

The Influence of Insecurity on Socio-Economic Development in Ilorin Metropolis, Kwara State Nigeria



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ABSTRACT

The study examines the pertinent issue of insecurity in Nigeria and its implication on socio-economic development in Ilorin metropolis. Quantitative research design was used to gather information from the respondent available, data analyzed showed the level and dimensions of insecurity in Nigeria, which reveals an increase over time. Data collected were analyzed using descriptive statistics of frequency and percentage. The sampling techniques adopted for this study were stratified and random sampling which enable the administering of questionnaire. The result of the research states that the attitude towards Insecurity is negative. People have a negative perception about insecurity and they want it to be curbed because it tends to affect the society, business, social life and economy. At the end of the research, the cause of insecurity includes lack of unemployment, poverty and other factors included in the research. Recommendations were made on how insecurity can be reduced and curbed and some of them include community policing, presence of vigilante and provision of unemployment for the youth, who are the most vulnerable in the society.

KEYWORDS: Insecurity, Security, Socio-Economic Development, Ilorin metropolis

BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY

Insecurity, especially internal is not a problem that is unique to Nigeria. Other countries both developing and developed face the challenge. The difference however between some of them and our country Nigeria is how they manage the threat.

(Albinus, 2012) gave an insight into the precarious state of Nigeria nation by saying that within the last few years, heightened social insecurity in Nigeria has arguably fuelled the crime rate, living unpalatable consequences for the nation economy and its growth.

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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 administration 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 includes militancy, kidnapping, bombing, armed robbery, destruction of government properties among others (Albinus ibid). Nigeria is sitting on a keg of gunpowder that can explode if things are not put right within the shortest time

The 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria specifically states that “The security and welfare of the people shall be the primary purpose of government”. Unfortunately, government on its constitutional responsibility has failed to provide a secured and safe environment for lives, properties and the conduct of business and economic activities. The alarming level of insecurity in Nigeria generally, has fuelled the crime rate and terrorists attacks in different parts of the country, leaving unpalatable consequences for the nation’s economy and its growth. 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 (Ewetan, 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, 2012). Despite the plethora of security measures taken to address the daunting challenges of insecurity in Nigeria, government efforts have not produced the desired positive result. This has compelled the Nigerian government in recent time to request for foreign assistance from countries such as USA, Israel, and EU countries to combat the rising waves of terrorism and insecurity. Amidst the deteriorating security situation in the country, Nigeria is also confronted with daunting developmental challenges which pose serious threat to socio-economic development. These developmental challenges include endemic rural and urban poverty, high rate of unemployment, debilitating youth unemployment, low industrial output, unstable and deteriorating exchange rate, high inflation rate, inadequate physical and social infrastructure, very large domestic debt, and rising stock of external debt (Ewetan, 2013) The United Nations Children’s Fund, reports that every day, Nigeria loses about 2,300 under-five year olds and 145 women of childbearing age,

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making the country the second largest contributor to the under-five and maternal mortality rates in the world. A greater proportion of the population do not have access to pipe borne water, health care facilities, electricity and affordable quality education. Although Nigeria is a signatory to the UN resolution on the MDG goals the attainment of these goals by 2015 remains elusive and doubtful (Ewetan, 2013).

The failure of economic growth in most developing and developed countries of Latin America and Africa, in the late 1970s, to deliver corresponding social goods and solve problems of unemployment, poverty, disease, hunger, illiteracy and ever increasing crimes and wars, necessitated the new thinking, and redefinition of development from economic growth centered perspective to human centered approach (Nwanegbo and Odigbo, 2013). In this light Chandler (2007) sees development as a broader concept that recognizes psychological and material factors that measure human well-being. Development therefore is a multifaceted phenomenon and man centered. It is the process of empowering people to maximize their potentials, and develop the knowledge capacity to exploit nature to meet daily human needs (Rodney, 1972; Nnoli, 1981; Ake, 2001).

