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EFFECT OF INSURGENCY ON LIBRARY OPERATION IN ACADEMIC EFFECT OF INSURGENCY ON LIBRARY OPERATION IN ACADEMIC LIBRARIES IN BORNO STATE, NIGERIA

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Abstract
This paper determined the effect of insurgency on library operation in academic libraries in Borno State, Nigeria. The objectives of the study are to examined the degree of damage cause by insurgency on academic libraries; determined the effect of insurgency on library operation in academic libraries; determined the extent to which insurgency affect library user's patronage in academic libraries and determine the effect of insurgency on librarians' punctuality toward their duty in academic library in Borno State. Survey research designed was used for the study and self-designed questionnaire was used instrument for data collection. Descriptive statistics of frequency counts and percentages was used in analyzing the data to answer the research questions, while result was presented in tables. The population of the study constituted 88 academic librarians from four selected high institution from Borno state. The results indicated that late opening of libraries, closure before time, inadequate information resources, inadequate computers and internet access, inadequate number of academic librarians were caused by the effect of insurgency in Academic Libraries in Borno State. The findings also revealed the loss of information resources, library facilities, burning of the whole library, relocation of some of the libraries, loss of staff and temporary closure of the library were the damages cause by insurgency in Academic Libraries in Borno State. The study endorsed among others that the library management should liaise with the state, federal government and international organization in stocking up to date information resources in the academic libraries so that the libraries can operate up to users' expectations.

Keywords: insurgency, effect of insurgency, library operation, academic libraries, Borno State.

Introduction

Borno State, like any other states in the Northern Nigeria, has witnessed and suffered several attacks emanating from the dreaded Boko Haram insurgent sect operating in that region of the Country. The activities of the group are replete with issues surrounding insecurity, due to the linkages with economic, social, political, educational and governance, with spiraling effects on the entire populace of Borno State. Boko haram insurgency is considered to be unexpected events which put people and materials at risk, damage libraries, destroy information and communication infrastructures, disrupt services and render documentary materials inaccessible to users. They are sudden adverse or unfortunate extreme incidents which cause great damage to human beings, materials as well as plants and animals (Adams 2014). Effect of insurgency on library operations means the negative impact of Boko haram insurgency on library towards daily activities of the academic libraries while insurgency refer to as subset of both rebellion and political violence; it is a super set to revolution while library operation means the service that are rendered to the user's day in day out.

The United States Department of Defence (DOD, 2007) defines insurgency as an organized movement aimed at the overthrow of a constituted government through the use of subversion and armed conflict. The threats of insurgency have intensified and assumed global dimension in recent times. However, not all rebellions are insurgencies. A rebellion may not be viewed as an insurgency if a state of belligerency exists between one or more sovereign states and rebel forces, even if the revolt takes the form of armed rebellion.

The consequences of Boko Haram insurgent on academic library are disastrous as it affects the entire library operations. This had brought about the complete close up of some libraries; damage to library materials and buildings; reduction in the volume of library materials such as books, journals, magazines, computers etc. and unsatisfactory library services and frustration to users. Insurgency has greatly cause havoc to library especially in the extreme North where library users hardly visit the libraries in recent times. According to Adetiloye, (2014) the activities of Boko haram insurgency are predominant in the North Eastern part of Nigeria like Borno, Yobe and Adamawa. They have in the last half decade or so, become the most dangerous insurgent group that Nigerians have ever witnessed. Their fundamental Ideology is Western Education is forbidden. They are also known to destructively attack academic institutions, Schools, Police Stations and Government, Private and Public owned facilities with a kind of guerilla warfare tactics. It seriously affecting the operations of libraries.

Statement of the Problem

Academic libraries are the heart or nerve centers of academic institutions, all effort was made in stocking libraries with required information resources and facilities to support the academic teaching and learning processes. Based on personal observation it was revealed that academic libraries have suffer a great causality as some academic libraries have lost information resources, library work force even as some of the libraries and facilities were burnt etc. It could be as the result of insurgency. The consequences of insurgency in North East Zone on the academic libraries are great as there was destruction of library resources; denial of materials to users who are in need of them; frustration and discouragement on the part of the users who cannot locate materials they are aware that are in the library and total destruction of library materials

Objective of the Study

The objectives of the study are to:

1. examine the degree of damage cause by insurgency on academic libraries in Borno State;
2. determine the effect of insurgency on library operation in academic libraries in Borno State;
3. determine the effect of insurgency on librarians' punctuality towards their duty in academic library in Borno State.
4. determine the extent to which insurgency affected library users' patronage in academic libraries in Borno State;

Research Questions

The study answered the following questions:

1. What is the degree of damage cause by insurgency on academic libraries in Borno State?
2. What is the effect of insurgency on library operation in academic libraries in Borno State?
3. What is the effect of insurgency on librarians' punctuality toward their duty in academic library in Borno State?
4. What is the extent to which insurgency affected library users' patronage in academic libraries in Borno State?

