

---

# **COVID-19 Pandemic and Social Media News in Nigeria: The Role of Libraries and Library Associations in Information Dissemination**

**Abubakar Ladan<sup>1\*</sup>, Bala Haruna<sup>2</sup> and Augustine Uzoma Madu<sup>3</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> SRM Institute of Science and Technology, Kattankulathur, 603203, Tamil Nadu, India.  
Umaru Musa Yar adua University, PMB 20018, Katsina, Nigeria.

<sup>2</sup> Bauchi State University, Gadau, PMB 065, Itas/ Gadau LGA, Bauchi State, Nigeria.

<sup>3</sup> Department of Library and Information Science, University of Maiduguri, PMB 1069, Maiduguri, Nigeria.

\*Corresponding author email id: [alaka005@yahoo.com](mailto:alaka005@yahoo.com)

*Date of publication (dd/mm/yyyy): 03/05/2020*

---

**Abstract** – The outbreak of corona virus, known as Covid-19 by the world health organisation has thrown the global community into fear and anxiety. While the developed countries are test-running their techno-medical prowess in effort to develop drugs and measures to curtail much spread. The non-developed countries like Nigeria have found the pandemic a herculean task to contend with due to poor advancement in technology and information management. This study highlighted information poverty as a resulted of dependence on social media as information source which has left the country managing and circulation fake news. Fake news and conspiracy theories, population and hunger, religion, doctor to patient ration, social gathering ignorance have provided challenges to the fight against the pandemic. The libraries and library associations have been earmarked as vital towards genuine information provision and dissemination. The study concludes that Nigeria should rise to fight the pandemic since most countries of the world are affected too.

**Keywords** – COVID-19, Libraries, Social Media, Information Dissemination, Library Association, Nigeria.

---

## **I. INTRODUCTION**

Coronavirus known as “COVID-19” appeared in the city of Wuhan, China, and has spread rapidly to more than 70 countries across the world. However, the viruses found no evidence that was made in a laboratory or otherwise engineered<sup>[1-3]</sup>. Several authors have discussed the origin of the virus. For example, Anderson et al,<sup>[1]</sup> confirmed that, it was originated through natural process. Zhou. et al.<sup>[4]</sup> investigations have shown that some bat SARSr-CoVs have the possibility to infect human. According to World Health Organization WHO<sup>[5]</sup> corona virus disease is an infectious disease caused by a newly discovered coronavirus which affect people in different ways. The common symptoms include fever, dry cough, tiredness, shortness of breath, pains and aches, sore throat, and very few people will report diarrhoea, nausea or a runny nose<sup>[5]</sup>. The virus spreads rapidly across the world. The WHO report on 2<sup>nd</sup> April 2020, 00:15 GMT shows that there 827,419 confirmed cases of coronavirus in 206 countries. The fast spread of this virus has called the attention of the world to quickly take all the necessary measure fight and control the spread of the virus. Presently, the global community is ravaged by the pandemic while the end to the COVID-19 pandemic is remains unknown due to variations of its spread among the countries.

Social media network sites are online platforms through which individuals, groups and organisations create presence and share information through texts, photos, music videos etc. The more worrisome aspect of the social media is its potency to be used to spread fake news with its significant negative effects on the society and on people’s decisions and behaviours<sup>[6]</sup>. Fake news comes in various forms such as comedy for fun, however, a type of fake news which succeeds in convincing people of an untrue message is obviously quite worrisome<sup>[7]</sup>.

---

The potentials of the libraries and its associates to acquire, evaluate, package, store and disseminate information, especially to the information poor society has placed a huge demand on it to intervene in critical situation such as COVID-19 pandemic era.

