



Insecurity and the Challenges of Brain Drain Syndrome in Borno State, Nigeria

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Abstract: *This study examined the insecurity and the challenges of brain drain syndrome in Borno State, Nigeria. The population of the study is thirteen thousand five hundred and seven (13507) respondents and a sample of four hundred (400) were used. The data collected was analyzed using multiple regression analysis. Survey method was used to obtain data through the use of structured questionnaire measured on a 5-point Likert scale, The major findings of this study reveals that there is significant influence of brain drain in the Health and Education sector in Borno state. A P-value of 0.000 which is less than $p < 0.05$; and A P 0.019 which is less than $p < 0.05$, significant was obtained. With the aid of statistical package for social sciences (SPSS). The study recommended continues training of health and education sector personnel to be resilience in facing the challenges.*

Keywords: *insecurity, challenges, brain drain, syndrome, Borno State*

INTRODUCTION

Nigeria over a decade is faced with an unprecedented wave of different but overlapping security crises - from kidnapping to extremist insurgencies - almost every corner of the country has been hit by violence and crime. **Insecurity**, or a tendency to lack confidence or certainty in oneself, may be experienced by most people regarding some aspect of their lives. For many, feelings of insecurity can be resolved before they have a lasting, harmful impact. When one deals with generalized insecurity for a long period of time, however, the doubt and negative feelings experienced may have a significant effect on life. Insecurity is linked to mental health conditions such as narcissism, anxiety, paranoia, and addictive or dependent personalities.

Furthermore brain drain can be viewed as the process in which a country loses its most educated and talented workers to other countries through migration. This trend is considered a

problem, because the most highly skilled and competent individuals leave the country, and contribute their expertise to the economy of other countries. (Dodani and LaPorte 2005)

Borno state today is the most suffered severe humanitarian crisis as a result of the Boko Haram insurgency since its emergence in 2009 and climaxed between 2013 and 2017. Insurgent's occupation of communities and the destruction of houses, lives, infrastructure and means of livelihood of the people has resulted in the drastic decline in socio-economic activities. However, it is against the foregoing background that this study seeks to unveil the effect of brain drain and insecurity in Borno state.

Insurgency has really course brain drain (movement) of professionals and experts of different fields to other states and oversee, this is due to fear of kills by insurgents. Government through law enforcement agencies had put in a lot of effort in trying to control or minimize the level of insecurity to barest minimum, but still insurgency activities persist thereby this leads to migration of health and educational experts. The research aimed to examine the level of brain drain and how often affect state. With the following specific objectives as to:

- (i) assess the effect of insecurity on brain drain in Health sector in Borno state.
- (ii) examine the effect of insecurity on brain drain in educational sector in Borno state.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Concept of insecurity

Insecurity is simply the very opposite of what we have as security. Insecurity just as security is seen also in diverse ways. Some people would take it to mean absence of safety or presence of danger; hazard; uncertainty; want of confidence; doubtful; inadequately guarded or protected; lacking stability; troubled; lack of protection and unsafe (Achumba et al, 2013). Insecurity can make one to lose confidence, be afraid, unsettled, oppressed, lose focus, and be devastated and lose one's humanness. In other ward insecurity can be termed as insecure condition, which is the state of being unsafe or insecure. Which lead to unsafe feeling that is a state of mind characterized by self-doubt and vulnerability, which precipitated to insecure phenomenon that is the condition of instance or cause of being insecure (Robert, 2012).

Insecurity is the condition of lack of confidence, anxiety, uncertainty, timidity, self-doubt and diffidence (Bello, 2009)

Security includes all aspects that affect the overall stability of a region and its state. Looking beyond solely violent conflict and state security, human security, issues such as food crises and low-scale localized tensions are included (King and Murray 2001).

Akwani (2008), opine that there is no doubt that there is global competition for the best minds, the most talented and best trained people Insecurity have been defined by different scholars. According to Achumba, Ighomereho & Akpor-Robaro, (2013) insecurity is the antithesis of

security and has attracted such common descriptors as want of safety, danger, hazard, uncertainty, want of confidence, state of doubt, inadequately guarded or protected, instability, trouble, lack of protection and being unsafe, and others Oluyomi, & Grace, (2016) sees insecurity as concerned with feelings of uncertainty, dangers or threats to life while Hassan, (2014), viewed insecurity as a negative feeling involving fear, anxiety, uncertainty and injustice, among others. When an individual does not have control over a situation but has to rely on the cooperation of others that cannot be guaranteed, the result may be frustration or insecurity. Insecurity is a threat to learning. Prevailing peace or conflict within communities around the schools often has ripple effects on the teaching and learning activities of such schools. For Beland (2005), insecurity is "the state of fear or anxiety stemming from a concrete or alleged lack of protection. It refers to lack or inadequate freedom from danger.

