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IMPACT OF RURAL UNEMPLOYMENT AND INSECURITY ON FOOD SECURITY AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

This article aims to proffer solutions to the problem of rural unemployment, insecurity and its implications on food security administration and rural development in Nigeria. Rural unemployment is a peculiar form of unemployment that scholars need to venture into because it has impact in both rural and urban economies. Rural areas in Nigeria play key role in the development of the urban centers and industrial growth globally. This the reason why rural areas should be secured using the machineries of government to tackle insecurity, unemployment and flooding. The article is more of qualitative and content analysis. The consequences of prolonged insecurity in rural areas are food insecurity, massive migration to urban towns, low productivity of agricultural products, and negative impact on the Gross Domestic Product among others. The article recommended transparent utilization of budgetary allocation to combat any form of insecurity, full blown local government autonomy without compromise, utilization of modern technology to curb insecurity and the establishment of state police. These recommendations would help to contend with the myriads of rural unemployment and insecurity in rural areas in Nigeria.

Key word: Rural unemployment, Insecurity, Rural areas and Food security

Introduction

Unemployment is a global problem even develop countries of the world do experience unemployment. In Africa unemployment is visible mostly among the youths. Unemployment is a social problem in Nigeria, both past and present governments have made policies to reduce unemployment. Yet unemployment is escalating on yearly basis. With the increase number of people who are of employable age and are capable to work, but cannot secure jobs can become security threat in Nigeria. Most of the young people with requisite tertiary education qualifications want white collar jobs. The government of Nigeria at all levels have made it clear that government alone cannot employ everybody who is of employable age considering the dwindling financial resources of the government. Thus, these young people have to search for jobs in the private sector or probably be self-employed or underemployed

. The state of employment or unemployment reflects the state of the economy if it is thriving or not. Unemployment is a key economic indicator because it signals the ability or inability of workers to obtain gainful work and contribute to the productive output of the economy (Adams, 2024). It means that more jobless people mean less economic production. Unemployment is a common issue that has taken the center stage of discussion in Nigeria and globally.

Rural unemployment needs to be given specific attention because of its peculiarities to the general explanation of employment. Rural unemployment refers to joblessness among the people who reside in rural regions. Rural unemployment is farming related phenomenon because the bulk of the rural residents engage in farming. Rural unemployment is a situation whereby the people who based in rural communities are ready and capable to work but cannot secure jobs in their communities. The bulk of the people in rural areas engage in agricultural activities and small scale businesses. Life in rural communities in Nigeria used to be much beautiful as compared to urban life that is characterized with high level of social vices and hazardous pollution occasioned by industries and volumes of vehicular movement. The issue that was common to rural areas is the rural to urban migration. People in rural areas usually travelled to urban centers in order to have access to infrastructure like hospital, higher education and employment among others. Government policies in recent times have balanced development in rural areas. In Nigeria, most state government have established tertiary education in rural communities and develop infrastructure to encourage young people to stay and work in the village. According to Omini and Ofre (2021), the reason why local government administration was established in 1976 was to bring governance and development to rural areas.

According to Sami (2024) stated that rural unemployment in Nigeria has surged to 4.3% in the first quarter of 2024. It rose from 2.9% in first quarter in 2023, at 1.4% point increase and up to 0.3% point from third quarter of 2023. This is according to the Nigeria Labour Force Survey (NLES) report released by the National Bureau of statistics (NBS, (2024). The figures from the report reflect the increasing challenges facing rural Nigerians in labour market, where a combination of rising unemployment, shrinking labour force participation and persistent underemployment is taking a toll.

