

## Role of Technology in Curtailing Security and Influence Governance for Economic Development in Niger State

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**Article DOI:**

10.48028/iiprds/ijsreth.v12.i1.12

**Keywords:**

Technology,  
Security,  
Governance,  
Economic  
Development,  
Global Positioning  
System

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### Abstract

The study is anchored on Role of Technology in curtailing Security and Influence Governance for Economic Development in Niger State. The study adopted descriptive survey research design and the population of the study was 910 security personnel, selected from security formations across Niger State. The Research Advisors (2006) determination of sample size was used to achieved sample size of 278. Purposive sampling procedure was used to randomly obtain proportionate number of security personnel from selected security formations in Niger State. The instrument used for data collection was a researcher's structured questionnaire. Response rate was 260, which was used for analysis. The instrument was tagged: Questionnaire on Role of Technology in Curtailing Security and Influence Governance for Economic Development. Kuder Richardson formula 20 (RK-20) was used to established the reliability of the instrument. In the study, the items were considered reliable for yielding a reliability coefficient of 0.74 and above. Data were analyzed using mean scores and standard deviation for research questions and Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was used to test the hypothesis at 0.05 level of significance. While t-test mean for variance of ANOVA was used to determine the relationship of the dependent and independent variables. This result shows that there is symmetrical relationship between role of technology in curtailing security and influence governance for economic development. The findings of the study however revealed that deployment of technology to curtail security will undoubtedly influence good governance to enhance economic development in Niger State. Also, it was equally revealed that implementation of global positioning system (GPS) technology architecture will serve as added impetus to curtailing security challenges. Based on the findings of the study, it was recommended among others that government at all levels should establish a working synergy and activate a well-equipped technology command control system for target identification for quick response.

### **Background to the Study**

The world's economies have over the last few decades, undergone dramatic transformation as nations strive for economies driven by technology. To compete favourably in the global arena, a nation must have an economy composed of firms that constantly innovate and maximize the use of technology. The importance of technology is evident in the way it bridges the gap between countries and citizens through televisions, satellites, cellular phones and commercial products. Technology-based economic development has therefore, become the means through which a nation's economic base can thrive (Akiyode, 2016).

Technology represents a positive force that enhances human capabilities and expands resources. Technology is described as an intangible asset belonging to the community which serves as a basis for cumulative economic change. In this context, technology can be seen as not just the latest in high-tech weapons but the generalized knowledge of a people about how the world operates. This leads not only to inventions by a few, but appropriate implementations of new ways of developing things in tools and processes by many for economic development (Cullier & Piotrowski (2015).

Offiong (2019) posited that state support for technological advances in the industrialized nations is evident in their drive to remain significant in the international system. Through technology, nations create wealth, improve their defence systems, provide better health care and enhance the standard of living of their citizens. Clearly, the level of advances in technology suggests that states lagging behind in technology-based knowledge are more likely to be marginalized. Offiong noted that despite advances in technology and the continuing impact on world civilization, most developing countries have made little effort locally to transform their societies technologically. As a result, they continue to suffer from political and economic underdevelopment. Accordingly, the economies of most developing states are characterized by remote health facilities, high rates of unemployment, low educational standards and poor standards of living. The protection of people and property from local and international dangers is critical for entrepreneurial businesses to thrive and create peaceful environment for investment and innovation. This may explain why many countries around the world wish and work to maintain peace and security within and beyond their borders. Therefore, sustainability of security is antidote to investment that drives economic growth (Prasad & Rohokale, -2020).

On the other hand, good governance entails ensuring justice, empowerment, employment and efficient service delivery. So, governments should continue to work toward eradicating poverty, narrowing income and wealth disparities, eliminating corruption and nurturing good governance policies, while rising levels of insecurity and anti-national activities pose a significant challenge to national rules and regulations, human rights and, in particular, have a significant negative impact on the economy, affecting price, output, employment, trade balance, poverty, inequality, defence expenditure, government budget patterns, socio-political environment and several others (Adeolan & Oluyemi, - 2019).

