

Assessment of Public Schools Buildings Infrastructural Development in Insurgency Infested Areas in North-Eastern Nigeria: Evidence from Borno State

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Abstract: *The activities of non-state organizations, including Boko Haram and ISWAP insurgents have led to devastating consequences to the infrastructural development in North-Eastern, Nigeria. Specifically, the activities of various insurgent organizations have retrogressed meaningful gains attained on the infrastructural development in the education sector in the state of Borno state, Nigeria. This present study, evaluates the influences of insurgencies on the infrastructural development of public schools buildings in Borno State, Nigeria, with a view to bring to the limelight issues and challenges that will aid post-insurgency recovery and reconstruction processes. Survey design was used for the conduct of the study. A convenience sample of 150 questionnaires were administered to the respondents, using multiple snowballed sampling technique. The questionnaire administration attained a 92.67% response rate. Data were analysed with a statistical package for social science (SPSS version 24.0). This study assessed the severity of fifty-three (53) factors influencing the activities and sustenance of insurgencies in Borno state, Nigeria, which are grouped according to socio-economic, poverty related, illiteracy related, religious related and poor governance related respectively. The results indicate that, 57.1% of the public schools building infrastructural development is influenced by the factors responsible for insurgency in the study area. The most significant factors influencing insurgencies are: religious related factors, with 61.2% caused-effect; poverty related factors, with 18.3% caused-effect; and poor governance related factors, with 16.1% caused-effect respectively. In conclusion, apart from infrastructural deficit in the state, the activities of insurgency have slowed the state's growing in building infrastructure, including, basic schools and public schools building infrastructure in the state, and vandalism, are the major characteristics of public school infrastructural development in the study area. It is thus, recommended that, tackling the driving causes of insurgency, will go a long way towards ensuring, infrastructural development of public school buildings in Nigeria's state of Borno.*

Keywords: *Public Schools, Building Infrastructures, Development, Insurgency, Borno State.*

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The availability and quality of building infrastructures and support facilities is an important factor in determining the quality of learning and performance in general. A robust and timely education system is integral to any meaningful growth and development of any nation, according to Shehu (2025). Sadly, in the Lake Chad Basin which Borno State, Nigeria is an integral part, has been experiencing precarious security issues due to activities of various insurgent organizations, including BOKO-HARAM and ISWAP sects, which has culminated into thousands of deaths and displacement of hundreds of thousands from their various inhabitant (Shehu, 2024). Most countries affected by the activities of insurgencies, have been

witnessing tremendous setbacks towards the development of its public schools building infrastructures (Emmanuelar, 2015).

According to Shehu and Shehu (2023a) most attacks by the insurgent in the North-Eastern region of Nigeria most especially in Borno State, has largely been on security formations and other public building infrastructures such as schools, hospitals, mosques, churches, banks, markets, electricity lines and telecommunication service towers. Thousands of public infrastructures have been or are being continuously destroyed in the North-Eastern Nigeria due to the activities of various non-state organizations (Shehu, 2024), for instance, in Borno State, the activities of BOKO-HARAM and ISWAP has led to partial or complete damages or destruction to its infrastructures, such as: 5,335 classrooms and school buildings in 512 primary, 38 secondary and two tertiary institutions; 1,205 municipal, local government or ministry buildings; 76 police stations; 35 electricity offices. Others include 14 prison buildings; 201 health centres; 1,630 water sources; 726 power sub-stations and distribution lines.

Since the beginning of the activities of the insurgencies in North-Eastern Nigeria, building infrastructures in public schools, like classrooms and other education support facilities have been severely damaged or completely destroyed (Shehu & Shehu, 2023). It is no longer a contention that, the continued nefarious activities of Boko Haram and ISWAP sect has created adverse infrastructural consequences and deficits to the North-East region of Nigeria, most especially in Borno state. Even though various government have been doing a lot in curtailing the activities of the insurgent, fear and distrust has remained a major concern among the populace, and till date, despite the resettlement policies of displaced persons, thousands of communities in the Northern and Central part of Borno state has largely remained uninhabitable due to uncertainties regarding security.

According to Ungwanbu and Odom (2014) damages and destruction of school infrastructures and support facilities, has grossly reduce the availability and access to education by many children in Borno state. Basically, the activities of various insurgent organizations have retrogressed any meaningful gains attained on the infrastructural development in the education sector in the state of Borno.

