SECURITY CHALLENGES AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT: EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE FROM NIGERIA

[1]Ezeala, George, [2]Agwaramgbo Joshua Chidi and [3]Okeke Ijeoma Chinwe
[1&2]Department of Accountancy Nnamdi Azikiwe University, [3]Department of Banking and Finance, Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka
E-mail:1 ezeala.g@unizik.edu.ng, [2]agwaramgbojoshua@gmail.com
& 3 ic.okeke@unizik.edu.ng

Abstract
The study was set out to assess the effect of insecurity on economic growth with particular focus on Nigeria. The study identified activities of Boko haram, Fulani herdsmen, banditry, Unknown Gun Men as the major security challenges ravaging Nigeria while economic growth was proxy using foreign direct investment, gross domestic product and life expectancy of citizens. Primary data which was obtained through questionnaire was analyzed using T-test aided by SPSS version 23. Findings revealed that insecurity has made significant negative effects on the socio-economic lives of citizens living in Nigeria. The study recommended that the root cause of insecurity such as religious extremism, illiteracy, unemployment, nepotism should be urgently addressed. Again it recommended that the government of Nigeria should be sincere in its fight against insecurity and stop attaching religious and ethnic sentiments to the very serious issue ravaging the entire country. Finally the need to restructure the country and addressing the issue of resource control, state policing and equal representation of every region in the national assembly should be addressed to douse the agitations in the southern Nigeria.
Keywords*: Insecurity, economic growth and development, Nigeria*

Introduction

The primary responsibility of every government is the protection of life and property of its citizens. Section 14 (2) (b) of the 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria , as amended, provided that the security and welfare of the people shall be the primary purpose of the government. This is so because security of life and property play very important role on the socio-economic lives of the people living within the territory. But it is instructive to note that there cannot be growth in the economy without secured socio-economic activities to stimulate it. As rightly put by Adebayo (2014) among the many factors that determine the economic growth of a nation, security is of utmost important as investors in any economy want to be assured of the safety of their investments.

For over a decade, Nigeria has been weighed down with insecurity challenges, ranging from activities of Boko Haram, Fulani herdsmen, Bandits, ISWAP to unknown gun men who have been terrorizing, killing, maiming and destroying properties worth billions of naira almost on daily bases. Economic activities that will propel growth and development are seriously affected. Insecurity increases the risk of doing business to the extent that investors,

who are to facilitate industrial growth and employment generation, are discouraged due to unfavorable business environment in which insecurity and investment may not coexist without friction. For instance, parents are of the view that it was no longer save to send their children to school due to reported cases of kidnapping of school children by boko haram terrorist just as farmers are of the view that it was not save to go to farm due to constant attacks on farmers by Fulani herdsmen. Again frequent kidnapping of travelers on the high ways either for ransom or ritual purpose as well as attacks at worship centers, recreation centers, market places, military formations etc may have somehow impacted on the economic activities of the nation. In 2019, Nigeria was ranked 3rd after Afghanistan and Iraq who came 1st and 2nd respectively, out of a total of 138 countries in the Global Terrorism Index.

According to Boma (2021), in view of the insecurity challenges rocking Nigeria, statistics of unemployed youths and graduates in the nation has been rising to an alarming rate, couple with the lack of basic development infrastructures like motor able road, health care facilities, electricity etc to enhance the industrialization of the nation in order to create employment opportunities. This has crippled efforts to drive the economic resurgence of the 7th most populous nation in the world. How to end insecurity in Nigeria has remained a one million question that is still begging for answer (Callista, 2015, Adebayo, 2014). It is generally believed that the recent high cost of living and deaths in Nigeria may be attributable to insecurity ravaging the country in alarming proportion even on daily basis. Somehow the effect of insecurity on economic growth and development in Nigeria has not been fully accessed, hence the need for this study.

Objective of the study:
The main objective of this research is to assess the effect of insecurity on growth of the Nigerian Federation. While the specific objectives are:

- To assess the effect of insecurity on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)
- To assess the effect of insecurity on Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
- To assess the effect of insecurity on Life Expectancy (LE)

Research Hypothesis
Ho: Insecurity has no significant effect on nation's Foreign Direct Investment
Ho: Insecurity has no significant effect on nation's Gross Domestic Product
Ho: Insecurity has no significant effect Life Expectancy Index of the Nation.

Conceptual Review
While security is the guarantee to the safety of human life and resources, insecurity is the absence of the assurance that human life and resources are save. It is the state of fear or anxiety resulting from a concrete or alleged lack of protection (Beland, 2005).

Although criminal activities has been witnessed in Nigeria as far back as the country was created, a new dimension was birthed with the emergence of boko haram, the nefarious activities of herdsmen suspected to be foreign Fulanis and the killing spree of unknown gun men.

