



The Impact of Insecurity on Socio-Economic Development in Katsina State of Nigeria.

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ABSTRACT

This research seeks to comprehensively investigate the multifaceted consequences of insecurity on various aspects of the state's socio-economic landscape. In recent years, Katsina State has faced challenges arising from diverse forms of insecurity, including terrorism and banditry which have significantly influenced the overall development trajectory. This research adopts a mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative and qualitative research methods to provide a nuanced understanding of the intricate relationship between insecurity and socio-economic development. Stratified random sampling was employed to capture diverse perspectives from different demographic groups across urban and rural areas of the state. Quantitative data was gathered through structured surveys and questionnaires, focusing on economic indicators, educational outcomes, healthcare access, and overall community well-being. Statistical analysis, including regression and correlation analysis, was applied to identify patterns and relationships within the data. The dissemination of results through academic publications, policy briefs, and community engagement initiatives facilitate the translation of research findings into actionable strategies for the benefit of the people of Katsina State.

Keywords: Insecurity, Socio-Economic, Development

1.0 Introduction

The endemic twin evils of crime and violence have ruined Nigeria's sociopolitical and economic landscape. The abject failure of Nigeria's successive governments to solve issues of poverty, unemployment and unequal income distribution among ethnic nationalities ultimately led to agitation, violence and crimes against the Nigerian state by some people and organisations. These crimes include, among others, militancy, kidnapping, bombing, armed robbery and destroying government property. If things are not resolved as soon as possible, Nigeria is sitting on a keg of gunpowder that could blow. "The security and wellbeing of the people must be the fundamental goal of government," the 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria declares. Unfortunately, despite having a constitutional duty to do so, the government has not succeeded in creating a secure and safe environment for people's lives, their property, and the operation of businesses and economic activities. The worrisome degree of insecurity in Nigeria as a whole has fueled crime and terrorist acts in many sections of the country, having unfavourable effects on the economy and growth of the country. The federal government allocated a significant amount of money for security in the 2013 budget, and the national parliament passed the Anti-Terrorism Act in 2011 to address the threat to national security and combat the rising tides of crime (Ewetan, 2013). Bhadelia (2005) defined insecurity as a feeling of worry or anxiety brought on by a lack of protection. Insecurity is defined by Achumba et al. (2013) from two different angles. Insecurity is firstly the condition of being exposed to risk or the threat of danger, whereas danger is the state of being vulnerable to harm or injury. Insecurity within any environment poses a significant threat to both lives and properties, obstructs business activities, and serves as a deterrent to local and foreign investors. These repercussions, in turn, impede the socio-economic progress of a nation. Omoyibo and Akpomera (2013) emphasize that security is a fundamental concept that precedes the existence of the state, with the state itself established to uphold and provide for this very concept. The 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria explicitly underscores that the "security and welfare of the people shall be the primary purpose of government." Regrettably, the government has fallen short of fulfilling this constitutional obligation by failing to establish a secure and safe environment for lives, properties, and business operations. The escalating level of insecurity in Nigeria has fueled a surge in crime rates and terrorist attacks across various regions, resulting in dire consequences for the nation's economy and overall growth. Despite substantial budget allocations to security in the 2013 budget and the enactment of the Anti-Terrorism Act in 2011 by the national assembly (Ewetan, 2013), the country continues to grapple with high levels of insecurity, evident in its low ranking on the Global Peace Index (GPI, 2012). These challenges encompass widespread rural and urban poverty, soaring unemployment rates, particularly among the youth, low industrial productivity, an unstable exchange rate, high inflation, insufficient physical and social infrastructure, a substantial domestic debt

burden, and an escalating external debt (Ewetan, 2013). According to the National Bureau of Statistics, Nigeria witnessed a rise in the unemployment rate to 23.9 percent in 2011, up from 21.1 percent in 2010 and 19.7 percent in 2009. A significant portion of the population lacks access to basic necessities such as clean water, healthcare, electricity, and affordable quality education. Despite Nigeria's commitment to the United Nations' Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), achieving these goals by 2015 remains elusive and uncertain (Ewetan, 2013).