Rural areas play vital roles in industrial development. To buttress the important role of the rural areas, Nyagba (2009) noted that, the most important sector of the Nigerian population is the rural areas. This according to Ugwuanyi and Emmanuel (2013) is because the rural sector is the major source of capital formation for the country and a principal market for domestic and raw materials for industrial processes. Nigeria is essentially a rural society with vast majority of her population dwelling in the rural areas (Awake, 2004). Reports have indicated that 70 percent of Nigerians dwell in rural areas (Abayade, 1976). Another strategic importance of rural areas in Nigeria is that specifically, rural areas in Nigeria lie outside the densely built up environment of towns, cities and sub-urban villages and their inhabitants are engaged primarily in agriculture as well as the most basic of rudimentary form of secondary and tertiary activities (Ezeah, 2005). Basically, rural areas which is the opposite of urban area refers to the country side whose population engages mainly in primary production activities like agriculture and rearing of live stocks (Ele, 2006).

The rural sector is very vital in the socio-economic development equation of the nation, for example, rural areas is the source of capital formation for the country and a principal market for domestic features (Olatuubosuu, 1975). With the attendant importance of rural areas to the Nigeria's economy and raw materials for global industrial development, there is need for the government and other change agent to protect the area from the challenge of insecurity. Insecurity has moved from urban centers and become more active in rural areas, A study conducted by Thankgod et al (2023) on Prevalence and Consequences of Insecurity on Livelihood of Rural Households in Enugu State : Implication for E-Extension in Nigeria, revealed that, looting of farm produce (54.6%), communal fights (76.9%), armed robbery (51.9%) kidnapping/abduction (58.3%) and cultism (65.7%) were forms of insecurity prevalent in rural communities. The state of insecurity in rural Nigeria has reached an alarming rate leading to people being displaced from their homes and livelihoods. According

to Sami (2024) the significant factor behind the surge in rural unemployment which has to do with the growing insecurity affecting farming which is the backbone of rural economy. Conflict and banditry disrupt agricultural activities leaving many without work and exacerbating the unemployment crisis in rural areas. It is quite unfortunate that rural unemployment and insecurity have negative impact on food security administration. According to United Nations International Children Emergency Funds (2023) nearly 25 million Nigerians are at risk of facing hunger if urgent action is not taken.

The variables that are responsible for hindering development in rural areas are insecurity, unemployment and natural disasters. Rural development has a link to the development of the urban centers and industrial growth. Therefore, appropriate measures must be put in place to curb rural unemployment and insecurity. This article is to proffer solutions to rural unemployment and insecurity in rural areas in Nigeria, if solutions are not proffered it would worsened the already food shortages in Nigeria and hampered rural development which is key to economic growth and development .

1.2 Conceptual review of rural unemployment

The International LabourOrganization (2019) defines unemployment as people who are economically active without work but available for and seeking to work but cannot secure jobs including people who have lost their jobs and those who have voluntary left work. While unemployment measures joblessness, underdevelopment provides a fuller picture of the underuse of labour resources as noted in recent article published in the monthly labour review (Dey et al, 2022).

According to Fred and Furlong (2000) rural unemployment and underemployment among rural people have been seen as a particular cause for concern and a key issue in rural communities is the lack of employment opportunities for people in rural areas. Rural unemployment can be seen as people who are fit and capable to work, but cannot secure jobs in their rural communities.

Rural unemployment refers to joblessness in rural regions. It is mostly a farming related phenomenon. Rural unemployment can be seen from open unemployment, covert or disguised unemployment and educated rural unemployment. According to Anyawu (2013) and Lim and Lee (2019) they see unemployment as a phrase that refers to those who are employable as well as want to work but are unable to find work. Unemployment happens when somebody enthusiastically want a job and is unable to secure a job in order to make a living and it is frequently used as a measure of the health of the economy. Another conceptual definition of rural unemployment can be seen as an unemployment that exist in rural areas. it is primarily a phenomenon of the agricultural sector. The basic aspect of rural unemployment is that it happened in rural communities. Though academic researchers have not given adequate attention to this aspect of unemployment. Unemployment is mostly view from a general point of view, this is the reason why literature on rural unemployment is few both on print and electronic platforms. Rural unemployment is capable of derailing rural development strategies which is designed to improve the economic and social life of the poorer sections of the society (Jain et al, 2011). Union of International Association (2019) posit that substantial numbers of the population in rural communities are either unemployed or underemployed: the lack of a diversified job market produces only seasonal employment and a sporadic flow of income into a village; graduates who reside in a village may find it difficult to secure useful and productive jobs and there are few opportunities for women to be gainfully employed. Scholars must give attention to the conceptual framework of rural unemployment like climate change and other problems.

