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INFORMATION NEEDS, AWARENESS AND USE AMONG RURAL DWELLERS IN CHIBOK LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, BORNO STATE, NIGERIA

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Abstract
This study determined the information needs, awareness and use among rural dwellers in Chibok Local Government Area, Borno State, Nigeria. Descriptive survey research was the method adopted for the study and the target population for the study was sixty-six thousand, one hundred and five (66,105) rural dwellers in the study area. A sample of three hundred and eighty-two (382) was used for the study. The sample selected was considered adequate for generalization based on Krejcie and Morgan (2006) table for determining sample size. Out of the 382 questionnaires administered to the respondent, 321 (84.03%) copies were duly completed, returned, and found valid for the analysis. The results indicated that rural dwellers in Chibok Local Government Area, Borno State, Nigeria frequently need information on health, agriculture, employment, skills acquisition, among others, and that they were aware of the sources of the information they get. They utilize the information they get very often though it was revealed that they were satisfied with it to the low extent. The study recommended among others that the Borno state government should provide more and quality channels or medium of getting information by the rural dwellers

in the study area, and that state the government should introduce functional community libraries across the local government area for a better dissemination of information needs of the rural dwellers under study.
Keywords: *Information Needs, Awareness, Information Use, Rural Dwellers, and Chibok.*

Introduction

Information is an important tool used in the realization of any objective or goal set by individual. It remains the life wire of any individual or organization and a valuable resource required in any society. Thus, acquiring and using information is critical and important for activities for different reasons such as business, health, politics, sports, entertainment, agriculture etc, to all these, the people information seeking is a fundamental human process closely related to learning and problem solving (Peter, 2012). Information need is a state or process that starts when one perceives that there is a gap between the information and knowledge available to solve a problem and the actual solution of the problem. Access to information is a basic need of every rural dweller's right, it is vital for technological, scientific, and economic progress, it is also a medium of social transformation and communication. Therefore, to get people to participate fully in community development, government programmes, family planning, social welfare, and conflict management. They must have good access to information. Information services will enable the rural dwellers to have a better understanding and appreciation of government programmes and it will also encourage a closer link between the initiators and beneficiaries of the developmental efforts. It is in realization of this amongst others that Hossain and Islam (2012) asserted that nothing then is important for mankind than to bring within reach all what can widen his horizon, making discoveries and literacy transformation that can make the individual a more valuable member of the society.

Chibok is a local government area located in the Southern part of Borno State, its headquarters are in the town of Chibok. It has an area of 1,350km^2 and a population of sixty-six thousand, one hundred and five (66,105) at the 2006 census who are Kibaku by tribe. One of the major criteria for measuring development of a country is the living standard of its rural dwellers. According to the World Bank collection of development indicators", Nigerian rural dweller constitutes about 48.04 % in 2020 (Trading Economics, 2020) Basic infrastructures are grossly inadequate in the most rural areas in Nigeria, thereby making it difficult for meaningful development to take place. In other words, the rural areas lack virtually all the good things of life like roads, medical and health facilities, potable water, and electricity among others. The people engage in subsistence agriculture,

their standard of living is very low, earning only a few thousands of Naira annually, they are poorly served by almost all public amenities, and they generally show considerable resistance to change in any form.

The term rural has been defined in various contexts, however, the U.S. Census Bureau Ratcliffe, Burd, Holder and Fields (2016) define rural as "any population, housing, or territory not in an urban area", and refers generally to areas of open country and small settlements (Morton P et al., 2014). Rural area in the other hand is described rural areas as those parts of the country where people and activities are widely spaced, are characterized by low level of literary and high level of illiteracy, limited educational and economic opportunities, strong cultural, tribal and religious adherence, absence of large business and commercial institutions and unlimited social facilities like electricity supply, educational institutions, bad roads, community systems and many more (Allen 1992). Egbe (2014) state that in Nigeria, an area with a population of twenty thousand (20,000) people and below is classified as a rural area. Rural dwellers in Nigeria make up the larger proportion of the people whose information needs are not sufficiently met even though they contribute meaningfully to national development.

