A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF INSECURITY IN DELTA NORTH AND DELTA CENTRAL SENATORIAL DISTRICTS OF DELTA STATE: THE ROLE OF SOCIAL STUDIES

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Abstract
The objective of this study is to perform a comparative examination of the security landscape in the Delta North and Delta Central Senatorial Districts of Delta State. The aim of this study is to investigate the potential impact of Social Studies education in addressing and mitigating the existing insecurity in these regions. The study effort was guided by four research inquiries and two null hypotheses, and it utilised a descriptive survey methodology. The study's sample encompassed a total of 457 educators specialising in Social Studies, specifically within the Delta North and Delta Central Senatorial Districts. The researchers employed the purposive selection strategy in order to pick a sample of 100 teachers, with 50 instructors chosen from each Senatorial District of the state. The research employed a questionnaire as the primary data collection instrument. The reliability index of 0.77 was derived by the utilisation of a test-retest methodology on individuals situated in Oleh, Delta State, notably inside the Delta South region, which lies beyond the defined study area. The tool was employed to assess the viewpoints of educators regarding the level of awareness

among social studies teachers regarding the usage of the subject matter to address instabilities in Delta State. The study applied statistical analysis techniques such as Mean and Standard Deviation to explore the issues under investigation. Additionally, a t-test was employed to evaluate the hypothesis, with a significance threshold set at 0.05. The findings of the research suggest that the field of Social Studies had the capacity to alleviate feelings of insecurity. Therefore, it is recommended that educational institutions prioritise the thorough teaching of Social Studies in order to augment students' comprehension of its fundamental ideas. This, consequently, has the potential to lead to a decrease in instances of criminal behaviour.

Introduction

In the preceding five-year period, the federal government has allocated a cumulative sum of N5 trillion towards the preservation of territorial integrity and the preservation of internal security within the nation. The state governments have allocated substantial amounts of funds, totaling in the hundreds of billions of Naira, in a fair and just manner, towards the preservation and promotion of peace and order. It was a prevalent custom for individuals and communities to levy contributions and offer compensation to young individuals tasked with safeguarding their personal well-being and possessions. Despite the considerable allocation of financial resources towards security measures, it is commonly recognised that the nation is currently contending with the challenge of kidnapping, hostage situations, terrorism, and armed robbery carried out by disenchanted young individuals.

According to the description provided by Daniel (2021), insecurity refers to a psychological condition marked by feelings of worry or anguish that stem from the perception or reality of lacking protective mechanisms. The present condition fails to offer adequate safeguards against potential harm. This term

incorporates the state of physical insecurity, which is visibly apparent and acts as a catalyst for a range of other forms of insecurity, such as economic security and social security. Insecurity is a state marked by susceptibility to possible threats or fears. Anxiety, within the framework of this particular situation, is a subjective and nebulous affective condition that emerges in the anticipation of prospective adversities.

Insecurity pertains to the state of being vulnerable to possible danger or bodily harm. This pertains to the psychological anguish that persons may experience when they regard themselves as being vulnerable and deficient in self-assurance (Udoh, 2015). The scope of probable sources contributing to psychological discomfort spans a multitude of issues, such as adverse childhood experiences, painful circumstances, instances of mistreatment, and individual worries. The correlation between security awareness and tangible objective security could potentially be insufficient. As a means of exemplification, it has been suggested that the level of concern pertaining to kidnappers on the Kaduna-Abuja road and other areas in the northern region of Nigeria is relatively lesser in comparison to the apprehension evoked by the actions of Boko Haram. This suggests that insecurity can be characterised as the absence of a state of safety, when individuals or collectives encounter apprehension due to an unfavourable and antagonistic milieu that jeopardises their well-being. The basic premise posits that this situation is intentionally orchestrated with the aim of inducing fear, uncertainty, and panic among the general populace.

On the other hand, Omede (2012) argues that security can be conceptualised as a dynamic condition that comprises a nation's ability to effectively confront threats to its core ideals and goals. In Nwolise's (2006) study, the concept of security is defined as a multifaceted condition that necessitates the implementation of a military apparatus to protect a territory, hence maintaining the integrity of the state. This, in turn, requires the presence of a government that upholds democratic principles and exhibits a strong sense of national loyalty, while also relying on law

enforcement authorities to provide protection.

