

INSTITUTIONAL SECURITY ARCHITECTURES AND ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES IN BANDIT-PRONE ENVIRONMENT OF BENUE STATE, NIGERIA

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Abstract

The study investigated institutional security architectures and administration of public universities in bandit-prone environment of Benue State. Lack of institutional security architectures, poor institutional perimeter fencing, poor human security framework and poor surveillance systems constituted the problem of the study. Three objectives, three research questions and three hypotheses guided the study. The study adopted correlational survey design. The population of the study was 6340 lecturers in 4 Public Universities in Benue State. The sample was 382 lecturers using proportionate sampling technique while reliability was determined using Cronbach Method with reliability indexes of institutional security architectures as 0.86 and administration of public universities as 0.83. Out of 382 copies of the questionnaire administered, 375 copies were properly filled and retrieved. The research questions were answered using Pearson Product Moment Correlation (PPMC) while the hypotheses were tested using t-trans at 0.05 level of significance adopting. The findings among others reveals a relationship coefficient = 0.78. This value is high and positive, indicating that there is high and positive relationship between institutional perimeter fencing and administration of Public Universities and Therefore is a significant relationship between institutional perimeter fencing and administration of public universities in bandit-prone environment of Benue State. Based on the findings, it was recommended among others that School administrators should invest in perimeter fencing of schools to facilitate administration of Public Universities in bandit-prone environment of Benue State.

Keywords: Institution, Security, Architectures, Administration, Environment.

Introduction

The issue of banditry in Nigeria has continued to create high risks to the institutions of the society, destabilizing the country and eroding the belief of people in the security systems. Within the last ten years, criminal gangs and militant groups have been involved in kidnapping, armed attacks, and violent crimes, making the country live in the fear and insecurity, especially in the Northern and central parts of the country. These changes have significant consequences to the tertiary institutions, which are more susceptible to such changes because of their open campus layout, large student bases, and staff and concentration of resources.

Universities and colleges are not only educational places but important social centers, the disruption of which influences the continuation of their education, economic processes, and development of society (Akinola, 2019). The security and stability of such institutions are then closely connected with the performance of their security schemes and administration plans, and the necessity of the holistic security frameworks that would cover both the physical and operational weaknesses.

Most tertiary institutions still struggle to deal with poor security infrastructure, lack of enough staff, and poor liaison with local and national law enforcement agencies despite the rising risks. Increased rates of kidnappings, violent breakages, and property damages have exerted administrative pressures and disturbed the learning processes in learning institutions, leaving them to close or be moved to different locations (Bello and Yusuf, 2022). These issues provide the seriousness of the need to learn and enhance institutional security measures because the lack of these measures not only endangers the lives of students and staff but also portrays the entire educational system as ineffective or even invalid.

The continued occurrence of these security violations implies the vulnerability of current security measures, such as the inefficiencies of early warning systems, perimeter controls, emergency response strategies, and

community engagement strategy. These gaps need to be filled as a strategy to maintain educational activities and promote a secure learning system that can manage the new security threats. This research has more than a purely academic interest. It provides an incisive information to policymakers and institutional leaders who have a role of planning, implementing, and monitoring security initiatives within institutions of higher learning.

The research will help to facilitate stronger security policies and operational strategies by identifying the weaknesses in the system and procedures, which will ensure that human and material resources receive sufficient protection. In addition, it contributes to the increasing literature on security management in higher institutions and provides the basis of future research on institutional resilience, crisis preparedness, and governance within fragile environment. In the long run, increased security in such learning institutions not only protects lives and property but also restores the integrity and continuity of the higher system of education in Nigeria, which is crucial in the development of the nation and social unity (Okeke, 2021; Olaniyi, 2020; Bello and Yusuf, 2022).

The general purpose of this study is therefore to assess security structures and management styles in Nigerian higher institutions that are vulnerable to banditry and other threats. In particular, the research aims at studying the existing security architecture in such institutions, evaluating how the administrators apply and oversee the security measures in the risky settings, detecting gaps in the existing architecture, and suggesting the practical resilience and safety improvements in the institution. Through the exploration of the dimensions, the research offers an empirical insight into the cross-section point between security management and educational continuity in insecure settings.