1.3 Theoretical framework

The Keynesian theory of unemployment was propounded by the foremost British economist, John Maynard Keynes during the 1930s in an attempt to deal with the effects of the great depression that affected Europe and America. The central idea of the Keynesian theory was advocating for increased government expenditure and lower taxes to stimulate demand and pull the economy. The theory believe that government intervention can stimulate full employment and price stability. The Keynesian economics was used to refer to the concept that optimal economic performance could be achieved and economic slumps prevented by influencing aggregate demand through economic intervention by the government. The Keynesian theory was key in resolving the unemployment situation and business failures in Europe and America. Rural unemployment and insecurity are product of bad government, the government has a social contract with the people to protect them, give the people better life and provide job opportunities for them. In the event where these social capital is not provided, the people would be affected negatively.

Currently in Nigeria, the rural areas are faced with serious rural unemployment occasioned by insecurity. Insecurity has become a social problem leading to the rural people running out of their ancestral home to live in camps and other places for protection. Rural unemployment and insecurity play key role in food insecurity and the underdevelopment of rural areas. In the past insecurity used to be common in urban centers, this is the reason why scholars concentrate more with issues in urban centers. The impact of rural unemployment and insecurity can impact negatively on raw materials used in urban towns. Nigeria's rural communities are faced with kidnaping, banditry, communal conflict and flooding caused by climate change.

To resolve the problem of rural unemployment and insecurity, following the postulations of Keynesian theory that the government intervention is much needed. Since rural unemployment is caused by insecurity in Nigeria, it is incumbent on the federal, state and local governments to rejig the security architecture of the state to unleash terror on all the products of insecurity in rural communities in Nigeria. According to Omini and Ofem (2023) explained that, the intervention of the government can be done through human capital development, this would make the people in the rural areas to be functional .

1.4 Methodology

The research was more of qualitative research characterized with content analysis as it relates to rural unemployment, insecurity and its implication to food security administration and rural development. The research design was based on existing documentary evidence The content analysis is based on existing literature on the subject matter. The instrument for data collection was based on established secondary literature based on statistics on insecurity and unemployment.

1.5 Statistics of Rural Unemployment in Nigeria

According to National Bureau of Statistics (2024) explained the rural unemployment situation in Nigeria with statistical analysis. The official government organization posits that rural unemployment rises to 4.3% in first quarter of 2024 as Nigeria's labour force drops. In the first quarter of 2023, rural unemployment was 2.9%,it was 1.4% increase and up to 0.3% from the third quarter of 2023 (National Bureau of Statistics,2024).

The drop in the labour force in rural communities in Nigeria have serious negative impact on the national economy. According to the Nigerian Labour Force Survey (2024), the labour force participation rate among the working age population declined to 77.3% in first quarter of 2024 from 79.5% in the third quarter of 2023. In first quarter of 2024, rural

participation stood at 82.5% while the urban participation stood at 74.0%. Also, about 97.6% of rural dwellers worked informally. The figure is higher than the urban informality rate of 89.0% highlighting the disparity between rural and urban labour condition (Nairamatrics, 2024).

The overall employment-to-population also fell to 73.2% from 75.6% in third quarter of 2023 with rural areas experiencing a slight drop from 80.7% to 78.9% in same period (Nairamatrics, 2024). 40.7% of the rural workforce engage in agriculture (Nairamatrics, 2024). The rise in rural unemployment follows severe challenges in key sectors of the economy, such as agriculture which is the primary employment source for rural Nigerians.

