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Insecurity and Socio-economic Activities of Household in Dutsin-Ma Local Government Area, Katsina State, Nigeria

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Abstract

This paper investigated the challenges of insecurity in the socio-economic activities of households in the Dutsin-Ma Local Government Area of Katsina State, Nigeria. The study employed a survey method for data collection. Questionnaires were administered to a sample of 240 respondents across the four wards in the study area, which include Dutsin-Ma A, Dutsin-Ma B, Shema and Dabawa The analytical technique used was descriptive statistics and inferential statistics using IBM SPSS Statistics 20. The theoretical framework is the human security theory. The result shows that 98.1% of the respondents agreed that, insecurity has reduced their level of income. Also, 89.1% of the respondents agreed that insecurity has led to a decline in income opportunities. Based on the findings, it was revealed that 53.1% faced the challenge of accessing sufficient and nutritious food in the study area. The findings indicate that insecurity has impacted negatively on the livelihoods of 84.1% of people in the study area. The test of hypothesis using Chi-square established that the current level of insecurity has reduced the level of income. This implies that the insecurity has affected socioeconomic activities such as livelihood activities that can improve the income level of households in the Dutsin-Ma Local Government Area of Katsina State Nigeria. Based on the findings, there is a need for synergy between the community, security agents, and the Katsina State Government to improve the security architecture. This can be done by engaging the people in the local communities in both the urban and rural settlements. Therefore the community leaders should be engaged and a policy system for reward should be introduced at every level in the community.

Keywords: Insecurity, income, household, livelihood, socio-economic activities.

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

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The increased insecurity in the Dutsin-Ma Local Government can inhibit socio-economic activities if it is not adequately tackled. This is because socioeconomic activities can increase and improve the income, livelihood and productivity of households in the study area. Insecurity can have negative consequences on the economy of Dutsin-Ma and Katsina State. 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 a 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."

It has been observed that the challenge of insecurity occurs from banditry, cattle rustling and kidnapping. Although there have been measures put in place by the government since May 2015 to reduce the menace it has been on the increase. This has affected the income opportunities of households that are involved in different forms of activities including agricultural crop production and farming. It hinders business activities and discourages domestic and foreign investors all of which retard a country's socio-economic development (Ewetan, 2014). 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 households is affected. Therefore this study seeks to specifically evaluate the effect of insecurity on socioeconomic activities of households and to also evaluate if there is a significant relationship between insecurity and income level of households in the study area.

Within the context of this study, socio-economic activities refer to the interaction of social and economic habits which involves various activities of households that can improve livelihood, increase productivity and raise income. This livelihood activity can be various engagements in one occupation to another, and productivity in this context refers to agricultural crop production such as farming. Similarly, income opportunity is a situation households utilize to generate revenue to improve living standards. This opportunity may arise from an individual engaging in one occupation or the other. Occupation is a person's usual or principal work, business or activity, especially as a means of earning a living. This form of occupation enables an individual, person or household the opportunity to raise income.

2.1 LITERATURE REVIEW

2. 2 Theoretical Literature

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, behaviour change emanates from an existing frustration which leads to aggressive tendencies. Adekanye (2007) provided three sets 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.

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. This claim implies 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 encompass the need to uphold fundamental standards as well as the need for political and social freedom, among which include freedom and fear, and 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 highly prioritized because people should be involved to allow them to 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 for people in a State, there is a need to provide access to resources and necessities of life that can improve livelihood, reduce poverty and guarantee improved food security.

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. It was observed 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 as a serious impediment to food production and availability for many Nigerians, especially those in 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 causes distress, threatens peace of mind and causes displacement of people. Rural banditry has caused an increase in the cost of living. Other studies had divergent views such as Adamu, Abdullahi and Mustapha (2023), Abdullahi and Muktar (2022) and Rosenje, Soluade, Adeolu (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 in Northwestern Nigeria.(stopped here, to redo this) The study found that armed banditry has specifically affected security and education in Northwestern Nigeria and the overall economy of the country. While the study of Rosenje et. al(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.

Theoretical Framework

The study employed a synthesis of the frustration-aggression hypothesis and human security theory. The transmission mechanism of the frustration-aggression hypothesis can be seen from the perspective that the insecurity challenges faced in Dutsin-Ma are a result of the perpetrators experiencing discrepancies in their expectations in economic,social, cultural, political and religious spheres. The inability to access a better quality of life poses a threat to lives and property. This could be a result of the imbalance in socio-economic factors, thus affecting the 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 preconceived ideas 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 emphasizes making a particulargroup a scapegoatas a result of being frustrated which gives impetus for aggressive behavior to occur.

Therefore, this theory is important for this study, especially in the 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 an 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 attackson the 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 is experienced whenever there is a discrepancy between preferred value and actual value states. Such a situation tends 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 behaviour have experiencedthe absence of a good quality of life. And so, it is assumed that the presence of significant socio-economic indicators can serve as breeding grounds for causing insecurity.