Rural information providers such as the teachers, health workers, agricultural attendance, business experts, religious leaders, corporate organization meetings, wedding events speakers, family and friends are responsible for effective information and communication dissemination to rural dwellers. The failure of the rural information providers to effectively perform their roles as a local gateway to knowledge in society has drastically affected the rural settlement. The about mentioned information providers are the poor man's university, which they should play effective information dissemination and provision to the Nigerian people, especially those at the grassroots like Chibok. In view of the foregoing, Egbe (2014) noted that this is so because rural areas are characterised with depression, degradation and deprivation as many villages are deeply in poverty despite their large population.

The reason for seeking information by rural dwellers depends on their information needs. The importance of information in the development process is increasingly recognized, not only by those involved in development work but also by the potential recipients of such information. Therefore, identification of the information need of rural dwellers is very important if any meaningful development is to be achieved in the rural areas. For the rural dwellers to be able to take full advantage of any development prograrnme, it is necessary therefore that, their information need be identified, made available, accessible, and finally be utilized based on their peculiarities. Preliminary observation showed that, there is

no highly organized information providers' centre and programmes to cater for old, young, sick, women, children and unemployed. Yet there are programmes which can cater for social welfare of the people such as national poverty eradication programme, national directorate of employment and free health care delivery programmes. These programmes must be available in the rural areas. It can therefore be concluded that, withholding information among the rural dwellers cannot make the best use of social welfare, family planning, small scale business and agriculture. Availability of programmes will enable the rural dwellers know where, when and how to key into these programmes. Without adequate information the awareness and use of this valuable information would be hidden, people will not be able to reach out to the right information but continue to remain uninformed. The study thus, focuses on the information needs, awareness and use among rural dwellers in Chibok Local Government Area, Borno State, Nigeria.

Statement of the Problem

The fundamental aim of information providers is to provide timely, truthful, pertinent, and unswerving information for their users. Though information providers are devoted to improving access to information, awareness and satisfying the user information needs. There is a growing recognition that information providers, particularly in rural areas are an integral part of national socioeconomic development and improvement of the general quality of life of the people. Information providers in Nigeria, most especially in rural areas are part of the communities in terms of administration and community advisers. The establishment of information providers in Nigeria, however, has been because of illiteracy and ignorance among which are, children, young, and old people. In rural areas of Chibok, majority of the population lives in remote areas. Some of these areas are only accessible by donkey, bicycle and/ or motorcycle. The inhabitants of these rural areas are largely without education because the distances to be covered for them to attend classes have become discouraging thereby making farming work the priority because is fast giving money.

The information providers can have an important role in the advancement of knowledge, this role can be effectively carried out with well-structured and well-planned services such as packaging and repackaging of information that can be provided in Chibok, Borno, and Nigeria at large. For many decades, unfortunately several problems inhibit the provision of efficient information services in rural areas of Chibok. This includes lack of physical infrastructure, lack of information and communication technologies (ICT), illiteracy, language barriers, poverty, and

lack of good roads, health facilities and now insurgency.

It has been observed that the specific area of information dissemination to rural dwellers has suffered greatly compared to its urban counterpart. Information dissemination outfits like books, radio/television and newspapers had further compounded the problem by creating the unwholesome impression that meeting such needs are strictly urban affairs. It is in the light of this that the present study was carried out and has investigated the information needs, awareness and use among rural dwellers in Chibok Local Government Area, Borno State, Nigeria.

Objectives of the Study

The objectives of this study are to determine the:

1. The frequency ofinformation needs of the rural dwellers in Chibok Local Government Area, Borno State, Nigeria.
2. The medium through which rural dwellers get information for use in Chibok Local Government Area, Borno State, Nigeria.
3. Determine the level of awareness of the sources of information needs among rural dwellers in Chibok Local Government Area, Borno State, Nigeria.
4. The frequency of use of the information acquired by rural dwellers in Chibok Local Government Area, Borno State, Nigeria.
5. The extent of satisfaction with the information acquired by rural dwellers in Chibok Local Government Area, Borno State, Nigeria.

Review of Related Literatures

Information Needs, Awareness and Use

Information is a raw material for development of both urban and rural dwellers. Prosperity, progress, and development of any nation depend upon the nation's ability to acquire, produce, access, and use pertinent information. Jerome (2013) reported that older rural people access to information and advice is a key resource for local people in maintaining active and independent lives. Access to information is also critical to letting people know their entitlements to welfare benefits and sources of support to overcome social exclusion. Rural dwellers resources, as suggested by Issa (1998). Include facilities needed for regular information, such as television, occasional video viewing, radio and gramophone, posters and other handbills that could enhance public enlightenment. Newspapers and magazines are also relevant to the local dwellers needs (Hossain & Islam 2012).

