

# Urban Insecurity and Economic Development in Enugu State

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## ABSTRACT

*The study examined urban insecurity and Economic Development in Enugu State. The study was guided by three objectives and three hypotheses. This research employed a descriptive research design. Chi-square non-parametric statistics was applied in the test of hypotheses. The findings revealed that Incidence of kidnapping has a significant effect on economic development of Enugu. This means that the high level of kidnaping in Enugu urban scares away investors in the states. Armed robbery has a significant effect on economic development of Enugu State that the finding revealed that Insurgencies (violent agitations) has significant effect on economic development of Enugu State. The study concluded that urban insecurity which often manifest in the way of kidnapping, armed robbery and violent agitations etc influenced negatively the economic development in Enugu State. The study recommended that Governments at all levels should put in place mechanisms that encourage financial institutions to provide soft loans to aspiring young entrepreneurs who want to start small businesses, allowing them to sustain themselves and avoid engaging in criminal activities such as kidnapping for ransom, which has become the norm in many Nigerian states.*

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Insecurity in Nigeria has been an age long issue. However, there has been a serious increase of insecurity in the country making it a prominent issue in recent times. African continent has witnessed several forms of attacks which have affected its human and material resources both in the rural and urban areas. Mostly, urban areas are characterized by overpopulation, rapid

structural change, unemployment, insecurity, high social pressures and social injustices (Abang, 2018). Lately, in the quest for greener pastures people migrate from the rural to urban areas. This rural-urban migration seems to have constituted an overcrowded urban environment in most African countries. Evidently, there has been a sporadic increase in number of people living in urban areas ranging from 13% in 1900 to 49% in 2005. It is further submitted that rural-urban migration increased to three billion as at 2012 and will continue to skyrocket by 2050 to about five billion or more (The United Nations, 2017). Globally, urbanization is the driving force of the economy especially in developing nations. Urban areas offer individual a lot of opportunities to improve one's standard of living. It was further maintained that urbanization is characterized with improved access to good housing facilities, transportation, employment, merchandise and other basic amenities for inhabitants in creating a better livelihood. Collaboratively, it is clear that urbanization is the crux for individual development and societal change that offer business opportunities, affluent, security and social incorporation among others (Ahmed, 2018). However, urbanization in Africa has shifted from achieving those developmental components of social and economic sustenance to conglomerates of social unrest and economic despondency (Sasu, 2022). Sadly, not only have these issues of insecurity caused societal unrest and economic decay, it has as well triggered mental health problems among these migrant youths in urban areas.

The continuous increase and frequent occurrence of acts of violence and lawlessness including issues such as kidnapping arms insurgence, cultism, assassination, ritual killings, violent robbery, murder, cattle rustling, militancy among others have called for serious concern. In Enugu State, car vandals are on the increase on daily basis as motorists lose their car batteries, wind screen, side mirrors, brain box, tires among others to armed robbers. Those who withdraw cash from the banks are not safe, as hoodlums follow and snatch such monies from them at gun point even in broad day light. Nevertheless, insecurity in Nigeria and Enugu State in particular is not a recent phenomenon as there have been various forms of insecurity. Most of these insecurity is both economically, and politically motivated and have existed for a long time. To address the economically motivated violence and insecurity in the country, various governments have come up with different initiatives aimed at curbing the menace. At the national level, government has initiated such programmes as, Poverty Eradication Programmes, Community and Social Development Programme as well as the establishment of National Directorate of Employment and the most recent N-Power programme, while at the State level, government has been more focused in forming vigilante groups, youths Assembly, Neighborhood watch all aimed at curbing insecurity in the state. With all these efforts, available records still show that the more some of these programmes evolve, the worse the situation gets.

There is no doubt that these security challenges pose serious threat to the socio-economic and political stability of Nigeria. Although several factors could have contributed to this situation, there is no doubt that lack of access to means of livelihood, illiteracy and hopelessness among the youths have contributed immensely to the level of the present security challenges in Nigeria and Enugu State in particular. Young people all over the world are vital and important segment of the society in which they live, as disciplined, focused and law abiding youth can create a bright future for any nation (Anasi, 2010). However, the present unemployment rate in the country as published by Nigeria's National Bureau of Statistics (2017) puts it at 14.2% in the last quarter of 2016, up from 13.9% in the preceding quarter, indicating that unemployment rate in Nigeria has continued to rise. The youths are the most affected groups who in turn due to frustration, resort to violence, compelling Ezeji and Okorie (1999) to argue that unemployment has become chronic and intractable and has become the brain behind youth restiveness in the country. This conforms to the popular saying that an idle mind is the devil's

workshop. Most of the youth who acquired various certificates including degrees are idle and stranded, unlike in the time past when acquisition of such certificates were considered as a sure ticket to a paid employment in either the public or private sectors of the economy. Those of them who did not go to school, get discouraged and are left with neither certificates nor skills. As a means of survival, these youths take to crime.

