



Assessment of Prevalence and Causes of Insecurity in Secondary Schools in Kaduna State: Implications for Administrators

ThankGod PETER,

Department of Educational Foundations
Usmanu Danfodiyo University Sokoto, Nigeria.

Peterthankgod123@gmail.com

EBUTE, J.

ebutejohnson@gmail.com
Department of Guidance and Counselling, Faculty of Education,
University of Abuja, Nigeria

ATTAH, G., E.,

chideraejike2017@gmail.com
Department of Guidance and Counselling, Faculty of Education,
University of Abuja, Nigeria

Abstract:

The paper assessed impact of insecurity in secondary schools in Kaduna State, Nigeria. A population of 8,975 was used comparison of 169 principals, 338 vice principals, 5,070 teachers and 3,380 students. Purposive sampling method in line with research advisor (2006) was used to determine the sample size for the study, where we have the sample of 7 principals, 14 vice principals, 206 teachers and 138 students, making a total sample of 365 was used for this study. A self-design questionnaire entitled "Assessment of Insecurity Questionnaire" (AIQ) was used to assess the Prevalence and Causes of Insecurity. Two research questions were used and analyzed using frequency counts and percentages to fine out the Prevalence, and Causes of insecurity. The major finding of the study revealed the prevalence of insecurity as arm robbery, stealing, trespassing, Rap, sexual harassment, abduction and kidnapping, bombing and school shooting, cultism and fire outbreak, and the Causes of insecurity in secondary schools as unemployment, inflation, porous border, tribalism, government failure, religion extremist among others. which affects the learning of students in schools. In conclusion, lack of adequate security personnel and nonchalant attitude of school administrators on security issues affecting the academic activities. It was recommended among others that Government should provide security materials/facilities in the schools to ease security problems. The researchers suggested that similar aspects of this research should be extended to other states and Nigeria.

Keywords: Security, Insecurity, Security Guard, Security Station.

INTRODUCTION

Education is a human right, a powerful driving force of development and one of the strongest instrument in reducing poverty, improving health, gender equality, peace and stability. Insecurity in Nigeria is drastically eating up our educational sector to the extent that both the student, teachers and the government are frustrated which is leading to educational decay. One of the fundamental human rights of the people in any given state is the right to security and this is why it is always provided for in the constitution of most sovereign states. Nigeria is not an exception, thus Section 14 (2) (b) of the Nigerian 1999 constitution states clearly that "the security and welfare of the people shall be the primary purpose of the government". The administration of education in Nigeria is under threat because of the high level of insecurity. This is affecting the social, political and economic aspect of the

country. Educational sector is one of the sectors strongly affected by insecurity challenges (Ogunode, Ohautu & Obi-Ezenekwe 2021)

No nation can achieve a sustainable development in the face of widespread insecurity of lives and properties. The supranational issue of insecurity that stems from organized high profile crimes perpetrated through transnational syndication and racketeering has continuously posed threats to survival of nations. Insecurity paranoid is continuing to haunt all inhabitants of Nigeria as it is already fast dawning on them that government cannot effectively guarantee the security of lives and properties. The level of insecurity in Nigeria is multifaceted as such one cannot accurately categorize the patterns of insecurity. Ogunode, Umeora & Olatunde-Aiyedun, (2022) and Agomuo (2013) posits regarding the nature of insecurity in Nigeria that at different times in the past, these different groups have held the Nigerian nation to ransom. The Academic Staff Union of Secondary School (ASUSS), Kaduna State chapter, has alleged that bandits have killed over 10 teachers and kidnapped more than 50 others across the 23 local government areas of the state since January 2022 (Vanguard New October 5, 2022). Secondary school insecurity will hinder the achievement of secondary education objectives as stated in the national Policy on Education 2014 in section 3(36). Schools all over the world are designed to be centers of learning and propagation of good conduct. School premises are expected to be places that are safe, secured and peaceful. When a child goes to school, one of the most critical things that parents are concerned about is the safety and security of children in school or while commuting (James in Manga 2019). According to Akintunde and Musa (2016), insecure school environment affects the learning of children. Situations of insecurity triggers traumatic disorder and toxic stress that affect learning negatively. General school attendance and enrolment are equally affected as parents pull their children out of schools while in some extreme cases, insecurity has led to closure of schools. Manga (2019) noted that, school security is the establishment and sustenance of a peaceful school environment in which staff and students perform their activities without fear or apprehension of impending threats or attacks on schools.

