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EFFECT OF INSECURITY ON EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES IN NIGER STATE, NIGERIA: A SITUATIONAL APPRAISAL

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Abstract
Niger state is fraught with violent conflicts, chaos, anarchy and disorderliness as a result of banditry activities. These problems motivated the desire to embark on this study. This study concentrated on the effect of insecurity on educational activities in Niger State, Nigeria. The objectives are set to examine the causes of insecurity in Niger State and also to make recommendations on how to address the issues of insecurity in Niger State and Nigeria in general. The Survey Research Design was adopted. Data were generated through interview of key informants, focus group discussion and observation. Under the secondary method data were collected through internet, journals, books, newspapers and other print materials relevant to the study. The study adopted the Democratic Peace Theory to explain the effect of insecurity on the educational activities in Niger State. Findings revealed that insecurity is a threat on educational activities in Nigeria. Based on the findings, it was concluded that smooth running of educational activities can only be possible when the menace of insecurity is halted. The study, therefore, recommended that Government need to encourage, support, equip and improve the local vigilantes; the government should provide employment opportunities to the teeming youth; the government should set up security measures to curb the menace; security management should be enshrined in the school curriculum and religious groups should take the issue of educating their members on the havoc that the activities of these bandits may cause.
Keywords: *Niger State, Insecurity, Education, Activities.*

Introduction

Communities across the world have faced a growing number of challenging events in recent times, such as violent attacks, terrorism, oil spillage riots and water crisis that have brought untold hardship to people, especially the poor masses. Insecurity is lack of a situation that provides national and international conditions favourable to the protection of a nation, state and its citizens against existing and potential threats. It entails an exposure of people to danger or threat.

No country will ever achieve a sustainable development in the face of widespread insecurity of lives and properties. The global challenge of insecurity that develops from organized high profile crimes perpetrated through transnational syndication and racketeering has endlessly perceived as threats to survival of countries. Nigeria`s political history has been chequered by various forms of violent insecurity challenges ranging from the civil war, election related mayhem, riots and protests, militancy, insurgency and herdsmen/farmer clashes. However, the

rise of Boko Haram sect created a new dimension to Nigeria`s insecurity problems. nairaproject.com

Galbulloev and Sandlar, (2009) Stated that the world has recorded a lot of terrorist's attacks, some of these incidents include; Euskodi Ta Askatasuma (ETA), attacks in hotels and resorts in 1980s in Spain; the Irish Republican Army (IRA) attacks on London financial district at the Baltic Exchange (April 10,1992) and Bishopsgate (April 24, 1993); Attacks on London's Transport System in July 7, 2005; the Alqaeda attack on the World Trade Centre in September 11,2001. According to Ewetan and Urhie, (2014) The level of insecurity in Nigeria is becoming alarming. It has become a major issue for the government. Since 1990 when the activities of the Niger Delta Militants started until recent times when Boko-Haram insurgents arose in the Northern part of the country. Nigeria has witnessed unprecedented security challenges. These challenges ranges from Kidnapping, suicide attacks, bombings, ritual killings, assassination, armed robbery, and this has led to the destruction of lives and properties, hindered business activities, discouraged local and foreign investors, increases government expenditure on security all of these stifles and retards Nigeria's socio-economic development. Beland (2005) In another development stated that the UNDP (1994) human insecurity to include chronic threats like hunger, disease and depression. The state of fear on anxiety stemming from a concrete or alleged lack of protection or inadequate freedom from danger.

Calistar, 2015 stated that insecurity is seen as a chronic threat to human life, territories, states, religious beliefs, properties and institutions amongst others. Ndubuisi and Theresa (2019) in another development highlighted that; Insecurity is a critical issue that has hampered industrialization and sustainable development in Nigeria in particular and the world at large. Nigeria which is perceived as the giant of Africa has witnessed unprecedented incidences of insecurity ranging from the activities of Fulani Herdsmen, Boko-Haram insurgencies, Armed robbery attacks, Kidnapping, Political and Religious crises, Murder, destruction of oil facilities by Niger Delta Militants, Child abduction and Trafficking amongst others.