According to Beland (2005) insecurity is a state of fear or anxiety due to absence or lack of protection. Achumba et al (2013) defines 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 of insecurity 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 threats and dangers when they occur. In the context of this research, insecurity is defined as a breach of peace and security, whether historical, religious, ethno-regional, civil, social, economic, and political that contributes to recurring conflicts, and leads to Quantum destruction of lives and property

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Insecurity challenges can be traced to the early years of military rule when large quantities of arms were imported into the country for the use of the military, during and after the Nigerian civil war, some of which got into the hand of the civilians. Soon after the civil war these arms were used by civilians and ex-military men for

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mischievous purposes such as armed robbery, arm banditry etc. however they were also the army of unemployed youths, some of whom lost their job during the civil war.

The level of insecurity assumed dangerous dimensions in the prolonged years of military rule beginning from 1970 during which people procure arms and light weapons for personal defense. Some of these arms and light weapons got into the hands of unemployed youths who used them for deviant purposes, Many scholars have identified several causes of under- development and insecurity in Nigeria which are inimical to socio-economic and national development (Ali, 2013; Okorie, 2011; Jega, 2002; Salawu, 2010; Onyishi, 2011; Ezeoba, 2011; Lewis, 2002). These causes have been classified into external and internal causes. In Nigeria the internal causes of insecurity pose major challenge to socio-economic development than the external causes of insecurity.

This research therefore focuses on the internal causes of insecurity in Nigeria. These causes include Ethno religious conflict, politically based violence, systematic and political corruption, Ethno based violence, Pervasive Material Inequalities, Unfairness, Unemployment/Poverty, Organized violent groups, Weak Security System, Porous Borders and Terrorism.

While existing studies have shown that insecurity gives room to bad governance (Salawu, 2010), only a few or none of recent research have attended to the perceived insecurity on development in Ilorin metropolis Therefore, this study is imperative as it focuses on assessing issues relating to how to people have been coping with the insecurity and its attendant influences on the development of Ilorin. It is also pertinent to answer questions on how to eliminate or at least reduce political insecurity and its effect on development in Nigeria particularly within the local context of Ilorin metropolis.

AIM AND OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The primary objective of this study is to evaluate and examine the influence of insecurity on development in Ilorin metropolis. In succinct terms, the study seeks to:

1. Understand the effect of insecurity on socio-economic development.
2. Ascertain the perception of people about security/insecurity in their area.
3. Examine the relationship between perceived insecurity and political participation.
4. Analyze the current security measures in the protection of life and property.

HYPOTHESIS

H0: There is no connection between perceived insecurity and business activities.

H1: There is a connection between perceived insecurity and business activities.

H0: There is no relationship between perceived insecurity and social life.

H1: There is a relationship between perceived insecurity and social life.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The presence of insecurity in any environment constitutes threat to lives and properties, hinders business activities, and discourages local and foreign investors, all of which stifles and retards socio-economic development of a country. So embarking on a study of this nature is to find out the influence of insecurity on development, the perception of people on security/insecurity in their area, and the solution to the problem of insecurity affecting the society. This study is therefore significant in the sense that it provides information for academic purposes and also compliments other previous studies on the same subject and brings about the magnitude of influence; insecurity has on development in Ilorin and Nigeria as a country. It will also help to improve the insecurity problem affecting development, and the study would provide them with information on ground which can help redevelop better security strategies

and policies. This research work establishes the relationship between insecurity and development, in addition, the information that comes from this study, will provide useful information for policy formulators in Nigeria concerning the issue of insecurity, although there has been many studies carried out on the nature of insecurity in Ilorin metropolis, however this study will point out some of the loop holes affecting the success of security.

Review of relevant Literature

In May 1999, Nigeria's return to civil rule was accompanied with fresh hopes and latent optimism. This optimism is predicated on the fact that democracy would guarantee freedom, security, liberty, and equity and enhances security of lives and property, which would indeed repositions development trajectories to sustainability. Regrettably this optimism seems to be a mirage. Nigeria is presently rated as one of the poorest Nations in the world with debilitating youth's unemployment. For instance, Aganga (2009) observed that over ten million Nigerians were unemployed by March 2009 and unemployment is running at around 19.7 percent on average (see National Bureau of Statistics Report 2009). This figure geometrically increases yearly with less realistic efforts by the managers of the state to abate the rampaging unemployment problem. In Nigeria, like many