In the time pass, there has been a state of insecurity in Kaduna state, such as the kidnapped of Baptist High School Students in July 5th, 2021, Nuhu Bamali Polytechnic Kaduna on June 11, 2021, Greenfield University Kaduna where 23 students were kidnapped on the March 24th, 2021 etc. and the situation of insecurity keep on going worse. Schools have been attacked which called for the closure of schools in Kaduna state, and that has psychologically affected the learning behavior of the student and has negatively enforce fear to the parent.

Statement of the Problem:

Insecurity and insurgency in Nigeria has taken a frightening dimension in which schools and colleges especially public schools are worst hit. Sporadic shootings in school premises, hostage taking and kidnapping of both staff and students have been reported on several occasions in almost every state of the federation. Violent armed robbery, cultism, shooting, rape, gangsterism and other manner of attacks which are psychologically disturbing have been witnessed in schools in the recent past. School environment which appears to be relatively safe and secure is now witnessing some sorts of insecurity. Armed robbery attacks on schools in the country is now the order of the day. Kidnapping of teachers for ransom while violent attacks in schools by cultists; assault on students in form of demonstration, gangsterism and hooliganism have equally been observed and witnessed in some schools in Kaduna State. These ugly phenomenon has great consequence on the educational development of the Kaduna State and the nation at large. School attendance and enrolment is depleting despite government efforts in improving the state of infrastructures in schools. Parents are always apprehensive whenever their children are in school due to insecurity. Some parents now select days when to allow their children to go to schools while loss of concentration on teaching and learning is affected due to insecurity by both

teachers and students. The goals of education especially at the secondary schools as contained in the National Policy on Education (NPE) are being threatened due to insecurity in Nigeria. On a daily basis the media has continued to highlight and discuss incessant cases of armed robbery, kidnapping, bombings, abductions, rape, cultic activities and a high rise in ethnic and communal clashes, which have become regular occurrences and have characterized life in Nigeria (Nwangwa, 2014).

Based on complaints from parents and public outcry it is obvious that the security situation in Kaduna State schools is far from satisfactory. The main thrust of this study therefore, is to ascertain the prevalence of insecurity, causes of insecurity and the various forms of insecurity affecting schools in Kaduna State and their consequences.

Objectives of the Study

The main aim of the study is to ascertain the Prevalence and Causes of Insecurity in Kaduna State. The specific objectives are to:

1. Examine the Prevalence of insecurity in secondary schools in Kaduna State
2. Determine the Causes of insecurity in secondary schools in Kaduna State

Research Questions

The following questions are set in order to guide the research toward achieving its objectives:

1. What is the Prevalence of insecurity in secondary schools in Kaduna State?
2. What are the Causes of insecurity in secondary schools in Kaduna State?

Theoretical framework

The theoretical consideration of this study was based on Maslow's Hierarchy of Need Theory cited in manga (2019). The theory highlighted that security is a basic need of man, if he must survive and achieve self-actualization. Going by the deteriorating state of insecurity in Nigeria particularly in North Western Nigeria to which Kaduna state belongs, it is obvious that there is a wide gap between Maslow's theories which emphasis the need for security and the extent to which school security is provided in schools. Despite the rapid spread of terrorism, banditry, kidnapping and other security challenges, schools in Kaduna State have taken little or no concrete steps to improve their internal security and compliment the efforts of state security agencies. Insecurity in this paper refer to primary and secondary schools, tertiary institutions and universities. School security guards are officers appointed and posted to schools to serve as permanent security staff. Security duties are stationary and legal functions carried by security guards to ensure the safety of schools.