Study conducted by Yadav (2017). Reveals that the information needs of female Worker in Lakhipur Tea Garden in the top rank is occupational related

with childcare and family relationship, health related information needs, information on procedures of performing tasks, information on housekeeping and household maintenance, information on education and schooling and information on government policies and schemes.

Abdulhamid and Alhassan (2012), studied the information environment of rural Gbagyi women in Niger state, Nigeria. The study revealed that, all the respondents 235 (100%) indicated that they needed information on agriculture activities, agriculture loan, information on marketing of their agriculture produce, medical facilities and information on child facilities and information on childcare. Followed by 226 (96.18%) respondents who indicated that they needed information on religious activities culture of their problem and business opportunities while 9 (3.82%) respondents said they don't. A great number of the respondents 225 represent (95.75%) needed information on women association and government activities and 10 (4.25%) respondents who said yes, they needed information on women participation in polities while 70 (29.78%) respondents said no. adult education is the least needed information with 15 (64.25%) respondents who said yes they needed the information and 84 (35.75%) said no. It is evident that the respondents are more concern with information on agriculture and other aspect than adult education from the response given.

Anunobi (2014) affirmed that information awareness happens when information is transferred or the exchange of information from one person or source to another. In information awareness, there is a process which involves exchange of ideas, fact's opinion between persons that send the idea which is the sender and the person that receives which is the receiver of the message that was transmitted. Fayose and Dike (2002) noted that many cultures survived without the written words and effective communication can take place without reading or writing. Awareness creation is necessary to ensure effective rural library services given the environmental and population characteristics of rural communities. Opeke and Ifuko (2000) viewed that information for rural dwellers should not be disseminated through indigenous channels alone; but government and non-government agencies working in the rural areas should make available external information in formats which can be easily understood by the rural dwellers. Others like community television viewing center, mobile library and rural press conference are introduced into the rural communication etc. Hence, the provisions of library services in rural areas are faced with issues different from what obtains in other types of libraries (Onwubiko, 1999). Anunobi (2014) observes that awareness creation is necessary to ensure effective rural library services given the environmental and population characteristics of rural communities.

Information use is concerned with understanding what information

sources people choose and the ways in which people apply information to make sense of their lives and situations. People use information to seek meaning in a variety of situations. Sometimes they use information instrumentally, to do something tangible (e.g., to acquire a skill or reach a goal). El-Kalash, Mohammed & Ahmed (2014) affirmed that sometimes information is used cognitively (e.g., to generate ideas). Yet in other cases, information is used in an effective manner (e.g., when an individual uses information to feel supported or to derive pleasure). While Ekoja, (2010) confirmed that people use information always to reduce uncertainty, so that the more information that is provided, the greater the reduction of uncertainty about a particular issue or problem (e.g., about what political party to vote for or what career path to pursue). People also use information always to confirm or verify something that they know, to predict what may happen, and to develop or maintain personal relationships.

Ukachi (2007) asserts that critical information need arouses curiosity to seek and search for type or format of information. However, people prefer information that is easily accessible to them, and circumstances and they cannot find it satisfaction may not be there. Ukachi (2007) further affirmed that urban women's information needs, search criteria and seeking behaviour may be different from that of the rural women whose information need is basically for survival, while that of urban may be career and involved in housekeeping and household works as well as farming. Regardless of low knowledge and skill of rural women, they still have information need and satisfaction is a key.

The use of libraries or access to library services by rural dwellers has always been comparatively poor. Yet, the recommendations of librarians to overhaul library services in order to carry rural dwellers along have yielded no significant result to date. Thus, there has not been any clearly designed approach to ensure that rural dwellers in Sub-Saharan Africa effectively access library-assisted information services. Worried about the situation, some researchers opine that information providersare responsible for the lapse (Adimorah, 2010)

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Research Methodology

Descriptive survey research design was adopted for this study because it is a non-experimental research method in which it assesses the statistical relationship between one or more variables. The target population for the study was sixty-six thousand, one hundred and five (66,105) rural dwellers in the study area. A sample of three hundred and eighty-two (382) was used for the study. The sample selected was considered adequate for generalization based on Krejcie and Morgan (2006) table for determining sample size. Data was collected from the respondents using a self-designed questionnaire administered to the three

hundred and eighty-two (382) respondents. Descriptive statistics of frequency counts and percentages was used in analyzing the data to answer the research questions, and results were presented in tables.