The notion of security has been deeply embedded in human civilization for a considerable duration, comprising the safeguarding of life and property through the mitigation of threats and acts of violence. Security encompasses the condition in which persons are free from any potential hazards to their personal well-being and financial security, safeguarded from physical harm, sicknesses, unemployment, and violations of their fundamental rights, irrespective of their geographical position within a country's legal authority.

This study presents a thorough examination of the current situation of insecurity in the Delta North and Delta Central Senatorial Districts of Delta situation, focusing on selected Local Government Areas (LGAs). The Aniocha North/South Local Government Area, situated in the Delta North Senatorial District, is now grappling with a number of noteworthy security challenges. These include the recurring incidents of kidnappings, clashes between cult groups, and occurrences of robbery.

In August 2012, a cohort of roughly 40 legal practitioners constructed barriers surrounding the facilities of the magistrates' courts with the intention of articulating their opposition to the abduction of a freshly appointed judge. In December of the aforementioned year, it was reported that the mother of the Minister of Finance was subjected to an abduction with the intention of demanding a ransom in the region of Aniocha South. The year 2013 saw a significant increase in the occurrence of violence associated with kidnappings and robberies, resulting in a considerable number of documented deaths throughout the course of that year. Based on available information, a notable number of fatalities occurred during the first half of 2014 due to clashes between factions associated with distinct cult groups. Further instances included acts of illegal behaviour and incidences of violence committed against women and girls. Based on reports from June 2014, it was estimated that a total of twelve fatalities occurred as a consequence of an armed robbery incident specifically aimed at a bullion vehicle. However, there continue to

be occurrences where individuals involved in armed robbery engage in confrontations with law enforcement officials, often including the use of firearms. In June 2020, a guy who was described as a leader of a cult was fatally shot by law enforcement officers. In the latter half of 2020, an event was reported regarding the abduction of a successful entrepreneur while he was en route from Asaba. The security guard experienced a deadly outcome at the location.

The Ika North/South region is plagued by a number of noteworthy security concerns, including but not limited to kidnappings, robberies, protests, cult clashes, inter-communal tensions, and political instability. While the frequency of documented incidents in 2012 was relatively low, there was a significant surge in violent incidents in 2013, specifically with regards to attempted abductions and thefts. According to accounts, in March, an individual occupying the post of Vice Chairman at ACN was forcefully abducted and later killed, despite the payment of a ransom. During the month of February, a succession of protests arose in the Abavo region in reaction to proposed plans for the relocation of an oil flow station.

In 2014, there were two reported incidents of inter-cult clashes, with one incident apparently involving the Aiye confraternity, leading to the unfortunate loss of numerous lives. Similarly, during the first half of 2015, the primary cause of deaths was identified as intergroup conflicts involving cult organisations, with the highest incidence observed in January. In the year 2021, an incidence of robbery occurred in Agbor, culminating in the regrettable death of a police officer. Moreover, a notable incident characterised by inter-communal confrontations and conflicts between agriculturalists and pastoralists was documented in Agbor-Obi, situated under the jurisdiction of the Ika South Local Government Area.

The Oshimili North/South Local Government Area is characterised by notable security challenges, encompassing many issues like as inter-communal conflicts, incidents of kidnapping, instances of mob justice, cases of sexual violence, and occurrences

of political violence. In 2012, there were recorded occurrences of conflict between settler communities and indigenous populations. In the month of February, an incident was officially recorded, which entailed a confrontation between individuals belonging to the Hausa trading community and adolescents from the Igbo ethnic group. In an independent occurrence, allegations have been made regarding the violent assault and subsequent fatalities of two individuals who identify with the Fulani ethnic group and are involved in pastoralism. Over the course of the year, there were a number of documented episodes involving kidnappings, instances of mob violence, and occurrences of cult attacks. In the latter half of 2014, two individuals engaged in the act of livestock theft were exposed to an extrajudicial type of retribution commonly referred to as lynching. In an independent occurrence, a traditional healer was subjected to a lynching as a result of claims pertaining to alleged misbehaviour. Moreover, a considerable number of cases involving sexual violence were documented.

