

## Impacts of Regional Leading Sectors on Insecurity in Northern Nigeria: Implication for Sustainable Education

Zainab Alhassan, Ph.D.<sup>1</sup>; and Muhammad Risikat, Ph.D.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Guidance and Counselling, Faculty of Education, Shehu Shagari University of Education, Sokoto, Nigeria. <sup>2</sup>Faculty of Education, Shehu Shagari University of Education, Sokoto, Nigeria.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.62154/qjhcer.2024.016.010415>

### Abstract

Insecurity has become a huge threat to the peaceful co-existence of people in Nigeria. People of different magnitudes have become victims of kidnapping, armed robbery, herder attacks, and other social vices. Descriptive research of survey-type design was adopted for this research. The population consisted of 597 participants from the five regional leading sectors. A sample size of 234 was selected, as determined by the research advisors' (2006) table. The researchers used a self-designed instrument for data collection, and t-test statistics were used for data analysis. The results show that the leading regional sectors have a significant impact on insecurity, education, and sustainable education in Sokoto, Kebbi, and Zamfara. The paper recommends among others that, an education development levy should be imposed on the miners associations, vegetables and food sellers associations as well as industries and agro-allied firms in the three states and should be used in the development of education, especially at basic and secondary education sub-sector.

**Keywords:** Insecurity, Northern Nigeria, Regional Leading Sectors, Sustainable Education.

### Introduction

No nation can develop when there is a high level of insecurity in society. The far-reaching effects of insecurity are evident in most communities in Nigeria; they are less developed and backward. This is because insecurity in recent times has been one of the major issues bedeviling the majority of the Nigerian communities. The 2014 Global Report on security indicated that Nigeria is one of the crime-ravaging countries in the world. The report rated Nigeria high on the following critical variables: unlawful possession of arms, forgery, receiving stolen properties, false pretense, burglary, theft, Boko Haram, armed robbery, kidnapping, attempted murder cases, manslaughter etc. Nigeria currently appears to be grappling with security problems and these cuts through its six regional regions, but particularly in the North-East, North Central, and South-South regions. Residents in these regions now sleep with one eye open while the government that is normally entrusted with life and property security appears confused and unable to do so, (Emmanuel & Emily, 2019). Over eighty (80%) per cent of the inhabitants of Sokoto, Kebbi and Zamfara states practice one form of agriculture or the other. They produce crops such as; millets, guinea corn, maize, rice, potatoes, cassava, groundnut, and beans for subsistence and produce wheat, cotton and vegetables for cash. They also engaged in local craft such as blacksmithing,

weaving, dying, carving and leather works which plays a significant role in the socio-economic life of the people of the states. The three (3) states serve as some of the major areas of fish producing areas in the country. A good number of people are leaving along the river basins, who engaged in fishing as well (Sokoto state Government, 2022).

Insecurity is just the opposite of what we have as security. Insecurity like security is often used in a number of ways. Many people would take it to mean lack of safety or the existence of danger; hazard; uncertainty; lack of trust; doubtful; inadequately guarded or protected; lack of stability; disturbed; lack of protection and unsafe (Achumba et al, 2013). Insecurity will make you lose trust, be frightened, unsettled, oppressed, lose focus, and be devastated and lose your humanity. Adebajoko and Ugwuoke in Zubairu, (2023) opine that insecurity is the State of being subject in every respect to terror, threat, risk, molestation, bullying, harassment, etc. Insecurity, for example, can be conceived as a threat to the state that often accounted for the arms and nuclear weapons race to protect the state. In achieving the sustainable development agenda through schooling in rural and remote communities, it is expected that by 2030, all youths and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy. The principles, strategies and actions for this target are underpinned by the contemporary understanding of literacy as a continuum of proficiency levels in a given context. Therefore, action for this target aims at ensuring that by 2030, all young people and adults across the world should have achieved relevant and recognized proficiency levels in functional literacy and numeracy skills that are equivalent to levels achieved at the successful completion of basic education (UNESCO, 2016).

The sustainable development agenda through schooling in rural and remote communities, further stressed that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including through education for sustainable lifestyles, human rights, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development. It is vital to give a central place to strengthening education's contribution to the fulfilment of human rights, peace and responsible citizenship from local to global levels. The content of such education must be relevant, with a focus on both cognitive and non-cognitive aspects of learning. The knowledge, skills, values and attitudes required by citizens to lead productive lives, make informed decisions and assume active roles locally and globally in facing and resolving global challenges can be acquired through education for sustainable development (ESD) and global citizenship education (GCED), which includes peace and human rights education, as well as intercultural education and education for international understanding (UNESCO, 2016).