Review of Related Literature

Academic libraries are those libraries located in higher institutions of learning such as universities, polytechnics, colleges of education and research institutions. Academic libraries have an important role in the transmission of information and knowledge in higher educational institutions as they facilitate the teaching, learning and research functions of their respective institutions. They are referred to as the heart or nerve centers of institutions of higher learning where all academic activities revolved. The users of these academic libraries are students, lecturers, and the whole academic community (Aina, 2005).

The services of the academic library are shared to the different components such as circulation unit, reference unit, serials unit, documents unit, acquisition unit, cataloguing unit etc for easy dissemination of information. These units' function to serve the needs of the library users s (students, lecturers and non-teaching staff). Each unit is very important to the success of the academic library as they all aimed at satisfying the needs of users by safeguarding the collections from harm such as insurgency.

Academic libraries are those that are established in tertiary institutions such as Universities, Polytechnics and Colleges of Education among others. Their major function is to provide information resources and services that support the attainment of the broad objectives of teaching learning and research activities of the parent institution. Okiy (2011) support this view when the author argued that the roles of academic libraries in Nigeria are to effectively support the institutions to attain the key functions of teaching, research and community service. It could therefore, be argued further that the position of academic libraries in institutions of higher learning cannot be overemphasized. This is because Bitagi and Garba (2008) observed that academic institutions and libraries are like identical twins who share everything together possibly on equal basis.

Insurgency has become an issue and a major threat to libraries and other information centers. According to Buchanan, (2002), the act of insurgency had created fear into people's mine which had make them not to use the libraries effectively. Shaman in Senyah and Lamptey (2011) stressed that people ranging from staff and students have reduce visiting and even avoiding public buildings like libraries for the fear of being victims due to assaults or injury from dangers that come as a result of the Boko haram. Global Coalition to Protect Education from attack (2014), asserts that current Boko Haram insurgency in Nigeria is threatening to halt or even reverse this progress. Academic institution and schools are under attack in Northern Nigeria. Since the beginning of 2012, according to Amnesty International's research, some institution in Borno and Yobe state have

been burnt down while others were seriously damaged and others have been forced to close down. As a result of this insurgency, four academic libraries were burnt down leading to loss of information resources, facilities etc. Some libraries were temporary closed while others reduce the period of operation because of insurgency and users are no longer patronizing.

The phenomena of insurgency in Nigeria have been evident since her independence in (1960), ranging from the twelve-day revolution by Adaka Boro(1964), to the civil war (1967-1970), to the various ethnic militias such as the O'odua People's Congress(OPC), the Movement for the Actualization of the Sovereign State of Biafra (MASSOB), the Movement for the Emancipation of Niger Delta(MEND), the Niger-Delta insurgency and the most recent the "Ahl al sunnali alalDa'wawa al Jihad", popularly known as Boko Haram which has been operating in Northern Nigeria since the early (2000), with its origin linked with the wide spread of socio-economic and religious insecurity among certain communities in the North. Their activities have unleashed terrible humanitarian crises in North East Nigeria (Fwatshak and Larab, 2004; Ikelegbe, 2010).

Insurgency is given different names such as militants in the Niger Delta while in the North are known as Boko Haram. The militants have claimed responsibility to so many damages done in the Niger Delta especially the two bomb explosions that took place at a political rally in Bayelsa State on 29th December and the 50th anniversary celebrations as mentioned above. While the Boko Haram accepted those done in the Northern part and Abuja, example of States where they have weakened their economic strengths are Borno, Yobe, Adamawa, Plateau etc.

In recent times terrorism has become an issue and a major threat to libraries and other information centers. For instance the September 11, 2001 terrorists bombing of the World Trade Centre, where three libraries were damaged, and the Pentagon libraries destroyed records, books and other documentary materials (Buchanan, 2002). In Nigeria terrorists who named themselves "Boko Haram" (meaning western education is forbidden) are greatly causing havoc to the whole country especially in the extreme North where library users hardly visit the libraries in recent times. For these problems to be solved there is need to find out ways of preventing those which are preventable and managing or controlling those that are not preventable.

