International Journal of Social Sciences and Conflict Management
ISSN: 2536-7234 (Print) : 2536-7242 (Online)
Volume 7, Number 2, June 2022
http://www.casirmediapublishing.com

Effect of Rural Development on Security Challenges in North Western Nigeria

Saheed, Zakaree S.
Department of Economics
Nigerian Defence Academy, Kaduna, Nigeria
Email: zakss_1@yahoo.co.uk, szsaheed@nda.edu.ng

ABSTRACT: The paper examines the impact of rural development on national security in Nigeria, particularly in the Northern Nigeria. Data obtained through primary sources were subjected to multi-collinearity and Cronbach Alpha reliability tests to detect any autocorrelation and the reliability respectively, before conducting regression analysis on the data. The findings reveal that there is strong positive relationship between rural development and national security. Furthermore, the regression analysis indicates that rural development and telecommunication have a positive and statistically significant impact on national security, while electricity supply and Military and Police Installations in rural areas have a positive but statistically insignificant effect on national security in Nigeria. The study therefore recommends that governments should implement policies target towards developing the rural areas through provision of social and economic infrastructures like good roads, electricity, telecommunication network, military installations among others, to improve the wellbeing, and protect the lives and properties of the rural dwellers.

Key Words: Rural Development, National Security, Telecommunication, Electricity, Military.

INTRODUCTION

In many Sub-Sahara African countries, rural areas are the under developed small villages outside cities or town, with very low population density and few houses or buildings, and mostly farm lands or agriculture areas. A rural community in Nigeria could therefore, be seen as that fraction of the population that live in the rural areas of the country either in clustered like in the southern part of the country, or dispersed settlement or nomadic, like in the northern part of the country, where the people share common values and are directly or indirectly dependent on primary production of agricultural products, fishing and other activities like dyeing, black smiting, or trading. Rural dwellers are mostly peasants, who derive their livelihood partly from

subsistence agriculture, relying mainly on family labour in farm production, integrate household production, consumption activities and decisions, and are partially engage in input and output in an imperfect market.

Generally, the level of government presence in rural areas is abysmally low, in fact, there is no presence of the state in most part of the rural communities. There are so many ungoverned spaces, where there is no electricity, telecommunication, and even local governments. The people are left to their fate, a situation that makes life in the rural areas difficult and unattractive to the youths. Lack of motorable roads and portable water supply is also a serious problem in the rural areas, and due to inadequate road network, many rural areas are disconnected by stream, gulley erosions, thick forests and hills, hence many farmers go through hell to evacuate their farm produce from the farms. Hence in some part of the country, it is considered an insult to be referred as a villager, due to limited level of civilization in most villages.

In response to the developmental challenges of the rural area and development of the rural economy, several policies and programmes were formulated and some, implemented by various governments, towards development of the rural areas. For example, the first National Development plan spanned between the years 1962–1968 prioritized agriculture with emphasis on introduction of modern agricultural methods through farm settlements, co-operative (nucleus) plantations, supply of improved farm implements, and a greatly expanded agricultural extension service.

River Basin Development Decree was promulgated in 1976 to establish eleven River Basin Development Authorities (RBDAs) (Decree 25 of 1976), with the initial aim to boost economic potentials of the existing water bodies particularly irrigation and fishery with hydroelectric power generation and domestic water supply and rural infrastructural development as secondary objective. In 1986, the Better Life Programme for Rural Women was initiated by Late Mrs. Maryam Babangida as the

wife of the Head of State, with the aim to improve living conditions of the rural women, by creating awareness in women and encouraging them to realize, utilize and develop their potentials for a more fulfilling life.

Furthermore, the Directorate of Food, Roads and Rural Infrastructure (DFRRI) was established in recognition of the benefits associated with basic needs such as food, shelter, potable water, etc. The integrated approach to rural development provided for the necessary basic infrastructures that stimulated the growth of agro-allied small-scale enterprises in rural areas. The programme had tremendous impact on the rural areas development. For instance, between the time of inception in 1986 and 1993, DFRRI completed over 278,526 km of roads, and over 5,000 rural communities benefited from its rural electrification programme.