Self-employment is higher in rural areas. The National Bureau of Statistics (2024) report offers an in-depth investigation into the labour market, sticking on the labour force participation rate a measure of the working-age population actively engaged in the labour market. Rural areas traditionally exhibit higher employment levels due to agricultural activities, reflected in the employment-to-population ratio.In third quarter of 2023, this ratio stood at 71.1% in urban areas and 80.7% in rural settings. The predominance of self-employment in rural economies is evident, with 94.5% of employed individuals in these areas working for themselves, mainly in agriculture, compared to 80.3% in urban areas.Also, the informal sector dominates rural employment, with a 97.2% informality rate among rural workers, highlighting the precarious nature of rural livelihoods and the urgent need for formalization and support (Sami,2024)

1.6 Causes of Rural Unemployment in Nigeria

There are numerous factors responsibly for the rural unemployment in Nigeria. Some of these factors are discussed below

; **Insecurity** : Insecurity has become a social problem in Nigeria with the entire geo-political zones engulfed in insecurity. According to Omini and Jason (2024),Nigeria is currently being confronted with serious security challenges in all the geo-political zones of the country. A significant factor behind the surge of rural unemployment is the growing insecurity affecting farming which is the backbone of rural economics. Also on the part of insecurity are conflict and banditry that disrupt agricultural activities leaving many rural dwellers without work and exacerbating the unemployment crisis, Usman (2023) posited in a research paper titled "Impact of Insecurity on Food Production in Igabi Local Government Area of Kaduna State", mentioned kidnapping, banditry, communal clashes, cattle rustling and other insurgent activities as factors responsible for the decline in food production, food shortage and high food prices because farmers could not access their farms due to insecurity. According to Nigerian Security Tracker (2023), armed groups have killed more than 128 farmers and kidnapped 37 others across Nigeria between January and June, 2023.

In November, 2023, at least 13 farmers in Mafa Local Government Area of Borno State were killed by suspected. Boko Haram insurgents (Daily Trust, 2023). Insecurity has done much harm to the rural communities in Nigeria by escalating rural unemployment.

Periodic flooding – This is another quagmire that have done injustice and exacerbated rural unemployment in Nigeria. Periodic flooding is becoming more frequent due to climate change and has contributed to the disruption of agricultural activities leading to lower productivity and loss of jobs in key sectors like farming and fishing (Sami, 2024). The impact of flooding on agriculture and food security is a source of concern, particularly where flood might be on the increase (Fowler, Blenkinson and Tebaldi, 2007). Flooding degrades the environment and damage crops, farm settlements, livestock and seedling . This can be seen in

the corresponding reduction in harvest and also affect the next planting season, culminating into a food shortage crisis.

Flooding is the most common disaster in Nigeria, the majority of Nigeria's states are increasingly suffering from annual flooding during the rainy season caused by increased precipitation linked to climate change (Aja and Olaore, 2014)

Faulty Local Government Administration : The local government administration in Nigeria is bedeviled with myriads of challenges that have impeded to progress and growth of the local government system. This challenges are: state government having total control of local government funds, instability in the political leadership of the local government, imposition of political leadership , poor leadership and corruption. These challenges have worsened the unemployment situation in rural areas in Nigeria. The failure of the local government system to function has crippled the local government to fight insecurity and other vices in rural communities.

Not quite long the supreme court of Nigeria gave a landmark judgement to give local government full financial autonomy stopping the state government from having financial control to the local government funds. This Supreme Court judgment did not go down well with the state governors. The state governments responded with organizing shambolic election using the state electoral body to select only the candidates that belong to the governors' political party and loyal to them. These people who constitute political leadership of the local government administration are stooges to the respective state governors who are not bound to represent the people, but the interest of the governors. There have been outcry from the media and civil society on the massive electoral fraud that characterized all the local government elections. It is crystal clear that rural unemployment, insecurity, food insecurity and poor rural development will persist as long as there is faulty local government administration in Nigeria. The impact of this failure would reflect in the massive migration to urban centers in search of unavailable white collar jobs. Over population in urban towns would escalate the already existing insecurity. Unemployment is responsible for the massive migration of young Africans with professional expertise to Europe. According to Omini and Jason (2024) explained that, Africans have the best brains and intelligent people in the world, unfortunately most of these intelligent minds are in Europe and other continents of the world due to them not been able to secure jobs in Africa.