The absence of a clear cut security strategy in Nigeria has affected different facet of our national life's including youth unemployment due to the inability of the Youth to feel secured in exploring and acquiring skills that will prepare them to be gainfully employed with the required skill. The army of unskilled work force in Nigeria and in the Enugu State in particular has led to the large number of unemployment in the nation because the enabling environment for the youths to acquired skills is lacking and therefore the youths themselves have turn into crime and criminalities and causing violence and conflict in the Urban Centers (Nwanbi, 2018). Given these, the study examined the urban insecurity and Economic Development in Enugu State.

### **1.1 Statement of the Problem**

One of the most unique issues in governance is the provision of security and enabling environment to enable citizens to move freely and face their legitimate businesses and contribute to the socio-economic development of the country. Globally, urbanization is the driving force of the economy especially in developing nations. Urban areas offer individual a lot of opportunities to improve one's standard of living. It was further maintained that urbanization is characterized with improved access to good housing facilities, transportation, employment, merchandise and other basic amenities for inhabitants in creating a better livelihood. Collaboratively, it is clear that urbanization is the crux for individual development and societal change that offer business opportunities, affluent, security and social incorporation among others.

However, urbanization in Enugu State has shifted from achieving those developmental components of social and economic sustenance to conglomerates of social unrest and economic despondency. Sadly, not only have these issues of insecurity caused societal unrest and economic decay, it has as well triggered mental health problems among these migrant youths in urban areas. Indeed, insecurity of lives and properties in not only urban but also rural areas in Nigeria has risen to unimaginable state to warrant global attention and response from various international agencies such as United Nations, African Union Peace and Security Council (PSC), International Crisis Group among others. These organizations/agencies have sent scores of soldiers, armed personnel on boot, relieve materials among others to various states with high rate of insecurity to curb it. Despite interventions by these agencies to curb the issue of insecurity, the menace still escalates. In most cases, government officials and other stakeholders responsible for tackling insecurity in many urban areas politicize it.

Consequently, it is maintained that urbanization process in Africa has subsequently been portrayed as pseudo-urbanization. This assertion could be as a result of deteriorating insecurity in the continent's urban areas which has threatened its human and material resources. As a result, addressing the issue of insecurity in urban areas is a jamboree messed in strategy irregularity, political class insensitivity, politics and politicking, lack of sufficient funds to counter security challenges and diversion of accessible funds among others. Regrettably, insecurity of lives and properties in urban areas has eroded or rather threatened the essence of Nigerian existence as of late with an end goal to handle the security challenges in urban areas. Perhaps, the state has directed an impressive piece of her national financial plan to re-establishing security in many urban areas. In spite of these gigantic costs on security, the degree of insecurity in the continent is still high particularly in urban areas. With the enduring insecurity challenges and the failure

of the security contraction of the legislature to guarantee wellbeing and security in the continent, prompted this investigation.

### **1.2 Objectives of the Study**

- i. Determine the effect of incidences of kidnapping on economic development of Enugu State;
- ii. Examine the effect of armed robbery on economic development of Enugu State;
- iii. Investigate the effect of insurgencies (violent agitations) on economic development of Enugu State.

### **1.3 Hypotheses**

- i. Incidence of kidnapping has no positive significant effect on economic development of Enugu State.
- ii. Armed robbery has no positive significant effect on economic development of Enugu State.
  - iii. Insurgencies (violent agitations) has no positive significant effect on economic development of Enugu State.

## **2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

### **2.1 Conceptual Review**

#### **2.1.1 Insecurity**

Insecurity which is the extreme opposite of security is viewed from both social, economic and psychological angles, prompting Aminu, Hamza, and Ali (2015) to explain insecurity as a condition that exists due to lack of effective measures put in place to protect individuals, information and property against hostile persons, influences and actions. It entails a situation where individuals in a given society cannot freely go about their normal daily activities due to threat or fear of harmful disruption of their lives and possessions. In his view, Akin (2008) sees Insecurity as the situation not put in place for the protection of persons, information and property against influences, action and hostilities from others. It is a situation where people in society are denied the freedom to go about their normal businesses or daily activities due to fear of threats to their lives and properties. Lack of security therefore brings about insecurity which is its antithesis.

Therefore, insecurity as explained by Beland (2005), is the state of fear, anxiety stemming from a concrete or alleged lack of protection, referring to inadequate freedom from danger. It is equally seen as unstable and unsteady income, not knowing what to expect, feeling unsafe, lack of protection from emotional stress which results from lack of assurances or not knowing what one needs, non-acceptance or loved and unprotected in one's community or neighborhood by the people around him. Insecurity puts one to a situation where he is aware of his predicaments but is not in position to stop or avert the situation since he is not capable of protecting himself against such threat.

