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AN ASSESSMENT OF ECONOMIC IMPLICATION OF INSECURITY ON EDUCATION AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN ZAMFARA STATE, NIGERIA

ABSTRACT

The study aims at assessing economic implication of insecurity on education and agricultural production in Zamfara State, Nigeria. Data is collected through a close ended questionnaire and administered to 335 school heads, and 200 farmers in the local government areas. The data collected were analyzed using frequency tables and chi-square. The result of the study reveals that there is a significant economic implication of insecurity on education in Zamfara state. The result of the study further indicates a rejection of the null hypothesis at $P < 0.000$ levels, implied that there is significant economic influence of insecurity on agricultural production in Zamfara state. Therefore, based on the findings, the study recommends that government should put more efforts in reducing the rate of insecurity in the state and Nigeria at large through the rule of law principles. The study further recommends that, government should try and bring the rate of corruption to a minimum level to reduce the rate of insecurity and achieve sustainable development in educational systems and agricultural production.

Keywords: *Agricultural production, Economic Implication, Education and Insecurity.*

Introduction

Insecurity is the extreme opposite of security. Security is the freedom from or the absence of those tendencies which could undermine internal cohesion and the corporate existence of a nation and its ability to maintain its vital institutions for the promotion of its core value as well as freedom from danger to life and property (Oche 2001). According to Ladan (2019) security represents a situation when an individual, group or community can move freely to carry out their daily activities without fear of danger, injury to the body or destruction of properties.

In Nigeria, it was observed that the level of insecurity has increased since the return to democratic governance in May 1999 Ladan (2019). These insecurities are caused by communal clashes, ethnic/tribal conflicts, religious riots/conflicts, militancy and ritual killings, cultism and ethnic militia attacks and the farmers-herdsmen conflicts (Akinola, 2016). This was compounded with the arrival of the Boko Haram insurgency in the Northeast from 2009 to date.

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The level of insecurity further increases with the transformation of the farmer-herder clashes into banditry and cattle rustling between 2010 to 2015. Almost all the states of the country experience different form of insecurity or the other.

Zamfara State is one of the states in the Northwest region that is presently affected by banditry, cattle rustling and kidnapping which started from July 2018 to date. This affects all the fourteen Local Government Areas (LGAs). According to International Crisis Group, 13 out of the 14 LGAs in Zamfara have experienced violence by armed groups. According to International Crisis Group, citing several reports, in the North-West Region ‘at least 8 000 people were killed from 2011 to the present, predominantly in Zamfara state and mostly over the last five years. In the same period, about 3600 people had been kidnapped. This affects not only life and properties, education and agricultural production but all aspect of human endeavors.

There are series of adoptions of Schools in the State. For instance, on 26 February 2021 gunmen abducted over three hundred (300) students of Government Girls Junior Secondary School Jangebe in Talata-Mafara Local Government Area as reported by (British Broadcasting Corporation, 2021). Similarly, Premium Times (2021) reported that in Government Secondary School Kaya over seventy (70) students were kidnapped on September 1, 2021, released twelve (12) days later. In addition, on 23 November 2021, the police command in Zamfara state reported that it rescued twenty-four (24) persons, including five (5) students kidnapped while writing their senior secondary school certificate in the Shinkafi Local Government Area of the state as reported by (Daily Post, 2021). Furthermore, the State Governor Bello Matawalle in his briefing announced that all schools in the state must be closed with immediate effect as the activities of the gun men have made the schools across the state a soft target (Salaudeen, 2021). The Governor added that only when peace is restored that school activities will resume. Imagine a state without functional educational institutions to build its future leaders to propel economic development and growth.

Furthermore, the escalation of insecurity in the State has also caused many farmers to abandon their farms. This is as a result of fear of attacks especially by insurgents and bandits. Farmers are no longer able to produce in sufficient quantities to meet the demand from Zamfara state and other parts of the country. Thus, most of the youths who used to support agriculture in the rural areas have been killed or force to move away from farming area. This has reduced the agricultural labour force needed in the state. More so, investors in farming are getting nervous and becoming more skeptical to invest in Agriculture as a result of the rising insecurity in the state. Farmers in the affected areas have been leaving their fields for many years for fear of attack or kidnapping. Over 13,000 hectares of farmland have been either destroyed or made inaccessible

(SSG, 2019). These acts mostly results in food scarcity for general populace of the state thereby raising the rate of unemployment.