METHODOLOGY

In conducting this study, a descriptive survey design was adopted. A population of 8,975 was used comparison of 169 principals, 338 vice principals, 5,070 teachers and 3,380 students. Purposive sampling method in line with research advisor (2006) was used to determine the sample size for the study, where we have the sample of 7 principals, 14 vice principals, 206 teachers and 138 students, making a total sample of 365 was used for this study. A research designed instrument titled: Prevalence, and Causes of Insecurity in Schools Questionnaire (PCISQ) was validated by expert in security management. The instrument was pilot tested by test re-test method and reliability index of 0.72 was obtain using pearson product moment correlation coefficient at 0.05 level of significance. An adopted four likert scale with 50% and above was used for acceptance, while below 50% was rejected

RESULTS

Two research questions was answered, presented and analyzed in this study sequentially.

Research Question 1: what is the prevalence of insecurity in secondary schools in Kaduna state, Nigeria?

This research question was answered in table 1.

Table 1: Prevalence of Insecurity in Secondary School

S/N	Items Statement	Agreed		Disagreed	
1	There has been Arm robbery, stealing and trespassing in schools	190	52%	175	48%
2	There are cases of rape, sexual harassment and prostitution	161	44%	204	56%
3	There are cases of Abduction and kidnapping of persons	188	52%	177	48%
4	There is a case of Bombing and school shooting in schools	270	74%	95	26%
5	There are cases of Drug abuse, alcoholism and smoking in schools	194	53%	171	47%
6	There is Cultism and hooliganism in schools	212	58%	153	42%
7	There has been a case of burning of school or fire outbreaks	161	44%	204	56%
8	There is case of vehicles collision and clashes in schools	110	30%	255	70%
Total	Grand mean (\bar{x})	186	51%	179	49%

From table 5, it is obvious that the prevalence of insecurity has been identified among secondary schools in Kaduna State. Item 1 shows that 52% of participants agreed that there has been arm robbery, stealing and trespassing amount secondary schools. In item 2, it is indicated that 44% of participants agreed that there are cases of rape, sexual harassment and prostitution among secondary schools in Kaduna state. In item 3, it indicated that 52% participants agreed that there are cases of abduction and kidnapping of students among secondary schools in Kaduna State.

In Item 4, it is shown that 74% of participants agreed that there are cases of school bombing and shooting in secondary schools in secondary school. In item 5, it is shown that 53% of participants agreed that there are cases of drug abuse, alcoholism and smoking in schools. In item 6, It is shown that 58% of participants agreed that there is cultism and hooliganism in schools. Meanwhile, in item 7, it is shown that 44% participants agreed that there has been case of burning of school and fire outbreak in schools. Lastly, item 8, shown that 30% of participants agreed that there are cases of vehicle collisions and clashes in schools. The finding in table 5 shows that there is prevalence of insecurity in secondary schools in Kaduna state

Research Question two: what are the causes of insecurity in secondary schools in Kaduna state, Nigeria?

This research question consists of five (5) sections, was answered and presented in table 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10.

Table 2: Economic Causes of Insecurity

S/N	Items Statement	Agreed		Disagreed	
1	Unemployment and underemployment causes insecurity	226	62%	139	38%
2	Inflation causes economic insecurity	237	65%	128	35%
3	Closure of market make life hard which causes insecurity	299	82%	66	18%
4	Mismanagement of resources without proper allocation or bias in allocation causes insecurity	204	56%	161	44%
5	Unprotected porous border lead to importation of				

unauthorized arms which causes insecurity	256	70%	109	30%
Total	244	67	121	33%
	Grand mean (\bar{x})			

From table 6, shown the economic causes of insecurity which affect the learning of student in secondary schools in Kaduna State. For instance, item 1, shown that, 62% of participants agreed that unemployment and underemployment causes insecurity. In item 2, it is shown that 65% of Participants agreed that inflation causes economic insecurity, in item 3, it is shown 82% agreed that closure of market makes life hard and causes insecurity.