Boko haram simply means western education is evil. The philosophy of boko haram is to do away with the national constitution and uphold the Islamic sharia law. As put by Nwanegbo & Odigbo (2013), it is a "home-grown" terrorist group that is suspected to be enjoying the support of some elements in the Northern part of Nigeria. Another group causing insecurity in Nigeria is the catlte herdsmen.

Foreign Fulani Herdsmen are nomadic cattle herders who move around with sophisticated weapons. They came into limelight in 2015 and since then a lot of wanton destruction of lives and properties have been credited to them.

Unidentified gun men. These are terrorists groups with no known identity but whose activities are similar with that of boko haram and the herdsmen as discussed above. They are simply referred to as Unknown Gun Men (UGM) due to the fact that they have hidden identity and have never come out in the open, unlike Boko Haram and the herdsmen, to take responsibility for any attack on particular target. Attacks of the unknown gun men have frequently been targeted at government institutions like INEC, Police and the Military. Some politically exposed persons in the society have also been attacked at one time or the other.

Economic Prosperity

Sabrina Jiang (2020) viewed economic growth to include increase in the amount of physical capital goods, technological improvement, growth in labour force and increase in human capital. While Kazeeb (2014) identified labour, life expectancy, degree of openness and *economic* freedom as *factors affecting* economic growth.

In this study we defined economic prosperity in terms of positive contribution of Foreign Direct Investment, growth in the Gross Domestic Product and Improved Life Expectancy of citizens.

A foreign direct investment (FDI) is a purchase of an interest in a company by a company or an investor located outside its borders, (Investopedia Team, 2021). Foreign Direct Investment will accrue to a nation that could provide safe environment for investors to do business. The home industries too need safe environment to operate.

Economic growth is the increase in the value of goods and services produced by economy over a given period of time. It is conventionally measured as the percent rate of increase in real gross domestic products (Ezeala, Okeke & Akunna, 2021).

Life expectancy is the estimated number of years remaining for an individual or group of persons before death. Statistically, life expectancy, according to Wikipedia, is the mean number of years remaining for an individual or a group of people at a given age.

Our study is focused on how Insecurity could affect any of the elements of economic growth as highlighted above.

A good deal of studies have been carried out on insecurity in Nigeria,

Abraham (2019) pointed out that increasing poverty, unemployment, poor housing facilities, diseases, poor medical care and total collapse of social security among other things have remain major setback to economic growth and development in Nigeria today. He argued

that despite the abundant natural and human resource in the country majority of her citizens still live in abject poverty due to faulty policies being pursued by the government. Using the theory of causality, the study concluded that economic deprivation, frustration, and desperation among the youths especially the lower-class are the underlying causes of national insecurity in Nigeria today. It recommended that insecurity that has pervaded the nation rest on the need to address the issues of economic poverty and social deprivation of the masses by increasing the basic necessities of life.

Adeleke (2013) who assessed insecurity as a threat to human existence and economic development in Nigeria, attempted to examine the causes of insecurity in Nigeria, the effort made by the Nigerian government in addressing insecurity and fostering peace as well as the effect of insecurity on the citizens and the nation's economy at large. The researcher was of the view that in Nigeria, insecurity has become a hydra headed monster which security agents in Nigeria appear incapable of handling vis a vis its multifaceted manifestations like bombing, kidnapping/hostage taking, destruction of property, creation of fear, to mention but a few. On the causes of insecurity the study concluded that refusal of power to shift from the north to a minority geo-political zone of Southern Nigeria due to lack of trust is currently on top in the list of issues that are instigating groups and individuals against the interests of the state. Intra/inter-party rancor, porous boundaries; unemployment, jobs racketeering and illiteracy were also mentioned as other factors responsible for insecurity in Nigeria. The study revealed that insecurity has some negative effects on the general well being of the people with its resultant effects in the areas of illnesses; low life expectancy; low quality of life and even death. Again it concluded that insecurity has successfully uprooted the ease of doing business in Nigeria leading to the destruction of business, properties and equipments; relocation and closing down of businesses. The study recommended that the Nigerian government should allow for dialogue through the convocation of a conference of ethnic and minority groups to fine-tune a more peaceful way-forward for Nigeria.