Nevertheless, this study is different from the work of Abdulyakeen (2020), Bello & Abdullahi (2021), Onime (2018), Chinedu A. N. *et al.* (2019), Fatsuma & Ahmed (2019), Ishaq, *et al.* (2019), Ebipre & Wilson (2020), Nadama (2019), Umaru *et al.* (2015) and other previous studies in the following areas: Firstly, as many as these studies are, none of these studies have attempted to look at the economic implication of insecurity on education and agricultural production in Zamfara state. Secondly, Abdulyakeen (2020), Onime (2018), Muhammad & mohammad (2019) and Chinedu *et al.* (2019) explored North West and Nigeria as a whole which can lead to poor conclusions and recommendations as a result of taking large scopes of the study area. Thirdly, even Mustapha (2019), and Bello & Abdullahi (2021) that tried to conduct their study in Zamfara state they did not investigates the impact of insecurity on either education or agricultural production in Zamfara state. Therefore, this study is an attempt to address identified gaps in the existing literature and to provide answer to the following research questions: -

- i. What economic implication insecurity has on Education in Zamfara State?
- ii. What economic influence insecurity has Agricultural production in Zamfara State?

Objectives of the Study

This study will carried out with the following objectives:

- i. To examine the economic implication of insecurity on education in Zamfara State
- ii. To assess the economic influence of insecurity on Agricultural production in Zamfara State

Research Hypothesis

H₀₁: There is no economic implication of insecurity on education in Zamfara State

H₀₂: There is no significance influence between insecurity and agricultural production in Zamfara State

Conceptual Literature Review

Concept of Insecurity

The word insecurity has myriads of connotations, crosscutting and multi-dimensional concept which has been subject to debates (Obi, 2015). It signifies danger, hazard, uncertainty lack of protection, and lack of safety (Ndubuisi-Okolo & Anigbuogu, 2019). To Obarisiagbon and Akintoye (2019) insecurity generally refers to the absence of resistance to or protection from harm, peaceful co-existence and development at large. Obi (2015) defined insecurity as a chronic threat to human life, territories, states, religious beliefs, properties and institutions among others.

Drivers of Insecurity

The manifestation of insecurity in Nigeria is fueled by a number of underlying causes which continue to drive its spread. Some of which include:

Ethnic and Religious Tension

With over 350 ethnic groups and religions, Nigeria's diversity has historically been a double-edged sword. On one hand, the richness of culture has had several advantages in fostering unity, on the other hand, deep-seated rivalries and grievances between the different ethnic and religious groups often escalate into violent clashes, exacerbating tensions and fueling insecurity. Between 1999 and 2021, there have been reports of at least 2811 incidences of ethnic conflict with 18,132 fatalities, 3703 incidences of religious conflict with 29,957 fatalities, and 117 incidences of ethno-religious conflict with 2420 fatalities in Nigeria. These conflicts have had negative consequences not just for security but for development, political stability and national unity.

Socioeconomic Inequality

Although recognised as one of the biggest economies in Africa, Nigeria grapples with widespread poverty and inequalities. For instance, in 2018/2019 before the onset of the Covid-19 pandemic, approximately 40.1 percent of (82.9 million) Nigerians were noted to be living in poverty. Additionally, in 2018, Nigeria overtook India as having the highest percentage of citizens living in extreme poverty.

Insurgency and Terrorism

From ethnic militia such as Odua Peoples' Congress (OPC); The Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger-Delta (MEND), the Movement for the Actualisation of the Sovereign State of Biafra (MASSOB), the Indigenous People of Biafra (IPOB) to terrorist groups such as Boko Haram and the splinter group Islamic State in West Africa (ISWAP). The origins and perpetration of these groups have been linked to religious extremism, poor socio-economic conditions, institutional weakness of the security forces among others.

Proliferation of Arms

The widespread availability and circulation of small arms and light weapons also contributes to Nigeria's current insecurity. Several networks which engage in the trafficking of illicit weapons seem to operate with relative ease, supplying weapons to non-state actors and criminal syndicates across the country. It has been reported that out of over 8 million small arms found in West Africa, a substantial proportion is found in Nigeria. According to the Institute for Security Studies, the number of small arms and light weapons in the hands of non-state actors and civilians in Nigeria is estimated to be around 6,145,000, compared to 586,600 firearms in the hands of the armed forces and law enforcement agencies.