Reviews

Concept of Institutional Security

Institutional security refers to policies, structures and practices which are meant to safeguard organizations against internal and external threats. It goes beyond the physical security to encompass the security of people, information, infrastructure and continuity of operations (Bayley, 1999; Ericson, 2007). Bayley (1999) points out that efficient security is preventive and focuses more on risk evaluation and design of systems that avert and reduce threats. Ericson (2007) points out that security is a social construct, which is influenced by organizational culture, the perception of trust, legitimacy, and risk. Combined, these views imply that institutional security is both a utilitarian role and a social process, which is part of organizational governance.

Security administration in public organizations is associated with compliance with regulatory frameworks, co-operation with law enforcement, and responsibility to the stakeholders. Policies have to be within the stipulated requirements of the statutes and in coordination with the national security goals (Bayley, 1999). Although the institutional security is handled differently, the private organizations are also concerned with the assets, brand reputation and continuation of operations. In both sectors, threat assessment, crisis planning, and continuity management are the core functions; this is multidimensional since security is multidimensional.

The current institutional security focuses on proactive resilience, which involves scanning the environment, intelligence collection, and simulation of the scenario (Ericson, 2007). The interdependent aspects that define the effectiveness of institutional security include governance, human resource, technology and culture within an organization. The leaders should incorporate security implications into the strategic planning, resources, and staff training. These proactive strategies are key in reducing risk in volatile environment, as well as continuing organizational operations (Bayley, 1999; Ericson, 2007).

Administration of Public Universities

The administration of public universities refers to the organized system of governance, leadership, and management through which state-owned higher institutions are directed and controlled to achieve their academic and societal mandates. As a key area within Educational Administration, it involves the

coordination of human, financial, and material resources to facilitate teaching, research, and community service in line with national development goals.

Public universities, particularly in countries such as Nigeria, operate within a framework shaped by government policies, regulatory bodies, and public accountability. Their administration is typically structured around governing councils, senates, and executive management, each with clearly defined roles in policy formulation, academic oversight, and day-to-day operations. Agencies like the National Universities Commission further influence administrative practices by ensuring quality assurance and adherence to national standards. In essence, the administration of public universities is not only concerned with institutional efficiency but also with maintaining academic integrity, ensuring equitable access, and responding to the evolving demands of society. This is multi-dimensional in integrating academic and non-academic functions to achieve institutional determine goals. Each administrative area is interdependent, and their effective coordination is essential for maintaining quality education, institutional stability, and societal relevance.

Complexity of Banditry in Benue State

A lot of banditry has become one of the biggest security threats in Nigeria, which is a problem that has impacted communities, social institutions, and especially the educational environment. Traditionally, banditry has developed as a result of inter-tribal struggles of land, water, and resources, worsened by the inability of the post-colonial system to control and the spread of small arms (Adewale, 2019). The socioeconomic conditions that led to the establishment of organized criminal networks were unemployment among the youths, poverty, and marginalization. Desertification and other forms of environmental degradation increased the level of competition among the limited resources, which resulted in violent conflicts.

According to Adewale (2019), banditry has become a complex, well-organized crime of armed raiding, kidnaps, and cattle theft in northern Nigeria. The hotspots that have been identified with frequent attacks are regions like Zamfara, Kaduna, Katsina and Niger. The tertiary institutions are directly threatened in these places, such as abductions, campus attacks, and destruction of property. Such attacks ruin academic schedules, cause fear among students, and the staff and harm the enrollment and learning results (Nwankwo, 2021).

The wider socio-economic impacts of banditry include disrupting the local economies, displacing local populations, and putting pressure on the resources of the government. Insecurity to educational disruption is a feedback loop which underlines how these threats are systemic, meaning that institutional security strategies need to consider the short and long-term structural determinants of such threats, including poverty, unemployment, and lack of good governance (Adewale, 2019; Nwankwo, 2021).

Security Architectures in Universities in Benue State

Security designs in tertiary institutions combine physical, human and technological controls in order to provide a layered defense against attacks.

Perimeter Fencing

The first line of defense involves physical security which encompasses perimeter fencing, controlled access points, lighting and surveillance systems such as the CCTV. Fencing is used to mark the boundaries and discourage unauthorized access, whereas electronic access control electronics such as biometric and card readers coordinate campus access (Smith and Clarke, 2020). CCTV is more accountable and deterring because it facilitates real-time surveillance, gathering of evidence and post-incidence examination. The principles of Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) also enhance physical security through its maximization of natural surveillance, territorial reinforcement and conditioning of the environment to minimize the chance of crime (Clarke, 1997).

