

## Insecurity in Nigeria and challenges of educating internally displaced persons: a study of selected states in north central Nigeria

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### Abstract

This study investigated insecurity and implications on the education of Internally Displaced Persons in North-Central Nigeria. The study adopted a Survey Research Design. Twenty-four (24) questionnaires items were derived from five (5) research questions and statements of hypotheses. Questionnaires designed were administered on one hundred and sixty (160) respondents and analyzed using descriptive statistical tools, t-test and ANOVA at 0.5 level of significance. The results of the investigation showed prevalence of violence in North-central Nigeria and this is consequent upon injustice, corruption, marginalization, greed, unemployment, neglect both on the part of government and individuals on whose shoulders the task of governance lie to take responsibility. This has negatively affected student's enrolment in North-Central Nigeria. This failure has affected the development of both the human capital and socio-economic and political development of Nigeria. The study also showed gross neglect of the educational needs of the internally displaced persons because such resources are channeled to maintain peace and order. Also, sexual harassment and early marriage are common among female IDPs and high rate of school dropout among the male students. Based on the findings therefore, government especially should be pro-active in tackling security problems by not only good governance but also introduction and promotion of security education and harmonious living among the people. Above all, modalities on the reintegration of the IDPs into the wider society should be a major policy thrust of the state.

**Key words:** Insecurity, Education, Internally Displaced Persons

### Introduction

Education, the world over, has been accepted as an instrument of change. In fact, it is fundamentally, an agent of social mobilization. This is one of the reasons the National Policy on Education in Nigeria (2004) envisions a democratic and egalitarian society where all citizens will have unfettered access to educational services such that will avail them the opportunity to compete globally. A critical examination of the constitution of Nigeria and the National Policy on Education showed unequivocally the efforts of successive governments to use education to effect meaningful changes in society. This is probably because of the recognition of the importance of education as a social and individual right and also an instrument through which socio-economic and political developments can be mobilized and achieved. The importance attached to education is also possibly due to the fact that, education is the right of every citizen and also that education enables one to perform one's socio-civic and political functions to the nation more effectively (Agboola, 1987 and 1985).

However, this aim has been challenged by the spate of insecurity in the country. Jinadu (2005) observes that Nigerian societies are characterized by persistent deep-rooted and identity-related conflicts, fueled by perception of economic and social injustice. Nwankwo and Udeh (2005) maintain that right from the end of the cold war in the last decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, there has been an explosion of issue of identity the world over. Groups are more than ever before conscious and protective of their interest in competition with others. With the rise of ethnic nationalism and the cut-throat political and economic competitions it has generated, conflict has become a ubiquitous feature of group interactions in Nigeria. Zartman observes that, conflict is an inevitable aspect of human interactions, an unavoidable concomitant of choices and decisions. Although conflict is inherent in decisions even when there is only one-person, social conflict... is necessarily brought on by the presence of several actors and compounded by several choices (Zartman, 1991).

Insecurity is caused by human actions and inactions and this include; struggle(s) over values or claims to status, power, and scarce resources, in which the aims of the conflicting parties are not only to gain the desired values, but also to neutralize, injure or eliminate their rivals. Such conflicts may take place between individuals and collectivities, (and make life much unsecured (Adeniji, 2003). Consequently, Nigeria is replete with instances of cases of insecurity.

For example, the North-Eastern Nigeria has been ravaged by activities of insurgents, the North-Central too, has witnessed cases of high profile kidnapping of school children and business people, banditry, in Kagara, Yakila, Mariga, Bangi with Kotonkoro forest alleged to be their hide out in Niger state, pockets of clashes between herdsman and farmers in Nasarawa, Taraba, and Benue states which often lead to complete destruction of villages and settlements, rendering once prosperous people, homeless and destitute of necessities of life as is the case with the places mentioned above so it is with the Tiv and Idoma people in Guma and Agatu in Benue State. The South-West is also grappling with alarming rate of high profile kidnapping of school children and demands for ransom. The South-South and South-East are not left out of this menace, as daily, defenseless people are cruelly killed for no reasons, in worship centers, market places, and leisure parks, etc. Indeed, Nigeria is under siege and the government appears to have been overwhelmed. Man has become endangered species particularly children of school age on whose shoulder the future of this great nation lies.

Everything points to the absence of government in Nigeria. At every breach of security, the government is always caught napping, helpless and unprepared to rise to the occasion of protecting lives and properties of the common citizens, which ideally should be the primary responsibility of government. There seems to be no value for the human life in Nigeria. People are killed with reckless abandon by terrorist/bandits with little or no challenge from the government forces. The maturation and manifestation of insecurity has hindered full expression of freedom of self-determination, education, etc, such that would warrant prosperity of Nigeria. More worrisome is the rising profile of Internally Displaced People (IDP) camps that have strained the meager resources and funds available to advance education and development which are now diverted to cater for IDP camps. This has raised concerns amongst scholars, stakeholders in education sector and individuals in Nigeria. It is against this background that this study examined the plights of the Internally Displaced Persons in selected states of the North-Central Nigeria so as to direct the attention of the government, concerned stakeholders in education sector and the general public to the necessity of provision of educational needs of the IDPs. Also, the study suggested strategies that will provide a platform that enables harmonized efforts towards meeting fundamental needs of the IDPs and practical ways of improving on the quality of life of the IDPs and their eventual integration into the wider society.

### Statement of the Problem

No doubt, education according to the National Policy on Education (2004) is an instrument for national development and invokes the spirit and provisions of the 1999 constitution of Nigeria. By this, education is the right of every citizen of Nigeria. Not only that it is a tool for social mobilization but it also enables the individual to perform socio-civic and political functions effectively. In spite of the acclaimed relevance of education in human community and its accessibility to all, there is still a perceived section of the Nigerian State (Internally Displaced Persons, (IDPs)) that are neglected, relegated to the background and marginalized of basic necessities of

good life. Continued neglect of this people (IDPs) does not only amount to colossal loss of human-capital but also portends grave danger for the survival of the Nigerian State as a whole.

It is on record that since 2010 the herders have resorted to the use of arms to launch a resource-based war on the people of Benue for example to gain access to grazing land by force, things have never been the same for the people again. Between 2010 and 2021 the group has ferociously attacked, maimed, killed and displaced millions of people the north central Nigeria particularly Benue state. The devastating nature of the attacks seems to make Benue state the epic centre of the herders/farmers' war in Nigeria. The most devastating of this 'war of attrition' took place on the 1st of January, 2018, when the herders during a night raid, killed over seventy people in Guma local Government Area of the state. Since then there has been pocket of killings linked to the herders who have often come out to claim responsibilities for the killings. These attacks lend credence to the claims by the Global Terrorism Report Index for 2015 which classified these herders as the fourth deadliest group in 2014 (Norwegian Refugee Council, 2017). The report claimed that the herders killed about 80 people between 2010 and 2013 and 1,229 in 2014. Mostly these violent attacks took place in the North central states of Benue, Nasarawa, Plateau, (Niger) and Kaduna, (Inyang and Effiong, 2022) and (Atsiya-Pius, Godiya, 2019). IDPs in North-Central Nigeria are in desperate need of live-saving assistance such as food and nutrition, health care, shelter and non-food items, portable water and improved sanitation and hygiene condition and above all education. Despite the humanitarian crisis and the suffering of the victims, there is no clear institutional policy framework or legislation that directly and squarely address the plight of the IDPs in these areas. In all, the condition of the IDPs has been reluctantly handled

### Objectives of the Study

The general purpose of this study is to examine the necessity of educating the Internally Displaced Persons in North-Central Nigeria. However, the specific objectives are:

- i. To determine factors responsible for violent conflicts in North-Central Nigeria.
- ii. To determine how to improve on the social well being of the Internally Displaced Persons in North-Central Nigeria.
- iii. To identify the challenges confronting the promotion and provision of social necessities to the Internally Displaced Persons in North-Central Nigeria.
- iv. To provide advocacy for the Internally Displaced Persons and mechanisms to effectively check incidences of diversion of supplies to IDP camps in North Central Nigeria.
- v. To determine the impacts of insecurity on the socio-economic and political Development of Nigeria?