The Nigerian Rural Electrification Agency (REA) was created by the Electric Power Sector Reform Act in 2006, with the aim to facilitate the provision of affordable power supply for residential, commercial, industrial and social activities in the rural and peri-urban areas of the country. REA's goal is to encourage and promote private sector participation in rural development using the nation's abundant renewable energy sources while ensuring that government agencies, Co-operatives and communities, actively participate in enhancing electricity service delivery.

All these efforts by various Nigerian governments have not been able to provide much effect on rural development, and the security challenges in the country have not only persisted, but getting worse. For example, according to the Nigeria Police Force (2019), between January and April 2019, a total of 1,071 persons lost their lives in crime-related cases across the country, of which 767 or 71.62 percent were from the North. Of the total death recorded in the North, about 436 or 56.8 percent death and about 40.71 percent of the total crime-related death across the country occurred in the North-West, and about 250 or 23.3

percent occurred in the North-Central. In relation to banditry, a total of 175 deaths were reported between January and April, 2019. 104 cases were reported in Zamfara State, in Katsina State, the bandits killed 21 people and 19 people were killed in Sokoto State.

On kidnappings, about 546 were recorded in the three northern geopolitical zones, with the highest zonal prevalence rate occurred in the North-West, where 365 persons were reportedly kidnapped, while 135 were kidnapped in the North-Central geopolitical zone within the period under review.

More so, most of the violent insurgency carried out by the terrorist group, Boko Haram and the banditry attack across the northern part of the country are benefitting from an environment of poverty and lack of social services to expand their operations. Lack of electricity and a largely underdeveloped public lighting system are also hampering governmental efforts to tackle all these security challenges.

Furthermore, surveillance and intelligence gathering are some of the sophisticated methods that law enforcement authorities use to tackle security challenges, since it help them gather information sufficient to prevent a crime that is yet to be committed, and able to respond fast to any crisis that is being committed or investigate a crime that has been committed (Ashaolu, 2012). Most of the military and police installations necessary for the support and operation of military and police forces (Smith, 2012), are majorly situated in urban centres, with no any visible presence of military or police installations in the rural part of the country, whereas, besides security issues, military base can benefit communities in terms of job opportunities, retails, health care and hospitality. More so, studies have shown that police presence does have a strong impact on public fear of crime, and visible police patrol can reduce crime, particularly if targeted to crime hotspot (Weisburd & Eck, 2004; Jihong, Schneider & Thirman, 2002). According to the U.S assistant Secretary of defense, people in communities across America

appreciate having military installation nearby because they provide jobs, tax revenue and support national security.

Given the foregoing, this paper is aim to critically examine the effect of rural development on national security in North Western Nigeria, with a particular focus on Kaduna, Katsina and Zamfara States where security issues have remained a serious challenge. Meanwhile, other specific objectives are to assess how socio-economic infrastructure like road network, telecommunication network, electricity supply and military/police installations in rural areas affect national security.

To this end, the paper is organized into five sections. Following this introduction is section II, which focuses on the reviews of relevant literatures and theoretical framework. Section III discusses the methodology. Section IV analyses and interprets the data, while section V summarizes the findings and offer some policy recommendations.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Conceptually, rural development can be seen as a government policy and programme for the rural communities that stimulates economic growth, provide jobs and improves the quality of life towards self-sustenance of the people of the rural areas. However, the World Bank (1975) describes rural development as a strategy aiming at the improvement of economic and social living conditions focusing on a specific group of poor people in a rural area. It helps the poorest people in the rural areas to benefit from development through provision of socio-economic infrastructures. Meanwhile, Mabogunje (1981) opine that rural development is concerned with self-sustaining improvement of rural areas and implies a broad based re-organisation and mobilization of the rural masses so as to cope effectively with the daily task of their lives and with the consequent changes, within the environment including security challenges.

Meanwhile National security is viewed by Meiers (1990) as a capacity to control those domestic and foreign conditions that the public opinion

of a given community believes necessary to enjoy its own self-determination or autonomy, prosperity and wellbeing. Meanwhile, the Indian National Defence College (1996) defined national security as an appropriate and aggressive blend of political resilience and maturity, human resources, economic structure and capacity, technological competence, industrial base and availability of natural resources and finally the military might.