Adebayo (2014) made a critical review of the effect of Boko Haram Terrorism on National Development in Nigeria. He submitted that the Boko Haram brought in the act of terrorism into Nigeria with their characteristics trademark of wanton destruction of lives and property with reckless abandon, through bombings, kidnapping for ransom and slaughtering of human beings like rams, especially those who do not share the same ideology, of establishing a sharia state, with them. The researchers identified illiteracy, unemployment, insincerity on the part of government etc as causes of insecurity. The study concluded that insecurity has caused enormous damage to the economic development of Nigeria and has led many to early graves. The study suggested that Nigerian government should be serious in her fight against insecurity by intensifying effort in intelligent gathering, proper regulation of influx of immigrants and aliens into the country. They also recommended that, instituting programmes that will alleviate poverty in the land, putting in place policies that will create jobs and encourage youths to be independent and self employed will go a long way in addressing the challenge of insecurity in Nigeria. Finally it recommended that terrorism must be seriously discouraged by ensuring that they are adequately punished and not the style of releasing them in the guise that they have repented while the war against terrorism is still ongoing.

The study conducted by Calistar (2015) focused on the implication of insecurity and terrorism acts on national development from 1990 to 2012. Calistar (2015) identified terrorism activities in Nigeria to include bombing, suicide bomb attacks, sporadic shooting of unarmed and innocent citizens, burning of police stations, churches, kidnapping of school girls and women, e.t.c. Kidnapping, rape, armed robbery and political crises, murder, destruction of oil facilities by Niger Delta militants alongside the attacks carried out by Fulani Herdsmen on some communities in the North and South. The researcher submitted that so many lives and properties have been lost and a large number of citizens rendered homeless. A lot of families have lost their loved ones due to insecurity leading to increase in the number of orphans, widows and widowers, while some families are completely wiped out. Government had made frantic efforts to tackle these challenges posed by terrorism and insecurity in the country and put an end to it but the rate of insurgency and insecurity is still increasing in alarming rate. Obtaining secondary data from Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) statistical bulletin, Newspapers and related journal articles on security issues, the study deployed ordinary least square method to analyze the data. Findings showed that (1) terrorism and insecurity have negatively affected the nation's economic development by forcing government to divert resources meant for development purposes to security votes. (2) Government expenditure on security matters had significantly and positively impacted on economic development implying that expenditure on security matters has helped to ameliorate the negative effect of terrorism and insecurity despite the fact there is a crowding-in effect of security expenditure on economic development. The study recommended that government should declare war on terrorism and seek help from international communities who have in the time past faced this kind on challenge and were able to tackle it.

Ebeh (2015) made a critical review of the relationship between national security and national development. The researcher described security and development as two sides of the same coin that must coexist. He identified injustice and corruption, on the part of government across the three levels, as the two major factors undermining the security of any nation including Nigeria. The study viewed injustice in the area of resource allocation and unaddressed environmental degradation of host communities to have led to violent eruption particularly in the Niger Delta.

Defining corruption as dishonest or illegal behaviour especially of people in authority, the study argued that as the Nigerian society continues to honour and recognize people who became rich through dubious and questionable means it send wrong signals that crime pays rich divided. This often discourages hard work and honesty and encourages others to take crime as a way of life. They highlighted poverty, religion extremism and collapse of infrastructure as other factors that breed insecurity in the land. The study recommended dialogue, respect for agreement earlier reached, equity in resource allocation, proactive intervention to address likely to undermine security, patriotism and self involvement on issue of security.

Folashade (2002) had argued that unemployment, religion extremism, election fraud, allegiance to ethnic-group, intra-cultural and inter-ethnic antagonism, hostility, aggression, bitterness, hatred, mistrust in the country have one way or the other contributed to violence which in turn result to insecurity. By means of descriptive analysis of related literature, the study concluded that insecurity has negatively impacted on the national development

leading to destruction of properties and loss of lives. They recommended, among others, the following: The need to promote policies which will reduce the level of poverty and ensure equity in the distribution of resources among the citizens. The need to pursuit and prosecute elites who have committed large scale corruption against the nation in the past, and their ill-gotten assets seized to serve as deterrent to others who are considering to tow that path. The need provide employments to redirect the energies of our youths from crime, cultism and other vices towards more useful pursuits and other practical endeavours. The need to educate and enlighten Nigerians on the need to develop and promote the culture of tolerance and peaceful coexistence with people of different backgrounds.

Ezeala & Afolalu (2022) examined government expenditure on security as a prerequisite for achieving sustainable economic growth and development in Nigeria. They proxy economic growth with Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Human Development Index (HDI). Time series data from 1994 to 2020 was sourced from Central Bank of Nigeria publications and World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI). Using Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) to test the impact of government expenditure on security on economic growth and development at 0.05% level of significance for significance determination, they concluded that government expenditure on security has some significant effect on economic growth and development. The study therefore recommended more spending on security so as to sustain the gains already achieved.

