Effect of Government Expenditure on Internal Security on Selected Agricultural Sectors in Nigeria

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Abstract: This study seeks to examine government expenditure on internal security and its impact on selected agricultural sectors in Nigeria. The objective of the study is to determine whether government expenditure on internal security affect the growth of Crop production and Fishery production in Nigeria from 1999 - 2015. The study employed secondary source of data collection obtained from the Central Bank of Nigeria statistical Bulletin 2015. Regression analysis was used to analyze the data obtained. The findings of the study suggests that there exists a significant relationship between government expenditure on internal security and the agricultural sector, as government expenditure on internal security explains about 90.3% and 93.0% of the total variation in crop production subsector and fishery subsector. This was also verified by the test for the adequacy of regression model which shows that the models were all significant.
Keywords: Internal Security, Government Expenditure, Crop Production, Fishery Production.

INTRODUCTION

According to Wikipedia, internal security is the act of keeping peace within the borders of a sovereign state or other self-governing territories generally by upholding the national law and defending against Internal Security threats [9]. These threats to the general peace may range from low level civil disorder, large scale violence or even an armed insurgency.

Threats to Internal Security may be directed at either the state citizens, or the organs and infrastructure of the state itself and may range from petty crime, serious organized crime, political or industrial unrest or even domestic terrorism.

Imobighe [1] observed that internal security has to do work freedom from dangers or with threats to a nation's ability to protect and develop itself, promote its cherished values and legitimate interests and enhance the well-being of its people. According to Imobighe [1], internal security is the absence of those tendencies which could undermine internal cohesion and the corporate existence of the nation and its ability to maintain its vital institutions for the promotion of its core values and socio-political and economic objectives as well as meet the legitimate aspiration of the people.

Internal Security is very critical to the functions of the state. The essence of the state is the promotion of good life and creation of political conditions that will enhance the welfare of the citizenry. The state cannot perform the first primary purpose of the state unless maintenance of law and order is achieved. Therefore Internal Security is quite important aspect of national security/development. Events occurring within the global community have changed the perception of security, so that security is now conceived as a comprehensive and total package with the socio-cultural and economic security aspects assuming the centre stage of importance. Internal Security today is seen as a total security: encompassing security of life and property, security of the economy, security of the economic resources of the country, security of food and raw materials, security of industries, security of the general health of the people, security of the environment and security of national integrity and esteem.

A general assessment of the democratic dispensation of Nigeria from 1999 to date is that it has allowed people to vent their pent up tension and disaffection with the existing social, political and economic order. This consequently led to the proliferation of militant, ethnic and religious movement collectively referred to as militias starting from Odua People Congress (OPC), Arewa People's Congress (APC), Bakassi Boys, Egbesu Boys of Africa (EBA), Movement for the Actualization of the Sovereign State of Biafra (MASSOB), Niger Delta People's Volunteer Force (NDPVF),

Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta (MEND), Boko Haram and other various groups that often do not have a specific label or designation. The activities of these groups posed considerable economic, social, human and political threat to the sovereignty and co-existence of Nigeria and thus a threat to internal security.

The agricultural sector of the country has faced a major setback as a result of these threats to Internal Security. Farmers has been forced to leave their farmlands, crops and livestock has been destroyed owing to these threats to Internal Security especially the recent herdsmen crisis threating lives, properties and peace in most parts of Nigeria. The agricultural sector is known to contribute about 18% of the total GDP and almost one-third of employment as 30% of Nigerians are employed in agriculture [10]. Therefore a drawback in the sector would also result to a drawback in the economy of the country at large.

It is expected for the country to create a peaceful atmosphere for agricultural and other activities in the country, she has to limit these threats to Internal Security as much as possible.

LITERATURE REVIEW
Review of literature on inetrnal security
According to Braithwaite [2] tranquility and well-being of a society are the pre-conditions for security, which naturally promotes human capital building. What has now become a rather conventional perspective of national security question centering on the military has equally received academic wash-down from another school of thought who believes that the military perspective of national security is an all-inclusive paradigm for political analysis, is grossly incompatible with emerging reality. However, it is advisable to view security in a state with nationality crisis in terms of contending groups, organizations and individuals, as the prime object of security.

