

Effects of Insecurity on Igangan, Tapa and Ayete Community in Ibarapa North Local Government Area, Oyo State, Nigeria

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Abstract

This study aimed at examining the effects of insecurity on farming activities, community member mobility, community development projects and extent to which insecurity promote disunity amongst members in Ibarapa North Local Government Areas of Oyo State, Nigeria. The study adopted field survey methods through social survey approach involving a descriptive survey design through structured questionnaire to sample the opinion of residents of Igangan, Tapa and Ayete on the effects of insecurity on their community and as well granted interviews to some affected victims. A population of 3000 residents' consisting Igangan, Tapa and Ayete communities was targeted. However, random and proportionate-stratified sampling techniques were applied to select 1000 community residence. Two hypotheses consisting of three questions were formulated for this study. Hypotheses were tested to show if there is or no significant relationship between the effects of insecurity and the promotion of disunity among community members in the study areas. Responses to the questionnaire was analysed using Likert scale of Agreed (A), Strongly Agreed (SA), Disagreed (D), and Strongly Disagreed (SD) and the hypotheses was tested using Chi square statistical tools. The results from the study shows effects of insecurity are on faming activities, community people mobility; community development projects and greatly promotes disunity amongst the members of the community. Therefore, this study recommends that the Government, security agencies, local government chairpersons, political office holders, companies operating in these crimes prone areas and also engages stakeholders (i.e. the chiefs, youth leaders, and other community leaders) in town hall meetings and collectively come up with lasting solutions to the insecurity that is affecting their communities.

Keywords: Insecurity, Violence, Crime areas, Likert scale, Respondents', Hypotheses.

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INTRODUCTION

No nation can develop when there is high level of insecurity in the society. Nigeria has been ravaged by terrorist activities which have made the country unsafe for Nigerians and foreign investors. The country was named the third most afflicted by terrorism in the 2020 Global Terrorism Index, trailing only Iraq and Afghanistan (GTI, 2021). Nigeria has been ravaged by terrorist activities which have made the country unsafe for Nigerians and foreign investors. The country was named the third most afflicted by terrorism in the 2020 Global Terrorism Index, trailing only Iraq and Afghanistan (GTI, 2021). The sovereignty of a nation state may be determined by their capacity to safeguard citizens and her resources against any attack, be it from within or outside the state territory (Nkwatoh and Nathaniel 2018).

Terrorism has suddenly grown from sporadic bombings of public buildings and banks to constant suicide attacks, devouring and capture of whole communities, slaughtering of school children and kidnapping of large number of school girls and women (Igbaekemen and Umar, 2014).

Terrorism refers to the killing of innocent people (Igbaekemen, and Umar, 2014). United Nations report described terrorism as any act intended to cause death or serious bodily harm to civilians or non combatants with the purpose of intimidating a population or compelling a government or an international organization to do or abstain from doing any act (Igbaekemen and Umar, 2014).

Dike (2013) asserted that, lack of security of lives and property of citizens is a major hindrance to meaningful development. Omede (2012) sees security

as a dynamic condition which involves the relative ability of a state to counter threats to its core values and interests. Nwolise (2006) sees security as an all-encompassing condition which suggests that a territory must be secured by a network of armed forces. Commission on Human Security (2003) stated that human security is the protection of important aspect of human lives in a way that would enhance human freedoms and fulfillment. To experience a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being security is essential (Meddings, 2001), without security, there can be no stable society rather there will be prevalent fear and danger from violent death (Coupland, 2007). Similarly, to Otto and Ukpere (2012), security relates to the presence of peace, safety, happiness and the protection of human and physical resources or the absence of crisis.

The disturbing level of insecurity has rendered the economy unappealing to local and foreign investors, who have become apprehensive of investing and putting their hard-earned resources in profitable investment in Nigeria (Chuku *et al.*, 2019). Achumba, Ighomereho and Akpor-Robaro (2013), simply see insecurity as the opposite of security which tends to affect human life and existence. The far reaching effects of insecurity are evident in most communities in Nigeria. Most of the communities in Nigeria and especially in Oyo State are less developed and backward. This is because insecurity in recent times has been one of the major issues bedeviling majority of the Nigeria communities as evidenced in communities in Ibarapa area of Ibarapa North Local Government Area of Oyo State. The 2014 Global Report on security indicated that Nigeria is one of the crime ravaging countries in the world. The report rated Nigeria high on the following critical variables: unlawful possession of arms, forgery, receiving stolen properties, false pretences, burglary, theft, Boko Haram, armed robbery, kidnapping, attempted murder cases, manslaughter etc (Amirize, 2009).