1.7 Consequences of Rural Unemployment to Nigeria's Economy

Escalation of insecurity – Insecurity in rural areas in Nigeria is currently a social problem and has cause serious issues to the Nigerian economy. In the past, kidnapping, cultism, sophisticated crime occurred in urban centers only, but in recent times, these crime occurred in rural communities. Rural areas have become hotbed for crime due to rural unemployment. For instance, Sami (2024) explained that, a significant factor responsible for the surge in rural unemployment is the growing insecurity militating against farming which is the backbone of rural economies. Conflict and banditry disrupt agricultural activities leaving many without livelihoods and exacerbating the already unemployment crisis.

Insecurity hampers agricultural productivity and undermines the potential for rural development and diversification. There is urgent need and concern for the government to address these security challenges. It is crucial for the revitalization of the rural economy and creating sustainable employment opportunities in rural communities (Sami, 2024). The National Bureau of Statistics (2024) underscore the dire economic implications of this security crisis with a significant toll in rural development threatening the national food security administration and the livelihood of the rural population.

Food insecurity – Food insecurity is going to surge in Nigeria if rural unemployment persists. For Gede (2022) rural consequence for food insecurity and malnutrition. Food insecurity is capable of triggering food inflation. Food insecurity would escalate hunger and poverty in Nigeria.

Massive migration from rural areas to urban centers – Migration from rural areas to urban centers is a social problem in Nigeria. Rural unemployment and insecurity have further escalated rural to urban migration and even beyond the shores of Nigeria thereby furthering the brain drain syndrome which has negative impact on the Nigeria's economy. Rural to urban migration have negative consequences on rural economics like agricultural and natural resource management since the labour force can be drastically reduced. Migration out of rural communities would exposed the land unprotected and open for attack by insurgents. Migration to urban centers and beyond can lead to loss of identity by rural migrants who may choose not to return to their rural communities. Rural unemployment and insecurity in rural areas can compel young people to get themselves involved in illegal migration without proper documents to foreign countries for greener pastures. This illegal travelling abroad has destroyed the lives of many African youths. According to the International Office of Migration Report (2024) stated that, the annual number of migrants' deaths and disappearance in the Mediterranean jumped from 2,048 in 2021 to 2,411 in 2022 and 3,041 by the end of 2023. These are all intelligent Africans who want better lives in foreign countries.. It also affects the rural economy due to the fact that the able body people who are supposed to utilized the farm resources to contribute to the rural economy are migrating to urban centers

Low productivity of Agricultural products – Rural unemployment occasioned by insecurity can trigger low productivity of agricultural products. Low productivity of agricultural products is not limited to Nigeria's rural communities, but to other African rural areas. For instance, Mwanfupe (2015) disclosed that crop farmers and herders conflict is also prevalent and common in African countries, such as Cameroon, Tanzania, Sudan and Kenya among others which is responsible for low productivity in agricultural products. Low productivity of agricultural products triggers food scarcity, inflation, hunger and malnourishment. Insecurity in rural communities in Nigeria hampered and disrupt farm activities since people are scared of going to their farms. Thus, it escalates the already food crisis in Nigeria.

Abandonment of rural areas – Total abandonment of rural areas due to rural unemployment and insecurity would hampered raw materials for industrialization. The raw materials that are used for industries are taken from rural communities. If there is total abandonment of the rural areas, these raw materials would be left unprotected and exposed to destruction. Many people have abandoned their rural communities due to incessant attacks and killings .While Nairamatric (2024) reported that, Nigeria faced a record high in kidnapping and nearly 9000 conflict related deaths in 2023 with World Bank and Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations warning of a severed food security crisis affecting millions due to the disruption of farming activities. This is a cause of concern for the government to rise up and end this carnage. A study conducted by Adu, et al (2024) on analysis of farmers' level of productivity before and after the insurgency in Benue State, Nigeria, showed that agricultural yields in Benue State became poor after insurgencies as compared before insurgencies.

