

**THE IMPACT OF GLOBAL INSECURITY ON PRIMARY EDUCATION AMONG THE
MINORITY GROUP IN NORTH CENTRAL NIGERIA**

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Abstract

Global Insecurity and terrorism have been a major challenge to the Nigerian Government in recent times; the activities of Boko Haram, (Islamic Sect) Fulani herdsmen attack, armed banditry, kidnaping etc. The research article aims at determining the impact of global insecurity on primary education among the minority group in north central Nigeria. Data were collected and analyses using the statistical package for social sciences. The result suggested that there is a significant difference in the general social life of the people in conflict areas as well as low enrollment and poor achievement among primary school pupils. The also paper attempts to x-ray the impact of global insecurity among school children and recommended that security issues must not be politicized; all hands must be on deck in other to curb the rising insecurity in Nigeria.

Keywords: Primary Education; Banditry; Minority Group; Insecurity.

Introduction

Nigeria is a great nation and the most populace in Africa has witnessed serious security challenges over the years; as a result of the unprecedented activities of Fulani Herdsmen, Boko Haram, Armed banditry Kidnapping, political and religion crisis, has led to the destruction of life's and properties and also hampered meaningful development. These challenges here made security a pivotal issue that has culminated in the siphoning or allocation of huge amount of money for the protection of life's and properties which was main for development. The alarming rate at which the economic, political, social and religion affairs of the nations are grounded at present is a real Impact of insecurity.

Similarly, insecurity has threatened the desperate attempt to food security, education and the general economic and political environment in north central Nigeria. The impact is the symbolizer's unsafe places of abode, closure of schools to fear of attack or being kidnap. Nigeria insecurity therefore referred to a state of fear, anxiety, restlessness, uncertainty, amongst others. This is proven as a result of the high rate of bombing and killings; to

buttress this point, recently sixteen people were killed in Benue, Seven in Goska Kaninkon Kafanchan in Jema'a and 38 in megama kagora chieftdom of Kaura Local government area of Kaduna State. There is no one single day that a person is not killed, injured or kidnaped the region.

The proliferation of arms and ammunition in some parts of the country have attributed to the instability and armed-conflicts. Shortly after the civil war of 1967-1970 the then head of state (General Yakubu Gowon) embarked on rehabilitation, reconstruction and rebuilding process without given due regard to disarmament. The mass importations of light and small arms have seriously contributed to continue insecurity in the country. Late President Umaru Musa Yar'adua granted amnesty to the militant in Niger-Delta by telling the warring faction to lay their arms, in an attempt to reduce the insurgency in the southern region of the country. Bako-Haram, in recent development were told to lay down their arms as a step toward granting amnesty. Boko-Haram have killed many civilians, army, policemen, burnt churches, banks, police stations, etc. in some part of the North and North Central.

Best S. H. (2009), Observed that Security which is the opposite of insecurity ideally a part of human existence and sustenance has been recklessly and neglected owing to religion, Cultural and political misconception.

Gaiya (2004), observed that Nigerian youth are face with unemployment and under-employment, acute poverty, political thuggery, endemic corruption, which always breath insecurity and sometimes resort to serious arm conflict. The growing unemployment and under-employment among youth thereby leading to poverty, can easily ignites already set flame if not tamed can lead to a state of anarchy and confusion.

Yushau (2013) observed that, crime undermines the social future of society, by first eroding the sense of safety and security. Crime affects our society in various ways depending on the nature and extent of crime committed. Generally, the effect of crime is in terms of costs and consequences, the cost of crime is tangible or intangible, economic or social, direct or indirect, physical or psychological, primary or secondary, individual or community, etc. Yushau (2013) stated that; "Since the civil war ended in 1970 and the continue security threat in some quarters, no serious measure have been taken toward reducing the mass influx of light and small weapons". though concrete arrangement is being made by President Goodluck Ebele Jonathan toward granting amnesty to Boko-Haram, by advising them to lay down their arms, as in the case of the militants in the Niger Delta who laid their arms and opted for amnesty during the period of late President Umaru Musa Yar'adua.

Disarmament is a very good strategy for tackling insurgency, since these weapons of mass destruction serve as a motivating factor. When seize or dis-armed, people world has no option then to resort to peaceful dialogue in resolving conflict.

Shinoda H. (2007): buttress human security initiatives in Japan that can be applied in Nigeria. Public awareness campaign should be a continue process. The youth are supposed to be told the danger and the evil impact of arm conflict. Public campaign will help to educate these youths to see the need for resolving conflict through dialogue. The youth should be made to know that the destruction of lives and properties is not to our advantage rather it deters meaningful development.