### Research Questions

The following questions enabled the researchers to do objective investigation of critical areas of this research. They include:

- i. What are the factors responsible for insecurity in North-Central Nigeria?

- ii. Are there adequate provisions of social Services for the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in North-Central?
- iii. What are challenges confronting the promotion and provision of social necessities for the Internally Displaced Persons in North-Central Nigeria?
- iv. How do we provide advocacy for the Internally Displaced Persons and effectively check incidences of diversion of supplies to IDPs camps in North Central Nigeria?
- v. What are the impacts of insecurity on the socio-economic and political Development of Nigeria?

### Statement of Hypotheses

The following null hypotheses were formulated and answered:

- i. There are no significant factors responsible for insecurity in North-Central Nigeria.
- ii. There are no adequate provisions of Educational Services to IDPs camps in North-Central Nigeria.
- iii. There are no mechanisms to effectively check diversion of supplies to IDPs camps in North-Central Nigeria.
- iv. There are no advocacies for the plights of IDPs in North-Central Nigeria.
- v. There are no significant impacts of insecurity in North-Central Nigeria.

### Scope and Significance of the Study

This study covered internally displaced persons' camps in Abuja, Benue, and Niger States of the north-central Nigeria. Also, causes of insecurity and the educational plight of the IDPs were examined. The study is significant because it provides suggestions to the challenges of provision of educational services for IDPs camps in North-Central Nigeria. The outcome of this study is expected to provide insights for teachers and policy makers about the emerging problems and dimensions of educating the citizens of Nigeria especially the IDPs in North Central Nigeria.

### Theoretical Framework

Frustration-aggression theory explains that society is in a state of perpetual conflict because of competition for limited resources and that deprivation and frustrations emanating from the distribution of the commonwealth explain the prevalence of conflicts leading to insecurity of lives and property. The efforts McDougall, Freud and others are very prominent, (Dougherty and Pfaltzgraff, 1990). The assumptions are that aggression is always a consequence of frustration and this frustration could arise from economic, political, social and denial of certain opportunities, rights and privileges due the people. More specifically, they assumed that 'the occurrence of aggressive behavior always presupposes the experience of frustration, and contrariwise, that the existence of frustration always leads to some forms of aggression'. Though not in any way justifying violence, we cannot defy the fact that the spate of killings and insecurity in Nigeria can be mirrored from the purview of individuals wrongly expressing their grievances arising from frustration with the system. The adoption of the framework of analysis is justified, notwithstanding limitations that crises in Nigeria can be explained from the background of frustration, helplessness and survivalist extremism. In Nigeria for example, the collapse of social institutions and the failure of the

economic system to generate sufficient means of livelihood for the people accounts for the increasing violent activities and war situation in the country (Abdullahi and Terhemba 2014), (Abdulrasheed, Onuselogu and Obioma, 2015), (Abubakar, 2004) and (Abubakar, 2015). There is therefore a correlation between economic hardship and violent disorder which validates the assumption of this theory. Violence and insecurity in Nigeria is connected to unemployment and poverty occasioned by struggle for survival. It has also been rumored that increase terrorist attack is as a result of Fulani mercenaries that were brought into the country during the 2015 general election. Getting rid of these so-called mercenaries has become knotty for the government. From the above, given the multi-faceted dimensions and the complex narratives, tracking down the perpetrators of the crime and finding solutions to the drivers became politically sensitive. In 2017, the clashes between nomadic herdsman and local farmers led to at least 549 deaths and displacement of thousands in 14 states (Ameh, 2018). The killings had continued unabated with the mass burial of over 70 native farmers that lost their lives through the attacks of herdsman in Benue State in January, 2018. As such, the phenomenon of rural banditry in Nigeria has changed dimension from herders-farmers crisis to kidnapping asking for ransom, killing of defenseless citizens, cattle rustling and destruction of houses. It is also described as 'both a symptom and a cause of rural underdevelopment' (Kyari & Chinyere, 2015).

### Literature Review

#### The Concept of Insecurity

To start with, security is the fundamental responsibility of the state. According to the 1999 constitution of Nigeria, the security and welfare of the people shall be the primary purpose of government. Security has become a big issue today because of the various forms of carnage, brutality, pogroms and even genocide associated with it. The collapse or near collapse of the state has made physical safety the preeminent concern of most leaders and states. The state is seen as no longer able to generate the fundamental conditions for the protection of life. Before the collapse of the state became pervasive, security discourse in Africa tended to shift from its state centeredness with its attendant political and military considerations to other considerations that are remotely related to physical safety, especially the satisfaction of basic needs, the right to a sustainable environment, the protection of cultural and religious identity and so on (Nnoli, 2006).

The term security is used in different ways in different contexts. Security may be conceived as protection from danger, violence, fear, and want that impair, or capable of impairing the full development and existential wellbeing of citizens. Security implies the absence of fear and want. The absence of this is what is referred to as insecurity. Until recently, security was conceived in both academic literature and government policies in narrow and state-centric terms as the protection of a nation from foreign aggression and internal insurrection (Nnoli, 2006). As a result, the armed forces, police and other security agencies were seen as the primary tools for preserving security and national sovereignty against foreign aggression and defending domestic government. This narrow and state-centric conception of security has become anachronistic and fast losing trend. A lot has happened since the 1980s to challenge and redefine the concept of security and contingent laws, policies and decisions have been

widened. There are objective and subjective dimensions of security. The objective dimension is the extent of security or insecurity of individuals, families, communities, classes, societies, nations and humanity. Subjective dimension of security pertains to feeling of security or insecurity by individuals, groups and nations. Both dimensions are interrelated.

Insecurity is seen as a reasonable level of (un)predictability at different levels of the social system, from local communities to the global level. Freedman's (1998) view is that once anything generates anxiety or threatens the quality of life in some respect, it is thus labeled a "security problem". The notion of economic security thus encourages a confrontational approach to trace policy, while that of "environmental security" has often served more to confuse than to clarify by encouraging a search for adversaries. Security, especially in the form of 'feeling secured', has been identified as a 'basic need' in the literature (Campbell, 1998). While Omede (2012) sees security as a dynamic condition which involves the relative ability of a state to counter threats to its core values and interests, Nwolise (2006) perceives security as an all-encompassing condition which suggests that a territory must be secured by a network of armed forces; that the sovereignty of the state must be guaranteed by a democratic and patriotic government, which in turn must be protected by the military, police and the people themselves; that the people must not only be secured from external attacks but also from devastating consequences of internal upheavals such as unemployment, hunger, starvation, diseases, ignorance, homelessness, environmental degradation and pollution cum socio-economic injustices.

While the two conceptualizations of security are more concerned about the administrative framework, Microsoft Encarta Dictionary (2008) provides a definition that takes cognizance of the citizens' perception of security, and defines security as "the state of being safe and protected; the assurance that something of value, for instance, job, will not be taken away; something that provides a sense of protection against loss, attack, or harm; and, precautions taken to keep something safe from crime, attack, or danger, such as security measures". When these measures are not in place, life becomes threatened thus a state of insecurity may arise consequently. Like security, insecurity has been conceptualized from both state (Hausler, Urban and McCorquodale, 2012) and individual (Oxford Dictionary, 2013) perspectives. Of the diverse definitions and conceptualizations existing in the literature, the one adopted as being most relevant for this study is the second of the two definitions provided by the Oxford Dictionary (2013) where insecurity is defined as "vulnerability, defenselessness, unguardedness, lack of protection, perilousness, peril, danger, riskiness; instability, fragility, frailty, shakiness, rockiness, unsteadiness, unreliability, tenuousness" as used in statements like 'we were conscious of the insecurity of our situation'. In this study, insecurity is thus conceptualized as the feeling of vulnerability, defenselessness, lack of protection and danger affecting educational needs and advancement of the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs).

