
STRATEGIZING RURAL DEVELOPMENT POLICIES IN BORNO AND YOBE STATES, NIGERIA, IN THE CONTEXT OF FORCED RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION

Bello Usman^{1*} , Abdulkarim Umar²  0000-0001-9654-128x Idriss Yusuf^{3*} 

¹Department of General Studies, Federal Polytechnic, Damaturu, Nigeria

²Department of General Studies, Federal Polytechnic, Damaturu, Nigeria

³Department of General Studies, Federal Polytechnic, Damaturu, Nigeria

Email address: abdulkarimumar12@gmail.com

Abstract

Although there seems to be no consensus among scholars with regard to a single definition of rural development, certain processes must be deeply involved in considering the phenomenon of rural development. These processes include increased agricultural productivity, the provision of health facilities and health care, the provision of water supply, markets, access roads, education, environmental sanitation, and equal access to facilities and programmes of government designed to benefit the population, particularly in the rural sector. This study examines the phenomenon of rural development with a special focus on north-eastern Nigeria, considering the fact that the area has been under Boko Haram insurgency for a considerable period. What kind of rural development can be possible in this situation? A substantial number of rural areas in the region, which are deeply saturated by the crisis, have almost diminished while part of the remaining population has migrated to other places, mostly in metropolitan and urban centers. As they move to urban areas, they mostly stay among the urban poor, where they overstretch the resources, which are generally grossly inadequate in such areas. In this connection, therefore, rural development should follow a population that has the characteristics of rural dwellers rather than focusing only on the area. Government institutions and projects in rural areas have become the subject of attacks in such volatile areas. The government thus needed to redirect its rural development policies to follow their characteristics since their conditions appear more deplorable than in their original homes. Respondents were selected through purposive cluster sampling, with a focus on both Damaturu and Maiduguri. Where we choose clusters from the mainly affected areas by the armed conflicts within the geographical area of the northeast. The clusters included in Damaturu were from (Pampamari, Afganistan, and Maduri), while in Maiduguri they were from (Dalori, Kawar Mela, and El-Miskin). The selection of samples from the chosen clusters was done using a simple random sampling technique. The collected data were analysed using frequencies, percentages, and tabulations with the aid of SPSS, which also revealed the conclusions drawn from the research hypotheses formulated.

Keywords: Cluster; Development; Insurgency; Migrants; Rural

1.1 Introduction

Rural development is one of the major issues of concern that both developed and developing countries tend to focus attention on. This is because rural areas in either developed or developing countries hold a premium position in ensuring the sustenance of both rural and urban dwellers. As observed by Green (2013), the poor living standards of rural inhabitants can threaten the nation's food supply and indeed the destruction of the nation's natural resources since rural areas are ordinarily the custodians of such resources. It is, therefore, necessary to pay attention to the development of rural areas so as to curtail problems likely to accompany a lack of development or uneven development, which may in some situations lead to crises capable of undermining the progress of the entire society.

It should, however, be understood that rural development needs an enabling environment, and chief among such enabling environments apart from government commitment is the existence of peace that will guarantee the implementation of well-planned rural development and the opportunity for the beneficiaries to tap into the gains of such policies. The enabling situation of peace in an area such as north-eastern Nigeria is lacking as a result of the Boko Haram insurgency, particularly in the three far-northeast states of Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe. The region has been deeply saturated by the Boko Haram insurgency, thus creating a scenario of impossible rural development as most of the inhabitants have migrated out of the rural areas that have become less secure and absolutely vulnerable to Boko Haram attacks. This situation is not far from the view of Ngoufo (1992) that conflict is a major cause of insecurity and indeed outmigration.

As pointed out by David and Tacoli (2014), it is indeed true that Nigeria is richly endowed with both human and natural resources, which are significant underpinnings to ensuring rural and national development, yet the poverty level remains unprecedented and rural development policies and programmes remain mere paperwork in most cases. Developments are confined to the cycles of urban environments, which are the administrative, commercial, and metropolitan centres. It should be noted that rural development has been part of government policies both past and present, but attention in terms of implementation has been the major problem.

