

EFFECT OF INSECURITY ON LIVELIHOOD ACTIVITIES IN DUTSIN-MA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, KATSINA STATE

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ABSTRACT

This paper investigated the effect of insecurity on livelihood activities Dutsin-Ma local government area, Katsina State. The method of data collection was survey questionnaires that were administered to 240 respondents across the four wards in the study area. These include Dutsin-Ma A, Dutsin-Ma B, Shema and Dabawa. The analytical technique used was descriptive statistics and chi-square test using IBM SPSS Statistics 20. The theoretical framework for the study is the frustration aggression hypothesis and human security theory. The descriptive statistics made use of the linkert scale. The findings reveal that 99.1% of insecurity challenges were made up of kidnappings Killings, attacks on farm crops and cattle rustling also form 91.1%, 79.1 and 60.7% of insecurity respectively. The findings indicate that insecurity has impacted negatively on the livelihoods of 84.1% of people in the study area and has reduced the level of income of 98.1% people in the study area. The test of hypothesis reveal that that insecurity has negative effects on livelihood activities in Dutsin-Ma local government area of Katsina State Nigeria. From the findings, the study was able to establish that there is a high level of insecurity in the study area. Creating fear and lack of confidence among the people in carrying out their activities. Therefore there is need for a robust security structure in the study area. This could come through community policing and liaison with Nigerian Police Force in the study area to form a strong and fearless team that can confront the perpetrators of insecurity. Intelligence information to security agencies should be provided by the citizens, but their privacy should be respected.

Key Words: Insecurity, Livelihoods, Well-being, Economic Activities.

JEL Classification Codes: H00, H56, H75, I3, I31

1. INTRODUCTION

Dutsin-Ma local government has been facing security challenges which have affected the socio-economic development of the entire local government. The challenge of insecurity from banditry, cattle rustling and kidnapping occurs on a regular basis within villages around the local government. Although various measures have been put in place by the government since May 2015, measures that appear to bring about brought peace and security in the State such as the Amnesty Program/Peace Deal with the bandits have been adopted. However, insecurity re-surfaced again with new tactics and patterns such as kidnapping of people for ransom and aggressive attacks on rural communities that force households to flee for safety to the local government headquarter.

Security is a state or condition of being free from danger or threat in the daily activities of human beings (Imam, 2014). It represents a situation when an individual, group or community can move freely to carry out their daily activities without fear of danger, injury to the body or

destruction of properties. Ensuring the security of lives and properties is the primary responsibility of the Government. It is because of this that Government both at state and federal levels have established several security units to ensure and maintain security within the country and even to respond to external aggressions and threats.

On the other hand, insecurity is lack of security or a situation of uncertainty when a person, group or community is at the stage of been subjected to or exposed to danger at a given location. It can also be defined as a situation when someone is not adequately guarded, protected or defended by the authorities that are supposed to provide security (Webster, 2019). Insecurity in any country where it is experienced constitutes serious threats to lives and properties. It hinders business activities and discourages domestic and foreign investors all of which retard a country's socio-economic development (Ewetan, 2014).

Livelihood refers to the means by which individuals or families secure the necessities of life such as food, shelter and income. It encompasses the various activities and resources that people engage in to sustain themselves and their households. The concept of livelihood takes into account both economic and non-economic factors that influence people's ability to make a living.

Insecurity leads to fear, preventing individuals from engaging in livelihood activities because of the fear of being attacked or kidnapped. This has affected sources of income and the sense of well-being among people affected. Therefore this study seeks to specifically evaluate the relationship between insecurity and the extent to which it affects livelihood activities in Dutsin Ma local government.

The term insecurity refers to the state of uncertainty or anxiety about oneself. It could also refer to the state of being in danger or threat. Insecurity means a state of being unprotected from dangers that threaten life and well being. Achumba, Ighomereho and Akpor-Robaro (2013) termed insecurity as "the antithesis of security" thus referring to a condition that exists due to lack of effective measures to protect individuals, information and property against hostile persons. Similarly, Achumba et al. (2013) viewed insecurity as an absence of protection or safety. They argued further that, insecurity entails peril, deathtraps, ambiguity, dearth of fortification and lack of security. Beland (2005) viewed insecurity as "the state of fear and anxiety stemming from a concrete or alleged lack of protection."