other developing countries, about 70% of the population lives in poverty (Otto and Ukpere 2012: 6767). Majority of the population seem to lack access to pipe borne water, health care facilities, electricity and affordable quality education. Amidst these development challenges, the security situation in the country deteriorated drastically. Nigeria's return to democratic rule is threatened by security disaster. Arguably, considerable progress has been achieved in the areas of freedom of speech and liberty, but series of resource based conflict (Niger Delta), ethno- religious crisis (Jos crisis), and communal conflicts persisted. The climax of these security threats is the insurgence of a group called Boko Haram in the Northern Nigeria. Thus, a considerable effort to end the violence and build a sustainable peace to steer the economy to sustainability seems far from realization. The basic questions are: why development has continued to elude Nigeria in spite of numerous amounts of human and material resources? To what extent has security crisis impacted or contributed to development crisis in Nigeria? Is Boko Haram really a threat to development in Nigeria? These pertinent but complex questions needed urgent attention especially now Nigeria is struggling to be among twentieth world developed countries in 2020. It is against this backdrop that this study addresses the interface

between security and development in Nigeria. Particularly, it seeks to demonstrate that insecurity is a major impediment to development in Nigeria with a particular reference to Boko Haram's activities.

THE CONCEPT OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The concept of socio-economic development seems to be in a state of flux since the end of the Second World War. In the early 1940s the ideological differences between the Socialist East and the Capitalist West appears to have influenced the meaning and the conceptualization of the term. Ake (2001:9) argues that the ideology of development itself became a problem for development because of the conflict between its manifest and latent functions. Development is now seen as a transformation of the society, a move from the old ways of thinking, and old form of social and economic organization to new ones (Stiglitz cited in Afeikhena 2004:207).

NATURE OF INSECURITY AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

While the links between conflict, violence, insecurity and development are complex, there is little doubt that insecurity acts as a development disabler. In the 21st century, violence and insecurity take many forms, from large and small wars, to inter-communal political violence,

criminal, gang and economically-motivated violence, and inter-personal or gender-based violence. Each has its particular impact on socio-economic development and human well-being; together they add up to a major obstacle to achieving the post-2015 development agenda, which highlights the negative impact of insecurity on development, insecurity represents development in reverse,” generating costs that adversely affect countries and communities for decades.

The average cost of a civil war is equivalent to more than 30 years of GDP growth for a medium-size developing country” (World Bank, 2011, pp. 5–6). More generally, the World Development Report 2011 found that “a country that experienced major violence over the period from 1981 to 2005 has a poverty rate 21 percentage points higher than a country that saw no violence” and for every three years a country is affected by major violence, poverty reduction lags behind by 2.7 per cent (World Bank, 2011, pp. 4-5). In 2011, armed conflicts displaced as many as 40 million people (UNHCR, 2012).

CAUSES OF INSECURITY AND UNDERDEVELOPMENT

In Nigeria the internal causes of insecurity pose major challenge to socio-economic development than the external causes of insecurity. Therefore the causes of insecurity in Nigeria include:

ETHNO-RELIGIOUS CONFLICTS: These conflicts are caused by suspicion and distrust among various ethnic groups and among the major religions in the country. Ethno-religious conflict is a situation in which the relationship between members of one ethnic or religious and another of such group in a multiethnic and multi-religious society is characterized by lack of cordiality, mutual suspicion and fear, and a tendency towards violent confrontation (Achumba et al. 2013; Salawu, 2010). The frequent and persistent ethnic conflicts and religious clashes between the two dominant religions (Islam and Christianity) is a major security challenge that confronts Nigeria. Since independence, Nigeria appears to have been bedeviled with ethno-religious conflicts. There are ethno-religious conflicts in all parts of Nigeria and these have emerged as a result of new and particularistic forms of political consciousness and identity often structured around ethno-religious identities (Ibrahim and Igbuzor, 2002).

POLITICALLY BASED VIOLENCE:

Nigeria has a long history of politically based violence since the collapse of the first republic on January 14, 1966 and the incursion of the military into governance that same date. The electoral politics in Nigeria right from 1960s till date have been characterized with violent

conflicts, political thuggery, assassinations, and arson. Politicians in Nigerian do not accommodate dialogue, negotiation and consensus (Eme and Onyishi, 2011). Political contests are characterized by desperation, and violent struggle for political power among politicians. Recurring political violence in Nigeria could be attributed to over-zealousness and desperation of political gladiators to win elections or remain in office at all cost. These misadventures have often been catastrophic leading to decimation of innocent lives, disruption of economic activities, and the destruction of properties among others.