Bariagaber (2006) stated that conflict within or among nations has caused serious migration of populations, where huge numbers suffer displacement. Since 2009, the insurgency has been severely affecting north-eastern Nigeria, and its severe humanitarian crisis peaked in 2014. The violence went beyond the country's boundary, spreading to some of the countries of the Lake Chad region (Chad, Niger, and Cameroon). Between June 2011 and June 2018, ACED (Armed Conflict and Location Event Data) identified 3,346 incidents, which also culminated in the death of 43,261 persons. This has significantly necessitated the migration of populations from such volatile and insecure areas to other areas and state capitals for safety. The areas affected by violence in the region housed an estimated population of 17 million people, and almost 4.5 million people were displaced (DTM, 2018). In fact, Nigeria hosts the majority of the identified population displaced (82%) as a result of the existence of an active non-state armed group called Boko Haram in the north-eastern region. As such, Nigeria, more than other countries in the Lake Chad region, experienced the worst displacement, with over 2 million people displaced in the northeast, with the highest in Borno, Yobe, and Adamawa (IOM DTM Round 25 Nigeria). With

the level of displacement witnessed, the situation no longer guarantees rural development in the area due to the fact that many rural areas were destroyed completely or left empty or near-empty, affecting the agricultural production in the areas and consequently the nation's food security. The majority of the population has moved to urban settlements where the security situation proved to be better; however, their stay in the urban settlements is not better than their origin due to the fact that they mostly stay in parts of the towns and cities where social amenities are virtually absent, such as electricity, piped water, good roads, and other basic things of urban life.

1.2 Statement of the Problems

Rural development is an issue of concern globally, and governments have been trying to address the issue at all times. It implies providing the basic social amenities of urban standards to rural areas in order to improve their conditions, make them better, and curtail rural-urban migration. Several studies have been done with regard to addressing the issue of rural development; however, this specific study focused on the aspect of rural development in areas affected by armed conflict. The northeastern part of Nigeria was seriously affected by the Boko Haram insurgency, with an onslaught on the rural population leading to rural displacement and subsequent migration of the rural population to urban settlements. This development has affected the process of rural development, and a new dynamic has to be explored. In this connection, this research believes that rural development does not end with the displacement of the rural population as they migrate to urban areas and settle in slum areas in cluster forms where the social amenities are grossly inadequate and overstretched.

1.3 Objectives of the research

1. To examine the common policies and practices of rural development
2. To identify the targets of rural development under normal and crises situation
3. Examine the coping mechanisms of the rural displaced at the destination
4. To examine the effects of migration on rural development in the northeast

1.4 Research Questions

1. What are the common policies and practices of rural development?
2. What are the targets of rural development under normal and crises situation?
- 3. What are the coping mechanisms of the rural displaced at the destination?**
4. What are the effects of migration on rural development in the northeast?

1.5 Research Hypotheses

Based on the stated problems and the objectives that justify the purpose and focus of this research, the following hypotheses are fundamental:

Ho1: There is no significant difference between rural development in normal situation and rural development of the migrants' clusters in the Northeastern Region of Nigeria.

Ha1: There is significant difference between rural development in normal situation and rural development of the migrants' clusters in the Northeastern Region of Nigeria.

1.6 Scope of the Research

The scope of the research was geographically limited to the insurgency zones of Borno and Yobe states. It was also determined by the complexity of the problem at hand and the availability of resources needed to undertake the research.

2.0 Related Works

This aspect reviews relevant related literatures from different scholars and fields with the aim of getting a guide from such works. In the process of the review, we are going to demonstrate our points of agreements or disagreements with the views presented.

2.1 Rural Development?

Understanding the concept of rural development may require the operationalization of the terms development and rural development as a first step because rural development as stated by Singh (2009) is generally a subset of the broader term 'development'. And whichever way adopted in defining the term development, it literally connotes advancement cherished by societies across the world. It is therefore pertinent to understand that development can also be seen as a natural phenomenon since all life forms on this earth have the inherent urge for survival and development. As a value-loaded term, development is a subjective concept and is defined differently depending on who is defining the term, under what circumstances, at what time, and for what purpose. However, the concept implies unfolding, revealing, or opening up that which is latent (Singh, 2009). It refers to a desirable change at a particular time in a particular place. Pearce et al. (1990) concluded that development means the sets or vectors of desirable societal objectives that do not decrease over time and comprise the following:

- a) increase in real income per capita (economic growth).
- b) improvement in the distribution of income (equity).
- c) Political and economic freedom
- d) Equitable access to resources, education, health care, employment opportunities, and justice.

