

ADEQUATE SECURITY AS A PREDICTOR FOR ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM IN MANGU OF PLATEAU STATE, NIGERIA.

BY

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Abstract

This study investigated the degree to which adequate security could predict achievement of sustainable human development in educational system in Mangu town of Plateau State. The security variables used were food, job and life. Using the 1991 growth rate of 2.41%, 131, 427 people of Mangu, Plateau State. 500 respondents were used as samples. Three null hypotheses were formulated and tested. The instrument used for data collection was the researchers' structure and developed questionnaire. Its validity was done by three experts in the field of Physical and Health Education. Its reliability was established through split-half data, using Spearman- Brown Rank order correlation which gave the coefficient of 0.82. The data collected were analysed using Pearson Product Moment Correlation. The three null hypotheses formulated and tested were rejected. This meant that adequate security in the area investigated predicted the degree to which sustainable human development could be achieved in educational system in Mangu of Plateau State. Recommendation made include that there should be cooperative efforts among the government and the community on food production activities that will make physical and economic accessibility to food by the individual possible for active and healthy life needed for development and its sustainability.

Introduction

Having a well-founded confidence in security will serve as the baseline on which what to do for sustainability is built. Human development sustainability in educational system, contextually, is viewed as the ability to make educational system function, remain diverse and produce everything it needs to remain balanced. It also acknowledges that resources are required to sustain modern civilization. It is the ability of the educational system in Mangu to be continuously divers and productive. Sustainable human development, therefore, ensures that no stakeholder or area of study in the education suffers.

Security as a concept is what the government, along with its parliaments should protect.

There should be protection of the state and citizens against all kinds of crisis through a variety of power projections. These power projections include political power, diplomacy, economic power and military might. Wikipedia (2017) revealed that security provide a form of protection where by separation is created between the assets and the threats. Siciliano (2014) argued that tightening up security is everyone's responsibility. Security is freedom from danger, financial crisis, anxiety and doubt. It is also seen as a well- founded confidence and precaution taken to guard against crime or attack. Areas of security Areas of security investigated were food, job and life.

The Human Development Report (2011) defined sustainable human development as the preservation and whenever possible, expansion of the substantive freedoms and capabilities of people today while undertaking reasonable efforts to risks that would seriously compromise the capability of future generations to have similar or greater freedoms. Amartya (2017) said that sustainable human development include distributive justice; the need to ensure freedom required for further development of human capabilities; the need for careful analysis of the risk and uncertainty associated with technological development and plans for required substitution of resources. Amartya (2011) asserted that human freedom is required for human development, but human development is not free. Human development takes human efforts and integral human development. People need to increase the investment in mental and emotional efforts because people will need to adapt their ways of thinking and behaving to changing conditions.

Wikipedia (2017) stressed that life security implies that a person has the right to life, liberty, security of the person, enjoyment of property and the right not to be deprived thereof except by due process of law. Nzarga (2011) sees human rights security as that right one cannot do without. Bello (2017) argued that protecting the people's ways of life are all national security. Job security according to Aditiya (2017) and Webinars (2017) is the presumption or confidence that an employee will lose or keep his job. It is an intangible thing that cannot be looked at, but felt, job security differs from profession and industries. The perceived job security depends on an individual's performance; current economic situation; the performance of the company in which the working and skills of the individual. Job security is high in the public sector than in the private sector. Simon (2010) , James (2011) and Adebayo and Lucky (2012) claimed that the most desire of the employees is to keep their jobs as long as they wish. It is also described as the assurance in the employee's job continuity due to the general economic condition in the country. Dave (2017) asserted that employees have more job security in times of economic expansion and less in times of a recession. It is added that job security increases if the economy is good.

Food security implies that everybody is able to get enough healthy food to be well and active. The final report of the 1996 World Food Summit, FAO (2002), FAO Corporate Document (2017) and Healthy Food for All (2017) revealed that food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. Okoruwa (2017) said that the challenges to food security were high wastages. In addition, Odoshimokhe (2017) argued that post –harvest handling of foods and vegetables is seen as major problem of food security. Insecurity has great effects on sustainable human development. Ogunsola and Yusuf (2016) asserted that in an environment where there is high insecurity on food, job and life, people can be prone to various degree of illness, injuries or death, thus, exposing the gifted trainers, trainees and skillful people as well as philanthropist who are the assets for sustainable human development to preventable illness, injuries or death. This insecurity of life could lead to under development, while those already developed would have to adapt their ways and behave in a manner that it would not change the conditions of the educational system in Mangu town. If the injured, disabled or sick person has little or nothing to gain or contribute towards sustainable human development in educational system in Mangu town, what is therefore expected of the deads? Of course nothing.

Statement of the Problem

The baseline for human development and sustainability is the perceived security level in any community. Insecurity is observed as evident on food, job and life in Mangu town. This observation is of great concern to those researchers on sustainable human development. The implications of this insecurity on human development and its sustainability have great impact on the educational system in Mangu town. How hopeful is the achievement of human development in a community where there is no assurance of jobs after development, no adequate food to meet nutritional needs and frequent threats to life, let alone its sustainability? Despite series of research on development and its sustainability, evidence of inadequate human development in the educational system is still obvious in Mangu town. It was based on this observation that this study investigated the degree to which adequate security could predict achievement of sustainable human development in educational system in Mangu town. This enabled the researchers to make helpful recommendations.