#### **Kidnapping**

Kidnapping is defined by various scholars with varying degree of successes. Firstly, Inyang and Abraham (2013) defined it as "the forcible seizure, taking away and unlawful detention of a person against his/her will. It is a common law offence and the key part is that it is unwanted act on the part of the victim". Another definition is offered by Fage and Alabi (2017) who conceived kidnapping as "forceful or fraudulent abduction of an individual or a group of individuals for reasons ranging from economic, political, and religious to [struggle for] self-determination". However, the authors later admitted that the forcefully or fraudulently abducted individuals are carried off as hostages for ransom purposes. This implies that while

political and economic factors can instigate kidnapping, the economic reason is the most common predisposing factor of the phenomenon.

### **Armed Robbery**

*Armed robbery*: Armed robbery is a type of robbery aided by weapon(s) to threaten, force, and deprive a person or persons, of the right to private, public, or corporate belongings. It involves the use of an offensive weapon or any weapon (Aigbovo & Eidenoje, 2016; Nwalozie, 2011). Armed robbery, an offense committed using weapons to threaten or inflict injury or bodily harm, remains prevalent in Nigeria. Suspected armed robbers, some of whom are detained in maximum security prisons sometimes without trial for as long as 20 years, constitute a significant portion of the prison population (Olashore, Akanni, & Akanni, 2017; Orjiakor, et al., 2017; Oyeleke, Tanga, & Ishola 2017). The crime has reached an epidemic level in Nigeria, causing instability and negatively affecting foreign investments (Abbas, Bakari, & Abba, 2012; Abdulkabir, 2017; Arinze, 2010). Further, armed robbers (mostly young adults) inflict gunshot wounds and kill Nigerians and foreigners (Abbas et al., 2012; Aliyu et al., 2016; Etuk & Nnam, 2018), increase the levels of poverty and unemployment (Oguntunde, Ojo, Okagbue, & Oguntunde, 2018), and contribute to insecurity of lives and property (Akujobi & Jack, 2017; Duruji & Dibia, 2017; Uchechukwu & Azubuike; 2016).

### **Insurgency/Counter Insurgency**

Insurgency as a rebellion against a constituted authority either in the pursuit of a political goal or for selfish interest (Abdu and Shehu, 2019). Abolurin (2011) cited in Abdu and Shehu (2019) described insurgency as a revolution, revolt, rebellion, riot and mutiny. By implication, those carryout rebellious acts are insurgent groups involved in the insurgency. Most people have also used the term *terrorism* to describe the term *insurgency*. But this description is not usually correct about insurgency. Though it can only be regard as such only when it has gone extreme with the use arms and other forms of sophistication. In this respect, Curtas (2006) and Liolio (2014) cited in (Amalu, 2015) argued that insurgency is not terrorism, subversion, guerrilla war, conventional war, revolution, coup d'état, although some insurgent groups have adopted some of these methods in the achievement of their goals.

## **2.2 Economic Development**

Economic development can be defined as “the process of improving the quality of human life through increasing per capita income, reducing poverty, and enhancing individual economic opportunities. It is also sometimes defined to include better education, improved health and nutrition, conservation of natural resources, a clear environment and a richer cultural life” (Penn State University, 2008). There are three variables of economic development. First, structural change as defined by Matsuyama (1997) “is a complex, intertwined phenomenon, not only because economic growth brings about complementary changes in various aspects of the economy, such as the sector compositions of output and employment, organization of industry, etc but also these changes in turn affect growth” and hence can be seen through the development of an economy.

### **2.2 Theoretical Framework**

#### **2.2.1 Frustration–Aggression Theory**

Frustration-aggression theory, also called frustration-aggression hypothesis was proposed in 1939 by John Dollard and colleagues. The theory posits that frustration always produces an aggressive urge and aggression is always the result of previous frustrations. Neal E. Miller, one of the proponents of this theory, afterward maintained that frustration can lead to several kinds of actions but noted that the urge to aggression will dominate as the upsetting persists. The theorist proposed that if we experience frustration, this leads to aggression.

The aggression is a therapeutic discharge of the build-up of frustration. It was further stated that if the person is prohibited from achieving an aim by few external factors, then frustration sets in which begets aggression. The aggression cannot always be aimed at the basis of aggression, which may be intangible such as lack of money, or too powerful, as the risk of punishment is too high. This is because frustration is a feeling of anxiety that results when our efforts to achieve certain goal are hindered. When this arises, it can produce feelings of anger, which invariably can cause feelings of aggression and aggressive behavior. This could be the reason why many people migrating to the urban areas in search of greener pastures got frustrated when they could not meet their desired goals and invariably become aggressive.

