Curbing incessant security threats bedevilling Northeastern states of Nigeria: Implication for library and information service and practice

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Abstract
The security situation in Nigeria keeps deteriorating each passing day as over 200 million people faces security threats in almost all the states in the country. The issues of Boko Haram phenomenon, Kalare elements, kidnapping, drug abuse, rape, gender violence, Fulani helmsmen, abduction and other forms of security threats are on the increase with citizens killed and properties destroyed on a daily basis. It is on this basis that this study investigated the roles of libraries and information science professionals in curbing incessant security threats bedevilling Northeastern states in Nigeria. The objectives of the study include: to determine the causes of incessant security threats bedevilling Northeastern states in Nigeria, to assess the influence of incessant security threats bedevilling Northeastern states in Nigeria and to identify the preventive mechanism of incessant security threats bedevilling Northeastern states in Nigeria. This study was guided by descriptive research design. Quantitative and qualitative method was adopted for the study. Fifty two (52) copies of questionnaire were analysed for the study. One person each from the Northeastern states was interviewed as qualitative data to compliment the quantitative data. The findings of the study revealed that poor parenting, peer groups, lack of western education, drug abuse and illiteracy were responsible for the causes of insecurity bedevilling the north east. It also revealed that the influence of peer groups, mass media, and community was most responsible for insecurity bedevilling the north east region. The study advocates that the government and non-governmental agencies should sustain the efforts of education, technical and vocational activities in engaging the minds of youth as a preventive mechanism to curb incessant security threats in the north east of the state in Nigeria. The study concluded that though not all the youths in the Northeastern states participated in the study, however, sustaining programmes through technical, vocational and small business activities were found to be useful in curbing insecurity in the north east region The study recommended that frequent programmes should be encouraged to engage the mind of the youth to be responsible and responsive to the society. Library and information professionals should provide resources, services and programmes that can promote literacy, personal and national development as well as security of Nigeria as a country.

Keywords: Curbing incessant, security threats, library and information service and practice

Introduction
Since time immemorial, insecurity has been a source of concern to the society. Globally, the widespread of security threats have been reported in many parts of the world which negates the United Nation principle of peaceful co-existence among the people irrespective of race, religion, ethnic and region. Many developing countries were equally affected with insecurity leading to killings, maiming and destruction of lives and properties. Countries like Somalia, Kenya, Afghanistan, Libya and Nigeria have witnessed various sort of insecurity. In recent time, the dimension of security threats bedevilling the country is not only alarming but worrisome. In northern Nigeria, the issues of Boko Haram phenomenon, Kalare elements, kidnapping, drug abuse, rape, Indigenous People of Biafra (IPOB) and its militia group Eastern Security Network (ESN), abduction and other forms of security threats are on the increase.

According to the United Nations (2020), the rate of security threats has increased throughout the world especially in Afghanistan, Kuwait, Somalia, Sudan, Libya, and Nigeria. In Nigeria, the experience of Boko Haram, Kidnapping, rape and drug abuse and abduction have become an upsurge. Report from the National Bureau of Statistics (2021) indicated that in 2015, the total crime figure which is synonymous to insecurity...
was 31,553 in 2006. However, in 2016, the total national crime figure was 125,790, which means between 2006 and 2016, insecurity increased by 298.66% within a period of ten years. This is a big challenge to security administrators in the country. Data from United Nations Development Program (2021) showed that Nigeria's Human Development Index were 0.466 and 0.527 for 2006 and 2016 respectively. The difference of 0.061 is infinitesimal and from that period till now, Nigeria ranks among the Low Human Development Countries.

The security situation in Nigeria is so high that it is difficult for Nigerians not to think of jumping ship and going somewhere else for safer. In the middle of May, 2022, over three thousand Nigerians have been killed by bandits and terrorists. Thousands have been kidnapped for ransom, and tens of thousands have had to flee their homes and livelihood. The macabre daily count is sickening. A couple of days ago, 92 persons were killed by terrorist in Kanam Local government of Plateau State and the assailant were said to have come from Taraba State and were killing indiscriminately. A total of 3,413 persons were displaced following attack. Premium Times (2022) reports indicated that in the South east, the most dangerous profession to serve the nation is police personnel. Every week, there are reports of attacks on Police station, arson and killing of officers.

