INSECURITY, SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION AND ACADEMIC PERFOMANCE OF CHEMISTRY STUDENTS IN IMO STATE, NIGERIA.

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Abstract
This paper is focusing on Insecurity, School Administration and Academic Performance of Chemistry Students in Oru East, Oru West and Orsu LGA, Imo State, Nigeria. The study will adopt a simple descriptive survey. Deliberate sampling was used to select 85 school administrators comprising of school principals, deans of studies, and guidance counselors. 70 parents were deliberately selected which is represented by Chairmen, Secretaries and members of the Parent Teachers Association (PTA). Cluster and stratified random sampling techniques were used to select 245 teachers cutting across the 35 schools in Oru East, Oru West and Orsu LGA, Imo State to get a total sample of 400 participants. The researchers designed instrument with the title "Questionnaire on Issues and Problems of Insecurity in Schools (QIPIS)" which was validated by experts in data analysis, to analyze the data for the study. The instrument will be based on an adopted five point Likert scale in which a simple percentage will be used to analyze the outcome of the study.

Keywords: Insecurity, School Administration, Academic Performance, Chemistry Students.

Introduction
Insecurity has become a reoccurring threat to the wellbeing of all citizens and is attracting great attention. In recent times, many individuals have wondered how we arrived at this disastrous situation. Safety of lives and properties cannot be guaranteed due to the rising cases of insecurity recorded daily on different part of the world especially in the contemporary Nigeria society. Insecurity has posed a big threat while causing disruptions to our great nation. The education sector is not left out. The school administrators, students, and parents have been disrupted in their activities due to challenges arising from insecurity. The Cambridge English Dictionary defined Education as the process of teaching or learning, especially in a school or college.

Aslanbek Naziev, 2017 opined that "Education is the socially organized and regulated process of continuous transference of socially significant experience from previous to following generations. Education is often treated as the active agent, busy in storing the student's mind with the things they need to know and as such the educational environment should be made absolutely serene and conducive for effective teaching and learning. However, the rising cases of insecurity as being recorded recently, is gradually affecting the education sector. One of the resultant effect being a dwindling output in students' performances.

Education is generally categorized into three main levels; primary education, secondary education and higher education. Secondary education is a middle stage between primary education and higher education. It represents six years of education beyond the primary school stage, and it suggests that the first six years of post-primary education are a time for the development of critical thought and effective communication of ideas, for exposure to a significant body of historical and contemporary ideas and beliefs. They are the most crucial and strategic in fixing personal and social values, in setting patterns of thought, intellectual, social concern and in growth towards emotional maturity. According to James A.N, (2020) secondary education being the budding ground for future professionals also is the foundation for the discovering and classification of the specific professions. Secondary education is guided by the curriculum which is geared to receive graduates from the primary school and prepare them to enter college or university. Today, most secondary schools offer general courses designed to help students with the practical problems of living. They also offer specialized or vocational courses designed to prepare students for employment or for further studies. Secondary education is directed particularly toward adolescent youth of age bracket 12 to 18 thus helps increase their mastery of basic disciplines and to prepare the way for their admission to the university. It also provides each youth with the intellectual skills necessary for intelligent participation as a member of society; as well as develops each individual's special abilities according to his interests to meet his needs.

The secondary education is made up of professional educational administrators, parents and students. Educational administrators in the secondary schools includes the principals, vice principals, deans of studies, teachers, and other educational professionals who employs many practical measures to ensure the educational system works effectively for achieving the goals or objectives of an educational institution. To achieve these results, educational administrators, through thoughtful practical application of management principles, directs and guides the entire process of educational management and administration which are of particular importance (Richard, Poonpilas, Kanogon & Yan 2020). "School management, as a body of educational doctrine, comprises a number of principles and precepts relating primarily to the technique of classroom procedure and derived largely from the practice of successful teachers. The writers in the field have interpreted these principles and precepts in various ways, usually be reference to larger and more fundamental principles of psychology, sociology and ethics." -Paul Monroe; Vijay Sharma (2019). "Educational administrators are in control of school management, which includes the management of staff, students, school facilities, time, and health and safety practices. Adequate management of these variables would improve the school standard and achievement of educational goals and objectives." Ukaigwe, P.C. & Mba, C. (2017).

