Research Paper

Insecurity & Socio Economic Activities in Onelga

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ABSTRACT
The purpose of this study is to examine the effect of insecurity on the socio-economic life of the indigenes of Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area of Rivers State. The Study has three research questions and two hypotheses tested at 0.05 level of significance. The researcher utilized the Quasi – experimental research design for the study and the population of the study is 399 indigenes of ONELGA. The simple random sampling was employed as well as Taro Yamen's Formula to determine the sample size of 344 persons representing the population of ONELGA. A structured questionnaire was used to generate data for the study. The research instrument used for data collection was revalidated. The statistical tools used to answer the research questions were descriptive statistics and simple percentage while the Pearson method of moment coefficient was used to test the research hypotheses of the study. The findings of the study reveal that social life economic activities are significantly affected by insecurity in ONELGA of Rivers State. These findings made the researchers to recommend that, there is a need to create an economy with appropriate social, economic, and physical infrastructure for business and industrial growth. Secondly, providing and sustaining local vigilante to enhance security in Ogba/Egbema/ Ndoni Local Government Area of Rivers State.

I. INTRODUCTION

Nigeria is currently inflated with security crisis which has turn into an unending challenge, not only by defying security procedures but making scorn of the efforts of the law enforcement agents and the millions of naira annually budgeted by the government as security votes. However, this lead to the situation where by a country can develop well when there is high insecurity. The effects of insecurity are seen in most communities in Nigeria. Communities in Nigeria especially in Rivers state are developing and backward. This can be attributed to insecurity troubling majority of the Nigerian communities including in communities in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area of Rivers State. The 2014 Global Report on security indicated that Nigeria is one of the crime ravaged countries in the world. The report rated Nigeria high on the following critical variables: unlawful possession of arms, forgery, receiving stolen properties, false pretenses, burglary, theft, Boko Haram, armed robbery, kidnapping, attempted murder cases, manslaughter etc. (Amirize, 2009). Solving these issues of insecurity has proven difficult due to high level of corruption seen in all aspects of the Nigerian economy.

Statement of Problem.

The high rate of insecurity in communities in Rivers State has halted community development projects in recent years. The incessant killings, kidnapping, armed robbery, cult activities and political violence recorded in Ogba /Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area of Rivers State has left the thriving area to be desolate. As most people living in the area fled for their dear lives. Small and medium scale businesses left the area for safety.

This situation has also resulted in the abandonment of projects to be carried out in the area such as the dualization of Omoku - Ahoada road, and A.A Okoroma street that has been awarded by NDDC to a contractor, was abandoned due to insecurity challenges in the area.

In addition, the building of a youth center in Obohia road in Omoku which was initiated by the community to promote youth activities was abandoned due to the violence perpetrated by the youths of the area. Similarly, the Omoku market in Egbada road was also abandoned due to consistent killings and political crises.

In the same vein, insecurity issues affected the social life of the people of that area for instance the popular Nchaka festival (New Yam Festival) was postponed during the period of insurgency, Churches, schools, age grade activities were postponed/cancelled. Based on the above problems, no study has been able to properly capture the effects of insecurity on socio-economic activities in the area. Therefore, the study seeks to answer a few questions
i.   What are the main causes of insecurity in ONELGA?
ii.   To what extent did insecurity affect the social life of the people?
iii.   To what extent did insecurity affect economic activity in the area?

Statement of Hypotheses
i. H_o: There is no significant effect of insecurity on the social life of the people in ONELGA.
ii. H_o: There is no significant effect of insecurity on economic activities in ONELGA.

Significance of the study
This research will provide veritable information that can be of immense benefit to the public, governmental bodies, the academia etc. It will equally draw attention to the government and non profit organizations on ways to cushion the effects of insecurity that has ravaged the Local Government and made it desolate. And ways to improve economic and social activity in the area.

Theoretical Framework
In this work, two theories have been adopted to provide explanation to the concept of security and economic development. The two theories are: social conflict and Neo-Malthusian theories.

The Social Conflict Theory: The social conflict theory draws attention on the class differentiation and the misery of the working class that was attendant upon the growth of capitalism. It is a synthesis of German philosophy, English political economy and the French socialism, built on the idea of historical and dialectical materialism – class struggle and the classless proletarian society. According to the proponents of this theory, it provides theoretical explanation for competition among social classes, state actors and non-state actors in their attempt to protect their selfish interest. This class struggle leads to the acquisition of weapons and ammunitions for self-preservation thus leading to social conflicts and threats to the national security and sustainable economic development (Adebakin and Raimi, 2012). These opinions expressed above approximate Marx and Engel (1848) assertion that, the history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggle. Freeman and slave, patrician and plebeian, lord and serf, guild master and journeyman, in a word, oppressor and oppressed, stood in constant opposition to one another, carried on an uninterrupted, now hidden, now open fight, a fight that each time ended, either in a revolutionary re-constitution of society at large, in a common ruin of the contenting classes.