Security has remained a critical issue of great concern for many nations in the world. No nation or society can boast of being completely free from the problem caused by insecurity. In the last two decades, countries like Israel, North Korea, the USA, Russia, and South Korea, have experienced different forms of security challenges ranging from transnational violence; Terrorism, Kidnapping, Insurgency, socio ethno-religious crises, that emerged in countries like Kenya, Afghanistan, Sudan and Nigeria (Isaactomason, 2022). In Nigeria, the

issue of security has occupied centre stage, since the country's return to democracy in 1999 (Joseph, 2013). And on a daily basis, the media has continued to highlight and discuss the incessant cases of security threats ranging from ethno-religious violence, communal clashes, youth unrest, religious extremism, election violence, insurgency, terrorism, cattle rustling, suicide bombing, armed robbery, kidnapping, riots, and other forms of social vices which plagued and threatened socio-political and economic survival of Nigeria as a democratic state (Ojukwu & Nwanma 2015). Several factors are responsible for incessant insecurity as observed by Manga (2019); Osaat & Peter (2021) including but not limited to weak security system corruption, unemployment, porous borders, poverty, and religious extremism, and so on. It is a well-known fact that Insecurity has affected many Schools in Northern Nigeria.

According to Bashir (2023), security is the responsibility of all and sundry. In his Social Contract Theory, Thomas Hobbes argued that security should be embedded in both theory and practice of modern statehood as, without it, life will be solitary, brutish, nasty, 'poor', and 'short'. It has been widely argued that insecurity and violent extremism can hurt economic growth in the short run through a variety of channels. Terrorism reduces the capital stock of a country by destroying human and physical capital. To combat terrorism, increased government spending on security may crowd out more growth-enhancing public and private investments in social sectors such as health and education, affecting a country's long-term growth (Micheal et al. 2019). The risk and uncertainty effect associated with rising levels of insecurity causes Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) to be redirected away from countries with higher security risk and toward countries with lower risk. Increased levels of insecurity reduce investment returns, reducing a developing country's capacity to attract foreign direct and portfolio investments (Chuku et al. 2019). Furthermore, terrorist activities create economic risks and uncertainties that distort the equilibrium resource allocation within a country by influencing individuals' savings, investment and consumption behaviour. Terrorist activity also stifles growth by increasing the cost of doing business through higher wages, higher insurance premiums and increased security expenditures. These higher costs result in lower profits and, as a result, a lower return on investment. Terrorist attacks can also devastate infrastructure, causing business disruptions (Brodeur 2018). However, the intensity of the consequences of terrorist events on the economy may be varied across countries based on the economic structure.

The literature on the terrorism–macro-economy relationship has largely been motivated by the work of Bashir (2024), who conducted empirical research on the economic consequences of international terrorism and its relationship with violence. Their findings indicate that, on average, the occurrence of terrorism may have a significant negative impact on economic growth. They also discover that terrorism is associated with a shift in economic activity away from investment spending and toward government spending, with varying degrees of occurrence across different groups of countries. Similarly, Sani (2023) used extreme bounds testing to evaluate more than seventy previous terrorism studies and discovered that economic activity had a robust and negative relationship with terrorism. In

the case of Pakistan, Mehmood (2014) calculates the cumulative cost of terrorism to the Pakistani economy between 1973 and 2008 to be 33.02%.

Education is a key to success therefore; the need for education cannot be overemphasized. Nigeria is the most populous country in Africa and the biggest in terms of economy, but yet suffering from huge challenges in its education sector. It is essential that education should be open to everyone at all levels regardless of their gender, social class, ethnicity and race. The primary aim of education goes beyond literacy. Education aims to provide individuals with the knowledge, skills and values; necessary to lead productive, fulfilling lives and contribute positively to the development of society. Access to quality education is one of the emergent educational challenges in Nigeria (Muhammad, Lema & Usman, 2024). The issue of insecurity has severely impacted the education sector, particularly in northwestern regions which was affected by conflicts and banditry. This situation has led to the closure of schools, displacement of students, and the disruption of educational activities, resulting in a significant reduction in educational access and quality (International Crisis Group, 2021). Sokoto state government (2022) developmental and economic report asserted that; the three states are endowed with natural and mineral resources as well as agro-allied industries using cotton, groundnut, maize, rice, wheat, sugar cane, cassava, gum Arabic and tobacco as raw materials. Large-scale farming can also be practice in the state, using irrigation water from Goronyo dam, Lugu, Kalmalo, Wamakko and Kwakwazo lakes of Sokoto state, also using waters from Yauri, Wara, Gummi, Argungu, Aleiru, Augie, Ngaski, Illo, Lolo, Kamba in Kebbi state as well as water lakes and dams from Maradun, Kwashabawa, Kwatarkwashi and so on from Zamfara state. Mineral resources available in the three (3) states include; Kaolin, Gypsum, Limestone, Laterite, Red mills, Phosphate, both yellow and green Shade clay, Sand etc are all available in abundant and commercial quantities, mineral-based industries using these raw materials can be establish and yield high economic development across the states. The availability of these economic potentials provides good investment opportunities particularly in agro-allied industries such as flour mills, tomato processing, sugar refining, textiles, glue, tanning, fish canning, dairy etc. all these lead economic and educational development in the state and sometimes resulted in to various crisis, conflict, violence and fighting such as; banditry, kidnapping, cattle rustling as so on, as experienced in the north west especially, Sokoto, Kebbi and Zamfara states.