Meanwhile, in item 4, it is shown that 56% of participants agreed that mismanagement of resources without proper allocation or bias in allocation causes insecurity. In item 5, it is shown that 70% of participants agreed that, unprotected porous border lead to importation of unauthorized arms which causes insecurity. The findings in table 6 shows that there is economic insecurity which affect the learning of the student in secondary schools in Kaduna State.

Tables 3. Political Causes of Insecurity

S/N	Items Statement	Agreed		Disagreed	
1	Inequality, lack of justice and fairness lead to insecurity	321	88%	44	12%
2	Government inability to deliver to it citizens result to insecurity	186	51%	179	49%
3	Transfer of power lead other to criticize the effort of pass leaders and it lead to insecurity	197	54%	168	46%
4	Tribalism by the politicians diverting others allocation to his tribe causes insecurity	256	70%	109	30%
5	Competition to access of power make other politicians organize a group to terrorize people which subject to insecurity	197	54%	168	46%
6	lack of government concern about school security toward checking of face to avoid break by thief causes insecurity in schools	223	61%	142	39%
7	leadership failure as a result of bad government lead to insecurity	299	82%	66	18%
Total	Grand mean (\bar{x})	240	66%	125	34%

From table 7, it is shown the political causes of insecurity which affect the learning of student in secondary schools in Kaduna state. For instance, in item 1, it is indicated that 88% of the respondent agreed that inequality, lack of justice and fairness lead to insecurity in schools. In item 3, it is indicated that 51% of the respondent agreed that government inability to deliver to it citizens result to insecurity. In item 3, it is shown that 54% of the respondents agreed that transfer of power lead others to criticize the effort of pass leaders and it lead to insecurity. In item 4 it is indicated that 70% of the respondents agreed that Tribalism by the politicians diverting others allocation to his tribe causes insecurity which affect the learning of the student

In item 5, it is indicated that 54% of the respondents agreed that Competition to access of power make other politicians organize a group to terrorize people which subject to insecurity. Likewise, in item 6, it is shown that 61% of the respondent agreed that lack of government concern about school security toward checking of face to avoid break by thief causes insecurity in schools. In item 7, it is shown that 82% of the participants agreed that leadership failure as a result of bad government lead to insecurity. Therefore, table 7 indicated that there is political insecurity which affect the learning of student in secondary schools in Kaduna State.

Table 4: Social Causes of Insecurity

S/N	Items Statement	Agreed	Disagreed
1	Sexual harassment subject to insecurity in school environment	321 88%	44 12%
2	Negative or low self-esteem causes insecurity	186 51%	179 49%
3	Insecurity is been caused by Social anxiety such as living in fear	190 52%	175 48%
4	Discrimination and deprivation lead to insecurity	204 56%	161 44%
5	Loneliness/ isolation make student to feel unsecured	259 71%	106 29%
6	Cultism activities in our school environment causes insecurity	350 96%	15 4%
7	Having uncaring parent that does not care about the education of their children causes insecurity	285 78%	80 22%
Total	Grand mean (\bar{x})	256 70%	109 30%

From table 8, the social causes of insecurity that affect the learning of student has been identified. In item 1, it is shown that 88% of the respondents agreed that sexual harassment subject to insecurity in school environment. In item 2, it is indicated that 51% of the respondents agreed that Negative or low self-esteem causes insecurity. In item 3, it is shown that 52% of the respondents agreed that Insecurity is been caused by Social anxiety such as living in fear.