Data Analysis and Discussion

Response Rate

Out of the 382 questionnaires administered to the respondent, 321 (84.03%) copies were duly completed, returned, and found valid for the analysis. The results were presented in tables.

Table 1: The frequency of information needs of the rural dwellers in Chibok Local Government Area, Borno State, Nigeria.

S/No.	How often do you need the following information?	Very Often		Often		Not at All	
		Freq.	**%**	**Freq.**	**%**	**Freq.**	**%**
1	Health information	185	57.6	50	15.6	86	26.8
2	Agriculture information	257	80.1	38	11.8	26	8.1
3	Employment information	267	83.2	53	16.5	1	0.3
4	Skill acquisition information	301	93.8	17	5.3	3	0.9
5	Recreation information	23	7.2	222	69.2	76	23.7
6	Political information	289	90.0	14	4.4	18	5.6
7	Work enhancement information	251	78.2	40	12.5	30	9.3
8	Business enhancement information	258	80.4	33	10.3	30	9.3
9	Birth and death information	168	52.3	120	37.4	33	10.3
10	Educational enhancement information	152	47.4	60	18.7	109	33.9
11	Civil service information	199	61.9	110	34.3	12	3.7
12	Fashion related information	116	36.1	168	52.3	37	11.5
13	Social welfare information	250	77.9	32	9.9	39	12.1
14	Weather and climate information	277	86.3	21	6.5	23	7.2

Table 1 exhibit the frequency of information needs of the rural dwellers in Chibok Local Government Area, Borno State, Nigeria was measured with fourteen (14) items in a scale of 3 ranging from very often, often and not-at-all. It was revealed that majority of rural dwellers seek health information very often with 185 (57.6%) of the respondents while the rest that is 50 (15.6%) and 86 (26.8%) seek it often and not at all respectively, as for agriculture information, majority of the respondents, that is 257 (80.1%) seek it very often while the rest that is 38

(11.8%) and 26 (8.1%) seek it often and not at all respectively. Regarding seeking for employment information, majority of the respondents, that is 267 (83.2%) seek it very often while the rest that is, 53 (16.5%) and 1 (0.3%) seek it often and not at all respectively. When it comes to seeking for skill acquisition information, majority of the respondents, that is 301 (93.8%) seek it very often while the rest that is, 17 (5.3%) and 3 (0.9%) seek it often and not at all respectively. As relates to seeking for recreation information, majority of the respondents, that is 222 (69.2%) seek it often while the rest that is,23 (7.2%) and 76 (23.7%) seek it very often and not at all respectively. As relates to seeking for political information, majority of the respondents, that is 289 (90.0%) seek it very often while the rest that is, 14 (4.4%) and 18 (5.6%) seek it often and not at all respectively. As relates to seeking for work enhancement information, majority of the respondents, that is251 (78.2%) seek it very often while the rest that is, 40 (12.5%) and 30 (9.3%) seek it often and not at all respectively. When it comes to seeking for business enhancement information, majority of the respondents, that is 258 (80.4%) seek it very often while the rest that is, 33 (10.3%) and 30 (9.3%) seek it often and not at all respectively. As for seeking birth and death information, majority of the respondents, that is168 (52.3%) seek it very often while the rest that is, 120 (37.4%) and 33 (10.3%) seek it often and not at all respectively. When it comes to seeking for educational enhancement information, majority of the respondents, that is 152 (47.4%) seek it very often while the rest that is, 60 (18.7%) and 109 (33.9%) seek it often and not at all respectively. In seeking for civil service information, majority of the respondents, that is199 (61.9%) seek it very often while the rest that is, 110 (34.3%) and 12(3.7%) seek it often and not at all respectively. In terms of fashion related information, majority of the respondents, that is168 (52.3%) seek it often while the rest that is, 116(36.1%) and 37 (11.5%) seek it very often and not at all respectively. So also for Social welfare information, majority of the respondents, that is 250 (77.9%) seek it very often while the rest that is, 32 (9.9%) and 39 (12.1%) seek it often and not at all respectively and for weather and climate information, majority of the respondents, that is 277 (86.3%) seek it very often while the rest that is, 21 (6.5%) and 23 (7.2%) seek it often and not at all respectively.