In a more recent definition Paleri (2008) describes national security as the measurable state of the capability of a nation to overcome the multi-dimensional threats to the apparent well-being of its people and its survival as a nation-state at any given time, by balancing all instruments of state policy through governance, that can be indexed by computation, empirically or otherwise, and is extendable to global security by variables external to it. Also Makinda (1999) define it as the preservation of the norms, rules, institutions and values of society. He argues that all the institutions, principles and structures associated with society, including its people are to be protected from military and non-military threats, including terrorist, banditry and insurgences.

National security is the requirement to maintain the survival of the state through the use of economic power, diplomacy, power projection and political power. Security threats involve not only conventional foes such as other nation-states but also non-state actors such as violent non-state actors, narcotic cartels, multinational corporations and non-governmental organisations; some authorities include natural disasters and events causing severe environmental damage in this category.

In the context of this study, the definition of national security as provided by Paleri (2008) shall be adopted, as it is very relevant to the subject matter of the research, particularly referring to the capability of Nigeria as a country to overcome the multi-dimensional threats of which terrorism, insurgences, banditry and kidnapping are a major part, that threatens the well-being of the citizens in the country.

Empirically, Ewetan (2014) examines the pertinent issue of insecurity in Nigeria and its implication on 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.

Vambe (2006) uses majorly documentary sources of data to argue that the heightened rate of social insecurity especially, among the youth is largely responsible for the increase in crime rate in the country with adverse consequences on national development. The paper identifies the effects of poverty and insecurity on national development to include unsafe political and business environment for economic investment; loss of human and financial capital that would have been invested for national development; and limited capacity to harness the resources that will improve living conditions.

Stewart (2004), reviews the connections between development and security both within developing countries and globally. It interprets security as human security, and within this category focuses on political violence as an important source of insecurity. Three connections are hypothesised: that human security forms an important part of people's wellbeing and is therefore an objective of development; that lack of human security has adverse consequences on economic growth and poverty and thereby on development; and that lack of development, or imbalanced development that involves sharp horizontal inequalities, is an important cause of conflict. Evidence supporting these relationships is surveyed for developing countries.

Owabumoye and Ajala (2018) examine the impact of roads conditions on crime reportage to the police in Akure, South-western Nigeria. Primary data were obtained through coordinate points of crime scenes

and information from key informants. The results revealed that roads that good road were found to significantly encourage report of crime incidence, hence victims were able to report crime incidence to police quickly and police were able to respond to distress call, while roads that were bad were found toward the outskirts. Crime incidences were insignificantly reported in areas with bad roads.

Mahmud & Jetter, (2019), examine the impact of communication technology on terrorism, with initial hypothesis that a society's level of CT is systematically related to terrorism. Accessing data for 199 countries from 1970 to 2014, the study find evidence consistent with the predictions that terrorism peaks at intermediate ranges of communication technology and corresponding magnitudes were sizable.

Ottieno (2018) examines the socio-economic impact of military camp on the host communities in Kenya between 1964-2008. The study, among other objectives, assess the effect of Eastleigh Air Base on the security of the area. Using primary data gathered via interview, observation and review of materials, the result reveal that the local communities have a solid sense of attachment to the Air force base, and the military presence reduces incidences of insecurity in the area. More so, Poppert (2001), empirically explore the general effect of military installation on local employment across 50 states in the United States of America, using Two-Stage Least Squares instrumental variable techniques. The study finds evidence of an asymmetrical relationship between military personnel level changes and local community employment.

METHODOLOGY

Area of Study

Kaduna State was founded in 1976, when the then North Central State with capital at Kaduna was renamed Kaduna State. It shares common borders with Zamfara, Katsina, Niger, Kano, Bauchi, Nasarawa, Plateau States, and the Federal Capital Territory. The total land mass of the State

is estimated at 46,053 sq km which is about 5% of the total land area of Nigeria. The population of the state according to 2006 census stands at 6,113,503. The State's population structure shows that majority of the citizenry currently live in urban and semi urban towns like Kaduna, Zaria, Kafanchan, Kagoro, Zonkwa, Birnin Gwari, Makarfi and Zangon Kataf. The rural population is estimated at 3,682,034 (2006 Census). The economy of Kaduna state is mainly agriculture with the majority of the people actively engaged in farming of produce includes yam, cotton, groundnut, tobacco, maize, beans, guinea corn, millet, ginger, rice and cassava. Some of the population also involve in livestock include poultry, cattle, sheep, goats and pigs (KSG, 2013).