In item 4, it is shown that 56% of the respondents agreed that Discrimination and deprivation lead to insecurity. Meanwhile in item 5, it is shown that 71% of the participants agreed that Loneliness/ isolation make student to feel unsecured. In item 6, it is indicated that 96% of respondents agreed that Cultism activities in our school environment causes insecurity. And item 7, shown that 78% of the respondents agreed that Having uncaring parent that does not care about the education of their children causes insecurity. The findings in table 8 shown that there are social causes of insecurity which affect the learning of students in secondary schools in Kaduna State.

Table 5: Religious causes of insecurity

S/N	Items Statement	Agreed	Disagreed
1	Wrong teaching of religion doctrine lead to negative perspective about other religion and it causes insecurity	219 60%	146 40%
2	Religion extremism teaches doctrine outside religion and it lead to insecurity	186 51%	179 49%
3	Personal desire/self-will causes insecurity	204 56%	161 44%
4	Lack of love for the truth gives room to make fake allegation about others which lead to insecurity	274 75%	91 25%
5	Human religion guardians/preachers preaching wrong doctrines causes insecurity	215 59%	150 41%
Total	Grand mean (\bar{x})	220 60%	145 40%

From table 9, it is shown that there are religion causes of insecurity which affect the learning of student in secondary schools in Kaduna State. for instance, in item 1, it is shown that 60% of the respondents agreed that Wrong teaching of religion doctrine lead to negative perspective about other religion and it causes insecurity. In item 2 it is indicated that 51% of the participants agreed that

Religion extremism teaches doctrine outside religion and it lead to insecurity. In table 9 also item 3, indicated that 56% of the participants agreed that Personal desire/self-will causes insecurity in our school

In table 4 item 4, shown that 75% of the respondents agreed that Lack of love for the truth gives room to make fake allegation about others which lead to insecurity. And in item 5, it is indicated that 59% of the respondents agreed that Human religion guardians/preachers preaching wrong doctrines causes insecurity. In table 9 it is clear that there are religious causes of insecurity, these causes could be as the result of wrong preaching of doctrine, and negative perspective about other religion, and this affect the learning of the student in secondary schools in Kaduna State.

Table 6: Educational causes of insecurity

S/N	Items Statement	Agreed		Disagreed	
1	Lack of security inspection by the ministry of education ensuring adequacy in school fencing, renovation of school structures causes insecurity	204	56%	161	44%
2	Overcrowding of student with divers character such as steeling, lying makes other uncomfortable and causes insecurity in schools	248	68%	117	32%
3	Lack of comprehensive school policy to guard action such as what student should not come with shape object to school, and visitation hours to avoid unknown persons causes insecurity	204	56%	161	44%
4	Nonchalant attitude of school administrators on security causes insecurity	226	62%	139	38%
5	Faulty school vehicles and reckless driving result to accident which causes insecurity	248	68%	117	32%
6	Deficiencies in school plan construction and faulty building causes insecurity	256	70%	109	30%
Total	Grand mean (\bar{x})	231	63%	134	37%

From table 10, it is shown that there are some educational causes of insecurity which affect the learning in secondary schools in Kaduna state. for instance, in item 1, 56% of participants agreed that Lack of security inspection by the ministry of education ensuring adequacy in school fencing, renovation of school structures causes insecurity. In item 2, it is shown that 68% of the respondents agreed that Overcrowding of student with divers character such as steeling, lying makes other uncomfortable and causes insecurity in schools, also in item 3, it is shown that 56% of the respondents agreed that Lack of comprehensive school policy to guard action such as what student should not come with shape object to school, and visitation hours to avoid unknown persons causes insecurity.

In table 10 item 4, shows that 62% of the respondents agreed that Nonchalant attitude of school administrators on security causes insecurity. And in item 5, it is shown that 68% of the participants agreed that Faulty school vehicles and reckless driving result to accident which causes insecurity. Item 6, shown that 70% of the participants agreed that Deficiencies in school plan construction and faulty building causes insecurity. The findings in table 10 shows that, there are educational causes of insecurity which affect the learning of the student in secondary schools in Kaduna state.