According to Ndubuisi-Okolo &Theresa (2009) It is crystal clear that the state of insecurity in Nigeria is largely a function of government failure and lackadaisical attitude towards the poor masses. The inability of the government to provide essential services which has led to lack of the necessities of life (food, shelter and clothing) as a result of this, 'it is often said that a hungry man is an angry man' the masses are easily provoked because of the hardship they are facing. This ugly situation has also led to the rise of different groups that has increased like a wild fire which on the other hand has also back fired to the masses, which has affected agricultural activities in Niger State.

Nigeria is a country endowed with both human and rich natural resources, the masses are wallowing in hunger and abject poverty despite the rich arable land. This had led many youths to engage in negative activities like armed robbery, kidnapping, child abduction, armed banditry among others. This ugly situation has affected the agricultural practices in Niger State. Farmers have relocated from their respective villages to the township for safety. Farmers are kidnapped and killed on their farms even requesting for huge amount of money as ransom, this has paralyzed agricultural practices in Niger State, which has therefore led to hike in prices of food items.

Objectives of the study

The main objective of this study is to unveil the effect of insecurity on educational activities specifically, the study is to:

1. Highlight the causes and effect of insecurity on educational activities in Niger State.
2. Proffer solutions to insecurity challenges in Niger State and Nigeria in general.

Theoretical Framework

This study adopts the Democratic Peace Theory. It was first articulated by German Philosopher Emmanuel Kant in his 1795 essay entitled "Perpetual Peace". In this work Kant argues that nations with constitutional republic governments are less likely to go to war because doing so requires the consent of the people who would actually be fighting the war. While the Kings and Queens of monarchies can unilaterally declare war with little regard for their subjects' safety, governments chosen by the people take the decision more seriously. Proponents cite several reasons for the tendency of democratic states to maintain peace, including:

1. The citizens of democracies usually have some say over legislative decisions to declare war.
2. In democracies, the voting public holds their elected leaders responsible for human and financial losses.
3. When held publicly accountable, government leaders are likely to create diplomatic institution for resolving international tensions.
4. Usually possessing more wealth than others states, democracies avoid war to preserve their resources (Robert, 2019)

Literature Review

There are abundant literatures on crises, insecurity and peace building, this work has reviewed some of these scholarly works so as to lay a good foundation and to arrive at logical conclusion There were as well recorded instances of induced crisis which impacted schools. (Mission Secondary Schools situated in Nassarawa region of Jos was attacked by Muslim radicals). Instances of hostel raping were likewise revealed while a lot of these school attacks were not reported. 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 (Adesulu, 2019) cited in research clue (2020). A lot of these cases were never reported by the public media which influenced the true situation. These attacks depend on effective teaching and learning which serve as a drawback to our national development.

According to Akintunde and Musa (2016), cited in research clue (2020) insecurity in the school environment influence the effective learning of children. Situations of insecurity triggers traumatic disorder and toxic stress that affect learning negatively. General school attendance and enrolment are equally affected as parents pull their children out of schools while in some extreme cases, insecurity has led to closure of schools. For instance, Borno State schools were shut-down in major towns as a result of insurgency (Ameh, 2015). These attacks on schools usually lead to vandalization and outright destruction of school facilities which discourage the establishment of new schools. Therefore, government properties are exhausted as funds allocated for other developmental projects are diverted to tackling the aftermath of attacks. In the end, educational attainment in terms of quality of graduates and manpower suffers which impinge on overall national development aspirations.

Currently, the wellbeing of the school kid is of primary concern to stakeholders in the Education sector in Nigeria. This is as a result of school insecurity which is becoming an alarming challenge sweeping across the country. Parents and guardians are concerned about their children and wards' protection in the face of terrorists' attacks in Nigeria, particularly in the northern part. Terrorist groups known as Boko Haram and Bandits are on the rampage, attacking, kidnapping and bombing public places including schools. They kidnap adults, women, rich and average citizens, girls, school children and teachers. Majority of the 276 Chibok secondary school girls kidnapped by the Boko haram insurgents in 2014 were yet to be found (Uzochukwu, M. 2015). Even school assemblies were not spared. Bombs were detonated

in school assemblies or around the school. Education has been severely disrupted in the North-eastern part of Nigeria (Shuaibu, F.B. 2015), especially with the regular murder and abduction of innocent students. Such incidents have no doubted created fear in the minds of students, teachers and parents and thereby causing parents and guardians to withdraw students from schools or outright closure of schools by the government or school authorities for long periods. Likewise, in various parts of the North-Central, religious crisis had erupted prompting violent attacks that frustrated smooth learning of students in schools. Numerous Christian students had been withdrawn from Mission schools situated within Muslim-dominated areas in Jos (and vice versa) due to the issues of series of religious attacks. The few Christian students staying put in such schools regularly carry out their academic activities with hidden fear of the unknown and cautious actions. Examples of them are Mission Secondary Schools located in Nassarawa area of Jos.