The political elites are always in the business of controlling both the political spheres and the economic resources of the state, but the poor are always in continuous struggle with the elite of such control. In addition to this is the clash of interest that exist between the police and armed robbers, ruling party and opposition parties, majority and minority ethnic group, one religion over the other et cetera, which justifies the existence of social conflict in human society. The emergence of political institutions, economic organs, legal institutions, traditional institutions et cetera as forms of social structure are products created as a result of conflicts between groups with conflicting ideological interest with the sole aim of controlling the resources of the society. The social conflict theory sees threat to security as motivated by the struggle among rival social classes or groups in their quest for group economic interests, relevance and political dominance. In the words of Adebakin and Raimi, (2012), the import of the two strands of social conflict theory is that, in a society where exploitation of one class or group by a dominant class or group exist, if this dysfunctional relation is not addressed, it results in armed struggle and full scale warfare. This situation is capable of eroding the developmental effort of the people. That is to say, peace is a panacea for economic development in any society.

The Neo-Malthusian Theory: The views expressed by the Neo-Malthusians are similar to that expressed by Malthus in his theory of population which focuses on the relationship between population growth and food required for subsistence. Prominent among the Neo-Malthusians are Garrelt Hardin and Paul Ehrlich. The theory outlined the implications of the continuing population growth with reference to the modern societies where the states are committed to a social welfare ideal. Most individuals within modern societies depend on the

state for common welfare services such as education, health, police protection and some cases a minimum income. Hardin (1968) therefore argues that "to couple, the concept of freedom to breed with the belief that everyone born has an equal right to commons is to lock the world into a tragic course of action". Hardin is of course referring to the conflict between available resources and population and he holds the view, like Malthus did, that people are not likely to voluntarily limit their fertility before it is too late. Ehrlich (1968) summarized his position thus; too many people, too little food and environmental degradation. Homer-Dixon (1999) extended the view of Ehrlich (1968) that, the resulting scarcity of resources historical often triggers cut-throat competition among divers' actors, which eventually leads to social conflict that threats national security because of escalation of grievances among interest groups, parties and nations.

Empirical literature

A.Alhassan (2018) wrote a journal on insecurity and economic development in Nigeria. His work looked at the continuous rise in Insecurity and deterioration in the economic development in Nigeria call for a concern among researchers and policy makers over the years. However, these two hydra-headed problems still remain the greatest challenges facing nations all over the world. The study therefore, examined the implication of insecurity on economic development in Nigeria. With the use of trend analysis, descriptive statistics and Pearson correlation of failed state index, human development index and Legatum's prosperity index, the study revealed an inverse relationship between insecurity and economic development in the country to ensure economic development in Nigeria therefore, the study recommended various measures of curbing insecurity including preventive community policing, human development centred growth perspective, equitable distribution of resources as well as channelling of resources to frontline sectors of the economy among others.

In addition, O.O Ewetan &, E.Urhie (2014) Paper examined the pertinent issue of insecurity in Nigeria and its implication for socio-economic development. Available data on the level and dimensions of insecurity in Nigeria reveals an increase over time, which constitutes serious threat to lives and properties, hinders business activities and discourages local and foreign investors, all which stifles and retards Nigeria's socio-economic development. This rising wave of insecurity has not abated but has assumed a dangerous dimension which is threatening the corporate existence of the country as one geographical entity. In the light of the above the paper recommended that government must be proactive in dealing with security issues and threats, through modern methods of intelligence gathering, and sharing among security personnel, training, logistics, motivation, and deploying advanced technology in managing security challenges. They also noted that the real solution lies in government accelerating the pace of economic development through creating an economy with relevant social, economic and physical infrastructure to support business and industrial growth.

Furthermore, Adekola, G & Enyiche (2017) The study examined the effects of insecurity on community development projects in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni and Ahoada East Local Government Areas of Rivers State, Nigeria. The study adopted a descriptive survey design with a population of 3,211 members of various Community Based Organizations in the study areas. A sample of 682 members of various CBO's was selected using the random and proportionate-stratified sampling techniques. Data for this study were collected with the use of a self-designed questionnaire titled "Effects of Insecurity on Community Development Projects Questionnaire (EICDPQ). A correlation index of 0.81 was obtained to determine the reliability of the instrument. Responses to the questionnaire items were analysed with the mean statistics and the hypothesis were tested using the chi square statistics at 0.05 level of significance. The result of the analysed data revealed that the causes of insecurity in the study areas are cult clashes, conflicting political factions, poor distribution of resources, violent resistance to exploitation by government and corporate organizations and neglect of the people. The study therefore, recommended that Government in collaboration with companies operating in this crisis prone areas should engage stakeholders (community leaders, youth leaders and other leaders of Community Based Organizations) in town hall meetings and collectively come up with lasting solutions to these insecurity issues that impede their development.