The education sector has been so affected by insecurity. For instance, as a result of insecurity, while schools in most parts of the country have been closed for a long period, those in the South East have been observing Mondays as sit at home. Residents in Orlu said that they decided to sit home for fear of being killed by stray bullets or those enforcers of the sit-at-home order. They said they see Mondays as a public holiday. They don't go out; they stay at home from morning to night. This started since the killings in Orlu became very serious (Vanguard, 2022). The fall out of these obstructions in learning in our educational institutions is exacerbating the low quality in output from these institutions. This is more so for those studying science subjects such as Chemistry. Therefore, this study is set out to empirically understand how insecurity has affected educational administrators and their students' outputs in Chemistry.

Statement of the problem

The rise of national insecurity in schools has deteriorated the academic activities of the school and the emotional state of both parents and their wards as well as the teachers and other school workers. We are in a society where going to school for proper academic learning has drastically been halt by bandits, unknown gun men and many unrecognized security personnel. Chemistry, being a practical subject requires optimum attention and time. However, many students have been deprived of gaining full knowledge of chemistry instruction while a good number were not privileged to sit for their exams such as WAEC, NECO, NABTEB etc.

Insecurity in Nigeria poses a threat to life and property, hampers business activity, and discourages local and foreign investors, all of which hampers and morons a country's social and economic growth and development. Since the nation gained political independence in 1960, we have been experiencing rising insecurity in Nigeria. Nasiru Z, (2020). Recent statistics showed that about 2,295 teachers have been killed and 19,000 others displaced in Bornu, Yobe and Adamawa states between 2009 and 2018, while an estimate of 1,500 schools had been destroyed since 2014, with over 1,280 casualties among teachers and students. A lot of these cases were never reported by the public media which influenced the true situation. Adesulu, D. (2019).

Another pathetic incident of school abduction is the recent case of the students of Government Girls Science Secondary School in Jangebe, Zamfara State. The female students – about 317 in number – were abducted from a boarding school in Jangebe during a raid by armed bandits. The incident was the second school kidnapping in February 2021

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Objectives of the study
The objectives of the study were to:
1. determine the effects of insecurity towards academic achievements of chemistry students in Orsu, Oru East and Oru West LGA's in Imo State?
2. ascertain the level to which insecurity has affected the academic achievements of chemistry students?
3. know whether there are changes in the academic activities as a result of insecurity.
4. examine the perception of educational administrators towards security challenges in the school system?

Research Questions
1. What are the effects of insecurity towards academic achievements of chemistry students in Orsu, Oru East and Oru West LGA's in Imo State?
2. To which level has insecurity affected the academic achievements of chemistry students?
3. Are there changes in the academic activities in schools as a result of insecurity?
4. What are the perceptions of educational administrators towards security challenges in the school system?

Review of Related Studies
Achumba et al. (2013), cited in Aghaulor (2020) defined insecurity from two perspectives. Firstly, insecurity is the state of being open or subject to danger or threat of danger, where danger is the condition of being susceptible to harm or injury. Secondly insecurity is the state of being exposed to risk or anxiety, where anxiety is a vague unpleasant emotion that is experience in anticipation of some misfortune.

Ajodo-Adebanjo and Okorie, 2014 viewed insecurity as a state of being doubt and defenselessness and such persons could consider themselves targets for harm. Udoh (2015), cited in Dare at al. (2017) see the concept of insecurity as a state of not being secured, in certain environments. National insecurity has affected greatly the education sector and has left most of our students in a state of acquiring incomplete educational curriculum. The Behavioral/Stimulus Response theory of learning was first developed by J.B. Watson, John Lock, B.F Skinner, Evan Pavlov and Edward Thorndike. These theorists believed that behaviour is observed when an individual is touched by events in the environment; there must be a corresponding reaction (Nkwocha et al., 2013). Learning involves the reorganization of experiences either by attaining new insights or changing old ones. (Ngozi-Olehi et al., 2016).

In a research titled the effect of environmental factors in teaching and l earning in primary and secondary schools in Edo state of Nigeria examined environmental factors to determine the outcome of teaching and learning at all times and in all places and concludes that the more enriched the learning environments is, the greater and more widespread are the benefits for academic performance and other student outcomes. (Eimuhi and Ogedegbe, 2016). For an effective learning to take place, teaching and learning process must be carried out in a serene environment. Nkwocha et al, 2013, defined learning as the physical setting of the classroom and activities that influence teaching and learning. She viewed environment as the total stimulation from different environmental sources the individual encounter from conception until death. Therefore, learning involves the imparting of knowledge form a more knowledgeable person to a less knowledgeable person and as such requires absolute serenity and focus, when any of this is distorted learning cannot be achieved. However, insecurity has gone a long way to disorganize the entire school system thereby making the student loose interest in their various academic pursuit as well as develop the culture of staying at home.