This result means that rural dwellers in Chibok Local Government Area, Borno State, Nigeria frequently need information on health, agriculture, employment, skills acquisition, recreation, political, work enhancement, business enhancement, birth and death, education enhancement, civil service, fashion related, social welfare as well as weather and climate.

Table 2: The medium through which rural dwellers get information for use in Chibok Local Government Area Borno State, Nigeria.

S/No.	Medium through which rural dwellers get information.	YES		NO	
		Freq.	**%**	**Freq.**	**%**
1	Family and friends	283	88.2	38	11.8
2	Customers and markets places	215	67.0	106	33.0
3	Town criers	299	93.1	22	6.9
4	Mobile phone	206	64.2	115	35.8
5	Cooperative societies	234	72.9	87	27.1
6	Worship centres	306	95.3	15	4.7
7	Newspapers/magazines	26	8.1	295	91.9
8	Radio and television	222	69.2	99	30.8
9	Billboard and posters	198	61.7	123	38.3
10	Handbills and fliers	205	63.9	116	36.1
11	Local government council and wards	274	85.4	47	14.6
12	Health extension workers	265	82.6	56	17.4
13	Agricultural extension agent	298	92.8	23	7.2
14	Dispensaries and health centres	212	66.0	109	34.0
15	Community library	1	0.3	320	99.7
	Total Sores/Percentages				
	Average Scores/percentages				

Table 2 exhibits the medium through which rural dwellers get information they need in Chibok Local Government Area Borno State, Nigeria. It was revealed that majority of rural dwellers get their information through family and friends, customers and marketplaces, town criers, mobile phones, cooperative societies, worship centers, radio and television, billboard and posters, handbills and fliers, local government council and wards, health extension workers, agricultural extension agents and dispensaries.

This result means that rural dwellers in Chibok Local Government Area, Borno State, Nigeria get their information through family and friends, customers and market places, town criers, mobile phones, cooperative societies, worship centers, radio and television, bill board and posters, handbills and fliers, local government council and wards, health extension workers, agricultural extension agents and dispensaries while getting through use of library was evidently out of the option for the rural dwellers.

Table 3: The level of awareness of the sources of information needs among rural dwellers. in Chibok Local Government Area, Borno State, Nigeria.

S/No.	Level of awareness of the sources of information needs	**Freq.**	**%**
1	Highly Aware	262	81.6
2	Moderately Aware	40	12.5
3	Not Aware	19	5.9
	Total	**321**	**100**

Table 3 exhibits the level of awareness of the sources of information needs of the rural dwellers in Chibok Local Government Area, Borno State, Nigeria, and it was revealed that majority of the respondents, that is262 (81.6%) were highly aware while 40 (12.5%) were moderately aware and 19 (5.9%) were not aware of the sources of the information needs. This result means that rural dwellers were highly aware of the sources of the information they get in Chibok Local Government Area, Borno State, Nigeria.

Table 4: The frequency of use of the information acquired by rural dwellers in Chibok. Local Government Area, Borno State, Nigeria.

S/No.	Frequency of use of the information acquired	**Freq.**	**%**
1	Very Often	299	93.1
2	Often	22	6.9
3	Not at All	0	0.0
	Total	**321**	**100**

Table 4 exhibits the frequency of use of the information acquired by rural dwellers in Chibok Local Government Area, Borno State, Nigeria, and it was revealed that majority of the respondents, that is 299 (93.1%) use the information very often while 22 (6.9%) use it often. This implies that rural dwellers use the information they get very often in Chibok Local Government Area, Borno State, Nigeria.

Table 5: The extent of satisfaction with the information acquired by rural dwellers in Chibok Local Government Area Borno State, Nigeria.

S/No.	Extent of satisfaction with information acquired	**Freq.**	**%**
1	Very High Extent	17	5.3
2	High Extent	2	0.6
3	Low Extent	302	94.1
	Total	**321**	**100**

Table 5 unveil the extent of satisfaction with the information acquired by rural dwellers in Chibok Local Government Area, Borno State, Nigeria, it was discovered that majority of the respondents that is, 302 (94.1%) indicated that they were satisfied to the low extent while 2 (0.6%) of the respondents indicated that they were satisfied to the high extent and only 17 (5.3%) revealed that they were satisfied to the very high extent in Chibok Local Government Area of Borno State, Nigeria. This implies that majority of the respondents that is; 302 (94.1%) who were rural dwellers in Chibok Local Government Area of Borno State, Nigeria was satisfied with information acquired to the low extent.