On the other hand, a plethora of the empirical works reveal insecurity hampers negatively on economic activates/growth. Stewart (2004) studied the effect of insecurity on economic development for twenty-five countries between 1990-1995 and established that economic development was always negatively impacted, more specifically the agricultural sector was tremendously hit, as exports crashed, production drooped, there was a full shift from international to domestic markets, imports escalated by essential commodities, usually leading to a shortfall of foreign exchange for economic inputs.

II.   RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research was focus on ONELGA which is covered by different regions namely the Ogba/ Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area in Rivers State with its headquarters in Omoku. It is one of the 23 local

government areas that make up Rivers State. It is one of the major oil producing Local Government in the Niger Delta. There are different research designs to be used. But for the purpose of this research, we will be looking at Quasi- experimental research. According to the 2006 census held, ONELGA had a population of 283,294 people.

For the purpose of this research, Simple random sampling will be used. Here each individual chosen to be part of the sample is entirely by chance and each member of the population has an equal chance, or probability, of being selected.

To determine the sample size of this thesis, the Taro Yamane method of calculating a reliable sample size will be adopted. Taro Yamane method of calculating sample size was formulated by the statistician Tara Yamane in 1967. Below is the mathematical illustration of the Taro Yamane method:

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

n = Sample size
N = Population of Study
e = margin of error (for this study, the test will be carried out using 0.05 confidence interval)

To find the sample size to be used for this research, given a total population of ONELGA to be 283,294, will be illustrated as follows:

$$n = \frac{283,294}{1+283,294(0.05)^2} = 399.43, \text{ approximately } 399$$

Therefore, the sample size to be used for this research is 399 people. One third of the sample population will be shared among the three Major Settlements that make up the Local Government Area i.e Ogba, Egbema and Ndoni. Therefore 133 sample will be drawn from each settlement.

Method of Data collection.
In the course of this research, questionnaires will be issued to participants; interviews too will be conducted to able to collect relevant information to satisfy the research objective.
From the sample size, questionnaires were distributed to 399 people in Ogba/ Egbema /Ndoni LGA of Rivers State. The response rate of the distributed and retrieved questionnaire is shown below.

Table 1: Distributed and Retrieve Questionnaire

Questionnaire	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Distributed	399	100
Retrieved	360	90.2
Not Retrieved	39	9.8
Useful Response	344	95.5 of Retrieved Questionnaire
Discarded Response	16	5.3 of Retrieved Questionnaire

Source: Field Survey Data, 2021.

The above Table 1 shows that 399 questionnaires were distributed and 360 representing 90.2% of the distributed questionnaires were retrieved while 39 representing 9.8% of the distributed questionnaire was not retrieved. Out of the 360 retrieved questionnaires, 16 were discarded due to improper filling. Hence 344 (95.5%) of the retrieved questionnaires were useful which therefore served as the basis for the analysis in this study.

Reliability Test
The reliability of the instrument was determined using a test re-test reliability method. The questionnaire was given to twenty persons in ONELGA. At two different times, the gap between the test and re-test was one week. Each response on both times was compiled and reliability co-efficient was obtained using the Pearson Product Moment correlation co-efficient at 0.05 level of significance was adopted. The co-efficient of stability obtained was 0.82 for the questionnaires.

Method of Data Analysis

The data collected were analysed using the descriptive and inferential statistics analytical method. The descriptive analyses rely on simple percentages, means and standard deviation; on the other hand, inferential analysis was used in testing our hypothesized statement. We used the Pearson method of moment coefficient statistical tool to test the hypotheses.

The data gotten was presented in tables and percentages. The data was processed and analyzed using Pearson product moment correlation coefficient, r.

III. DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

The primary data collected are presented in the distribution tables using simple percentages to analyze the respondents' views. The numerical scores on the frequency distribution table were used to examine the research questions and hypotheses.

Descriptive Statistics Analysis

This section presents results from the analysis on distribution and central tendencies of variables of the study; each variable is herein examined based on its response tendencies (using the mean and the standard deviation coefficients); a total of three hundred and forty four (344) individuals were examined. All variables are scaled on the same likert (5-point) scale; hence a single based mean for interpretation of tendencies is adopted: $2.00 < x$

≤ 2.00; given that values ranked accordingly to levels of opinion and affirmation to the indicators of the construct in question, hence where $x < 2.00$ = poor or inadequate level of agreement or affirmative response to indicator, and where $x > 2.00$ = significant and substantial level of affirmation to the indicator.