All forms of school insecurity abound. Some of them include kidnappings, violent attacks and cultism. Kidnapping is now the order of the day in Nigeria (Uzochukwu, M. 2015). Males, females, children, teachers and students are abducted almost on a daily basis in the country now and ransome are being demanded. Several news have been reported where the kidnappers of the victims always demand for ransome in millions of Naira and if the ransome are not quickly met, the victim might be killed in their custody.

Effective learning of the Nigerian Child can only be achieved in a secured and conducive learning environment that will necessitate emotional stability. According to Dibia and Obi (2012), *cited in research clue (2020)* the academic success of students depends largely on their emotional stability. Insecure learning environment puts the Nigerian students in stressful states that can affect students' behavior and also impede learning. There is a need to overcome these security challenges by the Nigerian child for efficient and effective learning becomes fundamental. It is therefore on this foundation that this study seeks to establish the issues, prospects and solutions to insecurity in Secondary Schools in Nigeria.

Elizabeth and Joseph (2020) in a study on group communication as an effective tool in the management of Farmers/Herdsmen crises in Southern Kaduna – Nigeria. The study stated that the high rate of killings experienced in some parts of southern Kaduna of Nigeria by armed bandits for over two years now has crippled the social, economic, agricultural, educational, religious and other activities in the region. Southern Kaduna as a geographical environment conducive for arable and livestock farming. This assertion is supported by Bagobori (2017) who states that: Southern Kaduna senatorial district land is fertile and agrarian, it is also blessed with adequate rainfall enough to make crops yield bounteously. Corroborating the above assertion Elizabeth and Joseph (2020) asserted that unfortunately, Southern Kaduna that has for years been known to be peaceful is now in crises, majority of its people are living in fear. Farmers dread going to their farms for fear of being attacked. From the above it is clear that these crises have crippled a lot of economic activities which is a set-back to the region. Ogebe, Daniel and Ligom, (2019) stated that recently, there were escalation of reported attacks by herdsmen who brutalizes natives of farming communities including women and children in various states across the country. States like Benue, Taraba, Nassarawa, Plateau, Kaduna, Katsina and Zamfara states has also had their own share of this ugly situation. Obi (2015) in a study on challenges of insecurity and terrorism in Nigeria discovered that insecurity and terrorism have become a major challenge to the Nigeria government. He stated that the activities of the Islamic sect (Boko Haram) has led to loss of lives and properties in the country especially in the Northern part of Nigeria. Some of these activities includes bombing, suicide bomb attacks, sporadic shooting of unarmed and innocent citizens, burning of police stations, churches, kidnapping of school girls and women etc. kidnapping, rape, armed robbery and political crises, murder, destruction of oil facilities

by Niger Delta Militants alongside the attacks carried out by Fulani Herdsmen on some communities in the North and South have been another major insecurity challenge facing the country. The above author has clearly stated that every part of Nigeria has tasted its own share of this challenge.

According to Charles Ogwo (2022) *cited in research clue (2020)* as Nigeria's security situation has taken a turn for the worse, a growing number of schools are being forced to shut down and many citizens are moving from one place to another and out of the country. Forced by insecurity, schools, especially in parts of northern Nigeria, have been shutting down in recent years, without requiring express directives from government as safety could not be guaranteed by school managements.

A new dimension is, however, setting in as governments at both state and federal level are ordering school closures due to security concerns.

First was an order this week for some schools to be closed in Abuja, the country's seat of government, over a threat of attack by terrorists, and then followed by neighbouring Nasarawa State.

Abdullahi Sule, governor of Nasarawa State, on Wednesday, directed the immediate closure of both public and private schools in the state as a proactive measure to protect the students against the worsening insecurity.

