

Spiral Models of the Effect of Insecurity on Education In Nigeria

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Abstract:

Insecurity has been one of the main cause of poor response to teaching and learning. The schools in environment that is riddled with insecurity cannot give room for good teaching and learning to succeed. The efforts to curb insecurity in academic or educational town are not holistic hence the negative effect on teaching and learning are created. This paper present model to x-ray the spiral effect of insecurity on education together with insecurity squashing model which gives the sequence which insecurity can be stopped in educational environment.

Keywords: *Insecurity, spiral, models, effects, teaching and learning.*

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I. Introduction:

Insecurity is a situation of lack of protection and safety. It is a condition where human lives and properties are not protected. It is lack of hope for existence and continuity. It comes with fear of losing life or properties – belongings. In the atmosphere of insecurity people are discourage to work hard or carry out productive activities because there is no assurance that they will be rewarded or be able to reap from their endeavors. Patterson (2021) defines insecurity as an overall sense of uncertainty or anxiety about self-worth, ability, skills and value as a person, conveying the message that one is at risk or danger of something or someone. It hampers trust and capability to function potentially. Brenman (2020) asserted that insecurity is state of being unsure of one's self, showing feeling of doubt and inadequacy. Young people in Finland attributes insecurity to three major sources which are, feeling and emotion of fulfillment, social relationship in everyday life experience and external factors like socio-economic ill-being, violence and war.

There are many types of insecurity. There include relationship insecurity, social insecurity, body image insecurity, job insecurity and basic needs (Patterson, 2021). The major causes of insecurity includes lack of family emotional support, lack of emotional intelligence, lack of openness, lack of agreeableness in addition to dependency and neuroticism (Patterson, 2021). There are factors that singularly and jointly cause the spat of insecurity that prevails all over the globe. Insecurity comes as a result of unpleasant experiences (Yilmaz, 2022). It is a situation whereby things are not the way they should.

The general state which people feeling unsure of themselves can be translated to insecurity and it may include having sense of inadequacy and uncertainty (not being good enough) which can cause other problems, such over-anxiety about goals, relationship and situations (Brenman, 2020). The result of study conducted with 683 youths of 13-17 years of age reveal that young people understand insecurity as a situation of having a sense of lack of fulfillment, Uncertainty in daily social relationship and life experiences resulting from external factors like socio-economic well-being, violence and war (Vornanen, Terronen and Niemala, 2000).

In a nut shell, Insecurity is triggered by unpleasant experiences (Yulmaz, 2022). Killing, pilfering and kidnapping of people by armed groups such as Boko Haram, ISWAP and Bandits characterized the nature of insecurity in Nigeria (Asachi, 2022). This situation is unfortunate and terrible. It produces consequential spirals that affect other spheres of endeavors including Education. The News agenda in Nigeria is filled with issue of insecurity and it escalating effects on daily bases. Terrorist attack, Kidnapping for ransom, Sexual Molestation and other acts humiliation constitute sporadic and rampant act of insecurity in all part of Nigeria, making the country one of the highest ranged hotspot for crimes (Soyinka, 2022). Though the malaise started as banditry in