SYSTEMIC AND POLITICAL CORRUPTION:

This is a twin evil and hydra-headed monster that has held the Nigerian state captive. This has contributed to government failure and breakdown of institutional infrastructures. The state of insecurity in Nigeria is greatly a function of government failure, traceable to systemic and political corruption. It has added another dimension of violent conflicts which has eroded national values. Corruption is bad not because money and benefits change hands, and not because of the motives of participants, but because it privatizes valuable aspects of public life, bypassing processes of representation, debate, and choice. It has been described as cancer militating against Nigeria's development,

because corruption deeply threatens the fabric of the Nigeria society (Nwanegbo and Odigbo, 2013).

ECONOMIC-BASED VIOLENCE:

It is also referred to as "political economy of violence". Eme and Onyishi (2011) note that, in recent writings in the mass media, much emphasis is laid on the role of resources in generating conflict which is a major cause of economic-based violence across the globe and across political divide. Cries of resource control and revenue sharing regularly rent the air between proponents and opponents also leading to violent agitations among the contending actors and between the state and proponents. The Niger-Delta crisis in Nigeria presents a classic case of this violent struggle that has been on since the end of the Nigerian civil war in 1970. These violent agitations have claimed many lives of Nigerians and foreigners, military and para-military personnel, and properties worth billions of naira. It has also resulted in economic misfortune in Nigeria through loss of oil revenue as a result of shortfall in crude oil exports by the oil companies occasioned by disruption of oil exploration activities by the Niger-Delta militants.

UNEMPLOYMENT/POVERTY

According to Adagba et al (2012) unemployment/poverty among Nigerians,

especially the youths is a major cause of insecurity and violent crimes in Nigeria. In particular youth's unemployment has contributed to the rising cases of violent conflict in Nigeria. Also, one of the major causes of insecurity in the country is the failure of successive administration to address challenges of poverty, unemployment, and inequitable distribution of wealth among ethnic nationalities.

POROUS BORDERS

Achumba et al. (2013) observe that the porous frontiers of the country, where individual movements are largely untracked have contributed to the level of insecurity in Nigeria. As a result of the porous borders there is an unchecked inflow of Small Arms and Light Weapons into the country which has aided militancy and criminality in Nigeria (Hazen and Horner, 2007).

Available data show that Nigeria host over 70 percent of about 8 million illegal weapons in West Africa (Edeko, 2011). Also, the porosity of the Nigerian borders has aided the uncontrollable influx of migrants, mainly young men, from neighboring countries such as Republic of Niger, Chad and Republic of Benin responsible for some of the criminal acts (Adeola and Oluyemi, 2012).

TERRORISM

The most fundamental source of insecurity in Nigeria today is terrorism which is traceable to religious fanaticism and intolerance particularly in Islam dominated states of Nigeria (Achumba et al. 2013). Terrorism is a global phenomenon and it is ravaging the whole world. It has been defined by Sampson and Onuoha (2011) as "the premeditated use or threat of use of violence by an individual or group to cause fear, destruction or death, especially against unarmed targets, property or infrastructure in a state, intended to compel those in authority to respond to the demands and expectations of the individual or group behind such violent acts".

Terrorism in Nigeria is not a recent phenomenon, it started with the notorious Islamic sect in the Northern part of Nigeria called Mataisine during Alhaji Shehu Shagari civilian regime of the second republic which was aborted by a military coup in December 1983 led by General Muhammadu Buhari. Terrorism rears its ugly head again during the Obasanjo civilian regime of the fourth republic which witnessed religious riots in Plateau state in Northern Nigeria.

In recent times terrorism has assumed a political undertone and is been spearheaded by a faceless Islamic insurgents based in the Northern region of Nigeria called Boko Haram, that has claimed

thousands of lives in the North since 2009. Terrorism in Nigeria has been linked to religious, socio-political, economic and cultural factors. Even though terrorism originated from Islamic fanaticism, it is now driven by factors such as inequalities within the country and lack among Nigerians, in terms of livelihood (economic) resources, education or access to education and good values.