In 2014, UNESCO defined education for sustainable development as the education that allow every human being to acquire the knowledge, skills, attitudes and values necessary to shape a sustainable future. Akinjide (2011) states that sustainable education development ensures the creation of national health, durable growth, economic progress, prosperity and an egalitarian and better society, based on equitable distribution of resources to engender social justice and dignity of human person. Shehu and Shehu (2020) observed that sustainable education development is a process of improving the range of opportunities that will enable individual humans and communities to achieve their aspirations and full potential over a sustained period of time while maintaining the resilience of the economic, social and environmental system, in this paper therefore,

sustainable education development simply refers to the ability of a nation to improve the lives of its citizens by providing social amenities like quality education. To Akarawhe (2017) sustainable education is development which meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

The deprivation theory was propounded in 1969 by Ted Gurr and a lot of analysts on the relationship between religion and violence conflicts in Nigeria have opined that religion also become an instrument to protest forms of deprivation, exclusion, alienation, poverty and marginalisation, failed development, public corruption, and has been used for a variety of purpose by the powerful elites to advance interests that are necessarily religious (Dosunmu & Egbekun, 2021). In line with deprivation theory, the regional leading sectors in northern Nigeria contribute to insecurity by perpetuating economic and social inequalities. When large portions of the population feel excluded from the benefits of these sectors, they are more likely to experience frustration, resentment, and a sense of deprivation, which can drive them toward criminal behaviour, violence, or insurgency. Therefore, addressing insecurity in Northern Nigeria requires inclusive economic policies and equitable development across all sectors, particularly agriculture, mining, and informal trade.

Functionalism is a traditional sociological theory whose origin is traced to Auguste Comte (1798-1857). Other pioneer scholars include Herbert Spencer (1820-1903 and Robert Merton (1920-2003). The theory compares society with a living organism in its analogy. It argues that human society just like an organism has structures; family politics, economy, religion, education, technology, industry, and social control (security); and these structures work together in an interrelated, interconnected and interdependent manner for the survival of the whole, and to promote solidarity and stability (Olabisu et al, 2017). The central assumption of the theory is that it sees society as a system and institutions as sub-systems or parts that work together for the survival of the whole. These parts or structures are strongly related independently, and each performs a certain function toward maintaining the whole. The role could be manifest or latent and they have continued to hold society together. Should any of these parts fail to perform their expected role, it affects the whole negatively and the society becomes dysfunctional and the consequence will be "anomie" normlessness. Functionalism as a theory is related to this study as it highlights how the malfunction of key economic sectors destabilizes social cohesion, while conflict theory focuses on the struggles over resource control and inequality driving violence. Symbolic interactionism emphasizes the role of social meaning and group identity in fostering insecurity, particularly among marginalized populations affected by the uneven benefits of regional economic sectors. These theories collectively offer insight into the complex relationship between economic structures and insecurity in the region.

Economic theory distinguishes between the determinants of short- and long-term growth. In the short run, growth is affected by shocks that cause the economy to temporarily deviate from its long-run growth trajectory, because sources of friction, such as sticky wages and prices, prevent the economy from adjusting instantaneously. By contrast, long-run economic growth is typically driven by productivity improvements, capital

accumulation, employment growth, macroeconomic trends, technological innovation and structural transformation (Dosunmu & Egbekun, 2021).

Consequently, econometric models must distinguish between different time horizons or else risk arriving at flawed conclusions regarding economic relationships, which may translate into poor policy decisions (Usman & Olivier 2021). Because the effect of insecurity on economic growth may vary according to the time horizon, the short-run relationship between the two variables may differ from the long-run relationship. This theory is related to the current study as it highlights how regional leading sectors in Northern Nigeria impact insecurity. Underdeveloped or poorly managed sectors lead to unemployment, poverty, and inequality, which, when combined with weak institutions, drive insecurity. To mitigate these issues, policies should focus on diversifying the economy, investing in human capital, and strengthening institutions to ensure broad-based development that addresses the root causes of insecurity.