The spate of insecurity in Ibarapa North Local Government Area communities, Oyo State has literally halted community development efforts and projects in recent years. Notably, the incessant killings, kidnapping, abductions, raping and invasion of farmlands recorded in Ibarapa North Local Government Area has left this area in desolation as most of the community members have fled the community for fear of losing their lives. Farming activities was abandoned due to consistent killing by the Fulani herdsman. This situation has also resulted in the abandonment of carrying out their daily activity by the people most especially farming. The effects of insecurity to community development were clearly highlighted by Imhabekhai (2009) when he asserted that no meaningful development can take place in a crises prone community. This is because development can only thrive in a peaceful environment. Oshodi (2011) argues that one sure way of tackling the insecurity situation in

Nigeria is to accord the field of psychology a pride of place in policy formulation and implementation to promote national cohesion and integration. Farmers in Ibarapa could no longer go to their farm freely because cows are invading their farms especially in Igangan, Tapa and Ayete community in Ibarapa axis. Infact every one in the community can no longer sleep due to attack in the community. As a result of the attack on the community, residents of Igangan, Tapa and Ayete community of Ibarapa North Local Government Area of Oyo State were relocating from the town in droves. Till this present moment, the residents of the three communities are still in fear to go to their normal daily activities most especially farmers. Incessant killings, kidnapping, abductions, raping and invasion of farmlands are increasing at alarming rate.

Farmers-Herdsman Crisis

The Nigerian farmers-herdsmen crisis is becoming an essential element influencing Nigeria's socio-political history especially in recent times. An escalation of the crisis led to the death of approximately 1,300 people in the first half of 2018 alone. This number is six-fold higher than the number of people lost to the Boko-haram crisis within the same period (ICG, 2018). Although, the Nigerian middle-belt region is most ravaged by the farmers-herdsmen crisis, there is no part of Nigeria that has not had its own fair share of the crisis. Farmer's herdsman conflicts are as old as agriculture in Africa (Fratkin, 1997). The root of the upsurge of the crisis in recent times is the environmental challenges caused by climate change. Nigeria's far north is increasingly getting warmer and not clement to the survival of cattle, inducing herders to migrate towards Southern Nigeria. Northern Nigeria is also ravaged with violence of different shades, making herders to be prone to migration down South (Ibrahim, 2020). The threat to herder's livelihood is unfortunately, common to farmers as well. Owing to increasing human population among other factors, farmers have been grappling with the need to increase food production (Ibrahim, 2020). Expanding population therefore creates the need to expand farms and human settlements. These have decreased possible grazing areas and contributed in no small measure to the soaring herders-farmers crisis (Oladotun and Oladotun, 2019).

Indeed, the farmer-herdsmen crisis has attracted numerous scholarly attentions. The farmer/herders conflict has traditionally consisted of disputes over natural resources and it is often presented as social conflict between settlers and nomadic people (Oyinloye, 2020). Baca (2015) asserted that the crisis has affected the growth of the Nigerian agricultural sector. Migration is an essential feature of human history as man migrated from Africa, its original point of existence (Schlebusch and Jakobsson, 2018). The gross migration of men from farm to cities is an essential feature of the industrial era which revolutionized the world (World Bank, 2019).

Migration is typically from less developed regions to more developed ones. It is fueled by the assumed or actual opportunities to prosper which are ascribed to more urbanized centers (Sorenson, 2004; Madu, 2006). It is logical for people to pursue migration in order to tap from enticing opportunities. Furthermore, the sustained degradation of rural environments (Ajaero and Mozie, 2011; Timalsina, 2007) is considerably motivating rural dwellers, who are typically farmers, to migrate.

Genesis of the Current Security Problem in the Study Areas

The insecurity situation in Oyo state started almost immediately after last year's EndSARS protest when hoodlums capitalised on the absence of policemen as a result of the series of attacks on them nationwide. During this period, residents of areas like Beere, Born Photo, Mapo, Agbeni, Oooo Yesa, Labo and many other areas in Ibadan were daily subjected to looting by the hoodlums. Weeks after, it was rising cases of kidnapping, killing and attacks on farmers and the people of Ibarapa land as well as those in the Oke Ogun axis. In most of these cases, some criminal herders in Ibarapa mostly in Igangan, Tapa, Ayete, Igboora as well as other remote villages are quickly fingered as being behind it. The situation in Ibarapa land became so worrisome to the extent that owners of filling stations in the area forcefully locked up all their stations while farmers on their part, willingly abandoned their farmlands for fear of being kidnapped by the rampaging herders and criminals. The residents of Ibarapa can no longer sleep with their two eyes closed as a result of the unpredictable and fragile security situation in the state. It was revealed by the Oyo State chapter of the Nigeria Union of Journalist that 25 persons were kidnap within 24 hours in Ibarapa area of the state which is described as scary (Blueprint Newspapers Limited, 2021).