Negative impact on Gross Domestic Product (GDP) - Gross Domestic Product is the standard measure of the value added created through the production of goods and services in a country during a certain period. Consequently, GDP also measure the income earned from production: if the people in rural areas in Nigeria cannot produce their agricultural products and probably carry out their small scale business it would escalate unemployment and insecurity, then the Gross Domestic Product of Nigeria would drive in the negative direction. This is capable of discouraging both local and foreign investors to invest in the country. No

investor would stake investment in area where there is insecurity. In economics, this is an indication of poor growth in the economy. This is the reason why government and stakeholders at all levels must come together to end this carnage of insecurity occasioned with senseless killings in rural areas.

Hampering rural development programs – The Federal government of Nigeria has numerous programs for the development of rural areas. Similarly, both the state and local government have viable policies and programs for the development of rural communities. But, insecurity and unemployment are factors that can hinder the growth and development of rural areas in Nigeria. For instance, the recent collapse of the National Grid brought total black out in the entire Northern Region of Nigeria. According to the Ministry of Power, terrorists attacked on electrical installation is responsible for the collapse of the national grid.

1.8 Solutions to unemployment and insecurity to rural areas to boost food security administration and rural development in Nigeria

Expansion of social safety net to rural areas – Security problems in rural areas in Nigeria is responsible for more of the joblessness in rural communities. People are scared of being killed by bandits and other terrorist groups in their farms The International Monetary Fund (IMF) advised the government of Nigeria to expand its cash transfer program and other social security programs to rural areas in response to the country's growing challenges of food security, rural unemployment and rising poverty (Sami, 2024). The expansion of social safety nets would ensure that the vulnerable population, particularly in rural communities can start life all over again and return to their farming and small scale businesses.

Funds realized from social safety nets would give the people in rural communities hope and sense of responsibility to return back to their farms and contribute to food security administration in Nigeria.

Tackling insecurity adequately – Adequate tackling of insecurity in rural communities can curb rural unemployment and insecurity. Though the Nigerian government has adopted different measures in tackling rural banditry in North Western Nigeria. According to Aliyu (2023) the measures the Nigerian government adopted were military action, vigilante groups, security intelligence and suspension of mining activities in Northern states. The military strategy includes Joint Security Patrols and the creation of various operation troops, such as Operation Sharan Dajij and Operation Harbin Kunama I – IV, where combatant soldiers and air force were deployed to take over the forest of the North Western zone. Similar security approaches were used in other geo-political zones to fight kidnapping and insurgency. Despite all this security measures and strategies insecurity still persist in rural communities in Nigeria. On yearly basis the government make huge budgetary allocations to fight insecurity yet insecurity is on the increase.

On this note, the Federal Government would consider the overhaul of the entire security architecture of the country. The entire military, police, Directorate of State Security Services (DSS) and other security agencies should completely be overhauled in the aspect of intelligence gathering, procurement of sophisticated weapon with modern technology to track the activities of terrorists, bandits and insurgents in rural communities. The security agencies should pay adequate attention to rural areas to curb the activities of criminal and unscrupulous elements. The government should legislate on transforming the vigilant groups in the rural areas to recognized community police where members of the force would be assured of monthly salary, insurance policy and job security. Community policing in rural areas would nip crime before it escalates and can quickly call on the attention of the military in case of superior and sophisticated power fighting force. This would go a long way into fighting insecurity in rural areas and promote socio-economic and sustainable political development in rural areas and the country.

