

IPOB

The **Indigenous People of Biafra** (IPOB) is a separatist organization in Nigeria. Its main aim is to restore an independent state of Biafra in the Old Eastern Region of Nigeria, comprising mainly today's South-East and South-South Regions of Nigeria; and also parts of the Middle Belt states of Nigeria such as Benue State and Kogi State, through an independence referendum. The group was founded in 2012 by Nnamdi Kanu, a British Nigerian political activist known for his prominent advocacy of the contemporary Biafran independence movement. It was deemed a terrorist organization in 2017 under Nigerian Terrorism Act.https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indigenous_People_of_Biafra#Protest

Sit-at-Home Order

The Indigenous People of Biafra announced that there would be a sit-at-home from August 9, 2021 in the South-East every Monday until its leader, Mazi Nnamdi Kanu, regains his freedom. The Federal Government had announced that Kanu was arrested in June in Kenya and brought back to Nigeria. According to the group, due process was not followed in bringing Kanu back to Nigeria. **The sit-at-home order shuts down every human activity in the South East making the region look desolate and deserted in those days the order is enforced.**

When the sit-at-home order was announced by IPOB, it was opposed by many Igbo people, leading to a reversal. Sadly, since the announcement of the reversal of that order late August, 2021, the sit-at-home has continued to hold because of fear. Some people who tried to go about their businesses were attacked, making others to stay indoors for fear. Offices and markets have remained closed too. Therefore, both those who want to observe the sit-at-home and those who do not want to do so stay at home. (<https://punchng.com/why-ipob-sit-at-home-order-is-counter-productive/>). Recently, IPOB has changed the sit-at-home days from Mondays to days when the leader of the group, Nnamdi Kanu, would be appearing in court. **The sit-at-home order by the Indigenous People of Biafra is emasculating the economy of Eastern Nigeria, thereby impoverishing the people. It has also drastically affected the school system by disrupting academic calendar and activities.**

Secondary Education

Secondary education is the stage of education following primary education. Except in countries where only primary or basic education is compulsory, secondary education includes the final stage of compulsory education, and in many countries, it is entirely compulsory. The next stage of education is usually college or university.

As the name implies, secondary education is the education offered to pupils after the primary school. It is the form of education children receive after primary education and 'before the tertiary stage. Specifically, secondary education is the education meant for children between 11⁺ to 17⁺ (FGN,2012). The secondary education is meant to prepare the beneficiaries towards useful living within the society and higher