According to Ezeah (2005), "practise" refers to the practise that seeks to enhance the quality of life in rural areas by providing basic infrastructural facilities. This is to note that the purpose of rural development anywhere in the world is to specifically improve the quality of life of rural people through the reduction of poverty. Rural development generally means the overall development of the rural sector with the aim of improving the condition of the people in such areas. In this regard, rural development has to take a multidimensional approach with a resolute focus on virtually all sectors of rural life. For Singh (2009), rural development can be conceptualised as a process, a phenomenon, a strategy, and a discipline. As a process, it refers to engaging individuals, communities, or nations in accomplishing their cherished goals. As a phenomenon, it means the end result of an interaction involving physical, technological, socio-

cultural, economic, and institutional factors. As a strategy, it is meant to bring improvement to the population of focus, which is certainly the rural poor, while as a discipline, it represents the interaction of various disciplines of agricultural, social, behavioural, engineering, and management sciences. Rural development was also defined over three decades ago as "a strategy to enable a specific group of people, poor rural women and men, to gain for themselves and their children more of what they want and need. It involves helping the poorest among those who seek a livelihood in rural areas to demand and control more of the benefits of rural development. The group includes small-scale farmers, tenants, and the landless (Chambers, 1983: 147). "In order to avoid confusion generated by the existing myriads of meanings and accommodate the context of this discussion, rural development can therefore, for the purpose of uniformity, be defined as a process leading to sustainable improvement in the quality of life of rural people, especially the poor, wherever they may be.

2.2 Rural Development Policies

Rural development policies are categorised into two main domains, which are specified as narrow and broad policies. The narrow policies are the kinds of policies directed at improving the economic and social conditions of the rural people and areas, whereas the broad policies of rural development are known to have impacts on the people and rural areas but have goals not directly related to rural economic and social conditions. Broad conception thus involves agricultural development, transportation, health care services and facilities, educational development, economic development, regional development, environmental policy, and other policies that have implications for rural populations (Bryden and Geisler, 2007). Rural areas found in the areas affected by the Boko Haram insurgency, even before the insurgency, mostly lack such facilities. With the current state of their positions as migrants in urban areas, where they tend to stay in areas that can be considered urban villages, such facilities are virtually absent, as some of them stay in uncompleted buildings, camps provided by the government such as primary schools, or occupy any dilapidated unoccupied building, which under normal circumstances is unacceptable for human habitation. Such areas need consideration in terms of the rural development plans of the government in order to make them feel the impact of rural development since they have all the characteristics of the population from whom rural development is generally designed to benefit. Bryden (2010) pointed out that rural policy intervention is necessary in order to ensure fairness and equity, which implies that residents wherever they live deserve to have equal access to services and economic opportunities. This supports the idea that rural development should not only be directed at a rural environment in terms of geographical location but rather focus on the need for the facilities that are absent and the condition of the population.

2.3 What should be the Targets of Rural Development?

The target of rural development generally has been the rural population as a result of the fact that rural inhabitants have traditionally and historically been peasant farmers who rely greatly, if not entirely, on agricultural production for household consumption. However, in most parts of the world today, the trend in rural livelihood is gradually changing, with the population shifting to a semi-proletarian class, but agriculture remains the main source of livelihood (Brass 2003; Kay 2000; Moyo and Yeros 2005). Thus, mining has transformed the historically rural areas of Latin America into mining communities by providing sharp spikes of cash to the poor in the

surrounding hamlets (Bury 2004). The situation in the north-eastern region of Nigeria is distinct as a result of the fact that the majority of the target population has moved to urban settings propelled by forced displacement, however in agreement with the trends that forced millions of peasants to migrate in Latin America from rural to urban centres, less as a function of the availability of economic opportunities in the urban areas and more as a function associated with the untenable bleakness of rural areas (Davis, 2006). This has significantly affected urban settings by chocking up the urban corridors with informal slums, unemployed capable people, and a seriously depressed population. Indeed, urban congestion has worsened the capacity of the urban government to make proper planning, accommodate, and integrate the slums that house most of the rural migrants that were forced out of rural areas by insurgency and related problems. In this connection, it is expected that rural development targets exist in both rural and urban areas, particularly considering the scenario of the north-eastern states of Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe.