There is a close association between education and (in)security. Insecurity undermines education and absence of quality education for citizens constitute a constraint on capacity for sustainable development. The roles education plays in promoting security and how security advances the educational system of a country is therefore sacrosanct and

worthy of note in human society. To this extent education as a whole serves intrinsic and instrumental purposes. Some of these purposes have been outlined by several scholars and analysts like Malcolm Forbes; Robert M. Hutchins; Robert Frost; and Martin Luther King Jr. According to Malcolm Forbes, the purpose of education is to unsettle the minds of learners, widen their horizons, inflame their intellects, teaches them to think straight, if possible. According to Robert Frost, Education is the ability to listen to almost anything without losing your cool or your self-confidence. Education liberates individuals from the shackles of ignorance, and from the spell of falsehood and superstition. Martin Luther King Jr. maintains that Education must enable one to sift and weigh evidence, to discern the truth from falsehood, the real from the unreal, and the facts from the fiction". Education produces and enhances knowledge, skills, productivity, governance, civility and status in society. Knowledge produced and acquired through education is the most vital and sustainable basis of national development and security.

### Concept of Education

Education has been identified and globally accepted as the key to unlock the potentiality of man in association with others. Etymologically, the word "Education" is derived from the Latin words 'educare' and 'educere'. Educare refers to 'to bring up' or 'to nourish', whereas the word 'educere' means to 'to bring forth' or 'to drag out'. Some others believe that the word has been derived from another Latin word 'educantum' which has two components. 'E' implies a movement from inward to outward and 'duco' refers to developing or progressing. An analysis of these words reveal that education aims at providing a learner or a child a nourishing environment to bring out and develop the latent potentiality hidden inside him

Education of a human being is, perhaps, the most cherished goal of any human civilization that ever existed or is yet to come in this world. Therefore, philosophers, educationists and great thinkers have tried their best to define education. But in these definitions, one would find the mark of their conceptions of reality, values and belief systems. Although such definitions might reflect the contemporary societal systems. no single definition has been found so far that satisfies everyone. The search for a universal definition of education still continues.

The human being is the embodiment of rich inherent potentialities and it is the task of education to help him develop, enhance and realize these potentialities. These innate potentialities are to be tapped right from the birth of a child and nurtured through his growth and development of adulthood. Rousseau said, "Education is the child's development from within". Plato propagated that, "Education develops in the body and soul of the pupil all the beauty and all the perfection he is capable of", whereas Froebel said, "Education is unfoldment of what is already enfolded in the gene. It is the process through which the child makes the internal external". According to Mahatma Gandhi, education, is 'all-round drawing out of the best in the child and man - body, mind and spirit'. T.P. Nunn says, "Education is the complete development of the individuality of the child so that he can make an original contribution to human life according to the best of his capacity". A close analysis of these definitions reveal the following: Human personality has different facets -physical, mental, social and spiritual. It is the task of education to ensure harmonious and balanced development of these innate power of an



individual by providing a conducive environment for their growth and development.

From the above education, the world over, has been accepted as an instrument of change. In fact, it is fundamentally, an agent of social mobilization. This is one of the reasons the National Policy on Education in Nigeria (2004) envisions a democratic and egalitarian society where all citizens will have unfettered access to educational services such that will avail them the opportunity to compete globally. A critical examination of the constitution of Nigeria and the National Policy on Education would show in clearly unequivocal terms the efforts of successive governments in Nigeria to use education to effect meaningful changes in society. This is probably because of the recognition of the importance of education as a social and individual right and also an instrument through which socio-economic and political developments can be mobilized and achieved. The importance attached to education is also possibly due to the fact that there is the thinking in educational circle today, that, education enables one to perform one's socio-civic and political functions to the nation more effectively (Agboola, 1987 and 1985).

However, this glorious dream has become dangerously challenged by the spate of insecurity in the country. Jinadu (2005) observes that Nigerian societies are characterized by persistent deep-rooted and identity-related conflicts, fueled by perception of economic and social injustice. Supporting this claim, Nwankwo and Udeh (2005) maintain that right from the end of the cold war in the last decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, there has been an explosion of issue of identity the world over. Groups are now more and more than ever before conscious of their interest and the need to protect these in competition with others. With the rise of ethnic nationalism and the cut-throat political and economic competitions it has generated, conflict has become a ubiquitous feature of group interactions in Nigeria.

### **The Nexus between Education and Security**

There is a close association between education and (in)security. Insecurity undermines education and absence of quality education for citizens constitute a constraint on capacity for sustainable development. The roles education plays in promoting security and how security advances the educational system of a country is therefore sacrosanct and worthy of note in human society. To this extent education as a whole serves intrinsic and instrumental purposes. Some of these purposes have been outlined by several scholars and analysts like Malcolm Forbes; Robert M. Hutchins; Robert Frost; and Martin Luther King Jr. According to Malcolm Forbes, the purpose of education is to unsettle the minds of learners, widen their horizons, inflame their intellects, teaches them to think straight, if possible. According to Robert Frost, Education is the ability to listen to almost anything without losing your cool or your self-confidence. Education liberates individuals from the shackles of ignorance, and from the spell of falsehood and superstition. Martin Luther King Jr. maintains that Education must enable one to sift and weigh evidence, to discern the truth from falsehood, the real from the unreal, and the facts from the fiction". Education produces and enhances knowledge, skills, productivity, governance, civility and status in society. Knowledge produced and acquired through education is the most vital and sustainable basis of national development and security.

Many conflicts arise from ignorance and manipulation of ethnic religious and other identities. Education, not mere schooling and certifications, produces tolerance and civil citizens who are able to understand and live with people from different economic, religious, ethnic and cultural backgrounds and other forms of identities. Even though we may have the educated who are criminals, a careful observation will reveal that most people arrested for criminal behaviours lack high education who often see criminality as the quickest and cheapest way to wealth, especially when they cannot be arrested, tried and convicted. On the other hand, persons with low or without education and income are more likely to be victims of crime and other forms of insecurity which is a serious concern in this study. Children with low education are more likely to be recruited as thugs, insurgents, child-soldiers in civil or guerrilla wars and terrorism through indoctrination. Lack of education therefore is in itself insecurity and is a source of vulnerability to other forms of insecurity. A country with poor standard of education as is the case in contemporary Nigeria will lack citizens that can produce or manage competencies and resources required for developing and sustaining relevant and strong or capable institutions and leaders for development, democratic governance and national security. As long as the government glosses over funding of the education sector, so long, will the problem of insecurity pervades.

### **Causes of insecurity**

Psychological/primordial theorists, on the other hand, are people of the view that humans have a deep-rooted psychological need to dichotomize and to establish enemies and allies, which leads to the formation of ethnic and national group identities and behaviours. How a group perceives itself and its relationship with those outside the group determines whether their relationship will be based on cooperation, competition or conflict. Usually those within the group are regarded as better than those outside, and this leads to 'me-you', 'we-they' 'insidersoutsiders' and 'minority-majority' sentiments, (Ajodo, 2017) and (Batagarawa, 2021).

Another theory, Eco-violence, also known as environmental conflict theory was developed by Homer-Dixon (1999) in his attempt to explain the causal relationship between natural resource endowment and the outbreak of violent conflict. According to him, decrease in the quality and quantity of renewable resources act singly or in various combinations to increase the scarcity, for Certain population groups, of vegetation, farmland, water, forests etc. To Batagarawa, (2021), this scarcity of ecological resources can reduce economic productivity and competition for survival, both for the local groups experiencing the scarcity and for the larger regional and national economies. Consequently, the affected people may migrate or be expelled to new lands while decreases in wealth can cause deprivation conflicts.

### **Ethno-Religious Conflicts**

Ibrahim and Igbuzor, (2002) identified ethno-religious conflict as a major source of insecurity in Nigeria. To them, ethnoreligious conflict is a situation in which the relationship between members of one ethnic or religious group and another of such group in a multi-ethnic and multi-religious society is characterized by lack of cordiality and trust, mutual suspicion, fear, and tendency towards violent confrontation. Frequent and persistent ethnic conflicts and religious clashes between the two dominant religions (Islam and Christianity), present the country with a major security challenge. In all parts of Nigeria for example, there exist

ethno-religious conflicts. The claim over scarce resources, power, land, chieftaincy, local government, councils, control of markets, deprivation and sharia among other trivial issues have resulted in large scale killings and violence amongst groups in Nigeria, (Ndubuisi-Okolo and Anigbuogu, 2019). This has hampered the education of children within school age.