Tracing the era of militancy in the Niger Delta to the time of Jaja of Opobo, Ovonramwem Ogbaisi of Benin establishing that the British interest in the Niger Delta or Oil Rivers goes back to 1851 earlier before the 1885 proclamation of the region as a British protectorate, Gubak & Bulus (2018) assessed national security challenges and sustainable development in Nigeria with particular focus on the Niger delta region. The study posited that the security challenges in Nigeria specifically in the Niger Delta region, have long historical antecedence. The study identified the conflicts in the Niger Delta region as consequences of several years of exploitation, neglect and deliberate abandonment of the region by successive governments and oil multinationals. The exploitation and neglect of the host communities resulted into various categories of insecurity such as kidnapping for ransom, oil bunkering, struggle for resource control etc. The study revealed that the conflict and violent agitations in Niger Delta have claimed many lives, others displaced and properties worth billions of dollars have been destroyed rendering the region one of the most dangerous zones to live in Nigeria today. The study went further to reveal that the resultant loss of lives, destruction of valuable government facilities and rising budgetary spending on security have caused some devastating consequences on sustainable economic development in the country. They recommended the formulation of and effective implementation of policies that will address the root causes of insecurity in the Niger delta region and that more efforts should be made by the federal government as well as the oil companies to improve the quality of human lives in the region and the nation at large.

Ndubuisi & Theresa (2019) assessed Insecurity in Nigeria: the Implications for Industrialization and Sustainable Development. The study highlighted activities of Fulani Herdsmen; Boko Haram Insurgencies, Armed Robber Attacks, kidnapping, political/ religious crisis, murder, destruction of oil facilities by Niger Delta militants, Child Abduction/ Trafficking destruction of vehicles; burning of churches, police stations,

schools, hospitals, clinics, shops, army barracks and residential houses; abduction of expatriates as constituting insecurities in Nigeria. They noted poverty, unemployment, illiteracy, religion extremism, porous border, lack of trust and more as causes of insecurity. Secondary data on number of attacks between 2009 and 2018 were obtained via the internet, library, and other documented materials relevant to the study. Their study revealed that insecurity is a pivotal factor hindering the growth of industrialization and sustainable development in Nigeria. They concluded that industrialization and sustainable development is only possible when the challenges of insecurity are successfully addressed. The study recommended that Government be sincere addressing issues bordering on injustices, marginalization, nepotism, discrimination etc. Again government should make and execute policies that will encourage business activities and sustainable development

A Survey on insecurity and Nigeria's Socio-Economic Development was carried out by Wojuade (2021). The itemized factors fuelling insecurity in Nigeria to include: inability of government to deliver on basic needs, poverty and marginalization of some persons, ethno-religious conflicts, politically motivated violence, unemployment, cultism and terrorism. Primary data was obtained through four scale likert questionnaires administered on one hundred and fifty respondents. Using descriptive method of analysis, findings show that insecurity has some negative effect on socio-economic development in Nigeria. It has discouraged local and foreign investment as it makes investment unattractive to business people, close down businesses that were initially flourishing and wasted many lives. Again it was found that insecurity in Nigeria has resulted to Social dislocation and population displacement, created social tensions and new pattern of settlements which encourages Muslims/ Christians or members of an ethnic group moving to Muslim/Christian dominated enclaves, heightens citizenship question which encourages hostility between indigenes and settlers, created general atmosphere of mistrust, fear, anxiety and frenzy, dehumanization of women, children, and men especially in areas where rape, child abuse and neglect are used as instruments of war; Deepening of hunger and poverty in the polity. They recommended the creation of an economy with relevant social, economic and physical infrastructure for business operations to thrive thus leading to industrial growth. This , they hope, will provide gainful employment, high level of educational facilities, and medical care for the people.

Nwanegbo & Odigbo (2013) assessed the effect of boko haram activities on national development in Nigeria. The researchers identified unemployment, illiteracy and religious extremism as causes of insecurity in Nigeria. Findings showed that although security has been a big challenge in Nigeria's effort to achieving economic development, Boko Haram insurgence has compounded the existing threatening security situation in Nigeria. They recommended that government and stakeholders to explore alternative avenues (basically dialogue) rather than force to finding lasting solution to the security lapses and the menace of Boko Haram. This is in tandem with Udeh &Ihezie (2020) who recommended effective leadership and good governance as a panacea to solving the problems of unemployment, poverty and illiteracy which they considered as causes of insecurity in Nigeria.

Ogadimma (2017) examined the relevant issue of insecurity in Nigeria and its implication on socio-economic development in Ilorin metropolis. They argued that unemployment, poverty, ethno-religious conflict, political conflict, porous border etc are the major causes

of insecurity in Nigeria. They obtained primary data, which was later analysed using descriptive statistics of frequency and percentages, by means of questionnaire administered within Ilorin Metropolis in Kwara State. The study revealed that insecurity has influenced socio- economic development negatively, about 44.2% of the respondent gave their understanding of insecurity as fear of attack and presence of violence, about 40.8% of the respondents who are traders said, testified that their shops have been looted at one time or the other. On the causes of insecurity, about 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. The study concluded that insecurity has negatively impacted on the socio-economic lives of the people, thereby affecting economic growth and development of the nation.