1.1 Insecurity Situation and Socio-Economic Development in Nigeria.

Despite being a nation for over fifty-three years, Nigeria continues to grapple with the paradox of being among the world's poorest countries, displaying low performance in various socio-economic indicators such as life expectancy, death rate, access to water, poverty rate, mortality rate, and crime rate. Despite its abundant human and natural resources, Nigeria remains labeled as a developing economy, highlighting a stark contrast and perplexing situation. This contradiction has given rise to persistent security challenges that have plagued the country since its independence, significantly impeding socio-economic development. Insecurity has become a critical issue, and its escalation in Nigeria is often attributed to the leadership's failure to provide good governance and ensure the well-being of citizens based on principles of freedom, equality, and justice. The ruling elites, both in military and democratic regimes, are characterized as dependent, parasitic, and plagued by corruption and maladministration (Ali, 2013). Despite the country's wealth in human and natural resources, the government, both past and present, has failed to ensure the realization of these rights. Consequently, individuals are left with the responsibility of seeking means to provide the basic necessities of life for themselves and their families. This failure of governance to meet the essential needs of the populace has perpetuated a cycle of insecurity, hindering the nation's progress and potential for socio-economic development.

1.2 Kidnapping for ransom and its socio-economic effects in Katsina state

Yusufu et al. (2023) conducted a comprehensive investigation into the emergent security challenge of kidnapping and its socio-economic ramifications in Nigeria's North-West region, with a specific focus on Katsina state between 2010 and 2022. The study also employed the Routine Activity Theory of crime to assess the socio-economic effects of kidnapping in Katsina state, utilizing a mixed methods approach with a quantitative emphasis in data collection and analysis. Kidnapping for ransom has emerged as a significant security challenge in Nigeria's North-West region. The inception of kidnapping in Nigeria can be traced back to February 25, 2006, with the abduction of expatriate oil company employees in the Niger Delta region. This act was symbolic, signaling years of marginalization, injustice, exploitation, and underdevelopment in the oil-rich region (Akpan, 2010). Subsequently, kidnapping became commercialized in various parts of the country, including the North-Western region, transforming into a lucrative venture. In 2008, Nigeria ranked sixth on the Global Kidnap Index (GKI) (Inyang & Abraham, 2013). The implications of kidnapping in contemporary Nigeria extend beyond foreigners to include locals, irrespective of social status. Even the poor, the rich, the elderly, and children are not exempt from this security threat (Ibrahim & Ahmad, 2020).

1.3 Negative Implications of armed Banditry on food security

Bashir and Mustapha (2022) highlight the devastating impact of armed banditry and kidnapping on both the societal and economic aspects of life in Nigeria. This has led to the permanent closure of numerous businesses, layoffs in various sectors, and adverse effects on food security, eating habits, education, health, and other socio-economic activities, particularly in Katsina State, the North-West region, and the nation at large. As Gbadamosi (2021) aptly notes, the prevalence of armed banditry and kidnapping has evolved into a national calamity, demanding a collective effort from all stakeholders. In response to this crisis, the study proposes proactive measures by security personnel to effectively curb the menace, not only regionally but across the entire country. The authors advocate for the Nigerian government to supply modern equipment, weapons, and arms to empower security personnel in their fight against these criminal activities. Additionally, there is a call for the development and provision of skills acquisition programs, particularly targeted at rural communities, especially Fulani herders and their children. This initiative aims to offer alternative sources of livelihood beyond animal husbandry, thereby addressing poverty and unemployment as contributing factors to criminal activities. However, the menace of armed banditry and kidnapping persists, particularly in the North-West states of Nigeria, as noted by Akinyetun (2022). Despite the recurrent nature of these incidents, they often go unnoticed, receiving minimal attention from national and international governments, institutions and organizations. The impact is felt on a daily basis, with individuals experiencing harassment, rape, kidnapping and destruction of properties by groups commonly associated with Fulani herders, also known as bandits. The severity of the situation has resulted in communities becoming homeless, restless, desperate and helpless, affecting the overall quality of life in many areas. The study emphasizes the urgent need for collaborative efforts to address the escalating problem of armed banditry and kidnapping in Nigeria, emphasizing the importance of both national and international attention. The persistent attacks, kidnappings and killings by these criminal groups, especially using sophisticated assault weapons like AK-47, have created an atmosphere of fear and uncertainty, particularly in the Northern States where banditry and kidnapping are rampant.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The aim of this research is to assess and investigate how insecurity affects growth in economic sector in Katsina State. This aim will be achieved through the following objectives:

1. To evaluate and quantify the various forms and intensities of insecurity prevalent in Katsina State.

2. To analyze key socio-economic indicators, such as employment rates, investment patterns, and business activities, to identify correlations and patterns influenced by the prevailing insecurity in Katsina State.
3. To investigate and assess the effectiveness of government responses and policies addressing insecurity in Katsina State.
4. To propose evidence-based strategies and recommendations for mitigating the impact of insecurity on socio-economic development in Katsina State.

1.5 Hypotheses

H0: there is no relationship between Insecurity and political engagement

2. RESEARCH METHOD

2.1 Study Area

The research was conducted in some selected local government such as Batsari, safana, Kurfi, dutsinma, and Kankara local government in Katsina state of Nigeria, located in Northwest region of the country, Katsina state borders Kaduna, Zamfara, Kano and jigawa state it also serve as a border to the Niger republic it has a total land mass Area of 24,192km².

2.2 Study Design

Research utilize a mixed-methods approach that combines both qualitative and quantitative research methods. This allows for a comprehensive understanding of the impact of insecurity, considering both statistical data and the lived experiences of the affected population, this research type, aiming to address real-world problems and provide practical solutions. The research should be solution-oriented, with the intention of informing policy and interventions. The research also Focus on Katsina State as the primary research setting. Consider both urban and rural areas within the state to capture a diverse range of experiences and perspectives.

2.3 Data collection

The research Administer structured surveys to collect quantitative data on economic indicators, educational outcomes and overall well-being, Conduct in-depth interviews with key stakeholders, including community leaders, policymakers and security officials, to gather qualitative insights and Organize focus group discussions with community members to explore shared experiences and perceptions. (300) questionnaires were administered within the research area of Katsina state, the questionnaire was able to recovered, since the questionnaire was gathered along with the oral interviews due to the level of insecurities in the selected area.

2.4 Statistical Analysis

The data were collected from this study is subjected to statistical analysis using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS version 23.0) for windows. The research also Utilize statistical analysis for quantitative data, including descriptive statistics, regression and correlation analysis. For qualitative data to identify recurring patterns and themes.

3. Result and Discussion

Personal data of the respondents that include: Gender, Age of the respondent, Educational level and occupation of the respondents was analysed.

Gender of the respondent	Frequency	Percentage	Mean	Standard deviation
Male	250	83.3%	1.17	0.373
Female	50	16.7%		
Total	300	100%		
Age of the respondents				
Under 18	14	4.7%	3.32	0.860
18-25	36	12.0%		
26-35	91	30.3%		
36- above	159	53.0%		

Total	300	100%		
Education level				
Primary	53	17.7%	2.77	1.147
Secondary	80	26.7%		
Tertiary	50	16.7%		
Others	117	39.0%		
Total	300	100%		
Occupation				
Civil servant	35	11.7%	2.45	0.827
Trader	124	41.3%		
Farmer	111	37.0%		
Student	30	10%		
Total	300	100%		