### **Weak Security System**

Poor attitudinal and behavioural disposition of security personnel is a serious issue in security treatment in Nigeria. In many cases, security personnel assigned to deal with given security situations lack the expertise, probably because of the manner in which they are recruited and most often lack of equipment to handle the situations in a way to prevent them from occurring. And even when these exist, some security personnel get influenced by ethnic, religious or communal sentiment and are easily swallowed by their personal interest to serve their people, rather than the nation. Thus, instead of being national watch dogs and defending national interest and values, and protecting people from harm by criminals, they soon become saboteurs of government efforts to secure the country, by supporting and fuelling insecurity through either leaking vital security information or aiding and abetting criminals to acquire weapons or to escape the long arm of the law (Achumba, Ighomereho, and Akpan-Robaro, 2013) and (Ndubuisi-Okolo and Anigbuogu, 2019).

### **Porous Borders**

Achumba, Ighomereho and Akpan-Robaro (2013) observe that the porous frontiers of the country, where individual movements are largely untracked have contributed to the high degree of insecurity in Nigeria. As a result, there is an unchecked inflow of Small Arms and Light Weapons into the country which has aided militancy and criminality in Nigeria (Hazen and Horner, 2007). Available data show that Nigeria host over 70 percent of about 8 million illegal weapons in West Africa (Edeko, 2011). Also, the porosity of the Nigerian borders has aided the uncontrollable influx of radicalized migrants, mainly young men, from war turned neighboring countries such as Republic of Niger, Chad and Republic of Benin responsible for some of the criminal acts (Adeola and Oluyemi, 2012). The porosity has raised a lot of dust which has degenerated into the ugly experiences we are currently facing today. Nigeria is the only country people troop in and out without adequate tracking and checkmating, (Ndubuisi-Okolo and Anigbuogu, 2019).

### **Unemployment and Poverty**

Ndubuisi-Okolo and Anigbuogu (2019) observe that the degree with which unemployed youths are roaming about the street is alarming. These unemployed youths at present employ themselves by engaging in illegal activities such as kidnapping, robbery, child abduction, and other nefarious activities. As a result of the high level of unemployment and poverty among Nigerians, especially the youths, they are adversely attracted to violent crime. This is depicted by recent development in Anambra State where reports by Fides (2018) unveiled a 70-year old farmer butchered by disgruntled, hunger-infested and jobless youths residing in their villages owing to unemployment palaver. Nwagbosa (2012) posits that the failure of successive administrations in Nigeria to address challenges of poverty, unemployment and inequitable distribution of wealth among ethnic nationalities is one major causes of insecurity in the country. Unemployment has a severe negative

implication on sustainable and national development in Nigeria. Poverty also is a threat to human existence and reduces a man to a perpetual state of infancy. International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD, 2007) opines that despite Nigerian huge resources and oil wealth, poverty is still rampant to the extent that the country is ranked one of the 20th poorest countries in the world". Indeed, over 70 percent of the population is classified as poor, with 35 percent living in abject poverty (Andenrele, 2014).

### **How Education Promotes Security and Vice-Versa**

Many conflicts arise from ignorance and manipulation of ethnic religious and other identities. Education, not mere schooling and certifications, produces tolerance and civil citizens who are able to understand and live with people from different economic, religious, ethnic and cultural backgrounds and other forms of identities. Even though we may have the educated who are criminals, a careful observation will reveal that most people arrested for criminal behaviours lack high education who often see criminality as the quickest and cheapest way to wealth, especially when they cannot be arrested, tried and convicted. On the other hand, persons with low or without education and income are more likely to be victims of crime and other forms of insecurity which is a serious concern in this study. Low education often translates to absence of skill for competition, adequate income, exclusion from participation in vital economic, political and social organizations and relations; lack of access to adequate food and nutrition, housing, health care and efficient public emergency and safety services – all of which are elements of human security. Children with low education are more likely to be recruited as thugs, insurgents, child-soldiers in civil or guerrilla wars and terrorism through indoctrination. Lack of education therefore is in itself insecurity and is a source of vulnerability to other forms of insecurity. A country with poor standard of education as is the case in contemporary Nigeria will lack citizens that can produce or manage competencies and resources required for developing and sustaining relevant and strong or capable institutions and leaders for development, democratic governance and national security. As long as the government glosses over funding of the education sector, so long, will the problem of insecurity pervade.

This study argued that materialism and material inequality, failure of state capacity, proliferation of ethnic-militias involved in spreading ethnic intolerance, hatred, and violence, progressive decline in the quality of governance at all levels (Federal, State and Local Government) since the late 1970s led to lack of patriotism, professionalism, justice, capacity and effectiveness in planning, decision-making, and service delivery by all tiers of government. High rate of youth poverty/unemployment, proliferation of religious sects, and religious Intolerance and so on have been identified in this study as sources of insecurity.

### **Method**

A survey research design was adopted in this study. Surveys are commonly used method of data collection in the Social sciences. A survey research design provides an effective means of gathering data from a larger population especially when the necessary data cannot be found in statistical records, for the purpose of generalization (Orsah, 2009). 400 respondents were draw from study population of internally displayed persons in three states of Abuja, Nassarawa, Niger and Benue States respectively.

## Results Presentation

The data collected in this study were presented and analyzed in with the research questions and hypotheses as shown in table below.

### Data Associated with the Respondents

The results of the analysis of data associated with the respondents are presented in table 1.

**Table 1: Frequency/% of Respondents' Bio Data**

| Variables                              | Frequency | Percentage (%) |
|----------------------------------------|-----------|----------------|
| Sex: Male                              | 100       | 62.5           |
| Female                                 | 60        | 37.5           |
| Age: (10 – 20 )                        | 108       | 67.5           |
| (21 – 31)                              | 51        | 31.9           |
| 32 and above                           | 1         | 0.6            |
| Occupation: Self employed              | 3         | 1.9            |
| Civil servant                          | 9         | 5.6            |
| Applicant/farmer                       | 148       | 92.5           |
| Marital status: Married                | 2         | 1.3            |
| Single                                 | 157       | 98.1           |
| Separated                              | 1         | 0.6            |
| Educational status: Within primary age | 104       | 65.0           |
| Within secondary age                   | 51        | 31.9           |
| With tertiary age                      | 5         | 3.1            |

Table 1 provided the spread of variables considered in this study across the respondents (sample). This conformed precisely to the sampling procedure adopted in the study. Thus, 100 (62.5%) and 60 (37.5) of the sample were male and female respectively. There were 108 (67.5%) of the respondents within the age range of 7 – 15 (10 – 20) years, 51 (31.9%) of the sample within the age range of 16 – 24 (21 – 31) years and 1 (0.6%) of them with 32 years and above of age. With regards to occupation, 3 (1.9%) of the sample were self-employed, 9(5.6) were civil servants, while 148 (92.5%) of them were applicants/farmers. The marital status of the sample spread across 2(1.3%) married, 157 (98.1%) single and 1 (0.6%) separated. The educational status of the respondents revealed 104 (65.0%) fell within primary age, 51(31.9%) were within secondary age, while 5 (3.1%) were within tertiary age.

### Research Questions

The data collected from the questionnaire administered on the sample were analyzed and the results presented on table 2. The result related with factors responsible for violent, conflicts, improvement of social well-being, challenges confronting the promotion and provision of social necessities, provision of adequate mechanisms that effectively check incidents of diversion of suppliers and the determination of the impacts of insecurity on the socio economics and political development of Nigeria with regards to internally displaced persons. The decision rule for the reference was based on either to “agree” or “disagree” on which of the combined strongly agree and agree or disagree and strongly disagree that may produce the higher percentage of the frequency of response on each of the items.