It was also reported that seven (7) persons were allegedly abducted in the Ibarapa area. Also on Thursday, 18 people were also kidnap. The union recalled that similar developments were witnessed in the area for the better part of 2019, 2020, and 2021 and heightened recently, a development that had aggravated the tense security situation in the area. Information from the family of one of the victims said the gunmen demanded the sum of N10 million for the release of each of the victims (Blueprint Newspapers Limited, 2021). It was at the peak of insecurity situation in Ibarapa land with the government apparently not doing enough to protect the people that one of their own, in the person of Chief Sunday Adeyemo Igboho stormed Igangan and handed down a 7-day ultimatum to the Seriki Fulani in the sleepy town as well as to others he claimed to be criminal elements among the Fulani community in the town. According to Chief Igboho, if the state government is failing in its responsibilities to protect citizens, enough should be enough of the insecurity in the land as according to him, he was ready

to yield to the calls of his people to send the criminal elements from Ibarapa land especially in Igangan, Tapa and Ayete community and as well end the series of kidnapping, killings and collection of ransom.

Kidnapping in Igangan and its Neighbouring Environment Tapa and Ayete, Ibarapa axis of Oyo State

Kidnapping is a social problem and illegally acts of taking somebody away and isolates him or her like a prisoner so as to collect money as ransom from relatives or member of the family of the victim before releasing him or her. Igangan town and its neighbouring community 'Tapa and Ayete' in Ibarapa North Local Government Area of Oyo State, faced serious insecurity leading to killing of innocent lives and destroying properties. No life activity in some of these communities. The insecurity in these communities in Ibarapa land has started since 2013. As of 2022, the natives claim over 50 million had been paid in the last five years i.e. between the period of 2017-2022. All attacks and crime that brings the attention of government and people of the state to the crisis was all happened in the 2021. It was reported that suspected armed bandits invaded Igangan on Saturday, June 5, 2021. He said that the assailants in their large numbers invaded the town on motorcycles and allegedly opened fire without any provocation on innocent, defenseless and harmless indigenes. It is alleged that over 50 harmless indigenes of the town were killed in cold blood and about 90 others sustained life-threatening injuries and 50 houses including the palace of the Oba of the town (Asigangan of Igangan) was set ablaze (Blueprint Newspapers Limited, 2021).

However, petrol filling stations, houses, shops with goods inside, trucks with goods inside and other properties worth millions of Naira were razed to ashes by the marauders. Ibarapa axis of Oyo has been the hotbed of several violent clashes between the bandits and the indigenous farmers. Igangan town is the epicentre of kidnapping and killings. Due to the attack on the community, residents of Igangan town and Ibarapa axis of Oyo State were relocating from the town in droves. Nwagboso (2012) said, the spate of kidnapping in some part of Nigeria ultimately resulted in serious economic problems. The continuous kidnap cases in commercial cities of Port Harcourt, Aba, and Onitsha obviously forced Investors, Businessmen and manufacturing companies to peaceful cities in Nigeria or other countries within West African sub-region. Moreover, fifteen (15) women were raped by the herders in Igangan community. The only attack experienced in Igangan in the year 2022 was on 27th September, 2022 where it was reported by Sahara reporter (2022) that Gunmen attack Igangan Police station and kill Divisional crime officer (DCO) and a suspect that was detained in the station. However, it was also confirmed that the Divisional Police officer (DPO),

an inspector, and some suspects were seriously injured with gunshots during the attack (Sahara reporter, 2022).

Role of State Government on Insecurity in Ibarapa Region

Oyo State Government affirm that his administration will put in place necessary measures towards combating the various security challenges facing the state especially at the Ibarapa/Oke Ogun axis of the state starting with the documentation of foreigners in and across the state as well as enforcing Oyo State Open Rearing and Grazing Regulation Law, 2019 and this law is to regulate the activities of herdsmen in our state. The State government further stated press conference that, the government will be proceeding with the documentation of foreigners, especially those who are working in mines and this would ensure that only foreigners who have legitimate interests in Oyo state would remain within state territory (Blueprint Newspapers Limited, 2021).