The insecurity situation in the country was alleged to have been attributed to some factors. Among this include poor government policies, corruption, poverty, unemployment, poor leadership, weak judiciary system etc.

Concept of brain Drain

Brain drain is defined as the emigration of scientist or the movement of highly skilled people, especially scientists and technical workers to a country offering better opportunities (Encarta, 2009).

Similarly, Encyclopedia (2004) defined brain drain as the emigration of highly educated persons to areas with more opportunities e.g. from England, India to United States of America.

According to Dodani and LaPorte (2005), "Brain drain is defined as the migration of health personnel in search of the better standard of living and quality of life, higher salaries, access to advanced technology and more stable political conditions in different places worldwide " (p.487). Dodani and La Porte defined Brain drain from medical perspective. They were actually referring to health personalities migrating. For them, health personnels are among the important persons in the society and the role they play are quite indispensable. This stems from the fact that a healthy nation is a wealthy nation. But when such emigrate, it grossly spells doom for such a nation.

Tefera (2019) offers a similar definition of Brain drain. However, he approached it from the perspectives of remuneration and gain. In his word: "Brain drain is defined as migration of educated laborers from low-income countries to high-income countries where as brain gain is when the reverse happens" (para.1). The striking feature of this definition is that it highlights the difference between developed and underdeveloped countries. It is not out of place to know that in developing countries, the income is not as high as that of developed countries. Thus, people leave their home countries in order to get better pay and better life elsewhere. Be that as it may, in the course of brain drain, some of the talented citizens of a particular country are lost, and such people become very useful in their host countries.

Brain drain can be described as the process in which a country loses its most educated and talented workers to other countries through migration. This trend is considered a problem, because the most highly skilled and competent individuals leave the country, and contribute their expertise to the economy of other countries. The country they leave can suffer economic hardships because those who remain don't have the 'know-how' to make a difference. (Study. Com 2019: para. 1).

Effects of insecurity in Borno state

Educationally, schools are not left out as parents are rejecting their children schooling in volatile north. Many schools have closed down due to insecurity, talented lecturers, teachers, etc. have abandoned their schools for another school in another peaceful states leading to brain drained. More than 800 school buildings are affected in the north leading to some students having lesson under trees and companies (Gedamu, 2012)

Economically, it could be viewed from two different perspectives namely, the state and individual. Particularly residents of Borno, neighboring states and countries are seriously affected by the activities of Boko Haram insurgency. By their nature and operation in the area the economic activities of Borno and neighboring states and countries like Chad, Cameroun, and Niger etc. are dead which led to migration of people from the affected place due to restiveness. Whole of Africa is affected. Thousands of people have died in the sects bloody campaign led to closure and or abandonment of people's business activities. Example is the Maiduguri flour mill which is among the best flour mill in Africa. We have also lost numerous oil mills, shoe factories, construction companies etc. within Borno State as a result of this insurgence.

The insurgencies have also reduced drastically government derivation from the affected region due to restiveness in those places as well as reduced investment and growth of business and also reduced government projects. Insecurity in Borno and other places has cost the Nigerian economy #1.3trillion (\$6 billion) as a result of attacks by the Boko Haram group (Silas, 2013). He also attributed the development to a drop in earnings for nearly all business in the state.

Politically and socially, Government's performance and ability to deliver its objective to its citizen is replaced while social effects on the other hand connotes its effect on society and people's ways of life. The insurgence of Boko Haram in Borno State has drastically reduced government of the day's performance in terms of development and other things. The activities of Boko Haram have make some Nigerians who are not from Boko Haram affected state to be avoiding affected State to the extent that some Youth who are serving the nation under the scheme of National Youth Service Corp (NYSC) are seriously rejecting being posted to some part of the Northern Nigeria.

Relationship between Nigeria and other Nations of the world including foreign investors has reduced drastically.