**Table 2: Percentages Responses of Sample by Item**

| S/N | Item                        | SA           | A             | D            | SD            | UD           | Decision  |
|-----|-----------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|-----------|
| 1.  | The education               | 5<br>(3.1)   | 10<br>(6.3)   | 32<br>(20.0) | 91<br>(56.9)  | 22<br>(13.8) | Disagreed |
| 2.  | People who                  | 39<br>(24.4) | 62<br>(38.8)  | 31<br>(19.4) | 5<br>(3.1)    | 23<br>(14.4) | Agreed    |
| 3.  | The internally              | 99<br>(61.9) | 61<br>(38.1)  | —            | —             | —            | Agreed    |
| 4.  | Finance                     | 75<br>(46.9) | 83<br>(51.9)  | 1<br>(0.6)   | 1<br>(0.6)    | —            | Agreed    |
| 5.  | There are                   | 89<br>(55.6) | 65<br>(4.6)   | 2<br>(1.3)   | 4<br>(2.5)    | —            | Agreed    |
| 6.  | Violent, conflicts          | 43<br>(26.9) | 83<br>(51.9)  | —            | 34<br>(21.3)  | —            | Agreed    |
| 7.  | Politicians                 | 11<br>(6.9)  | 40<br>(25.0)  | —            | 109<br>(68.1) | —            | Disagreed |
| 8.  | Violent issues              | 24<br>(15.0) | 71<br>(44.4)  | 8<br>(5.0)   | 7<br>(4.4)    | 50<br>(31.3) | Agreed    |
| 9.  | The officials               | 13<br>(8.1)  | 60<br>(37.5)  | 13<br>(8.1)  | 74<br>(46.3)  | —            | Disagreed |
| 10. | There are no reason         | 11<br>(6.9)  | 14<br>(8.8)   | 7<br>(4.4)   | 80<br>(50.0)  | 48<br>(30.0) | Disagreed |
| 11. | Paucity of funds            | 25<br>(15.6) | 81<br>(50.6)  | 1<br>(0.6)   | 53<br>(33.1)  | —            | Agreed    |
| 12. | Violent crises economic     | 28<br>(17.5) | 129<br>(80.6) | —            | 3<br>(1.9)    | —            | Agreed    |
| 13. | Violent crisis led          | 78<br>(48.8) | 82<br>(51.3)  | —            | —             | —            | Agreed    |
| 14. | Nigeria faces               | 79<br>(49.4) | 81<br>(50.6)  | —            | —             | —            | Agreed    |
| 15. | Educational needs           | 36<br>(22.5) | 122<br>(76.3) | 1<br>(0.6)   | 1<br>(0.6)    | —            | Agreed    |
| 16. | Many female                 | 96<br>(60.0) | 60<br>(37.5)  | 3<br>(1.9)   | 1<br>(0.6)    | —            | Agreed    |
| 17. | Violent conflict avoidable  | 37<br>(23.1) | 118<br>(73.8) | 4<br>(2.5)   | 1<br>(0.6)    | —            | Agreed    |
| 18. | Community policing          | 79<br>(49.4) | 72<br>(45.0)  | 6<br>(3.8)   | 2<br>(1.3)    | 1<br>(0.6)   | Agreed    |
| 19. | Good governance             | 38<br>(23.8) | 111<br>(69.4) | 2<br>(1.3)   | 9<br>(5.6)    | —            | Agreed    |
| 20. | Politics that               | 20<br>(12.5) | 122<br>(76.3) | 1<br>(0.6)   | 16<br>(10.0)  | 1<br>(0.6)   | Agreed    |
| 21. | Internally                  | 27<br>(16.9) | 127<br>(79.4) | 1<br>(0.6)   | 5<br>(3.1)    | —            | Agreed    |
| 22. | Absence of vibrant advocacy | 20<br>(12.5) | 76<br>(47.5)  | —            | 64<br>(40.0)  | —            | Agreed    |
| 23. | There are effective         | 17<br>(10.6) | 19<br>(11.9)  | 55<br>(34.4) | 68<br>(42.5)  | 1<br>(0.6)   | Disagreed |
| 24. | Because there strength      | 61<br>(38.1) | 90<br>(56.3)  | 1<br>(0.6)   | 7<br>(4.4)    | 1<br>(0.6)   | Agreed    |

With the decision rule as basis for agreeing or disagreeing to an item, it is revealed on table 2 that the respondents agreed in totality to request made by items 2 through to 6, 8, 11 through to 22 and 24, while a disagreed response was register for items 1, 7, 9, 10, and 23.

### Research Question 1

What are the factors responsible for insecurity in North Central Nigeria?

The responses on items 4, 5, 6 and 8 that solicited opinions from the respondents revealed agreed response decision on the items. This affirmed that among the factors responsible for insecurity in North Central Nigeria, the respondents agreed that resource-curse, porous

border, corruption unpatriotic security agents, unemployment, illiteracy, irreconcilable interest arising from socio-economic, religious and political competitions among the people and politicians in addition to violent issues related to cases of delayed justice and inequality constituted identifiable factors responsible for insecurity in North Central Nigeria.

### Research Question 2

Are there adequate provisions of social services for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in North Central?

Table 2 equally shows that the decision responses on items 1, 7, 9 and 10 are disagreement out-rightly which implied that there were no adequate provisions of social services for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPS) in North Central. This result shows that IDPs face a lot of challenges which include, Trauma and Bitterness: The IDPs are traumatized and frustrated because of the situation they find themselves. Most of these IDPs live in bitterness due to painful separation from their spouses, families and loved ones: Hunger and Starvation: Sexually harassment and Transmitted Diseases, hypertension, diabetes and other diseases due to lack of medical health facilities: Education: Educational needs of IDPs, as children or family members are always on transit from one place another. More to that there are no provisions by government in this regard.

### Research Question 3

What are challenges confronting the promotion and provision of social necessities for the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPS) in North Central Nigeria?

A look at the percentage responses on table 2 and the decision rule, it is realized that the respondents agreed totally on items 11, 16 and 24 but disagreed on item 23 that solicited opinions in that regard. This affirmed that paucity of funds, untimely release of relief materials hindered the effectiveness of the officials of the management of the IDPs in North Central Nigeria. Similarly, many female IDPs of school age in North Central Nigeria considered marriage as a way of overcoming their predicament. Likewise, there was no effective mechanism for monitoring and checking cases of diversion of relief materials meant for IDPs camps in North Central Nigeria. More also, because there were no stringent laws against diversion of relief materials and human rights violation in IDPs camps, it was easy and rampant to steal relief materials and violate the rights of IDPs. These responses implied the challenges confronting the promotion and provision of social necessities for IDPs in North-Central Nigeria.

### Research Question 4

How do we provide advocacy for the internally displaced persons and effectively check incidences of diversion of supplies to IDPS camps in North Central Nigeria?

As can be revealed on table 2, the decision rule on responses from the respondents on items 2, 3, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 23 indicated an agreement on items 2, 3, 17, 18 and 19 but disagreement on item 23. This shows that people who were affected by crises in North Central Nigeria can be effectively integrated into the wider society. The IDPs in North Central Nigeria deserved the rights to be educated. Violent conflict, if not avoidable, can be reduced to the barest minimum, community policing would seriously discourage violent culture in

North Central Nigeria, good governance and democratic culture of compromise and collective Bargaining would reduce incidences of violent culture in North Central Nigeria and policies that are geared toward skill acquisition in North Central Nigeria would arrest youth restiveness in the area. This opinion implied that there are means through which advocacy was provided for IDPS as well as effectively checking incidences of diversion of supplies to IDPS camps in North Central Nigeria.

### Research Question 5

What are the impacts of insecurity on the socio-economic and political development of Nigeria?

The responses to item 12, 13, 14, 15, 21 and 22 that provided the decision on table 2 affirmed totally an agreement on the opinions as: violent crises have slowed down socio-economic, political, religious and educational development of North-Central Nigeria; violent crises have led to loss of lives and destruction of properties worth billions of dollars in North-Central Nigeria. Nigeria faces imminent food crises and food security as a result of banditry, kidnapping and clashes that have left farmers homeless and helpless in North-Central Nigeria, educational needs of the IDPs in North-Central Nigeria are seriously under threats as a result of crises, internally displaced persons are traumatized and suffered from all kinds of human rights and sexual violation in the camps where they are kept in North-Central Nigeria. These opinions provided by the responses on the items implied the impacts of insecurity on the socio-economic and political development of Nigeria.

### Research Hypotheses

In order to address the hypotheses, the means of issues of insecurity on factors responsible for provision of social amenities, challenges confronting, provision of advocacy and impacts of insecurity by sex, age, occupation and marital status (respondents' characteristics) were computed and presented on table 3.