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preventing those which are preventable and managing or controlling those that are not preventable. Karnelija cited in Moses, (2005), said it was between two republics of former Yugoslavia, Serbia who wanted ethno-territorial expansion and Croatia who sought independence and sovereignty and defended its present-day borders and territorial integrity from the attack. During that time many library materials suffered many direct and indirect war damages.

Rosenberg, Riedlmayer, in Hasenay and Krtalic, (2010) emphasized that direct damages were caused by bombardment and looting of many library materials were damaged due to the indirect consequences such as inappropriate evacuation and storage (in damp basements, grave, even septic tanks). They said that the whole Croatian library system about 23 of them was affected by the war : interrupted acquisition, especially subscription to foreign periodicals, insufficient funds, reduced number of staff, not enough knowledge and support in libraries and very little IT equipment, interrupted information services, poor communication and coordination between libraries, difficult working conditions, decrease in users number in war affected areas but increase of users that were refugees in areas that were not affected by the war, book loss due to unreturned loans and so on.

Traditionally however, insurgencies seek to overthrow an existing order with one that is commensurate with their political, economic, ideological or religious goals (Gompert and Gordon 2008). According to Kilcullen, (2006)"Insurgency is a struggle to control a contested political space, between a state (or a group of states or occupying powers), and one or more popularly based, non-state challengers". He further draws a line between classical and contemporary in insurgent indicating that the latter seek to replace the existing order while the former sometimes strive for the expulsion of foreign invaders from their territory or seek to fill an existing power vacuum (Kilcullen, 2006).

Alegbeleye cited in Asuzu (2000) affirmed that in Nigeria during the Nigerian Civil War of 1967-1970, the two libraries of the University of Nigeria at Nsukka and Enugu campuses lost over 60,000 volumes. The buildings were virtually affected but library furniture and equipment's were looted Alegbeleye further asserted that the personal library of late Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe and the Divisional Libraries of the then Eastern Nigeria located at Onitsha, Umuahia and Ikot Ekpene were also affected. Explosion at the University of Aleppo in Syria has killed up to 15 people in 2013.In the view of Fisk as cited in Ngulube and Magazi (2006) the US invasion of Iraq on the 14 April, 2003 turned to ashes the National Library and Archive documents in 3000 degrees of heat. Present North-East example too.

Research Methodology

Descriptive survey research design was adopted for the study and self-designed questionnaire was used. The population of the study constituted all the academic librarians of some selected academic libraries in Borno state which are Umar Ibn Ibrahim Elkami College of Education, Science and Technology Bama library, Federal College of Fresh Water Fisheries Technology Baga library, College of Business Management and Administration, Konduga library and Ramat library University of Maiduguri. Descriptive statistics of frequency counts and percentages was used in analyzing the data to answer the research questions, while result was presented in tables. The population of the study were 88 academic librarians, there is no need for sampling since the entire population is manageable this is in line with Gall and Borg (2007) that the whole population may be studied when the entire size of the population is small or manageable.

Table. 1: Population of Academic Librarians by institution

S/N	Institutions	Population
1	Umar Ibn Ibrahim Elkami College of Education, Science and Technology Bama library	11
2	Federal College of Fresh Water Fisheries Technology Baga Library	8
3	College of Business Management and Administration, Konduga Library	6
4	Ramat library University of Maiduguri	63
	Total	**88**

Data Analysis, Results and Discussion

Out of the 88 questionnaires distributed to the respondents in four academic institutions in Borno state the same 88 (100%) copies were duly completed, returned and found valid for the analysis.

Research Question 1: What is the degree of damage cause by insurgency on academic libraries in Borno State

Table 2: The degree of damage cause by insurgency on academic libraries

S/N	ITEMS	N	SA	A	TA	SD	D	TD
1	Loss of information resources	**88**	52 (59.1%)	9 (10.2%)	**61 (69.3%)**	16 (18.2%)	11 (12.5%)	**27 (30.7%)**
2	Loss of the library facilities		68 (77.3%)	5 (5.7%)	**72 (81.8%)**	6 (6.8%)	10 (21.6%)	**16 (18.2%)**
3	Burn the whole library building		41 (46.6%)	4 (4.5%%)	**45 (51.1%)**	25 (28.5%)	18 (20.5%)	**43 (48.9%)**
4	Library relocated		41 (46.6%)	5 (5.7%)	**46 (52.2%)**	40 (45.5%)	2 (2.3%)	**42 (47.8%)**
5	Loss of staff		56 (63.6%)	4 (4.6%)	**60 (68.2%)**	20 (22.7%)	8 (9.1%)	**28 (31.8%)**
6	Temporary closure of the library		71 (80.7%)	6 (6.8%)	**77 (87.5%)**	5 (5.7%)	6 (6.8%)	**11 (12.5%)**

Key: **S.A**- Strongly Agree, **A**- Agree, **T.A**-Total Agree, **S.D**- Strongly Disagree, **D**-Disagree, **T.D**- Total Disagree **and N =** Number of respondents.