It has been widely argued that insecurity and violent extremism can have a negative impact on economic growth in the short run through a variety of channels. Terrorism reduces the capital stock of a country by destroying human and physical capital. To combat terrorism, increased government spending on security may crowd out more growth-enhancing public and private investments in social sectors such as health and education, affecting a country's long-term growth (Adagba, Ugwu, et al.-2018). They further asserted that the risk and uncertainty effect associated with rising level of insecurity causes Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) to be redirected away from countries with higher security risk and toward countries with lower risk. Increased levels of insecurity reduce investment returns, reducing a developing country's capacity to attract foreign direct and portfolio investments. Furthermore, terrorist activities create economic risks and uncertainties that distort the equilibrium resource allocation within a country by influencing individuals' savings, investment and consumption behaviour. Insecurity also stifles growth by increasing the cost of doing business through higher wages, higher insurance premiums and increased security expenditures. These higher costs result in lower profits and, as a result, a lower return on investment. Insecurity resulting from attacks can also devastate infrastructure, causing business disruptions (Adedeji and Eziyi -2017).

Ajodo (2019), states that the concept of security literally refers to a state of being free from danger or threat. However, this is a very broad definition, and the word security is therefore used in different ways in different contexts. Classic civil human rights in fact presupposes four different concepts of security; international security; negative individual security against the state; security as justification to limit human rights; and positive state obligation to offer security to individuals against other individuals. Adeola & Oluyemi (2019) asserted that security may be described as freedom from such phenomena as threat, danger, vulnerability, menace, force and attack.

However, the intensity of the consequences of security events on the economy may be varied across Nigeria based on the traditional and economic structure. Nigeria has been ravaged by security activities which has made the country unsafe for Nigerians and foreign investors. The country was named the third most afflicted by terrorism in the 2020 Global Terrorism Index, trailing only Iraq and Afghanistan (Adeola & Oluyemi, 2019). The disturbing level of insecurity has rendered the economy unappealing to local and foreign investors, who have become apprehensive of investing and putting their hard-earned resources in profitable investment in Nigeria. In addition to the country's deteriorating security situation, Nigeria is beset with significant developmental issues that constitute a severe threat to socio-economic progress. These socio-economic issues include widespread poverty in the midst of plenty, sharp inequality in income distribution, extreme youth unemployment, poor industrial output, high inflation rate, decrepit infrastructure and fragile GDP growth. These and other depressing macroeconomic statistics, compounded by ineffective governance.

Nigeria's myriad of security concerns is becoming rather too complex for the country's armed forces and other security agencies to manage, and overcoming them would require a comprehensive response. These spate of security in Nigeria could be curtailed when an innovative technology such as global positioning system (GPS) is adopted. This system, if adopted will apparently change the perspective to the country present strategies to her security challenges. The concept of Global Positioning System (GPS) is a utility that provides users with positioning, navigation, and timing (PNT) services. This system consists of three segments: the space segment, the control segment, and the user segment. Accordingly, it is a system of earth-orbiting satellites, transmitting signals continuously towards the earth, that enables the position of a receiving device on or near the earth's surface to be accurately estimated from the difference in arrival times of the signals. This will no doubt help to curtail security challenges in Nigeria and consequently influence good governance for economic development (Bashar, 2017).

The use of GPS for security purposes cannot be overemphasized in Nigeria. This is because security professionals have recognized the potential for GPS to be used in security applications, particularly for the tracking of stolen objects. Soon after GPS was made available for civilian use, several manufacturers introduced "GPS trackers" that were intended to allow the tracking of vehicles and other objects. Today, there are many new GPS tracking products available for security use. These products are taking advantage of advances in technology that allow them to be smaller and easier to conceal, and to consume much less power than their predecessors. Many also contain smart circuitry that allows them to only transmit a signal when needed, further conserving battery power.

The Global Positioning System (GPS) uses satellites orbiting in space to help users on the ground to precisely determine their location almost anywhere in the world. GPS was originally launched and primarily intended for use as a military navigation system. In the decades since it was first introduced, both the accuracy and availability of GPS has greatly improved, and the system is now used widely by civilians. This technology when adopted can really help in tracking the location of bandits and other criminal elements in the country. Today, the use of GPS should become a part of our everyday security life. It is against this backdrop that this study sought to examine the role of technology in curtailing security and influence governance for economic development in Niger State.