### **Statement of the Problem**

Insecurity has become a very big threat to the peaceful co-existence in Nigeria. People of different magnitudes have become victims of kidnapping, armed robbery, Herders attacks and other social vices. In an attempt to unravel the cause of this unending and disturbing carnage intellectuals of different pundits have advanced different causes as to what is responsible for these terrible national disturbances. Some have pronounced that the absence of job opportunities is responsible. Others have said that the effect of drugs has pushed some of these bloodthirsty individuals into the act of violence and other security challenge. Over eighty (80%) per cent of the inhabitants of Sokoto, Kebbi and Zamfara states practice one form of agriculture or the other. They produce crops such as; millets, guinea corn, maize, rice, potatoes, cassava, groundnut, and beans for subsistence and produce wheat, cotton and vegetables for cash. They also engaged in local crafts such as blacksmithing, weaving, dying, carving and leather works which played significant roles in the socio-economic life of the people of the states. The three (3) states serve as some of the major areas of fish-producing areas in the country. A good number of people living along the river basins, engaged in fishing as well.

The three states are also endowed with natural and mineral resources as well as agro-allied industries using cotton, groundnut, maize, rice, wheat, sugar cane, cassava, gum Arabic and tobacco as raw materials. Large-scale farming can also be practiced in the state, using irrigation water from Goronyo dam, Lugu, Kalmalo, Wamakko and Kwakwazo lakes of Sokoto state, also using waters from Yauri, Wara, Gummi, Argungu, Aleiru, Augie, Ngaski, Illo, Lolo, Kamba in Kebbi state as well as water lakes and dams from Maradun, Kwashabawa, Kwatarkwashi and so on from Zamfara state. Mineral resources available in the three (3) states include; Kaolin, Gypsum, Limestone, Laterite, Red mills, Phosphate, both yellow and green Shade clay, Sand etc are all available in abundant and commercial quantities, mineral-based industries using these raw materials can be established and yield high economic development across the states. The availability of these economic potentials

provides good investment opportunities particularly in agro-allied industries such as flour mills, tomato processing, sugar refining, textiles, glue, tanning, fish canning, dairy etc. All these lead to economic and educational development in the state and sometimes result in various crises, conflicts, violence and fighting such as; banditry, kidnapping, cattle rustling and so on, as experienced in the North West especially, Sokoto, Kebbi and Zamfara states. Issues of minerals mining, control of natural and mineral resources, abundant agricultural and raw materials for the agro-allied and food, clothing and shelter production industries contributed significantly to the present predicament of insecurity, kidnapping and banditry across the three states of Sokoto, Kebbi and Zamfara. Based on these facts, the study investigated the Impacts of Regional Leading Sectors on Insecurity in Northern Nigeria: Implication for Sustainable Education.

### **Objectives of the Study**

The main objective of this study is to examine the impacts of regional leading sectors on insecurity in northern Nigeria: implication for sustainable education. To this effect, the study has the following objectives:

- i. To ascertain the impact of regional leading sectors on insecurity in Sokoto, Kebbi and Zamfara States.
- ii. To examine the impact of regional leading sectors on education in Sokoto, Kebbi and Zamfara States.
- iii. To determine the impact of insecurity on sustainable education in Sokoto, Kebbi and Zamfara States.

### **Research Questions**

The following research questions guided the study:

- i. What is the impact of regional leading sectors on insecurity in Sokoto, Kebbi and Zamfara States?
- ii. What is the impact of regional leading sectors on insecurity in Sokoto, Kebbi and Zamfara States?
- iii. What is the impact of insecurity on sustainable education in Sokoto, Kebbi and Zamfara States?

### **Hypotheses**

- i. There is no significant impact of regional leading sectors on insecurity in Sokoto, Kebbi and Zamfara States.
- ii. There is no significant impact of regional leading sectors on insecurity in Sokoto, Kebbi and Zamfara States.
- iii. There is no significant impact of insecurity on sustainable education in Sokoto, Kebbi and Zamfara States.

## Methodology

The design adopted for this research work was descriptive research of survey type. The basis behind using this design type is that it systematically gathers, analyzes, and presents data from a large group of respondents to describe their characteristics, opinions, behaviours, or conditions as they exist in the natural setting. This method is valuable because it provides a snapshot of the current state of a population, helps identify trends, and uncovers relationships between variables without manipulating the environment. According to Creswell and Creswell (2017), descriptive surveys are particularly useful for gathering quantifiable data efficiently and can support decision-making or hypothesis generation for further research. The target population are the stakeholders from the five regional leading sectors, which include; the primary sector (that provides raw materials, the) secondary sector (manufacturing), the tertiary sector (services), the Quaternary sector (knowledge), and the Quinary sector (an extension of the tertiary/quaternary sector). With a specific preference for plant-based raw materials (like vegetables and fruits) which are obtained from plants, the vegetable marketers associations in the States of Sokoto, Kebbi and Zamfara are the target participants in this aspect. Other participants are drawn from the animal-based raw materials providers (like leather, meat, bones and milk). These are all obtained from animals. In this regard, the officials of the animal food marketers in these three States are also among the target participants. In the mining-based materials (like minerals, metals, coal, iron ore, limestone, salt and so on), the officials of the States Chamber of Commerce and the miner's associations are the target participants. In the manufacturing sector, one firm from each State is selected to participate in this study. In the quaternary sector, three higher institutions of learning are selected from each State. Multi-stage sampling technique was used as a sampling procedure. Descriptive and inferential statistics specifically frequency, percentages and chi-square statistics of goodness-of-fit test were used in analyzing the data generated for the study.