In 2015, a series of protests were recorded, particularly characterised by political rallies targeting the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) following the gubernatorial elections that took place in April. A collective of electorate members demonstrated their dissatisfaction by the organisation of a protest in close proximity to the central headquarters of the political Party, expressing their subjective experience of being sidelined inside the election procedure. The Delta Women Empowerment Initiative has articulated their apprehensions around what they consider as inadequate representation within governmental and campaign entities. A cohort of recent graduates participated in a protest at a construction firm, calling for increased employment prospects. A cohort of students participated in a protest to articulate their dissent towards the apprehension of one of their peers by law enforcement officials. In February 2021, an incident took place involving a clash between Hausa traders and Igbo youth. It was said that a number of cattle handlers were fatally assaulted by the

young individuals during this conflict. In an independent occurrence, allegations have surfaced regarding the brutal demise of two individuals from the Fulani ethnic community who were involved in the occupation of cattle herding, purportedly due to an act of mob justice.

Furthermore, inside the Ndokwa East/West Local Government Area, there are various noteworthy issues concerning security, specifically inter-communal conflicts, acts of violence, and occurrences of kidnapping. According to media sources, there are reports indicating that in 2012, an individual occupying a major leadership role was allegedly the victim of a fatal act of violence, which was reportedly carried out by individuals from a neighbouring community. Based on available sources, it has been purported that a certain number of individuals were purportedly deceased as a result of a fight that transpired within a particular neighbourhood. In the year 2014, there were recurring incidents of inter-communal violence, including a significant event in June that led to the regrettable death of an associate professor associated with Delta State University.

On October 20th, 2021, the Delta State Government expeditiously implemented the closure of Ogume Grammar School, situated in Ndokwa West Local Council, as a precautionary action. In a meeting held in Asaba, Mrs. Rose Ezewu, the Commissioner for Secondary Education, made an announcement regarding the need to address the detrimental activities of certain individuals that resulted in the incineration of the educational institution. The decision was made in consideration of the community and state's welfare, as stated by the individual. This choice reflects the present administration's emphasis on prioritising the safety of both educators and children above other concerns. The commissioner conveyed profound grief at the extensive devastation of the educational infrastructure and instructional resources. They emphasised the importance of holding the individuals responsible for this harm accountable, with the aim of deterring similar actions from occurring again in the future.

Several noteworthy security concerns have been reported in the Uvwie Local Government Area (LGA), which is located within the Delta Central Senatorial District. The aforementioned phenomena encompass occurrences of intra-communal confrontations, rallies led by the younger generation, clashes between cult groups, and tensions of a political nature. Over the span of three and a half years, a significant number of incidents involving protests, killings, and abductions occurred. The Ekpan community saw instances of conflict in the years 2012 and 2013, which arose as a result of continuing disagreements regarding leadership. Based on the accounts from 2014, an altercation between two groups of young individuals led to the regrettable loss of two lives. Furthermore, an autonomous occurrence characterised by confrontations amongst cult organisations purportedly resulted in the lamentable demise of seven individuals.

In the early months of 2015, there were recorded occurrences of intra-party disagreements concerning the electoral procedure. Furthermore, an awful incident took place pertaining to the assassination of a highly influential leader within the Ekpan community, thus instigating a protest spearheaded by the younger cohort.

The Udu Local Government Area (LGA) has seen many security challenges, encompassing mob justice, cult-related violence, conflicts stemming from communal and land disputes, occurrences of kidnapping, youth-led rallies, and political tensions. In the early months of 2012, there exists documentation indicating that an individual, who was under suspicion for theft, allegedly experienced an episode of lynching perpetrated by a collective of vigilantes. Based on allegations from February 2014, a fatality transpired after a confrontation between the Aye and Bagger cult members. Following a duration of two months, an influential individual within the domain of vigilantism, particularly associated with the Udu Central Vigilance Group, had a lamentable fatality due to a gunshot wound.

In January 2015, an instance of a land dispute between two distinct parties was recorded. In February, there were allegations suggesting that a community had purportedly been subjected to the actions of a cult, leading to the harm of at least one individual engaged in vigilante endeavours. Based on available sources, a considerable cohort of young individuals participated in demonstrations in the month of May following the escape of a robbery suspect from police custody, later leading to the occurrence of a homicide.