He further stated that the authorities have directed the Amotekun Corps to continue collaborating with 'Operation Burst' and local vigilante groups in enforcing this law and man hotspots in the Ibarapa and as well as Oke-Ogun zones whereby the security agent will launch missions to rid the forests of criminals. The state government said his administration would adopt continuous dialogue as one of the measures aimed at ending insecurity in Ibarapa and Oke-Ogun and hold town hall meetings and community outreaches, bring together residents and security agencies to talk about issues of immediate concern and how they can be resolved through dialogue and more effective community policing. And also further promised to collaborate with federal security agencies operating in the state and continue to support the police and other federal security agencies posted to the state in the discharge of their duties. However, the House of Representatives also urged the Nigeria Police Force to construct a Divisional Police headquarters at Ayete town in Ibarapa North Local Government Area of Oyo State (Blueprint Newspapers Limited, 2021).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The Study Area

The study area covers Igangan, Tapa and Ayete community of Ibarapa North Local Government Area, Oyo State with Ayete as the headquarters. Having 39 settlements consisting of villages and farmsteads. The total population of Ibarapa North Local Government as at 2006 population census was 100,293 and by 2.3% annual population growth, it is 143,300 in 2022 by projection (National Bureau of Statistics (web), 2023

(https://citypopulation.de/en/nigeria/admin/NGA031_oy_o). Wahab and Ogundele (2011) gives the LGA latitudes as 7°30'N to 7°50'N and longitudes as 3°00'E to 3°25'E. Igangan lies at approximately 3°10'59.99" and 7°40'59.99", Tapa lies at approximately longitude

3°12'51"E and latitude 7°48' 17" N and Ayete lies between longitude 3°13'50"E and latitude 7°33' 51" N. The critical aspect of economy in Ibarapa North Local Government Area is farming.

Methods of Data Acquisition

For this study, a population of 3000 residents' consisting Igangan, Tapa and Ayete communities was targeted while random and proportionate-stratified sampling techniques was used to select one thousand (1000) where questionnaires were administered to the selected respondents' in the study areas. Five hundred was administered to residence of Igangan, two hundred and fifty (250) to Tapa residence and two hundred and fifty (250) to Ayete residence totaling 1000 to assess the effects of insecurity in the study areas. Few kidnapped victims were able to interview on the state of insecurity and their experience. The crimes emanated from the study area (Igangan, Tapa and Ayete) communities are kidnapping, Killings/Murderer, abduction, raping, burglary and invasion of farmlands with kidnapping being the major leading to collection of ransom. However, all other aforementioned crime types above has been curbed by the community and as well as with the help of government through the government security agent. However, respondents' analysis through questionnaire on the effects of insecurity and extent to which insecurity promote disunity amongst community members in the study areas was done using Likert scale of Agreed (A), Strongly Agreed (SA), Disagreed (D), and Strongly Disagreed (SD) and the Chi-square statistical tools was used for hypotheses testing.

There are many locations where farmers-herders attack occurred and some are far to the community and some are within. The following locations are the Fulani attack hotspots within the community of Igangan, Tapa and Ayete and they includes; Oke-Agbede Igangan, Ojumu Igangan, Olosun filling station Igangan along Iganna road, Apodu Igangan, Idi-Ope, Alagbado, Asunnora, Dagbere, Oke Arinsa Kopec area, Oke Odo in Oke Arinsa, Tapa, Alagba area Igangan, Seriki Fulani location. Other locations are in Alasia, Mobilu, Afoa, Aatan, Afunije, Babaisego and others in Gaa Wakili in Ayete which includes places like Sarki Alagolo, Gbagabgere, Awikonko, Lukosi etc. Due to the security reasons and what community had faced in the past, this study was unable to visit the security agency and as well as the high Chief and other community executives for oral interview.