**Table 3: Mean ( $\bar{x}$ ) Scores on Issues of Insecurity in North Central Nigeria**

| Insecu  | Respondents               | N   | $\bar{X}$ | SD    |
|---------|---------------------------|-----|-----------|-------|
| Factor  | Characteristics           |     |           |       |
| respons | Sex: Male                 | 100 | 9.01      | 3.436 |
| ible    | Female                    | 60  | 9.88      | 2.799 |
| for     | Age: 7 – 15 (10 20)       | 108 | 8.94      | 3.324 |
| insecu  | 16 – 24(21 31)            | 51  | 10.18     | 2.910 |
| ity     | 32 and above              | 1   | 10.00     | —     |
|         | Occupation: Self employed | 3   | 7.33      | 1.155 |
|         | Civil servant             | 9   | 9.11      | 1.054 |
|         |                           | 148 | 9.39      | 3.335 |
|         | Applicant/farmer          |     |           |       |
|         | Marital status: Married   | 2   | 6.50      | 0.707 |
|         | Single                    | 157 | 9.38      | 3.245 |
|         | Separated                 | 1   | 9.00      | —     |
| Provisi | Sex: Male                 | 100 | 16.60     | 3.336 |
| on of   | Female                    | 60  | 17.15     | 2.773 |
| social  | Age: 7 – 15 (10 20)       | 108 | 16.49     | 3.271 |
| ameniti | 16 – 24(21 31)            | 51  | 17.53     | 2.745 |
| es      | 32 and above              | 1   | 14.00     | —     |
|         | Occupation: Self employed | 3   | 16.00     | 2.646 |
|         | Civil servant             | 9   | 15.33     | 1.323 |
|         | Applicant/farmer          | 148 | 16.91     | 3.211 |



|                       |                 |                  |     |       |       |
|-----------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----|-------|-------|
| Challenge confronting | Marital status: | Married          | 2   | 13.00 | 0.000 |
|                       |                 | Single           | 157 | 16.85 | 3.140 |
|                       |                 | Separated        | 1   | 17.00 | —     |
|                       | Sex:            | Male             | 100 | 7.91  | 2.055 |
|                       |                 | Female           | 60  | 8.03  | 1.670 |
|                       | Age:            | 7 – 15 (10 20)   | 108 | 7.76  | 1.928 |
|                       |                 | 16 – 24(21 31)   | 51  | 8.39  | 1.834 |
|                       |                 | 32 and above     | 1   | 10.00 | —     |
|                       | Occupation:     | Self employed    | 3   | 9.67  | 1.155 |
|                       |                 | Civil servant    | 9   | 9.78  | 1.202 |
|                       |                 | Applicant/farmer | 148 | 7.83  | 1.897 |
| Provision of advocacy | Marital status: | Married          | 2   | 8.50  | 0.707 |
|                       |                 | Single           | 157 | 7.94  | 1.890 |
|                       |                 | Separated        | 1   | 13.00 | —     |
|                       | Sex:            | Male             | 100 | 9.23  | 1.769 |
|                       |                 | Female           | 60  | 9.73  | 1.103 |
|                       | Age:            | 7 – 15 (10 20)   | 108 | 9.29  | 1.778 |
|                       |                 | 16 – 24(21 31)   | 51  | 9.71  | 0.965 |
|                       |                 | 32 and above     | 1   | 9.00  | —     |
|                       | Occupation:     | Self employed    | 3   | 10.33 | 3.055 |
|                       |                 | Civil servant    | 9   | 9.11  | 1.269 |
|                       |                 | Applicant/farmer | 148 | 9.42  | 1.556 |
| Impacts of insecurity | Marital status: | Married          | 2   | 8.50  | 2.121 |
|                       |                 | Single           | 157 | 9.43  | 1.570 |
|                       |                 | Separated        | 1   | 10.00 | —     |
|                       | Sex:            | Male             | 100 | 6.52  | 1.507 |
|                       |                 | Female           | 60  | 7.10  | 1.217 |
|                       | Age:            | 7 – 15 (10 20)   | 108 | 6.56  | 1.499 |
|                       |                 | 16 – 24(21 31)   | 51  | 7.08  | 1.214 |
|                       |                 | 32 and above     | 1   | 8.00  | —     |
|                       | Occupation:     | Self employed    | 3   | 7.00  | 1.732 |
|                       |                 | Civil servant    | 9   | 8.00  | 0.707 |
|                       |                 | Applicant/farmer | 148 | 6.66  | 1.427 |
| Insecurity            | Marital status: | Married          | 2   | 8.00  | 0.000 |
|                       |                 | Single           | 157 | 6.71  | 1.432 |
|                       |                 | Separated        | 1   | 8.00  | —     |
|                       |                 |                  |     |       |       |

**Hypothesis 1:** There are no significant differences in the responses on factors responsible for insecurity in North-Central Nigeria.

From table 3, it revealed that the mean scores on factors responsible for insecurity for male and female were 9.01 and 9.88 respectively. The t-test on table 4 shows  $t = 35.813$  at  $P = 0.86$  on factors responsible for insecurity in North-Central Nigeria by respondents' sex; this shows that there was no significant difference in the opinion of respondents on the factors responsible for insecurity in North-Central Nigeria.

**Table 4: Test on Issues of Insecurity**

| Variable                          | Sex   | N  | $\bar{X}$ | SD   | df | T      | Sig (2 tailed) |
|-----------------------------------|-------|----|-----------|------|----|--------|----------------|
| Factor responsible For insecurity | Male  | 10 | 9.01      | 3.43 | 15 | 35.813 | .086           |
|                                   | Femal | 0  | 9.88      | 6    | 9  |        |                |
|                                   | e     | 60 |           | 2.79 |    |        |                |
| Provision of social Amenities     | Male  | 10 | 16.6      | 3.33 | 15 | 34.700 | .009           |
|                                   | Femal | 0  | 0         | 6    | 9  |        |                |
|                                   | e     | 60 | 17.1      | 2.77 |    |        |                |
| Challenges                        | Male  | 10 | 7.91      | 2.05 | 15 | 104.72 | .060           |
|                                   |       | 0  | 8.03      | 5    | 9  |        |                |
|                                   |       |    |           |      | 1  |        |                |

|                                             |        |    |      |       |    |        |      |  |
|---------------------------------------------|--------|----|------|-------|----|--------|------|--|
| confronting IDPS camps                      | Female | 60 |      | 1.670 |    |        |      |  |
| Provision of Advocacy Impacts of Insecurity | Male   | 10 | 9.23 | 1.76  | 15 | 183.79 | .060 |  |
|                                             | Female | 0  | 9.73 | 9     | 9  | 0      |      |  |
|                                             |        | 60 |      | 1.103 |    |        |      |  |
|                                             | Male   | 10 | 6.52 | 1.50  | 15 | 192.01 | .069 |  |
|                                             | Female | 0  | 7.10 | 7     | 9  | 1      |      |  |
|                                             |        | 60 |      | 1.217 |    |        |      |  |

Table 5 presented the ANOVA on factors responsible for insecurity which gave  $F_{(1, 158)} = 2.770$  at  $P = .098$ . This shows that, there was no significant difference on the responses of male and female respondents on factors responsible for insecurity in North Central Nigeria.

**Table 5: ANOVA on Factors Responsible for Insecurity in North Central Nigeria by Sex, Age, Occupation and Marital Status**

| Source of variance | Respondents   | Sum of squares | Df | Mean square | F    | Sig |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------|----|-------------|------|-----|
| Age                | Between group | 53.817         | 2  | 26.90       | 2.63 | .07 |
|                    | Within group  | 1605.95        | 15 | 8           | 1    | 5   |
|                    | Total         | 1659.77        | 15 | 9           |      |     |
|                    |               | 5              | 9  |             |      |     |
|                    |               |                |    |             |      |     |
| Occupation         | Between group | 12.949         | 2  | 6.475       | 617  | .54 |
|                    | Within group  | 1646.82        | 15 | 10.48       |      | 1   |
|                    | Total         | 1659.77        | 15 | 9           |      |     |
|                    |               | 5              | 9  |             |      |     |
|                    |               |                |    |             |      |     |
| Marital status     | Between group | 16.447         | 2  | 8.223       | 786  | .45 |
|                    | Within group  | 1643.32        | 15 | 10.46       |      | 8   |
|                    | Total         | 1659.7         | 15 | 7           |      |     |
|                    |               | 75             | 9  |             |      |     |
|                    |               |                |    |             |      |     |

Considering the age of the respondents, table 3 shows the mean scores by age as 7-15 (10-20) = 8.94, 16-24(21-31) = 10.18 and 32 and above = 10.00; so also, table 5 reveals the ANOVA on factors responsible for insecurity by age which made  $F_{(2,157)} = 2.631$  at  $P = .075$ . This also implied that, there was no significant difference in the responses of respondents based on age on factors responsible for insecurity in North-Central Nigeria.