Instances of instability, like as incidences of kidnapping and inter-communal violence, have been observed in the Ethiope East/West Local Government Area. The predominant incidents recorded in Ethiope East predominantly pertain to security forces engaging in confrontations with individuals suspected of being involved in abduction or robbery activities. Between the early months of 2012, there was a notable increase in inter-communal animosity between farmers and pastoralists following the documented killing of a woman on her agricultural land. Based on reports from May 2014, an occurrence transpired in which members of the immediate community assumed agency and perpetrated an act of physical aggression against an individual suspected of complicity in a case of abduction. The scenario reached a critical juncture wherein the vigilantes were poised to execute a lynching; however, law enforcement authorities intervened in order to avert this outcome. In the month of June, the Joint Task Force (JTF) effectively neutralised an individual implicated in the crime of kidnapping, as a component of a rescue mission. In November 2014, an altercation transpired between persons affiliated with the People's Democratic Party (PDP) and others who espoused the Labour Party. The occurrence transpired within the framework of a re-run election at the local government level. During the month of November, a notable individual from the Ijaw community experienced a kidnapping incident and was subsequently liberated by military forces around one week later. In the month of December, an occurrence took place wherein an

individual holding the position of a traditional ruler was tragically shot and killed by assailants whose identities remain unknown.

During the month of April in 2015, a cohort of armed men initiated an attack on the Eku community, leading to the regrettable demise of two individuals and the abduction of numerous members of the Youth Corps. During the later part of June, the leader of a self-appointed citizens' movement met his fate due to lethal injuries inflicted by military soldiers. Reportedly, an individual sustained fatal injuries after a confrontation that ensued between herdsmen and an adjacent village.

The Ughelli North/South Local Government Area is characterised by a number of security challenges, which encompass inter-communal conflicts, instances of abduction, demonstrations by former militants, and political unrest. There was a significant increase in the occurrence of violent clashes between herders and farmers in the year 2013. Protests were instigated subsequent to the purported homicide of an agriculturalist by pastoralists in a specific occurrence. The targeted territory has been subjected to increased surveillance measures by the Joint Task Force (JTF).

During the National Conference in July 2014, a considerable assembly of ex-militants and their leaders hailing from Ondo, Edo, and Delta states convened in Bomadi. Their primary objective was to voice their dissatisfaction with the exclusion of the proposed Toru-ebe State from the conference's agenda. The advocates were campaigning for the inclusion of the proposed state in the agenda of the Confab, particularly as one of the three states to be founded in the South-South region. During the latter part of 2014, there were sporadic incidents of sexual assault, theft, and intercommunity violence, which appeared to be associated with cultic practises and conflicts related to land possession.

Moreover, there were discernible signs of political tensions linked to the electoral proceedings in 2015. In January, neighbourhood members expressed concerns regarding the distribution methodology employed for polyvinyl chloride (PVC). Between the months of February and April, two individuals,

specifically a prominent figure within the community and the Chairman of the Ughelli Branch of the Nigeria Bar Association, passed away. In the calendar year of 2021, an occurrence was recorded when a highly regarded chief was purportedly subjected to an abduction in the locality of Agbarho. Following the incident, the leader was subsequently released a few days later after the payment of a ransom.

The impact of an individual's educational attainment on their level of security is substantial. Hence, education can be seen as a substantial remedy for tackling the problem of insecurity in Delta State. The Social Studies education curriculum possesses the capacity to effectively tackle the existing state of insecurity in the Delta North and Delta Central regions of the state.

The analysis of Social Studies education holds significant importance in resolving the issue of insecurity arising from violent adolescent conflict, armed insurgents, severe ethnic rivalry, kidnapping, armed robbery, and other frequent criminal behaviours identified within the society under investigation (Arisi, 2011). The primary aim of the Social Studies discipline is to foster the development of critical thinking abilities in young persons, empowering them to make educated and thoughtful choices that positively impact society as a whole. The aforementioned aspect holds significant importance when individuals undertake the responsibilities of citizens within a democratic society that is distinguished by its cultural diversity and interdependence on a global level. The utilisation of a framework and model in the field of Social Studies education enhances its disciplinary emphasis on problem-solving.

Osakwe (2010) asserts that the persistent challenge of resolving insecurity necessitates the creation of an educational system that provides social orientation to the general populace. The researcher's findings indicate that the insufficient attention given to the principles of Social Studies education at both the state and national levels has a significant impact on the ongoing problem of insecurity inside the country. Regarding his claim, there is a positive correlation between the discipline of Social

Studies and the notion of security. The occurrence of discomfort within a certain environment might be ascribed to human elements, as the field of Social Studies is dedicated to the analysis of humans within the framework of society. The subject of inquiry in this academic discipline is the examination of individuals within specific temporal and spatial frameworks, with a focus on analysing their interpersonal connections and their associations with broader social groups. Similarly, it is argued that individuals play a pivotal role in driving society advancement, as they possess the ability to initiate both positive and negative changes. Therefore, the incorporation of Social Studies education holds significant importance in society as it facilitates the analysis of the fundamental factors, geographical circumstances, and characteristics of any situation related to societal instability.