Interview Granted to some Kidnapped Victims in Igangan, Tapa and Ayete Community

From source during the interview granted to some victim kidnapped in Tapa community, information on three cattle breeders that were kidnapped at Idi Ope, near Igangan, in Ibarapa North Local Government Area of the State in May was given where they are on their way to visit the person who

manages the ranch for them when they were kidnapped and were later released after the sum of N6 million was paid. Another sources revealed that he was kidnapped in kopec area, Oke Ayinsa in Tapa where the sum of N7 million was paid and also his brother was later kidnapped and also paid the sum of N2 million for his release. Interview was also granted to another person at Ojumu area in Igangan community where the man revealed in his interview that he was kidnapped in the night around 9:30-10pm in the night in front of his house. Though, they were unable to collect any ransom as the man cooperates with them during interrogation

with them and they beat him and injured him in his head and as soon as they heard people coming they ran away. Another incidence in Igangan was that of the owner of Olosun filling station Iganna road that was interviewed which the man reveals that up till now, the suck is still on him that as we can see that he is still with on medications and that before they could release him the sum of N3 million was paid. Majority of attacks/crime in Ayete community occurred along the farmlands. It was revealed that not all kidnapping was successful as some people escape from them.



Picture showing an attack Location in Igangan by the marauders



Picture showing an attack Location in Igangan by the marauders



Picture showing Location of attack on Seriki Fulani Palace and Governor visits to Asigangan of Igangan Palace in Igangan

Figure 1: Showing picture of attacks in the study area

Source: Premium times Nigeria, 2022

Research Question During the survey conducted

The following question was thrown to the respondent;

- i. What are the effects of insecurity on Igangan, Tapa and Ayete community, Ibarapa North LGA?
- ii. To what extent does insecurity promote disunity among community members in Igangan, Tapa and Ayete community, Ibarapa North LGA?

Research Hypotheses

Formulated Hypotheses to guide this study are the following;

1a. Insecurity has no significant effects on farming activities

H₁: Due to insecurity, farmers productivity is seriously affected as lots of farmers have abandoned their farmland for fear of being kidnapped

H₂: Insecurity has deterred agricultural investment and throwing the existing agribusiness into disarray.

H₃: Due to insecurity people are no longer having interest in farming activities and food price has rising up.

1b. Insecurity has no significant effects on community member mobility

H₁: Due to insecurity, movement of people within and outside the community is affected.

H₂: Due to insecurity, movement of goods and services within and outside the community are affected.

H₃: Due to insecurity, movement of both private and commercial vehicles are affected.

1c. Insecurity has no significant effects on community project

H₁: Due to insecurity, socio economic features of the community are affected.

H₂: Due to insecurity, expected benefits from some of the community projects has been forfeited.

H₃: Due to insecurity, abandoned community projects leads to loss of jobs by residence employed and as well experienced social problems.

2. Insecurity has no way promotes disunity amongst members

H₁: Due to insecurity in the study area, every ceremony in the village that bring community people and members together have been put aside.

H₂: Due to insecurity in the study area, the community members have no trust in the ability of government, their leaders and security agent in the community to protect them.

H₃: Due to insecurity in the study area, community members have divided along both the religion lines and as well as in political lines.

Research Design

The instrument used in this study was questionnaire and oral interviews, which contains variables to draw out response on insecurity and effects on community project in Igangan and nearby community 'Tapa and Ayete' in Ibarapa North Local Government Areas in Oyo State. A random and proportionate-stratified sampling technique was used in selecting 1000 samples out of 3000 questionnaires prepared for the residence from three locations making the study areas. The questionnaire was developed using the likert scale of Agreed (A), Strongly Disagreed (SD), Disagreed (D) and Strongly Agreed (SA). Likert scale was developed to measure attitudes (Rensis Likert, 1932). Two hypotheses consisting of three questions were formulated for this study. Data collected in the field were analyzed using frequency distribution tables and simple percentage techniques. Chi-square (χ^2) statistical tool was used to test the hypotheses in order to achieve the objectives of the study. Below is the formula used to calculating the chi-square for the formulated research hypotheses.

$$\chi^2 = \frac{\sum (O-E)^2}{E}$$

χ^2 = chi-square

Σ = Summation

O = observed frequency of response options

E = expected frequency Data Analysis Data analysis was also done by non-parametric method of chisquare (χ^2) to test for effects of indiscriminate solid waste disposal on environment, health and peoples' attitude.

The degree of freedom (df) or critical value were calculated as follows Df = (R-1) (C-1).