According to data released by the Premium Times (2022), at least, 2,968 people were killed, while 1,484 were abducted in the country from January to April, 2022. The data shows that more people were killed in the North West, than in other regions in the country. The north central region recorded the second highest number of murders with 984 killings during the period identified, while in the North east, 488 people were killed. In the south east, 181 people were killed during the period under review, while in the South west and South-south region, 127 and 85 people were killed respectively.

Bandits and terrorists have been attacking and killing thousands of people in the country in the north east over a decade now. The activities of Boko Haram and kidnapping in the state of Borno, Bauchi, Adamawa, Yobe, Katsina, Kaduna, Niger, Zamfara, Sokoto and Kebbi State were people are attacked, killed, raped, and houses burned down and citizens abducted for ransom at will.

The Islamist group, Boko Haram, has waged a bloody insurgency against the country for the past 13 years and an estimated 35, 000 people have been killed, with over three million people displaced by the conflict. In the south east, the key actors are said to be the “unknown gun men” carrying out orders of the separatist organization, the Indigenous People of Biafra (IPOB) and its militia wing, Eastern Security Network (ESN). They have targeted government buildings and security personnel’s. They have also crippling the economy of the zone, while those who break the order are regularly attacked and killed.

Libraries are essential to learning, research, generation and preservation of knowledge as well as dissemination of information. The roles of libraries in curbing security situation in Nigeria cannot be overemphasized because it serves as custodian for information, education and knowledge centers for public consumption. Libraries are critical stakeholders in ensuring that people are enlighten on the security situation in the country with the view to find lasting solution as well as educate the people on the measures to safeguards lives and properties. Contemporary libraries provide opportunity through ICTs and other digital technologies that foster librarians to assume new thinking towards information dissemination in every sphere of life (The
University of South Australia, 2016; Media Smart, 2016). Libraries now use robots in combination with RFID technology and data of bibliographic record to give access to the patrons and general users quality library services through cutting-edge technology (Bernard, 2017). Such kind of newest technology is considered to be the part of new industrial revolutions.

However, evidence from literature indicates that not all libraries are equipped with modern information resources to enlighten the public on issues bothering on health, politics and security (Ukwoma and Iwundu, 2016). For example, Ansari’s (2013) study indicates that libraries in Pakistan find it difficult to keep pace with new technologies in providing library services to the general public. The danger pose in educating the public through the libraries and information centers on insecurity could lead to devastating effects. The current reality is that no one is safe in Nigeria and over 200 million compatriots have nowhere to run to. The irony is that the armed forces have been deployed to almost all the state in the country, but with each passing day, security situation in Nigeria keeps deteriorating further (Ibrahim, 2022). It is on this basis that the study dwelled on roles of library and information professionals to curb various security threats bedevilling the north east part of the country such as abuses and violations of human rights, kidnapping, hard drugs substances that negate international humanitarian law committed by different individuals in Northern Nigeria. The effort of this study is for the library and information professionals to channel ways through education, awareness, information and advocacy for positive change of mind set among individuals for better society.

Insecurity is a term commonly used differently by individuals. Apparently, there is no single universal definition of the term “insecurity” covers a wide range of concepts. The concept of insecurity according to Ali (2013) is the state of fear or anxiety, stemming from a concrete or alleged lack of protection. It also refers to lack or inadequate freedom from danger. This definition reflects physical insecurity which is the most visible form of insecurity, and it feeds into many other forms of insecurity such as economic and social security. Insecurity connotes absence of safety, danger, hazard, uncertainty and lack of protection. As affirmed by United Nation (2020), insecurity is a state of fear or anxiety as a result of absence of protection. Adeola and Oluyemi (2012) provide two definitions of insecurity. First, as the condition of being subject to danger or threat of danger, where danger is the condition of being susceptible to harm or injury and secondly, as the condition of being vulnerable to risk or anxiety, where anxiety is a vague unpleasant emotion that is experienced in expectation of unfortunate incident. These definitions of insecurity underscore a major point that those affected by insecurity are not only uncertain or unaware of what would happen but they are also vulnerable to the threats and dangers when they occur. In the context of this paper, insecurity is defined as a breach of peace and security of lives and properties of the citizens. From the above definitions, it is clear that authors have different opinions on the concept of insecurity. However, in the context of this study, insecurity is the threats bedevilling the country be it boko haram elements, bandits, kidnapping, gender violence, rape and other threats that affect lives and properties of the people.