Discussion of Finding

In is section of the research, the data presented and interpreted will be further discussed below. In table 5, result of the data presented shows that there has been prevalence of insecurity in secondary schools in Kaduna state. It is important to know that d that insecurity of school environment significantly affects the academic performance of secondary school students. Consistent with these findings, Griffitt (1999) maintained that a sense of competency will often emerge in an environment that is fair and

consistent which will in turn provide appropriate academic support and expectations. In this line, Glew (2005) suggested that improving students' behavior and academic performance will generally require changing school environment.

The findings in table 5 also shows the prevalence to as art of arm robbery, stealing and trespassing within the school environment. Without doubt when these factors are found within school environment, learning will not be conducive for student because the environment is not secure. The findings in table 5 further point out some major factor which are prevalence of insecurity to as, rape, sexual harassment, prostitution, abduction of student, kidnapping, bombing and school shooting, drug abuse, alcoholism, smoking, cultism, hooliganism, fire outbreaks and vehicles clashes. All these factor affect the learning of environment of student in secondary schools in Kaduna state. according to sexual harassment on campus (2006) noted that sexual harassment in education is and unwelcome behavior of a sexual nature that interferes with a student's ability to learn, study, work or participate in school activities. According to Ogunode & Chijindu, (2022) and Johnson (2022), the presence of cult members in our secondary schools send feelings of fear and dread within and outside the school premises.

In table 6, the findings show that there are causes of economic insecurity. According to Augusto & Co. (2022), economic insecurity has constrained the ability of many farmers to access their farmlands while some are forced to pay terrorist group to gain access to their farmlands for planting and harvesting. Economic insecurity is caused by unemployment and underemployment. It is agreed that when there is high rate of illiteracy in a country of society, there may possibly be high rate of kidnapping, stealing and exhibiting some unusual behavior which will affect the learning of students. According to Blueprint (2021), noted that lack of Jobs drives youth to engage in all sorts of activities that causes insecurity, lack of employment makes the youth available to be used to cause any kind of havoc. Another finding in table 6 shown that inflation in the market causes insecurity. For instance, in a society where there is low income and high price of commodity, some people will be left with no option then to go on illegal activities to meet up which will result.

Another finding of this study shows that closure of borders makes commodities raise in price, which make it very difficult for masses. Unprotected porous border allows importation of unauthorized amination which most of this kidnappers are using for their operations. According to The Guardian (2022), noted that over the years, government has been confronted with the problem of ensuring effective border security. The porous border situation has led to increase criminality particularly transnational crime like smuggling of illegal goods, illegal movements of persons, money laundering, theft, kidnapping and terrorism.

In table 7. The finding shown that insecurity has been cause politically which affect the learning. According to Onyema (2021) he observed that, wrong political ambition is a major cause of insecurity which affect the learning environment. He further notice that the desire for political office is not evil, but to nurse negative reasons for that ambition can result to one doing anything to attain it. The finding further shown that inequality, lack of justice and fairness lead to insecurity which is true, when the political leader fails to show equal treatment to it citizen it will result to insecurity. Shifa and Leibbrandt (2017) noted that law enforcement agencies and other instruments of the law have been rendering unbalance service to societies based on social classes. This has encouraged impunity as many people in the lower class now take laws into their hands because of the perceive failure of state in entrenching rule of law and practicing it tenets. Also lack of inspection by government to ensure the healthiness of school structure to avoid collapse.

In table 8, it is indicated that there are social causes of insecurity which affect the learning of the student. Sexual harassment is one of the social causes of insecurity in secondary schools in Kaduna

state. According to Rutstein, (2008) sexual harassment in schools is unwanted and unwelcome behavior of a sexual nature that interferes with the right to receive an equal educational opportunity. when students are sexually harassing within school environment, they will never be comfortable to learn anymore. Another finding shows that social anxiety such as living in fear causes insecurity, likewise discrimination and deprivation of right lead to student been insecure. Inability of parent to Cather for the welfare of their children such as paying student school fees and buying books for their research affect the learning of student.