The first case of COVID-19 was reported to have been confirm in Africa on 14<sup>th</sup> February 2020, and subsequently to the sub Saharan Africa. Consequently, Nigeria has also recorded a first cases of COVID-19 virus on 27<sup>th</sup> February 2020 where an Italian citizen who entered Nigeria from Milan on a business trip, was tested positive in Lagos, Nigeria <sup>[8]</sup>. Similarly, on 9<sup>th</sup> March 2020 a second case of the virus was reported in Ogun State all in South West of Nigeria. However, <sup>[9]</sup> On 1<sup>st</sup> April 2020 reported 12 new cases in the country, which account for 210 confirm cases, 25 discharge, and 3 deaths (see table 1). Following the announcement by <sup>[10]</sup> that Nigeria is among other 13 African countries identified as high-risk for the spread of the virus. The Federal government of Nigeria has set up a Coronavirus Preparedness Group (CPG) to mitigate the impact of the virus on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2020. Although, on 28<sup>th</sup> January 2020, the Federal Government of Nigeria assured its citizen on the readiness and strength to prevent the spread of coronavirus in the country. Likewise, the Nigeria Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) set up a group for coronavirus which was ready to activate the incident if any case emerged in Nigeria.

Table 1. Confirmed COVID-19 Cases in Nigeria by State wise.

| State     | Cases | Deaths | Recovered |
|-----------|-------|--------|-----------|
| Lagos     | 109   | 1      | 22        |
| FCT       | 41    | 1      |           |
| Osun      | 22    |        |           |
| Ogun      | 4     |        | 1         |
| Oyo       | 8     |        | 1         |
| Edo       | 7     | 1      |           |
| Kaduna    | 4     |        |           |
| Bauchi    | 3     |        |           |
| Enugu     | 2     |        |           |
| Ekiti     | 2     |        | 1         |
| Akwa Ibom | 5     |        |           |
| Rivers    | 1     |        |           |
| Benue     | 1     |        |           |
| Ondo      | 1     |        |           |
| Total     | 210   | 3      | 25        |

Source: Nigeria Centre for Disease Control (3<sup>rd</sup> April 2020).

Table 1 provide the daily record of cases across the 13 affected state in Nigeria. Equally, figure 1 revealed that after the first case in 27<sup>th</sup> February 2020, second cases and third case on 13<sup>th</sup> March 2020, there was an increased proportion from the first cases. This implies that gap between the first and fourth case was enough to provide adequate measure to minimize further spread with authentic information about the contacts of the first

cases. Within the gap between the early cases, the information regarding the pandemic sounded like a fiery tale to most people as the government did not make an official statement on the pandemic with the first week of the first case. Moreover, the size of fake news from individuals through the social media created doubt and confusion in the mind of many people in the country.

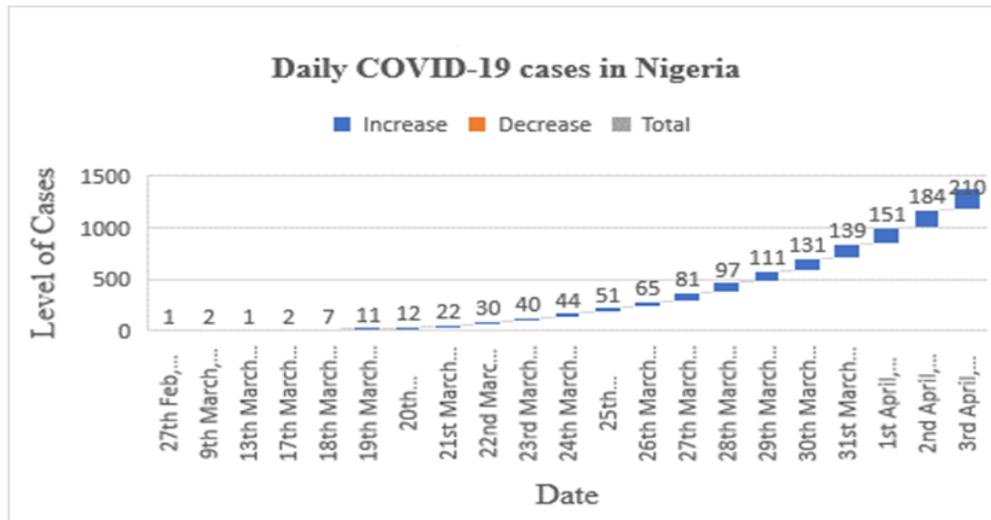


Fig. 1.