Basically, for decades, public schools' buildings in Borno state since the year 2009 have being witnessing a considerable decline as many public schools have been subjected to attacks by the insurgents. Due to the precarious security situations in the extreme North-Eastern Nigeria, especially in Borno State, after extensive literature review, there seems to be dearth of information on empirical research among scholars in the areas devastated by insurgencies. Also, till date, there seems to be little or no empirical study undertaken to appraised the state of public-school buildings infrastructural development in a displaced society like Borno State. In view of all the issues highlighted, this present study was undertaken to bring to the limelight, the influences of insurgencies on the infrastructural development of public schools buildings in Borno state, Nigeria.

1.1 Aim and Objectives of the study

This study evaluates the influences of insurgencies on the infrastructural development of public schools buildings in Borno State, Nigeria, with a view to bring to the limelight issues and challenges that will aid post-insurgency recovery and reconstruction processes. In order to achieve the stated aim, the following research questions and objectives are set:

1.2 Research Questions for the study

- i. What are the severities of factors influencing insurgencies in Borno State, Nigeria?
- ii. What is the state of public schools building infrastructural development in Borno state, Nigeria?
- iii. What is the effect of the factors influencing insurgency on the public schools building infrastructural development in Borno state, Nigeria?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

- i. To assess factors influencing the activities of insurgencies in Borno State, Nigeria.
- ii. To assess the state of public schools building infrastructural development in Borno State, Nigeria.
- iii. To determine the effect of the factors influencing insurgency on the public schools building infrastructural development in Borno State, Nigeria.

1.4 Significance of the Study

The study will be of significant to the government efforts towards tackling the driving issues responsible for insurgencies, as well as identify post-insurgency measures that will revamp public school building infrastructures in Borno State and beyond.

The study will also give clear insight into the state of public schools infrastructures development and the level of damages and destruction to existing building infrastructure within the state of Borno and helps the public and the stakeholders in construction business or industry to understand the negative effects of insurgency on building infrastructures.

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Factors Influencing Insurgency in North-Eastern Nigeria

It has been alleged that, corruption and externalities outside the confines of Nigerian borders, were majorly responsible for the emergence and sustenance of Boko Haram insurgency in North-Eastern Nigeria, especially in Borno State. Basically, the underlying causes of insurgencies are not momentary, but often as a result of a long and cloudy set of problems culminating into uncontrolled grievances, and exploding into continuously sustained violence. In addition, such problems are often characterized by social-political and economic variables. Liolio (2013) state that, insurgencies are likely to be more in underdeveloped countries or countries characterized by corrupt regimes, ethnic-religious diversities, social prejudices, and disparities in the distribution of scarce resources or even the lack of it.

Avis (2020) stated that there are various narratives pertaining to Boko Haram's motivations including: opposition to western influences, political agitation against a corrupt political elite, income disparities and poverty, structural violence, religious fundamentalism and co-option by global violent extremist groups, Table 1 provides an overview of factors driving the conflict in North-Eastern Nigeria, by type and field as characterized by the World Bank.

Table 1: Factors Driving the Conflict in North-East Nigeria

Variables	Structural / Root Factors	Intermediate Proxy Factors	Triggers	Crisis Dynamics
Social	Poor social and economic outcomes (poverty, health, nutrition employment); high inequality; perceived social injustice; lack of social service provision.	Declining trust and eroded social cohesion; political manipulation of society and patronage.	Social polarization; openness to radicalization; revenge.	Changing gender and intergenerational relations; sexual and gender-based violence; displacement; inter-communal violence.
Political / Governance	Elite political settlement excluding majority; historic marginalization of North-East as a region; poor performance of government institutions; low accountability and legitimacy of State.	Accusations of corruption and impunity; non-State actors fill governance and service void (e.g. community and religious associations); traditional institutions eroded.	Parties take to the street in the absence of effective or trusted channels for re-dress, justice, or political change.	Fractured social contract; lack of transparency and poor accountability creates a spiral of violence.
Security	Low levels of human security as a result of poorly performing State security services; porous borders in an insecure wider region.	Supply of unemployed and disaffected youth, proliferation of arms creates conditions for recruitment and growth of armed groups and criminal opportunism.	Unlawful acts by State and non-State actors; Human rights and humanitarian law violations drive sense of injustice and persecution.	Excessive use of force by elements of the security establishment legitimizing rebellion, vigilante groups (Civilian JTF) fill security vacuum with mixed consequences.
Economic	Lack of economic infrastructure, access to markets, and effective policies to support agriculture and industry; high levels and poverty and food insecurity.	Lack of jobs and opportunity; large population of unemployed and poorly skilled youth.	Collapse of Northern Nigeria industrial base; recruitment of armed fighters from labour force incentivizes violence.	Military expenditures thwart development spending; Low human development outcomes heighten risk of ongoing or renewed conflict.
Cultural / Ideological	Religion as source of political legitimacy; History of (sometimes violent) religious radicalism challenging the State.	Political manipulation of religion; sharia implementation results in disillusion.	Escalating conflict (widening targets; suicide attacks).	Religious factionalism and competition; rise and internationalization of conflict.