Insecurity in ONELGA (Predictor Variable)

The predictor variable – insecurity in ONELGA is examined using its causes: clashes between cult groups, conflict in political parties, poor allocation of resources amongst communities or within a community, violent resistance to exploitation by oil companies and Election activities. The construct addresses the causes of insecurity and the affect of such to ONELGA. A total of five (5) items where identified to ascertain the construct and causes of insecurity in ONELGA; table 2 - 8 was used to ascertain these as presented below:

Table 2: PART A: Causes of Insecurity in ONELGA.

Statements	Strongly Agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly disagree
1.*Clashes between cult groups in ONELGA was a major cause of insecurity in the Local Government*	34.9	39.2	9.0	14.8	2.0
2.*Conflict in Political parties was another major cause of insecurity in the area.*	37.8	42.4	9.0	9.3	1. 2
3. *Poor allocation of resources amongst communities or within a community contributed to the unrest in the area.*	41.6	42.7	4.4	9.9	1.5
4.*Violent resistance to exploitation by oil companies generated insecurities in communities*	37.5	46. 8	7.3	7.3	1. 2
5. *Election activities was a major cause of Insecurity in ONELGA*	31.4	43.0	15.1	8.4	2.0

Source: Survey data, 2021

Table 3: Clashes Between Cult Groups (Causes of insecurity (CI) 1

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	7	2.0	2.0	2.0
	Disagree	51	14.8	14.8	16.9
	Undecided	31	9.0	9.0	25.9
	Agree	135	39.2	39.2	65.1
	Strongly Agree	120	34.9	34.9	100.0
	Total	344	100.0	100.0	

Source: Survey data, 2021

The table of analysis above shows that 34.9% and 39.2%, strongly agree and agree that insecurity affects socio-economic activities of the people of ONELGA. In the same manner, about 7 or 2.0 % and 51 or 9.0% of the respondents disagree and strongly disagree respectively. Given the percentages from the opinion of respondents with strongly agree and agree, we can conclude that insecurity affect socio-economic activities in ONELGA.

Table 4: Conflict In Political Parties (Causes of insecurity (CI) 2

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	4	1.2	1.2	1.2
	Disagree	32	9.3	9.3	10.5
	Undecided	31	9.0	9.0	19.5
	Agree	146	42.4	42.6	62.1
	Strongly Agree	130	37.8	37.9	100.0
	Total	343	99.7	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.3		
Total		344	100.0		

Source: Survey data, 2021

The table of analysis above showed that 37.8% and 42.4% respectively representing strongly agree and agree that insecurity affect the socio-economic activities of ONELGA. Also about 1.2% and 9.3% of the respondents strongly-disagree and disagree respectively that insecurity affects the socio-economic activities of ONELGA.

Table 5: Poor Allocation of Resources Amongst Communities or Within A Community (Causes of insecurity (CI) 3

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	5	1.5	1.5	1.5
	Disagree	34	9.9	9.9	11.3
	Undecided	15	4.4	4.4	15.7
	Agree	147	42.7	42.7	58.4
	Strongly Agree	143	41.6	41.6	100.0
	Total	344	100.0	100.0	

Source: Survey data, 2021

The table of analysis above showed that 41.6% and 42.7% respectively representing strongly agree and agree that insecurity affect the socio-economic activities socio-economic life of ONELGA. Also about 1.5% and 9.9% of the respondents strongly-disagree and disagree respectively that insecurity affects the socio-economic activities of ONELGA.

Table 6: Violent Resistance To Exploitation By Oil Companies (Causes of insecurity(CI) 4

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	4	1.2	1.2	1.2
	Disagree	25	7.3	7.3	8.4
	Undecided	25	7.3	7.3	15.7
	Agree	161	46.8	46.8	62.5
	Strongly Agree	129	37.5	37.5	100.0
	Total	344	100.0	100.0	

Source: Survey data, 2021

The table of analysis above showed that 37.5% and 46.8% respectively representing strongly agree and agree that insecurity affect the socio-economic activities of ONELGA. Also about 1.2% and 7.3% of the respondents strongly-disagree and disagree respectively that insecurity affects the socio-economic activities of ONELGA.