Source: NCDC (3<sup>rd</sup> April 2020).

In all other contexts, available evidence indicates that COVID-19 virus is transmitted during close contact through respiratory droplets (such as coughing) and by fomites 2-8 [5]. Furthermore, the virus can spread directly from person to person when a COVID-19 case coughs or exhales producing droplets that reach the nose, mouth or eyes of another person. Alternatively, as the droplets are too heavy to be airborne, they land on objects and surfaces surrounding the person. Other people become infected with COVID-19 by touching these contaminated objects or surfaces, then touching their eyes, nose or mouth. According to the currently available evidence, transmission through smaller droplet nuclei (airborne transmission) that propagate through air at distances longer than 1 meter is limited to aerosol generating procedures during clinical care of COVID-19 patients.

The figure1 has shown the rapid spread of this virus especially from 20<sup>th</sup> March to first week of April as shown. This might be due to lack of quick measures, public awareness on sign and symptoms of the virus, and advices for the public on how to cure themselves from the virus. As such, WHO continues to advise that everyone maintain hand hygiene regularly, follows respiratory etiquette recommendations and frequently clean and disinfect surfaces [10]. Also continues to recommend the significance of maintaining physical distances and averting people with fever or respiratory symptoms. These preventive measures will reduce viral transmission.

The losses and lessons from the first outbreak of SARS that was traced to coronavirus in China in November 2002 and possibility of seasonal predilection by [11] moved the world health organisation in 2003 to called for vigilance and preparedness against future outbreak. Therefore, current outbreak of COVID-19 virus has been taken into cognisance by most developed countries, require awareness and measure for possible spread of the diseases [12]. Research and report publications on the effects and causes of possible re-emergence, and steps to curtail large spread casualty have been the preoccupation of the scientific societies in the developed countries, and the potential causes of the outbreak have been researched and documented [4, 13]. However, in Nigeria, there seem to no traceable clinical and social research on the virus. Basically, most information making round in curr-

-ent circumstance are mostly through the social media.

Majority of Nigerian citizens are uninformed <sup>[14, 15]</sup> and this affects their perception and reaction to every post on the social media. This is to say that most social media news without authentic link are forwarded immediately by the people without verifying the authenticity of the source. More so, psychological trauma most people go through because of the effect and fear over such news is a virus of a different kind. A man was posted on social media to have been the driver to the index case in Nigeria, had sent a post after few days through the same social media and openly refuted the allegation. Similarly, a current case in Benue state is currently marred in confusion as the woman who was quoted to have tested positive to the virus, who claimed to be in the UK has also refuted the claim, and reported through the social media to be hale and healthy. The report about the Vice Chancellor of Nnamdi Azikiwe University Awka is another unclarified information. It was reported in social media stated the VC has tested positive while the VC through his media aid had claimed the news as false. The government is yet to make categorical statement about these cases, the implication is that the real cases may not have been discovered, therefore possible transmissions are eminent through social media.

Further, unconfirmed source has it that a Chinese scientist has been arrested by FIB for creating the coronavirus, the link to the YouTube video remains unconfirmed. Nigerian communities depend on various sources of information, mainly the social media which are often not verifiable and classified. Fake news is not helping matters as most citizens are at crossroads regarding the authentic precautions towards the spread of the virus. There is ongoing propaganda in the social media that the vaccines for the treatment of the virus are meant to inject the virus into the persons, also, the most people contact the virus during the testing. Recent unspecified social media post reported that China has supplied 2 million infected masks to Africa, the post further stated that this was why the WHO warned Africa to prepare for the worst. Such lies and falsehoods are capable to misguide the people and jeopardise the government efforts towards curtailing large spread of the virus. The effects of fake and unclassified news from the social media cannot be unconnected to fast rate at which cases of the virus emerges as can be seen of confirmed cases in table 1.