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Theoretical Literature

2.1.1 Frustration-Aggression Theory

Frustration aggression theory was developed by John Dollard et al (1939). The main assumption of the theory states that aggression is always a consequence of frustration. The theory further emphasizes that individuals can be motivated to achieve their destiny and ambitions. And so in the process of achieving these goals, there may be a barrier that could prevent them or thwart their ambitions thereby stopping them from reaching their destination. Their expectations are thus cut short. For this reason, they may get frustrated. Hence their thinking is affected leading to aggressive tendencies that may translate to rising changes in behavior or character. Therefore, change in behaviour emanate from an existing frustration which lead to aggressive tendencies..

Adekanye (2007) provided three set of factors that largely explain the processes that metamorphose into conflict situations that can as well lead to domestic terrorism which gives birth to insecurity thereby triggering other effects that can affect the well-being of a certain group of individuals in the society.

2.1.2 Human Security Theory

The human security theory was developed by Mahbubul Haq (1995). According to him, the world is entering into an era in which the very concept of security will change dramatically. Security is about protecting people as well as property and includes not just national security but also personal security. Haq (1995) emphasized that it is progress that brings security, not the use of force. Especially in homes, workplaces, streets, communities and environments, everybody should experience a situation of safety. One of the cardinal principles surrounding this theory is the primacy of human life as the objective of security policy. The implication of this claim is that the practical approach to security has been built around the idea of the supremacy of the State. In this case human rights in its entirety encompasses the need to uphold fundamental standards as well as the needs of political and social freedom, among which include freedom and fear, secondly freedom and want. The security of the individual, community and society is a key consideration in security instead of considering only the State security as it was before. Security should be the highly prioritized because people should be involved so as to allow them live in liberty, safety and security. This will allow access to resources and the necessities of life such as good health, education and human rights protection. This will ensure a good environment that is not damaging to the well-being and health of people. To ensure that there is security of people in a State, there is need to provide access to resources and basic necessities of life can improve livelihood, reduce poverty and guarantee improved food security.

Human security theory takes into account the security, rights and development of individuals in different facets of life. This is because the theory is people centered and multi-sectoral. And so the theory also emphasizes a broader understanding of threats taking into account factors that contribute to insecurity and the effects they have on the economy, livelihood, food, health, environment and community.

However, human security theory is complementary to State security. This is because the State has a fundamental obligation to provide security to people. But sometimes they serve as threats to citizens. As such, scenarios such as violence, insecurities, kidnapping, cattle rustling, attack on farm crops, village raids, banditry etc pose security challenges that cut across and penetrate the life of the people in the society especially in Dutsin-Ma local government area. The significance of this theory is that a process of expanding freedom can enhance well-being. It emphasizes that people must be protected especially in situations of economic hardship which if not attended to can increase violence and conflict. Hence the need to develop strategies on existing security, improving economic situations and social policies that can create safety.

2.2 Empirical Literature

Several literature were reviewed on insecurity, security, banditry and their effects on economic development and productive activities of the economy. For instance, the study of Ibrahim, et al (2023) examined the impact of security challenges on food and nutrition security in Nigeria focusing on the role of food production. The findings of the study revealed that access to sufficient, safe and quality food is a serious concern in Nigeria due to security challenges coupled with rural-urban migration. The study concludes that insecurity is not a very stern problem, but also a growing one in Nigeria. They viewed insecurity as a serious impediment to food production and availability for many Nigerians, especially those in the rural communities.

Other studies on armed banditry and its effects on human security and socio-economic activities in Nigeria, by Tukur, Lawal and Ashemi (2023), Bala, Ahmed and Gyong (2023); Faruk

and Abdullahi (2022); Ugwuoke (2022), Jibrin and Musa (2020), Okoli and Okpaleke (2014). The paper used descriptive and inferential statistics for its analysis. The findings revealed that rural banditry cause distress, threatens the peace of mind and causes displacement of people. Rural banditry has caused increase in the cost of living. This has directly affected the livelihoods of the people in the community. Secondly, it was found that armed banditry has significant negative consequences on levels of poverty, unemployment, food insecurity, poor education, health, low income, and the general standard of living of the people living in the state.