**Table 1:** Population of the study (from Skk, Kb and Zmf states)

| State        | VM         | AFM        | SCC       | MA         | FIRM      | HIGH INT. | TOTAL      |
|--------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Sokoto       | 69         | 69         | 05        | 69         | 05        | 15        | <b>232</b> |
| Kebbi        | 63         | 63         | 05        | 63         | 05        | 15        | <b>214</b> |
| Zamfara      | 42         | 42         | 05        | 42         | 05        | 15        | <b>151</b> |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>174</b> | <b>174</b> | <b>15</b> | <b>174</b> | <b>15</b> | <b>45</b> | <b>597</b> |

Source: Fieldwork, 2024

The sample size of 234 was selected as determined by research advisors (2006) table for determining sample size based on the entire population of 597 participants from the (174 vegetable marketers, 174 animal food marketers, 15 staff from 3 ministries of chamber and commerce, 174 from miners associations, 15 staffs form 3 firms and 45 lecturers from 3 higher institutions in departments of geology, geography and agriculture), Multi-stage sampling technique was employed for this study. A purposive sampling technique was also

used in the first stage followed by stratified and simple random sampling techniques in the second and third stages respectively.

**Table 2:** Sample size of the study (from Skk, Kb and Zmf states)

| State        | VM        | AFM       | SCC       | MA        | FIRM      | HIGH INT. | TOTAL      |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Sokoto       | 27        | 27        | 02        | 27        | 02        | 06        | 91         |
| Kebbi        | 24        | 24        | 03        | 24        | 03        | 06        | 84         |
| Zamfara      | 16        | 16        | 02        | 16        | 03        | 06        | 59         |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>67</b> | <b>67</b> | <b>07</b> | <b>67</b> | <b>08</b> | <b>18</b> | <b>234</b> |

**Source:** Fieldwork, 2024

The leading sector questionnaire for security and sustainable education (LSQSSE) with 25 items (including bio-data details) with Agreed (A) and Disagreed (D) options was used. Experts from the Department of Agriculture, geography and Social Studies of Shehu Shagari University of Education, Sokoto validated the instrument, 30 samples of the instrument were pilot-tested using the split half method and analyzed, and a reliability index of 0.76 was obtained. Descriptive and inferential statistics (specifically; frequency, percentages and chi-square statistics) were used in analyzing the data generated in the study Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) software 27 was used for data analysis.

## Results

**Table 3:** Frequency and percentage of the respondents' based on their sex

| SEX          | FREQUENCY  | PERCENTAGE  |
|--------------|------------|-------------|
| MALE         | 174        | 74.4%       |
| FEMALE       | 60         | 25.6%       |
| <b>TOTAL</b> | <b>234</b> | <b>100%</b> |

From the analysis of the frequency and percentages of the participants based on their sex, the results indicated that male respondents account for 174 representing 74.4% while female respondents are 60 representing 25.6% this confirmed that male respondents are more represented in the research than their female counterpart.

**Table 4:** Frequency and percentage of the respondents' based on their Age

| AGE          | FREQUENCY  | PERCENTAGE  |
|--------------|------------|-------------|
| 21-30        | 41         | 17.5%       |
| 31-40        | 32         | 13.7%       |
| 41-50        | 78         | 33.3%       |
| Above 50     | 83         | 35.5%       |
| <b>TOTAL</b> | <b>234</b> | <b>100%</b> |

From the analysis of the frequency and percentages of the respondents based on their age, the results indicated that respondents with the age range 21-30 scored 41 representing

17.5%, 31-40 scored 32 representing 13.7%, 41-50 scored 78 representing 33.3%, and above 50 scored 83 representing 35.5%, this indicates that respondents within the range of above 50 and 41-50 are more represented in the study.