On Monday, the federal government ordered the immediate closure of the Federal Government College, Kwali, in the Kwali Area Council of the Federal Capital Territory (FCT), Abuja, over the threat of attack by bandits.

Business Day gathered that the development has stopped the ongoing third term examination in the school and the Senior School Certificate Examination by the National Examinations Council. A directive has also been issued to all private schools in Abuja to shut down.

Frank Anya, a public affairs analyst, fears the northern region is in danger of intellectual and economic threats if not tackled on time.

"I think it will continue across states in the North until the government is able to rectify the situation. As for impact, expect a surge in out-of-school children as schools close, increased illiteracy rate in the region most affected and mass migration to the areas with relative security," he said.

He said this development would give rise to an urban migration surge and brain drain will continue to be on the rise.

"Places like Lagos and others will see increased migration and could worsen congestion and cost of living. Also, parents with the means in Abuja will leave Nigeria, so more brain drain from now on. For the states affected, depending on how long the order lasts, that's more unemployment rate as teachers of the schools have no jobs to feed their children. So it lends itself to more poverty in these states," he said.

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) had in April 2022 said insecurity had caused the closure of 11,536 schools in Nigeria since December 2020. According to UNICEF, the security challenges in Nigeria have affected the education of 1.3 million children in less than two years.

In the South, the Indigenous People of Biafra distorted learning in the South-East to a point that students were not allowed to write some of their papers in the West African Senior School Certificate Examination recently.

Insecurity continues to threaten the educational sector in the country to the extent that students, teachers, and the government are being frustrated, leading to educational decay, according to industry watchers.

Ndubuisi-Okolo and Anigbuogu (2019) in a study on Insecurity in Nigeria: The implications for Industrializations and Sustainable Development concluded that, the causes of insecurity in Nigeria include: political quagmire, leadership tussle, unemployment/poverty issue, ethnics-religious conflicts, weak security systems, porous borders, wrong perception between the public and government, lack of institutional capacity resulting to government failure amongst others. This is clear that the aforementioned reasons may be the major cause of insecurity in Nigeria.

In another development Olatunji (2021) stated that one in every three Nigerians have plans to migrate out of the country. The reason is not for fetching. The song on the lips of everyone is "security of their lives and properties, dilapidated economy, corruption and terrorism". He continued that insecurity in the nations is growing exponentially as each day passes by. The nation's state of unrest will completely turn everywhere to Miasma of bloodletting, if vital steps are not taken the havoc being wreaked by rebellions individuals is deadly, across everywhere in the country. The above author has clearly indicated that every Nigerian is affected with the problem of insecurity.

Olatunji (2021) continued that insecurity in Nigeria is backed by corruption and corrupt people in every sector. Nearly 98 million Nigerians live in extreme poverty making the country the world's capital of poverty, of this figure the larger population being youth and children. The above assertion has made it clear that poverty is the main cause of insecurity in the country, which is as a result of corrupt leaders. Olatunji (2021) also stated that many Northerners have fled their homes to take refuge in IDP camps and neighboring countries. It was reported that some youth of Sokoto state refused to yield to the plea of their governor to return home, while they enjoy peace of mind in the foreign land of Niger Republic. He continued that kidnapping, is now becoming a business in the nation both top and average individuals are being kidnapped for ransom. Lastly, students suffer the most of this ordeal. Schools are now deadly places for students in Katsina, Kaduna, Zamfara and many other northern stats. The hope of many kidnapped students in these states remains unpredictable. For the fear of having their children kidnapped, parents now prefer their wards at home rather than at the school. Sporadic bullets have ended the lives of many promising youth. Herdsmen are contributing a bad quota, too. Many farmers have fled their farmlands for safety of their lives by the killer pastoralists. The above author has clearly spelt out the causes and effect of insecurity in some states in Nigeria. Amongst all the reviewed works none concentrated on the effect of insecurity on educational activities in Niger State, this is the gap that this work seeks to fill.

Methodology

To realize the central objectives of this paper, the primary and secondary sources of data collection were adopted to collect the required information. The study used interview to collect information from key informants like, internally displaced persons (IDPs), school teachers and other people affected directly and indirectly in Niger State. The interview was conducted in English and Hausa language which is the general language of the people of this area. The paper also made use of journals, textbooks, newspapers and magazines and internet materials that treated insecurity.