In table 9, the findings indicated that there are religious causes of insecurity. These religious causes include wrong teaching of doctrine which lead to negative perspective about other religion. According to Brahm (2005) and Ogunode & Kolo (2021) noted that religious extremists can contribute to conflict escalation. They see radical measures as necessary to fulfilling God's wishes. Fundamentalists of any religion tend.

In table 10, the finding shown that there are educational causes of insecurity that affect the learning of secondary school students in Kaduna state. The finding shows that lack of security inspection by the ministry of education to ensuring adequacy in school fencing, renovation of school structures. According to Ezeji, Ohalete and Elezuo (2018) perimeter fencing is an important and aesthetic feature of any school; it blocks intruders and other unwanted visitors from entering the site, help keep the staff and student s safe on site and is one of the first things prospective student and parents see when visiting. Another finding indicated that overcrowding of student with divers character such as stealing, lying and bullying of fellow student. The findings also show that lack of comprehensive school policy to guard actions causes insecurity. Another finding show that nonchalant attitude of school administrators on security issues which goes with what Jill (2000) as cited in Manga (2019); Ogunode,. Ohibime, Okwelogu, & Musa, (2021) and Ogunode, Ahaotu & Ob U. (2021), many school managers lack realistic school security strategies that spell out what security work need to be done, who is be held accountable, how the tax should be carried out, when it must be done and why it need to be done.

Another finding shows that faulty of school vehicle and reckless driving causes insecurity. Innocent, Musa and Ogunode (2021), Perceive that, faulty school vehicle and reckless driving by drivers within the school premises may at time result to accident which will in turn lead to injury of loss of lives and damage to school buildings. The finding further indicated that, deficiencies in school plan construction and faulty building causes insecurity, it is believed that school that is not fence provide easy access criminal and other trespassers while school building that are not constructed in line with standard specification may soon collapse causing loss of lives and properties (Ogunode & Ukozor 2022;The National Crime Prevention Centre 2001 in Manga 2019).

Implication for School Administrator

Base on the findings of this study, the following implications for management of school security in secondary schools in Kaduna state are highlighted. School administrator have the significant role of creating awareness on the prevalence of insecurity in secondary schools and alighting the student on how to overcome those prevalence of insecurity in their schools. School administrators should make regular appraisal of security situation in their schools they are to objectively examine and uncover the various causes of insecurity peculiar to their schools. This will enable them to give a right antidote for existing security loopholes in schools.

School administrators should also brainstorm with staff and government as to re-sensitize the people by creating positive awareness about education and government should deploy more security agents across educational institutions in the Kaduna state to ensure safeties of students in secondary schools.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The objective of the study was assessment of prevalence and causes of insecurity in secondary schools in Kaduna state. The specific objectives are to; examine the prevalence of insecurity in secondary schools in Kaduna state; determine the causes of insecurity in secondary schools in Kaduna state.

The result collected led to the conclusion that there is prevalence of insecurity in Kaduna state (which include arm robbery, stealing and trespassing, rape, sexual harassment and prostitution, abduction and kidnapping of persons, bombing and school shooting, drug abuse, alcoholism and smoking, cultism and hooliganism, burning of school, vehicles collision and clashes). And there are causes of insecurity in secondary schools in Kaduna state (which include unemployment, inflation, porous border, tribalism, government failure, religion extremist and many more)

Based on the findings of this study, the study hereby recommends as follows:

1. School administrator in collaboration with state government should review the secondary school code of conduct and clearly spell the penalty for everyone that is found with such character that will make other student feel insecure in their school environment. Government and non-governmental organization should come up with program and activities that will geared toward eradicating poverty and unemployment
2. School administrators must make school security as a top priority. They should enlighten staff and students on security consciousness through talk, seminar and workshops. Qualify security guards should be deploying to schools and the school administrators should ensure the perform their duties effectively and efficiently.

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