Table 1 above indicates the analysis of information on the degree of damage cause by insurgency on library operation under study and it revealed that 61 (69.3%) of the respondents strongly agree that there was loss of information resources while 27 (30.7%) disagreed to that, 72 (81.8%) of the respondents agreed that there was loss of library facilities while 16 (18.2%) of the respondents disagreed to that fact. 45 (51.1%) agreed that the degree of damage caused was that the whole library was burnt while 43 (48.9%) disagreed. 46 (52.2%) agreed that libraries were relocated while 42 (47.8%) disagreed with that. 60 (68.2%) of the respondents agreed that there was loss of staff while 28 (31.8%) of the respondents disagreed to that and 77 (87.5%) of the respondents agreed that there was temporary closure of the libraries while11 (21.2%) of the respondents disagreed.

This infers that loss of information, library facilities, burning of the whole library, relocation of some of the libraries, loss of staff and temporary closure of the library were the damages cause by insurgency in Academic Libraries in Borno State.

Research Question 2: What is the effect of insurgency on library operation in academic libraries in Borno State?

Table 3: The effect of insurgency on library operation in academic libraries

S/N	ITEMS	N	SA	A	TA	SD	D	TD
1	Library open late		28 (31.8%)	18 (20.5%)	**46 (52.3%)**	35 (39.8%)	7 (7.9%)	**42 (47.7%)**
2	Library close before scheduled time		59 (67.1%)	7 (7.9%)	**66 (75.0)**	10 (11.4%)	12 (13.6%)	**22 (25.0%)**
3	Inadequate information resources	**88**	52 (59.1%)	10 (11.4%)	**62 (70.5%)**	16 (18.2%)	11 (12.5%)	**26 (30.7%)**
4	Inadequate computers and internet access		48 (54.4%)	12 (13.6%)	**60 (68.0%)**	16 (18.2%)	12 (13.6%)	**28 (31.8%)**
5	Inadequate number of academic Librarian		56 (63.6%)	14 (15.9%)	**70 (79.5%)**	2 (2.3%)	16 (18.2%)	**18 (20.5%)**

Key: **S.A**- Strongly Agree, **A**- Agree, **T.A**-Total Agree, **S.D**- Strongly Disagree, **D**-Disagree, **T.D**- Total Disagree **and N =** Number of respondents.

Table 2 above indicates the analysis of the effect of insurgency on library operation in academic libraries under study and it revealed 46 (52.3%) of the respondents strongly agree that libraries open late while 42 (47.7%) disagreed to that, 66 (75.0%) of the respondents agreed that libraries usually close before scheduled time while 22 (25.0%) of the respondents disagreed to that fact. 62 (70.5%) agreed that insurgency has brought about inadequate information resources while 26 (30.7%) disagreed. 60 (68.0%) agreed that insurgency has brought about inadequate computers and internet access while 28 (31.8%) disagreed with that assertion. 70 (79.5%) of the respondents agreed that insurgency has brought inadequate number of academic librarians while 28 (31.8%) of the respondents disagreed to that.

The result revealed that there was negative effect of insurgency on library operation in academic library under study, these were; late opening of libraries,

closure before time, inadequate information resources, inadequate computers and internet access, inadequate number of academic librarians were caused by the effect by insurgency in Academic Libraries in Borno State.

Research Question 4: What is the effect of insurgency on librarians' punctuality toward their duty in academic library in Borno State?

Table 3: Effect of insurgency on librarians' punctuality toward duty in academic library

S/N	Items	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Punctual	14	(15.9%)
2.	Not punctual	74	(84.1%)
	Total	88	100%

Table 3 above shows the analysis on the effect of insurgency on librarians towards their duty in academic libraries under study, it was revealed that 14 (15.9%) of the respondents indicated that they were punctual and 54(61.4%) of the respondents indicated that they were not punctual towards their duty.

This infers that most of the librarians were not punctual toward their duty in academic libraries due to insurgency in Borno State.