Methodology
The researchers adopted a simple descriptive survey as research design while questionnaire and interview serve as instruments for data gathering. According to Osuala R.C & Ihekwaba C.N 2010, descriptive research involves data which are usually collected, organized, analyzed, and then described as they exist in natural setting without interfering with them. The population of the study comprises of Imo State secondary school administrators, parents and students which stand at a total number of 400 respondents. This figure was arrived at using deliberate sampling technique in choosing 85 school administrators and 70 parents. Also, stratified random sampling technique was used to select 245 students across 35 schools which were selected from the three LGA's (Oru East, Oru West and Orsu) in Imo state. The researchers decided to sample more schools in Orsu LGA followed by Oru East and Oru West, resulting to 15 schools, 10 schools and 10 schools respectively.

Data Presentation and Analysis

Table 1: Insecurity has affected academic achievements of chemistry students in Orsu, Oru East and Oru West LGA's in Imo State.

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	172	43%
Agree	180	45%
Undecided	20	5%
Disagree	12	3%
Strongly disagree	16	4%
Total		100%

The data above shows that Insecurity has affected academic achievements of students in secondary schools in Orsu, Oru East and Oru West LGA's in Imo State.

Table 2: Insecurity affected the academic achievements of chemistry students through the Sit-at-home Order

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	199	50%

Agree	186	47%
Undecided	3	1%
Disagree	9	2%
Strongly disagree	3	1%
Total		100%

The data gathered in the above table reveal that Insecurity has affected academic achievements of chemistry students as regards to the Sit-at-home Order.

Table 3: There are changes in the academic activities in schools as a result of insecurity.

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	196	49%
Agree	184	46%
Undecided	6	1%
Disagree	7	2%
Strongly disagree	7	2%
Total		100%

The data above shows that Insecurity has changed the academic activities in schools.

Table 4: Perception of educational administrators towards security challenges in the school system.

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	167	42%
Agree	208	52%
Undecided	14	3%
Disagree	7	2%
Strongly disagree	4	1%
Total		100%

The data above shows educational administrators are not comfortable with the security challenges in the school system.

Discussion of findings
The results collated showed that 45% of the respondents agreed that insecurity has affected academic performance of chemistry students in Orsu, Oru East and Oru West LGA's in Imo State, 43% strongly agreed, 5% were undecided, 3% disagreed while 4% strongly disagreed. The implication of the findings is that insecurity affects academic achievement of students. This finding is similar to that of Sshana, Z.J., & Abulibdeh, E.S. (2020) which shows that there is a positive correlation between practical work and the academic attainment of most students in science.

The findings showed that insecurity has become a disruption in school administration. This is in line with the public saying which denotes "kill education and kill the nation" In this 21st century, destroying any nation is very simple. It does not require the use of atomic bombs or missiles. It only requires lowering the quality of education. (Awu I.O, 2020). This shows that a security challenge in the nation has altered academic activities in the school system and students' academic performance has been jeopardized. The Sit-at-home Order has changed the school activities and as such, most schools now observe Mondays as regular public holiday. However, they only attend school from Tuesdays - Fridays instead of the usual Mondays - Fridays. School administrators are not comfortable with the insecurity challenges as their students are no longer regular to school as well as setback in the school curriculum.

Recommendation
Based on the findings, it is safe to conclude that the emergence of insecurity in Nigeria has threatened the growth and development of the educational sector. Therefore, ensuring that the state of educational growth

is greatly attained, removing the security challenges should be Nigeria's utmost priority because the nation cannot achieve any significant educational development amidst insecurity.

The followings are the recommendations for the study.

i)   Quality security personnel's should be employed in schools.

ii)   The school administrators should provide adequate attendance register for visitors as well conduct proper check before they can be allowed into the school premises.

iii)   Security apparatus should be ultimately improved for the training of security officers, sufficient training

iv)   Our security apparatus should be improved as well as the sufficient training of security officers modern security methodologies.

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