Table 7: Election Activities (Causes of insecurity (CI) 5

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	7	2.0	2.0	2.0
	Disagree	29	8.4	8.4	10.5
	Undecided	52	15.1	15.1	25.6
	Agree	148	43.0	43.0	68.6
	Strongly Agree	108	31.4	31.4	100.0
	Total	344	100.0	100.0	

Source: Survey data, 2021

The table of analysis above showed that 31.4% and 43% respectively representing strongly agree and agree that insecurity affect the socio-economic activities of ONELGA. Also about 2% and 8.4% of the respondents strongly-disagree and disagree respectively that insecurity affects the socio-economic activities of ONELGA.

Table 8: Descriptive Statistics For Causes of Insecurity in ONELGA

		Clashes Between Cult Groups	Conflict In Political Parties	Poor Allocation of Resources Amongst Communities	Violent Resistance To Exploitation By Oil Companies	Election Activities
N	Valid	344	343	344	344	344
	Missing	0	1	0	0	0
Mean		3.90	4.07	4.13	4.12	3.93
Mode		4	4	4	4	4

Source: Survey data, 2021

The (table 8) illustrates that all five (5) items or indicators which are used to assess insecurity in the area have high mean values which is an indication of significant manifestations of insecurity in ONELGA, given the based mean and benchmark of x > 2.00. These values imply substantial agreement to the effect of insecurity on the socio-economic activities in the area.

The Effect of Insecurity on the Social Life of the People in ONELGA

The social life (criterion variable) – this is examined using its measures such as Community members could not participate in the famous Nchaka festival; Some Village ceremonies in ONELGA were put aside because of insecurity; Curfews were imposed in ONELGA; Nightlife was restricted in the area; Ceremonies such as burials, weddings etc where either postponed/ cancelled or done low key; Religious activities reduced significantly in the L.G.A. The second dimensions of insecurity on social life affect the people in ONELGA which is ascertained by participants' level of honesty and morality. A total of six (6) items where used to ascertain the construct and effect of insecurity on social life of the people; tables 9-15 were used to ascertain the outcome.

Table 9: PART B- To What Extent Did Insecurity Affect the Social Life of the People in ONELGA

Statements	Strongly Agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly disagree
1. Community members could not participate in the famous Nchaka festival	25.0	41.3	22.4	10.2	1.2
2. Some Village ceremonies in ONELGA were put aside because of insecurity.	45.1	34.0	7.6	8.7	4.7
3. Curfews were imposed in ONELGA	29.9	39.2	15.1	10.8	4.9
4.Nightlife was restricted in the area	43.6	43.9	4.1	8.1	0.3
5. Ceremonies such as burials ,weddings etc where either postponed/ cancelled or done lowkey.	45.3	36.9	8.4	7.3	2.0
6. Religious activities reduced significantly in the L.G.A	30.8	45.1	12.2	10.2	1.7

Table 10: Community members could not participate in the famous Nchaka festival (Social Life (SL) 1

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	4	1.2	1.2	1.2
	Disagree	35	10.2	10.2	11.3
	Undecided	77	22.4	22.4	33.7
	Agree	142	41.3	41.3	75.0
	Strongly Agree	86	25.0	25.0	100.0
	Total	344	100.0	100.0	

Source: Survey data, 2021

The table of analysis above showed that 25% and 41.3% respectively representing strongly agree and agree that insecurity affect the Social Life of ONELGA. Also about 1.2% and 10.2% of the respondents strongly-disagree and disagree respectively that insecurity affects the Social Life of ONELGA.

Table 11: Village Ceremonies in ONELGA were Put Aside Because Of Insecurity
(Social Life (SL) 2

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	16	4.7	4.7	4.7
	Disagree	30	8.7	8.7	13.4
	Undecided	26	7.6	7.6	20.9
	Agree	117	34.0	34.0	54.9
	Strongly Agree	155	45.1	45.1	100.0
	Total	344	100.0	100.0	

Source: Survey data, 2021

The table of analysis above showed that 45.1% and 34% respectively representing strongly agree and agree that insecurity affect the Social Life of ONELGA. Also about 4.7% and 8.7% of the respondents strongly-disagree and disagree respectively that insecurity affects the Social Life of ONELGA.

Table 12: Curfews were imposed in ONELGA (Social Life (SL) 3

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	17	4.9	4.9	4.9
	Disagree	37	10.8	10.8	15.7
	Undecided	52	15.1	15.1	30.8
	Agree	135	39.2	39.2	70.1
	Strongly Agree	103	29.9	29.9	100.0
	Total	344	100.0	100.0	

Source: Survey data, 2021

The table of analysis above showed that 29.9% and 39.2% respectively representing strongly agree and agree that insecurity affect the Social Life of ONELGA. Also about 4.9% and 10.8% of the respondents strongly-disagree and disagree respectively that insecurity affects the Social Life of ONELGA.