Mezieobi & Nwosu (2009) see learning environment as a trinity of the teacher, the learner and the physical structure. To him, good interaction among these physical environments could result to positive achievement. The quality of the teachers, students and their environment (structure) determine the academic performance. Agarwa (2008) observes that a motivating learning environment leads to high achievement. To him, the students, teacher, and the structures must be motivated enough for quality primary education in Nigeria. Singaravetu (2010) opines that parents as well as teachers should provide a safe and secured environment for school children. Primary school children need to feel safe and secured, it means, more than a warm, clean, and bright classroom, although they are important too. Any person who is subjected to unpredictability and insecurity will become destabilized and their behaviour will changed for the worse. Some of these children have fairly chaotic home lives which do not provide them stability and it takes them some time to settle down and become schooled, Teachers can inadvertently be their own worst enemies if they are not ordered, organized, well prepared and consistence in their behavior and manner. At times, teachers destabilized these children and blame them for the consequences. A paradox about children is that they create disorganization and chaos, when in fact they love calm, consistency and order.

Mahmud (2004) opines that at the age of four or five years, children at this age are curious and tend to be independent. They tend to express this curiosity by asking endless questions about their environment; they are always trying to understand the concrete world around them. They always bombard their elders with questions as to what things are and where they are coming from.

Emotionally, children at this schooling age develop the feeling of satisfaction hunger, thirst, curiosity, desire for social approval and achievement. To him all these are dependent on the environment the children found themselves. A motivated physical environment is a determinant factor for effective learning for primary school children. He further states that it is probably and generally easier to develop attitude positively then negatively. To Mahmud, punishment is often ineffective as punishment attaches a hazard to the doing of something that is considered desirable. It is unlikely to leave the individual unhappy, and rebellion; a child tends to accept attitudes that enhance his status and to reject those that lower his status. Kaldor, (2007) Human Security, and development

are unrepeatable; the sanctity of human life can only be guaranteed through purposive government. Suchy P. (2012) Also observed that no society that can thrive in the state of chaos and rancor; therefore, people's life must be secured and guaranteed for economic activities.

Statement of The Problem

The rate in which security challenges has placed this nation is unquantifiable. A nation endowed with both human and natural resources is suffering from severe pangs of hunger to the detriment of the citizenry. This scenario has prompted many youths to engage in nefarious and precarious activities such as armed robbery, kidnapping, child abduction etc. Youths who are leaders of tomorrow are neglected. This ugly situation has resulted in migration of youths from Nigeria to other countries in search of greener pastures where many have lost their lives.

Therefore, it is crystal clear that the state of insecurity in Nigeria is largely a function of government failure and lackadaisical attitude towards the poor (masses). This is showcased by the inability of the government to deliver public services and to provide basic needs for the masses like shelter, food and clothing. The paucity of basic needs by the people of Nigeria has created a pool of frustrated citizens who can be ignited easily by any event to be violent. The argument here is that, Nigeria has the resources to cater for the needs of her people, but corruption in public offices at all levels has made it impossible for office holders to focus on the provision of basic needs for the people. Nigeria earns a great deal of revenue through oil sales, but fails to use these earnings to meet the needs of its people and to develop infrastructure as well as the economy.

The implication of primary education among the minority group in north central Nigeria. Herdsmen activities in the destruction of farm crops, killing and burning of houses, kidnapping, has characterized the entire north central; the government is busy playing politics with the issue of insecurity. Children cannot trek to school because of fear of the unknown, hunger everywhere since herdsmen cannot allow them to go to farm and even destroyed the crops at the verge of harvest. The recent statistic has shown that about 646 people were killed in the north central between July – September, 2021.

- iii. Do Fulani normally encroach on land and destroy farm.
- iv. During conflict do the Fulani migrate? Or they fight back.
- v. Do the Fulani attack the community in the day time?
- vi. Do Fulani also kidnap people and demand ransom.
- vii. Do they use sophisticated weapons in the operations.

Hypotheses

- i. There is no significance difference with the enrollment of pupils in primary school during conflict period
- ii. There is no significant different in the academic performance of primary school pupils in less crisis area and those in serious crises areas.
- iii. There is no significance difference in term of the quality of crop production in conflict prone areas and non-conflicts areas.
- iv. There is no significance difference in the general social life of the people in conflict areas and non-conflict areas.