**Table 5:** Frequency and percentage of the respondents based on their marital status

| AGE            | FREQUENCY | PERCENTAGE |
|----------------|-----------|------------|
| Single         | 67        | 28.6%      |
| Married        | 125       | 53.5%      |
| Widow/Divorcee | 42        | 17.9%      |
| TOTAL          | 234       | 100%       |

From the analysis of the frequency and percentages of the respondents based on their marital status, the results indicated that respondents who are single scored 67 representing 28.6%, Married scored 125 representing 53.5%, while Widow/Divorcee scored 42 representing 17.9%, this indicates that married respondents are more represented in the study.

**Hypothesis One:** There is no significant impact of regional leading sectors on insecurity in Sokoto, Kebbi and Zamfara States.

**Table 6:** Impact of RLS on insecurity in Skk, Kb and Zmf states

| Variables  | N   | Mean  | SD    | Chi-cal | p-value | Decision |
|------------|-----|-------|-------|---------|---------|----------|
| RLS        | 234 | 28.19 | 4.965 | .204    | .000    | Rejected |
| Insecurity | 234 | 12.85 | 2.364 |         |         |          |

From the Table above that There is no significant impact of regional leading sectors on insecurity in Sokoto, Kebbi and Zamfara States, resulting in a calculated r-value of .204 against the critical p-value of .000. Since chi-cal is greater than the p-value the null hypothesis is rejected. This indicates that there is a significant impact of regional leading sectors on insecurity in Sokoto, Kebbi and Zamfara States. This is in line with the work of (Sani (2023). This means that regional leading sectors in the states of Sokoto, Kebbi and Zamfara is significantly affected by insecurity.

**Hypothesis Two:** There is no significant impact of regional leading sectors on education in Sokoto, Kebbi and Zamfara States.

**Table 7:** Impact of RLS on Education in Skk, Kb and Zmf state

| Variables | N   | Mean  | SD    | Chi-cal | p-value | Decision |
|-----------|-----|-------|-------|---------|---------|----------|
| RLS       | 234 | 24.59 | 5.431 | .162    | .000    | Rejected |
| Education | 234 | 16.01 | 2.701 |         |         |          |

From the Table above that, there is no significant impact of regional leading sectors on education in Sokoto, Kebbi and Zamfara States, resulting in a calculated r-value of .162 against the critical p-value of .000. Since chi-cal is greater than the p-value the null hypothesis is rejected. This indicates that there is a significant impact of regional leading sectors on education in Sokoto, Kebbi and Zamfara States. This is in line with the findings of (Usman & Olivier 2021). This means that regional leading sectors in the states of Sokoto, Kebbi and Zamfara significantly affected the quality of education in the three states.

**Hypothesis Three:** There is no significant impact of regional leading sectors on sustainable education in Sokoto, Kebbi and Zamfara States.

**Table 8:** Impact of RLS on sustainable Education in Skk, Kb and Zmf state

| Variables      | N   | Mean  | SD    | Chi-cal | p-value | Decision |
|----------------|-----|-------|-------|---------|---------|----------|
| RLS            | 234 | 31.09 | 8.201 | .328    | .000    | Rejected |
| Sus. Education | 234 | 20.12 | 4.392 |         |         |          |

From the Table above on There is no significant impact of regional leading sectors on sustainable education in Sokoto, Kebbi and Zamfara States, results in calculated r-value of .328 against the critical p-value of .000. Since chi-cal is greater than p-value the null hypothesis is rejected. This indicates that there is significant impact of regional leading sectors on sustainable education in Sokoto, Kebbi and Zamfara States. This agrees with the work of (Micheal et al. 2019). This means that regional leading sectors in the states of Sokoto, Kebbi and Zamfara are significantly affected by the United Nations Sustainable Education Development Plan in the three states.

### Implications for Policy-Making and Educational Practices

The economic challenges and insecurity tied to regional leading sectors in Northern Nigeria undermine both access to education and efforts to build a secure and prosperous society. Below are the implications:

**Economic Exclusion:** Leading sectors such as agriculture, solid minerals, and informal trade are key to the regional economy but often fail to provide widespread economic benefits. This results in poverty, unemployment, and perceived deprivation, particularly among youth, driving them toward crime, banditry, or insurgent groups.

**Resource-Based Conflicts:** Competition over control of resources (e.g., land for farming or access to mineral resources) can fuel communal conflicts, further escalating insecurity in the region.

**Weak Governance:** Poor management of these sectors and unequal resource distribution lead to dissatisfaction with government institutions, fueling instability and violence.

**Disruption of Educational Systems:** Persistent insecurity, often exacerbated by issues tied to these sectors, directly affects schooling. Kidnappings, attacks on schools, and displacement due to conflict hinder access to education.

**Neglect of Educational Investment:** Economic focus on extractive and informal sectors can divert attention and resources from educational development, resulting in poorly funded and underdeveloped educational infrastructure.