As a result, when such persons become aggressive they resort to exhibiting abnormal behavioral tendencies capable of bridging the security apparatus of the urban areas in which they live. For instance, due to high cost of living in urban sectors and incessant quest for material acquisition among youths teeming population, many of them engage in criminal activities such as vandalism, armed robbery, cyber-crime among others in order to meet up those challenges or rather earn a living.

### **2.3 Empirical Review**

Gongs, Famave, Maxwell and Annagu (2022) examined the Factors Influencing Kidnapping in Shendam Local Government Area of Plateau State, Nigeria. The study employed the cross-sectional quantitative survey design. Data was coded with Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) version 21 computer software and descriptive and non-parametric inferential statistical analyses were computed. Results revealed that 69.0% of the study sample opined that kidnapping is influenced by unemployment. Results also indicated that 62.6% noted that the pattern of abduction tended to rapt on travellers; as 78.1% opined abductors targeted wealthy and affluent victims. 37.4% indicated that kidnapping levels were high, as 74.6% said that abductors capture especially targets in remote towns. 64.4% alluded to employment and empowerment as solution to kidnapping. Therefore, alternative hypothesis was accepted which states that kidnapping is significantly influenced by unemployment at alpha level of 0.05.

Onyekwere (2021) conducted a study on Effects of Youth Unemployment on the Nigerian Society: The Need for Resourceful Intervention. A survey research was adopted while chi-square statistical technique was employed to test the hypotheses at 0.05 level of significance with degree of freedom and critical values relative to the statistical technique employed. Among the findings, the analysis revealed that the Nigerian youth has become more disillusioned by the day, especially with the strong feeling of frustration about his inability to be employed when he is capable, willing and qualified to work. Furthermore, the increasing rate of unemployment amongst youths has increased the wave of armed robbery, prostitution, drug trafficking kidnapping, terror threats, and ongoing abductions of Nigerians with reckless abandon.

Yusuf and Abdullahi (2020) determined the Causes of Kidnapping and its Implications on Nigeria. The study applied the functionalism theoretical assumptions and employed Qualitative Document Analysis (QDA) based on the previous studies review conducted on kidnapping such as current literature, media reports, and newspaper to figure out the gap and come up with new findings on the causes of this menace. The study found that the government's reluctance to address such challenges is the force igniting heinous crimes in the country. It is due to the negligence of the Nigerian government to address the root-causes of the phenomenon such as; youth unemployment, quick-money syndrome, hard-drug influence, and others.

Kpae and Adishi (2017) focused on the rising unemployment rate and armed robbery in the Port Harcourt City, especially between 2000-2010. 300 registered unemployed persons and

100 convicted armed robbers were randomly selected from a sampling frame of 3771 persons for a questionnaire survey. Primary and secondary data were used for this study. Five hypotheses are tested using the Chi-Square test of independence that were applied at 0.05 level of significance and 1 degree of freedom. The result of the Chi-Square test was subjected to the estimate of relative risks between unpaired observations using the Odds Ratio. Findings showed that there is correlation between unemployment, family background, level of education, religious integration, peer group pressure and armed robbery.

Similarly, Aliyu, Mohammed, and Jatau (2016) investigated gunshot injuries at the University of Maiduguri covering 338 patients, whose ages ranged from 3 months to 76 years for over a 2-year period. The study employed descriptive research design and Chi-square test. Aliyu et al. discovered that the prevalence of small arms in the country and subsequent armed robbery were as a result of unemployment, poverty, and lack of adequate education.

Onwuka (2015) examined implications of youth unemployment and violent crimes on the economic growth of Nigeria. Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was used to analyze the data and compare different population of mean. The study conclude that youth unemployment affects negatively economic growth in Nigeria due to high increase in violent crime such as, kidnapping, robbery, thuggery and terrorism which hinders business investment and economic growth.

Metu, Kalu and Maduka (2018) carried out an Analysis of Crime rate and Economic Growth in Nigeria: The Institutional Challenges and way Forward. Data were sourced from Nigerian National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and World Development Indicators (WDI). Number of people serving prison terms was used to proxy crime rate and the findings showed the rate of crime increased over the study period. Increased crime rate has adverse effects on sustainable economic growth in Nigeria by driving away both foreign and domestic investors; low investment eventually increases unemployment and poverty. The challenges to effective crime prevention and control are corruption, poverty, family issues and poor motivation for the Nigerian Police Force.

Ikeh (2021) examined the impacts of sectional agitations for self-determination on national development with reference to IPOB and MASSOB of southeast Nigeria. It employed survey method. Chi-square test was employed to test the hypotheses. The study revealed that the agitations for self-determination has a significant effect on economy of South East Nigeria.