Human Security

Human security is based on communication and the involvement of trained personnel. Proactive monitoring and fast-time reaction can be offered by the security guards, intelligence agency and community policing programs. Training prepares the staff so that they can deal with crises, evaluate threats and implement measures. The trust and partnership with local populations is built through community policing, which improves the intelligence collection and provides early warning systems (Ademola and Ogun, 2021). Human security is of special concern since technology itself is not capable of reading the context, conflict solutions, and interested involvement of local stakeholders. Security management revolves around institutional leadership.

Administrators such as the vice-chancellors and the security directors formulate policies, allocate resources, liaise with the law enforcement agencies, and instill a culture of security consciousness. Tertiary institutions experience continuous security management issues such as resources, poor training, corruption, political interference and socio-cultural push back. Limitations to resources hinder the implementation of technology, staff and training programmes. Poor training lowers the efficiency of guards and intelligence units. Procurement, staff selection and enforcement corruptions are a weakness as they lack trust.

Political interference can impact the security priorities and the policy gaps through the outdated regulations, ambiguity of responsibilities, and fragmentation of mandate can be used by the criminal elements. There is the socio-cultural resistance that includes prejudice between institutions and societies, which makes collaboration, exchange of intelligence and acceptance of policies hard.

Surveillance of Cyberspace and Digitally.

Digitization of campus processes has led to cyber security being at the heart of security issues. Such threats are data breach, phishing, ransom ware, and system intrusion. The information and administrative systems of institutions are secured by cybersecurity tools such as firewalls, encryption, access control, and network monitoring. Technical protective measures are complemented with policies and user education that ensures safe practices among employees and other students. Digital surveillance is a much-needed complement to physical security to enable real-time notifications, analytics and enhanced response to the emergent threats.

Theoretical Review

Institutional security studies are based on two major frameworks. This is the argument of Situational Crime Prevention Theory (Clarke, 1997) that argues that more effort, risk, and difficulty and less potential rewards can prevent crime. This promotes environmental design, access control, surveillance as well as deterrence in tertiary institutions. Risk Management and Institutional Resilience Theory (Kapucu, 2008) underlines the organizational capability to foresee, react as well as recuperate when disordered. In resilient institutions, risk governance is included in the planning process, redundancy is created and collaborative networks are established and this guarantees continuity during times of crisis. A combination of these theories informs the creation of security policies to prevent the incidents as well as maintain operations in the face of a threat.

Statement of the Problem

Insecurity in our society and in Benue State in particular has generated both economic, political and social deficiency in the operation of Universities within the State. Lack of institutional security architectures, poor institutional perimeter fencing, poor human security framework and poor surveillance systems have hampered the administration of public universities in bandit-prone environment. With regard to the stated problems, the researchers are bothered whether there is a relationship between institutional security architectures and administration of public universities in bandit-prone environment of Benue State.

Aim and Objectives of the Study

The aim of the study investigated institutional security architectures and administration of public universities in bandit-prone environment of Benue State. The specific objectives sought to:

- i. find out the relationship between institutional perimeter fencing and administration of Public Universities in bandit-prone environment of Benue State.

- ii. examine the relationship between human security framework and administration of Public Universities in bandit-prone environment of Benue State.
- iii. determine the relationship between surveillance systems and administration of Public Universities in bandit-prone environment of Benue State.

Research Questions

The following research questions were answered in this study:

- i. What is the relationship between institutional perimeter fencing and administration of Public Universities in bandit-prone environment of Benue State?
- ii. What is the relationship between human security framework and administration of Public Universities in bandit-prone environment of Benue State?
- iii. What is the relationship between surveillance systems and administration of Public Universities in bandit-prone environment of Benue State?

Hypotheses

The following hypotheses were tested at 0.05 level of significance:

- i. There is no significant relationship between institutional perimeter fencing and administration of Public Universities in bandit-prone environment of Benue State
- ii. There is no significant relationship between human security framework and administration of Public Universities in bandit-prone environment of Benue State
- iii. There is no significant relationship between surveillance systems and administration of Public Universities in bandit-prone environment of Benue State