Methodology

Research Design

The researcher adopted a survey research design, questionnaires were administered and use for data collection. A research design is a plan that guide the researcher in studying, collecting, analyzing, and interpreting data.

Population of The Study

The study covered the entire north central using two Local Government each in Benue, Southern Kaduna, Jos, Nasarawa, Abuja and Niger; using fifty people from each Local Government bringing the total respondents to three hundred.

The fifty people from each Local Government from the six States were selected using random Sampling techniques. A systematic random sampling was also adopted; the people were selected based on ages; ranging from 50-70 yrs. 25-50 yrs. 18-25 yrs.

Validity of The Instrument

The instrument was subjected to face validity in order to make sure that the final copy of the questionnaire is valid for the study. The researcher gave the draft copy of instrument to the three experts in the field for correction. The instrument was observed and irrelevance items removed for valid assessment.

Table 1. shows the attack on states and casualties in north central Nigeria.

S/N	YEAR OF ATTACK	STATES ATTACKED	CASUALTIES
1.	2009	Nasarawa, Plateau,	Killed over 800 persons.
2.	2010	Plateau.	Killed, over 330 persons freed 700 prison inmates.
3.	2011	Kaduna, Abuja, Plateau, Niger.	Killed over 425 persons, over 300 persons injured. Bombed UN building in Abuja.
4.	2012	Abuja, Kaduna,	Killed over 1047 and many persons injured
5.	2013	Plateau.	Killed over 732 persons and several persons injured.

Vanguard Newspapers from June 2012-May 2013.

Table 2: A summary of Fulani Herdsmen attacks in North Central Nigeria

S/N	YEAR OF ATTACK	STATES ATTACKED	CASUALTIES
1	Jun, 2012	Chakaruma Village in Jos,	2 People Killed
2	Jul, 2012	Moseh, Tse and Shong Villages in Plateau state.	192 People Killed, communities razed down.
3	Aug, 2012	Ojankele, and Ijegwa communities Benue state	12 People Killed, Properties destroyed.
4	Sept. 2012	Kachia, Adara Kaduna State	1 person Killed
5.	Oct, 2012	Dallyam, Ranghol and Lotton Village in Plateaus State, and Yogbo Village in Benue State.	34 People Killed, Several others injured.
6.	Nov, 2012	Barkin-Ladi and Riyon LGAs in Plateau State	13 People Killed
7.	Dec, 2012	Bauchit Village in Plateau and Gwarko Village in Abuja	6 People Killed
8.	Jan, 2013	Du Village in Jos, Agbu, Ekye and Agwasu villages in Nasarawa state	13 People Killed
9.	Jan, 2013	Wadatan Gerba village in Jos, Amla village in Benue	570 People Killed, 20 houses razed down

10	Feb, 2013	Iga and Rutu communities Nasarawa state	10 People Killed 15 injured
11	Mar, 2013	Uvir community in Benue, Kardarko in Plateau, Anguwah, Mafan, in Kaduna	28 People Killed 500 displaced
12	Apr, 2013	Yobe village in Benue, Riyom LGA in Plateau	32 People Killed, 1000 displaced, farmlands destroyed
13	May, 2013	Okpachanyi and Akough villages in Benue Zamgang village in Benue	75 People Killed Many displaced
14	Aug, 2016	Godo-Godo, Nente, Gada Biyu Villages in Kaduna State.	53 People Killed Many Displaced.
15	Dec. 2020	Gora-Gyan Vallages In Kaduna State.	22 People Killed Many Displaced.
16	Sept. 2020	Maigizi, Kafanchan, Kaduna State.	4 People Killed Many Displaced.
17	Aug. 2020	Kibori Apyashim Kaduna State	15 People Killed and Many Injured
18	Aug. 2021	Magamiya Villages of Kaduna State	36 People Killed, Injured and displaced.
19	Sept. 2021	Madame Kaura, Kaduna State	38 People Killed, and Many displaced
20	April, 2021	Gabachua, Kaduna State	11 People Killed 5 People Injured.
21	March, 2020	Erigwai, Plateau State	17 People Killed and Many displaced
22	June, 2020	Miyango Villages in Pleateau State	14 People Killed 5 People Injured
23	Sept. 2020	Bokkos Villages of Pleateau State	18 People Killed and Many Displaced.
24	Aug, 2021	Jos North Attack in Pleateat State	Over 100 were Killed including University Students.

Vanguard Newspapers from June 2012-May 2020 and primary source.