Although there seems to be a divergent view from the study Adamu, Abdullahi and Mustapha (2023), Abdullahi and Muktar (2022) and Rosenje et al. (2022). Abdullahi and Muktar (2022) investigated the role of armed banditry in the collapse of education in Nigeria's Northwest when they carried out a study on armed banditry as a security challenge Northwestern Nigeria. The study found that armed banditry has specifically affected security and education in Northwestern Nigeria and the overall economy of the country. Despite efforts made by government and community to curtail the menace, armed banditry continue to become even more devastating. While the study of Rosenje, Soluade, Adeolu Olatoye, Peju-Rosenje, and Adeniyi (2022) found that before the onset of armed banditry in the region, the teaching and learning environment had been conducive, with thriving learning activities, good student enrollment, and encouraging academic performances, leading to a flourishing education sector. The study revealed that the presence of armed banditry, border porosity, arms proliferation, illegal migration, and the existence of ungoverned spaces had a significant impact on the collapse of education in Nigeria's Northwest

Some studies were also carried out on Insecurity and economic development in Nigeria. For example Adofu and Alhassan (2018) examined the implication of insecurity on economic development in Nigeria with the use of trend analysis, descriptive statistics and Pearson correlation of failed state index, human development index and Legatum's prosperity index from 2005 to 2016. The findings from the study revealed that there is an inverse relationship between insecurity and economic development in the country.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

The study employed the use of frustration aggression hypothesis. The transmission mechanism of the frustration aggression hypothesis can be seen from the perspective that the insecurity challenges faced in Dutsin-Ma is as a result of the perpetrators experiencing discrepancies in their expectation in economic, social, cultural, political and religious spheres. Inability to access a better quality of life poses a threat on lives and property. This could be as a result of the imbalance in socio economic factors, thus affecting Dutsin-Ma economy.

Here, the frustration-aggression hypothesis can be used to explain the dynamics of stereotyping, prejudice and out-group hostility. The theory explains how groups become scapegoats because of a preconceived idea about certain groups or communities. This is probably the most well-known application of the frustration-aggression hypothesis to the study of prejudice. The theory places emphasis on making a particular group a scapegoat as a result of being frustrated which gives impetus for aggressive behavior to occur.

Therefore, this theory is important for this study especially in Dutsin-Ma local government area where the community experiences the occurrence of violence. The theory serves as a link to situations that can make certain groups or individuals (rural bandits) experience absence of opportunities to improve their well-being. This often leads to situations of being frustrated and once a group is frustrated, it can lead to aggressive and violent situations. This aggressive nature of rural bandits led to attacks on Dutsin-Ma community. This could be seen as a natural form of

retaliation against the initial source of frustration. On the other hand, there could be situations that can limit or prevent a person from being able to react against the actual source of frustration. For instance when the frustration is caused by a very powerful person or group. Cognitive dissonance experienced whenever there is a discrepancy between preferred value and actual value states. Such a situation has the tendency to produce hatred, anxiety, fear and the desire to hurt or eliminate the source. The discrepancies could manifest within economic, social, cultural, political and religious spheres as these issues form at the micro level. At the same time, the perpetrators of this violent behavior have experienced absence of a good quality of life. And so, it is assumed that the presence of significant socio-economic indicators that can serve as breeding grounds for causing insecurity.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Cross-Sectional Survey

The cross sectional survey was adopted for this study.

3.2 Sample Size of the Study

The study area for the research is Dutsin-Ma local government area of Katsina State Nigeria. The study population comprised of Internally Displaced Peoples (IDPs) in Dutsin-Ma local government area within the ages of 10 – 45 years of which are 600 peoples. The computation below is a representation of the sample size taken for this research from the population using the Yaro and Yamane’s formula:

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

Where:

n = sample size

N = Total Population

e = Level of Significance (0.05)

Therefore;

$$n = \frac{600}{1 + 600(0.05)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{600}{1 + 600(0.0025)}$$

$$n = \frac{600}{1 + 1.5}$$

$$n = \frac{600}{2.5}$$

$$n = 240$$

3.3 Sampling Technique

Multi-stage sampling technique was employed for the study population purposively distributed because the respondents were identified and known. In the first stage, five ward areas were sampled systematically from eleven ward areas of the study area. In the second stage, one locality was sampled from each five ward areas sampled systematically. While in the third stage, 48 respondents were sampled randomly from each area sampled for the study.