### **Theoretical Framework**

This study is guided by Relative Deprivation Theory and Theory of Diffusion of Innovation. Though, several researches have examined the fiscal and socio-economic effects of insecurity on growth, governance and economic development using various theoretical approaches, the theoretical foundation of this study is anchored on the relative deprivation theory and Theory of Diffusion of Innovation discussed below:

**Relative Deprivation Theory:** According to Gurr's (1970) cited in Egbe & Okoi (2021) states that relative deprivation theory reflected on the cause of insecurity which stems

from a collective discontent induced by a sense of economic and social deprivation. Three ideas, each concentrating on a different component of deprivation. This lend support to the concept that deprivation is likely to lead to violence. He stated there is the notion of frustration and aggression, which states that frustration generates aggressive behaviour. That there is the expectation theory, which holds that failure to achieve an expected outcome will result in violence. These ideas emphasize the fact that different types of insecurity in Nigeria may be the result of varying levels of impoverishment.

Many developing countries, like Nigeria, have unusually poor material conditions, as well as problems with governance and the economy. The political process is plagued with inept, corrupt administrations and bad leadership. Poverty, inflation, unemployment, access to education and to social services and dilapidated services and infrastructures continue (Ekpo & Offiong, 2020). Similarly, it is certain that significant socio-economic inequalities could generate security challenges, especially when the economic growth prospects are negative. The pervasive hardship and permissive settings for violence cause widespread disillusionment, outrage and public mistrust, which manifests as the people resist and undermine society's principles. As a result, there will be a significant number of furious people who are vulnerable to various political, cultural and other manipulations that can easily turn their rage and frustration into violence.

Recent evidences show that security is becoming frequent in Nigeria, ranging from incessant Boko Haram and its offshoot, the Islamic State of West Africa Province (ISWAP) insurgency in the North East; Independent People of Biafra (IPOB) activities in the South-East states, kidnapping and vandalization of oil pipes in the South-South, nomadic cattle herders and farmers clashes in the Middle Belt, banditry and a thriving mass abduction-for-ransom business in the North-West and North-central states among others. Existing studies have suggested that security challenges in Nigeria may be considered as a consequence of economic development and political factors such as poverty, unemployment, inequality, corruption and poor governance. The predominance of socio-economic insecurity might make survival a vital concern (Andong, et al., 2019).

**Theory of Diffusion of Innovation (DOI) by Rogers:** Diffusion is the process by which an innovation is communicated through certain channels over time among the members of a social system. An Innovation is an idea, practice, or object perceived as new by an individual or other unit of adoption (Craddock, 2017). The diffusion of innovation theory analyzes how the social members adopt the new innovative ideas and how they made the decision towards it. Both mass media and interpersonal communication channel is involved in the diffusion process. According to Rogers the theory heavily relies on Human capital. According to the theory, innovations should be widely adopted in order to attain development and sustainability. In real life situations, the adaptability of the culture played a very relevant role where ever the theory was applied. Rogers proposed some elements of diffusion of innovations they include; Innovations – an idea, practice, or object perceived as new by an individual. It can also be an impulse to do something new or bring some social change. Communication Channel – The communication channels



take the messages from one individual to another. It is through the channel of communication the Innovations spreads across the people. It can take any form like word of mouth, SMS, any sort of literary form etc. Time – It refers to the length of time which takes from the people to get adopted to the innovations in a society. It is the time people take to get used to new ideas. He explained that new technologies could not be accepted by end users immediately. Social System – Interrelated network group joint together to solve the problems for a common goal. Social system refers to all kinds of components which construct the society like technology, institutions, groups of people in learning etc. Decision to accept the innovation- this is predicated on the society knowledge of inherent benefits the innovation bring to redefine the situation. The author submitted this is essentially synonymous with the idea of implementing global positioning system (GPS) as an innovative technology to change narrative of security architecture in Nigeria.