Methodology

The study adopted correlational survey design. The population of the study was 6340 lecturers in 4 Public Universities in Benue State which are Father Adasu University, Makurdi (Formerly Benue State University BSU), Joseph Sarwuan Tarka University (JOSTUM), Makurdi (Formerly the Federal University of Agriculture Makurdi), Federal University of Health Sciences (FUHSO), Otukpo, Benue State University of Agriculture, Science and Technology, Ihugh. The sample was 382 lecturers using proportionate sampling technique while reliability was determine using Cronbach Method with reliability indexes of institutional security architectures as 0.86 and administration of public universities as 0.83 while the reliabilities for the variables were institutional perimeter fencing 0.82, human security framework 0.81 and surveillance systems 0.82. Out of 382 copies of the questionnaire administered, 375 copies were properly filled and retrieved. The research questions were answered using Pearson Product Moment Correlation (PPMC) while the hypotheses were tested using t-trans at 0.05 level of significance adopting SPSS.

Data Presentation

Research Question One: What is the relationship between institutional perimeter fencing and administration of Public Universities in bandit-prone environment of Benue State?

Table 1: Pearson Product Moment Relationship Analysis on the Relationship between Institutional Perimeter Fencing and Administration of Public Universities in Bandit-Prone Environment of Benue State

Variable	Σ	Σ^2	n	df	ΣXY	r	Decision
Institutional perimeter fencing (X)	10250	2345	375	373	2737	0.78	High Positive Relationship
Administration of Public Universities (Y)	11340	1285					

Result from Table 1 reveals a relationship coefficient = 0.78. This value is high and positive, indicating that there is high and positive relationship between institutional perimeter fencing and administration of Public Universities. This implies that improvement in institutional perimeter fencing leads to corresponding improvement in administration of Public Universities in bandit-prone environment of Benue State.

Research Question Two: What is the relationship between human security framework and administration of Public Universities in bandit-prone environment of Benue State?

Table 2: Pearson Product Moment Relationship Analysis on the Relationship between Human security Framework and Administration of Public Universities in Bandit-Prone Environment of Benue State

Variable	Σ	Σ^2	n	df	ΣXY	r	Decision
Human security framework (X)	7903	6245	375	373	9459	0.71	High Positive Relationship
Administration of Public Universities (Y)	11340	3214					

Result from Table 2 reveals a relationship coefficient = 0.71. This value is high and positive, indicating that there is high and positive relationship between human security framework and administration of Public Universities. This implies that improvement in human security framework leads to corresponding improvement in administration of Public Universities in bandit-prone environment of Benue State.

Research Question Three: What is the relationship between surveillance systems and administration of Public Universities in bandit-prone environment of Benue State?

Table 3: Pearson Product Moment Relationship Analysis on the Relationship between Surveillance Systems and Administration of Public Universities in Bandit-Prone Environment of Benue State

Variable	Σ	Σ^2	n	df	ΣXY	r	Decision
Surveillance systems (X)	11079	1227	375	373	4839	0.78	High Positive Relationship
Administration of Public Universities (Y)	11340	3612					

Result from Table 3 reveals a relationship coefficient = 0.78. This value is high and positive, indicating that there is high and positive relationship between surveillance systems and administration of Public Universities. This implies that effective use of Surveillance systems leads to corresponding improvement in administration of Public Universities in bandit-prone environment of Benue State.

Test of Hypotheses

Hypothesis 1: There is no significant relationship between institutional perimeter fencing and administration of Public Universities in bandit-prone environment of Benue State.

Table 4: Transformed z-ratio on the Relationship between Institutional Perimeter Fencing and Administration of Public Universities in Bandit-Prone Environment of Benue State.

Variable	Σ	Σ^2	n	df	ΣXY	r	$z\text{-cal}$	$z\text{-crit.}$	Decision
Institutional perimeter fencing (X)	10250	2345	375	373	2737	0.78	24.58	1.96	Sig. Rejected Ho
Administration of Public Universities (Y)	11340	1285							

Result from Table 4 reveals that high positive relationship exists between institutional perimeter fencing and administration of Public Universities in bandit-prone environment of Benue State. To establish the significance of the relationship, a transformed z-value was computed and an index of 24.58 was obtained. This was compared to the critical z-value of 1.96 at 0.05 level of significance with a degree of freedom of 373, indicating that there is a significant positive relationship between institutional perimeter fencing and administration of Public Universities (calculated $z = 24.58 < \text{critical } z = 1.96$ at $p < 0.05$ and $df = 373$). Therefore, the null hypothesis of no significant relationship between institutional perimeter fencing and administration of Public Universities is rejected. This implies that the relationship is positive and strong, and any improvement in institutional perimeter fencing tends to be accompanied by improvement in administration of Public Universities in bandit-prone environment of Benue State.