Ewetan & Urhie (2014) submitted that insecurity in Nigeria has retarded socio economic development in Nigeria in various ways which include: Social dislocation and population displacement, Social tensions and new pattern of settlements which encourages Muslins/Christians or members of an ethnic group moving to Muslim/Christian dominated enclaves, Heightens citizenship question which encourages hostility between indigenes and settlers, dislocation and disruption of family and communal life, general atmosphere of mistrust, fear, anxiety and frenzy, dehumanization of women, children, and men especially in areas where rape, child abuse and neglect are used as instruments of war, deepening of hunger and poverty in the polity.

Ozoigbo (2019) reviewed the genesis, consequences and panacea to insecurity in Nigeria, The study identified, amongst so many other factors, illiteracy, unemployment/joblessness, poor leadership, porous nature of our boarders, proliferation of arms, non-compliance with the rule of law as the major causes of insecurity in Nigeria. By means of descriptive analysis, the study concluded that insecurity has negatively affected the development of the country. They noted underdevelopment, poverty, hunger, insurgency, militancy, youth restiveness, kidnapping, armed robbery, fear, drug abuse, political thuggery, etc as consequences of insecurity. The study recommended sincerity of purpose and undivided commitment on the part of the leadership of the country. It maintained that the issue of security is the concern of everybody both the leaders and the led and all are beckoned to contribute to its sustenance. It stressed the importance of reliable and genuine information from the citizenry to the government and the need for government to protect the identity of the informant. Furthermore, advised the government to listen to the citizens and address the contentious issues being raise which contributed to insecurity, they recommended that the country be restructured as demanded by most of the populace, implementation of community policing to tacle insecurity from the grass root, genuine enforcement of rule of law and quality leadership and spirit of nationalism to be enshrined in the minds of the citizenry.

Pulla & Wilson (2020) examined the impact of national insecurity on economic growth in Nigeria. They identified kidnapping, robbery, and activities of Fulani herdsmen, ethno-religious crisis and Terrorism as causes of insecurity in Nigeria. They obtained secondary

data from the statistical bulletin of the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN), National Bureau of Statistics and OPEC annual report. The researchers used descriptive analysis to explain the data gathered for the study. Quoting Nnamdi (2007), the descriptive analysis is usually used to verbally summarize the data generated in a research. It calls for detail explanation and illustrative description, that generates meaningful results. Their findings showed that insecurity has impeded the attainment of sustainable economic growth in Nigeria. It further revealed that insecurity has caused some drastic decline in economic activities in all the six geo-political zones in the country. They recommended that government should develop strategies to enhance good governance, increase government expenditure on security, put in place workable anti-terrorism measures, and build strong and legitimate institutions that can safely curb the menace of insecurity in the country.

Jeremiah (2016) in his study on poverty, insecurity and national development in Nigeria argued that insecurity in Nigeria emanated from poverty, socio-economic disparity, illegal possession of fire arms, lack of transparency and accountability by the government, nepotism and earthnic favoritism, and unlawful arrest and detention. To overcome the challenge of insecurity, the study recommended, among others (1) the provision of basic infrastructure and services that are efficient at affordable to the common man (2) the need for greater investment in human capital development especially in areas like education, housing, health care and other social services .This will increase the productivity of the poor and make the state less vulnerable to menace of insecurity in the country (3) the need to address proliferation of fire arms to reduce the availability of weapons often used in committing all manner of crimes and terrorisms (4) the for accountability and transparency by the government and need to review those policies that do not favour the citizens so as to prevent officials who use state policies for criminal ends

Methodology

The study adopted survey research design. Survey research is appropriate when we are studying large and small population usually as sample that are representative of such population in order to discover the relative incidence, distribution and inter relationships (Osuala 2005). Data was obtained from questionnaire administered on a sample of 132 respondents selected randomly from a population generated online. The question was designed using the five points likert scale such that respondents indicate the extent to which they agree or disagree with each of the question.

Data collection and Analysis

Data obtained for the research work is shown in appendix 1, 2 and 3 while the mean score for analysis is presented in tables 1, 2 and 3 below. Researchers adopted one sample T-test to test hypotheses of the study. Application of one sample T-test is appropriate when the desire of the researcher is to compare the mean score found in an observed sample to some hypothetical value.

The one sample T-test is considered appropriate for this study because researchers wish to determine whether the mean of the sample (responses) differ significantly from the hypothesized mean of 3 that represents the population mean. A mean score of 3 and above is considered to be an acceptable mean score while a mean score of any other number below 3 is considered unacceptable mean score and therefore rejected.