2.4 Rural Population Coping with Displacement

Rural areas have been acutely vulnerable to internal conflicts and have been the major sector that suffers serious consequences in terms of the impact of such devastation. This is true because most insurgency movements tend to establish their bases outside major towns (Ahmed, 1994; Cliffe, 1994). In a situation of prolonged insurgency, rural livelihoods used to be seriously devastated, culminating in the destruction of crops, killings of livestock, damaging irrigation facilities, dislocating markets, and forcing farmers to abandon their farms due to insecurity or landmines, as happened in most rural communities in Borno and a significant number of rural communities in Adamawa and Yobe states. Equally, some roads were either closed or abandoned due to their unsecured nature, e.g., Maiduguri-Damboia road, Maiduguri-Bama-Gwoza-Banki road, and Maiduguri-northern Borno area roads, among others. According to Lopez (2003), rural communities usually suffer in various ways due to insurgency, which leads to the destruction of homes, roads, and bridges, rendering the areas impenetrable; water supplies are cut off or polluted; and residents are forced to abandon their homes due to constant attacks. Production in such areas tends to decline sharply as a result of displacements and migration to places that are considered relatively secure. This has a significant impact on labour losses, particularly in places occupied by conflicts where young people are conscripted into government security agencies, vigilantes, or armed insurgency groups. Isolation from the markets due to insecurity makes it impossible for farmers to sell their crops or even obtain farm inputs (Gondie and Neyan 1999). This has been the situation with Boko Haram after it took over some territories in north-eastern Nigeria by declaring a caliphate, where residents have to smuggle themselves out at the great risk of losing their lives. In trying to cope with life as a result of displacement propelled by Boko Haram, the rural migrants adopted various coping strategies in the new environments they found themselves in, such as providing a cheap source of labour to the urbanites, petty trading, selling vegetables and fruits, and children and women becoming house helpers who received a monthly payment of between two and five thousand Naira only. In this regard, it is expected that consideration be given to the aftermath of the shocks encountered, such that the vulnerable population that had been displaced should have interventions beyond lifesaving assistance by ensuring reduction of harmful livelihood strategies such as distress selling of their livestock, food, land, and properties, which may certainly increase the level of vulnerability and consequently deplete their remaining resources and assets. Thus, IFPRI (2011) states that in such a situation, maintaining food production and rebuilding the agricultural sector are fundamental to

reducing the long-term consequences borne by the people living in and moving away from the fragile context by laying the groundwork for stabilisation.

2.5 Effects of the Insurgency on Rural Development

Conflicts around the world have been a major cause of hunger and a threat to food security. It is also among the drivers of major displacements, which have forcibly displaced a population from 40 million in 2011 to about 66 million in 2016 (UNHCR, 2017; World Bank, 2017). Rural areas happen to be largely affected and thus bear the brunt of such conflicts, which significantly affect the rural population (FAO et al., 2017). Insurgency is generally one of the major factors that limit the level of food security and livelihood options specifically for the rural population and increase the chance of outmigration from rural areas (Breisinger, Ecker, and Trinh Tan, 2015). This happens as a result of the fact that in rural areas, the security apparatus required for ensuring adequate security is lacking, rendering such areas less secure and highly vulnerable to insurgent attacks. In this regard, apart from frustrating developmental efforts and destroying existing developments, insurgency also forced out the inhabitants of rural communities by abandoning their lands and sometimes most or all of what they owned.

3.0 Methodology

The method to be employed in this research represents the specific approach and procedure that the writers will systematically utilise as manifested in the collection, analysis, and interpretation of data. In the case of this research, the writers are adopting the scientific research method, having chosen from an array of research methods for identifying, recording, understanding, making meaning of, and transmitting information regarding this topic of interest. This is due to Onwuegbuzie, Leech, and Collins' (2011) assertion that conducting scientific research is equivalent to researching, with the information the writers gather serving as the primary data. This work, which stands alone as an independent work, is generally a complete research study that, at the end, is embedded with conceptualization, planning, implementation, and dissemination.