Ndukwe, Nwuzor, Nnaji, Ede and Ejem (2019) termed their study Sense and Nonsense in Secessionist Agitations in Nigeria: Implication for National Integration. Content Analytical Design was adopted to analyze data from relevant literature. Findings revealed that: the major factors propelling secessionist agitations in Nigeria include perceived sheer marginalization, intimidation, low representation in national administration, discriminatory access to justice, victimizations, discriminatory share of natural resources benefits, degradation of cultural and language rights, and regular assault on religious rights among others;

Alozie and Akonye (2019) investigated the Igbo, their alleged cases of marginalization in the politics of Nigeria and emergence of sectarian groups in South East, Nigeria. Materials for the study were sourced through the secondary method, content analysis was applied in the analysis. The study reveals that lack of genuine institution of social justice and good governance in Nigeria among others have resulted to the expression of disaffection among majority of people of the Igbo extraction.

**Table 2.1: Summary of Empirical Review**

S/N	Author(s)	Year	Area of the Study	Topic	Methodology	Result
1	Onwuka	2015	Nigeria	Implications of youth unemployment and violent crimes on the economic growth of Nigeria.	Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)	The study conclude that youth unemployment affects negatively economic growth in Nigeria due to high increase in violent crime such as, kidnapping, robbery, thuggery and terrorism which hinders business investment and economic growth.
2	Aliyu, Mohammed, and Jatau	2016	Borno State, Nigeria	Gunshot injuries at the University of Maiduguri covering 338 patients, whose ages ranged from 3 months to 76 years for over a 2-year period.	Chi-square test	It was discovered that the prevalence of small arms in the country and subsequent armed robbery were as a result of unemployment, poverty, and lack of adequate education.
3	Kpae and Adishi	2017	Nigeria	The rising unemployment rate and armed robbery in the Port Harcourt City, especially between 2000-2010.	Chi-Square test	Findings showed that there is correlation between unemployment, family background, level of education, religious integration, peer group pressure and armed robbery.
4	Metu, Kalu and Maduka	2018	Nigeria	Analysis of Crime rate and Economic Growth in Nigeria: The Institutional Challenges and way Forward	Content Analysis	The findings showed the rate of crime increased over the study period. Increased crime rate has adverse effects on sustainable economic growth in Nigeria by driving away both foreign and domestic investors; low investment eventually increases unemployment and poverty
5	Alozie and Akonye	2019	Nigeria	Igbo, their alleged cases of marginalization in the politics of Nigeria and emergence of sectarian groups in South East, Nigeria.	Content Analysis	The study reveals that lack of genuine institution of social justice and good governance in Nigeria among others have resulted to the expression of disaffection among majority of people of the Igbo extraction
6	Ndukwe, Nwuzor, Nnaji, Ede and Ejem	2019	Nigeria	Sense and Nonsense in Secessionist Agitations in Nigeria: Implication for National Integration	Content Analysis	Findings revealed that: the major factors propelling secessionist agitations in Nigeria include perceived sheer marginalization, intimidation, low representation in national administration etc
7	Yusuf and Abdullahi	2020	Nigeria.	Causes of Kidnapping and its Implications on Nigeria.	Qualitative Document Analysis (QDA)	The study found that the government's reluctance to address such challenges is the force igniting heinous crimes in the country
8	Ikeh	2021	Nigeria	Impacts of sectional agitations for self-determination on national development with reference to IPOB and MASSOB of southeast Nigeria.	Chi-square test	The analysis revealed that the Nigerian youth has become more disillusioned by the day, especially with the strong feeling of frustration about his inability to be employed when he is capable, willing and qualified to work.
9	Onyekwere	2021	Nigeria.	Effects of Youth Unemployment on the Nigerian Society: The Need	Chi-square	The study found that the consequence of insecurity is insecurity and crime.



				for Resourceful Intervention.		
10	Gongs, Famave, Maxwell and Annagu	2022	Plateau State, Nigeria	(Factors Influencing Kidnapping in Shendam Local Government Area of Plateau State, Nigeria.	descriptive and non-parametric inferential statistical analyses were computed.	Results revealed that 69.0% of the study sample opined that kidnapping is influenced by unemployment.

**Source:** Author's Compilation, 2023

### 3. METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Research design

The study employed descriptive survey design.

#### 3.2 Area of Study

The study was carried out in Enugu State, Nigeria, with a focus on urban insecurity and Economic Development in Enugu State. The state of Enugu is divided into seventeen local government areas. However, the study centered on three local government Areas of Enugu State comprising Enugu North, Enugu East, and Enugu South.

#### 3.3 Sources of Data

The scholar made use of primary and secondary data.

**3.3.1 Primary Sources:** These entail the use of surveys. The researcher employed a questionnaire as the major data gathering instrument in this study.