Also, Security Strategic Management Approach should be enforced to completely combat insecurity. This approach comprises a combination of two models. According to Aliyu et al (2023) the two-way approach model aim at combating the creators and perpetrators of insecurity and simultaneously addressing and removing the causes or sources of dissatisfaction which can cause security ruptures. The composure model aims at involving all stakeholders, both in a public and private capacity, government, communities, business organizations, civil society, religious groups and individuals to supply resources, expertise and information that are required to ensure safe environment. Curtailing rural insecurity would bring back jobs for the people and maintain a conducive atmosphere for businesses to thrive. Rural areas have more potentials for tourism, the correlation between tourism and family income in Nigeria is of paramount importance as it is an avenue for rural employment (Nnana et al,2024)

Good governance – According to Oluwarotimi (2012) explained that, good governance is the solution to rural banditry and insecurity challenges in Nigeria. The war against insecurity would be won by good governance standards that is promoting the culture of good governance where the government is responsible and accountable to the people (Aliyu et al, 2023). People who are elected or appointed to manage public policies must be alert to good governance devoid of corruption, incompetence and ethnicity. The right thing must be done always to give the people confidence on the government to report whoever is security threat.

Active functioning of the local government system – Recently, the Supreme Court of Nigeria gave a landmark judgement that returned full local government financial autonomy which is to jettison the State and Local Government Joint Account that robbed the local government of autonomy. Non-functionality of the local government system brought about massive failure, triggered unemployment, undermined rural development and escalate insecurity in rural areas in Nigeria. For instance, the train attacks in Kaduna state in 2022 happened in rural area in the state. The local government was not capable to respond to the attack because the local government system was not working. The terrorists that attacked the train operated for more than five hours without any resistance from security operatives.

A functional local government administration can contend with some level of insecurity before the military intervention to curtail the nefarious activities of insurgents. Local government system would enhance socio-economic and political development and returned people to their livelihood.

Using technology to contend with climate change – Scientists have shown that there is high confidence that climate change has increased the likelyhood and intensity of catastrophic floods. Usually physical barriers are put in place and appropriately to try to control flood and limit damage. Yet flooding has become an issue to agricultural farmland mostly during rainy season. Technology can be put in place to control flood. Increasingly, resilience should be strengthened by harnessing biodiversity and ecosystem services. The impact of flood includes threat to food security, health and livelihoods are greatest in vulnerable parts of Asia, Africa and South and Central America. Africa could be worst but considering the fact that bad governance persists. In Europe and its low lying countries of the Netherlands, Denmark and Belgium lead in flood control technology. The simple bags stacked around homes have been elevated to modern flood barriers. These include super – absorbent powder, large scale inflatable tubes and self – raising barriers for more rapid and effective deployment.

On the structural level dams designed specifically for flood control, such as flow through dams, can reduce flood rise downstream. Other approaches divert flood water away from affected areas and include diversion channels or planning stations (Green Technology Book, 2023). Technological development usually focuses on increasing ease of use, access and affordability of such adaption solutions (Green Technology Book, 2023).

Conclusion

The article is on rural unemployment, insecurity and its implications to food security administration and rural development in Nigeria. Rural areas in Nigeria play pivotal roles in the economy of the country therefore the government must put appropriate machineries in place to protect the rural communities. The local government system must be functional with all the mechanisms of government in order to contend with rural unemployment, insecurity so as to protect raw materials for industrial development. Insecurity is currently a social problem in Nigeria but the government cannot allow the rural communities to be engulfed into total state of insecurity. The implication is soaring food prices, massive migration to urban towns to create more problems.

Recommendations

The following recommendations were made to control rural unemployment, insecurity and its implications to food security administration and rural development.

The government at all levels in Nigeria must ensure transparent utilization of budgetary allocation to fight insecurity. Fighting insecurity need funding which the government has been committed over time. The issue has always been corruption on the part of the mangers of the funds. Transparent utilization of financial resources would curtail rural insecurity.

Full blown local government autonomy should be allowed to operate. Complete anatomy of the local government would have jettisoned the State and Local Government Joint Account and rather empower the local government to be proactive to nip insecurity in the bud before it escalates. Local government administration should give good governance in terms of infrastructural development and create conducive atmosphere for small scale businesses and farming activities to thrive in rural communities.

The Federal Government should throw its weight on the establishment of state police. State police would be recruited from the communities. This would give them the audacity to fight crime since they understand the routes.

The introduction of technology to combat frequent flooding would go a long way into checking flood that normally affects farmland and render farmers in rural community unemployment.

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