METHODOLOGY

The study was conducted in Maiduguri metropolitan and Jere L.G.A. of Borno state. A sample of 400 respondents were selected using random sampling method drawn from the total population of 13507 in determining the sample size, Taro Yamani formula was employed.

The data were obtained through using structured questionnaire measure on 5 point liker scale, the data were analysis using Regressions were employed to analyze the effect on brain drain in Health and Education sector using statistical package for social sciences (SPSS)

The decisions for significant effect were based on 0.05 alpha level and the results were presented on tables, while the variable addressing each hypothesis were also indicated.

Model Specification

The variables entered into the regression model as predictors of commitment towards security challenges of Health and Education sector. Therefore, the regression model of security challenges. (\hat{Y}) consists of two predictor variables namely; brain drain in Health sector (X_1), brain drain in Education sector (X_2) hence, the prediction equation is as follows:

$$\hat{Y} = b_0 + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2 + e_i \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

Where:

\hat{Y} = Security challenges

X_1 = Brain drain in Heath sector

X_2 = Brain drain in Education sector

e_i = Random error.

The proposed hypothesis, examined the effect of insecurity challenges in Borno state, and regression model, is expressed as follows:

$HO1: Y = \beta_0 + e_i$

$HA1: Y = b_0 + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2 + e_i$

Results and discussions

The ANOVA summary (Table) indicated that the model that contains all the two predictor variables are statistically significant $F_{(2, 397)} = 38.912, p = .000$. This suggests there would be more than zero variance in the outcome variable consequent upon the change in the predictor variable, thus, **HO2 is rejected**. Based on the unstandardized coefficients in Table ... the regression equation for the model is given by:

$$\hat{Y} = .890 + (.318)X_1 + (.190)X_2 + Error$$

Table 4.1 Summary of ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	P
1	Regression	58.694	2	29.347	38.912	.000
	Residual	299.416	397	.754		
	Total	358.110	399			

Dependent Variable: Insecurity challenges, Sig = $p < 0.05$

Moreover, the Model Summary indicated significant multiple correlations between all the explanatory and the outcome variables (R -value = .405). This means that the explanatory variables are expected to influence the outcome variable significantly. As expected, the R^2 value of .164 confirms the significance of the effect. About 16% brain drain in health and education sector is accounted for, by the predictor variables.

Table 4.2 Model Summary

Model	R	R-Square	Adjusted R-Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.405 ^a	.164	.160	.868

Predictors: (Constant), Health, Education sector

Dependent Variable: Insecurity challenges

Determination of the contribution of each of the independent variables:

HO1: Insecurity challenges does not significant influence brain drain in Health sectors

HO2: Insecurity challenges do not significant influence brain drain in Education sectors

The regression analysis presented in **Table 4.1** Indicated that insecurity significantly influence the Health sectors ($\beta = 0.318$, $t(397) = 7.743$, $p = < 0.000$, $pr = 0.309$) has been detected. The standardized coefficient (β) indicates that a unit change in security challenge to about a 32% change in the health sector. Further, the semi-partial or part correlation (pr) .309² which is 0.0955 indicates that security challenge uniquely accounts for an additional 9% of the variance in health sector, which cannot be accounted for, by other predictor in the model. Hence, there is enough evidence to reject the null hypothesis, which state that security challenges does not have significant influence on health sector.

The analysis further showed that affective component is also a significant and positive predictor in Education sector ($\beta = 0.190$, $t = 6.741$, $p = 0.000$, $pr = .185$). The standardized coefficient (Beta weight) indicates that a unit increase in affective component results to about 19% increase in security challenges of Education sector. Similarly, the part correlation (.185²), which is .00342, indicates that affective component uniquely explained an additional 0.34% of the change insecurity challenges of Education sector, which cannot be accounted for, by the other

predictor in the model. Thus, the null hypothesis, which state that affective component of insecurity does not have significant influence on Education sector rejected.

Conclusion

Insecurity is linked to mental health conditions such as narcissism, anxiety, paranoia, and addictive or dependent personalities. This resulted in brain drain which can be viewed as the process of losing most educated and talented workers to other countries through migration. In Borno state insurgent occupation of communities and the destruction of houses, lives, infrastructure and means of livelihood of the people has resulted in the drastic decline in socio-economic activities. This study find out that there is significant influence of brain drain in the Health and Education sector in Borno state. The study recommended continues training of health and education sector personnel to be resilience in facing the challenges.

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