Hypothesis 2: There is no significant relationship between human security framework and administration of Public Universities in bandit-prone environment of Benue State.

Table 5: Transformed z-ratio on the Relationship between Human Security Framework and Administration of Public Universities in Bandit-Prone Environment of Benue State

Variable	Σ	Σ^2	n	df	ΣXY	r	$z\text{-cal.}$	$z\text{-crit.}$	Decision
Human security framework (X)	7903	6245	375	373	9459	0.71	19.05	1.96	Sig. Rejected Ho
Administration of Public Universities (Y)	11340	3214							

Result from Table 5 reveals that high positive relationship exists between human security framework and administration of Public Universities in bandit-prone environment of Benue State. To establish the significance of the relationship, a transformed z-value was computed and an index of 19.05 was obtained. This was compared to the critical z-value of 1.96 at 0.05 level of significance with a degree of freedom of 373, indicating that there is a significant positive relationship between human security framework and administration of Public Universities (calculated $z = 19.05 < \text{critical } z = 1.96$ at $p < 0.05$ and $df = 373$). Therefore, the null hypothesis of no significant relationship between human security framework and administration of Public Universities is rejected. This implies that the relationship is positive and strong, and any improvement in human security framework tends to be accompanied by improvement in administration of Public Universities in bandit-prone environment of Benue State.

Hypothesis 3: There is no significant relationship between surveillance systems and administration of Public Universities in bandit-prone environment of Benue State.

Table 6: Transformed z-ratio on the Relationship between Surveillance systems and administration of Public Universities in bandit-prone environment of Benue State

Variable	Σ	Σ^2	n	df	ΣXY	r	$z\text{-cal.}$	$z\text{-crit.}$	Decision
Surveillance systems (X)	11079	1227	375	373	4839	0.78	25.32	1.96	Sig. Rejected Ho
Administration of Public Universities (Y)	11340	3612							

Result from Table 6 reveals that high positive relationship exists between surveillance systems and administration of Public Universities in bandit-prone environment of Benue State. To establish the significance of the relationship, a transformed z-value was computed and an index of 25.32 was obtained. This was compared to the critical z-value of 1.96 at 0.05 level of significance with a degree of freedom of 373, indicating that there is a significant positive relationship between surveillance systems and administration of Public Universities (calculated $z = 25.32 < \text{critical } z = 1.96$ at $p < 0.05$ and $df = 373$). Therefore, the null hypothesis of no significant relationship between surveillance systems and administration of Public Universities is rejected. This implies that the relationship is positive and strong, and any improvement in use of surveillance systems tends to be accompanied by improvement in administration of Public Universities in bandit-prone environment of Benue State.

Findings of the Study

- Table 1 reveals a relationship coefficient = 0.78. This value is high and positive, indicating that there is high and positive relationship between institutional perimeter fencing and administration of Public Universities.
- Table 2 reveals a relationship coefficient = 0.71. This value is high and positive, indicating that there is high and positive relationship between human security framework and administration of Public Universities.
- Table 3 reveals a relationship coefficient = 0.78. This value is high and positive, indicating that there is high and positive relationship between surveillance systems and administration of Public Universities.

- iv. Table 4 reveals that there is a significant positive relationship between institutional perimeter fencing and administration of Public Universities in bandit-prone environment of Benue State.
- v. Table 5 reveals that there is a significant positive relationship between human security framework and administration of Public Universities in bandit-prone environment of Benue State.
- vi. Table 6 reveals that there is a significant positive relationship between surveillance systems and administration of Public Universities in bandit-prone environment of Benue State.

Discussion of Findings

Institutional Perimeter Fencing and Administration of Public Universities in Bandit-Prone Environment

Table 1 reveals a relationship coefficient 0.78. This value is high and positive, indicating that there is high and positive relationship between institutional perimeter fencing and administration of Public Universities. The finding is in agreement with Jacksons (2020) who observed that perimeter fencing and school security perimeter fencing is an important security and aesthetic feature of any school; it blocks intruders and other unwanted visitors from entering the site, helps keep staff and students safe on site and is one of the first things prospective students and parents see when visiting. When specifying fencing for schools, it is worth considering not only how secure a school's fencing is, but also the impression it makes.