Discussion of Findings

1. Analysis of findings revealed that rural dwellers in Chibok Local Government Area, Borno State, Nigeria frequently need information on health, agriculture, employment, skills acquisition, recreation, political, work enhancement, business enhancement, birth and death, education enhancement, civil service, fashion related, social welfare as well as weather and climate. This finding corroborates with Abdulhamid and Alhassan (2012), who revealed that information environment of rural Gbagyi women in Niger state, Nigeria needed information on agriculture activities, agriculture loan, information on marketing of their agriculture produces, medical facilities and information on child facilities and information on childcare, religious activities culture of their problem and business opportunities.
2. The rural dwellers in Chibok Local Government Area, Borno State, Nigeria get their information through family and friends, customers and marketplaces, town criers, mobile phones, cooperative societies, worship centers, radio and television, billboard and posters, handbills and fliers, local government council and wards, health extension workers, agricultural extension agents and dispensaries while getting through use of library was evidently out of the option for the rural dwellers. This agrees with the findings of Awa (1988) that information sources such as TV, radio, newspapers, friends, family members, and agricultural extension workers and so on are common sources of information for rural dwellers. While Adimorah, (2010). Affirmed that the use of libraries or access to library services by rural dwellers has always been comparatively poor.
3. The rural dwellers were highly aware of the sources of the information they get in Chibok Local Government Area, Borno State, Nigeria. This however

corroborates with Anunobi (2014) who affirmed that information awareness happens when information is transferred or the exchange of information from one person or source to another. In information awareness, there is a process which involves exchange of ideas, fact's opinion between persons that send the idea which is the sender and the person that receives which is the receiver of the message that was transmitted.

4. The rural dwellers use the information they get very often in Chibok Local Government Area, Borno State, Nigeria. This is in line with the assertions of El-Kalash, Mohammed & Ahmed (2014) that sometimes information is used cognitively (e.g., to generate ideas). Yet in other cases, information is used in an effective manner (e.g., when an individual uses information to feel supported or to derive pleasure) and (Ekoja, 2010) confirmed that people use information always to reduce uncertainty, so that the more information that is provided, the greater the reduction of uncertainty about a particular issue or problem (e.g., about what political party to vote for or what career path to pursue). People also use information all always to confirm or verify something that they know, to predict what may happen, and to develop or maintain personal relationships.
5. The rural dwellers were satisfied with information acquired to the low extent in Chibok Local Government Area, Borno State, Nigeria. This agreed with Ukachi (2007) who asserted that critical information need arouses curiosity to seek and search for type or format of information. However, people prefer information that is easily accessible to them but due to circumstances surrounding their access, they cannot find it to the extent of being satisfied. And that urban women's information needs, search criteria and seeking behaviour may be different from that of the rural women whose information need is basically for survival, while that of urban may be career and involved in housekeeping and household works as well as farming. Regardless of low knowledge and skill of rural women, they still have information need and satisfaction is a key.

Conclusion

Rural dwellers in Chibok Local Government Area have passed through a lot since its creation down to the emergency of Boko Haram insurgency. What however continue all these whiles is the constant trauma of losses recorded because of bad access roads, poor telecommunication network, the insurgency attacks ranging from burning of houses, food items, denial of farm use, abduction of their daughters, rape to mention but not limited to this few. Yet the community

is faced with information gap. This may be because of protracted period of negligence and lurk worm approach of leadership to cater for the needs of the villagers in this rural vicinity. It is however no doubt that if the state government will make provision for more, better, and reliable channels of information dissemination like the community library, television stations and other information extension workers, people will be healed, developed and hope regained for a better society and the nation at large.

Recommendations

The study thus recommended the following: -

1. The Borno State Government should provide more and quality channels or medium of getting information rural dwellers in the rural are under study.
2. There should be more information centers to enhance proper awareness creation among the rural dwellers under study.
3. The state government should introduce functional community libraries across the local government area for a better dissemination of information needs of the rural dwellers under study.
4. The local and state government agencies should ensure quality information are disseminated to meet up with the needs of the rural dwellers.

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