Weak Governance and Corruption

Persistent corruption within government institutions undermines the rule of law, erodes public trust, and hampers efforts to address insecurity effectively. Inadequate governance, including weak law enforcement, judicial inefficiency, and political instability also create an enabling environment for criminal elements to thrive with impunity. Poor delivery of services by the government can also lead to this rise in insecurity as different groups emerge to fill these gaps, oftentimes with deleterious effects.

Consequences of Insecurity

Insecurity in a country can have devastating consequences with subsequent impacts for all aspects of society from the economy and public health to social cohesion, education and the environment. The effects of the security crisis in Nigeria is not unlike that which has been suffered by other countries with long term and wide ranging impacts, affecting millions of people and impeding socio-economic development (PSJ, 2024). Below are some key consequences:

Economic Consequences

Insecurity inadvertently leads to a disruption of economic activities subsequently leading to loss of livelihoods and income. Perceived risks of instability also lead to a loss of confidence by potential investors thereby impeding economic development. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) into Nigeria has taken a major hit, due in part to the insecurity crisis. While FDI figures seemed to be on a steady decline from a high of \$8.84 billion in 2011 things got even worse in 2022 when Nigeria recorded a negative FDI figure of \$-0.19 billion(PSJ, 2024).

Social Consequences

One of the direct impacts of the ongoing insecurity is that it has led to a large number of internally displaced people. In the Northeast for example, those affected by the Boko Haram insurgency have been forced to flee their homes, villages and towns which has led to deep humanitarian crises with many people having to live in refugee camps. Across the country other forms of conflict, in addition to climate related disasters have led to many being displaced from their homes and communities. In addition, the Boko Haram insurgency has led to the disruption of critical services such as healthcare and education, denying access to those who need it the most. It has further meant that the affected Northeastern states in comparison to the wider country have suffered significant set-back to their development (PSJ, 2024).

Political Consequences

Insecurity heightens political instability and undermines democratic processes and the rule of law. This ultimately leads to weaker state institutions, poor governance and the erosion of public confidence. Trust in

political systems and institutions are important as it has been linked to the level of social capital in a country, which subsequently is a determinant of economic growth and development (PSJ, 2024).

Impact of Insecurity on Nigerian Education

Accounting to Esther & Ahon (2024), there are many negative impact of insecurity on education in Nigeria. These include; reduction in education funding, reduction in private investment on education, unstable academic calendar, reduction in education manpower, death of students and has affected Students enrolment, retention and completion. Reductions in education funding Insecurity in Nigeria have affected the development of education in the area of funding. Funds that are supposed to have been invested in the education sector to addressing the various challenges facing the sector have been deployed to the insecurity sector to address to insecurity problem facing the country. Investigation by ICIR that examined the expenditure of seven security agencies and findings showed that the budget allocation to these units and ministries increased as insecurity persisted. The examined parastatals are the Nigerian Army, the Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps (NSCDC), the Nigeria Airforce, the Nigeria Navy, the Ministry of Police Affairs, the Defence Headquarters and the Ministry of Defence Headquarters (Esther & Ahon. ,2024),

Reduction in private investment on education

Investments from private and public institutions have been reduced due to the problem of insecurity across the country. Insecurity in Nigeria has prevented completion of many projects in educational institutions. Many Contractors have abandoned site because of fear of been attack and kidnap by bandits and criminal elements. Private investors have been discouraged to invest in the educational sector and this has affected education development in Nigeria. Financial in nigeria.com (2020) opined that insecurity in a nation like Nigeria can make things look worse to outsiders than they really are (Esther & Ahon. 2024).

Unstable academic calendar

Insecurity in Nigeria has led to unstable academic calendar in educational institutions. Educational institutions in North-East, North-west and South-East Nigeria have experiences unstable internal academic calendar due to the high rate of insecurities in the various states in each of the region. The inconsistence nature of school calendar in Nigerian educational system is no longer news. It is a common occurrence that one higher institution, secondary school or primary school is closed down due to internal crisis or attacks from bandits. Authorities in North-West, Nigeria had shut down more over 4,000 public primary schools across the state, and over 4,000 public secondary schools were among the closed down schools (Esther & Ahon. 2024). According to him, over 300, 000 to 400,000 thousand students and pupils are at home after the incidence of

Chibok school students' kidnap without considering the effects on the internal administration of the school especially the learners (Tribune, 2021).