**Lack of Skills Development:** Leading sectors do not sufficiently provide pathways for formal education or skill development, leaving many young people without access to quality education, further perpetuating cycles of poverty and insecurity.

## Summary of the Major Findings

1. There is a significant impact of regional leading sectors on insecurity in Sokoto, Kebbi and Zamfara States.
2. There is a significant impact of regional leading sectors on insecurity in Sokoto, Kebbi and Zamfara States.
3. There is a significant impact of insecurity on sustainable education in Sokoto, Kebbi and Zamfara States.

## Discussion of Findings

From the analysis of the descriptive data, the frequency and percentages of the respondents based on their sex, the results indicated that, From the analysis on the frequency and percentages of the participants based on their sex, results indicated that male respondents account for 174 representing 74.4% while female respondents are 60 representing 25.6% this confirmed that male respondents are more represented in the research than their female counterpart. On the frequency and percentages of the respondents' based on their age, the results indicated that respondents with age range 21-30 scored 41 representing 17.5%, 31-40 scored 32 representing 13.7%, 41-50 scored 78 representing 33.3%, and above 50 scored 83 representing 35.5%, this indicate that respondents within the range of above 50 and 41-50 are more represented in the study. On the frequency and percentages of the respondents' based on their marital status, the results indicated that respondents that are single scored 67 representing 28.6%, married scored 125 representing 53.5%, while widow/divorcee scored 42 representing 17.9%, this indicates that married respondents are more represented in the study.

The null hypothesis one which States, on the There is no significant impact of regional leading sectors on insecurity in Sokoto, Kebbi and Zamfara States, results in calculated r-value of .162 against the critical p-value of .000. Since chi-cal is greater than p-value the null

hypothesis is rejected. This indicates that there is significant impact of regional leading sectors on insecurity in Sokoto, Kebbi and Zamfara States. The finding also agrees with previously existing findings for example; Chuku et al. (2019) Observed that, terrorist activities create economic risks and uncertainties that distort the equilibrium resource allocation within a country by influencing individuals' savings, investment and consumption behaviour. Terrorist activity also stifles growth by increasing the cost of doing business through higher wages, higher insurance premiums and increased security expenditures. These higher costs result in lower profits and, as a result, a lower return on investment. Terrorist attacks can also devastate infrastructure, causing business disruptions. Also, Bashir (2023), conducted an empirical investigation of the macroeconomic consequences of international terrorism and its interactions with alternative forms of collective violence. Their findings indicate that, on average, the occurrence of terrorism may have a significant negative impact on economic growth.

About null hypothesis two which States, there is no significant impact of regional leading sectors on education in Sokoto, Kebbi and Zamfara States, results in a calculated r-value of .162 against the critical p-value of .000. Since chi-cal is greater than the p-value the null hypothesis is rejected. This indicates that there is a significant impact of regional leading sectors on education in Sokoto, Kebbi and Zamfara States. The finding confirmed other existing findings for example; Muhammad, Lema and Usman, (2024) observed that, Access to quality education is one of the emergent educational challenges in Nigeria. The issue of insecurity has severely impacted the education sector, particularly in northwestern regions which was affected by conflicts and banditry. This situation has led to the closure of schools, displacement of students, and the disruption of educational activities, resulting in a significant reduction in educational access and quality.

On the null hypothesis three which States, there is no significant impact of regional leading sectors on sustainable education in Sokoto, Kebbi and Zamfara States, results in a calculated r-value of .328 against the critical p-value of .000. Since chi-cal is greater than the p-value the null hypothesis is rejected. This indicates that there is a significant impact of regional leading sectors on sustainable education in Sokoto, Kebbi and Zamfara States. This finding tallies with other findings of previous studies for example; Shehu and Shehu (2020) observed that sustainable education development is a process of improving the range of opportunities that will enable individual humans and communities to achieve their aspirations and full potential over a sustained period of time while maintaining the resilience of economic, social and environmental system, in this paper therefore, sustainable education development simply refers to the ability of a nation to improve the lives of its citizens by providing social amenities like quality education.

## Conclusion

Conclusion drawn from the study indicated that, male respondents are more represented in the research than their female counter part. It also indicated that respondents within the range of above 50 and 41-50 are more represented in the study with over thirty five percent

and thirty three percent; it also indicated that married respondents are more represented in the study with over fifty percent of the respondents being married and less than fifty percent are single and widows/divorcees respectively.

The study also shows that there is significant impact of regional leading sectors on insecurity in Sokoto, Kebbi and Zamfara States, it indicates that there is significant impact of regional leading sectors on education in Sokoto, Kebbi and Zamfara States and also confirmed the significant impact of regional leading sectors on sustainable education in Sokoto, Kebbi and Zamfara States.