Katsina State was created out of the former Kaduna State in 1987. It is a geographical and political expression of an area that comprises two ancient kingdoms of Katsina and Daura. These kingdoms were among the oldest Hausa States like Kano, Gobir, Zazzau, Rano, and Biram. The area is located in the Sahel Savannah region of northern Nigeria, and share borders with Zamfara and Sokoto States to the west, Jigawa and Kano to the east, Maradi and Damagaram in Niger Republic to the east and north east, and Kaduna State to the South. According to the 2006 provisional census, the State has a population of 5.79 million people. The main occupations of the people include: farming, traditional handicrafts and animal husbandry, with maize, millet, guinea corn, cassava, irish potato, yams and beans as the major food crops, while cotton, tobacco, sugarcane, soya beans and groundnuts are the major cash crops. The state is also one of the major producers of tomatoes, pepper and onion in the country. Apart from crop farming, the State is one of the major producers of livestock such as cows, sheep, goats and camels (Katsina State Government, 2016).

Zamfara State was created from the old Sokoto State in 1996. It is populated with the Hausa and Fulani peoples. With an area of 38,418 square kilometres, it is bordered in the North by Niger republic, to the South by Kaduna State. In the east, it is bordered by Katsina State and to the West by Sokoto and Niger States. According to the 2006 census, it

has a population of 3,278,873 and contains fourteen local government areas. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people of the state and the central source of income. In 2009, gold mining became a greater source of income in Zamfara State as worldwide gold prices rose dramatically. High concentrations of lead in the ore from which gold was being extracted led to a lead poisoning epidemic in the state, requiring national and international intervention.

Research Design

The descriptive research design was used in this study, and the survey method was specifically applied which is found suitable for this study because it is a very valuable tool for assessing opinions and trends. It consists of a predetermined set of structured questionnaires built on 4-point Likert scale to collect information from a representative sample of the population of rural community in selected parts of the North-West of the country, including Kaduna, Katsina, and Zamfara States. However, it would be unrealistic to study this large group of people whose population may be undetermined due to inaccessibility of information. Therefore, a sample of 300 respondents is selected from the population across the three states. The study utilized mainly primary data obtained through the administration of 350 questionnaires, of which 300 correctly provided the required information. In order to collect the data, the research adopted a personal on the spot delivery and recovery during the administration of the instrument.

Model Specification

The model for the study is adapted from the work of Stewart (2019) who observed that imbalanced development is an important cause of conflict, that is, there is a significant positive relationship between development and conflict (National security). Based on the finding, the model is represented thus:

$$C = f(D) \quad \ldots\ldots(1)$$

Where:

C = Conflicts

D = Development

International Journal of Social Sciences and Conflict Management
ISSN: 2536-7234 (Print) : 2536-7242 (Online)
Volume 7, Number 2, June 2022
http://www.casirmediapublishing.com

Imbalance development is mainly related to the rural areas in Nigeria, where the rural dwellers are considered as the disadvantage people due to lack of socio-economic infrastructures. Since conflict in any society can lead to breakdown of law and order, or breach of peace, it may therefore be considered national security issue. Hence the model is modified thus:

Effect of Rural Development on National Security

$$NS = f(RD) \quad \ldots\ldots (2)$$

$$RD = f(RN, ELS, TELC, MPB) \quad \ldots\ldots (3)$$

Substituting equation (3) in equation (2):

$$NS = f(RD, RN, ELS, TELC, MPB) \quad \ldots\ldots (4)$$

Modifying equation (4) in stochastic form as:

$$NS = \beta_0 + \beta_1 RD + \beta_2 RN + \beta_3 ELS + \beta_3 TELC + \beta_4 MPB + \mu \quad \ldots\ldots (5)$$

Method of Data Analysis

The data collected was analyzed using descriptive statistics and inferential statistics. The data were analyzed using the descriptive statistics and multiple regression analysis. Thereafter, both quantitative and qualitative data are triangulated for better research results with the help of STATA 13 software package.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Descriptive statistics