Reduction in education manpower

Insecurity in North-East and North-West and other part of the Nigeria have led to the killing of teachers and kidnapping of others. Nejo (2021) observed that the Academic Staff Union of Secondary Schools has called for lasting solution to the insecurity across the country, particularly, incessant attacks on schools leading to killing and kidnapping of teachers and students for ransom; as well as the spate of assaults on teachers. ASUSS Central Working Committee lamented that the sordid scenarios were affecting teachers' productivity adversely and negatively impacting on education in the country (Esther & Ahon. ,2024),

Reduction in students' enrolment into schools

Insecurity in Nigeria has also affected students' enrolment, retention and education completions. Many children due to continuous attack on their schools have decided to leave schools. Some due to fear of been kidnapped, their parents stop them from schooling. Many parents and guardians in Northern Nigeria have lost interest in sending their children to schools due to incessant attacks by the bandits and kidnapping of school children for ransom (Esther & Ahon. 2024), many teachers, and students have been kidnapped in Zamfara, Niger State and Kaduna state within a month. Ogunode and Unoaku (2021) submitted that the continuous attacks on educational institutions in the North by Bandits and Boko Haram is discouraging parents to send their children to school because, they are afraid of attacks.

The Concept of Agricultural Production

Obayori (2014) defines agricultural output as the aggregate value of prices of quantities used for planting and feed formulation of different agricultural produce produced in a specific year, excluding quantities used as seed and feed, which are also weighted in the same manner. In addition, he suggests that the progress of the agricultural sector can be measured by its development in relation to the total economy. The agricultural sector's production is categorized into specific components, including grains, cattle, fisheries, agroforestry, apiculture, and food processing.

Throughout history, multiple Nigerian governments have struggled with the challenging issue of agriculture in the country. Agriculture was the hub of the Nigerian economy until the early 1970s, when it was replaced by oil. Although crude oil has gained recent importance in the Nigerian economy, agriculture remains a substantial contribution to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), with around 41.1% of the total GDP in 2001 (Ewubare et-al ,2024). Between 1990 and 2001, the mean productivity or Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the several agricultural components was as follows: The allocation for agriculture is 259 million naira,

livestock is allocated 251 million naira, fisheries are allocated 90 million naira, and forestry is allocated 129 million naira. The observed ranges for the same time period were as follows: agricultural 87 million naira; livestock 160 million naira; fishing 54.5 million naira; and forestry 23.8 million naira (CBN Bulletin 2001, various topics).

Theoretical Framework

Securitization Theory

This theory was developed by Buzan & Wilde in 1998 from Copenhagen School. The term securitization is the processes by which state actors transform subjects into matters of security concern that allow extraordinary measures to be taken in matters of security (Ossai, 2022). Securitization is largely used in military, political, economic, societal and environmental studies. However, it has recently begun to be applied in the field of education in discussing school security (Jacob et al., 2021).

The securitization framework allows for a threat to be probable and protracted and endangers the existence of the nation. Buzan et al. (1998) considered an existential threat as one that requires immediate solution and if not tackled, everything else becomes irrelevant as we may not have the opportunity to deal with the resulting consequences. Securitization theorists postulated further that when a subject is essentially securitized, it will attract a higher degree of attention and resources toward it despite the existence of other subjects.

Buzan et al. (1998) opined that the success of the securitization process depends on who securitize (Securitizing actor); what issues are securitized (threats); for whom (referent object); the audience (people); the reason for securitization; the condition of securitization, and the result of the securitization acts. Thus, the securitizing actor is the person who initiates the move to securitize an issue. This move arises from the establishment of an existential threat. The threat is an ideal potential that could be harmful if left unchecked (Ossai, 2022). A referent object is that which is being threatened and therefore needs to be protected (Jacob et al., 2021). The audience is the target of the securitization that needs to be persuaded to accept the issue of concern as a security threat (Ossai, 2022). Hence, for the securitization act to be successful, it must be accepted by the audience. If a subject is successfully securitized, then, it is possible to legitimize extraordinary means to solve a perceived problem; which could include declaring a state of emergency (Buzan et al., 1998; Naujoks, 2015).

Theory of Educational Productivity

This theory was adopted by Samaila, et al.(2024). The theory of education productivity was propounded by Walberg et al. (1986) explained extensively factors that affect students learning and academic performance. It

is an exploration of academic achievement wherein Walberg used a variety of methods how to identify the factors that affect academic performance. Walberg identified nine factors that require optimization to increase student achievement of cognitive and affective outcomes. These are; ability or prior achievement, age, motivation or self-concept as indicated by personality tests or willingness to persevere on learning tasks; the instructional variables of, the quantity of instruction ,and quality of the instructional experience; and educationally stimulating psychological aspects of the home environment, the classroom or school environment, the peer group environment, and the mass media (especially television). This study posited that environmental and personal factors i.e., personal and community insecurity can influence students' learning since students are the product of their environment (Ojeleye, Bakare & Kareem, 2020).