Comparison of responses based on occupation as shown in table 3 provided the mean scores for self-employed respondents as 7.33, Civil Service respondents as 9.11 and applicant/farmer respondents as 9.39 on factors responsible for insecurity in North-Central Nigeria. The ANOVA on table 5 gave  $F_{(2,157)} = .617$  at  $P = .541$  which means that, there was significant difference in the responses of respondents based on occupation.

Lastly on marital status, the mean scores on table 3 indicated a 6.50 for married, 9.38 for single and 9.00 for separated on factors

responsible for insecurity in North-Central Nigeria. The ANOVA of  $F_{(2,157)} = .786$  at  $P = .458$  also affirms that, there was no significant difference in responses on factors responsible for insecurity in North-Central Nigeria. Therefore, the hypothesis was accepted.

**Hypothesis 2:** There are no adequate provisions of educational services to IDPs camps in North-Central Nigeria.

As revealed on table 3, the mean scores on provision of social amenities with respect to sex are for male = 16.60, female = 17.15; age are for 7-15(10-20) = 16.49, 16-24 (21-31) = 17.53, 32 and above = 14.00; occupation are for self-employed = 16.00, Civil Servant = 15.33; applicant/farmer = 16.91 and marital status are – married = 13.00, single = 16.85 and separated = 17.00 respectively.

**Table 6: ANOVA on Provision of Sexual Amenities to IDPs in North Central Nigeria by Sex, Age, Occupation and Marital Status.**

| Source of variance | Respondents   | Sum of squares | Df | Mean square | F    | Sig |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------|----|-------------|------|-----|
| Age                | Between group | 45.297         | 2  | 22.64       | 2.33 | .10 |
|                    | Within group  | 1521.6         | 15 | 9           | 7    | 0   |
|                    | Total         | 1566.9         | 17 |             |      |     |
|                    | Total         | 94             | 9  |             |      |     |
| Occupation         | Between group | 23.136         | 2  | 11.56       | 1.17 | .31 |
|                    | Within group  | 1543.8         | 15 | 8           | 6    | 1   |
|                    | Total         | 1566.9         | 17 |             |      |     |
|                    | Total         | 94             | 9  |             |      |     |
| Marital status     | Between group | 29.363         | 2  | 14.68       | 1.49 | .22 |
|                    | Within group  | 1537.6         | 15 | 2           | 9    | 7   |
|                    | Total         | 1566.7         | 17 |             |      |     |
|                    | Total         | 75             | 9  |             |      |     |

The t-test on table 4 shows  $t = 34.700$  at  $P = .099$  on male and female respondents' opinion. The ANOVA on table 6 reveals  $F_{(2,157)} = 2.337$  at  $P = .100$  for age;  $F_{(2,157)} = 1.176$  at  $P = .311$  for occupation and  $F_{(2,157)} = 1.499$  at  $P = .227$  for marital status. These results affirmed that, there was no adequate provision of educational services/social amenities to IDPs camps in North-Central Nigeria, as a result of which the hypothesis was not rejected.

**Hypothesis 3:** There are no mechanisms to effectively check diversion of supplies to IDPs Camps in North-Central Nigeria.

On table 3, the mean scores on the challenges confronting IDPs camps in North-Central Nigeria showed that male = 7.91, female 8.03 for sex of respondents; on age of respondents, 7-15 (10-20) = 7.76, 16-24 (21-31) = 8.39 and 32 and above = 10.00; on occupation of respondents, farmers = 7.83 and applicant/farmers = 7.83 while on marital status of respondents, married = 8.50, single = 7.94 and separated = 13.00. The t-test on table 4 provided a t-test of 104.721 at  $P = .800$ .

**Table 7: ANOVA on Mechanisms to Suppliers to IDPs Camps in North Central Nigeria by Respondents' Characteristics.**

| Source of variance | Respondents   | Sum of squares | df | Mean square | F    | Sig |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------|----|-------------|------|-----|
| Age                | Between group | 18.002         | 2  | 9.001       | 2.49 | .03 |
|                    | Within group  | 565.89         | 15 | 3.604       | 7    | 6   |
|                    | Total         | 583.90         | 17 |             |      |     |
|                    | Total         | 0              | 9  |             |      |     |
| Occupation         | Between group | 40.901         | 2  | 20.45       | 5.91 | .00 |
|                    | Within group  | 542.99         | 15 | 0           | 3    | 3   |
|                    | Total         | 583.90         | 17 |             |      |     |
|                    | Total         | 0              | 9  |             |      |     |
| Marital status     | Between group | 26.037         | 2  | 13.01       | 3.66 | .02 |
|                    | Within group  | 557.86         | 15 | 8           | 4    | 8   |
|                    | Total         | 583.90         | 17 |             |      |     |
|                    | Total         | 0              | 9  |             |      |     |

The ANOVA on table 7 shows that, for age of respondents  $F_{(2,157)} = 2.497$  at  $P = .036$ , for occupation of respondents,  $F_{(2,157)} = 5.913$  at  $P = .003$  and for marital status,  $F_{(2,157)} = 3.664$  at  $P = .028$ . These results implied that though there was no significant difference on the mechanism put in place to check diversion of supplies to IDPs camps from the point of view of male and female respondents, the responses by the respondents with regard to age, occupation and marital status indicated that, there were no adequate effective mechanisms put in place to check diversion of supplies to IDPs camps in North-Central Nigeria.

**Hypothesis 4:** There are no advocacies for the Plights of IDPs in North-Central Nigeria

From table 3, it is revealed that, the mean scores of respondents by sex on advocacies are male = 9.23, and female = 9.73; age are 7-15 (10-20) = 9.29, 16-24 (21-31) = 9.71 and 32 and above = 9.00; occupation are self-employed = 10.33, civil servant = 9.11 and applicant/farmers = 9.42 while marital status has for married 8.50, single 9.43 and separated 10.00 respectively. The t-test on table 4 provided a no significant difference in advocacies between the male and female respondents  $t = 183.790$  at  $P = .060$ .

**Table 8: ANOVA on Advocacy for Plights of IDPs in North Central Nigeria by Respondents' Characteristics**

| Source of variance | Respondents   | Sum of squares | Df | Mean square | F    | Sig |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------|----|-------------|------|-----|
| Age                | Between group | 6.254          | 2  | 3.127       | 1.27 | .28 |
|                    | Within group  | 384.69         | 15 | 2.450       | 6    | 2   |
|                    | Total         | 390.94         | 17 |             |      |     |
|                    | Total         | 4              | 9  |             |      |     |

|                |               |        |    |       |      |     |
|----------------|---------------|--------|----|-------|------|-----|
| Occupation     | Between group | 3.361  | 2  | 1.681 | .681 | .50 |
|                | Within group  | 387.58 | 15 | 2.469 |      | 8   |
|                | Total         | 390.94 | 15 |       |      |     |
|                | Total         | 4      | 9  |       |      |     |
| Marital status | Between group | 2.036  | 2  | 1.018 | .411 | .66 |
|                | Within group  | 388.90 | 15 | 2.477 |      | 4   |
|                | Total         | 390.94 | 15 |       |      |     |
|                | Total         | 4      | 9  |       |      |     |

The ANOVA on table 8 shows that, the F ratio by age is  $F_{(2;157)} = 1.276$  at  $P = .282$ ; by occupation is  $F_{(2;157)} = .681$  at  $P = .508$  and by marital status is  $F_{(2;157)} = .411$  at  $p = .664$ . These results affirmed that there were no advocacies for the plights of IDPs in North Central Nigeria.