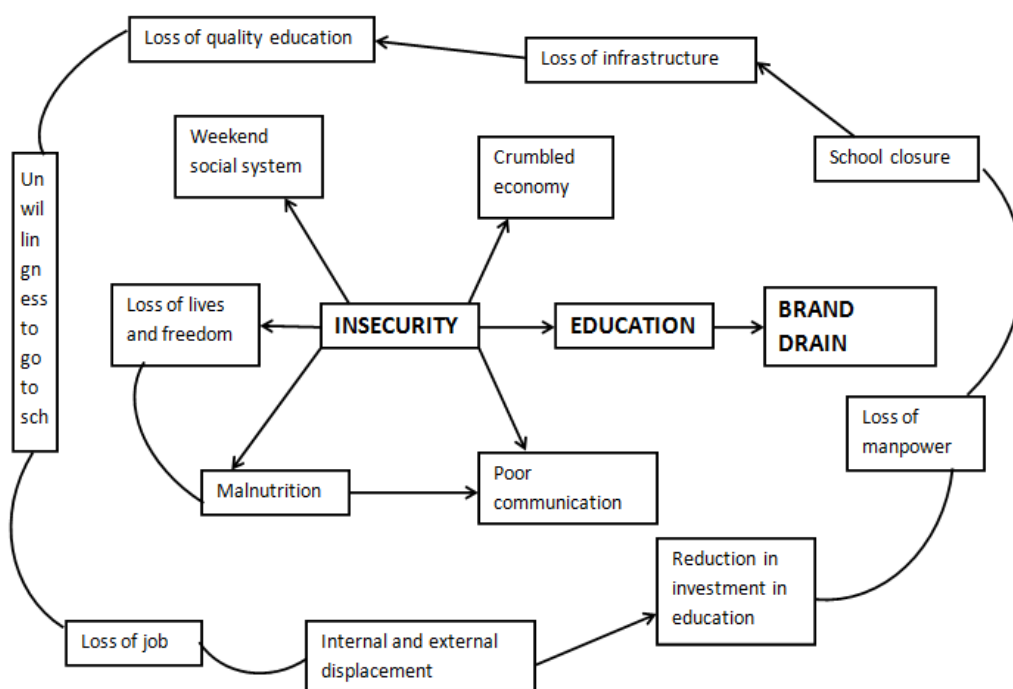
the rural areas in the early 2000, it spread and metamorphous into sophisticated violent crimes masterminded by heavily armed syndicate in many parts of the country, which many civilians and security forces are soft targets that are killed by persons that are claimed as unknown gun men, a situation which control is allusive due to hardship and hunger generated by falling economy (Soyinka, 2022). As a result education is as badly affected by insecurity as well as economy and social activities in many part of Nigeria.

EFFECT OF INSECURITY ON EDUCATION IN NIGERIA

The situation of uncertainty for lives and properties definitely tells negatively on education. People who are not sure of tomorrow cannot go to school today; even if they go they cannot be serious. When the road in snare with ambush to kill or kidnap for ransom it becomes difficult to go and teach. It implicative that both teachers and students are not safe to carry out teaching and learning in such environment, as a result Education must crumple. Study carried out with 265 students reveal that insecurity has significant negative effect on their academic achievement and attitude towards learning (Ochigbo, Bala and Charle-Zaka koro (2021). Further study conducted by Ojukwu (2017) using 1000 students ,500 males and 500 females revealed that insecurity has serious negative effect on academic performance leading to school drop out for both male and female gender. Ogunsaken (2021) equally supported by the findings of Ojukwu from studies conducted with 1000 students (500 males and 500 females) , in Benue State, that insecurity has negative impact on academic performance.

An ex-post-facto study of 37, 416 senior secondary school students revealed that insecurity generated by cult-related activities produced grave negative effect on the academic achievement of the students, from the collection of secondary data(Ogunode, Ahaail and Obi- Ezenakwe, 2021) revealed that unemployment, poverty, illiteracy, Marginalization, political discrimination, international influences, and communal crisis are the major causes of insecurity in Nigeria which has resulted in loss of manpower in educational institutions poor quality of education, destruction of infrastructural facilities, brain drain, school closure, cost of interest in Education and schooling, internal displacement or learners, reduction of private investment in Education as impact of insecurity on education in Nigeria. This shows the extent that insecurity has crippled Education in Nigeria. In most part of Nigeria schooling comes with fear, losing freedom of life to bandits and kidnappers. The future is bleak as it is on record that more than 800 students of secondary schools and universities has been kidnapped in coordinated attacks by terrorist and bandits between 2020 and 2022 in addition to 276 girls of Government girls secondary school, Chibok , Borno state, that were taken in 2014, with regularity of the frequency of the abductions in present time becoming a nightmare (Bello, 2022). These are obvious records of how insecurity has dealt wickedly with Education in Nigeria. The Spiral effect of Insecurity on Education can be demonstrated in the model below.

SPIRAL MODEL OF EFFECT OF INSECURITY ON EDUCATION



APPRAISAL OF THE MODELS

The model shows that insecurity produced many adverse effects on education such as grumbled economy, weakened social system, loss of lives and freedom, malnutrition and poor communication which produce negative impact on teaching and learning. As results of the cruel impact of insecurity in the society - school environment - education suffers the following disasters:

- 1) Brain drain: A situation where worker, lecturers, teachers and other staff of the educational institution leaves to other jobs or other places causing costly occupational mobility at the expense of education.
- 2) School closure: Many schools that have closed because students were kidnapped risked never to reopen or reopened after many months. This is a serious disruption in learning, teaching which evil.
- 3) Loss of infrastructure: Schools closed before they reopened them will dilapidation and complete some of the infrastructures, function and fitting. This is one of the negative effects of insecurity on Education.
- 4) Loss of quality education: Upon the closure of schools because of insecurity, the curriculum is halted and onresumption, it may not be correctly followed hence quality education will be lost.
- 5) Unwillingness to go to school: When insecurity hits a school some children will become frightened and may not want to attend school again or many attend school with fear.
- 6) Loss of job: during period of insecurity such as kidnapping and killing like in Chibok, some school workers, most especially casual staff, will lost their job. Those working as caterers will equally loss their job. This constitutes one of ills of insecurity to education.
- 7) Internal and external displacement: Example of this type adverse effect of insecurity is that of Omuku in Rivers State, Nigeria. A situation where even indigenes moves to other place to settle, some in foreign countries and used flight to come to work.
- 8) Reduction in investment in education: As school closed due to insecurity nobody invest in education in that environment or spending on education will automatically stop.
- 9) Loss of manpower: Some workers may lost the lives during insecurity as it happened in FCE (T) Omuku, where one of the Chief security was burnt alive inside his house by terrorist, while staff who were kidnapped suffered serious trauma and died as a result.

II. Conclusion

The government and other members of the social need to fight, defeat, insecurity, by adopting the steps given in figure 2 below which demonstrates the spiral processes of squashing insecurity.

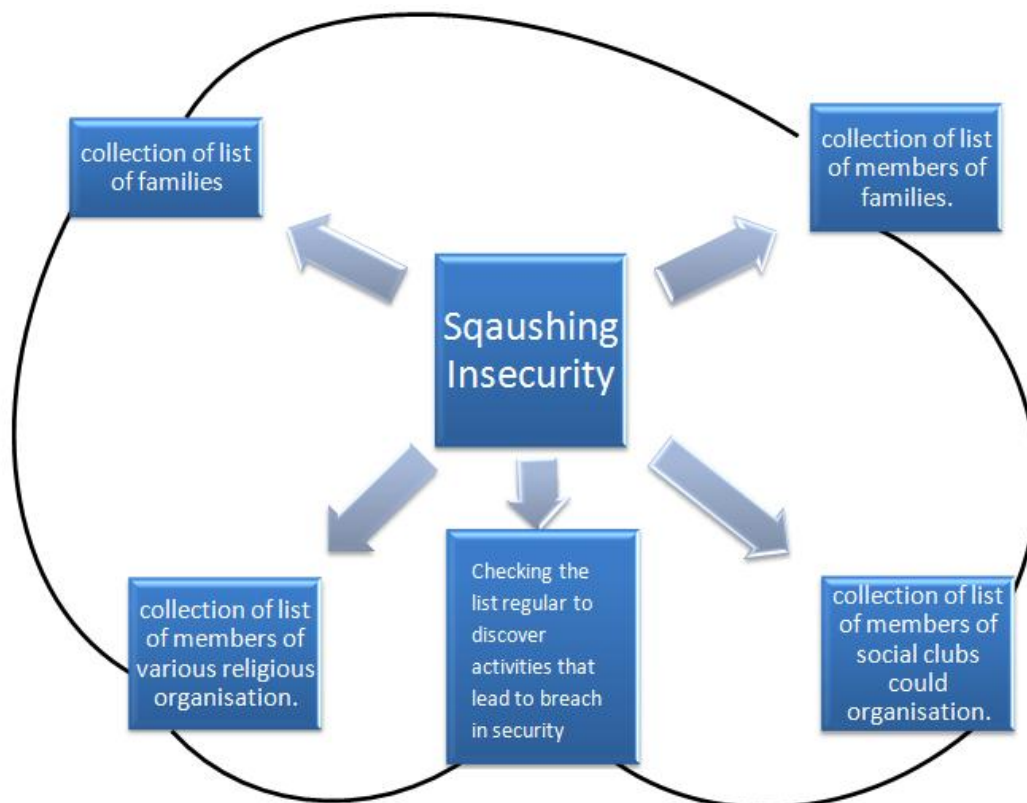


Fig. 2: Spiral Model for Squashing Insecurity.

The use of the checklist for all organ of the society starting from the families and buildings in different society and monitoring the activities of every person in a given location will help to squash insecurity. This will ensure sound education.

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