The Elite Theory of Insecurity

The theory emerged from the works of Mosca (1939) as a counter to Karl Marx's notions of power and the state, as well as Abraham Lincoln's perspectives on democracy (Epstein, 2011). The fundamental premise of elite theory is the division of human society into two main factions: the governing elite and the broader populace. The former group constitutes a minority, whereas the latter group comprises the majority. Nevertheless, the minority faction exercises power and inappropriately distribute the state's resources, causing harm to the governed. Mosca (1939) ascribed the elites' ability to control authority mostly to the internal configuration of the elite class, which allows them to unite as a cohesive and unified minority against the generally unorganized and easily swayed masses. Mosca (1939) refers to the scholarly contributions made by Vilfredo Pareto in the year 1963. The elite thesis offers a perspective on the exercise of authority, which has led to conflicts within Nigeria's military and political establishments. The ruling elite, empowered by political authority, has been able to freely misappropriate funds allocated for national development, greatly harming the general population. This illustrates that the failure of economic, educational, social, technological, and familial institutions can be attributed to inefficient leadership. Consequently, this results in both violent and nonviolent disputes that have negative effects for national development Ewubare et-al (2024).

Literature Review

Abdulyakeen (2020) examined the Armed Banditry and Human Security in North Western Nigeria: The Impact and way forward. He adopts the use of qualitative content analysis. The result of paper reveals that many years of governance in Nigeria, the hope and aspiration of the citizen could still not be met. The paper further found out that the inability of our leadership to provide good democratic governance therefore was the responsible for the insecurity in the country and this effect give rise to robberies, kidnapping, bunkering of oil pipelines as well as the emergence militancy across the country. He recommended that good governance

should put in place with security agencies well founded and trained with modern gazette system, internal security cannot guaranteed.

Agri et.al (2019) investigates the effects of insecurity on Agricultural productivity in Nigeria: The case study of Gombe state. They used OLS techniques as a method of analysis. The paper revealed that crime rate and unemployment were negatively related to Agriculture productivity. Their paper recommended that Nigeria's executives and policy makers should make conscious efforts to revive and transform the agricultural sector from it largely subsistence stage to ensure a relatively peaceful atmosphere that forester agricultural productivity and socioeconomic development.

Adebisiet al. (2017), carried out a study on an appraisal of Boko Haram's insurgency on the agricultural sector in Nigeria. They adopted the time series data analysis research method, while descriptive statistics and t-test were used to analyze the secondary data before and during the insurgency. The result of their findings showed that agricultural value added to the GDP was high before Boko Haram disruption and has reduced during the period of insurgency. Based on their findings, the study recommends that government should take legal and justifiable action to ensure that the ills caused by Boko Haram to the agricultural sector are addressed and farmers encouraged with better incentives to go back to farm.

Bello & Abdullahi (2021) examines farmers-herdsmen conflict, cattle rustling and banditry in Anka and Maradon local government area of Zamfara state, Nigeria. They employed exploratory research and focus group discussion (FGD). The findings of the study revealed that farmer's herdsmen conflict precipitates the acts of cattle rustling and banditry. It has also revealed that conversely cattle rustling and banditry contributed to the local government area of Zamfara state. They recommended that there should be an introduction of grazing reserve equipped with adequate social amenities and that should be policies capable of enhancing herder's transformation from traditional to the modern method of animal husbandry.

Onime (2018) examined the effect of insecurity on economic growth in Nigeria. The paper employed descriptive qualitative analysis and secondary data was used. The result of the paper revealed that insecurity affect economic growth by drying out investments, increase unemployment and decrease government revenue, among others. The paper recommended that an increase in capital expenditure on internal security and considers with a discussion of some policies to be designed and targeted at addressing the economic effects of insecurity.