**Hypothesis 5:** There are no significant impacts of insecurity in North Central Nigeria

Table 3 also provided the mean scores of respondents on impacts of insecurity in North Central Nigeria. On sex, the male respondents had a mean score of 6.52 while the female ones had 7.10; on age those of 7-15 (10-20) had 6.56, those of 16-24 (21-31) had 7.08 and 32 and above had 8.00; on occupation, self-employed = 7.00, civil servant = 8.00 and applicant/farmers = 6.66; on marital status, the married respondents had 8.00, the single ones had 6.71 while the separated respondents had 8.00.

Table 4 provided the t-test on impacts of insecurity by sex which gave  $t=192.011$  at  $= .690$ .

**Table 9: ANOVA on Impacts of Insecurity in North Central Nigeria by Respondents' Characteristics**

| Source of variance | Respondents   | Sum of squares | df | Mean square | F    | Sig |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------|----|-------------|------|-----|
| Age                | Between group | 10.742         | 2  | 5.371       | 2.68 | .07 |
|                    | Within group  | 314.23         | 15 | 2.001       | 4    | 1   |
|                    | Total         | 324.97         | 15 |             |      |     |
|                    | Total         | 5              | 9  |             |      |     |
| Occupation         | Between group | 15.549         | 2  | 7.775       | 3.94 | .20 |
|                    | Within group  | 309.42         | 15 | 1.971       | 5    | 1   |
|                    | Total         | 324.97         | 15 |             |      |     |
|                    | Total         | 5              | 9  |             |      |     |
| Marital status     | Between group | 4.873          | 2  | 2.437       | 1.19 | .30 |
|                    | Within group  | 320.10         | 15 | 2.032       | 5    | 5   |
|                    | Total         | 324.97         | 15 |             |      |     |
|                    | Total         | 5              | 9  |             |      |     |

Table 9 provided the ANOVA on impact of insecurity in North-Central Nigeria, this shows that, the responses of the respondents by age,  $F_{(2;157)} = 2.684$  at  $P = .071$ ; occupation  $F_{(2;157)} = 3.945$  at  $P = .021$  and by marital status  $F_{(2;157)} = 1.195$  at  $P = .305$ . This implied that whereas there were no significant impacts of insecurity in North-

Central with respect to sex, age and marital status, a significant impact of insecurity was on the occupation of the respondents.

## Discussion

### Factors responsible for insecurity

The findings of this study revealed that resource-curse, porous border, corruption unpatriotic security agents, unemployment, illiteracy, irreconcilable interest arising from socio-economic, religious and political competitions among the people and politicians in addition to violent issues related to cases of delayed justice and inequality constituted identifiable factors responsible for insecurity in North Central Nigeria. This finding echoed the position of Usara and Ogoyi (2019) who posited that "one major factor at the root of most conflicts and insecurity in Nigeria is classified as socio/political-economic issues. Similarly, Gofwen (2004) identified political philosophy, mutual suspicious, ignorance and provocative acts as cankerworm capable of inflaming crisis in Nigeria. These factors or sources as it were frequently been cited as principal causes of religious, political and ethnic crises within the North-Central Nigeria.

### Challenges Confronting IDPs in North-Central Nigeria

Funds, delay release of relief materials, opting for marriage, non-stringent laws and human right violation were identified in this study as challenges confronting IDPs in the North-Central Nigeria. This shows that, the North-Central architecture for addressing the needs of people during any natural or man-made disaster was either not available, grossly inadequate or corruptly hijacked by Officials of the IDPs taking advantage of the situation to make IDPs uncomfortable and frustrated. This habit cannot but resulted in irreparable wastage of human resources. This finding buttresses the views of Jinadu (2005) and Usara and Ogoyi (2019) about Nigeria intractable security challenges that is always nurtured and manifested from the economic foundations. Again, incapability of the agency saddled with the responsibility of attending to any emergency situation is a reflection of failed state just like Alozieuwa (2012) had pointed out. Akwara, et'al (2003) also affirmed that "Urbanization and improvement in literacy makes people become a bit sensitive to material improvements, any increasing gap between the poor and the rich would usually escalate discord of varying degrees. The inadequate provision of social amenities at the IDPs could be the consequence reported by UNICEF as contained in the work of Ewetan (2014) that, Nigeria loses a quantum of her children and women of childbearing age daily.

### Advocacy for Curtailing Insecurity and integration of IDPs

This study revealed that IDPs can be effectively integrated into the wider society. This approach or effort stemmed from the hope that by providing a formidable advocacy, incidences of diversion of supplies to IDPs can be checkmated. A well programmed advocacy could take the form proposed by Nnoli (2006) that gave considerations for remotely related to physical safety with sentiment for satisfaction of basic needs, right to sustainable environment as well as protection of cultural and religious identity. The potential of harnessing such buffers could leverage into what is identified as a reasonable level of predictability at different levels of a social system from local to global.

## Recommendations

The followings are the recommendations of this study:

1. It is recommended that the Government adopt and be religiously attached to the principle of fair distribution of the scarce resources and be quick in dispensing justice to avoid the temptation of jungle justice that often aggravate security issues in the north-central Nigeria.
2. Since insecurity has become ubiquitous in our communities, adequate provision of social amenities/services for IDPs in North-Central Nigeria should be priority to Government. These ranges from adequate water supply, clothing and beddings, food, and other relief materials to bringing a sense comfort and hope to the affected.
3. Government should as a matter of urgency carefully put in place adequate security measures to monitor so as to mitigate incidences of diversion of relief materials by the officials involved.
4. Effective integration of people affected by crises in North-Central Nigeria into the wider society should occupy a central policy thrust of government. Government should build come out with a housing scheme for the IDPs in all the local government areas in Nigeria with a well-equipped primary and secondary schools. This will discourage consideration of early marriage by female IDPs of school age.
5. As a follow up of number 4 above, government should deploy medical facilities and personnel for treatment of ailments and psychologists to work on the minds of the people affected by violent conflicts with a view of integrating them into the society again.
6. The national assembly should make stringent laws against cases sexual harassments and human rights violation in not only the IDPs camps but in the entire country to discourage perpetrators.
7. The civil society organization and concerned persons should raise advocacy to check incidences of diversion of supplies to IDPs was made.
8. The national orientation agency should sensitize the people on the need for community policing and rise to take responsibility of the security of their lives by reporting criminal elements in their neighborhoods.
9. Government should recruit, train and retrain security personnel and equipped them with modern technology to combat crime and adequate remuneration of the security personnel.

## Conclusion

Indeed, the overall improvement and protection of man the precursor of development in the society is the concern of governments and stakeholders in the knowledge industry. As good as the aim of education, its spread has been dangerously challenged by the cases of insecurity in the land. The second decade of the 21st century has been a turbulent one for Nigeria and Nigerians in terms of security of lives and properties. The North central states of Nigeria and Benue state in particular has witnessed a recurrent violent conflict between Fulani herdsmen and Idoma/Tiv farmers resulting in largescale dislocation of the people and the establishment of Internally Displaced Persons'

camps across Benue state. The establishment of IDP camps in Benue state has attracted the attentions of donor agencies, international bodies, NGOs etc. that provide humanitarian interventions in the areas of shelter, feeding, education and health care delivery.

The researchers approached this study with a theoretical explanation of the root of violence and insecurity in human community. The aggression and frustration theory is pliable in this case. The first natural law is the law of self-defense. As the people struggle for daily survival and are limited severally in attaining this desire, frustration becomes inevitable and aggression becomes appealing. When this happens it increases the frequency of violent incidences. This was revealed from the study to have hampered the goal of education in Nigeria. While some feed fat on the common efforts of people, others are marginalized and relegated to the background – the victims of violence are generally are classified as the Internally Displaced Persons, (IDPs). The integration of the people affected by crises in North-Central Nigeria into the wider society can be effectively done, to give hope and life to the crisis affected persons by integrating them to the wider society from which they had been dislocated. The findings of this study are indeed mindboggling, pitiable and threatening and demand urgent implementation of the recommendations put forward.

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