Environmental	Climate change and environmental degradation: drought, desertification, contraction of Lake Chad Basin.	Lack of demarcated grazing lands, cattle routes and water sources for livestock, agriculture and fisheries.	Competition over land and natural resources, especially between agriculturalists and pastoralists.	Lack of effective natural resources and conflict management.
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Source: Adapted (Alvis, 2020)

2.2 Infrastructural Development in North-Eastern Nigeria

According to scholars, for instance, Shehu (2025) a robust and timely education system is critical to any sustainable growth and economic prosperity of any developing nation. However, according scholars including, Emeosoba and Iro (2015) as cited in Muhammad (2021) the activities of insurgencies such as Maiming, kidnapping, suicide bombing, burning, attacks, destruction of schools, killings of teachers and students have posed great challenges and reversed the gains recorded in Borno State educational programmes decades backwards. Conflict in north-eastern Nigeria has already claimed hundreds of thousands of lives and caused immense damage to the region’s economy and development (UNDP, 2021). Through the displacement of millions, destruction of infrastructure, and disruption of economic activity, even if the fighting never again reaches the scope and intensity of 2014 and 2015, a protracted simmering conflict is enough to stall progress and infrastructural development UNDP (2021).

2.3 Consequences of insurgency on public schools building infrastructural development

According to UNHCR (2021) in Nigeria, there was a closure of an estimated 600 schools as of early year 2020, in a country where the number of out-of-school children had dropped from 10.1 million to 6.9 million in 2020, the wave of kidnapping will dramatically affect school enrolment and attendance and jeopardize last years’ recorded successes, in addition, attacks on schools have exacerbated existing structural challenges to education for all (poverty, poor school infrastructure, low access, insufficient number of well-trained teachers), and, in some cases, have reversed decades of progress. Disturbances and damages to infrastructures may lead to diminished quality of education and learning, students falling behind, lower rates of transition to higher education levels, overcrowding and reductions in teacher recruitment (UNHCR, 2021). Damages to infrastructures in the North-Eastern Region of Nigeria with more than 65% largely in the state of Borno has been estimated at US\$ 9.2 billion which in turn has contributed to accumulated output losses of US\$ 8.3 billion (Avis, 2020; Shehu & Shehu, 2023; Shehu, 2023; Shehu, 2025). Insurgency is a threat to the economic, political and social security of a nation and a major factor associated with underdevelopment; because it discourages both local and foreign investments (Afolabi, 2015).

The infrastructure sub-sector of the North-Eastern region of Nigeria has been devastated due to the activities of various insurgent organization, as good number of both foreign and local contractors across Borno states engaged in the construction of roads, bridges, housing estate development, the dams, national integrated power projects and railway track rehabilitation have earlier abandoned sites or relocated to other peaceful states, and or outside the region.

Basically, the insurgents majorly loot the public schools buildings first before vandalizing and detonating bombs to destroy them including equipment, books, other educational materials, school records, and certificates, among others. Between the year 2009 and till date insurgent attacks in North-Eastern Nigeria destroyed more than 910 schools and forced more than 1,500 others to closed. For example, in Borno, one of the most affected states, schools at all levels have been closed in 22 out of 27 local government areas for at least two years and public secondary schools in the capital, Maiduguri, only reopened in February 2016 after internally displaced people, or IDPs, who occupied the schools, were

relocated elsewhere. The destruction of and damage to school infrastructure and facilities grossly reduces the availability, as well as access to education by many children in Borno state.