Table 1. Demographic profile of the respondents

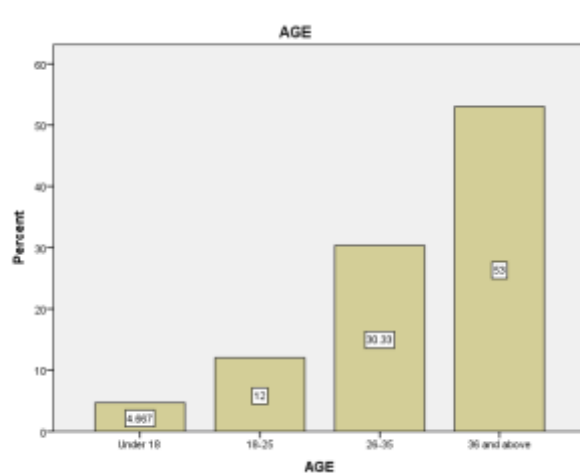
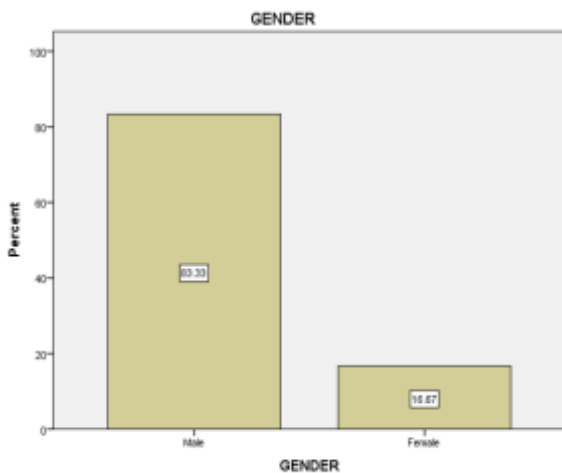


Fig. 1. Barchart rep. gender of the respondent

Fig. 2. Barchart rep. age of the respondent

Table 1 analyses the Demographic profile of the respondents, the presented table encapsulates the demographic composition of the respondents, offering a comprehensive overview of the participants in the study. Gender distribution reflects a balanced representation, with 83.3% being male and 16.7% female, ensuring a diverse perspective. Moving to educational backgrounds, the majority (39%) have completed tertiary education, followed by 26.7% with secondary education, and 17.7% with primary education. This educational diversity enriches the study's findings, considering the potential impact of educational levels on perceptions and responses. Examining the occupational status of the respondents reveals a varied employment landscape. The participants include 11.7% civil servants, 41.3% traders, 37% farmers, and 10% students. This occupational diversity is crucial in capturing perspectives from individuals with different roles and responsibilities, shedding light on the experiences of various segments of the population. Furthermore, the data suggests a heterogeneous socio-economic distribution. While the specifics of socio-economic classes are not provided, the occupational representation implies a range of socio-economic statuses. This diversity is instrumental in understanding how different socio-economic groups perceive and are affected by insecurity and its impact on socio-economic development.

The respond of the respondent from the questionnaire are discuss in the tables below.

Assessing the Extent of Insecurity

How would you rate the current level of insecurity in Katsina State?

Respondent	Frequency	Percent
Very low	5	1.7

Low	7	2.3
Moderate	40	13.3
High	167	55.7
Very high	81	27.0
Total	300	100.0

Table 2. The current level of insecurity in Katsina State

Table 2 shows the respondents' assessments of the current level of insecurity in Katsina State vary, with the majority expressing considerable concern. A significant portion, constituting 55.7%, rates the insecurity as high, while an additional 27.0% perceive it as very high. A combined total of 13.3% finds the insecurity to be at a moderate level. On the lower end of the spectrum, only 1.7% of respondents consider the insecurity to be very low, and 2.3% rate it as low. This collective sentiment underscores a prevailing perception of elevated insecurity in the state, with the majority characterizing it as either high or very high, indicating a substantial apprehension among the surveyed population.

Which form of insecurity do you believe has the most significant impact on the overall security environment in Katsina State?