The rule is to accept the null hypothesis and reject the alternative hypothesis if p-value from the test statistics is greater than 0.05 at 95% degree of freedom.

Table 1
Mean Response on Insecurity and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Nigeria

Question	Mean Response
1	4.4469697
2	4.43939394
3	4.58333333
4	4.33333333
5	4.53030303

Source: Authors' computation

Table 2
Mean Response on Insecurity and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Nigeria

Question	Mean Response
6	4.43181818
7	4.51515152
8	4.15909091
9	4.62878788
10	4.73484848

Source: Authors' computation

Table 3
Mean Response on Insecurity and Life Expectancy (LE) in Nigeria

Question	Mean Response
11	4.81818182
12	3.87121212
13	4.46969697
14	4.20454545
15	3.93181818

Source: Authors' computation

Test of hypotheses
Hypothesis one-
Insecurity in Nigeria has no significant effect on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

One-Sample Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
FDI	5	4.4667	.09562	.04276

Author's computation aided by of SPSS version 23

One-Sample Test

	Test Value = 0					
	t	Df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
FDI	104.456	4	.000	4.46667	4.3479	4.5854

Author's computation aided by of SPSS version 23

A means score of 4.4667 which is greater than the hypothesized mean of 3 is acceptable. This position is further strengthened by a p-value of .000 as obtained from the test table above which is less than 0.05. Based on this position, we reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternative hypothesis which states that insecurity has significant effect on the country's Foreign Direct Investment.

Test of Hypothesis two

Insecurity in Nigeria has no significant effect on Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

One-Sample Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
GDP	5	4.4939	.21946	.09815

Author's computation aided by of SPSS version 23

One-Sample Test

	Test Value = 0					
	t	Df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
GDP	45.788	4	.000	4.49394	4.2214	4.7664

Author's computation aided by of SPSS version 23

From the statistics table, a mean score of 4.4939 was obtained which is more than the predetermined mean of 3. This position is further strengthened by a p-value of .000 as obtained from the test table above which is less than 0.05. Based on this position, we reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternative hypothesis which states that insecurity has significant effect on the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Hypothesis three-

Insecurity in Nigeria has no significant effect on the Life Expectancy (LE) of the citizens

One-Sample Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
LEXP	5	4.2591	.39290	.17571

Author's computation aided by of SPSS version 23

One-Sample Test

	Test Value = 0					
	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
LEXP	24.240	4	.000	4.25909	3.7712	4.7469

Author's computation aided by of SPSS version 23

Computations from the statistics table showed a mean score of 4.2591 which is considered acceptable. This position is further enhanced by a p-value of .000 as obtained from the test table above which is less than 0.05. Based on this position, we reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternative hypothesis which states that digital innovation has significant effect on the life expectancy of the residence in Nigeria

Summary of results

Null Hypothesis	1	2	3
Hypothesis Statement	Insecurity in Nigeria has no significant effect on the nation's Foreign Direct Investment	Insecurity in Nigeria has no significant effect on the nation's Gross Domestic Product	Insecurity in Nigeria has no significant effect on the life expectancy of the citizens
Sample mean	4.4667	4.4939	4.2591
Hypothesized mean	3.0000	3.0000	3.0000
Decision on null hypothesis	Reject	Reject	Reject

Conclusion

Results from the data analyzed above showed that:

1) Insecurity in Nigeria has negative effects on the nation's ability to attract foreign investment

2) Insecurity in Nigeria has significant effect on the Gross Domestic Product

3) Finally it was revealed that insecurity in Nigeria has significant effect on the life expectancy of people living in the country.

Based on the above findings, we conclude therefore that insecurity has significant effect on the economic growth of Nigeria.

In order to address the problem of insecurity in Nigeria, the study made the following suggestions:

The Nigerian government should address the root cause of insecurity in the country. Issues like religious extremism, illiteracy, unemployment, nepotism should be urgently addressed.

This will discourage the youths from making themselves available for use by those sponsoring banditry and terrorism in the country.

The government of Nigeria should be sincere in its fight against insecurity and stop attaching religious and ethnic sentiments to the very serious issue ravaging the entire nation. This should be demonstrated by ensuring that those involved in the nefarious acts are punished in line with the provision of the law and not releasing them under the pretext of repentant. Lastly, government should restructure the country back to true Federalism that brought all the geopolitical zones together in the first instance. The issue of resource control, state policing and equal representation of every region in the national assembly should be addressed to douse the agitations in the southern Nigeria.