3.1 Types of data

The data to be used shall comprise both primary and secondary data, which enable the use of data directly collected by the writers on the field through the administration of questionnaires and interviews. It equally includes the use of data collected by other scholars, bodies, and agencies for purposes other than this research.

3.2 Population of the study

The projected population of Borno state is 5,860,200 while Yobe has a projected population of 3,294,100 as per 2016 population census projection. However, the selected areas in Maiduguri have an estimated population of 762,900 while in Damaturu the areas have also an estimated population of 349,010.

3.3 Sample and sampling method

A sample was drawn from the identified clusters, namely Dalori, Kawar Mela, and El-Miskin in Maiduguri; and Pampomari, Afganistan, and Maduri in Damaturu. Subsequently, a simply random sample technique was adopted in selecting 250 respondents from the identified, as shown in tables 3.0.1 and 3.0.2.

The chosen clusters were mainly areas of settlement for the migrants within the geographical area of the northeast.

The clusters were numbered, and six (6) were chosen for the sample.

Table 3.0. 1: Sample of selected clusters in Damaturu

SN.	NAME OF AREA	SAMPLE
1	POMPAMARI	40
2	AFGANISTAN	30
3	MADURI	30
TOTAL		100

Table 3.0.2: Sample of selected clusters in Maiduguri.

SN.	NAME OF AREA	SAMPLE
1	DALORI	60
2	KAWAR MELE	45
3	EL-MISKIN	45
Total		150

3.0.4. Methods of Data Collection

This research would make use of both primary and secondary data sources. This is because, apart from the data directly collected by the researchers on the field, the researchers are expected to use data from the works of others and data collected for different purposes by other writers, governments, or organisations. The methods to be employed for primary data collection in this research involved a questionnaire, an interview schedule, and a key informant interview, simply reflecting methodological triangulations.

3.0.5 Instruments of Data Collection

The instruments of data collection employed by the researchers are questionnaires and interviews with the selected sample of cluster areas in Maiduguri, Borno State, and Damaturu, Yobe State, as reflected in 3.0.1 and 3.0.2, respectively. The questionnaire shall comprise of both open and close ended questions which gave the respondents the chance of selecting from options provided

and as well allowed to them give their own inputs regarding the situation. Interview schedules and key informant interviews were also employed.

3.0.6 Methods of Data Analysis

Data collected in the course of this research shall be analyzed using descriptive statistics by employing the use of tabulations, frequency charts, and percentages with the aid of SPSS. Thus, the required qualitative data was collected through the administration of a questionnaire, an interview, and key informants Interview, which is simply a methodological triangulation of ideas covering issues relating to the research topic, was analyzed.

4.0 Discussion of results

The data collected through the questionnaire distributed were presented in this section. Only the questionnaires filled out and returned are to be presented and analyzed. Out of the 250 questionnaires distributed, only 245 were filled out and returned; thus, the presentation will be based on the returned questionnaires, as shown in Table 4.1. Each set of data was presented in tabular form, and the analysis followed.

Table 4.1 Questionnaires administered

Distributed	250	100.0
Filled and returned	245	98.0
Not returned	5	2.0

Table 4.1 shows that 98 % of the distributed questionnaires were filled and returned which is a very significant percentage and only 2 percent were not returned.

Table 4. 1: Sex of respondents

		<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Valid %</i>	<i>Cum.%</i>
Valid	<i>Males</i>	183	67.3%	67.3%	67.3%
	<i>Females</i>	89	32.7%	32.7%	100%

4.2 Data Presentation.

The questionnaire was divided into four sections; each section covered a given objective of the research. Under each objective, questions were developed and designed in such a way to examine, identify, and justify the objectives of the study. In other words, the data collected was presented in four separate tables, and finally, the entire set of collected data was subjected to SPSS tests so as to justify the acceptability or otherwise of the hypotheses raised for the research.