### **Statement of the Problem**

This paper is focused on the role of technology in curtailing security and influence governance for economic development in Niger State. Niger State is geographically situation in the North Central zone of Nigeria. The spate of security challenges bedeviling the State are similar to states in the zone. The efforts of governments at the Federal and State over time through security agencies have not achieved the results the communities are yearning for. Several lives have been lost and countless number of people have been abducted and huge ransom paid. The tactics and strategies of the security agencies involved in this exercise needs to adopt a new innovative approach using technology that have tracking capabilities. It is only when this technological approach is considered that the heightened security in the State could be curtailed in Nigeria as a whole. The economic development of these communities has been seriously ravaged and battered, which invariably derailed effective governance and making the communities more impoverished. Therefore, sustainability of economic development of these communities that have been afflicted with security challenges have lost their sense of belonging in the leadership of the political elites. This gap that has been created can be fill in curtailing the increasing security challenges when a new technology innovation is embraced.

### **Objective of the Study**

The main objective of this paper is to examine the role of technology in curtailing security and influence governance for economic development in Niger State. The specific objectives are as follows.

1. To determine the effects of technology in curtailing security and influence governance for economic development in Niger State.
2. To determine the strategies and policies that will help in curtailing security and influence governance for economic development in Niger State.

### **Research Questions**

1. What are the effects of technology in curtailing security and influence governance for economic development in Niger State?
2. What are the strategies and policies that will help in curtailing security and influence governance for economic development in Niger State?

### **Hypothesis**

The following hypothesis is formulated to guide this study at 0.05 level of significance.

**H<sub>01</sub>:** There is no significant relationship between the role of technology in curtailing security and influence governance for economic development in Niger State.

### **Methodology**

This study adopted a descriptive survey design. The design was considered appropriate because it provided a suitable modality to obtain information from identified sample size. The population of the study was nine hundred and ten (910). This comprised of male and female security personnel, proportionately selected from security formations in Niger State. This include Nigeria Police Force, Nigerian Army, Nigerian Air Force and Nigerian Security and Civil Defence Corps. The sample size of the study was two hundred and seventy-eight (278) The sample size population was achieved using a Research Advisors (2006) table of determination of sample size.

The instrument used for data collection for the study was structured questionnaire. The response rate was 260, which was randomly achieved using multistage clustering technique. The researcher explains to the respondents personally to their understanding content by content as contained in the questionnaire without influencing their individual judgement. The questionnaire was designed using four-point Likert scale survey that consists of opinion strongly agree (SA) 4, Agree (A) 3, Disagree (D) 2, and Strongly Disagree (SD) 1 respectively. It was tagged: Questionnaire on the role of technology in curtailing security and influence governance for economic development in Niger State (QRTCSIGED).

The contents of the instrument were validated by an expert. He validated the instrument using content by content validity of items contained in the instrument. The responses received were subjected to test-retest reliability consistency measure. The instrument was administered at two different intervals within one week and the variance were correlated and analyzed. The result was tested with Kuder Richardson formula 20 (R-20) and reliability revealed that the instrument was reliable for administration at 0.82 level of significance. The questionnaire was administered by the researcher and the responses obtain by physical face to face collection technique. The descriptive statistical analysis was used to analyze the data from respondents in order to provide answers to research questions. This involved the use of mean, standard deviation and percentages. While Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was used to test the null hypotheses at 0.05 level of significance to ensure the acceptability at 2.5 criterion level.

### **Data Analysis and Discussion**

Research Question One: What are the effects of technology in curtailing security and influence governance for economic development in Niger State?

**Table 1:** Effects of Technology in Curtailing Security and influence Governance for Economic Development

Item	Statements	SA	A	D	SD	Mean (x)	SDev (σ)	Decision
1	Technology will ensure there is reduction in insecurity to influence governance for economic development.	200	60	0	0			
		<b>800</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2.80</b>	<b>3.46</b>	<b>Accepted</b>
2	Technology adoption to curtail security challenges will trigger good governance for economic development in the rural communities.	190	70	0	0			
		<b>760</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2.77</b>	<b>3.29</b>	<b>Accepted</b>
3	Technology innovation to curtail security will enhance government initiative on rural infrastructural facilities that will influence effective governance for economic development.	160	100	0	0			
		<b>640</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2.69</b>	<b>2.84</b>	<b>Accepted</b>
4	Technology adoption to curtail security challenges will engender provision of educational facilities which will influence governance for economic development in the communities.	175	85	0	70			
		<b>700</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>2.93</b>	<b>2.95</b>	<b>Accepted</b>
5	Technology acceptance innovation in curtailing security will enhance income generation of the rural communities and influence good governance for economic development.	155	105	0	0			
		<b>620</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2.67</b>	<b>2.77</b>	<b>Accepted</b>
	Total Average Mean (x)	<b>2.77</b>						
	Total Average Sdev (σ)	<b>3.06</b>						