Table 1: Descriptive Statistics

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
NS	300	3.106	.711	1	4
RD	300	3.031	.894	1	4
RN	300	3.105	.615	1	4
ELS	300	2.818	.655	1.3	4
TELC	300	3.126	.555	1	4
MPB	300	3.195	.541	1	4

Source: STATA 13 Outputs

The descriptive statistics shown in Table 1, reveals that in exception of Electricity (EL), all other variables have a mean of about 3, with

minimum of 1 and maximum of 4. The standard deviations of all the variables are less than one, indicating that the individual responses are concentrated around the mean. In other word, they are less than one point away from the mean. Meanwhile, the EL is rated least of all the variables with a mean of 2.8, Minimum and Maximum at of 1.3 and 4 respectively. However, the standard deviation at about 0.7, is also clustered around the mean.

Table 2: Results of Chen-Shapiro QH* test for normal data

Variable	Obs	QH	QH*	P-value
NS	300	1.109	-1.80968	> 0.2
RD	300	1.077	-1.27500	> 0.2
RN	300	0.989	0.17788	< 0.0001
ELS	300	1.004	-0.05879	> 0.2
TELC	300	1.016	-0.26656	> 0.2
MPB	300	1.006	-0.09617	> 0.2

Source: STATA 13 Outputs

As shown clearly in Table 2, the p-values of all the variables with the exception of RN are greater than 0.05, indicating that they are normally distributed. However, the p-value of RN is less than 0.05, indicating that the variable lacks normal distribution and it is therefore removed from the model.

Table 3: Results of Correlation Analysis

	NS	RD	EL	TC	MPB
NS	1.0000				
RD	0.3003*	1.0000			
	0.0000				
ELS	0.2089*	0.2485*	1.0000		
	0.0005	0.0000			
TELC	0.2584*	0.1896*	0.3745*	1.0000	
	0.0000	0.0016	0.0000		
MPB	0.2283*	0.1266*	0.4053*	0.4849*	1.0000
	0.0001	0.0362	0.0000	0.0000	

Source: STATA 13 Outputs

International Journal of Social Sciences and Conflict Management
ISSN: 2536-7234 (Print) : 2536-7242 (Online)
Volume 7, Number 2, June 2022
http://www.casirmediapublishing.com

The results of correlation analysis in Table 3 reveal a positive relationship between rural development (RD) and National Security (NS). With a p-value of 0.000, it indicates that the relationship is statistically significant. More so, with a moderate correlation of 0.2089 and p-value of 0.0005, the results further reveal a positive and statistically significant relationship between Electricity (ELS) and National security. Telecommunication (TELC), with a coefficient of 0.2584 and p-value of 0.0000 signifies a positive and statistically significant relationship with National security, while Military-Police installations (MPB) also show a positive and statistically significant relationship with National security.

Meanwhile, the coefficient value of all the variables indicates absence of multi-collinearity among the independent variables, which would have weakened the precision of the estimate coefficient, which might in turn affect the statistical power of the regression model. To further confirm absence of correlation among the independent variables, a multi-collinearity test is conducted.

Table 4: Results of Multicollinearity test

Variable	VIF	1/VIF
MPB	1.50	0.666
TELC	1.45	0.689
ELS	1.31	0.763
RD	1.21	0.825
Mean VIF	1.39	

Source: STATA 13 Outputs

The results of the multi-collinearity in Table 4 reveal that the VIF for all the variables is closer to 1, which is an indication that there is absence of correlations among the independent variables. Hence changes in any of the variable cannot be attributed to shifts in another variable. The result confirms the absence of correlation shown in the results in Table 3.

Table 5: Results of Reliability Test using Cronbach Alpha

Item	Obs	Sign	item-test correlation	item-rest correlation	average interitem covariance	Alpha
NS	300	+	0.5970	0.3695	.1331501	0.6835
RD	300	+	0.6575	0.3783	.120767	0.6974
ELS	300	+	0.6415	0.4486	.1265832	0.6573
TELC	300	+	0.6505	0.4954	.1295992	0.6485
MPB	300	+	0.6254	0.4686	.1339011	0.6566
Test scale					.1274066	0.7019

Source: STATA 13 Outputs

The Cronbach Alpha test shows the internal consistency or the reliability of the data. The result in Table 5 shows an alpha coefficient of the variables to be 0.7019, suggesting that the variables has internal consistency, and can be affirmed to have good reliability. The implication of which shows that the test actually measures the effect of all the independent variables (RD, EL, TC and MPB) on the National security (NS).