The current challenge of terrorism to physical security is threatening the Nigeria society on all fronts. Some foreign observers have linked terrorism in Nigeria to a number of factors which include, political conflicts, unbalanced development that involves horizontal inequalities, religious/ethnic distrust, poor governance linked to leadership failure, and high level corruption (Kufour, 2012; Oluwarotimi, 2012).

INSECURITY AND SOCIO ECONOMIC INVESTMENT

Insecurity is a risk factor which business owners and managers dread and avoid by relocating their businesses elsewhere. When people's security are guaranteed, it gives them the freedom, physically and mentally to get on with the business of building their lives without fear of molestation or violent death. Thus, to experience a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being security is essential

(Meddings, 2001), without security, there can be no stable society rather there will be prevalent fear and danger from violent death (Hobbes 1651, cited in Coupland, *ibid*). On the impact of insecurity on the economy, the productive aspect of most manufacturing business depends largely on the availability and regular supply of raw materials for production. Insecurity has cut off the supply of such raw materials hence, jeopardizing production activities. Besides this, insecurity affects marketing of finished product as there is a continuous exodus from areas of insecurity. There is also an increase in security spending as most business organisations operating in Nigeria spend a lot in maintaining private security outfits.

In the case of Nigeria, there is also evidence of some businessmen and manufacturing companies having to relocate particularly from the North in recent times to other peaceful parts of the country (Nwagboso, 2012). Many of the Igbos and Yorubas from Southern Nigeria who are engaged in various businesses in Northern Nigeria have had to return to their home states to avoid the violence orchestrated by the terrorist group Boko Haram (Suleiman, 2012). Thus the Boko Haram insurgency which begun in Maiduguri, Borno State, in 2009, has badly affected the economy of the North as major consumer goods and the companies which

produce these consumer goods have withdrawn from the region. A good example are the telecommunication companies which have been forced to close down as their telecommunication apparatuses were repeatedly destroyed; media houses were equally attacked as well as having some of their staff killed; banks too were not spared from the destruction as some branches of the banks were attacked and robbed. Thus the resources which could have been used in strengthening the infrastructural amenities are increasingly being diverted to fund the security system, therefore constituting a drain on the nation resources (Nwagboso, 2012).

RELATIVE DEPRIVATION THEORY

American sociologist Robert K. Merton was among the first (if not the first) to use the concept of relative deprivation in order to understand social deviance, using French sociologist Emile Durkheim's concept of anomie as a starting point. Relative deprivation is the lack of resources to sustain the activities, institutions and amenities that an individual or group are accustomed to, or that are widely encouraged or approved in the society to which they belong.

Social scientists, particularly political scientists and sociologists, have cited 'relative deprivation' (especially temporal relative deprivation) as a potential cause of social movements and

deviance, leading in extreme insecurity situations which hinders development such as political violence, rioting, terrorism, civil wars and other instances of social deviance such as crime.

LOCATION OF STUDY

Ilorin is situated at 8.5° North latitude, 4.55° East longitude and 290 meters elevation above the sea level, it is a big town in Nigeria, having about 814,192 inhabitants, founded by the Yoruba's one of the three largest ethnic groups in Nigeria, In 1450, it became a provincial military headquarters of the ancient Oyo Empire, and later became a Northern Nigeria protectorate when the Shehu Alimi, a descendant of Shehu Usman Dan-Fodio, took control of the city through the spread of Islamic religion. The capital was occupied by the Royal Niger Company in 1897 and its lands incorporated into the British colony of Northern Nigeria in 1900, although the emirate continued to perform ceremonial functions. Although the city retains a strong Islamic influence from the northern incursions, Christianity is now widely practiced by significant portions of other Nigerians originating from other states. Ilorin is the largest city and the official capital of Kwara State. The city is a confluence of cultures, populated by Yoruba, Hausa, Fulani, Nupe, Baruba, other Nigerians and foreign nationals. There are very