**Source:** Researcher's Field Survey, 2023

**Research Question Two:** What are the strategies and policies that will help in curtailing security and influence governance for economic development in Niger State?



**Table 2:** The Strategies and Policies that will help in Curtailing Security and Influence Governance for Economic Development

Item	Statements	SA	A	D	SD	Mean (x)	SDev (σ)	Decision
1	Government should demonstrate political will to invest in technology that can aid in curtailing security and influence governance for economic development in Niger State.	170	90	0	0			
		<b>680</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2.71</b>	<b>2.97</b>	<b>Accepted</b>
2	There should be general security control centre with appropriate technological gadgets to serve as security monitoring command in the State.	166	94	0	0			
		<b>664</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2.70</b>	<b>2.92</b>	<b>Accepted</b>
3	There should be appropriate innovative technology security gadgets for the security agencies, so that they can be more proactive and quickly in persecuting the war against insecurity.	181	79	0	0			
		<b>724</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2.75</b>	<b>3.14</b>	<b>Accepted</b>
4	There should be adequate funding to enable the security agencies to procure high tech cyberspace security devices to facilitate intelligence gathering to achieve a common objective.	174	86	0	70			
		<b>696</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>2.93</b>	<b>2.94</b>	<b>Accepted</b>
5	Government should embrace Global Positioning System (GPS) technology network in the orbit to effectively track locations and quick response to security challenges.	206	54	0	0			
		<b>824</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2.82</b>	<b>3.57</b>	<b>Accepted</b>
Total Average Mean (x)		<b>2.78</b>						
Total Average Sdev (σ)		<b>3.11</b>						

**Source:** Researcher's Field Survey, 2023

**H<sub>01</sub>:** There is no significant relationship between the role of technology in curtailing security and influence governance for economic development in Niger State.

To test the stated hypothesis at 0.05 level of significance Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) statistical tool was used as provided on table 4:

**Table 3:** ANOVA: Determining the role of technology in curtailing security and influence governance for economic development.

<i>Variable</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>F crit</i>
Role of technology in curtailing security	1662	1	1662	43.67	4.23E-03	3.11
Influence governance for economic development	299	1	35			
<b>Total</b>	<b>1961</b>	<b>2</b>				

**Source:** Researcher's Field Work, 2023

**Table 4:** t-test of ANOVA is used as mean relationship between role of technology in curtailing security and influence governance for economic development in Niger State

<b>Variable</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Variance</b>	<b>P(T&lt;=t)</b>	<b>t Critical</b>	<b>t Stat</b>
Between Groups	205	55	0.0035	2.79	6.56
Within Groups	87	35			

**Source:** Researcher's Field Work, 2023

### Discussion of Findings

Table 1 is focused on effects of technology in curtailing security and influence governance for economic development. The objective was to examine the effects technology will have if it is deployed to curtail security challenges that will in turn influence effective governance for economic development. Given the importance to technology deployment in curtailing security, item number one was overwhelmingly accepted. The responses evaluated shows that technology will ensure reduction on insecurity to influence governance for economic development. The finding indicated that respondents that strongly agree were (200) and agree were (60) respectively. The statement had average (mean  $\bar{x} = 2.80$ ) with standard deviation ( $\sigma = 3.26$ ). This statement was wholly accepted because the results were greater than or equal to 2.5 criterion level. This result explained that deployment of technology has the capability to curtail security and influence governance for economic development.