Respondent	Frequency	Percent
Banditry	109	36.3
Ethnic/communal conflict	10	3.3
Terrorism	79	26.3
Kidnapping	102	34.0
Total	300	100.0

Table 3. Forms of insecurity in Katsina State

When assessing the forms of insecurity with the most significant impact on the overall security environment in Katsina State, respondents presented diverse perspectives. Banditry emerged as a prominent concern, with 36.3% of participants identifying it as having the greatest impact. Kidnapping closely follows, with 34.0% of respondents recognizing its severity. Terrorism is acknowledged by 26.3% as a noteworthy factor affecting the state's security. In contrast, ethnic/communal conflict is perceived as having a comparatively lower impact, with 3.3% of respondents highlighting it. This variation in responses underscores the multifaceted nature of insecurity in Katsina State, with different forms of threats being recognized by the surveyed population, emphasizing the need for a comprehensive and targeted approach to address these security challenges.

Examining Socio-economic Indicators

How do you perceive the current state of employment opportunities in Katsina State?

Respondent	Frequency	Percent
Very favorable	5	1.7
Favorable	34	11.3
Neutral	157	52.3
Unfavorable	79	26.3
Very unfavorable	25	8.3
Total	300	100.0

Table 4. current state of employment opportunities in Katsina State

The respondents' perceptions of the current state of employment opportunities in Katsina State reveal in Table 4.4 a varied spectrum of sentiments. A notable proportion, comprising 52.3% of participants, holds a neutral stance, suggesting an uncertainty or lack of consensus regarding the employment landscape. While 11.3% find the opportunities favorable, a larger contingent, totaling 34.0%, considers the situation less optimistic. A significant 26.3% express unfavorable views, and 8.3% regard the employment opportunities as very unfavorable. This distribution of responses underscores a mixed assessment of the employment scenario in the state, with a substantial portion perceiving it neutrally and others displaying a range of sentiments from optimism to pessimism, highlighting the complexity of the employment situation in Katsina State.

Have you observed any changes in business activities or investment patterns in Katsina State due to the prevailing insecurity?

Respondent	Frequency	Percent
Yes	292	97.3
No	8	2.7
Total	300	100.0

Table 5. Business activities or investment patterns in Katsina State

A significant majority of respondents, comprising 97.3%, have observed changes in business activities or investment patterns in Katsina State due to the prevailing insecurity. This overwhelming consensus underscores the profound impact that insecurity has had on the economic landscape of the state. Only a minimal 2.7% of participants reported not witnessing such changes. The widespread acknowledgment of alterations in business and investment patterns indicates a pervasive influence of insecurity on economic activities in Katsina State

Investigating Government Responses on insecurity

How satisfied are you with the government's efforts in addressing insecurity in Katsina State?

	Frequency	Percent
Very satisfied	14	4.7
Satisfied	170	56.7
Neutral	96	32.0
Dissatisfied	15	5.0
Very dissatisfied	5	1.7
Total	300	100.0

Table 6. Government's efforts in addressing insecurity in Katsina State.

The respondents' satisfaction levels with the government's efforts in addressing insecurity in Katsina State vary, reflecting a range of opinions. A substantial portion, constituting 56.7%, expresses satisfaction, while 32.0% maintain a neutral stance. Dissatisfaction is voiced by 5.0% of participants, and a smaller percentage, totaling 1.7%, reports being very dissatisfied. Conversely, a modest 4.7% convey a high level of satisfaction. This diversity of responses underscores a nuanced perception of the government's efforts, with a significant proportion expressing satisfaction, yet notable segments remain either neutral or dissatisfied.

In your opinion, what specific strategy would be most effective in improving the security situation in Katsina State?