Today's schools contain valuable and portable property that is attractive to thieves (Jacksons, 2020). Fencing and gates are the first line of defense and have a vital role to play. Nevertheless, schools have to remain an attractive learning environment, and schools are encouraged to open their facilities to the wider community at other times. Adequate security, therefore, has to be achieved without schools looking like prisons. Furthermore, research shows that aggressive perimeter fencing and security measures can make establishments appear at risk; and if there is a perception that crimes are being committed, this can lead to an increase in crime.

Procter (2007) noted that perimeter fencing and the complexity of the context, this specifies guide to perimeter security fencing for schools explains the different options available, presents the advantages and limitations of each, and steers the reader towards making decisions that will provide the right level of security at an acceptable cost and without compromising other areas. There is a significant positive relationship between institutional perimeter fencing and administration of Public Universities in bandit-prone environment of Benue State.

Human Security Framework and Administration of Public Universities in Bandit-Prone Environment

Table 2 reveals a relationship coefficient 0.71. This value is high and positive, indicating that there is high and positive relationship between human security framework and administration of Public Universities. This is in agreement with Atta and Kyari (2014) that human-Security Human security is a trending prototype for understanding global vulnerabilities and its proponents challenge the age long belief of national security through military security by arguing that the proper target for security should be aimed at the human rather than national level. Human security reveals a people-centered and multi-disciplinary understanding of security which involves a number of research fields, including development studies, international relations, strategic studies, and human rights (Danjibo, 2013). Glasius (2017), stated that Human security is freedom from fear and from want. It is a basic requirement for human development. Human development aims at expanding opportunities to living a long and healthy life, continuous acquisition of knowledge (education) and gaining access to resources which is a gateway to having a decent standard of living. Human security entails safety and protection against harm. It embodies the protection of a country, a building or a person against attack or danger. (Atta & Kyari, 2014). There is a significant positive relationship between human security framework and administration of Public Universities in bandit-prone environment of Benue State.

Surveillance Systems and Administration of Public Universities in Bandit-Prone Environment

Table 3 reveals a relationship coefficient 0.78. This value is high and positive, indicating that there is high and positive relationship between surveillance systems and administration of Public Universities. This is in agreement with Foucault (2012) that with the emergence of modern disciplinary institutions (Foucault, 2012) and the rise in the variety of surveillance equipment, there has been an increase in the categories, extent of individuals and locations being subjected to surveillance services (Galic et al, 2017). In recent decades, as schools have increasingly deployed various surveillance such as radio-frequency identification tags (RFID), X-ray inspection of pupil packs, sniffer dogs, drug testing, closed-circuit television (CCTV) cameras, and school officers among others teachers (Perry-Hazan & Birnhack, 2019) and students have become the prominent subjects of surveillance culture. Surveillance in schools has its preoccupation with risk factors (Page, 2017) whilst its practice is accepted as a sustainable solution to risks such as school violence, crimes, vandalism, and theft, but they soon give rise to the culture of domination and social. With the emergence of modern disciplinary institutions (Foucault, 2012) and the rise in the variety of surveillance equipment, there has been an increase in the categories, extent of individuals and locations being subjected to surveillance services (Galic et al, 2017). In recent decades, as schools have increasingly deployed various surveillance such as radio-frequency identification tags (RFID), X-ray inspection of pupil packs, sniffer dogs, drug testing, closed-circuit television (CCTV) cameras, and school officers among others (Taylor, 2013), teachers (Perry-Hazan & Birnhack, 2019) and students have become the prominent subjects of surveillance culture (Taylor, 2012). There is a significant positive relationship between surveillance systems and administration of Public Universities in bandit-prone environment of Benue State.

Conclusion

The study investigated institutional security architectures and administration of public universities in bandit-prone environment of Benue State. Based on the components that constituted the study, the findings showed that there is a relationship coefficient of 0.78, 0.71 & 0.78 for institutional perimeter fencing, human security framework, surveillance systems and administration of Public Universities in bandit-prone environment of Benue State.

Recommendations

Based on the findings, it was recommended that:

- i. School administrators should invest in perimeter fencing of schools to facilitate administration of Public Universities in bandit-prone environment.
- ii. The government should employ more staff that will contribute to human security framework in the administration of Public Universities in bandit-prone environment.
- iii. The school management should improve in installation of surveillance systems that will facilitate administration of Public Universities in bandit-prone environment.

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