The respondents overwhelmingly returned their responses on item number two that explained that technology adoption to curtail security challenges will trigger good governance for economic development in rural communities. This statement was accepted according to the postulated results. The finding revealed that the respondents strongly agree were (190) and those simply agree were (70), indicating that the mean value was approximated to ( $\bar{x} = 2.77$ ) with standard deviation ( $\sigma = 3.29$ ), which are greater than 2.5 acceptable criterion significant level. The result implies that when technology is adopted in the 21<sup>st</sup> century to curtail security it will trigger good governance for economic development in the rural communities.

The responses received on item number three revealed that majority of the respondents indicated that technology innovation used to curtail security challenges will enhance government initiative on rural infrastructural facilities that will influence effective governance for economic development. Therefore, strongly agree indicated (160), while agree shows a response of (100). However, there was no respondent who dissented. While the evaluated aggregate result shows that the mean ( $\bar{x}=2.59$ ) and standard deviation is  $\sigma = 2.84$ , which are greater than the criterion level of 2.5 level of significance. The statement was accepted.

The finding of the study revealed that respondents returned their responses strongly agree and agreed on item number four, which states technology adoption to curtail security challenges will engender provision of education facilities which will influence governance for economic development in the communities. This implies that when security challenges are mitigated government would channel its resources to improve educational facilities in the community to enhance their literacy level. The responses are strongly agreed (175) and agree is (85) and shows a mean outcome of ( $\bar{x}=2.93$ ) and corresponding standard deviation is  $\sigma = 2.95$  that are greater than or equal to 2.5 criterion level of acceptable decision rule. The statement was overwhelmingly accepted.

Thus, responses received on item number five indicated that the statement was accepted. This result shows that accepting technology innovation to curtail security will enhance income generation of the rural communities and influence governance for economic development. This result to item number five therefore shows that majority of the respondents strongly agree and agree with responses of (155) and (105) respectively. The finding revealed that when technology accepted and deployed to curtail security the positive effect is tremendous, which influence governance for economic development. The postulated result was positively significant, because the mean value is ( $\bar{x}=2.67$ ) and standard deviation is ( $\sigma = 2.77$ ) were significant.

Thus, the cumulative results indicated that the effects of technology to curtail security and influence governance for economic development is essential for community development programmes. This shows evaluated aggregate overall total mean of ( $\bar{x}=2.77$ ), while total average standard deviation is ( $\sigma = 3.06$ ), which are ( $\geq 2.5$ ) criterion level of significance. This positive result states the fact that technology innovation could be used to curtail security and influence governance for economic development of the communities in Niger State.

Table 2 is focus on the strategies and policies that will help in curtailing security and influence governance for economic development. The objective of this title is to provide strategies and policies that will help to curtail security challenges when adopted in Niger State. Item number six was overwhelmingly accepted. Hence, the responses postulated shows that government should demonstrate political will to invest in technology deployment that can aid in curtailing security and influence governance for economic development in Niger State. The finding indicated that respondents that strongly agree

were (170) and agree were (90) respectively. The result had a (mean  $\bar{x} = 2.71$ ) with standard deviation ( $\sigma = 2.92$ ). This statement was overwhelmingly accepted because the results were greater than or equal to 2.5 criterion level. This result explained that when government shown the seriousness for the deployment of technology in curtailing security, it will enhance governance for economic development.

The result received in respect of item number twelve indicated that respondents overwhelmingly returned affirmative. Therefore, majority of the respondents strongly agree at 166 and agree is 94 respectively. The respondents submitted government should establish general security control centre that will coordinate and analyze security information and share with other sister agencies for proactivity. This result was accepted and the finding revealed positive mean value of ( $\bar{x} = 2.70$ ) with standard deviation ( $\sigma = 3.92$ ), which are greater than 2.5 acceptable criterion acceptable level. The result proved that there should be appropriate technological gadgets at the security command centre to ensure efficiency for the security agencies.

The responses received on item number thirteen revealed that majority of the respondents indicated that there should be innovative technology security gadgets, so that the security agencies can effectively fight against insecurity and insurgency in Niger State. Responses evaluated were strongly agree indicated (181), while agree shows a response of (79). While the evaluated aggregate result shows that the mean ( $\bar{x} = 2.93$ ) and standard deviation is  $\sigma = 2.94$ , which are greater than the criterion of 2.5 level of significance. The results were accepted.