3.4 Analytical Technique

The study adopted descriptive statistics by use of frequency distribution, percentages and secondly it employed inferential statistics by using the chi-square technique to test for hypothesis. The chi-square test seeks to establish if there is relationship between insecurity and livelihood. Secondly, to test if there exist a negative effect of insecurity on livelihood in the Dutsin-Ma local

Government. This is to further establish if insecurity has negative consequences on the livelihoods of people in Dutsin-Ma local government, Katsina State. This is stated in this model as follows

Empirical model

The study used chi-square technique by using livelihood as the depending variable and insecurity as the independent variable. Therefore the equation is stated as follows:

$$LLH = f(INS)$$

Stated differently:

$$\sum LLH = \beta_0 + \sum_n \beta_n INS \text{-----}(1)$$

Insecurity can be disaggregated into killing, kidnapping, attack on farm crops, cattling rustling, raiding of villages and robbery

A priori expectation

The a priori expectation is that insecurity affects livelihood of people in Dutsin-Ma local government. This implies that there is a negative effect of insecurity on livelihood activities of the people in the study area.

3.5 Method of Data Analysis

Questionnaires were administered in the field for data collection and were summarized using descriptive and inferential statistics. Results of these analyses was presented in form of tables and simple percentage while chi-square was used to test for the research hypotheses. All the tests were conducted at 5% level of significance.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

This section examined the effects of insecurity on livelihood of people Dutsin-Ma local government area of Katsina State. In addition, the test for hypothesis was conducted to see if insecurity has affected the livelihood of people in Dutsin-Ma local government area.

4.1 Bio-Data of Respondents

Table 1: Bio-Data of Respondents showing their characteristics

Variable		Frequency	Percentage	
Ward	Dutsin-Ma A	39	18.5	
	Dutsin-Ma B	45	21.3	
	Shema	43	20.4	
	Dabawa	43	20.4	
	Karofi "A"	41	19.4	
	Total	211	100	
Age	10 – 20 Years	20	9.5	
	21 – 30 Years	74	35.1	
	31 – 40 Years	65	30.8	
	Above 40 Years	52	24.6	
	Total	211	100	
Gender	Male	148	70.1	
	Female	63	29.9	
	Total	211	100	
Marital Status	Single	77	36.5	
	Married	106	50.2	
	Divorced	09	4.3	

	widow	19	9	
	Total	211	100	
Religion	Islam	190	90.0	
	Christianity	14	6.6	
	Others	07	3.3	
	Total	211	100	
Education Level	Primary	37	17.5	
	Secondary	101	47.9	
	Tertiary	71	33.6	
	Others	02	1.0	
	Total	211	100	
Occupation	Farming	93	42.0	
	Business	17	7.6	
	Civil servant	23	9.5	
	Others (artisans)	78	40.8	
	Total	211	100	

Source: Field work 2023

The bio-data of respondents in table 1 reveals the response rate of respondents. The response showed that 18.5% of the respondents are from Dutsin-Ma “A”, 21.3%, 20.38%, 20.4%, and 19.4% from Dutsin-Ma “B”, Shema, Dabawa, and Karofi “A” wards respectively. The age of the respondents revealed that 9.5% are between 10 – 20 years, 35.1% are between 21 – 30 years, while 30.8% fall between 31 – 40 years and 24.6% are 40 years and above. Based on the gender of the respondents 70.1% are males, while 29.9% of the respondents are females. The marital status of the respondents reveals that 36.5% of the respondents are single, 50.2% are married, 4.3% are divorced and 9% are widows. In terms of religion, 90% practice Islam and 6.6% practice and 3.3% practice other forms of religion or traditional practice. The response rate on the educational level reveals that 17.5% of the respondents have primary education, 47.9% went attained secondary level of education, 33.6% had tertiary education while 1% represent others, which are the non-formal education. The occupation of the respondents revealed that respondents 42% were farmers, 7.6% were into business, while 9.5% were civil servants and other 40.8% were involved in other occupation.

4.2 Types of insecurity that Occur in Dutsin-Ma LGA

The level of insecurity that occur in Dutsin-Ma include Kidnapping, Killings, attack on farm crops, cattle rustling and robbery. The responses were categorized based on the severity of the level of insecurity in the study area.