The Effect of Insecurity on Educational Activities in Niger State.

Insecurity has left a lot tears in the eyes of many Nigerians specifically the people of Niger State. In our interview with Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in a camp. He said "I was brooding over the horror she had passed through since the bandits have been holding a significant part of Niger State to ransom," he continued that "the schools in our area have been forced to shut-down, our children don't know when last they left school due to banditry

activities, we fled from our villages staying here as aliens." This is in line with a study conducted by Akintunde and Musa 2016 (cited in nairaproject.com), who stated that insecurity in the school environment influence the effective learning of children. Situations of insecurity triggers traumatic disorder and toxic stress that affect learning negatively. General school attendance and enrolment are equally affected as parents pull their children out of schools while in some extreme cases, insecurity has led to closure of schools. For instance, Borno State schools were shut-down in major towns as a result of insurgency (Ameh, 2015). These attacks on schools usually lead to vandalization and outright destruction of school facilities which discourage the establishment of new schools. Therefore, government properties are exhausted as funds allocated for other developmental projects are diverted to tackling the aftermath of attacks. In the end, educational attainment in terms of quality of graduates and manpower suffers which impinge on overall national development aspirations.

Another victim in the same camp who said he is Shekwolo also stated that "the bandits come to our village in the mid-day killed some people and took away the head-teacher of our school, they have made us to desert our villages and farms which is our source of income and survival, our children have been forced out of school." This response is in agreement with a study conducted by Uzochukwu, (2015) who asserted that currently, the wellbeing of the school kid is of primary concern to stakeholders in the Education sector in Nigeria. This is as a result of school insecurity which is becoming an alarming challenge sweeping across the country. Parents and guardians are concerned about their children and wards' protection in the face of terrorists' attacks in Nigeria, particularly in the northern part. Terrorist groups known as Boko Haram and Bandits are on the rampage, attacking, kidnapping and bombing public places including schools. They kidnap adults, women, rich and average citizens, girls, school children and teachers. Majority of the 276 Chibok secondary school girls kidnapped by the Boko haram insurgents in 2014 were yet to be found.

Another victim said "they came to our village (Akare) when they discovered that we have fled for our lives they burnt all our farm produce like yam, rice, soya beans, maize, guinea-com amongst other and also set our school ablaze." The above responses are in line with a study conducted by Elizabeth and Joseph (2021) in a study on group communication as an effective tool in the management of farmers' /herders crises in Sothern Kaduna-Nigeria. The study concluded that the rate of killings experienced in some parts of Southern-Kaduna by armed bandits for over the years now have crippled the economic, socio-economic, educational, and other activities. In our interview with the village head of Shengu, he stated that 'we are all living in fear, we at times sleep in the bushes, our children don't go to school again because the school have been shut-down due to the activities of these evil people" The above response is in line with a study conducted by Olatunde (2020) who stated that students suffer the most of this. Schools are now deadly places for students in Katsina, Kaduna, Zamfara and many other Northern States.

Another victim from Erena in Shiroro Local Government Area who also fled for his life in a nearby town (Gwada) narrated the story and complained that "now we cannot go to our farms, this is the time for harvest and we cannot go to our farms, all the inhabitants of the village have left to nearby larger settlements for the safety of their lives. *A key political office-holder in the Local Government also give us the share of his own story that "on May 5, 2022, bandits invaded a military camp in Zazzaga community barely two weeks after they had attacked the military base in Alawa, Shiroro Local Government Area, killing five soldiers, and a mobile Police man and burning the base before they moved in to the communities where they also killed seven people and abducted several others.*

We also come in contact with a man (a teacher in that community) who also shared his experience with us that "we were in the school with the pupils we sighted them (bandits) coming

we had no option but to run for our lives and the entire school scattered since then for the past four months we have not seen any pupil in the school. We had harvested some of the crops, but we could not carry them because we had to run, this is because if they meet us there, they will take us along and they will demand for the amount of money we cannot afford as ransom. This is in agreement with a study conducted by Ogebe, Daniel and Ligom (2019) on land use conflict between farmers and herdsmen in Gwer-West Local Government Area of Benue State. The study discovered that farming communities and children in various states across the community had their own share of the ugly situation.