Table 13: Nightlife was restricted in the area (Social Life (SL) 4

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly diagree	1	.3	.3	.3
	Disagree	28	8.1	8.1	8.4
	Undecided	14	4.1	4.1	12.5
	Agree	151	43.9	43.9	56.4
	Strongly Agree	150	43.6	43.6	100.0
	Total	344	100.0	100.0	

Source: Survey data, 2021

The table of analysis above showed that 43.6% and 43.9% respectively representing strongly agree and agree that insecurity affect the Social Life of ONELGA. Also about .3% and 8.1% of the respondents strongly-disagree and disagree respectively that insecurity affects the Social Life of ONELGA.

Table 14: Ceremonies such as burials, weddings etc where either postponed/ cancelled or done low key(Social Life (SL) 5

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	7	2.0	2.0	2.0
	Disagree	25	7.3	7.3	9.3
	Undecided	29	8.4	8.4	17.7
	Agree	127	36.9	36.9	54.7
	Strongly Agree	156	45.3	45.3	100.0
	Total	344	100.0	100.0	

Source: Survey data, 2021

The table of analysis above showed that 45.3% and 36.9% respectively representing strongly agree and agree that insecurity affect the Social Life of ONELGA. Also about 2.0% and 7.3% of the respondents strongly-disagree and disagree respectively that insecurity affects the Social Life of ONELGA.

Table 15: Religious Activities Reduced Significantly In The L.G.A
(Social life (Sl) 6

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	6	1.7	1.7	1.7
	Disagree	35	10.2	10.2	11.9
	Undecided	42	12.2	12.2	24.1
	Agree	155	45.1	45.1	69.2
	Strongly Agree	106	30.8	30.8	100.0
	Total	344	100.0	100.0	

Source: Survey data, 2021

The table of analysis above showed that 30.8% and 45.1% respectively representing strongly agree and agree that insecurity affect the Social Life of ONELGA. Also about 1.7% and 10.2% of the respondents strongly-disagree and disagree respectively that insecurity affects the Social Life of ONELGA.

Table 16: Descriptive Statistics of the effect of Insecurity on the Social Life of the People in ONELGA

		SL1	SL2	SL3	SL4	SL5	SL6
N	Valid	344	344	344	344	344	344
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mean		3.79	4.06	3.78	4.22	4.16	3.93
Mode		4	5	4	4	5	4

Source: Survey data, 2021

The data as depicted in table 16 illustrates that all six (6) indicators variables statements are used to ascertain the second dimension of social life within the selected local government area and also have a high mean values with coefficients which is an indication of significant manifestations or practice of insecurity in the area, given the previously adopted based mean and benchmark of $x > 2.00$. These values indicate the evidence of substantial affirmations by majority of the participants to their experience of how insecurity affects social life of the people.

The Effect of Insecurity on Economic Activity in the Area

The second criterion variable was the economic activity of the area, however this economic activities was ascertains by the participants level of response and their belief in furthering the cause of the insecurity as its affect on the economic activities of the area. A total of eight (8) items where identified to ascertain the construct and how insecurity affects economic activity; tables 17 - 4.19 below were used to ascertain this:

Table 17: PART C: To What Extent Did Insecurity Affect Economic Activity in the Area?

Statements	Strongly	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly
1. Market activities reduced significantly in the	33.1	46.8	8.7	9.9	1.5
2. Casual workers and permanent staff of oil s were either laid off or stood off	35.2	45.1	11.6	7.3	0.9
3. Small and medium scale businesses suffered nage in the area	24.7	45.3	13.4	13.7	2.9
4.Curfews affected business activities in the	33.4	43.0	14.8	8.4	0.3
5. Hospitality industries in the area were closed	29.1	41.9	11.3	16.6	1.2
6. A lot of small/medium scale businesses from the area.	36.3	46.2	10.2	7.0	0.3
7. Emigration of residents for safety.	20.3	50.3	15.7	12.8	0.9
8. Financial institutions relocated from the L.G.A gh level of insecurity.	38.1	42.4	11.9	7.6	0

Table 18: Market Activities Reduced Significantly In The Area (Economic Activity (EA) 1

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	5	1.5	1.5	1.5
	Disagree	34	9.9	9.9	11.3
	Undecided	30	8.7	8.7	20.1
	Agree	161	46.8	46.8	66.9
	Strongly Agree	114	33.1	33.1	100.0
	Total	344	100.0	100.0	

Source: Survey data, 2021

The table of analysis above showed that 33.1% and 46.8% respectively representing strongly agree and agree that insecurity affect the Economic Activities of ONELGA. Also about 1.5% and 9.9% of the respondents strongly-disagree and disagree respectively that insecurity affects the Economic Activities of ONELGA.