Objective of the Study

The objective of this study is to:

1. Examine if food security is a predictor for achieving sustainable human development in educational system in Mangu.
2. Determine if Job security is a predictor for achieving sustainable human development in educational system in Mangu.
3. Explore if Life security is a predictor for achieving sustainable human development in educational system in Mangu.

Hypotheses

The following hypotheses were formulated and tested:

1. Food security would not be a significant predictor for achieving sustainable human development in educational system in Mangu.
2. Job security would not be a significant predictor for achieving sustainable human development in educational system in Mangu.
3. Life security would not be a significant predictor for achieving sustainable human development in educational system in Mangu.

Methodology

The target population was literate people in Mangu. Incidental random sampling technique was used to select 500 respondents out of 131, 427 people based on 1991 population growth rate. The researcher's structured and developed questionnaire was given to two (2) experts in the field of Physical and health Education. Their comments and suggestions were used to improve the quality of the research instrument. Test re-tests method of data and the statistics of the research of Spearman-Brown Rank Order Correlation were used to establish its reliability.

The reliability coefficient of 0.82 obtained was high enough to establish its reliability. The questionnaire forms were administered, filled and collected immediately with the help of five research assistants. Inferential Statistics of Pearson Product Moment Correlation was used to determine the level to which adequate security predicted achievement of sustainable human development. The significance level of 0.05 was set for testing of the hypotheses.

Results

The analyses and interpretation of data collected are as follows:

Hypothesis 1:Food security would not be a significant predictor for achieving sustainable human development in educational system in Mangu.

Table 1:Pearson's (r) showing significant level of food security on sustainable human Development

Variables Decision value	(2talied)	Level	N	DfCrit	R	Sig	Alpha
Food security and sustainable Human Development							
500	498	0.177	0.453	0.042	0.05	Ho rejected	

Hypothesis 2:Job security would not be significant predictor for achieving sustainable human development in educational development in educational system in Mangu.

Table 1:Pearson's (r) showing significant level of job security on sustainable human Development

Variables Decision value	(2talied)	Level	N	DfCrit	R	Sig	Alpha
Food security and sustainable Human Development							
500	498	0.177	0.374	0.076	0.05	Ho rejected	

As shown in table 2, the calculated r – value of 0.45 with significant probability value (p-value) of 0.042, computed at alpha level of significance of 0.005 is greater than the critical value of 0.117. Since the calculated r – value of 0.453 is greater than critical value of 0.117, the null hypothesis was rejected. This showed that food security which enables people to have physical and economic access to nutritious foods to be healthy and active has the capability of predicting sustainable human development in educational system in Mangu.

Hypothesis 3:Life security would not be a significant predictor for achieving sustainable human development in educational system in Mangu.

Table 1:Pearson's (r) showing significant level of food security on sustainable human Development

Variables Decision value	(2talied)	Level	N	DfCrit	R	Sig	Alpha
Food security and sustainable Human Development							
500	498	0.177	0.241	0.087	0.05	Ho rejected	

The indication in table 3 showed that calculated r – value of 0.241 is greater than the critical value of 0.117 with significant probability value (p – value) of 0.087, computed at alpha level of significance of 0.05. Since the calculated r – value of 0.241 is greater than the critical value of 0.117, the null hypothesis was rejected. This means that life security which makes available to the individual the rights to life, liberty and own property, is influential to the achievement of sustainable human development of sustainable human development in educational system in Mangu.

Discussion of Findings

The findings of this study were discussed as follows:

The finding on Hypothesis 1 indicated that food security had significant prediction power on achieving sustainable human development in educational system in Mangu. This is because an active and healthy life needed for sustainable human development is the function of food security. This corroborates the position of food and Agricultural Organization (2002), Food and Agricultural Organization Corporate Document (2017) and healthy food for All (2017) which revealed that food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life.

The result of Hypothesis 2 revealed a significant prediction ability of job security on the achievement of sustainable human development in educational system in Mangu. This means that getting a job with confidence of being on it is the determinant of sustainability of human development on that job. This is in line with Aditya (2017) and Webinars (2017) who claimed that job security is the presumption or confidence that an employee will lose or keep his job. It is added that job security differs from professions and industries. The perceived job security depends on the individual's performance; current economic situation; the performance of the company in which the employee is working and skills of the individual. On Hypothesis 3, the outcome showed that life security is significant in predicting sustainable human development requires freedom to live one's life without an undue deprivation. Wikipedia (2017) stressed that life security implies that a person has the right to life, liberty, security of the person, enjoyment of property and the right not to be deprived thereof except by due process of law. Nzarga (2017) also expressed human rights security as those rights without which one cannot do.

Conclusion

The implication of this study is that based on the above findings, it was concluded that adequate food, job and life security predicted the degree which sustainable human development in educational system can be achieved in Mangu. This is because an active and healthy life, assurance of continuity of keeping one's job for as long as one wishes and having freedom to live one's life without an undue deprivation needed for sustainable human development are functions of security variables examined.

Recommendations

Based on the findings, it was recommended that: -

1. people in Mangu should work cooperatively on food producing activities in order to make physical and economic accessibility of food possible for active and healthy life;
2. government at all levels and the community should try to make education - related job secure by engaging and assigning educational responsibilities to the qualified persons; while
3. adequate freedom should be given by government at all levels for development and further development as wished by the individual without discrimination in educational system in Mangu for sustainable human development to be achieved.

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