In the course of our research, we also interviewed a Principal of one Secondary Schools (Day Secondary School, Gini) who aptly stated that "since banditry activities became serious in the whole of our local government area, my school and most of the secondary schools have been shut-down till this day" this is in agreement the statement by Godfrey & Nathaniel, that "insecurity threat has become a pain in the neck of the country, and it will soon engulf all sectors of the economy. Teachers don't have students to teach again, students do not have schools to attend again. For sure, those who can afford it will seek a way out of the country."

We also interacted with some staff of Niger State Polytechnic, Zungeru who expressed their displeasure with the extent which insecurity has led to a drastic reduction in the rate of enrolment of students they stated that "the application for admission in our school has dropped up to the extent that it has become so worrisome to both staff and government of Niger State, the reason behind it is due to banditry activities around Zungeru and its environs" this is in agreement with the statement of Charles (2022) that "forced by insecurity, schools, especially in parts of northern Nigeria, have been shutting down in recent years, without requiring express directives from government as safety could not be guaranteed by school managements."

Statistics of banditry attacks in some areas in Niger State 2022-2023

Location	*No of people killed*	*No. people of p eople injured*	*No. of people kidnapped*	*Date*	
Zazzga	*10*	*1*	*None*	*20/05/2022*	
Daza area	*1*	*None*	*13*	*17/11/2022*	
Fuka	*2*	*-*	*4*	*22/05/2022*	
Kamache	*None*	*None*	*10*	*20/11/2022*	
Chibani	*8*	*2*	*None*	*22/11/2022*	
Kachiwe	*10*	*None*	*7*	*27/10/2022*	
Shape	*7*	*4*	*None*	*27/10/2022*	
Kaffin-koro	*9*	*-*	*None*	*27/10/2022*	
Gini	*3*	*None*		*2023*	
Guni Area	*None*	*None*	*14*	*2022*	
Adunu	*2*	*2*	*64*	*2023*	
Kuchi	*5*	*4*	*12*	*2022*	
TOTAL	*47*	*13*	*124*		

***Source**: Reseacher's Survey, 2023*

From the above table, it can be seen that in forty-seven (47) persons were killed, thirteen (13) injured and about one hundred and fourteen abducted demanding a huge amount of money as ransom. The responses of the respondents coincide with the information on this table, this has revealed how the activities of the bandits has led to a set-back on the educational activities in Niger State, Nigeria.

Conclusion and Recommendation

The importance of education, especially primary and secondary education which lays a foundation in the educational development of an individual which is sacrosanct to national development cannot be over-emphasized. It is a tool of empowerment in a highly competitive and dynamic socioeconomic global environment. Investing in education is an important key towards national development towards and achievement of a stable society. Education in Nigeria has continued to be a national discourse amongst stakeholders. The motivation for this paper lies in the fact that there is lack of an engaging advocacy towards the issue of school security in Nigeria. *As a result of this, it has become necessary to improve the security system to bring a stop to these challenges.*

This study further recommends that security issues around the educational environment should become a subject of discursive representation where stakeholders and other concerned citizens can interact share knowledge and ideas about the level in which insecurity is threatening our educational sector. This will also create a sort of awareness on the general acknowledgement of urgent need to mobilize available resources to arrest this evil.

- The continuous school attacks have clearly indicated that earlier measures implemented did not achieve much towards bringing an end to this evil act. If this menace is allowed to continue to exist, the peace and future of Nigeria may not be guaranteed. Accessible and affordable education can even serve as a panacea for school attacks as most of the perpetrators are largely uneducated and therefore unenlightened about the protracted effect of their actions. The long-term effect of unchecked school insecurity might be the total collapse of the educational system. *The government should also make provision for employment opportunities in order to engage the youth, this will further discourage them from engaging in activities that may lead to societal threat.*
- *Religions groups should take the issue of educating their members on the havoc that the activities of these bandits may cause.*
- *The government should encourage curriculum planners to include security management in schools' curriculum this is to educate the younger ones on the importance of security and safety.*
- *The government should step up physical security measures in Niger State and Nigeria at large. Through the provision of security facilities and development of stringent measures to be meted out on security defaulters.*
- *The government should enshrine security management in Schools' curriculum this is to educate the younger ones on the importance of security.*

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