The finding of the study revealed that respondents returned their responses strongly agree and agreed on item number nine. This is focused on the idea to provide adequate funding to the security sector, to enable the security agencies to procure high tech cyberspace security devices to facilitate intelligence gathering to achieve a common objective. The responses are strongly agree (174) and agree is (86) and shows a mean outcome of ( $\bar{x} = 2.93$ ) and corresponding standard deviation is  $\sigma = 2.94$  that are greater than or equal to 2.5 criterion level of acceptable decision rule. The statement was overwhelmingly accepted.

Similarly, responses received on item number ten indicated that the result was accepted. This result shows that government should embrace Global Positioning System (GPS) technology network stationed in the orbit to effectively track locations and quick response to security challenges as they manifest. This result to item number ten therefore shows that majority of the respondents strongly agree and agree with responses at (204 and (54) respectively. The finding revealed that GPS should be the new technological innovation to facilitate the curtailing of security challenges and influence good governance for economic development. The evaluated result was positively significant, because the mean value is ( $\bar{x} = 2.82$ ) and standard deviation is ( $\sigma = 3.57$ ). Thus, the aggregated results indicated that these strategies and policies are extremely essential to succeed in the war against insecurity. This shows evaluated aggregate overall total mean

of ( $\chi \geq 2.78$ ), while total average standard deviation is ( $\sigma = 3.11$ ), which are ( $\geq 2.5$ ) criterion level of significance. This result is an indication that GPS technology is pivotal to government to achieve considerable success in fight against security in Niger State.

Table 3 reveals that there is relationship between the role of technology in curtailing security and influence governance for economic development at 0.05 level of significance. This result revealed that the null hypothesis that states there is no significant mean relationship between role of technology in curtailing security and influence governance for economic development was rejected. Subsequently, the alternate was accepted. This explain that there is relationship between the role of technology in curtailing security and influence governance for economic development. This is because ANOVA results indicated that  $F > F_{crit}$ , i.e  $43.67 > 3.11$ , while the P-value is  $4.23 > 0.05$  level. The desire of this result clearly shows that deployment of technology innovation in curtailing security there will be the conducive environment for community development programme that will be engendered economic development, thereby enhance governance.

Table 4 shows that there is significant relationship between the two independent and dependent variables. The results revealed that  $p = -0.0035$ , which is importantly  $\leq 0.05$ . This suggests that the mean variance is significant. This result explains that role of technology in curtailing security have effect, have factors militating against it deployment and provide strategies and policies, which can be implemented and influence governance for economic development in Niger State.

### **Conclusion**

The use of technology to enable effective management of security in Nigeria is not a one-time event, but a process of continuous development. The main thrust of the strategy will be to thoroughly communicate the benefits of technology adoption within a knowledge management framework to enable better protection of the communities and the people of Nigeria. It is noted that to achieve effective good governance for economic development at the community level, curtailing the spate of increasing security challenges needs to take a different dimension. The finding of the study revealed that technological innovation should attract the interest of government to create enabling community environment for economic development and social activities. It is emphasized that good government may be difficult to achieve if the environment is not secured for community development programmes to be implemented. Therefore, technology adoption is considered an innovation that has the capability to curtail security challenges to create the opportunity to provide educational facilities which will influence governance for economic development in the communities.

### **Recommendations**

In the light of the above, the following recommendations are made to be able to use technology to confront security challenges in Niger State.

1. Security enforcement agencies such as the Nigerian Military, Nigerian Police Force, and Nigerian Security and Civil Defence Corp should possess an



- unprecedented capability to adopt technology to avert security threats.
2. Security agencies should be grounded and adopted the use of modern electronic surveillance technologies such as the Global Positioning System (GPS).
  3. There should be recruitment of ICT skilled personnel into various arms of the security agencies.
  4. There should be continuous training and retraining of security personnel on modern ICT technology tools.
  5. There should be proper utilization and administration of security budget to enable the security agencies to procure high tech cyberspace security devices to facilitate intelligence gathering and sharing among the security agencies.
  6. Government should activate security control and command centre, fully equipped with all necessary security gadgets and equipment, connected to the GPS tracking centre.

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