This study focused on curbing insecurity bedevilling state in Nigeria. Nigeria is located in West Africa; it is boundary to the North by Niger Republic, to the East by Chad and Cameroon, to the
South by Gulf of Guinea of Atlantic Ocean and to the West by the Republic of Benin. The country presently has a total population of 200 million people (Premium Times, 2021). There are 36 States in the country. Corruption/poverty, Kalare phenomenon, Boko Haram Phenomenon, drug abuse, rape and kidnapping has been subject to civil unrest and resistance in Nigeria. For example, In 2002, Boko Haram, founded in Maiduguri by Muhammed Yusuf, began to advocate a strict form of sharia law that also opposed all Western influence and education. Mosques and schools run by Boko Haram enrolled children and subsequently became recruiting grounds.

In 2009, following a spate of attacks against government institutions in the state of Bauchi, Gombe, Adamawa and Borno, security forces killed Muhammed Yusuf. Under the leadership of Abubakar Shekau, Boko Haram began to launch attacks against objects protected under international law, such as places of worship and schools. In 2016, the rate of kidnapping also escalated in Northern Nigeria; it later spreads to other parts of the country. This gave rise to threats of lives and properties thereby calling for concerns among the stakeholders. Therefore, this paper became necessary considering the roles of library and information professionals in creating awareness and dissemination of information on public issues. Librarians and information managers are custodians of knowledge entrusted with tasks of enlightening, informing and disseminating information to users (Ezeani & Eke 2011). Librarians facilitate access to information, thereby providing the means through which new knowledge is developed and made available to users.

**Objectives of the study**
The objectives of the study are to:

1. determine the causes of incessant security threats bedevilling Northeastern states in Nigeria;
2. assess the influence of incessant security threats bedevilling Northeastern states in Nigeria, and
3. identify the preventive mechanism of incessant security threats bedevilling Northeastern states in Nigeria.

**Methods**
This study was guided by descriptive research design. This methodology was adopted because the study focused on insecurity bedevilling the Northeastern states. The Northeast states comprises of Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe State. The study uses both qualitative and quantitative methods, relying on questionnaires and interviews for data collection. The questionnaire was structured on a four-point rating scale of Strong Agree (SA)=4, Agree (A)=3, Disagree (D)=2 and Strongly Disagree (SD)=1 respectively. The population of the study comprised of Seventy-two repentant Boko haram and thugs popularly known as Kalare in the Northeastern states. The study identified twenty-five from Borno while twenty participants from Yobe and fifteen from Adamawa while four each from Bauchi, Gombe and Taraba State. Two respondents were interviews from each state in the north east region. No sampling was conducted as the population size was manageable. Questionnaires and Interviews were the main instrument used for data collection for this study. A questionnaire is a self-report data collection instrument that each participant fills in as part of a research study (Johnson and Christensen, 2008). A questionnaire is a very popular form of data collection tool, especially when gathering information from large groups and when standardization is important. Questionnaire was used for collecting data for this study.
because it gives the researcher the ability to collect data from a large number of people within a relatively short period of time. Interviews were also conducted to ascertain the reasons for insecurity and the solution towards lasting peace in the country. The permission of the government and security authorities were sought before the instrument administration. The researcher with research assistant distributed the instrument to the participants. Seven two (72) copies of the questionnaire were distributed to the participants. However, only fifty two (52) copies were properly filled, returned and analyzed. Only one person each from the north east was available for the interview. The administration of the instrument took a span of three weeks. The quantitative data was analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software version 24.0. SPSS statistical techniques are a major tool for data analysis in research. The choice of the SPSS systems was based on the fact that SPSS systems are the standard analytical tools to analyze quantitative data. A data entry form was designed for entering questionnaire data into SPSS and the corresponding data of 16 questions was entered into the system. The study variables were presented using descriptive statistics. The data collected for the research were analyzed using frequency distribution, percentage, mean and standard deviation. The analysis and interpretations of the research findings was in line with the study objectives. On the other hand, qualitative data was analyzed using thematic analysis. The data was categorized into broad themes according to the objectives of the study that offered a general understanding on the security situation in the North east especially with the Boko Haram phenomenon and thuggery activities bedevilling the region.

Results

This section is concerned with data presentation, analysis, interpretation and discussion of findings. The results are presented and analyzed based on the objectives of the study.

Research Objective 1: To determine the causes of incessant security threats bedevilling Northeastern states in Nigeria.

The data in Table 1 address this objective.