References:

Adebayo A. (2014). Implications of 'Boko Haram' Terrorism on National Development in Nigeria: A Critical Review. https:// www.mcser.org/ journal/ index.php/ mjss/article/ view/3330/3284

Adeleke, A. (2013). Insecurity: A Threat to Human Existence and Economic Development in Nigeria. Public Policy and Administration Research www.iiste.org ISSN 2224-5731(Paper) ISSN 2225-0972(Online) Vol.3, No.6, 2013. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/320691705_Insecurity_A_Threat_to_Human_Existence_and_Economic_Development_in_Nigeria

Agadimma (2017). The Infleunce of Insecurity on Socio-Economic Development in Ilorin Metropolis, Kwara State Nigeria. Social Science and Humanities Journal. https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&ved=2ahUKEwiUm_ytnpDzAhVVJaYKHa1MDt84ChAWegQIAxAB&url=https%3A%2F%2Fsshj.in%2Findex.php%2Fsshj%2Farticle%2Fdownload%2F4%2F2%2F&usg=AOvVaw1GDQsNv_zqFGxJvRVgpQ2c

Abraham E. O. (2019). Poverty, Unemployment and National Insecurity in Nigeria's Fourth Republic. International Journal of Legal Studies (IJOLS). https://www.ceeol.com/search/article-detail?id=845932

Aliyu, T.(2021).Nigeria's security crises - five different threats. BBC NEWS. https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-57860993?piano-modal

Boma (2021). The issue of insecurity in Nigeria. The Guardian..https:// guardian.ng/opinion/the-issue-of-insecurity-in-nigeria/

Ezeala G. & Afolalu A. (2022). Assessing the Impact of Government Expenditure on Security as a requirement for achieving Sustainable Economic Growth And Development. 1994-2020. International Conference proceeding, Faculty of Management Sciences, Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka

Ebe J. i. (2015). National Security and National Development: A Critique. International Journal of Arts and Humanities. Vol. 4 No. 2 (2015). https://www.ajol.info/index.php/ijah/article/view/118887. DOI: 10.4314/ijah.v4i2.1

Folashade B. (2011). Violence And Insecurity In Nigeria : The Bane Ofnational Development. European Scientific Journal / December. Vol 7 No 26. https:// eujournal.org/index.php/esj/article/view/4630. **DOI:** https:// doi.org/10.19044/esj.2011.v7n26p%25p

Gubak & Bulus (2018). National Security Challenges And Sustainable Development In Nigeria: A Critical Analysis Of The Niger Delta Region. Global Journal of Political Science and Administration Vol.6, No.4, pp.32-50, September 2018. https://www.eajournals.org/wp-content/uploads/National-Security-Challenges-and-Sustainable-Development-in-

Nigeria.pdf Investopedia Team (2021). What is a Foreign Direct Investment. https://www.investopedia.com/terms/f/fdi.asp

Jeremiah T. V. (2016). Poverty, Insecurity And National Development In Nigeria: An Overview. Global Journal of Applied, Management and Social Sciences (GOJAMSS); Vol.13 December 2016; P.141 – 149 (ISSN: 2276 – 9013). Https://Www.Researchgate.Net/Publication/336460272_Poverty_Insecurity_And_National_Development_In_Nigeria_An_Overview. Doi:10.13140/Rg.2.2.12833.35687

Joshua, S. & Olanrewaju, l. P. (2015). The Political-Economy Of Nigeria's National Keywor· Insecurily: An Examination Of The Fourth Republic. Crawford Journal of Business and Social Sciences, Volume (5), issue (2). http://m.covenantuniversity.edu.ng/Profiles/Olanrewaju-Ilemobola/The-Political-Economy-of-Nigeria-s-National-Insecurity-An-Examination-of-the-Fourth-Republic

Kazeeb A. (2014). Determinants of Economic Growth in Nigeria. CBN Journal of Applied Statistics Vol. 5 No.2 .Pp 147 -170 https://www.cbn.gov.ng/ out/2015/sd/determinants% 20of% 20economic%20growth%20in%20nigeria.pdf

Ndubuisi O. & Theresa A. (2019) Insecurity in Nigeria: the Implications for Industrialization and Sustainable Development. International Journal of Research in Business Studies and Management Volume 6, Issue 5, 2019, PP 7-16 ISSN 2394-5923 (Print) & ISSN 2394-5931 (Online). https://www.ijrbsm.org/papers/v6-i5/2.pdf

Nwanegbo & Odigbo (2020). Security and National Development in Nigeria: The Threat of Boko Haram. International Journal of Humanities and Social Science. Volume 3. Issue 4. http://www.ijhssnet.com/journals/Vol_3_No_4_Special_Issue_February_2013/29.pdf

Callistar, O. (2015). Challenges of Insecurity and Terrorism in Nigeria: Implication for National Development (February 28, 2015). OIDA International Journal of Sustainable Development, Vol. 08, No. 02, pp. 11-18, 2015, Available at SSRN: https://ssrn.com/abstract=2586395

