test as presented on table 5 shows that the calculated critical value (68.392) is greater than the critical X^2 value 43.773. Consequently, the null hypothesis was rejected while the alternative which suggests that kidnapping can significantly hinder economic growth and development in the country was accepted.

HYPOTHESIS THREE

This hypothesis is concerned with assessing the impact government's efforts on security issues have made on the economy.

Ho: Government's efforts on insecurity have not significantly impacted on the socio-economic development of Nigeria.

Hi: Government's efforts on insecurity have significantly impacted on the socio-economic development of Nigeria.

Table 6: Summary of chi-square X^2 Result for hypothesis III

Variable	Sample size (n)	Degrees of freedom(df)	Chi-square (x^2) values		Sig level X	Decision rule on null hypothesis
			X^2 Cal	X^2 Crit		
Government efforts on security issues	294	36	23.645	43.773	0.05	Accepted

Field Survey 2016

Decision Rule

As observed in table 6, the calculated X^2 value (23.654) is less than the critical X^2 value (43.773). Therefore, the null hypothesis was accepted, indicating that government's efforts have not been significant.

8. DISCUSSION

One of the findings indicates that there is a significant relationship between violent crimes by youth and socio economic development. This finding strongly supports Akinola (2010) when he noted that youth without jobs engage in all types of vandalism and wanton destructing of lives and property at any slightest disagreement due to frustration. Crime is an offence against the value system of a society. The costs of crime to victims, society and

economy include loss of income, property losses and loss in community production. Socio economic development is a primary goal of every well-meaning government and it is essentially dependent on the level of economic activities in a country. Violent crimes do not encourage a boost in economic activities and as a result, socio-economic development cannot be sustained as it destroys economic, human and social capital. Another finding is that kidnapping can hinder economic growth and development of the nation. The finding is in support of Central Bank of Nigeria government's remark in 2011 that the current economic development efforts will not yield any positive result if the youth who are the real economic agents are not part of the economic transformation.

The finding also gives substantial support to the observation of Unegbu (2012) when he noted that insecurity is gradually changing Nigeria's business environment from being investors' choice to a place good of avoidance. Kidnapping has posed many implications on the economy as most kidnapped persons are foreign workers and development partners.

Government's attention has shifted from development issues to those of security just to make the country relatively safe for the citizens and business owners. This research work also found that government's efforts towards ensuring security have been insignificant. The federal government in an effort to address the threat to national security and combat the increasing waves of crime made a huge budget allocation in 2013. The national assembly passed the Anti-Terrorism Act in 2011. Despite these efforts, insecurity challenges are on the increase.

Government has implemented a good number of intervention programmes aimed at reducing poverty and unemployment rate. It is however clear that none of these programmes can be said to have effectively addressed the problem. A random sample of those who were caught in the crimes indicate that majority of them are youth who have graduated from schools but had no meaningful means of livelihood until they were lured into crimes out of frustration and also desperation to make it fast. Negative consequences of unemployment on people include; poverty, psychological problems, all manners of communalism and criminal behaviour thereby causing general insecurity on lives and business undertakings across the nation.

Equally worthy of mention is the cost which kidnapping has imposed on local businesses. Every average sized business has resorted to hiring of armed security guards to provide security for his live, that of his clients and business. Hiring of armed security guards has cost implication for businesses as it adds substantially to the total cost which surely reflects on the product prices. When products prices become uncompetitive, it will have negative effect on volume of sales in businesses. Therefore, the increase in cost of doing business has negative impact on businesses.

9. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Violent crimes have been found to be strongly related to socio economic development. These crimes have wider implications for businesses and economic development of the nation. The presence of insecurity in any environment constitutes threats to lives and properties, hinder business activities and discourages local and foreign investors, all of which stifle and retard socio economic development of a country. The rising wave has not abated but has assumed a dangerous dimension which is even threatening the corporate existence of the country as one geographical entity. The elimination of these threats should be an utmost priority of government since no country can achieve any significant development amidst insecurity and violence.

From the analysis, findings and conclusions of this study, the following recommendations were made: Government should embark on a massive investment in the development of relevant social, economic and physical infrastructure which are lacking in the rural areas. This will curb the rural – urban migration. With this, the unemployed will find life

more meaningful in the rural areas where they can engage in agricultural and other entrepreneurial activities.

There should be a paradigm shift in the bias of our educational system with a view to making Nigerian youth imbibe the philosophy through vocational and entrepreneurial training. Professionals should be engaged in the training of these youth to enable them acquire necessary skills and knowledge needed for self-survival. Government should ensure that rising poverty indices are reversed and a realistic social security programme is pursued and systematically implemented to ensure that the populace meets their basic needs.

The Nigerian agricultural sector has the capacity to contribute to unemployment reduction. This will be possible with appropriate incentives such as, provision of credits at zero interest rate, supply of improved seeds at no cost, provision of agricultural extension workers, release of cultivators at no cost to the farmers.

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