Chinedu *et al.* (2019) investigated the relationship between insecurity and the Nigeria school system. They employed vector autoregressive model, using annual data from 1981 to 2016. Their result of impulse response functions (IRF) showed that at impact, shock to recurrent security expenditure (LRSEX) will course aggregate

school enrollment (LAGSE) to permanently raise above equilibrium level of the forecast horizon. Their result further revealed that the pairwise granger causality shows that there is a unidirectional causality running from LRSEX, LGEX, and LRGDP to LAGSE. They recommended that government should implement policies that will improve security, education expenditure and national income in order to improve school enrollment.

Babagarios & Agri,(2019). The study examines the effects of insecurity on agricultural productivity in Nigeria, a Case Study of Balanga local government in Gombe State. The study adopted the ordinary least square methods of multiple regression analysis of time series data using Agricultural Gross Domestic Products (AGDP) as dependent variable, while poverty, unemployment, and crime rate were used as independent variables. The survey demonstrated a positive relationship between the dependent and the independent variables. The survey finally recommended that the menace of insecurity must be contained and agriculture must get improved from self-sustained to a modern mechanized sector.

Muhammad & mohammad (2019) examined the effects of insurgency on Education in North western Nigeria: A case study of Yobe state of Nigeria. They employed the use of descriptive statistics. Their result revealed that insurgency has a negative substitution multiplier effect on education. They recommended that government should provide informal employment opportunities for the citizens and encourage them to be self-reliant.

Ishaq, et.al (2019) investigated the relationship between education and security in Nigeria. They used descriptive statistics of frequency counts, mean (\bar{x}) and simple percentage. They employed the Pearson product movement correlation was used to test the formulated hypothesis. Their study revealed inadequate education as the root cause of insecurity and significant relationship between inefficacious education and insecurity associated with poverty, unemployment, corruption, kidnapping, and insurgency in Nigeria. They recommended that accordance of education priority in the national budget, and creation of effective data base in the country.

Ebipre & Wilson (2020) investigates the relationship between National insecurity and Economic growth: The case of Nigeria. They employed descriptive statistic as a method of analysis. Their empirical findings reveal that government should develop strategies to enhance good governance, increase recurrent and especially capital expenditure on internal security, workable antiterrorism measures build strong and legitimate institutions that can safely curb the menace of insecurity.

Nadama (2019) examined Armed Banditry and internal security in Zamfara state. He employed the use of queer ladder theory (QLT) as an analytical technics. The study revealed the factors responsible for armed banditry in the state, viz, unemployment, poverty, injustice by traditional fathers, huge financial benefit, and

proliferation of fire arms, poor nature of security at border, cultural conflict and out of court/police settlement. The paper recommended that adoption of conflict resolution mechanism and amnesty as well as socioeconomic policies that would lead to the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the affected communities. Umaru *et al.* (2015) investigates the impact of insecurity and poverty on sustainable economic development in Nigeria. They employed the use of ordinary least square (OLS) estimation technics. The paper found negative relationship between economic growth, insecurity and poverty, and that the of causal relationship revealed that economic growth cause poverty and poverty cause insecurity in Nigeria but not the other way round. The paper suggests that the Nigerian state should put in place good governance, viable antiterrorism measures and build strong legitimate institutions that can adequately curb the menace of corruption and poverty and at the same time respond proactively to the challenge of terrorism in Nigeria.

Methodology

Research design

Descriptive research design was adopted for the study, the design is considered suitable when an identified finding of a studied population is to describe Mutudi et al, (2020).

Population of the Study

The targeted population of the study, comprised of all the most vulnerable Local Government Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Schools and with insecurity in Zamfara State, Nigeria, this includes Anka, Birnin Magaji, Bungudu, Bakura, Kaura Namoda, Maru, Maradon, Shinkafi, Talatar Mafara, and Zurmi Local Government. According to educational data summary (NEMIS, 2021), the total number of population (primary, Secondary Schools and Tertiary institutions) in the state is 2180, while, due to the complex nature of the population on the aspect of agricultural production, the study employed non probability sampling techniques where 200 farmers were drawn across the 10 local government areas.

Sampling size and Sampling Technics

The study employed a multi-stage sampling technique which involves taking samples in stages using the smaller and smaller unit at each stage (Sekaran & Bougie, 2016). Taro Yamane sample finite sample formula are used to determine the sample size.

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2} = \frac{2180}{1 + 2180(0.05)^2} = \frac{2180}{1 + 2180(0.0025)} = \frac{2180}{1 + 5.5} = \frac{2180}{6.5} = 335$$

Where n = Sample Size, N = population for finite population and e= margin error (assume5%).Data were collected using a self-structured questionnaire. Random sampling technique was used to select a sample of

335 schools heads across the 10 LGAs in the state. On the other hand non probability sampling techniques was used to draw the sample of two hundred (200) farmers across the 10 LGAs in the state, through the use of convenience sampling technique.