Olabanj & Ese (2014). Insecurity and Socio-Economic Development in Nigeria . Journal of Sustainable Development Studies ISSN 2201-4268 Volume 5, Number 1, 2014, 40-63.https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/Insecurity-and-Socio-Economic-Development-in-Ewetan-Urhie/13f89d796c605c77aabf2ffa1287457cff8fae8b

Osuala E. C. (2005). Introductory to research methodology, Onitcha, Africana First Publishers

Ozoigbo, B. I. (2019). Insecurity In Nigeria: Genesis, Consequences And Panacea. European Journal of Social Sciences Studies ISSN: 2501-8590 ISSN-L: 2501-8590 Available on-line at: www.oapub.org/soc. http://dx.doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3531844

Pullah E. & Wilson G. (2020). National Insecurity and Economic Growth: The Case of Nigeria. International Journal of Innovative Legal & Political Studies 8(2):13-21, April-June, 2020. https://seahipaj.org/journals-ci/june-2020/IJILPS/full/IJILPS-J-2-2020.pdf

Robert O. & Nnokam N. (2017). Insecurity in Nigeria: Implications for Sustainable National Development in Nigeria. Journal of Economics and Sustainable Development. Volum (8), Issue (7). https://www.iiste.org/Journals/index.php/JEDS/article/view/36590

Sabrina Jiang (2020). Generating economic growth. Investopedia. Retreived from https://www.investopedia.com/terms/e/economicgrowth.asp

Sheu H. (2021). Insecurity and National Development: Nigeria at a Crossroad. Global Journal of Human-Social Science: F Political Science Volume 21 Issue 2 Version 1.0 Year 2021. https://socialscienceresearch.org/index.php/GJHSS/article/view/3623/3512

Udeh & Ihezie (2020). Insecurity And National Economic Development Implications For Nigeria's Vision 20: 2020. International Journal of Development and Management Review (INJODEMAR) Vol. 8, No 1, June 2013. Retrieved from: https://www.ajol.info › index.php › ijah › article › view

Vincent Duruji (2021). Timeline: How 1,525 Nigerians were killed in six weeks. Vanguard news. https://www.vanguardngr.com/2021/03/timeline-how-1525-nigerians-were-killed-in-six-weeks/

Wojuade, J.I. (2021). Insecurity And Nigeria's Socio-Economic Development: A

Survey. International Journal of Research in Education and Sustainable Development | ISSN: 2782-7666 Vol. 1, Issue 1 (January, 2021) | www.ijaar.org Journal DOI: www.doi.org/10.46654/IJRESD Article DOI: www.doi.org/10.46654/IJRESD.1121

Appendices

Appendix 1

Questionnaire administered to respondents

S/N	STATEMENT	SA [5]	A [4]	U [3]	D [2]	SD [1]	TOTAL (X)	No. of Respondents	Mean Score
1	Kidnapping of foreign expatriates in Nigeria can be attributed to insecurity	340	224	21	2	0	587	132	4.45
2	Insecurity has lead to relocation of some companies out of Nigeria	360	212	6	6	2	586	132	4.44
3	Security situation of a nation is generally one of the factors usually considered by potential investors	450	132	15	8	0	605	132	4.58
4	In a bid not to lose their investments, investor usually resolve to divesting from unsecure business environment	385	144	27	12	4	572	132	4.33
5	Insecurity in a nation could affect the ease of	415	164	15	2	2	598	132	4.53

	doing business in that country								
6	Insecurity has resulted in displacement of people from their homes and exposing them to all manner of dangers in the society	350	224	3	6	2	585	132	4.43
7	Kidnapping for rituals is as a result of insecurity	365	220	9	2	0	596	132	4.52
8	Large number of death cases in Nigeria recently is associated with insecurity	275	236	24	8	6	549	132	4.16
9	Insecurity in Nigeria has, in recent time, increased the number of orphans and widows in the society	475	120	9	6	1	611	132	4.63
10	Attacks at soft sports such as schools, churches, mosques, motor parks, market places etc are subject of insecurity in Nigeria	515	100	9	0	1	625	132	4.73
11	Farmer/ Herder crisis in Nigeria has lead to destruction of farm products as well as cattle rustling	545	88	3	0	0	636	132	4.82
12	The general food shortage currently being experienced in Nigeria is	175	280	30	18	8	511	132	3.87

	associated with insecurity								
13	Agriculture may no longer contribute significantly to national income if insecurity is not subdue in Nigeria	350	228	6	6	0	590	132	4.47
14	The high cost of food items in Nigeria is attributed to insecurity	285	252	6	4	8	555	132	4.20
15	Hardship and poverty being experienced by larger number of citizens in Nigeria is due to insecurity in the country	205	256	36	14	8	519	132	3.93