Table 4.2 Examining the common policies and practices of rural development

S/n	Questions	Responses	Frequency	Percentage	Valid percentage	Cumulative percentage
I	Are there existing rural development policies that you know?	YES	25	10.20	10.20	10.20
		NO	220	89.80	89.80	89.80
Ii	Are these policies working in the areas designed for?	YES	20	8.16	8.16	8.16
		NO	225	91.84	91.84	91.84
Iii	Has the insurgency affected the achievements of rural development?	YES	205	83.67	83.67	83.67
		NO	40	16.33	16.33	16.33
Iv	Are there clear developmental projects to show the achievements of the policies?	YES	10	4.08	4.08	4.08
		NO	235	95.92	95.92	95.92

Table 4.2 showed questions i to iv on the questionnaires examining the common policies and practices of rural development. 89.80% attested that there are no existing rural development policies they know while 10.20% said they there are existing policies which is grossly insignificant. In addition, 91.84% of the respondents revealed that the policies are not working in the areas designed. The respondents indicated that the insurgency has affected the achievement of rural development, as revealed by 83.67%. This clearly showed by 95.92% of the respondents revealed that there are no clear developmental projects to show the achievement of the policies.

Table 4.3: Identifying the targets of rural development under normal and crises situation

S/n	Questions	Responses	Frequency	Percentage	Valid percentage	Cumulative percentage
V	Are the rural areas the focus of rural development before the insurgency?	YES	210	85.71	85.71	85.71
		NO	35	14.29	14.29	14.29
Vi	During the insurgency has there been any developments in the rural areas?	YES	5	2.04	2.04	2.04
		NO	240	97.96	97.96	97.96
Vii	Does the government provides developmental projects in the places occupied by rural migrants in the urban areas?	YES	145	59.18	59.18	59.18
		NO	100	40.82	40.82	40.82

Table 4.3 shows questions v to vii on the questionnaires identifying the targets of rural development under normal and crisis situations. 85.71% of the respondents attested that the rural areas were the focus of rural development before the insurgency. However, during the insurgency the development in the areas were not seen as revealed by 97.96%. The rural

migrants in the urban areas are provided with some developmental projects, which 59.18% agreed with while 40.82% said no.

Table 4.4. Examining the coping mechanisms of the rural displaced at the destination

S/n	Questions	Responses	Frequency	Percentage	Valid percentage	Cumulative percentage
viii	Are you enjoying government support as a result of the displacement from your origin?	YES	95	38.78	38.78	38.78
		NO	150	61.22	61.22	61.22
ix	Are you having any source of income apart from the support you have been receiving?	YES	10	4.08	4.08	4.08
		NO	235	95.92	95.92	95.92
x	Are you satisfied with what the government has provided in the area?	YES	15	6.12	6.12	6.12
		NO	230	93.88	93.88	93.88
xi	Does the rural area you left have better facilities than your present area?	YES	200	81.63	81.63	81.63
		NO	45	18.37	18.37	18.37

Table 4.4 shows questions viii to xi examining the coping mechanisms of the rural displaced at the destination. 61.25% of the respondents revealed that they are not enjoying government support as a result of the displacement which 95.92% of them have no any source of income apart from the little support rendering by the government. Furthermore, 93.88% of the respondents showed that they not satisfy with what the government is providing. This made 81.63% of the respondents to believe that the rural areas they left have better facilities than the facilities in the urban areas they found themselves.

Table 4.5. To examine the effects of insurgency on rural development in the northeast

S/n	Questions	Responses	Frequency	Percentage	Valid percentage	Cumulative percentage
Xii	Has the insurgency affects rural development programmes in your origin?	YES	220	89.80	89.80	89.80
		NO	25	10.20	10.20	10.20
Xiii	Before the insurgency has the government been carrying out developmental projects in the area you fled?	YES	230	93.88	93.88	93.88
		NO	15	6.12	6.12	6.12
Xiv	Do you think there are still functional rural development projects in the origin?	YES	5	2.04	2.04	2.04
		NO	240	97.96	97.96	97.96
Xv	Do you want the government to focus on urban slums since most of the migrants are residing there?	YES	235	95.92	95.92	95.92
		NO	10	4.08	4.08	4.08

Table 4.5 shows questions xii to xv on the questionnaires examining the effects of insurgency on rural development in the northeast of Nigeria. A total of 89.80% of the respondents believed that insurgency had affected rural development programmes in their areas. This, however, is shown by 93.88% of the respondents' attestation that the government had been carrying out developmental projects in their fledgling area before the insurgency. The magnitude of the effects of the insurgency is shown by the fact that 97.96% of the respondents revealed that there are no functional rural development projects in their areas now. The opinions of the respondents with regards to the government's decision to focus on the urban slums in which they are residing revealed 95.92% support to that effect.