Where,

R = number of rows = 3

C = number of column = 4

Df = (3-1) (4-1) = 2 x 3 = 6

Df = 12 For this study, 95% level of confidence and 0.05 level of significance were used, the degree of freedom (df) at 6 from the critical = 12.59.

$$\text{Expected frequency (E)} = \frac{\text{Row Total of respondents} \times \text{Column Total of respondents}}{\text{No of responses option (N)}}$$

All the questionnaires distributed to each of the three communities were all returned and completed,

collated together and further analyzed (see result section).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The result presented in this study are thematic map showing the geographical locations of Igangan, Tapa and Ayete community of Ibarapa North Local Government Areas, Oyo State and the kidnapping hotspots. However, the results from the questionnaire by the respondents' was presented to show the effects of insecurity on community project in Igangan, Tapa and Ayete community in Ibarapa North Local Government

Area, Oyo State, Nigeria. All the data gathered from the three locations making the study area are sum together for further analysis. The results of the effects of insecurity from the one thousand (1000) respondents consisting of Igangan, Tapa and Ayete communities are presented below.

1a. Effect of Insecurity on Farming Activities

Insecurity has no significant effects on faming activities

Table 1a: Chi-square analysis showing the effects of insecurity on farming activities

Responses options (O) and their percentages					
Variables	A %	SA %	D %	S D %	Row Total
H ₀ 1: Due to insecurity, farmers productivity is seriously affected as lots of farmers have abandoned their farmland for fear of being kidnapped	115 11.5%	802 80.2%	50 5%	33 3.3%	1000
H ₀ 2: Insecurity has deterred agricultural investment and throwing the existing agribusiness into disarray.	189 18.9%	772 77.2%	25 2.5%	14 1.4%	1000
H ₀ 3: Due to insecurity people are no longer having interest in farming activities and food price has risen up.	201 20.1%	699 69.9%	69 6.9%	31 3.1%	1000
Column Total	505	2273	144	78	3000

Table 1b: Result of the Hypotheses on Farming Activities

Hypotheses	Options (O)	Exp. Freq. (E)	O-E	(O-E) ²	$\frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$	$(\chi^2) \frac{\sum(O-E)^2}{E}$	Df	Critical value	Remarks
H ₀ 1	115	168.3	-53.3	2840.89	16.88	24.49	6	12.59	HO ₁ Rejected
	802	757.6	44.4	1971.36	2.60				
	50	43.2	6.8	46.24	1.07				
	33	23.4	9.6	92.16	3.94				
Total				4950.65	24.49				
H ₀ 2	189	168.3	20.7	428.49	2.55	14.27	6	12.59	HO ₁ Rejected
	772	757.6	14.4	207.36	0.27				
	25	43.2	-18.2	331.24	7.67				
	14	23.4	-9.4	88.36	3.78				
Total				1055.45	14.27				
H ₀ 3	201	168.3	32.7	1069.29	6.35	28.76	6	12.59	HO ₁ Rejected
	699	757.6	-58.6	3433.96	4.53				
	69	43.2	25.8	665.64	15.41				
	31	23.4	7.6	57.76	2.47				
Total				5226.65	28.76				

Sources: Authors field work (January, 2023)

Adebisi *et al.*, (2017), carried out a study on an appraisal of Boko Haram's insurgency on the agricultural sector in Nigeria. They adopted the time series data analysis research method, while descriptive statistics and t-test were used to analyze the secondary data before and during the insurgency. The result of their findings showed that agricultural value added to the GDP was high before Boko Haram disruption and has reduced during the period of insurgency. Based on their findings, the study recommends that government should take legal and justifiable action to ensure that the ills caused by Boko Haram to the agricultural sector are addressed and farmers encouraged with better incentives to go back to farm. Therefore, food security

at the individual, household, national, regional and global levels will be achieved when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life (Riel, 1995). From Table 1 (a & b), the calculated chi-square (χ^2) values are; 24.49, 14.27, and 28.76 for hypotheses 1, 2 and 3 respectively on farming activities which indicate a degree of freedom of 6, and calculated chi-square (χ^2) value of 24.49, 14.27, and 28.76 is greater than the critical value of 12.59. Since the calculated χ^2 value of 24.49, 14.27, and 28.76 was greater than the table value of 12.59 thus, the null hypothesis 1 was rejected. This shows that insecurity had significant

effect on farming activities in the Local Government Area as many farmers can no longer go to their farm thereby affecting agricultural productivity, price of farm products and putting investment into disarray.

1b. Effect of Insecurity on Community People Mobility

Insecurity has no significant effects on mobility.