The first objective sought to determine the causes of incessant security threats bedevilling Northeastern states in Nigeria. To address this objective the researcher identified sub-themes that addressed causes of incessant security threats bedevilling the Northeastern states in Nigeria. The respondents were given statements to answer by stating their level of agreement with them using a scale: Strongly Agree (SA) = 4, Agree (A) = 3, Disagree (D) = 2 and , Strongly Disagree (SD) = 1 respectively. Table 1 shows the statements that the respondents were presented with and how they responded.

The findings revealed that 37 (71.1%) of the respondents indicates that they have no knowledge of western education, hence, their involvement in book haram and other insecurity activities, while 15 (28.8%) had a divergent view. Similarly, the finding also showed that 41 (78.8%) of the respondents revealed that they have been brainwashed about obtaining western education, while 11 (21.1%) had contrary view. On the aspect of influence of drugs of the respondents in carrying dangerous activities, 36 (69.2%) of the respondents strongly agreed or agreed with the statement, while 16 (30.7%) disagreed or strongly disagreed. The findings also reveals that 35 (67.5%) of the respondents shows that strongly agree or agree that they are working for the sake of Allah as influence by their leaders while 17 (3.6%) strongly disagree
or disagree with the statement. Overall, the implication of this findings in relation to causes of incessant security threats bedevilling Northeastern states suggest that most of the participants lack knowledge of western education, drugs abuse and peer group to cause mayhem in the states.

Research Objective 2: To examine the influence of incessant security threats bedevilling Northeastern states in Nigeria.

This objective is addressed with the data in Table 2.

Table 1: Causes of Incessant Security threats Bedevilling Northeastern states in Nigeria

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Causes of Incessant Security Threats</th>
<th>Strongly Agree</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Strongly Disagree</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I have no knowledge of western education</td>
<td>21 (40.3%)</td>
<td>16 (30.7%)</td>
<td>8 (15.3%)</td>
<td>7 (13.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I have been brain washed about obtaining western education</td>
<td>21 (40.3%)</td>
<td>20 (38.4%)</td>
<td>6 (11.5%)</td>
<td>5 (9.6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I have no money to go to school</td>
<td>19 (36.5%)</td>
<td>18 (34.6%)</td>
<td>9 (17.3%)</td>
<td>6 (11.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I am under the influence of drugs</td>
<td>18 (34.6%)</td>
<td>18 (34.6%)</td>
<td>8 (15.3%)</td>
<td>8 (15.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I am inspired my peer groups to cause mayhem</td>
<td>22 (42.3%)</td>
<td>18 (34.6%)</td>
<td>7 (13.4%)</td>
<td>5 (9.6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I am working for Allah as many leaders influence my thoughts</td>
<td>19 (36.5%)</td>
<td>17 (32.6%)</td>
<td>8 (15.3%)</td>
<td>8 (15.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I consider those attending western education as my core enemy</td>
<td>18 (34.6%)</td>
<td>17 (32.6%)</td>
<td>9 (17.3%)</td>
<td>8 (15.3%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The finding reveals that 41 (78.8%) of the respondents indicated that they have been influence by peer groups to involved in various security threats within the region, while 11 (21.1%) had contrary view. The findings also shows that 36 (69.2%) of the respondents strongly agree or agree with the statement that they have been influence by crazy for easy wealth, while 16 (30.7%) strongly disagree or disagree.
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with the statement. This implies that despitess efforts by parents to provide decent life and living, the influence of peer groups, media and community contribute to youths in causing security threats in the north east region. This statement was corroborated by one of the respondents interviewed, the respondent reveals that:

“I was addicted to drug abuse because of influence of peer groups. Most of the killings that were carried out were as a result of friends. We smoked together, drank together and carried out all sorts of atrocities together. We hanged out together with friends and when trouble starts with the peer who leads, in most cases led to violence and even killings with machete” (Gombe, Participant 1)

**Research Objective 3:** To identify the preventive mechanism of incessant security threats bedevilling Northeastern states in Nigeria