3.3.2: Secondary data refers to information gathered from publications and articles on other researchers' and writers' work that is closely related to the research.

#### 3.4 Population of the Study

Enugu metropolitan area has an estimated population of 968,300 for people according to census results and latest population projections. (NPC, 2016)

**Table 3.1: Population distribution**

LGAs	Population	Percentage
Enugu East LGA	374,100	37
Enugu North LGA	326,900	35
Enugu South LGA	267,300	28
Total	968,300	100

**Source:** National Population Commission

#### 3.5 Determination of Sample Size

In determining the sample, the Taro Yamane sample size determination formula was adopted.

The formula is stated as follows:

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

Where

n = desired sample size, N = finite population size  
 l = unity and it is constant, e = error margin (0.05, 0.03, 0.04, 0.5, etc)

$$n = \frac{968,300}{1 + 968,300 (0.05)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{968,300}{2421.75}$$

$$n = 399.83 \text{ Sample size approximately} = 400.$$

**Table 3.2: Sample Size distribution of the**

LGAs	Sample Size	Percentage
Enugu East LGA	155	38
Enugu North LGA	135	34
Enugu South LGA	110	28
Total	400	100

**Source: Researcher's computation, 2023.**

### 3.6 Sampling Technique

Purposive sampling was utilized in this investigation. This sample method was used on a small number of people in the Enugu metropolis. Purposive sampling was chosen over other sampling approaches by the researcher because the study is looking into very sensitive issues concerning crime, certain individuals or groups of individuals may decline to cooperate. The researcher made use of purposive and non-purposive sampling method. The researcher used a stratified random sampling design, which is a probability sampling design, to stratify the sample by gender. This was carried out to guarantee that votes for each gender were distributed equally. All respondents had an equal chance of being chosen because the sample was selected using random sampling techniques.

### 3.7 Method of Data Collection

An interview guide and a questionnaire were used by the researcher to collect primary data. The questions for these two instruments were derived from the literature review conversations. The questionnaire was used to acquire quantitative data during data gathering. For the reason that it acquired data from a huge sample in fewer time and with fewer people, this instrument was chosen for quantitative data gathering. It also secured the confidentiality of the data obtained and eliminated the possibility of interviewer bias.

### 3.8 Method of Data Analyses

The study's data was presented using simple statistics in the form of a table and a mean score. The hypotheses were tested using the chi-square test method. The hypotheses were tested using the chi-square test method.

The chi-square formula is a formula is stated thus.

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

Where:

$\chi^2$  = Chi-square

O = Observed Frequency

E = Expected Frequency

$\Sigma$  = Summation of all items

#### Decision rule

Reject  $H_0$  if the calculated value of  $\chi^2$  is greater than the critical value of  $\chi^2$  otherwise accept  $H_0$ .

## 4. DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

### 4.1 Data Presentation and Analysis

The data collected were presented and analysed in this section. Four hundred (400) copies of questionnaire were distributed and three hundred and sixty copies of questionnaire were returned.

**Research Question 1:** What is the effect of incidences of kidnapping on economic development of Enugu State?

**Table 4.1:** Effect of incidences of kidnapping on economic development of Enugu State

s/n	Response	SA	A	UD	DA	SD	Total	Mean	Decision
1	The high level of kidnaping in Enugu urban scares away investors in the states	160	100	20	40	40	360	3.8	Accepted
2	It diminishes the growth income of the urban residents	120	140	10	50	40	360	3.8	Accepted
3	Kidnapping for ransom reduces the business activities in the states.	100	130	10	70	50	360	3.4	Accepted
4	Kidnapping rings and gangs prey on the underprivileged which escalates tension for rapid economic growth in the state	130	100	10	60	60	360	3.5	Accepted
5	Kidnapping has become a lucrative profession for Enugu State's unemployed youngsters.	140	120	20	40	40	360	3.8	Accepted

**Source: Field Survey 2023**

The mean distribution of respondents' thoughts on the effect of incidences of kidnapping on economic development of Enugu State is shown in Table 4.1. The mean score for question one is 3.8, indicating that the majority of respondents agreed that the high level of kidnaping in Enugu urban scares away investors in the states. On item two, a high mean score of 3.8 indicates that the majority of respondents believe that It diminishes the growth income of the urban residents. On item three, a high mean score of 3.4 indicates that the majority of respondents believe that Kidnapping for ransom reduces the business activities in the states. The high mean score of 3.5 for item number four indicates that respondents agreed that Kidnapping rings and gangs prey on the underprivileged which escalates tension for rapid economic growth in the state. The respondents agreed that kidnapping had become a lucrative industry for unemployed teenagers in Enugu State, as evidenced by item five, which had a mean of 3.8.