Table 6: Results of Regression Analysis

NS	Coef.	Std. Err.	T	P>t	[95% Conf.	Interval]
RD	.197	.046538	4.23	0.000	.1051142	.2883641
ELS	.055	.0698527	0.79	0.428	-.0820814	.1929738
TELC	.179	.0850307	2.10	0.036	.0114969	.3463177
MPS	.143	.0881392	1.62	0.107	-.030968	.3160929
_cons	1.348	.2883966	4.64	0.000	.7707298	1.906333
Prob > F	0.0000					
R-squared	0.1459					
Adj R-squared	0.1332					

Source: STATA 13 Outputs

The result in Table 6 shows the results of the regression analysis of the data on the effect of Rural development on National security in Nigeria. The results reveal an F-stat value of 0.0000, indicating a very good fit for the regression model, and all the variables' coefficients are jointly

statistically significant. Furthermore, the R-Square indicates that about 14.6 percent of the variation in national security issue can be explained by factors in the model, whereas about 85.4 percent can be explained by other factors outside the model.

The results further reveal that Rural development (RD), with a coefficient of 0.197 and t-stat of 4.23, has a positive and statistically significant impact on the National Security. It implies that one percent improvement on rural development tends to improve national security by about 0.2 percent, provided all other factors remain constant. More so, electricity supply (EL) shows a coefficient of 0.055, a t-value of 0.79 and p-value of 0.428, which implies that electricity supply has a positive but statistically insignificant impact on national security. Telecommunication (TC) on the other hand shows a coefficient of 0.179, t-stat of 2.10 and p-value of 0.036. This implies that TC has positive and statistically significant impact on national security. All other factors being constant, one percent improve in telecommunication tends to lead to about 0.18 percent improvement in national security. Meanwhile, Military and Police installations (MPB) shows a coefficient of 0.143, t-stat of 1.62 and p-value of 0.107, indicating that Military and Police Installations in rural area has a positive impact on national security, however the impact is not statistically significant.

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

The results from data analysis indicate that rural development has a positive and statistically significant impact on national security in Nigeria. The results is in line with prior expectation, since the development of the rural area will likely bridge the gap between rural and urban areas, and consequently improve the wellbeing of the rural dwellers and reduces crime. The results agree with the findings of Stewart (2006), who observed that lack of development, or imbalanced development is an important cause of conflict and threat to security.

Electricity supply in the rural area is not statistically significant in explaining national security in Nigeria. This may be due to the fact that inadequate quantity and quality of electricity services has been regular feature in Nigeria. The people in the less advantaged rural areas of the country are most affected by the epileptic electricity supply, as most of the rural communities, particularly in the North Western Nigeria often stay in darkness with no electricity supply. The results also indicate that telecommunication in rural area has a positive and statistically significant impact on national security in Nigeria. The finding agrees with the work of Mahmud and Jetta (2009) which revealed that society's level of Communication Technology is systematically related to national security, particularly terrorism issues. Military and police installations in the rural area are not statistically significant in explaining national security in Nigeria particularly in the North-Western part of Nigeria. This could be attributed to the fact that in most part of the country, military and police installations like military forces military bases, arms depots, training facilities command centers, major weapons systems, specialized arms manufacturing, strategic reserves, special battalions, headquarters, airfields, and military equipment stores are all located in urban centers. In very few cases where police stations are located in rural areas, they are often ill equipped in term of personnel and equipment.

CONCLUSION

The objective of the paper is to examine the impact of rural development on national security, with specific objectives to assess the effect of electricity, telecommunication and military-police installations on national security in Nigeria, particularly in the North-Western part of the country where issue of banditry and kidnappings have been a serious security challenge to the people and government. Based on the results obtained from analysis of the primary data collected from the study area, it is observed that both rural development and telecommunication are statistically significant in explaining national security, particularly in North-Western Nigeria, while electricity and military/police installations are not statistically significant to explain national security.