The Boko Haram insurgency as highlighted by Awortu (2015) has drastically reduced government performance in the area of infrastructural development. In Borno State the attacks had destroyed over 882 classrooms as of August 2013, On the 6th March 2014, the federal government closed five Federal Colleges (Unity Schools) in, Borno state, and in the neighbouring Adamawa and Yobe States, ordering their estimated 10,000 students to relocate to other schools (Awortu, 2015). Due to years of destruction by the insurgencies, which has led to high deficit of infrastructures in the region, especially in Borno state, the central government of Nigeria, established the ‘North East Development Commission’ in the year 2017 to recover, boost and develop faster the region that continuously being ravaged by the Boko Haram menace.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

The study focused on the influences of insurgencies in the infrastructural development of public schools buildings in Borno state. The study is an empirical survey, and was conducted via questionnaire administration with the respondents largely in Maiduguri, which is the capital of Borno state, as well as other major secured towns, like Biu, Monguno which have high concentration of relevant professionals. The respondents, include: Architects, Builders, Engineers and quantity surveyors, majorly working for both the public and private organizations, including consultant and contractors, and a convenience sample of one hundred and fifty (150) questionnaires was distributed to the accessible stakeholders in the study area through a multiple snowball sampling technique point, due to restrictions, constraints among other peculiarities of the study area. This sampling method was similar to previous methods used in the region, for instance, (Shehu & Shehu, 2023a; Shehu, 2024).

The study utilized a 5-point Likert scale of measurement system to assess the main research questions. Data were analysed using statistical package for social science (SPSS version 24.0), in form of Severity Index, Mean item score, standard deviation and Regression.

The ratings and decision rules factors were adapted from previous studies in the region, as shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Ratings of Factors Influencing Insurgency

Grades	Remark
0.0-1.49	Very low
1.50-2.49	Low
2.50-3.49	Moderate
3.50-4.49	High
4.50-5.00	Very high

Adopted: Shehu and Shehu (2023b), Shehu (2024)

Similarly, the formula used to determine the ‘relative severity’ of the factors influencing insurgency was equally adapted from similar studies by Shehu (2024) as presented as follows:

$$\text{Index factor (I.F)} = \frac{1n1+2n2+3n3+4n4+5n5}{P* (N)} \quad (1)$$

Therefore,

$$\text{Severity Index (SI)} = \text{Index factor} \times 100 \tag{2}$$

Where:

- n₁ = Number of ratings with ‘Very low’ scale
- n₂ = Number of ratings with ‘low’ scale
- n₃ = Number of ratings with ‘moderate’ scale
- n₄ = Number of ratings with ‘high’ scale
- n₅ = Number of ratings with ‘Very high’ scale
- P = The Likert scale with the highest value
- N = Total of number respondents in the study.

Decision rule, was adapted from Shehu (2024), as thus:

- Very low Severity (0.01 – 0.20);
- Low Severity (0.21 – 0.40);
- Moderate Severity (0.41 – 0.60);
- High Severity (0.61 – 0.80) and
- Very High Severity (0.81 – 1.00)

3.1 Reliability and Validity Test

The use of Cronbachs Alpha allows negative construct to be detected and positive to be accepted ranging from a scale a scale of 0 to 1.0 (Shehu, 2021). The minimum acceptable value for Cronbach’s alpha ranges from 0.5-0.6 (Shehu, 2021). He further state that, < 0.5 indicates Poor reliability; 0.5-0.7 sufficient and > 0.7 Good reliability. As such, Cronbach’s alpha scale is used to measure the study questionnaire construct consistency (reliability) and level of random error emanating thereof. It was divided in two; independent variables i.e. the influences of insurgencies and dependent variable: infrastructural development of public school buildings. Table 3 shows that all the variables for this study were reliably very good.

Table 3: Questionnaire variables Cronbach’s alpha scores and reliability status

SN	Constructs	No. of items	Cronbach's Alpha	Remark
<i>Independent variables</i>				
1	Socio Economic Related Factors	10	0.85	Very good
2	Poverty related Factors	13	0.81	Very good
3	Illiteracy related Factor	11	0.83	Very good
4	Poor Governance related Factor	9	0.89	Very good
5	Religious related Factors	10	0.72	Very good
<i>Dependent variables</i>				
6	Public school buildings infrastructures	17	0.91	Very good

Meanwhile, the questionnaire was contentedly validated, the questionnaire validation was carried out before administration of the pilot survey. The proposed questionnaires were printed and given to different number of professionals in the built environment for proof reading and validation. All the observations were corrected before the questionnaire was administered in the field of study.