Table 4.6. Chi-Square Tests

	Value	Df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	180.000 ^a	144	.022
Likelihood Ratio	75.696	144	1.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	14.000	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	15		

a. 169 cells (100.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .07.

Table 4.6 shows the chi-square test results which is based on the Research Hypotheses developed in 1.5 which were drawn taking into account the stated problems and the objectives of the research as shown below:

Ho₁: There is no significant difference between rural development in a normal situation and the rural development of the migrants clusters in the Northeastern Region of Nigeria.

Ha₁: There is a significant difference between rural development in an normal situation and the rural development of the migrants clusters in the Northeastern Region of Nigeria.

When the data was subjected to SPSS, the 2 test revealed that the Pearson chi-square value is 0.022, which is less than the alpha value of 0.05. Based on the findings, the null hypothesis is rejected, implying that there is a significant difference between rural development in a normal situation and rural development in the clusters of migrants in the North-eastern Region of Nigeria.

5.1 Conclusion

There is no doubt that rural development is designed to improve the condition of rural people wherever they are, and if insurgency can force people out of rural areas to urban areas such as the state capitals, the process of rural development should adopt a strategy that calls for identifying the vulnerable population at their new destination, which is usually more difficult for them compared to their normal rural life. The urban facilities were not provided in anticipation of their arrival, and generally, their new environments in the urban centres are mostly unacceptable for human habitation.

5.2 Recommendations

1. The government's efforts to return the displaced should involve training them to cope with the past traumatic events they have gone through.
2. The training should bring experts with the necessary skills to help fix the minds of the displaced.
3. The government should establish its presence clearly in the areas by providing basic needs and a significant security presence.
4. Avoid forcing the displaced back to their origins.
5. Build confidence in them before they are returned by revealing clear evidence of the restoration of peace to the areas

References

- (1) Cohen, S., & Wills, T. A. (1985). Stress, social support, and the buffering hypothesis. *Psychological bulletin*, 98(2), 310
- (2) Dougall, A. L., Ursano, R. J., Posluszny, D. M., Fullerton, C. S., & Baum, A. (2001). Predictors of posttraumatic stress among victims of motor vehicle accidents. *Psychosomatic Medicine*, 63(3), 402-411
- (3) Dyregrov A. Solomon, R.M. & Bassoe, C.F. (2000). Mental mobilization on critical incident Stress situation. *Internal Journal of Emergency Mental Health*, 2, 73-81 Ehlers
- (4) A. and Clark D.M. (2000). A cognitive model of posttraumatic stress Disorder behaviour. *Research and therapy*, 38(4) 319-345 [https://doi.org/10.1016/s0005-7967\(99\)00123-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/s0005-7967(99)00123-0)
- (5) Leech, N.L., Onwuegbuzie, A.J. and Collins K.M.T. (2010). Innovative qualitative data strategies in qualitative research. http://www.nova.edu/ssss/QR/QR_15-3/onwuegbuzie.pdf
- (6) Morgan, H. J., & Janoff-Bulman, R. (1994). Positive and negative self-complexity: Patterns of adjustment following traumatic versus non-traumatic life experiences. *Journal of Social and Clinical Psychology*, 13(1), 63-85.
- (7) Ozer, E. J., Best, S. R., Lipsey, T. L., & Weiss, D. S. (2003). Predictors of posttraumatic stress disorder and symptoms in adults: a meta-analysis. *Psychological bulletin*, 129(1), 52.
- (8) Rachman, S. (1980). Emotional processing. *Behaviour research and therapy*, 18(1), 51-60. Regal S. and Joseph S. (2017). Post- traumatic Stress, Second Edition, oxford university press, Great Clarendon Street, Oxford, OX2 6DP, United Kingdom.
- (9) Shore, J. H., Tatum, E. L., & Vollmer, W. M. (1986). Psychiatric reactions to disaster: the Mount St. Helens experience. *The American journal of psychiatry*.
- (10) Tull M, & Kimbrel N. (2020). Emotion in posttraumatic stress disorder, etiology, assessment, neurology and treatment. 1st edition, Elsevier