	Frequency	Percent
Increased policy	127	42.3
Enhance intelligence	35	11.7
Community policing	25	8.3
Stricter legislative measures	113	37.7
Total	300	100.0

Table 7. Strategy in improving the security situation in Katsina State

When asked about the most effective strategy for improving the security situation in Katsina State, respondents provided diverse perspectives. A significant portion, comprising 42.3%, advocates for increased policy measures as the key solution. Stricter legislative measures also garnered substantial support, with 37.7% of participants endorsing this approach. Enhancing intelligence capabilities is considered by 11.7% as a viable strategy, while community policing receives support from 8.3% of respondents. The varied distribution of responses underscores the complexity of the security challenges and the need for a multifaceted approach, incorporating policy enhancements, legislative measures, intelligence strengthening, and community involvement to comprehensively address and improve the security situation in Katsina State.

Propose Mitigation Strategies

What measures do you think would be most effective in mitigating the impact of insecurity on socio-economic development in Katsina State?

	Frequency	Percent
Enhance community policing	74	24.7
Improve border security	78	26.0
Economic development initiative	73	24.3
Policy awareness campaign	75	25.0
Total	300	100.0

Table 8. Mitigating the impact of insecurity on socio-economic development

Respondents offered diverse perspectives on the most effective measures to mitigate the impact of insecurity on socio-economic development in Katsina State. Improving border security received the endorsement of 26.0% of participants, indicating the perceived importance of safeguarding territorial boundaries. Enhancing community policing garnered support from 24.7%, highlighting the role of local law enforcement in fostering security. An economic development initiative is considered a significant factor by 24.3%, emphasizing the interconnectedness of economic progress and security. Policy awareness campaigns also found favor, with 25.0% expressing their importance.

How important do you believe community involvement is in implementing effective security and socio-economic development strategies?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Not important at all	2	.7	.7	.7
Slightly important	16	5.3	5.3	6.0
Moderately important	21	7.0	7.0	13.0
Very important	51	17.0	17.0	30.0
Extremely important	210	70.0	70.0	100.0
Total	300	100.0	100.0	

Table 9. community involvement in implementing effective security and socio-economic development strategies

The data reflects a resounding acknowledgment of the paramount importance of community involvement in implementing effective security and socio-economic development strategies in Katsina State. A significant 70.0% of respondents consider community involvement as extremely important, emphasizing the pivotal role that local communities play in contributing to these strategies. Additionally, 17.0% deem it very important, further underlining the consensus on the critical significance of community engagement. Moderately and slightly important categories contribute 7.0% and 5.3%, respectively, while a negligible 0.7% express that community involvement is not important at all. This overwhelming recognition of the vital role of communities in shaping security and socio-economic development strategies underscores the need for inclusive, community-driven approaches to address the challenges faced by Katsina State effectively.

Regression Analysis

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.074 ^a	.005	.002	.41071

a. Predictors: (Constant), INSECURITY

Table 10. Model Summary of regression analysis on insecurityANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	.275	1	.275	1.627	.203 ^b
	Residual	50.268	298	.169		
	Total	50.543	299			

Table 11. Anova of the regression with dependent variable and predictors

a. Dependent Variable: SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS

b. Predictors: (Constant), INSECURITY

The regression analysis was conducted with the dependent variable being SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS and the predictor variable being INSECURITY. The model summary indicates a modest correlation ($R = 0.074$) between the variables, with a low coefficient of determination (R Square = 0.005). The adjusted R Square, which accounts for the number of predictors in the model, is even lower at 0.002. The standard error of the estimate is 0.41071, suggesting a considerable amount of variability in socio-economic indicators that is not explained by the predictor variable.

The ANOVA results for the regression model reveal that the regression is not statistically significant ($F = 1.627$, $p = 0.203$). This implies that the relationship between INSECURITY and SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS, as captured by the model, is not strong enough to be considered significant at conventional significance levels. The majority of the variability in socio-economic indicators remains unexplained by the predictor variable in this analysis. The implications of this regression analysis suggest that the variable INSECURITY, as included in the model, does not provide a substantial explanatory power for the variation in socio-economic indicators. Other unaccounted factors may be influencing socio-economic conditions in Katsina State. Policymakers and researchers should consider a broader set of variables and factors that contribute to socio-economic indicators to develop more comprehensive strategies for addressing the challenges faced by the state. Additionally, further research and data collection may be needed to identify and incorporate these additional factors into the analysis for a more accurate understanding of the relationship between insecurity and socio-economic development.