4.0 DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The survey questionnaire was administered to the respondents. The 150 sets of questionnaires were administered to professionals in the study area. 139 questionnaires were retrieved from the respondents. After removing the incomplete ones and checking the data for anomalies, 134 questionnaires were found suitable for the analyses. The breakdown is presented in Table 4.

Table 4: Questionnaire Distribution

Questionnaire	Number	Response rate (%)
Administered	150	100
Retrieved	139	87
Used	134	84

4.1 Demographics Attribute of the Respondents in the Study Area

Table 5: profession of respondents

Professions	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Architects	28	20.9
Builders	39	29.1
Engineers	43	32.1
Quantity Surveyors	24	17.9
Total	134	100.0

Table 5 showed the result of the respondent’s profession which revealed that engineers with the highest percentage of 32.1% dominated the respondents while the quantity survey has the lowest percentage of 17.9% who were answered the questionnaire.

Table 6: Years of Experience

Variables	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Less Than 5 Years	24	17.9
6-10 Years	26	19.4
11-15 Years	38	28.4
16-20 Years	18	13.4
Above 20 Years	28	20.9
Total	134	100.0

Table 6 showed the result of the respondent’s years of working experience which revealed that years of experience of 11-15 Years with the highest percentage of 28.4% dominated the years of experience of most respondents while years less than 5 has the lowest percentage of 17.9% in the study area.

Table 7: Type of Organization

Categories	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Public	82	61.2
Private	29	21.6
Contractor	13	9.7
Consultant	10	7.5
Total	134	100.0

Table 7 showed the result of the respondent’s category of working organization which revealed that public organization constituted the highest percentage of 61.2% dominated the type of organization while consultant organization has the lowest percentage of 7.5% in the study area.

Table 8: Types of Schools infrastructure

Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Public	114	85.1
Private	16	11.9
Community Owned	4	3.0
Total	134	100.0

Table 8 showed the result of the respondent’s category of school infrastructures which revealed that public school infrastructural constituted the highest percentage of 85.1% dominated the type of school infrastructures while community school has the lowest percentage of 3.0% in the study area.

Table 9: Characteristic of the Schools

Features	Frequency	Percent
Primary School	41	30.6
Secondary School	44	32.8
Tertiary Institution	49	36.6
Total	134	100.0

Table 9 showed the results which revealed that tertiary institution constituted the highest percentage of 36.6% dominated the characteristic of schools while primary school has the lowest percentage of 30.6% in the study area.

4.2 The severity of factors influencing insurgency in the Borno state, Nigeria

Table 10: Socio-Economic Factors

Factors	Severity Index	Index	Ranking	Remark
Capitalism	82.38806	0.82	1	Very High
Lack of unity and ethnic crises in the North-Eastern sub-region	80.74627	0.81	2	Very High
Economic collapse	78.95522	0.79	3	High
Social status	75.97017	0.76	4	High
Under development	75.97015	0.76	4	High
Poor moral upbringing	67.76119	0.68	6	High
Poor education	67.76119	0.68	6	High
Occupational background	67.31343	0.67	8	High
Family income	64.02985	0.64	9	High
Massive unemployment	61.79104	0.62	10	High

Table 10 shows the results for the socio-economic factors in influencing insurgency in Borno state, Nigeria. Findings revealed that, capitalism, and lack of unity and ethnic crisis, were the most ranked, and have very high severity index. While the rest of the factors, have high severity. This is in line with the report by UNESCO (2010) limited access to quality education perpetuates poverty by hindering individuals' ability to acquire the skills and knowledge necessary to secure well-paying jobs and improve their socioeconomic status.