Results

Table 3: shows the statistical analysis.

Crises Area	Mean	SD	DF	Tcal	Ttab
1. PL Model	34.3	15.2	782	2.10	1.96
2. PL Model	59.5	21.6			
Non-Crises Area					
1. PL Model	33.8	14.1	1230	2.23	1.96
1. PL Model	58.8	24.7			

Table 3. Shows the t-test statistics significant differences of analysis of the enrollment of pupils during conflict period on 1-PL and 2-PL models and at 0.05 level of significance, infinity degree of freedom yielded the t-test value of 2.10 and 2.23 respectively which are greater than the critical value of 1.96. Therefore, since the calculated values of t-test are greater than the critical value, the null hypothesis is rejected.

Table 4. T-test analysis of the significance difference in term of academic performance of pupils in less crisis areas and those in serious crises areas.

Crisis Area	Mean	SD	DF	T _{cal}	T _{tab}
1. PL Model	33.5	14.6	793	1.99	1.96
2. PL Model	58.3	24.8			
Non-Crisis Area					
1. PL Model	32.1	13.4	1230	2.00	1.96
1. PL Model	55.6	22.4			

Table 4. Show the t-test statistic significant difference of academic performance of pupils in crises prone areas and non- crises areas. It is evident that achievement at 0.05 level of significance, infinity degree of freedom yielded the t-test value 1.99 and 2.00 respectively which are greater than the critical value of 1.96.

Table 5. T-test analysis on the level of production of crops in crises prone areas and non-crisis areas.

Crisis Area	Mean	SD	DF	T _{cal}	T _{tab}
1. PL Model	30.9	12.1	793	2.09	1.96
2. PL Model	61.6	26.9			
Non-Crisis Area					
1. PL Model	29.9	13.4	1230	2.12	1.96
1. PL Model	58.9	23.2			

Table 5. Shows the t-test statistics significant difference on the analysis of the level of production of food crops in crises prone areas and non-crisis areas at 0.05 level of significance, infinity degree of freedom yielded the t-test value of 2.09 and 2.12 respectively which are greater than the critical value, the null hypothesis is rejected.

Table 6. The T-test analysis on the general social life of the people in conflict areas and none conflict areas.

Crisis Area	Mean	SD	DF	T _{cal}	T _{tab}
1. PL Model	40.1	19.3	793	1.97	1.96
2. PL Model	71.0	26.9			
Non-Crisis Area					

1. PL Model	39.5	16.4	1230	2.02	1.96
1. PL Model	68.1	25.0			

Table 6. Shows the t-test statistics significant difference on the general socio-economy life of the people in conflict areas at 0.05 level of significance, infinity degree of freedom yielded the t-test value of 1.97 and 2.96 respectively which are greater than the critical value of 1.96. Therefore, since the calculated values of t-test are greater than the critical value, the null hypothesis is rejected.

Conclusion

The result presented above shows that R is 94% which implies that 94% of the systematic variation in GDP is explained by Terrorism, Insecurity and Government expenditure on internal security. This means that the model exhibits high degree of goodness of fit. The F-stat of 65.8 shows that the explanatory variable (Terrorism, Insecurity and security expenditure) are statistically significant in explaining the dependent variable (GDP) at 1% level of significance. T-Statistic of insecurity (2.077) implies that insecurity is statistically significant at 5% level in explaining economic development. Its negative coefficient implies that insecurity impacts negatively on economic development by 0.09% Expenditure on security is statistically significant shows that expenditure on security has helped to reduce the effect of insecurity and terrorism on economic development at 5% level of significance judging from its t-statistics of 8.453. Its positive coefficient in explaining economic development by 0.05% level of significant. Its negative coefficient implies that it impacts negatively on economic development by 0.05% Durbin Watson value is 2.073 after correcting for autocorrelation {AR (1)}. This implies that the residuals are not serially correlated. Therefore, the regression parameters are relevant and statistically significant.

Recommendations

1. Government should declare war on terrorism and seek assistance/advice from international communities who have in the time past face with this kind of challenged and were able to tackle it.
2. The Nigerian Military should be empowered more with arms to fight this insurgency.
3. Government should also beef up more security in the eastern and southern parts of the country.
4. Grazing grounds ranches should be built in all states of the country for Fulani herdsmen who rear cattle. This will help to stop the killing of farmers whom they graze cattle on their farms.
5. the government should embark on the policy of dis armament by reducing the proliferation of arms among the Fulani herdsmen.

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