The field of Social Studies is distinguished by its focus on problem-solving, which arises from the fundamental nature of the subject matter. This article not only elucidates the societal challenges and shortcomings, but also strives to suggest alternative solutions. Enu (2011) raises the inquiry of the extent to which Social Studies has successfully adjusted its objectives to equip individuals with the essential skills and adaptability required to traverse an era marked by global instability, considering the current rapid rate of global shift. Mezieobi (2012) posits that social studies education plays a crucial role in fostering the relationship between individuals and the dynamic global landscape. Esu and Inyang-Abia (2004) argue that it is crucial for Social Studies education to support the development of skills that empower individuals to effectively navigate the complexities brought about by rapid societal progress, foster peaceful coexistence, and address the growing inequalities within society.

In accordance with the findings of Denga (2004), Social Studies Education possesses the potential to adequately equip persons in various domains, including security education, civil defence, legal education, and tourism, wherein Nigeria assumes a key role. The current obstacles to Nigeria's economic, socio-political, and educational advancement involve substantial

factors of violence that require consideration. The aforementioned factors encompass corruption, the imperative for trustworthy electoral processes, societal instability, the significance of promoting human rights education, religious intolerance, and limitations on security measures. The aforementioned concerns pertain to the domain of social studies education and can be suitably tackled within the confines of this scholarly field.

The integration of Social Studies education, with a specific emphasis on problem-solving, has the potential to make a substantial impact on the attainment of national security and the promotion of enduring peace within a country. In recent years, the state of Delta has witnessed a significant surge in occurrences of kidnapping, robbery, conflicts, and loss of lives across various locations within the state. The primary objective of incorporating Social Studies education into the curriculum of schools across the state is to nurture favourable dispositions, promote patriotism, and support the development of responsible citizenship among pupils. This initiative aims to foster a robust sense of affiliation among students towards their state, so motivating them to actively participate in fostering peace, harmony, and overall progress. Consequently, this will help alleviate any existing feelings of insecurity. The underlying suggestion in this context is that the teaching of this subject is intended to foster a mindset wherein the well-being of the state takes precedence over personal interests among its populace. By placing the interests of the state above their personal interests and adopting a state-centric perspective, individuals can effectively safeguard the security and stability of the state, hence reducing instances of insecurity. According to Atubi (2019), the principal objective of Social Studies is to facilitate the development of proper behaviour, knowledge, values, and skills among young Nigerians, enabling them to effectively handle concerns pertaining to ethnicity, crime, and insecurity.

According to Ikwumelu, Oyibe, and Eluu (2019), the ability of a nation to effectively respond to changing circumstances or

threats to its stability is reflected in its commitment to maintaining national security. Oyibe and Nnamani (2016) assert that the field of Social Studies assumes a pivotal role in safeguarding a nation's security through the cultivation of a robust educational milieu that accepts ambiguity and promotes proactive approaches to mitigate insecurity.

Objective of the Study

The purpose of the study is to examine comparatively the insecurity situation in Delta north and Delta central senatorial districts of Delta state.

Specifically, the paper sought to;

i.   examine the extent of insecurity in Delta north and Delta central senatorial district;

ii.   determine the difference between in security levels in Delta north and Delta central senatorial districts in Delta state; and

iii. access the extent Social Studies Education content would help in curbing insecurity in the area under investigation.

Hypothesis

The following null hypothesis was formulated to guide the study:

1.   There is no significant difference between insecurity level in Delta North and Delta Central Senatorial District of Delta State.

2.   There is no significant relationship between Social Studies Education content and the curbing of insecurity in the area under investigation.

Methods

The study employed a descriptive survey research design. The sample for this study consisted of 457 Social Studies instructors located in the Delta North and Delta Central Senatorial Districts, as reported by the Delta State Post Primary Education Board in 2021. The study employed a purposive selection technique to obtain a sample of 100 teachers, with an equal distribution of 50 instructors from each Senatorial District of the state. The data gathering

instrument employed in this study was a questionnaire. The reliability index of 0.77 was obtained by the use of a test-retest technique including individuals from Oleh, Delta State (specifically, Delta South), a location beyond the scope of the study. The instrument was utilised to examine the perspectives of instructors regarding the level of awareness among Social Studies teachers regarding the utilisation of the topic to address instabilities in Delta State.