Table 11: Poverty Factors

Factors	Severity Index	Index	Ranking	Remark
Government's difficulty to support agriculture	82.08955	0.82	1	Very High
Immigration from the country	82.08955	0.82	1	High
Lack of sustainable poverty reduction programmes	79.25373	0.79	3	Very High
Sickness and physical handicapped	76.86567	0.77	4	High
Government's difficulty to provide jobs	76.86567	0.77	4	High
Loose morals among the poor	74.77612	0.75	6	High
Lack of proper money management among the poor	74.62687	0.75	6	High
High level of poverty	72.98507	0.73	7	High
To many children per household	69.55224	0.70	8	High
Government's difficulty to provide education	69.85075	0.70	8	High
Government's difficulty to provide housing	63.13433	0.63	9	High

Table 11 shows the results of the poverty factors influencing insurgency in Borno state, Nigeria. Findings revealed that, government's difficulty to provide agriculture, and lack of sustainable poverty reduction programmes, were the most ranked with very high severity index, while the rest of the factors a relative high severity index respectively. This finding is line with report by UNDP (2021), UNESCO (2010) which shows that high unemployment rates, often stemming from limited economic opportunities and a lack of access to quality education and skills training, contribute to widespread poverty, in addition, the report also observed that, the absence of effective and well-funded poverty reduction programs hinders progress in alleviating poverty.

Table 12: Illiteracy Factors

Factors	Severity Index	Index	Ranking	Remark
Inadequate schooling	80.74627	0.80	1	High
Societal norms	78.95522	0.78	2	High
Shortage trained teachers	78.0597	0.78	2	High
High level of illiteracy	73.8806	0.73	4	High
Poor reading and writing	71.19403	0.71	5	High
Poor democratic value	70.74627	0.70	6	High
Overpopulation	68.0597	0.68	7	High
Lack of adequate knowledge of western education	67.76119	0.67	8	High
Limited resources	67.61194	0.67	8	High
Geographical factor	66.71642	0.66	10	High
Cultural organization	66.71642	0.66	11	High

Table 12 shows the results of the illiteracy factors influencing insurgency in Borno state, Nigeria. Findings revealed that, all the factors have 'high severity index' respectively. Meanwhile, Inadequate schooling, Societal norms, Shortage trained teachers, High level of illiteracy and Poor reading and writing are the most ranked. These high severities of illiteracy factors intertwined and reinforced each other, creating a cycle of illiteracy that perpetuates educational disparities and social inequalities. The shortage of trained teachers hinders the provision of quality literacy education, while the high level of illiteracy creates a challenging environment for individuals to escape the cycle of illiteracy. Geographical barriers, cultural factors, and skill limitations further exacerbate the situation. This result is in line with the study conducted by Muhammad (2021) which shows that in some contexts, a lack of understanding or appreciation for Western education systems can hinder individuals' participation in literacy programs and limit their exposure to effective literacy instruction.

Table 13: Poor Governance Factors

Factors	Severity Index	Index	Ranking	Remark
Collapse of public education	85.07463	0.85	1	Very High
Poor health security	82.08955	0.82	2	Very High
Disconnect between government and the governed.	82.08955	0.82	2	Very High
Human right abuse and extra judicial killings	81.79104	0.82	2	Very High
Proliferation of small arms and light weapons (SALW) in the Lake-Chad region	81.34328	0.81	5	Very High
Prevalence of social and economic injustice	81.34328	0.81	5	Very High
Poor personal security	80.89552	0.81	5	Very High
High level of corruption	78.65672	0.79	8	High
Poor food security	72.98507	0.73	9	High

Table 13 shows the results for the poor governance factors influencing insurgency in Borno state, Nigeria. Findings revealed that, all the factors have ‘very high index’. While, high level of corruption and poor food security with high severity index. However, the most ranked factors are: Collapse of public education; Poor health security; Disconnect between government and the governed; Human right abuse and extra judicial killings. This finding is line with report by Transparency International (2023) rampant corruption within government institutions and public officials undermines the rule of law, erodes public trust, and diverts resources away from essential services, exacerbating poverty and hindering development. Also, this finding is line with report by Amnesty International (2020) human rights violations, including arbitrary detention, torture, and extra-judicial killings, create an environment of fear and intimidation, undermine the protection of fundamental rights, and hinder peace and stability in the region.