Following the literature reviewed, this paper contributes to existing knowledge, which establishesthat the current level of insecurity has reduced the level of income. With the reduced level of income, it means that there is low productivity. The implication is that socioeconomic activities have reduced which can be a catalyst to propel productive activities. Hence the source of livelihood is affected. According to classical economic theory, it emphasizes that production (productivity) is the source of income generation. Productivity means the supply of output to generate income.

3. METHODOLOGY

Cross-Sectional Survey

The cross-sectional survey was adopted for this study.

Sample Size of the Study

The study area for the research is the Dutsin-Ma local government area of Katsina State Nigeria. The population size in Dutsin-Ma as of 2006 is 169, 829 and the projected population size from 2006 to 2022 is 303, 500 (National Bureau of Statistics and National Population Commission, 2006). The study used the projected population size for the year 2022. The study used thepopulation of Internally Displaced People (IDPs) in the Dutsin-Ma local government area within the ages of 10 – 45 years of which are 600 people. The computation below is a representation of the sample size taken for this research from the population using 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;

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

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

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

$$n = \frac{600}{2.5} n = 240$$

Sampling Technique

Multi-stage sampling technique was employed for the study population. Purposive sampling was used to distribute the questionnaire 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. In the third stage, 48 respondents were sampled randomly from each area sampled for the study.

Analytical Technique

The study adopted descriptive statistics by use of frequency distribution and 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 a relationship between insecurity and livelihood. Secondly, to test if there exists 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 the chi-square technique by using livelihood as the dependent variable and insecurity as the independent variable. Therefore the equation is stated as follows:

INCLV = f(INS)

Stated differently:

$$\sum INCLV = \beta_0 \sum_n \beta_n INS \quad \text{----------} \quad (1)$$

INS = Insecurity. Where Insecurity can be disaggregated into, kidnapping,killing, attack on farm crops, cattle rustling, raiding of villages and robbery
INCLV = Income level

A priori expectation

The a priori expectation is that there is a significant relationship between insecurity, income, and income opportunities in the study area.

Method of Data Analysis

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

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

This section examined the implications of increased insecurity on income opportunities of households in the Dutsin-Ma local government area of Katsina State. In addition, the hypothesis test was conducted to see if insecurity has affected the income opportunities and food shortage of households in the Dutsin-Ma local government area.

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: FieldWork,2023

The bio-data of respondents inTable 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, 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 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% attained a 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 in business, 9.5% were civil servants and 40.8% were involved in other occupations.

Types of insecurity that Occur in Dutsin-Ma LGA

The level of insecurity that occurs in Dutsin-Ma includes Kidnapping, Killings, attacks 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 reveal theresponse rate on the type of insecurity in the 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 a 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 attack on farm crops, 79.1% of the respondents opined that an attack on farm crops is the type of insecurity that occurs while 20.9% said no it is no attack on farm crops. Cattle rustling is a form of insecurity that occurs in the study area and it was found that 60.7% of the respondents believe 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 reveal that 17.1% indicated that robbery is a form of insecurity and 82.9% indicated that robbery is not a form of insecurity in the study area.

Socio-economic Activities in Dutsin Ma Local Government

Descriptive statistics would be used to analyze the nature of engagements of households to improve their level of income, livelihood activities, and crop production. Secondly, the study used inferential statistics such as a test of hypothesis to establish if there is a significant relationship between insecurity and the level of income of households in the study area.

Respondents Response on How Insecurity has Reduced your Level of Income

Table 3: Response rate on the effect of insecurity on income level.

Options	Frequency	Percent
Yes	207	98.1
No	4	1.9
Total	211	100

Sources: Field Survey, 2023.

The findings in Table 4.2.5 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.

Response Rate on Observation of a decline in Income Opportunities in Dutsin-Ma as a result of Insecurity

Table 4: 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	.5
Total	211	100.0

Sources: Field Survey, 2023.

The findings in Table 4 revealed the effect of insecurity on the level of income opportunities in the study area. The result shows that 26.5% agreed income opportunities significantly declined due to insecurity, 62.6% agreed it declined moderately, 10.4% agreed the income opportunities had no change due to insecurity, while 0.5% agreed insecurity moderately improved income opportunities in the study area. Based on the findings we can conclude that the majority (89.1%) of the respondents agreed that insecurity has led to a decline in income opportunities. Hence, income opportunities declined in the study area due to insecurity.

Respondents Response on How Insecurity Problem Has Affected Livelihood

Table 5: Response rate on the effect of insecurity on livelihood

Options	Frequency	Percent
Yes	209	99.1

No	2	.9
Total	211	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2023.

The findings in Table 5 revealed the effect of insecurity on the livelihood of the respondents. The result shows that 99.1% agreed insecurity affects their livelihood, whereas 0.9% agreed it did not affect their livelihood. Based on the findings, we can conclude that insecurity affects 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 the Kontagora local government area. It was found that bandits destroyed land and properties, leading to a high cost of living and livelihood in their community.

Response Rate on whether Insecurity has Reduced the Quantity of Food Crop Production in Dutsin-Ma

Table 6: Response rate on the effect of insecurity on quantity of food crop production

Options	**Frequency**	**Percent**
Strongly agreed	68	32.2
Agreed	89	42.2
Undecided	52	24.6
Disagreed	2	.9
Total	211	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2023.