In his contribution, Yibaikwal [3] opined that security can be said to be the protection of values previously acquired. It is a condition where the government is able to adequately provide and protect most cherished values and beliefs, democratic way of life, institutions of governance, unity, welfare and well-being as a nation and people. According to this definition, security involves freedom from danger or threat to a nation's ability to protect and develop itself, promote its cherished values and well-being of its people. This takes into account the significance of human wellbeing in the security considerations of a country especially in a developing country like ours.

According to Iweze [4] internal security could be defined as the totality of the nation's equilibrium state which must be maintained to enhance the state performance of its responsibility without unnecessary interruptions from anywhere. Internal security involves government coordination of all those actions that would guarantee that the equilibrium of state is constantly maintained or quickly brought to normal whenever it is threatened by any form of civil disturbances or distractions from students, political or religious.

Azinge [5] explained that internal security operations are those acts carried out by the domestic security agents such as the police, customs services, immigration services and others for the purpose of containing domestic threats to the security of the country. These threats often relate to dire cases of riots, demonstration strikes, communal clashes, terrorism and the likes, which normally fall outside the constitutional duty of the military.

Molumen and Audu [6] stated that the causes of internal security are inevitable and it is part of the fabrics of the society. What the society showed strive for is regulation of crisis or its amicable settlement whenever it arises. Since the extinction of security crisis seems impossible, all the society needs is a mechanism for security crisis management and control. Security crisis is inevitable because it can originate in individual and group reactions to situations of scarce recourses, to division of function within society and differentiation of power and resultant competition for scarce supplies of goods, states, valued roles and power as an end itself. A society without security threat is a dead society since security crisis is a reality of human existence and therefore a means of understanding social behavior.

Ibeanu [7] stated that ethnic or religious conflicts have devastating effects on the economic activities especially food production in the areas that they take place. Conflicts here do not necessarily mean physical fighting of wars. It means a disarticulated country or society that is experiencing structural violence without official declaration of war such as pervasive poverty, oppression of the poor by the rich, police brutality, intimidation of ordinary people by those in power, oppression of women and children and monopolization of resources and power by some sections of the society. It will be wrong to say there is peace in such a country like Nigeria where Boko Haram and other sects are threatening the unity of the country. Consequently, it is quite possible not to have peace even when there is no war.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Population of study

This study covers the government expenditure on internal security and the Gross Domestic Product GDP in agriculture (and its sub-sectors) of Nigeria from the 1999 to 2015.

SOURCE OF DATA COLLECTION

For the purpose of this study, the method used in collecting the data is the secondary source. The data was obtained by consulting the already published material of the Central Bank of Nigeria Statistical Bulletin 2015.

REGRESSION ANALYSIS

Regression analysis is a quantitative research method which is used when the study involves modelling and analyzing several variables, where the relationship includes a dependent variable and one or more independent variables. One of the main occasions where such analysis is used is to understand the relationship between independent variables and a dependent variable.

SIMPLE LINEAR REGRESSION MODEL

A simple linear regression model is a regression model that estimates one variable from the other variable on the assumption that the relationship between the two variable is linear. This implies that the parameters in the model do not have any exponent or are not multiple of other parameter in the model [8].

The model for a simple linear regression can be written as;

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_i + \varepsilon_i \tag{1}$$

Where
- Y_i is a random variable called response/dependent variable
- β_0 and β_1 are constants/parameters whose exact value are not known and hence must be estimated for the experimental data
- X_i represents mathematical variable called independent non-random variable, whose values are controlled or at least accurately observed by the researcher
- ε_i is a random variable representing an error term which accounts for unexplained random variation in dependent variable.

MODEL SPECIFICATION

The models for this study is a simple linear regression model and is specified as follows;

$$Y_{(GCP)} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 {(GEIS)} + \varepsilon_i \tag{2}$$

$$Y_{(GFI)} = \varphi_0 + \varphi_1 {(GEIS)} + \varepsilon_i \tag{3}$$

Where
- GCP – GDP Crop Production subsector is a dependent variable for model (2)
- GFI – GDP Fishery or Fish Farming subsector is a dependent variable for model (3)
- GEIS – Government Expenditure on Internal Security is the independent variable

DATA PRESENTATION
The data for this research work was obtained from a secondary source. Below is a table of the data;

Table-1: Table showing government recurrent expenditure on internal security and the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Crop production and Fishery, (in ₦'10 billion)