Table 14: Religious Factors

Factors	Severity Index	Index	Ranking	Remarks
Religious freedom	76.56716	0.77	1	High
Misconception of religion	76.26886	0.76	2	High
Manipulation of religion	76.1194	0.76	2	High
Distortion of religious realities	74.47761	0.74	4	High
Religious values	69.70149	0.70	5	High
Religious differences	66.56716	0.67	6	High
Gender differences	65.52239	0.65	7	High
Spiritual factor	64.32836	0.64	8	High
Lack of religious specialization	60.44776	0.60	9	High
Radicalism under the banner of religion	47.76119	0.49	10	Moderate

Table 14 shows the results for the religious factors influencing insurgency in Borno state, Nigeria. Findings revealed that, all the factors have ‘high index’. While, while only radicalism under the banner of religion is rated with ‘moderate’ severity index. Furthermore, the ranked factors are: Religious freedom, Misconception of religion, Manipulation of religion. Distortion of religious realities, and Religious values. This finding is in line with report by UNDP (2021) which reported that the suppression or restriction of religious freedom can lead to conflict, persecution, and the erosion of fundamental human rights. These severe religious factors intertwine and reinforce each other, creating a complex and challenging environment for peace, tolerance, and respect for diversity in the study area. Religious freedom violations fuel resentment and conflict, while misconceptions about religion can lead to prejudice and discrimination.

The manipulation of religion for political or personal gain can undermine democratic institutions and lead to violence.

4.4 The state of public schools building infrastructural development in Borno state

Table 15: Characteristics of public schools building infrastructures in Borno State

Characteristics	Mean	Std. Dev	Ranking	Remark
Apart from infrastructural deficit, the activities of insurgency have slowed the state’s growing in building infrastructure	3.66	.660	1	High
There is no basic school building infrastructures in the state	3.60	1.076	2	High
There are no public schools building infrastructure in the state	3.54	.864	3	High
There is inadequate political support from government to attract private investors in public schools building infrastructural development	2.27	1.005	4	Low
Public school buildings are prone to Vandalism	2.25	.888	5	Low
The state suffers greater infrastructural deficit compare to other state of the nation	2.17	1.154	6	Low
Attention of government is focused on insurgency than in building infrastructures	2.01	.958	7	Low
There is poor maintenance attitude from the beneficiaries of the public schools’ buildings when using the infrastructures	1.98	1.086	8	Low
There is lack of private investors in public schools building infrastructure development in the state	1.96	1.103	9	Low
There is no sense of ownership by stakeholders on infrastructures in Borno state	1.93	.923	10	Low
There is inability of the government to finance public schools building infrastructures	1.90	1.010	11	Low
There is inadequate government intervention in the provision of building infrastructures	1.87	.948	12	Low
There is poor knowledge of maintenance of public schools’ buildings	1.85	1.037	13	Low
Lack of maintenance of public schools buildings in the state	1.83	.880	14	Low

Table 15 shows the results for the level of state of public schools building infrastructural development in Borno state, Nigeria. The result revealed that the most public schools building infrastructural development are apart from infrastructural deficit, the activities of insurgency slow the region’s growing in building infrastructure, basic school building infrastructures in the state, public schools building infrastructure in the state, inadequate political support from government to attract private investors in public schools building infrastructural development and vandalism with mean values of 3.66, 3.60, 3.54, 2.27 and 2.25, and were ranked 1st to 5th respectively. The existing infrastructure of public schools in the region is severely inadequate, lacking essential facilities such as classrooms, toilets, libraries, and laboratories. This infrastructure deficit poses a major obstacle to providing quality education for students. The activities of insurgent groups in the region have disrupted construction activities and created an insecure environment for infrastructure development. This instability has made it difficult to attract contractors and allocate resources for school infrastructure projects. The government’s lack of consistent and effective policies to attract private investment in public school infrastructure development has limited the availability of funding for such projects. This lack of support has hindered the participation of private investors in addressing the infrastructure deficit. This findings is in agreement with previous studies in the area, for instance Galtimari et al (2019).

4.5 The effect of factors influencing insurgency on public schools building infrastructural development in Borno State, Nigeria

A standard regression was carried out to assess the factors responsible for insurgency on public schools building infrastructure development in Borno state, Nigeria. The levels of significance for all inferential statistical tests were established at 0.05. The effect size was calculated based on Pearson’s R² (Coefficient of Determination), which is a proportion of shared variability between two or more variables. It has a range from 0 to 1, usually expressed in percentage (Shehu et al., 2020).