The findings in Table 6 reveal the response to the effect of insecurity on the quantity of food crop production. The result shows that 32.2% strongly agreed insecurity contributed to the reduction of food crop production, and 42.2% agreed it reduced the food crop production in the study area. Furthermore, 24.6% remained neutral on their opinion, whereas 0.9% of the respondents disagreed that, insecurity contributed to the reductions of food crop production in the study area. Based on the findings, we can conclude the majority (74.4%) opined that insecurity contributed to the reduction of food crop production in the study area. The findings are inline with the study of Faruk and Abdullahi (2022) who carried out a study on the impact of armed banditry and kidnapping on socio-economic activities in six local governments of Katsina State, Nigeria. Where the study found that armed banditry has negative consequences on poverty, unemployment, food security, education, health, income and the general standard of living of the people in the State. Further banditry affects other socio-economic activities in the region.

Test of Hypothesis

This section analyzed the test of hypothesis using the chi-square test.

Hypothesis One

Ho: There is a significant relationship between Insecurity and Income Level in Dutsin-Ma LGA

2.Does insecurity affect your level of income in Dutsin-Ma LGA * 4.The current level of insecurity in Dutsin-Ma LGA Crosstabulation

			4.Current level of insecurity in Dutsin-Ma LGA				Total
			Very high	High	Moderate	Low	
2.Does insecurity affect your level of income in Dutsin-Ma LGA	Yes	Count	119	59	24	5	207
		Expected Count	117.7	57.9	23.5	7.8	207.0
		% of Total	56.4%	28.0%	11.4%	2.4%	98.1%
	No	Count	1	0	0	3	4
		Expected Count	2.3	1.1	.5	.2	4.0
		% of Total	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	1.9%
Total		Count	120	59	24	8	211
		Expected Count	120.0	59.0	24.0	8.0	211.0
		% of Total	56.9%	28.0%	11.4%	3.8%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	56.861[a]	3	.000
Likelihood Ratio	17.497	3	.001
Linear-by-Linear Association	15.601	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	211		

a. 4 cells (50.0%) have an expected count of less than 5. The minimum expected count is .15.

Decision Rule

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

Reject Ho if $X^2c > X^2t$

$X^2_c = 56.861$

$X^2_t = 9.35$

$\alpha = 0.05$; since it is a two-tail test we divide α by $2(\alpha/2) = 0.025$; df = 3

The table shows the cross-tabulation and chi-square test for hypothesis testing. The result revealed that $X^2_c > X^2_t$, therefore we accept the null hypothesis and conclude that there is a significant relationship between insecurity and the level of income of households in Dutsin-Ma local government. Empirical results can be justified by the outcome of the study revealed in Table 3. It shows that 98.1% indicated that insecurity has reduced the income level. In addition, the cross-tabulation also revealed that 56.4% of the current level of insecurity has affected the level of income of households in the study area. The findings are similar to Okoli and Okpaleke (2014) that banditry isa crime which is both the cause and effect of insecurity." It also discovered that the frequency of crime (armed robbery) in Nigeria poses a serious risk to public safety and the sustainability of the country's national security.

Implication of the findings

Arising from the findings, it was empirically established that the most common form of insecurity is kidnapping. It was revealed that 99.1% of the respondents indicated that kidnapping is a common form of insecurity. 98.1% of the respondents agreed that insecurity has reduced their level of income. It was found that the majority (89.1%) of the respondents indicated that insecurity has led to a decline in income opportunities. 99.1% disagreed with the availability of food in Dutsin-Ma. Based on the findings, we can conclude that there is no availability of food in the study area. Based on the findings, we can conclude the majority (85.3%) opined that insecurity led to the shortage of food in the study area. Hence, insecurity led to a shortage of food in Dutsin-Ma local government area. The test hypothesis showed that there is a significant relationship between insecurity and the level of income of households in Dutsin-Ma local government.

5.1 Conclusion and Recommendations

Following the outcome of the result of the findings, the study has been able to establish that there existsa high level of insecurity, especially in the form of kidnapping in the study area. The fear of insecurity especially kidnapping has created uncertainty and fear among the households in carrying out their activities, especially in looking for opportunities of livelihood to raise their income level. This menace of insecurity has reduced occupational activities they are involved inthe ability to be productive, and income level opportunities in the study area. It implies that the productivity of households has declined.

Therefore, the study recommends that there is a need to take proactive measures by the State Government. These measures can be the policy of knowing your next neighbour and community policing. This policy would enable the community to know and understand unwanted persons of questionable character. There is a need for the government to create a reward policy strategy by providing incentives for community members who can identify those involved in the insecurity menace. This will increase the desire for safety, eliminate greed in the community and serve as an incentive to promote peace and harmony in the study area. And lastly, there is a need to have a constant security force and sincere intelligence that is robust. To have a robust security outfit, there is the need to provide security with the highest level of machinery to combat crime.

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