Table 2a: Chi-square analysis showing the effects of insecurity on Community People mobility

Responses options (O) and their percentages					
Variables	A %	SA %	D %	S D %	Row Total
H ₀ 1: Due to insecurity, movement of people within and outside the community is affected.	168 16.8%	799 79.9%	22 2.2%	11 1.1%	1000
H ₀ 2: Due to insecurity, movement of goods and services within and outside the community are affected.	130 13.0%	826 82.6%	29 2.9%	15 1.5%	1000
H ₀ 3: Due to insecurity, movement of both private and commercial vehicles are affected.	195 19.5%	755 75.5%	38 3.8%	12 1.2%	1000
Column Total	493	2380	89	38	3000

Table 2b: Result of the Hypotheses on Community People Mobility

Hypotheses	Options (O)	Exp. Freq. (E)	O-E	(O-E) ²	$\frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$	$(\chi^2) \frac{\sum(O-E)^2}{E}$	Df	Critical value	Remarks
H ₀ 1	168	147.9	20.1	404.01	2.73	13.69	6	12.59	HO ₁ Rejected
	799	714	85	7225	10.12				
	22	26.7	-4.7	22.09	0.83				
	11	11.4	-0.4	0.16	0.01				
Total				7651.13	13.69				
H ₀ 2	130	147.9	-17.9	320.41	2.17	21.08	6	12.59	HO ₁ Rejected
	826	714	112	12544	17.57				
	29	26.7	2.3	5.29	0.20				
	15	11.4	3.6	12.96	1.14				
Total				12882.7	21.08				
H ₀ 3	195	147.9	47.1	2218.41	14.99	22.15	6	12.59	HO ₁ Rejected
	755	714	41	1681	2.35				
	38	26.7	11.3	127.69	4.78				
	12	11.4	0.6	0.36	0.03				
Total				4027.46	22.15				

Sources: Authors field work (January, 2023)

From table 2 (a & b), the calculated chi-square (χ^2) values are; 13.69, 21.08, and 22.15 for hypotheses 1, 2, and 3 respectively on mobility which indicate a degree of freedom of 6, and calculated chi-square (χ^2) value of 13.69, 21.08, and 22.15 is greater than the critical value of 12.59. Since the calculated χ^2 value of 13.69, 21.08, and 22.15 was greater than the table value of 12.59 thus, the null hypothesis 2 was rejected. This

shows that insecurity had significant effect on the Community People mobility in the Local Government Area as it restricts movement of community people within their community.

1c. Effect of Insecurity on Community Development Project

Insecurity has no significant effects on Community Development Project

Table 3a: Chi-square analysis showing the effects of insecurity on Community Development Project

Responses options (O) and their percentages					
Variables	A %	SA %	D %	S D %	Row Total
H ₀ 1: Due to insecurity, socio economic features of the community are affected.	221 22.1%	688 68.8%	59 5.9%	32 3.2%	1000
H ₀ 2: Due to insecurity, expected benefits from some of the community projects has been forfeited.	194 19.4%	702 70.2%	74 7.4%	30 3.0%	1000
H ₀ 3: Due to insecurity, abandoned community projects leads to loss of jobs by residence employed and as well experienced social problems.	197 19.7%	668 66.8%	85 8.5%	50 5.0%	1000
Column Total	612	2058	218	112	3000

Table 3b: Result of the Hypotheses on Community Development Project

Hypotheses	Options (O)	Exp. Freq. (E)	O-E	(O-E) ²	$\frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$	$(x^2) \frac{\sum(O-E)^2}{E}$	Df	Critical value	Remarks
H ₀ 1	221	183.6	37.4	1398.76	7.62	16.4	6	12.59	HO ₁ Rejected
	688	617.4	70.6	4984.36	8.07				
	59	65.4	-6.4	40.96	0.63				
	32	33.6	-1.6	2.56	0.08				
Total				6426.64	16.4				
H ₀ 2	194	183.6	10.4	108.16	0.59	13.7	6	12.59	HO ₁ Rejected
	702	617.4	84.6	7157.16	11.59				
	74	65.4	8.6	73.96	1.13				
	30	33.6	-3.6	12.96	0.39				
Total				7352.24	13.7				
H ₀ 3	197	183.6	13.4	179.56	0.98	19.00	6	12.59	HO ₁ Rejected
	668	617.4	50.6	2560.36	4.15				
	85	65.4	19.6	384.16	5.87				
	50	33.6	16.4	268.96	8.00				
Total				3393.04	19.00				

Sources: Authors field work (January, 2023)

From Table 3 (a & b), the calculated chi-square (χ^2) values are; 16.4, 13.7, and 19.00 for hypotheses 1, 2, and 3 respectively on community development projects which indicate a degree of freedom of 6, and calculated chi-square (χ^2) value of 16.4, 13.7, and 19.00 is greater than the critical value of 12.59. Since the calculated χ^2 value of 16.4, 13.7, and 19.00 was greater than the table value of 12.59 thus, the null hypothesis 3 was rejected. This shows that

insecurity had significant effect on the community development projects in the Local Government Area as many ongoing and new projects in the community were put on hold.