## Recommendations

Based on the findings of the study, the following recommendations were made;

1. Federal government of Nigeria should partner with state government and traditional rulers in the management and control of mining activities in the state so as improve the security of lives and properties of people in the three states.
2. Education development levy should be imposed on the miners association, vegetables and food sellers associations as well as industries and agro-allied firms in the three states and should be used in the development of education, especially at basic and secondary education sub-sector.
3. Budgetary allocation of the education sector in the three states of Sokoto, Kebbi and Zamfara states, should be directed toward addressing 21<sup>st</sup> century challenges facing education such as insecurity, poor education funding, and decayed school facilities to enhance sustainable education in the three states.

## References

- Achumba, I. C. (2013). Security Challenges in Nigeria and the Implications for Business Activities and Sustainable Development, *Journal of Economics and Sustainable Development*, 4, (2) 1-11.
- Adedeji, S.O. (2011). *Improving the conditions of teachers and teaching in rural schools across African countries*. Retrieved on 21/08/2017 from <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0021/002160/2116062e.pdf>.
- Akarawhe, K. (2017). *Information communication technology (ict) in the educational system of the third world countries as a pivotal to meet global best practice in teaching and development*. A M J computer science information technology, Nig.
- Bala, A.O. (2023). Insecurity and socio-economic development in Nigeria. *Journal of Sustainable Development Studies* 9 (5): 8–13.
- Bashir, K. (2004). The economic consequences of terrorism Nigeria. *Journal of Economics*, 32 (3): 13–19.
- Brodeur, A. 2018. The effect of terrorism on employment and consumer sentiment: Evidence from successful and failed terror attacks. *American Economic Journal: Applied Economics* 10 (4): 246–282.
- Chuku, Chuku, Dominic Abang, &Ima-Abasi. Isip. 2019. Growth and fiscal consequences of terrorism in Nigeria. *Defence and Peace Economics* 30 (5): 549–569. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10242694.2017.1389583>.
- Creswell, J. W., & Creswell, J. D. (2017). *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches*. SAGE Publications.

- Dosunmu, S. A. & Egbekun, E. (2021). Education and Political Inclusiveness: Impact of Geographical Factor on Secondary Education in Rural Coastal Communities of Ondo State, Nigeria. *International Journal of Research in Humanities and Social Studies*, 8 (2)1-10. Retrieved from [www.https://doi.org/10.22259/2694-6296.0802001](https://doi.org/10.22259/2694-6296.0802001)
- Emmanuel I. O. & Emily, O. A. (2019), Insecurity Crisis in Nigeria: The Law Enforcement Agents a Panacea, *Journal of Sociology and Social Work*, 7, (1)44-57.
- Sani, I. (2023). A comprehensive assessment of the causes and consequences of terror. *Public Choice*, 149 (3-4): 235-261.
- Isactamson, A.A. (2022). *Effect of Insecurity on Education*. <https://www.changemagdiinsider.com/blog/leffects of insecurity-on-education.amp>
- Manga, S.D. (2019). Assessment of Causes and Forms of Insecurity in Educational Institution in Kebbi State: Implication for School Administration. *International Journal of Current Research*. 11(10),7676-7680.
- Muhammad, M, Lema, M. M. &Usara, M. U. (2024). coping with emergent educational challenges in Nigeria: counselling implications, *Sokoto counsellor*, 2(1), 139-150
- Mehmood, S. (2014). Terrorism and the macro-economy: Evidence from Pakistan. *Defence and Peace Economics* 25 (5): 509-534.
- Micheal, A.A., G. Jelilov, & B. Akanegbu. 2019. The impact of military spending on economic wellbeing in Nigeria. *International Journal of Business, Economics and Management* 6 (4): 186-200.
- Olabisi O.O., Beneth, O.C., Uche, C.O.C., Micheal, C.A., Shu'aibu, A. & Chibuike, E.O. (2017). Exploring Social Theories in the Study of insecurity in contemporary Nigeria. *The Journal of Social Sciences Research*. 3(7)59-76. Retrieved from <https://arpgweb.com/?ic=journalandjournal=7&info=aims>.
- Sokoto state Government (2022). *Economic development and sustainability report for state ministry of budget and economic planning 2022*, Sokoto: Ministry of Information and culture.
- Shehu, S. & Shehu, N. (2020). Restructuring the NCE Curriculum of History Education to Achieve Sustainable Development in Nigeria. *Sardauna Journal of Education (SAJE)* 17(1)
- UNESCO (2016). SDG Goal 4: Global education monitoring report. Retrieved on 06/08/2017 from <https://en.unesco.org/gem-report/sdg-goal-4>.
- Usman, K. & Olivier, H. (2021). Military spending and economic growth in Turkey: A wavelet approach. *Defence and Peace Economics* 32 (3): 362-376.