In this study, a Likert scale with four points was utilised to measure participants' agreement levels. The scale consisted of the following response options: highly agreed (4), agreed (3), disagreed (2), and severely disagreed (1). The statistical methods employed in this study included the utilisation of Mean and Standard Deviation statistics for the purpose of analysing and addressing the research issues. Additionally, t-test statistics were employed to evaluate the hypothesis, with a significance level set at 0.05. A significance level of $p \geq 2.50$ was used as the region of acceptance, while a significance level of $p \geq 2.50$ was used as the region of rejection for the interpretation of the results.

Results

Hypothesis 1: There is no significant difference between insecurity level in Delta North and Delta Central Senatorial District of Delta State.

Table 1: Summary of t-test analysis on insecurity level in Delta North and Central Senatorial Districts of Delta State

Variable	N	$\bar{c}$	SD	Df	t-cal	t-crit	Decision
Insecurity Level in Delta North	50	1.37	.135	98	1.321	.1.96	Rejected
Insecurity level in Delta Central	50	1.44	.146				

Table 1 shows the t - test analysis of the insecurity levels in Delta north and Delta central senatorial districts of Delta state. From the

results, the calculated value is higher than the critical value. Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected. This means there is a significant difference in the level of insecurity experienced in the north and central districts of the state.

Hypothesis 2: There is no significant relationship between Social Studies Education content and the curbing of insecurity in the area under investigation

Table 2: Summary of t-test analysis on Social Studies Education content and curbing of insecurity

Variable	N	$\bar{c}$	SD	df	t-cal	t-crit	Decision
Delta North	50	1.086	.104				
				98	1.456	-1.96	Rejected
Delta Central	50	2.998	.173				

In Table 2 t test analysis of social studies education content and curbing of insecurity in the area under investigation, the null hypothesis is rejected hence the calculated value (1.456) is higher than the critical value (-1.96).Therefore, there is a significant relationship between Social Studies education content and the curbing of insecurity in Delta north and Delta central senatorial district.

Discussions
The study revealed that the level of insecurity in the Delta north and Delta central senatorial districts of the state varies slightly. This difference can be attributed to the concentration of central power in the north, resulting in the presence of visible, effective, and efficient security personnel in that district. In contrast, the central district lacks comparable security measures. In view of the current circumstances, it is crucial for the administration to enhance security measures throughout the state in order to address the escalating levels of insecurity that are becoming increasingly alarming in both the districts and the state as a whole.

This results is consistent with the research conducted by Daniel (2021), which supports the notion that the presence of adequately prepared security officers can effectively mitigate the risk of insecurity resulting from divergent opinions. Similarly, the results were consistent with the research conducted by the African Centre for Strategic Studies (2019), which suggested that the effectiveness of security forces can effectively mitigate instances of violence, kidnappings, and banditry. The underlying assumption is that the deployment of effective security personnel throughout the state, and specifically in the investigated regions, will effectively suppress criminal activities within society.

There exists a notable correlation between the content of Social Studies education and the mitigation of insecurity in the senatorial districts of Delta North and Delta Central. These findings are consistent with the research conducted by Arisi (2011), which supports the notion that Social Studies education serves as a solution for enhancing national security in Nigeria. Furthermore, the research conducted by Atubi (2020) provides evidence to highlight the significance of Social Studies education in addressing security concerns within the context of Nigeria. She suggested that a people-centered approach should be adopted in the teaching and learning of Social Studies.

Conclusion

The research findings indicate that there is a variation in the level of insecurity between the Delta North and Delta Central senatorial districts. This difference can be attributed to the concentration of political power in the northern district, resulting in the presence of visible, effective, and efficient security personnel in that area. In contrast, the central district lacks the same level of security presence. Given the current circumstances, it is crucial for the administration to enhance security measures throughout the state in order to address the escalating levels of insecurity that are becoming increasingly alarming in both the districts and the state as a whole.

Recommendations

The study presents a set of recommendations based on the obtained findings. The prioritisation of comprehensive instruction in the Social Studies curriculum within educational institutions is of utmost importance. This emphasis is necessary to ensure that students possess a thorough understanding of the principles inherent in this subject. Such comprehension will subsequently serve as a foundation for their guiding beliefs within society, ultimately contributing to a reduction in occurrences of criminal activity. Furthermore, it is imperative for the government to proactively prohibit elements that lead to criminal behaviour and allocate adequate resources to assist security services in effectively tackling security challenges within the specific region under examination as well as the overall state.

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