**Research Question 2:** How has the rate of armed robbery affected economic development of Enugu State?

**Table 4.2:** How the rate of armed robbery affected economic development of Enugu State

s/n	Response	SA	A	UD	DA	SD	Total	Mean	Decision
1	Armed robbery makes business operators to close on time thereby reducing their daily income	130	120	10	40	60	360	3.6	Accepted
2	Armed robbers in the state rob people their mean of livelihood	120	140	10	50	40	360	3.1	Accepted
3	It reduces the foreign direct investment in the state	140	130	15	45	30	360	3.7	Accepted
4	It deprives the state investment opportunities and economic sustainability	150	100	10	60	40	360	3.7	Accepted
5	Armed robbery weakens the ability of individuals in the state to contribute to economic development in the states	130	130	10	50	40	360	3.4	Accepted

**Source: Field Survey, 2023**

Responses on how has the rate of armed robbery affected economic development of Enugu State are shown in Table 4.2. The mean score for item one is 3.6, indicating that the majority of the respondents agreed that Armed robbery makes business operators to close on time thereby reducing their daily income. On item two, the mean of 3.1 indicates that the majority of respondents agreed that Armed robbers in the state rob people their mean of livelihood. With regard to item three, the mean score of 3.7 indicates that the majority of respondents agreed that It reduces the foreign direct investment in the state. The agreed mean of 3.7 for item number four indicates that respondents agreed that It deprives the state investment

opportunities and economic sustainability, and item five, with a mean of 3.4, indicated that respondents agreed that Armed robbery weakens the ability of individuals in the state to contribute to economic development in the states

**Research Question Three:** What effect does insurgencies (violent agitations) have on economic development of Enugu State?

**Table 4.3:** Effect of insurgencies (violent agitations) have on economic development of Enugu State

s/n	Response	SA	A	UD	DA	SD	FREQ	Mean	Decision
1	Secessionist agitation have paralyzed business activities in South East Nigeria	120	145	15	50	30	360	3.8	Accepted
2	It have increased the cost of doing business in the region	160	130	20	30	20	360	4.1	Accepted
3	Secessionist agitation have scared business investors away from the Southeast Nigeria	130	140	10	50	30	360	3.8	Accepted
4	The agitations have given rise to the spate of insecurity in the region thereby frustrating business owners	150	120	10	55	25	360	3.9	Accepted
5	The secessionist agitation prompted many business owners to relocate to safer zones of the country	120	150	10	50	30	360	3.8	Accepted

**Source: Field Survey, 2023**

The mean distribution of respondents' perspectives on Effect of insurgencies (violent agitations) have on economic development of Enugu State is shown in Table 4.3. (based on tabulated acceptance mean rating of 3.0). The data shows that the mean score for question number one is 3.8, which indicates that the most of the respondents accepted that Secessionist agitation have paralyzed business activities in South East Nigeria. With regard to question three, the mean score of 4.1 indicates that the majority of respondents strongly agreed with the idea It have increased the cost of doing business in the region. The average score was 3.8, indicating that the majority of respondents felt that Secessionist agitation have scared business investors away from the Southeast Nigeria. The high mean of 3.9 for item number four indicates that all respondents agree that the agitations have given rise to the spate of insecurity in the region thereby frustrating business owners, and item five, with a mean of 3.8, indicated that respondents agreed that the secessionist agitation prompted many business owners to relocate to safer zones of the country.

## 4.2 Test of Hypotheses

The hypotheses were tested with the aid of Software Package for Social Science (SPSS Version 16.0 for Student Version).

The following is the decision rule: If the computed value of 2 is less than the table value, the "null hypothesis" is accepted; however, if the calculated value is larger than the table value, the null hypothesis is rejected.

### 4.2.1 Test of Hypothesis One

#### Restatement of Hypothesis One

Ho: Unemployment has no significant effect on level of kidnapping for ransom in Enugu State.

**Table 4.4:** Chi-square test for Economic Development and kidnapping for ransom

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	8.000(a)	6	.238
Likelihood Ratio	8.318	6	.216
Linear-by-Linear Association	.000	1	1.000
N of Valid Cases	4		

a 12 cells (100.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .25.

**Source: Authors compilation SPSS Output**

We are interested in the outcomes of the "Pearson Chi-Square" row when reading this table. Here, we can observe that  $\chi^2(6) = 8.00$  and  $p = .238$ .

**Decision:** We reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternative hypothesis because the calculated value of  $\chi^2 = 8.00$  is greater than the table value of  $\chi^2 = 5.35$ . Indicating that Incidences of kidnapping has a significant effect on economic development of Enugu State.

#### 4.2.2 Test of Hypothesis Two

##### Restatement of Hypothesis Two

Ho: Armed robbery has no significant effect on economic development of Enugu State.