Table 2: Respondents Response on the types of Insecurity that Occur in Dutsin-Ma LGA

Variables		Frequency	Percentage
Kidnapping	Yes	209	99.1
	No	2	0.9
	Total	211	100
Killings	Yes	194	91.9
	No	17	8.1
	Total	211	100
Attack on farm crops	Yes	167	79.1
	No	44	20.9

	Total	211	100
Cattle rustling	Yes	128	60.66
	No	83	39.33
	Total	211	100
Raiding of Villages	Yes	109	51.7
	No	102	48.3
	Total	211	100
Robbery	Yes	36	17.1
	No	175	82.9
	Total	211	100

Source: Field work 2023

The findings in table 2 reveals the response rate on the type of insecurity in Dutsin-Ma local government area. The empirical findings revealed the categories of insecurity. For kidnapping, the findings revealed that 99.1% of the respondents indicated that kidnapping is the common form of insecurity while only 0.9% said no, it not common.

On the issue of killing as a form of insecurity, 91.9% of the respondents opined that killing is a form of insecurity in the study while 8.1 indicated that it is not.

On the issue of attack on farm crops, 79.1% of the respondents opined that attack on farm crops is the type insecurity that occurs and while 20.9% said no it is no attack on farm crops.

Cattle rustling as a form of insecurity that occurs in the study area and it was found that 60.7% of the respondents are of the opinion that cattle rustling is another form of insecurity while 39.3% indicated that cattle rustling is not.

On raiding of villages, 51.7% indicated that yes raiding of villages is the most common form of insecurity in the study area and 48.3% said no raiding of villages is not the common insecurity in the study area.

Lastly, robbery is another form of insecurity in the study area. The findings reveals that 17.1% indicated that robbery is a form of insecurity and 82.9% indicated the robbery is not a form of insecurity in the study area.

4.3 Respondents Response Describing the Current Level of Insecurity in Dutsin-Ma

Table 3: Response rate on current insecurity level in Dutsin-Ma

Options	Frequency	Percent
Very high	119	56.4
High	59	28.0
Moderate	24	11.4
Low	8	3.8
Very low	1	0.5
Total	211	100.0

Sources: Field Survey, 2023.

The findings in table 3 revealed the current level of insecurity in Dutsin-Ma. The result shows that, 56.4% of the respondents agreed that the insecurity level in the study area is very high, 28% agreed it is high, whereas 11.4% agreed it to be moderate, and 3.8% agreed it is low, while 0.5% of the respondents agreed the level of insecurity in the study area is very low. Based on the findings, we can conclude that, majority (84%) of the respondents agreed that, the insecurity level in the study area is high.

4.4 Respondents response on the extent in which insecurity situation has affected livelihoods Activities in your Community

Table 4: Response rate on the extent to which insecurity affect livelihood

Options	Frequency	Percent
Significant negatively impacted	103	48.8
Moderate negatively impacted	76	36.0
Moderately impacted	29	13.7
Moderate positively impacted	2	0.9
Significant positively impacted	1	0.5
Total	211	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2023.

The table 4 findings revealed the extent of insecurity effect on livelihood. The result shows that, 48.8% are significantly negatively impacted, 36% were moderate negatively impacted, 13.7% were moderately impacted, where 0.9% are moderate positively impacted, while 0.5% are significant positively impacted by the insecurity in their community. Based on the findings the study concludes that majority (84%) of the respondent's indicated that insecurity have impacted negatively on the livelihood of respondents in the study area. This is similar to the findings of Bala, Ahmed and Gyong (2023) in their study on the effects of rural banditry on human security in Kontagora local government area. They found that bandits destroyed land and properties leading to high cost of living and loss of livelihoods in their community. the findings is also in agreement to the study of Tukur, Lawal and Ashemi (2023) and Adamu, Abdullahi and Mustapha (2023)

4.5 Respondents response on how insecurity has reduced your level of income

Table 5: Response rate on the effect of insecurity on income level.

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	207	98.1
No	4	1.9
Total	211	100.0

Sources: Field Survey, 2023.