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significant Christian and Islamic populations. Many ceremonial activities, mostly with religious aspects, take place in the city throughout the year. Ilorin presents the visitors with friendly environment [generally called "Home of Peace"] hence host different religious practice and training institutions. Located on the city's GRA, the degree-awarding United Missionary Theological College (affiliated with the University of Ibadan) produces many church ministers, teachers and theologians of all denominations, the College of Arabic and Islamic Legal Studies in Adeta Area trains Muslims in various Islamic, Arabic and social science disciplines. Alfa Alimi's Mosque and residence is said to have been built in 1831. It was the first Juma'at Mosque in Ilorin. The city also present a range of tourist attractions such as the imposing Sobi Hill, said to have offered protection to natives during inter-tribal wars in ancient times. The Okuta Ilorin is located in Asaju's compound, Idi-Ape Quarters. It is the stone on which Ojo Isekuse, one of the founders of the city, used to sharpen his metal tools. It was actually called "Okuta ilo irin" (meaning stone for sharpening metals), and Ilorin is said to have derived its name from there. The stone was a deified object of worship and sacrifice offerings in the past. Pottery is big business in Ilorin. The city boasts the biggest traditional pottery workshops

in Nigeria. They are located in Dada area of Okelele, Eletu in Oju Ekun, Okekura, Oloje, Abe Emi and Ita Merin. My major focus of my research would be carried out in some major areas in Ilorin metropolis. These areas include, challenge, Tanke, and Tiawo.

RESEARCH DESIGN

The design employed for this study was a descriptive survey type that talked about the perceived insecurity on development in Ilorin metropolis.

STUDY POPULATION

The sample size was made of 120 respondents from members of the public who reside and do business in Ilorin metropolis. The In-depth interview will be conducted on selected members of heads of market women association, commercial drivers association, and youth leaders. The population of this study is open to members of the public in Ilorin metropolis who have stayed a minimum of six months in the area.

RESEARCH INSTRUMENT

The research instrument used in this research is the questionnaire and in-depth interview related to the insecurity hampering development in Ilorin Metropolis. The questionnaire was designed in such a way that, it could easily collect information required without revealing the identity of the respondent.

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The questionnaire would focus on three sections namely

1. Respondent’s personal data and socio-economic background.
2. Respondent perception towards insecurity on

socio-economic development in Ilorin metropolis

3. Survival strategies of the respondent

METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS

Analysis is defined as a detailed study or examination of something to be able to understand it better. The method of sampling of respondents used in the study requires the use of statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) version for windows.

Major findings

distribution of respondent by age

age	frequency	percentage
15-20	7	5.8
21-26	42	35.0
27-31	65	54.2
32 and above	6	5.0
Total	120	100

From the above table, respondents between the ages of 15-20 are 7 (5.8%), between the ages of 21-26 is 42 (35.0), Ages 27-31 65(54.2%), Ages 32 and above are 6 (5.0%). This indicates that

youth within the age bracket 27-31 constituted majority of respondents within the study area.

Distributions of respondents by sex

sex	Frequency	Percentage
Male	67	55.8
Female	53	44.2
Total	120	100

From the above table, 55.8 %(67) of the respondents are male while 44.2 %(53) are female, this distribution deduced that more males took a larger percentage to the understanding of the influence of insecurity on socio-economic development in Ilorin metropolis

Distributions of respondents by marital status

marital status	Frequency	Percentage
Single	67	55.8
Married	50	41.7
Divorced	2	1.7
Widowed	1	8
Separated	1	8
Total	120	100

From the above table, 67 (55.8%) are single, 50 (41.7%) are married 2(1.7%), divorced 1(8%), widowed, while 1(8%) are separated, however from the study it can be deduced that a lot of the

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respondents are not married and therefore constitute the highest number of respondents.