Instrument for Data Collection

Data are collected through close ended questionnaire. 335 questionnaires were administered to school heads and 200 questionnaires were administered to farmers across the 10 LGAs in the state.

Method of Data Analysis

The data that ware collected are analyzed through descriptive statistics such as chi-square analyses, frequency tables.

Results

Analysis 1

Table 1: A respondents responses on the economic implications of Insecurity on Education

	Scores		Responses		
Variables	Statement	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
	Inadequate Security	280(83.6%)	40(11.9%)	10(3.0%)	5(1.5%)
	Students are kidnapped from your school	190(56.7%)	60(17.9%)	80(23.9%)	5(1.5%)
	Some students are seen with weapon within school premises	200(59.7%)	90(26.9%)	30(9.0%)	15(4.5%)
	Insecurity affects students' enrolment.	208(62.1%)	80(23.9%)	40(11.9%)	7(2.1%)
	Insecurity affects students' performance	280(83.6%)	40(11.9%)	10(3.0%)	5(1.5%)
	Staff and Students are affected by insecurity	300(89.6%)	15(4.5%)	10(3.0%)	10(3.0%)
	Academic work are affected by insecurity	285(85.1%)	20(6.0%)	15(4.5%)	15(4.5%)
	Insecurity affect the efficiency of school system	280(83.6%)	30(9.0%)	10(3.0%)	15(4.5%)
	Govt. play important role in reducing insecurity.	15(4.5%)	20(6.0%)	290(86.6%)	10(3.0%)
	Insecurity affected the Economic of education in the state.	285(85.1%)	20(6.0%)	17(5.1%)	13(3.9%)

Source; Field work 2024

Table 1 shows the impact of insecurity on education. 280(83.6%) of the respondents strongly agreed that insecurity existed in the state while 40(11.9%) agreed that insecurity existed. 190(56.7%) of the respondents strongly agreed that some students were kidnapped from their schools. 200(59.7%) of the respondents

strongly agreed that some students are seen with weapons within school premises, while 90(26.9%) agreed. Furthermore, 208(62.1%) of the respondents strongly agree that insecurity affects students enrolment and 280(83.6%) strongly agreed that insecurity affects students’ performance, similarly, 40(11.9%) of the respondents agreed with the notion. 300(89.6%) of the strongly agreed insecurity have adversely affected staff and students negatively, while 15(4.5%) agreed with the notion. More, so 285(85.1%) of the respondents strongly agreed academic work are affected negatively by insecurity, and 20(6.0%) agreed with the statement. 20(6.0%) of the respondents strongly agreed insecurity affected the efficiency of running school system. However, 290(86.6%) of the respondents disagreed government played important role in reducing rate of insecurity in the state. Finally, 290(86.6%) of the respondents strongly agreed insecurity affected the economics of education while 20(6.0%) agreed with the notion. Therefore, more than half of the respondents aligned to the assertion that economic implication of insecurity has significant impact on education in the state.

Table 2: Chi-Square Tests

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	670.000	9	.000
Likelihood Ratio	363.633	9	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	310.016	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	335		

Source; Field work 2024

Test of Hypothesis 1

H₁: There is significant Economic implication of insecurity on education in Zamfara State.

H₀: There is no significant Economic implication of insecurity on education in Zamfara State.

Interpretation:

From the above table 2, we can clear understand that it is pertains to the cross tabulation of economic implication of insecurity and education. Therefore, the following decision rule is used in drawing conclusion. According the table the above, Pearson Chi–Square has a value of 670.000 with the degree of freedom of 9 and asymptotic of significant 2 sided value of 0.000<0.05. Therefore, we concluded that there is significant economic implication of insecurity on Education in Zamfara state. Hence we reject null hypothesis and accept alternative hypothesis.