Table 19: Casual Workers And Permanent Staff Of Oil Companies Were Either Laid Off Or Stood Off (Economic Activity (EA) 2

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	3	.9	.9	.9
	Disagree	25	7.3	7.3	8.1
	Undecided	40	11.6	11.6	19.8
	Agree	155	45.1	45.1	64.8
	Strongly Agree	121	35.2	35.2	100.0
	Total	344	100.0	100.0	

Source: Survey data, 2021

The table of analysis above showed that 35.2% and 45.1% respectively representing strongly agree and agree that insecurity affect the Economic Activities of ONELGA. Also about 0.9% and 7.3% of the respondents strongly-disagree and disagree respectively that insecurity affects the Economic Activities of ONELGA.

Table 20: Poor Allocation Of Resources Amongst Communities (Economic Activity (EA) 3

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	10	2.9	2.9	2.9
	Disagree	47	13.7	13.7	16.6
	Undecided	46	13.4	13.4	29.9
	Agree	156	45.3	45.3	75.3
	Strongly Agree	85	24.7	24.7	100.0
	Total	344	100.0	100.0	

Source: Survey data, 2021

The table of analysis above showed that 24.7% and 45.3% respectively representing strongly agree and agree that insecurity affect the economic activities of ONELGA. Also about 2.9% and 13.7% of the respondents strongly-disagree and disagree respectively that insecurity affects the economic activities of ONELGA.

Table 21: Descriptive Statistics for the Effects Of Insecurity On Economic Activity of ONELGA

		EA1	EA2	EA3	EA4	EA5	EA6	EA7
N	Valid	344	344	344	344	344	344	344
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mean		4.00	4.06	3.75	4.01	3.81	4.11	3.76
Mode		4	4	4	4	4	4	4

Source: Survey data, 2021

The data as depicted in table 21 illustrates that all eight (8) manifest variables or indicators statements which are used to ascertain the second criterion variable also have high mean values coefficients which is an indication of significant manifestations or expressions of economic activity within the target area, given the

previously adopted based mean and benchmark of x > 2.00. These values indicate the evidence of substantial affirmations by majority of the participants to their experience and practices of how insecurity affects the economic activity in the area.

Table 22: Descriptive Statistics of the Effect of Insecurity

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Causes of Insecurity (CI)	344	2.40	5.00	4.0311	.46510
Social Life (SL)	344	2.50	5.00	3.9918	.48380
Economic Activity (EA)	344	2.63	4.88	3.9535	.42859
Valid N (listwise)	344				

Source: Survey data, 2021

The table above depict the three (3) variables of the effects of insecurity in ONELGA and these substantially represent and form a core feature of the target area of the study. This is as they are all revealed to have high mean (X) coefficients which are indication of significant manifestations or practices of all three within the area of the study, given the previously adopted based mean and bench mark of x > 2.00. These values indicate the evidence of the three effects of insecurity such as causes of insecurity, social life and economic activity within the area of the study.

Hypotheses Testing

In this section, the result for the analysis on the null assumptions of the significant bivariate associations between the dimensions of the predictor variable: insecurity and the measures of the criterion variables such as social life and economic activity were presented.

The Pearson product moment correlation coefficient (Pearson r), is employed when the distribution is bivarate, continuous and normal. This was adopted in the tests for associations at a 95% confidence interval for the two-tailed (non-directional) tests implying a 0.05 level of significance. The decision rule is based on the adoption of the probability value where a $P < 0.05$ regions holds for significance thus a rejection of the null hypotheses while a $P > 0.05$ region holds for insignificance thus an acceptance of the null hypotheses.

H_{O1}: There is no significant effect of insecurity on the social life of the people in ONELGA.

H_{O2}: There is no significant effect of insecurity on economic activities in ONELGA.

Table 23: Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient Matrix

	Insecurity	Social life	Economic Activity
Insecurity	1.000000	0.591371	0.335703
Social Life	0.591371	1.000000	0.751217
Economic Activity	0.335703	0.751217	1.000000

Source: E-view 9 output, 2021

To determine the level of significance of the computed value of Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient Matrix, the distribution of correlation values is referred. This distribution can be found in tabled form. The number of degrees of freedom associated with the observed data is also determined.

d.f = (R-1) (C-1)

where R = number of rows

      C = number of columns

d.f = (19-1) (3-1) = 54

Therefore, the critical value for 54 degrees of freedom at 0.05 level of significance is 0.2732. The null hypotheses Ho, will be accepted if the computed value is less than the critical value 0.2732. Otherwise it will be rejected.