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preventive mechanism of incessant security threats bedevilling Northeastern states in Nigeria</th>
<th>Strongly Agree</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Strongly Disagree</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I want to be empower to engage in small business activities</td>
<td>22 (42.3%)</td>
<td>19 (36.5%)</td>
<td>6 (11.5%)</td>
<td>5 (9.6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I want to be provided with vocational skills</td>
<td>18 (34.6%)</td>
<td>18 (34.6%)</td>
<td>8 (15.3%)</td>
<td>8 (15.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I have intention of going back to school to be educated</td>
<td>22 (42.3%)</td>
<td>18 (34.6%)</td>
<td>7 (13.4%)</td>
<td>5 (9.6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I want to be enlighten to be self-sufficient in the society</td>
<td>19 (36.5%)</td>
<td>17 (32.6%)</td>
<td>8 (15.3%)</td>
<td>8 (15.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I need information to be self-independence</td>
<td>18 (34.6%)</td>
<td>17 (32.6%)</td>
<td>9 (17.3%)</td>
<td>8 (15.3%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The findings on preventive mechanism of incessant security threats bedevilling Northeastern states indicates that 41 (78.8%) of the respondents revealed that they wants to be empower to engage in small business activities to sustain their family, while 11 (21.1%) had contrary view. On the aspect of vocational skills, 36 (69.2%) the respondents indicated strongly agreed or agreed with the statement, while 16 (30.7%) indicated otherwise. Similarly, 40 (76.9%) provided that they have intention of going back to school to be educated if given opportunity, while 12 (23.0%) had divergent views. This finding implies that the repentant Boko haram and other drug abuse youths are ready to contribute positively towards secured and progressive Nigeria. Respondent interviewed provided that:

“We need to be provided with skills acquisition programmes that would engage our minds for better life. I must commend the effort of Federal Government for the rehabilitations so that we can contribute positively towards the growth and development of the region and the country in general. This would ensure adequate and speedy curbing of youth restiveness and other forms of criminal activities as well as reduced level of insecurity to the barest minimum in the state” (Borno, Participant 1).
Discussion
Objective one of the study was to determine the causes of incessant security threats bedevilling Northeastern states in Nigeria. The study found that the poor parenting, peer groups, lack of western education, drug abuse and illiteracy were responsible for the causes of insecurity bedevilling the north east of Nigeria as identified by most of the respondents. The finding by one of the respondents maintained that smoking among the friend and socialization as well as dropped out of school were responsible for extremism among the youth.

The finding is in line with a study by UNESCO (2022) who reported that 9.7 million students in Nigeria are at risk of never returning to school. In a same development, the Federal Ministry of Education and the Universal Basic Education (2021) reports stated that 12 million children at the risk of been dropped out of school. Out of this figure, states of Bauchi, Borno, Yobe and Gombe have the highest numbers of out of school children on the street. This study is also in consonance with findings of United Nation (2021) who stated that most of the insecurity witnessed in most part of Northeastern states s are as a result of poverty, out of school and drug abuse.

Objective two also reveals that the influence of peer groups, mass media, and community was most responsible for insecurity bedevilling the north east region. Most of the killings that were carried out were as a result of friends. We smoked together, drank alcohol together and carried out all sorts of atrocities together as indicated by one of the respondents. This finding is in line with the study by Raji (2021) who found that alcohol, pain reliever and tobacco were influence by youths aged between the age of 15 and 25 years. The study further stated that peer influence, availability of money to buy drugs and family background were identified as one of the major influences of insecurity among the youths. The study concurred with the finding of Ekenedo and Obiechina, (2010) and Encomium Magazine, (2013) who reported that in Africa, the influence of illicit drugs and influence of peer groups are considers as a major influence of insecurity in the region.

On the aspect of preventive mechanism, this finding corroborates with the findings of UNESCO (2022) who confirmed that despite challenges of insecurity bedevilling the north east region, the Government has set up committees to analyze the root causes of the various security challenges in the north-east and to make recommendations. The government and other non-governmental agencies are making efforts to engage the youths in vocational and business activities. The National Information Development Agencies in the 2022 appropriation allocated the sum of 64 million naira for the training of youths in computer, digital skills and other information technology development skills. The National Directorate of Employment (NDE) in recent times have also involved in training of repentant Boko Haram and other youths in farming, tailoring, welding, carpentry and other vocational activities in the state of Bauchi, Gombe, Adamawa, Borno and Taraba and Yobe State.

Implications for library and information service and practice
The implications of the findings of this study are that digital information service has become a tool towards curbing insecurity in the country. This is because, with the advancement in library services especially with the emergence of virtual/digital technologies, Internet services and social media platforms, creating awareness on the effects of insecurity to the general public and the de-radicalization
programmes put in place by the government to engaged the mind of the youth for a productive and healthy society. Libraries and information centers mount enlightenment on the negative effects of insecurity in the country. The findings of this study implies that library and information services are required on helping the youth to be self-reliant.