#### 4.5 Chi-Square Tests on Economic Development and level of armed robbery

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	15.000(a)	12	.241
Likelihood Ratio	13.322	12	.346
Linear-by-Linear Association	.976	1	.323
N of Valid Cases	5		

a 20 cells (100.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .20.

##### Source: Authors compilation SPSS Output

**Decision:** We reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternative hypothesis because the calculated value of  $\chi^2 = 15.00$  is bigger than the table value of  $\chi^2 = 11.34$ . This revealed that Armed robbery has a significant effect on economic development of Enugu State.

#### 4.2.3 Test of Hypothesis Three

##### Restatement of Hypothesis Three

Ho: Insurgencies (violent agitations) has no significant effect on economic development of Enugu State.

#### 4.6: Chi-Square Tests result for Economic Development and Insurgencies

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	19.000(a)	12	.241
Likelihood Ratio	13.322	12	.346
Linear-by-Linear Association	.976	1	.323
N of Valid Cases	5		

a 20 cells (100.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .20.

##### Source: Authors compilation SPSS Output

**Decision:** We reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternative hypothesis because the calculated value of  $\chi^2 = 19.00$  is bigger than the table value of  $\chi^2 = 11.34$ . This revealed that Insurgencies (violent agitations) has a significant effect on economic development of Enugu State.

### 4.4 Discussion of Results

#### 4.4.1 Economic Development and kidnapping for ransom

The study's first objective was to Determine the effect of incidences of kidnapping on economic development of Enugu State. The findings revealed that Incidences of kidnapping has a significant effect on economic development of Enugu State. The Chi-square test ( $\chi(6) = 8.00$ ,  $p = .238$ ) was used. The finding is a clear indication that state of kidnaping in the state affect economic development. This is supported by the data in table 4.1 where the majority of the respondents affirmed all listed items in the research question one.

#### 4.4.2 Economic Development and level of armed robbery

The second objective of the study was to examine the effect of armed robbery on economic development of Enugu State. Armed robbery has a significant effect on economic development of Enugu State, according to the findings. ( $\chi^2 = 15.00$ ,  $\chi^2 = 11.34$ ) is the result. This result is

consistent with data obtained in table 4.2 which showed that armed robbers scare away investors, it reduces the foreign direct investment to the state.

#### **4.4.3 Economic Development and Insurgencies**

The third objective of the study was to Investigate the effect of insurgencies (violent agitations) on economic development of Enugu State. The finding revealed that Insurgencies (violent agitations) has a significant effect on economic development of Enugu State where ( $\chi^2 = 19.00 > \chi^2 = 11.34$ ) has a significant value. The finding did not deviate with the data in table 4.3 as all the items in table were found to be the contribution of insurgencies in the overall economic development in Enugu State.

## **5. FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **5.1 Findings**

The following were findings from the study

- i. The findings revealed that Incidences of kidnapping has a negative significant effect on economic development of Enugu. This means that the high level of kidnaping in Enugu urban scares away investors in the states.
- ii. Armed robbery has a negative significant effect on economic development of Enugu State. This shows that Armed robbery makes business operators to close on time thereby reducing their daily income.
- iii. The finding revealed that Insurgencies (violent agitations) has a negative significant effect on economic development of Enugu State This demonstrates that the agitations have given rise to the spate of insecurity in the region thereby frustrating business owners.

### **5.2 Conclusion**

In view of the findings, it was concluded that urban insecurity which often manifest in the way of kidnapping, armed robbery and violent agitations etc influenced negatively the economic development in Enugu State. It is therefore evident that as insecurity has claimed lots of lives, aggravated the food and nutrition insecurity, further damaged to health and education sector, and has caused general fear and anxiety; an urgent solution is needed. Insurgency is therefore a threat to human security in Nigeria.

### **5.3 Recommendations**

The following recommendations were made for the study:

- i. Governments at all levels should put in place mechanisms that encourage financial institutions to provide soft loans to aspiring young entrepreneurs who want to start small businesses, allowing them to sustain themselves and avoid engaging in criminal activities such as kidnapping for ransom, which has become the norm in many Nigerian states.
- ii. To tackle high youth unemployment and banditry, the government should establish a conducive climate for businesses to thrive. It is not good for the country when enterprises that are intended to employ youths close their doors.
- iii. First, the government policy should prioritise necessary options that could address the causes of unrests or insurgencies in the country. In other words, the policy frameworks should cover fair distribution of the wealth of the country without marginalisation of some geopolitical regions of the country. This mean that the principles of true federalism should be respected, adopted completely and utilise in the sharing of the national wealth and appointment of individuals into positions of authority since the ills that follows equitable distributions of the nation's wealth and positions of authority have been identified as major factors that promoted distrusts among the ethnic nationalities, the consequence of which is agitation and unrest as evidenced in the secession movements in South eastern Nigeria over the years.

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