The findings in table 5 revealed the effect of insecurity on income level. The result shows that, 98.1% of the respondents agreed that, insecurity has reduced their level of income, whereas 1.9% agreed it did not reduce their level of income. Based on the findings, we conclude that, insecurity has reduced the level of income of respondents in Dutsin-Ma.

4.6 Response rate on observation of a decline in income opportunities in Dutsin-Ma as a result of insecurity

Table 6: Response rate on the effect of insecurity on income opportunities.

Options	Frequency	Percent
Significant decline	56	26.5
Moderate decline	132	62.6
No change	22	10.4
Moderate improvement	1	0.5
Total	211	100.0

Sources: Field Survey, 2023.

The findings in table 6 revealed the effect of insecurity on the level of income opportunities in the study area. The result shows that, 26.5% agreed income opportunities are significantly declined due to insecurity, 62.6% agreed it decline moderately, 10.4% agreed the income opportunities had not changed due to insecurity, while 0.5% agreed insecurity moderately improve income opportunities in the study area. Based on the findings we can conclude that, majority (89.1%) of the respondents agreed that insecurity have led to decline in income opportunities. Hence, income opportunities declined in the study area due to insecurity.

4.7 Respondents response on how insecurity problem has affected livelihood

Table 7: Response rate on the effect of insecurity on livelihood

Options	Frequency	Percent
Yes	209	99.1
No	2	0.9
Total	211	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2023.

The findings in table 7 above revealed the effect of insecurity on the livelihood of the respondents. The result shows that, 99.1% agreed insecurity affect their livelihoods, whereas 0.9% agreed it did not affect their livelihoods. Based on the findings, we can conclude that, insecurity affect livelihood activities in the study area. The findings are in agreement with the study of Bala, Ahmed and Gyong (2023) on the effects of rural banditry on human security in Kontagora local government area. It was found that bandits destroyed land and properties, leading to high cost of living and livelihood in their community.

4.8 Test of Hypothesis

H₀: Insecurity has negative effect on livelihood activities in Dutsin-Ma local government area.

Table 8: Hypothesis on the effect of insecurity on livelihood activities

Have you or your community faced challenges in accessing sufficient and nutritious food due to insecurity? * Do you think insecurity problem has affected your livelihood activities?
Cross-tabulation

	Do you think insecurity problem has affected your livelihood activities?			Total
		YES	NO	
Have you or your community faced challenges in accessing sufficient and nutritious food due to insecurity?	Yes, regularly	11	0	11
	Yes, occasionally	100	1	101
	No	9	0	9
	Not sure	89	1	90
Total		209	2	211

Source: Researcher computation using SPSS V.16, 2023.

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.219 ^a	3	.974
Likelihood Ratio	.407	3	.939
Linear-by-Linear Association	.045	1	.832
N of Valid Cases	211		

a. 4 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .09.

Decision Rule

Accept H_0 if $X^2_c < X^2_t$

Reject H_0 if $X^2_c > X^2_t$

$X^2_c = 0.219$

$\alpha = 0.05$; since it is a two tailtest we divide α by $2(\alpha/2) = 0.025$.

$df = 3$

$X^2_t = 9.348$

Table 4.8 shows the cross tabulation and chi-square test for hypothesis two testing. The result revealed that X^2_c (0.219) is less than X^2_t (9.348), therefore we accept the null hypothesis and conclude that insecurity has negative effects on livelihood activities in Dutsin-Ma local government area of Katsina state Nigeria. The findings is not in line with findings of Tukur, Lawal and Ashemi (2023) and Adamu, Abdullahi and Mustapha (2023)

Discussion of findings

From the findings in the study, it has been observed that majority of the respondents comprising 99.1% indicated that kidnapping is the common form of insecurity while only 0.9% said no, it is not common.

On the issue of killing as a form of insecurity, 91.9% of the respondents opined that killing is a form of insecurity in the study while 8.1 indicated that it is not.

On the issue of attacks on farm crops, 79.1% of the respondents opined that attacks on farm crops is the type insecurity that occurs and while 20.9% said no it is no attack on farm crops.

Cattle rustling as a form of insecurity show that 60.7% of the respondents are of the opinion that cattle rustling are another form of insecurity while 39.3% indicated that cattle rustling are not.