The implication of the finding is that library and information intervention is needed in various ways:

1. Literacy has long been regarded as essential for national development; which calls prompt intervention of libraries, especially public libraries which are public use and agency mass literacy (Ayeni, 2019). The reading, writing and numeracy abilities that literacy confers on person enable him to engage in activities that can enable him to successfully live in any society. On the other hand, a non-literate would definitely lack the essential skills that can enable him to meet the demands of the modern world (Adomi, 2000). As part of library services, information literacy and education are essentials to reduce the spread of insecurity in the country. Therefore, libraries have a big role to play in sensitizing the general public on the danger of adhering to social psychology as a strong preventive mechanism of insecurity in the country. Public enlightenment on the effect of drug abuse, Boko Haram, sexual and gender based violence and kidnapping would help in eliminating the effect of insecurity in the society. For Example, studied conducted by Sule (2021) showed that public enlightenment was one of the strategies used in Afghanistan, Kuwait and Lebanon to curb extremism in the country. It is important for libraries to educate the public on the effects of drug abuse and kidnapping as a major remedy to help in the stoppage of the extreme tendency. Any person suspected to be involved in extremism should be counselled by social workers for sanity in the society. Although, experts indicates that insecurities are influenced by family attitude, peer groups and media, however, providing adequate information to the public and adhering to preventive measures through awareness would help in curbing insecurity.

2. Embarking on campaigns or mobile libraries so as to bring library services to the doorsteps of masses to educate them on national security especially effects of insecurity on the nation. Through this measure, the entirety of the citizens is would be enlightened on the issue of insecurity as well as how they can be safeguarded against insecurity (Ayeni, 2019). Information plays a key role in in order to succeed in creating strategies on curbing insecurity in the country. This effort requires social acceptance of measures such as skills acquisition, mentoring and counselling programmes, social cohesion and youth empowerment services, soft loans (Heymann & Shindo, 2020). There are various topics which need to be embedded in awareness campaigns about insecurity. For example, the de-radicalization programmes by the Gombe State government for creating Gombe State Traffic Environmental Corps aimed at rehabilitating Kalare boys and drug abuse youth in the State. This
programmes according the State Governor Muhammad Inuwa Yahaya was to engaged the minds of the youth to think positively and to contribute meaningfully for the development of the State and the country at large (Daily Trust, 2021). It is responsibility of library and information centers to disseminate evidence-based information about the insecurity especially the danger of kidnapping, abduction, drug abuse and kalare phenomenon to the general public.

3. Public libraries, through exhibitions and displays, have advanced the course of literacy. These can either be organized within the premises of the libraries or outside. Members of the public can be invited to view the exhibitions or displays (Adomi, 2000).

4. Librarians, especially of public libraries) can give radio or television talks. When the opportunity presents itself, public librarians can advertise the services of the libraries and encourage the listening and or viewing audience to take advantage of the available resources and services (Adomi, 2000) that can enhance personal and national development as well as promote societal security.

5. Information resources that promote security and national development should be acquired and made accessible in libraries (Ayeni, 2019).

Conclusion
The issues of insecurity bedevilling the north east region are worrisome among the government and the society. Therefore, educating and creating awareness mechanism through libraries is timely. Information professionals are the custodian of knowledge in the society and providing ways of curbing insecurity would enhance destructions of lives and properties. This is because drug abuse, kidnapping and Boko Haram activities continue to cause societal unrest within the region. The intentional killing and abduction of civilians as well as targeting of civilians, children in hostilities, rape and other forms of sexual violence phenomenon have brought set back socially, politically, economically and educationally. The apparent systematic targeting of civilians and the widespread nature of the violations committed in the region were committed by Boko haram terrorist amount to crimes against humanity. Based on the finding of the study, though not all the repentant boko haram and youths engaged in drug abuse in the Northeastern states participated in this study, the study found that peer groups, media and community influence insecurity in the region. Therefore, there are the needs for libraries and information professionals to continue to educate, enlighten and informing the general public on the way of preventing through engagement of minds in business, vocational and training must be taken to prevent extreme tendencies among the youths.

Based on the findings of this study, the following recommendations were made:
1. Ensure that education and public enlightenment is made a cornerstone in the society on the danger of insecurity
2. The minds of the youth should be engaged positively through proper monitoring with peers, parental guidance and mentoring
3. Ensure proper avenue for self-development through vocational and skills acquisition as way of curbing insecurity.
4. Library and information professionals should provide resources, services and
programmes that can promote literacy, personal and national development as well as security of Nigeria as a country.

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