Distributions of respondents by religion	Frequency	Percentage
Christianity	89	74.2
Islam	29	24.2
Others	2	1.7
Total	120	100

From the above table 89 (74.2%) are Christians, 29 (24.2%) are of the Islam religion, 1(8%) others. This actually means that more Christians responded to the questionnaire than Muslims, according to my research this means that there Christians are more in population than the Muslims

Responses of respondents by their experience of any form of insecurity?	Frequency	Percentage
Fear of attack	47	39.2
Presence of violence	34	28.3
Presence of hoodlums	24	20.0
Others	15	12.5
Total	120	100

The above table shows that, 47 (39.2%) fear of attack, 34 (28.3%) presence of violence, 24 (20.0%) presence of hoodlums, 15 (12.5%) others, That means that people are scared of attack from various means and therefore hinders them from carrying out their civic responsibility, and even engage in other socio-economic activities

Responses of respondents who said yes they have experienced any form of insecurity?	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	112	93.3
No	8	6.7
Total	120	100

From the above table 112 (93.3%) said yes there have experienced any form of insecurity, while 8(6.7%) said no there have not. This 112 (93.3%) makes insecurity challenge a serious problem in Ilorin metropolis that must be tackled by the government.

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Responses of respondents who said insecurity has affected socio-economic development

	Frequency	Percentage
Positively	11	9.2
Negatively	109	90.8
Total	120	100

From the above table 11 (9.2%) said yes insecurity has affected socio-economic development positively, while 109 (90.8%) said yes insecurity has affected socio-economic development negatively because no one can put his money, time, life investment and an unsafe environment where there is no guarantee for safety, insecurity brings about disruption of family life and communal living, it disrupts business activities, and scares away investors.

Responses of respondents about the effect of insecurity on their social life

	Frequency	Percentage
Can't stay beyond 6pm	81	67.5
Can't go out with	39	32.5

	Frequency	Percentage
gadgets and phones	120	100
Total	120	100

From the above table 81(67.5%) said they can't stay beyond 6 pm, while 39 (32.5%) said there can't go out with their gadget especially to social gatherings and parties, which means that there have to be make sure their back home on time to avoid being a victim.

Respondents opinion about the effects of insecurity

	Frequency	Percentage
Disrupts business activities	39	32.5
Hinders investment	48	40.0
Dislocation of family clan	33	27.5
Total	120	100

The above table shows 34(32.5%) are of the opinion that insecurity disrupts business activities, 48(40.0%) are of the opinion that insecurity hinders investment, while 33(27.5)

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are of the opinion that insecurity causes the dislocation of family and communal clan.

Responses of respondents on what role can the people play to support the police in reducing insecurity in their area	Frequency	Percentage
Vigilante Group	52	41.7
Report suspect to police	42	35.0
Engage in vigilante policing	28	23.3
Total	120	100

From the table above 52(41.7%) said vigilante group would support the police in reducing insecurity in their area, 42(35.0%) are of the opinion that suspects should be reported to the police so that he can be apprehended to curb any threat, 28(23.3%) said that engaging in communal policing would help to look after each other as one family which would help the police in reducing crime.

Responses of respondent on what they think can be done to tackle the level of insecurity

NIGERIA Q24

	Frequency	Percentage
Good governance	37	30.8
Job creation	54	45.0
Community policing	9	7.5
Religious teachings	20	16.7
Total	120	100

From the table above 37(30.8%) think good governance is a measure to tackle insecurity in

Nigeria, 54(45.0%) think job creation is a measure to tackle insecurity in Nigeria, 9(7.5%) think community policing can be a measure to tackle insecurity in Nigeria, 20(16.7%) think religious teachings is a measure that can be used to tackle insecurity in Nigeria.

From the table above 59(49.2%) stated that snatching of phones and handbags is the form of insecurity there have experienced in the last seven weeks yes there have experienced insecurity during the last seven weeks, 44 (36.7%) said attack by area boys, 17(14.2%) said they have been victims of area boys.

Responses of respondents who stated their experiences of insecurity within the last seven weeks.

	Frequency	Percentage
Snatching of phones handbags	59	49.2
Attack by area boys	44	36.7
One chance	17	14.2
Total	120	100

DISCUSSION ON MAJOR FINDINGS

From the analysis of this research, it was discovered that insecurity has influenced socio- economic development negatively, Based on the study, the major contributors to the study was from the age of 27- 31 who were the major respondent to the questionnaire, According to the data, 44.2% of the respondent gave their understanding of insecurity as fear of attack and presence of violence, That is to say that Government is not exercising its responsibility by providing adequate security for its citizens which brings about underdevelopment and stagnation in the economy, about 40.8% of the respondents who are traders said, their

understanding of insecurity ranges from shop lifting, break and entering, while some respondents of about 55.0% said insecurity has affected their social life negatively in the sense that there afraid to drive around in your car, there can't stay out beyond 6 pm or once its dark, 45.0% of the respondent said insecurity has affected their social life in the sense that there can't go clubbing with their gadgets or mobile phones, from the research conducted