Following this, the raiding of villages, 51.7% indicated that yes raiding of villages is the most common form of insecurity in the study area and 48.3% said no raiding of villages is not the common insecurity in the study area.

Robbery is another form of insecurity in the study area. the findings shows that 17.1% indicated that robbery is a form of insecurity and 82.9% indicated the robbery is not a form of insecurity in the study area.

Also the findings revealed the current level of insecurity in Dutsin-Ma. The result shows that, 56.4% of the respondents agreed that the insecurity level in the study area is very high, 28% agreed it is high, whereas 11.4% agreed it to be moderate, and 3.8% agreed it is low, while 0.5% of the respondents agreed the level of insecurity in the study area is very low. Based on the findings, we can conclude that, majority (84%) of the respondents agreed that, the insecurity level in the study area is high.

The result shows that, 48.8% are significantly negatively impacted, 36% were moderate negatively impacted, 13.7% were moderately impacted, where 0.9% are moderate positively impacted, while 0.5% are significant positively impacted by the insecurity in their community. Based on the findings the study concludes that majority (84%) of the respondent's indicated that insecurity have impacted negatively on the livelihood of respondents in the study area. This is similar to the findings of Bala, Ahmed and Gyong (2023) in their study on the effects of rural banditry on human security in Kontagora local government area. They found that bandits destroyed land and properties leading to high cost of living and livelihood in their community.

In addition, the result shows that, 98.1% of the respondents agreed that, insecurity has reduced their level of income, whereas 1.9% agreed it did not reduce their level of income. Based on the findings, we conclude that, insecurity has reduced the level of income of respondents in Dutsin-Ma.

The study revealed the effect of insecurity on the level of income opportunities in the study area. The result shows that, 26.5% agreed income opportunities are significantly declined due to insecurity, 62.6% agreed it decline moderately. Also 10.4% agreed that the income opportunities had not changed due to insecurity, while 0.5% agreed insecurity moderately improve income opportunities in the study area. Based on the findings we can conclude that, majority (89.1%) of the respondents agreed that insecurity have led to decline in income opportunities. Hence, income opportunities declined in the study area due to insecurity.

Based on the effect of insecurity on the livelihood of the respondents, the result shows that, 99.1% agreed insecurity affect their livelihood, whereas 0.9% agreed it did not affect their livelihood. Based on the findings, we can conclude that, insecurity affect livelihood activities in the study area. The findings is in agreement with the study of Bala, Ahmed and Gyong (2023) on the effects of rural banditry on human security in Kontagora local government area. It was found that bandits destroyed land and properties, leading to high cost of living and livelihood in their community.

The result shows that, 56.4% of the respondents agreed that the insecurity level in the study area is very high. Based on the findings the study established that majority (84%) of the respondent's indicated that insecurity have impacted negatively on the livelihood of respondents in the study area.

The findings showed that majority (84%) of the respondents agreed that the insecurity level in the study area is high. However, majority (89.1%) of the respondents agreed that insecurity have led to decline in income opportunities, and 99.1% agreed insecurity affect their livelihood activities in the study area.

The test of hypothesis reveals that insecurity has negative effects on livelihood activities in Dutsin-Ma local government area of Katsina State Nigeria.

5. CONCLUSION AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Arising from the result of the findings, the study was able to establish that the there exist high level of insecurity in the study area. These includes kidnapping, killing, attack on farm crops, cattle rustling and raiding of the villages in the study area. This challenges have affected the livelihood of people in Dutsin-Ma local government area. Creating fear and lack of confidence among the people in carrying out their activities. Also majority of the respondents revealed that insecurity affected the livelihood activities of the people in Dutsin-Ma local government area. this is because insecurity level in the study area is very high. And so the insecurity have led to decline in income opportunities. However, it was established that the level of insecurity has negatively affected livelihood activities in the study area.

There is need for Katsina State Government and the security personnel in Katsina have a robust security structure in the study area. This could come through community policing and liaison with Nigerian Police Force in the study area to form a strong and fearless team that can confront the insecurity perpetrators. Intelligence information to security agencies in Katsina State especially in Dutsin-Ma should be provided by the citizens, and their privacy should be respected. Hence, farmers will be secured so as to produce available farm products for the study area, and also livelihood would improve as people will be secured to attend their various place of works to earn a living without fear of a threat to their lives.

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