Analysis 11

Table 3: respondent responses on the economic influence of Insecurity on Agricultural Production

Variable	Scores	Responses				Total
	Statement	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	
	Must Farmers are victims of insecurity in the State	165(82.5%)	20(10.0%)	10(5.0%)	5(2.5%)	200(100%)
	Farm Land are abandoned as a result of insecurity in the State	160(80.0%)	25(12.5%)	10(5.0%)	5(2.5%)	200(100%)
	Must of farmers witness increase in cost of labour in the State	115(57.5%)	70(35.0%)	11(5.5%)	4(2.0%)	200(100%)
	Cost of raw material is very high as a result of Insecurity.	127(65.5%)	60(30.0%)	10(5.0%)	3(1.5%)	200(100%)
	Low level of capital is related with insecurity	120(60.0%)	70(35.0%)	5(2.5%)	5(2.5%)	200(100%)
	Insecurity leads to lack of access to credit	130(65.0%)	60(30.0%)	7(3.5%)	3(1.5%)	200(100%)
	Agricultural output are affect as a result of insecurity	140(70.0%)	50(25.0%)	5(2.5%)	5(2.5%)	200(100%)
	Insecurity affects the economic general wellbeing in the state.	140(70.0%)	50(25.0%)	5(2.5%)	5(2.5%)	200(100%)

Source; Field work 2024

Table 3 above shows the responses on the economic influence of insecurity on Agricultural production in Zamfara State. 165(82.5%) of the respondents strongly agreed they are victim of insecurity, while 5(2.5%) strongly disagree. 160 (80.0%) of the respondents strongly agreed that farm land are in abandoned as a result of insecurity in the state, but 5(2.5%) of them strongly disagreed with notion. 115(57.5%) of the respondents strongly agreed that farmers witness increase in their cost of labour, while 4(2.0%) disagreed with the statement. 127(65.5%) of the respondents strongly agreed, cost of raw material is very high as a result of insecurity but, 10(5.0%) strongly disagreed with the notion. 120(60.0%) of the respondents strongly agreed that level of capital is very low as a result of insecurity. 130(65.0%) of the respondents strongly agreed that insecurity leads to inadequate credit facilities. Furthermore, 140 (70 %) of the respondents strongly agree that agricultural outputs are seriously affected by insecurity, while 5(2.5%) of them strongly disagree. 140(70%) of the respondents strongly agreed that insecurity affected the general well-being, but 5(2.5%) of the respondents strongly disagree with the assertion.

Table 4: Chi-Square Tests for the test of hypothesis II

	Value	Df	Asymp.Sig.(2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	191.526	8	.000
Likelihood Ratio	159.198	8	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	98.482	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	200		

Source; Field work2024

Test of Hypothesis 11

H₁: There is significant economic influence of insecurity on agriculture production in Zamfara State.

H₀: There is no significant economic influence of insecurity on agricultural production in Zamfara state. From the chi-square tests table 4, the results of the test of hypothesis indicated a rejection of the null hypothesis at P<0.000 level implying that there is significant economic influence of insecurity on agricultural production in Zamfara state, Nigeria.

Discussion of the Findings

The study examined the economic implication of insecurity on education and agricultural production in Zamfara state, Nigeria. From tables 1 and 3, indicates that majority of the respondents strongly agreed that insecurity has significant economic implications on education and agricultural production in the state. The result revealed that there is a significant economic implication of insecurity on education in zamfara state. This is testified in the table 2, where pearson chi–square has a value of 670.000 with the degree of freedom of 9 and asymptotic of significant 2 sided value of 0.000<0.05. The result is consistent with the findings of Chinedu A. N. *et al.* (2019), Muhammad and mohammad (2019) and Ishaq, A.B. *et al* (2019). The findings however, the result disagreed with the findings of Onime (2018), Umar (2019), and Bello and Abdullahi (2021).

The result of the study indicates that, there is significant economic influence of insecurity on agricultural production in Zamfara state, this has been prove by the table 4 which shows that, the results of the test of hypothesis indicated a rejection of the null hypothesis at P<0.000 level, Nigeria. However, the study contradicts Agri E. M. *et.al* (2019), Ebipre & Wilson (2020), and Umaru *et al.* (2015).

Conclusion

On the basis of the above findings and analysis, it can be concluded that, insecurity has a significant economic implications on education in Zamfara state. More so, the result of the study revealed that insecurity has significant economic influence on agricultural production in Zamfara state.

Recommendations

Base on the finding the study recommends that government should put more effort in reducing the rate of insecurity in the state and Nigeria at large through rule of law principle.

The study also recommends that government should try and bring the rate of corruptions to a minimum level to reduce the rate of insecurity and achieve sustainable development in educational systems and agricultural production.

The Federal and state Government should address factors that lead to banditry such as poverty and unemployment by providing opportunities and development programmes to engage the youth.

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