Discussion of the findings

The regression analysis was conducted to explore the relationship between the predictor variable, INSECURITY, and the dependent variable, SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS. The findings indicate a rather weak correlation between these variables, with a modest R value of 0.074. The low coefficient of determination (R Square = 0.005) suggests that only a small proportion of the variation in socio-economic indicators can be explained by the level of insecurity. The adjusted R Square, which considers the number of predictors, is even lower at 0.002, indicating that the chosen predictor variable, INSECURITY, does not significantly contribute to explaining the variability in socio-economic indicators.

The ANOVA results further support these findings, indicating that the regression model as a whole is not statistically significant ($F = 1.627$, $p = 0.203$). This implies that the relationship between insecurity and socio-economic indicators, as captured by the chosen model, is not strong enough to be considered statistically significant. In other words, the observed variability in socio-economic indicators may be influenced by factors beyond the level of insecurity alone. The implications of these findings are crucial for policymakers and researchers in Katsina State. While insecurity is undoubtedly a pressing concern with potential socio-economic implications, the analysis suggests that addressing insecurity alone may not be sufficient to comprehensively improve socio-economic indicators. Other unaccounted factors, such as economic policies, infrastructure development, and social programs, may play significant roles in shaping the overall socio-economic landscape. Policymakers are encouraged to adopt a holistic approach, considering a broader array of factors that contribute to socio-economic development when formulating strategies and interventions for the state. Further research is recommended to delve into these additional factors and refine the understanding of the complex relationship between insecurity and socio-economic indicators in Katsina State.

4. Conclusion

It was revealed that there is a complex and interconnected relationship between insecurity and various facets of socio-economic development in Katsina state. The findings underscore the urgency of addressing security challenges to foster sustainable growth and improve the overall well-being of the population. The study emphasizes the need for targeted and evidence-based policy interventions to mitigate the adverse effects of insecurity on economic activities, education, healthcare, and overall quality of life. With the recent development by Katsina state government through the governor of the state Dr. Umaru Dikko Radda, by introducing the community policing know as Katsina security guard, which have suppressed the level of insecurity within short period of time. Then, Policymakers should consider the findings to design comprehensive strategies that address the specific forms of insecurity prevalent in Katsina State. The impact of insecurity on communities is evident, with local residents facing disruptions in daily life, economic activities and social interactions. The research advocates for community empowerment initiatives that enable local populations to actively participate in initiatives aimed at enhancing their resilience and promoting socio-economic development.

5. Recommendation

Based on this research, several recommendations emerge to address the challenges posed by insecurity and promote socio-economic development in the region, Government agencies should as a matter of urgency:

- Strengthen security measures to combat various forms of insecurity, including terrorism, banditry, and communal conflicts. This involves increased collaboration between security agencies, intelligence sharing, and the deployment of adequate resources to affected areas
- Foster more on community engagement and empowerment programs to involve local residents in addressing security challenges.
- Prioritize more investments in critical infrastructure to stimulate economic activities and improve the overall well-being of residents.
- Provide more Education and skill development programs to empower the youth with the necessary tools for economic participation. These programs should be tailored to the needs of the local population and provide avenues for skill acquisition and entrepreneurship
- Seek international collaboration and support to address cross-border security challenges. Collaborate with neighboring regions, international organizations, and partners to share intelligence, resources, and expertise in addressing the complex nature of insecurity.

6. Suggestion for further research

Base on the research conducted, it is suggested that similar research can be carried out to considered the North- west region in recent years more especially neighboring state like Zamfara, Kebbi, Kaduna, Jigawa and Kano respectively.

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