6.1% of the respondents said Ethno-religious conflict is the cause of insecurity, 24.2% of the respondent are of the opinion that terrorism is the cause of insecurity, 26.5% of the respondents are of the opinion that our nonchalant attitude towards our borders allows illegal migrants especially from neighboring countries like chad, Cameroon which contributes to the cause of insecurity, 15.9% of the respondent are of the opinion that systemic and political corruption is the cause of insecurity

Using Robert K Merton's Relative Deprivation Theory which says that when people have goals, there also need means to achieve those goals, which makes them to engage into various anti- social vices which brings about Insecurity and pushes individuals to seek survival strategies. This may range from changing door locks or hiring private security to moving to another city or country. Some individuals also limit their

daily activities and become less trustful of others. These are some of the social adjustments that citizens living in highly violent contexts are urged to do in order to survive. However using Herbert Spencer's Functionalist theory which says that society is interrelated and likened the society to an organism, which means that every sector is related to each other, and therefore if one part of the society is being neglected or non-functional, it would affect the entire society, just like the insecurity situation which is majorly the Boko Haram crisis experienced in the north Eastern part of Nigeria which has brought about killings, disruption of business activities, dislocation of family and communal life, has affected every part of the society, such as socio-economic development, investments and other developmental activities, however Government is responsible for the safety of life and property has neglected its role in guaranteeing a safe and secured environment for its citizens.

From the data above 46(38.7%) of the research population, said the most fundamental source of insecurity in Nigeria today is Ethno-religious crisis and terrorism while 32 (26.7%) said insecurity is being traced to terrorism, which is traceable to religious fanaticism and intolerance particularly in Islam dominated states of Nigeria (Achumba et al. 2013). Terrorism is a global phenomenon and it is ravaging the whole world.

It has been defined by Sampson and Onuoha (2011) as "the premeditated use or threat of use of violence by an individual or group to cause fear, destruction or death, especially against unarmed targets, property or infrastructure in a state, intended to compel those in authority to respond to the demands and expectations of the individual or group behind such violent act.

As liberal democratic culture and values have blossomed in Western societies, it increasingly became obvious that broad participation in the decision-making processes is a prerequisite for proper democratic governance (Dahl 1971, 1998; Pateman 1970). Political theorists claimed that all individuals ought to have an appropriately equal opportunity to influence decision-making processes (Verba et al. 1978). While electoral turnout and voting, which is the cornerstone of the democratic political process, has been reportedly decreasing over the last decades.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion of this study is that, insecurity has influenced socio-economic development negatively, and factors like Ethno-religious crisis, terrorism, porous borders and lack of police presence has scared away investors which have brought about growth in the economy, also from research other forms of insecurity experienced

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by a large number of people is the inability to drive around with your car, some people's form of insecurity is the fear of staying out late at night. Also circumstance that encourages and propels insecurity is poverty. Taking the perception of respondents in Tanke, Ilorin metropolis, about 82(68.3%) said yes insecurity brings about poverty which as a result of has caused disruption of business activities and communal life in the society. While 86(71.7%) of the respondent said yes insecurity hinders investment. Also 59(49.2%) from my research said the presence of vigilante is a good measure to help reduce insecurity, while 61(50.8%) said the reporting of suspects or criminal activities to the police would help to reduce crime.

RECOMMENDATIONS

From the research carried out, the following recommendations are made in reducing the influence on insecurity on socio-economic development in Ilorin metropolis.

The real panacea for solving insecurity challenge in Nigeria is for government to accelerate the pace of development. Development in this context consists of creating an economy with relevant social, economic and physical infrastructure for business operations and industrial growth, to provide gainful

employment, high level of educational facilities, and medical care for the people.

Governments at all levels should ensure that rising poverty indices are reversed and a realistic social security program is pursued and systematically implemented to ensure that the populace meets their basic needs.

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