2. Insecurity has no way promotes disunity amongst members

Insecurity does not promote disunity amongst community members

Table 4a: Chi-square analysis showing extent to which insecurity promote disunity amongst community members

Responses options (O) and their percentages					
Variables	A %	SA %	D %	S D %	Row Total
H ₀ 1: Due to insecurity in the study area, every ceremony in the village that bring community people and family members together have been put aside.	179 17.9%	758 75.8%	38 3.8%	25 2.5%	1000
H ₂ . Due to insecurity in the study area, the community members have no trust in the ability of government, their leaders and security agent in the community to protect them.	105 10.5%	801 80.1%	64 6.4%	30 3.0%	1000
H ₃ . Due to insecurity in the study area, community members community members have divided along both the religion lines and as well as in political lines.	142 14.2%	699 69.9%	99 9.9%	60 6.0%	1000
Column Total	426	2258	201	115	3000

Table 4b: Result of the Hypotheses on extent to which insecurity promote disunity amongst community members

Hypotheses	Options (O)	Exp. Freq. (E)	O-E	(O-E) ²	$\frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$	$(x^2) \frac{\sum(O-E)^2}{E}$	Df	Critical value	Remarks
H ₀ 1	179	127.8	51.2	2621.44	20.51	40.97	6	12.59	HO ₁ Rejected
	758	677.4	80.6	6496.36	9.59				
	38	60.3	-22.3	497.29	8.25				
	25	34.5	-9.5	90.25	2.62				
Total				9705.34	40.97				
H ₀ 2	105	127.8	-22.8	519.84	4.07	27.44	6	12.59	HO ₁ Rejected
	801	677.4	123.6	15276.96	22.55				
	64	60.3	3.70	13.69	0.23				
	30	34.5	-4.50	20.25	0.59				
Total				15830.74	27.44				
H ₀ 3	142	127.8	14.2	201.64	1.58	45.96	6	12.59	HO ₁ Rejected
	699	677.4	21.60	466.56	0.69				
	99	60.3	38.7	1497.69	24.84				
	60	34.5	25.50	650.25	18.85				
Total				2816.14	45.96				

Sources: Authors field work (January, 2023)

From Table 4 (a & b), the calculated chi-square (χ^2) values are; 40.97, 27.44, and 45.96 for hypotheses 1, 2, and 3 respectively on disunity amongst member which indicate a degree of freedom of 6, and calculated chi-square (χ^2) value of 40.97, 27.44, and 45.96 is greater than the critical value of 12.59. Since the calculated χ^2 value of 40.97, 27.44, and 45.96 was greater than the table value of 12.59 thus, the null hypothesis 4 was rejected. This shows that insecurity had significantly promote disunity amongst community members in the Local Government Area as community people were divided along the religion and political lines.

CONCLUSIONS

Effects of insecurity have been assessed in this study and its impacts on disunity amongst community members. From the findings of the study, the effects of insecurity in the study area are on faming activities leading to low productivity, determent of agricultural investment and disarray in existing agribusiness and loss of interest in farming and as well as high price in the price of farm products. However, community people mobility where movement was restricted within the community; community development projects both ongoing and new ones were affected and were put on hold. Moreover, ceremony in the village that bring community people and family members together have been put aside, community members have lost confidence in the ability of government, their leaders and security agent in the community to protect them, community members have divided along both the religion lines and as well as in political lines as all these greatly promote disunity amongst the members of the/community and this is similar to the result obtained (Adekola and Enyiche, 2017). Nowadays, security is everybody's business as we need to help the security agents so as for them to help us. All report on criminal activities should be reported to the security agents in our various environments. Therefore, the effective to combat insecurity can only be through the joint efforts of legislative and judicial arm in collaboration with government reforms so as to address some serious human security challenges facing our environment. Further study will aim at addressing the impacts of community security, government security in collaboration with community members before, during and after the crisis though insecurity is still lingering all over country.

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