Research Question 4: What is the extent to which insurgency affected library users' patronage in academic libraries in Borno State

Table 5: Extent to which insurgency affected library user's patronage in academic libraries

S/N	Items	Frequency	Percent
1	Very High Extent	53	(60.2%)
2	High Extent	21	(23.9%
4	Low Extent	11	(12.5%)
5	Very Low Extent	3	(3.4%)
	Total	**88**	**100**

Table 4: above shows the analysis on the extent to which insurgency affected library user's patronage in the library under study, it was revealed that 53 (60.2%) of the respondents indicated that the library user's patronage was affected to a very high extent, 21 (23.9%) of the respondents indicated that the library user's patronage was affected to the high extent, 11 (12.5%) of the respondents indicated

that the library user's patronage was affected to the low extent and 3 (3.4%) of the respondents indicated that the library user's patronage was affected to the very low extent. This infers that the extent to which insurgency affected library user's patronage was to the very high extent in academic Libraries in Borno State.

Discussion of Findings

1. The findings revealed that there was loss of information resources, loss of library facilities, burning of the whole library, relocation of some of the libraries, loss of staff and temporary closure of the library were the damages cause by insurgency in Academic Libraries in Borno State. This is however evident in the fact that users' needs may be grossly affected since the store house of knowledge is negatively affected as revealed by the findings of the study. This is in agreement with the findings of Alegbeleye cited in Asuzu (2000) that in Nigeria during the Nigerian Civil War of 1967-1970, the two libraries of the University of Nigeria at Nsukka and Enugu campuses lost over 60,000 volumes. The buildings were virtually affected but library furniture and equipment's were looted. The Author further asserted that the personal library of late Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe and the Divisional Libraries of the then Eastern Nigeria located at Onitsha, Umuahia and Ikot Ekpenewere also affected. Explosion at the University of Aleppo in Syria has killed up to 15 people in 2013. In the view of Fisk (as cited in Ngulube and Magazi (2006) mentioned that the US invasion of Iraq on the 14 April, 2003 turned to ashes the National Library and Archive documents in 3000 degrees of heat. This is a setback to national development since information cannot be accessed by the citizen for research purposes.
2. It was revealed that libraries opened late, closure before time, inadequate information resources, inadequate computers and internet access, inadequate number of academic librarians were the effects caused by insurgency on library operation in Academic Libraries in Borno State. Such situations can lead to frustration on the side of users, seeing that the library is opened late and perhaps closed too early may be when a user is still on search of information resources needed for a particular purpose. That is why Global Coalition of Protection Education from attack (2014), affirmed that the current Boko Haram insurgency in Nigeria is threatening to halt or even reverse this progress. As the result of insurgency, four academic libraries were burnt down which led to loss of information resources, facilities etc some libraries were temporary close while others libraries reduce the period of operation because of insurgency and users are no longer patronizing.

3. Based on the findings it is also revealed that most of the librarians were not punctual toward their duty in academic libraries due to insurgency in Borno State. This is inevitable because staff may be under threat and may lose interest in going out for work due to fear of the unknown. That is evidently in line with the findings of Shaman reported in Senyah and Lamptey (2011) stressed that people ranging from staff and users have reduce visiting and even avoiding public buildings like libraries for the fear of being victims due to assaults or injury from dangers that come as a result of the Boko haram.
4. The extent to which insurgency affected library users' patronage was to the very high extent in academic Libraries in Borno State. When users are faced with such situation as insurgency, they will lose interest in patronizing the library because it has become difficult to get information resources at the time of need. This is, in corroboration with the findings of Buchanan, (2002), who affirmed that the act of insurgency had created fear into people's mine which had make them not to use the libraries effectively.

Conclusion

Library is a very vital constituent in educational development of any academic institution such as the colleges of education, monotechnic and university. Key findings revealed that loss of information, library facilities, burning of the whole library, relocation of some of the libraries, loss of staff and temporary closure of the library were the damages cause by insurgency. The study further established that late opening of libraries, closure before time, inadequate information resources, inadequate computers and internet access, inadequate number of academic librarians were caused by the effect by insurgency. However, it was also revealed that most of the librarians were not punctual toward their duty in academic libraries due to insurgency in the library under study and that the extent to which insurgency affect library user's patronage was to the very high extent in academic Libraries in Borno State. This infers that insurgency has negatively affected the libraries' functions and operations as well as users' patronage in the libraries under study.

Recommendations

The study thus recommended the following: -

1. The library management should liaise with the state and federal government as well as international organizations in stocking up to date information resources in the academic libraries so that it can operate to users' expectations.

2. The library management should start operating the libraries to the fullest since the issue of insurgency have subsided.
3. The library management should be supervising the librarians' punctuality toward their work.
4. The library management should provide information services such as current awareness services, users' education and exhibition so as to draw users' attention to the current status of the libraries in the study area.

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