Hence, it can be affirmed that rural development has a positive impact that is statistically significant on national security.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the foregoing, the study therefore recommends thus:

i. Rural development seeks to bring more equitable distribution through improving the quality of life and economic wellbeing of people living in relatively isolated and sparsely populated areas. Hence the government need to direct its developmental policy towards the rural areas through provision of social and economic infrastructures like good roads, electricity, among others, to improve the wellbeing, and protect the live and properties of the rural dwellers.

ii. Electricity supply in the rural areas has been observed to be positively, but not significantly related national security. This is due to the fact that many rural areas are always in darkness as a result of inadequate electricity supply, and this condition of continuous darkness has encouraged high rate of crime in the rural areas. Hence the government must ensure that its rural electrification programme is get to the grassroot, especially the villages. Furthermore, solar powered street lights should also be installed in all streets in the rural areas to lighten up the environments from total darkness which often provide cover-up from criminals.

iii. Telecommunication has been proven to be significantly related to national security, hence government must extend information and communication technology network to rural areas to help in tackling security challenges in the areas. Provision of communications infrastructure like telephone networks, telephone boots, mobile phone networks, television and radio transmission stations, receiving stations, and surveillance will help the security agents in gathering security information and monitoring the security of the area.

iv. Military and Police installation in rural area is observed to have a positive, but not significant impact on national security in Nigeria. The insignificant effect can be attributed to lack of adequate military and police bases in the rural areas, particularly in the North-Western

part of Nigeria, which can be seen in the high level of insecurity in the area. The time taking to mobilise military or police from the city to respond to security challenges in the rural areas, always give the criminals enough time to carry out their evil activities and disappear before the arrival of security agents. It is believed that the presence of security agents can help to check crime, hence it is important for government to establish military bases and police stations in the rural areas to prevent, and quickly respond to any security challenge.

REFERENCES

Amaize, and Dayo J. (2019). 133 Highways of Terror, Sunday Vanguard, June 23, p.8

Ashaolu, D.D. (2012). Solving Security Challenges in Nigeria through Intelligence Gathering and Surveillance (December 13, 2012). Available at SRN: https://ssrn.com/abstract=2275986 or http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.2275986

Bassey, S. (2019). Nigeria: State of Nigerian Roads Contributes to Kidnapping, Robbery, Vanguard, December 15.

Ewetan, O.O. (2014). Insecurity and Socio-Economic Development in Nigeria. Journal of Sustainable Development Studies, Vol 5, p.40-63.

Jihong "Soloman" Zhao, Matthew Schneider & Quint Thurman (2002). The effect of police presence on public fear reduction and satisfaction: A review of the literature, The Justice Professional, 15:3, 273-299, DOI: 10.1080/0888431021000049471

KDSG (2013). State Development Plan.

Mabogunje, A.L. (1981). *The development process: A spatial perspective*. London: Hutchinson Publisher

Mahmood, R. & Jetter, M. (2019). Communications Technology and Terrorism. *Journal of Conflict resolution*, 64(1), 127-166.

Sardauna, F. (2019). Tackling Banditry, Kidnapping, Cattle Rustling in Katsina. Sunday, July 26, 2019.

Otieno, O.K. (2018). Socio-economic impact of military camps on host communities: A case of Moi Air base Easrleigh, 1964-2008. Unpublished project of the University of Nairobi.

Poppert, P.E. (2001). Base closure impacts and the general effects of military installations on local private employment. Unpublished dissertation of the University of Tennesse, Knoxville.

Stewart, F. (2004). Development and Security. A paper presented at the Fifth Annual Global Development Conference Security and Development Workshop, January 25-26, 2004

UNDP (2015). Nigeria, *National Human Development Report*, December 2015, p. 19, http://hdr.undp.org/en/node/2661.

World Bank (1975). World development report. 1974/75.

World Bank Data (2018). *Access to electricity (% of population): Nigeria*, https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EG.ELC.ACCS.ZS?locations=NG.

Vambe, J.T.(2016). Poverty, insecurity and national development in Nigeria: Overview. *Global Journal of Applied, Management and Social Science*, Vol. 13, 141-149

Weisburd, D. and Eck, J. (2004). What Can Police do to Reduce Crime, Disorder and Fear? The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science 593: 42-65