The Relationship between Insecurity and Social Life

The tests for relationship between insecurity and social life reveals significant results in all instances; where insecurity and social life (correlation coefficient = .591371; $P < 0.05$) indicates strong levels of significant relationship. Therefore, the null hypothetical statement is rejected and the findings restated as follows;

However, there is a significant effect of insecurity on the social life of the people in ONELGA.

The Relationship between Insecurity and Economic Activity

The result of table 4.21 indicates a relationship between insecurity and economic activities in ONELGA. The value of 'r' was 0.335703. It means that there is a positive and significant relationship between insecurity and economic activities in ONELGA. So the null hypothesis "There is no significant effect of insecurity on the economic activities in ONELGA.'' is rejected. Hence the null hypothetical statement was rejected and restated as follows: that there is a significant relationship between insecurity and economic activities in ONELGA.

IV.   DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

We have investigated the effect of insecurity on the socio-economic life of the indigence of ONELGA with the application of the Pearson product moment correlation coefficient matrix approach to test the stated hypothesis. In course of the experimentation, it was revealed that a significant relationship exists between insecurity and social life of the people of ONELGA. This implies that insecurity affect negatively on the social life of the people of ONELGA.This finding agrees with the works of Dike (2013) and Ugwu (2013) which they opined that lack of security of lives and property in communities or societies will hinder meaningful development. Alhassan (2018) also corroborated their position in his work.

Secondly, insecurity in ONELGA is significantly related with economic activities of the indigence's of the area. By implication insecurity in the area substantially and negatively affects the economic activities of the citizens of the LGA. The position of this study agrees with the findings of Onime (2018) wherein he examined the effect of insecurity on economic growth in Nigeria by establishing that insecurity affects economic growth by drying-out investments, increases unemployment and dwindles government revenues.

V.   SUMMARY

The main purpose of this study was to examine the effect of insecurity in ONELGA on the socio economic life of the indigence of the LGA. However this study is correlational study and sought to empirically ascertain the nature of the relationship between insecurity and socio-economic life of the indigence of ONELGA. In examining the relationship between variables, the study first offers a theoretical discourse which provides a detailed description and conceptualization of the variables of the study and also reviews of the possible link between the variables (insecurity, social life and economic activities). In doing this, we did a thorough background of the subject matter and reviewed relevant empirical literature and theories to justify the effect of insecurity on the socio-economic life of the people of ONELGA. Some of these theoretical underpinning includes the Social Conflict Theory and the Neo-Malthusian theory. In terms of methodology, the research adopts the survey method of design built on questionnaire approach. The questionnaire was formulated to collect primary data from the field and the responses of 344 participants in the LGA were used to conclude the findings of the study. The research method used in this study was both descriptive and inferential statistics with the Pearson product method of moment coefficient analysis was adopted in testing the various hypotheses. A total of two null hypotheses were stated in the study as operational means to providing answers to the research questions and objectives of the study. All the two null hypotheses statements were rejected as the evidence from the analysis reveals significant relationships in all instances.

The findings suggest that activities and practices related to insecurity adversely affect the socio-economic life of the indigences of ONELGA. This evidence from the analyses shows that insecurity significantly contributes to the acute challenge of socio-economic life in the area. Based on the observed relationship between the variables, the previously stated null hypothetical statements of no significant relationships were all rejected as the evidence suggests otherwise.

VI.   CONCLUSION

The conclusion of this study is based on the empirical evidence of its investigation of the relationship between the variables of the study as well as the summary of its findings; hence, the study concludes insecurity affects socio-economic practices. On the whole we can confidently conclude at 95% confidence level that insecurity (based on the available primary data drawn from the field) adversely affects the socio-economic life of the people in ONELGA.

VII.   RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings and conclusions of this study, the following recommendations are hereby proffered:

1.   There is a need to establishment Community Policing within each divisional police headquarters in the LGA for effective management of insecurity.

2.   There is a need to create an economy with appropriate social, economic, and Physical infrastructure for business and industrial growth by providing local vigilante to associate with the indigenes.

3.	There is a need for our security apparatus to ultimately improve the training of security officers, sufficient training in modern security methodologies, the provision of state-of-the-art equipment and appropriate remuneration, good service conditions, and convenient after-service arrangements.

Contributions to Knowledge
This study contributes to the existing stock and body of knowledge on the relationship between the variables of the study in the following ways:
1.	First, this study contributes by providing empirical evidence in ONELGA to supports the earlier works put forward by previous scholars. The findings of the study therefore re-emphasize the position of insecurity as a significant predictor and antecedent of the death of social life in the area.
2.	The study also provides a more elaborate picture with regards to the evidence presented herein which identifies the various effects of insecurity on the economic activities through a framework of the relationship between insecurity and economic activities in ONELGA.

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