Year	Internal security	Total Agriculture	Crop production	Fishery
1999	3.86	112.76	94.81	5.07
2000	2.51	119.29	100.01	5.4
2001	3.88	159.48	133.77	7.51
2002	6.32	335.7	305.02	9.04
2003	6.83	362.45	327.54	10.64
2004	9.77	390.37	347.8	13.01
2005	8.19	477.31	422.82	16.98
2006	11.79	594.02	529.16	19.64
2007	18.12	675.78	602.43	21.55
2008	19.69	798.13	711.47	25.46
2009	22.16	918.63	820.09	29.06
2010	22.41	1031.06	919.6	32.81
2011	27.99	1159.01	1032.03	37.35
2012	36.25	1341.38	1196.55	42.82
2013	29.27	1470.91	1306.92	48.67
2014	27.32	1801.87	1581.26	42.53
2015	41.02	1963.70	1719.00	47.62
Source: Central Bank of Nigeria Statistical Bulletin 2015.				

DATA ANALYSIS AND RESULT
Data analysis
In analyzing the data for this study, SPSS 20 was used. And α-value of 0.05 was used for the t-test and F-test conducted and the result of the analysis is presented below.

Table-2: table showing the regression between government expenditure on internal security and crop production

Variable	Coefficient	t-value	p-value	Adjusted R^2	F	p-value
Constant	5.689	0.082	0.936	0.903	149.799	0.000
Internal security	40.522	12.239	0.000			
Dependent variable: Crop production *Independent variable: government expenditure on internal security* *Alpha α level: 0.05*						

Table-3: table showing the regression between government expenditure on internal security and fishery

Variable	Coefficient	t-value	p-value	Adjusted R^2	F	*p*-value
Constant	2.987	1.694	0.111	0.930	213.573	0.000
Internal security	1.225	14.614	0.000			
Dependent variable: Fishery *Independent variable: government expenditure on internal security* *Alpha α level: 0.05*						

DISCUSSION OF RESULT
From the result of the analysis in the above tables, the following regression equation was obtained;

$$Y(GCP) = 5.689 + 40.522(GEIS) \qquad (4)$$
$$Y(GFI) = 2.987 + 1.225(GEIS) \qquad (5)$$

From model (4), a unit increase in crop production would imply 40.522 unit increases in government expenditure on internal security indicating a positive relationship between the two variables. The model (5) shows that a unit increase in fishery would imply 1.225 unit increases in government expenditure on internal security indicating a positive relationship between the two variables.

A test t-test was conducted about the regression parameter $\hat{\beta}_1$, to test for the significance of the independent variable in predicting the dependent variable on the different models.

The hypothesis for the test is stated below;

H₀: $\hat{\beta}_1 = 0$ (the independent variable does not predict the dependent variable)

Hₐ: $\hat{\beta}_1 \neq 0$ (the independent variable does predict the dependent variable)

Result presented in table 2 and 3, a *p*-value of '0.000' can be observed for the independent variable (GEIS). At a significance level α of '0.05' we reject the null hypothesis **H₀** since the *p*-value (0.000) is less than the α-value (0.005) and conclude that the independent variable (government expenditure on internal security) predicts the dependent variable (GCP and GFI,) for the respective models.

This can also be confirmed from the value of the adjusted R^2 which shows that the independent variable explains 90.3% of the total variation that affect the dependent variable for the model (3), and explains 93.0% of the total variation that affect the dependent variable for the model (4).

To determine the usefulness of the different model, an F-test was conducted. The hypothesis for the test is stated below;

H₀: $\hat{\beta}_j = 0$ (the model is not useful)

Hₐ: $\hat{\beta}_j \neq 0$ for at least one j (the model is useful)

From table 2 and table 4, a p-value of '0.000' can be observed. At a significance level α of '0.05' we reject the null hypothesis **H₀** since the *p*-value (0.000) is less than the α-value (0.05). We can then conclude that the model (3) and (4) is significant or useful.

CONCLUSION
Agriculture cannot thrive in a place or country where violence is the order of the day. For the government to improve more on the agricultural sector there is a great need to limit as much as possible threats to internal security in order to create a peaceful environment for agriculture to flourish. It was found that the selected agriculture sectors in this study Crop and fishery were affected by the cost of internal security in Nigeria. From the findings of this study, there is clearly no doubt that the more the government's expenditure in limiting the threats to internal security, there is a positive impact in the agricultural sector.

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