Table 16: Regression model summary and ANOVA statistics

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	F	Sig.
1	.571 ^a	.326	.310	.57946	20.963	0.000

Dependent: Public Schools Building Infrastructure Development

Predictors: (Constant), Religious, Illiteracy, Socio-economic, Poverty, Governance

Table 16 shows the regression model summary and the ANOVA results of the dependent and independent variables. The model provides R-Value of 0.571 and R-Square value of 0.326 with F-statistics value of 20.963 were significant as showed by p-value of 0.000 far below the recommended maximum of 0.05 (Shehu et al. 2023; Shehu et al. 2020). This means that the model calculates about 57.1% of the variation in public schools building infrastructure development. Therefore, almost 57.1% of the public schools building infrastructure development is influenced by the factors responsible for insurgency in the study area.

Table 17: Effects of Individual insurgency factors on public schools building infrastructures

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.	Decision
	B	Std. Error	Beta			
(Constant)	-.473	.481		-.985	.326	
Religious	.699	.117	.612	5.986	.000	Significant
Illiteracy	-.125	.108	-.125	-1.160	.248	Not significant
Socio-economic	.066	.082	.073	.800	.425	Not Significant
Poverty	.196	.062	.183	3.143	.002	Significant
Poor Governance	.183	.070	.161	2.620	.004	Significant

Table 17 presents the results of the effects of insurgencies on the infrastructural development in Borno State, Nigeria. Findings revealed that, the most significant insurgencies factors influencing infrastructural development of public schools buildings are: religious factors, with 61.2% caused-effect; poverty factors, with 18.3% caused-effect; and poor governance factors, with 16.1% caused-effect. Meanwhile, socio-economic and illiteracy are not significant insurgencies factors.

5.0 Conclusion

Conclusions of this research were in line with the findings to the aim and objectives, that this research was set out to achieve which were satisfactorily achieved.

The study assessed the severity of fifty-three (53) factors influencing the activities and sustenance of insurgencies in Borno state, Nigeria. In addition, the influencing factors were classified according to: socio-

economic related factors; religious related factors; poverty related factors; illiteracy related factors and poor governance related factors respectively.

Basically, the study also conclude that, apart from infrastructural deficit in the state, the activities of insurgency has slowed the state's growing in building infrastructure, including, basic school building infrastructures and public schools building infrastructure in the state, inadequate political support from government to attract private investors in public schools building infrastructural development, and vandalism, are the major characteristics of public school infrastructural development in the study area.

Furthermore, the study also concludes that, 57.1% of the public schools building infrastructural development is influenced by the factors responsible for insurgency in the study area. The most significant insurgencies factors influencing infrastructural development of public schools buildings are: religious related factors, with 61.2% caused-effect; poverty related factors, with 18.3% caused-effect; and poor governance related factors, with 16.1% caused-effect respectively. The following recommendation

This study has closed the gap which necessitated carrying out this research. As such, based on the study findings and conclusions. The following recommendations were outline:

- i. The government should address the challenges of underdevelopment by investing in infrastructure, healthcare, and education in the state.
- ii. The government should tackle the root causes of economic collapse, such as corruption, political instability, and poor governance, to create a stable and conducive environment for economic growth.
- iii. The study recommended that, the government should implement policies that will foster equitable distribution of wealth and resources, reducing income inequality and ensuring that the benefits of economic growth reach all segments of society.
- iv. The study recommended that, the government should develop and implement comprehensive poverty reduction programs that focus on long-term solutions, such as skill development, microfinance, and entrepreneurship support.
- v. The study recommended that the government should implement targeted interventions to reach the most vulnerable populations, such as conditional cash transfers, food assistance, and healthcare subsidies.
- vi. The study recommended that the government should collaborate with neighboring countries to address regional migration issues and promote economic cooperation.
- vii. The study recommended that the government should encourage collaboration between traditional and Western education systems to bridge the gap and foster a more holistic approach to literacy education.
- viii. The study recommended that the government should provide opportunities for open dialogue, debate, and respectful discussion on social, political, and community issues, fostering a culture of informed and engaged citizens.
- ix. The study recommended that the government should encourage the application of religious values, such as compassion, empathy, and respect for others, to promote peace, justice, and social harmony.
- x. The study recommended that the government should conduct a comprehensive assessment of the current state of public school infrastructure in the state of Borno, to identify specific needs and prioritize repairs and renovations.

Area for Further Study- A study should also be undertaken, to find out the state of construction project delivery in displaced societies.

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