Coronavirus is more dangerous than Ebola. Because it starts infecting individual before the signs show off, as a result, doctors and nurses are facing the risk of being infected and possibility of losing their lives in the process of attending to an infected patient. Consequently, other countries governments such as China and Italy etc., took a proactive action to slow down the COVID-19, this include lockdown. i.e. stop all movement in and out of an area until all the virus is defeated, no travel and no mass gatherings. Just only essential movement are allowed. Similarly, the Federal Government of Nigeria and some States took a similar decision to restrict the movement to prevent the spread of COVID-19.

## **II. THE ROLE OF LIBRARIES AND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION IN DISSEMINATING INFORMATION DURING COVID- 19 PANDEMIC**

UNESCO press released on COVID-19 dated 24<sup>th</sup> March 2020 stated that “the number of students affected by the school and university closures in 138 countries has nearly quadrupled to 1.37 billion, representing more than 3 out of 4 children and youth worldwide <sup>[16]</sup>. In addition, nearly 60.2 million teachers <sup>[16]</sup> are no longer in the classrooms.” (www.en.unesco.org). However, these measures have drastically affected libraries in the world. Libraries have experienced closure or restrict their services. This does not necessarily mean that libraries are not

---

providing services for all or some of their users through online and virtual/ remote approaches.

Public services have been paralyzed, academic activities and classes have restricted to online due to closure of colleges. Community need information on how to cure themselves against coronavirus, scientist and researchers are highly engaged to control the situation. In this time, libraries have a role to play in the provision of access to information resources and services. On 23<sup>rd</sup> March 2020, the president of IFLA had announced that “Libraries around the world are being affected by the emergence and spread of the coronavirus. After this situation, the libraries around the globe have to mobilize and provide a collection of valuable and reliable information on coronavirus in order to give people a source they can trust”<sup>[17]</sup>. Libraries can strengthen online services to provide access to their resources. Recently, National Digital Library of India (NDLI) has initiated of specially designed collections of e-resources for specific group of students to help the student community in the difficult situation rising out of the suspension of physical classes and closure of physical libraries arising out of COVID-19 lockdown. The services are provided through the library social networking pages<sup>[18]</sup>.

The roles of the Nigerian libraries and the associations are more crucial in the face of the prevailing global pandemic. It is apparent that fake news and misinformation have created confusion and subsequently, posed greater challenge to every effort to curtail the spread of the virus. In this regard, academic, special and public libraries in Nigeria can provide and share information quickly, efficiently and in real- time as strategies in response to COVID- 19 pandemic through their social networking pages like Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and LinkedIn. They can provide a platform for gathering and disseminating information to promote awareness of the current situation.

#### *A. Academic Libraries*

Academic libraries have a vital role to play in the provision and dissemination of genuine information to cure and fight coronavirus to their respective users through social media. However, the closure of academic activities necessitates most of class to operate online. Libraries also can provide online services to assist students with access to materials for assignments, selection and dissemination of information resources on COVID-19 to researchers, virtual research help, virtual instruction, online reference services, access to e-books and e-journal, linking users to health institutions and organization on information relating to coronavirus, publish a pamphlet and handbills for safety measures against coronavirus. Recently, Information Technology (IT) and internet companies such as Google, Microsoft have provided free teaching and learning tools to support students and teachers learning at home. For example, Google lunched its “Teach from Home Hub” in aid to teachers and learners across the world unable to attend schools (<https://memeburn.com/2020/03/google-teach-from-home-covid-19/>). Libraries in Nigeria can facilitate access to those tools.

#### *B. Special Libraries*

Special libraries especially those at health centers and research centers can work extensively with medical professional to enlighten their communities via social media about coronavirus and self-protection measures. They can provide access to databases, websites, e-books, e-journal and repositories to health workers, scientists and health agencies on how to tackle coronavirus. They can also work with public health agencies and research centers, and in the broader health sector, are very active, helping to manage information and support efforts to strengthen understanding of the developments <sup>[17]</sup>.

---

### *C. Public Libraries*

Public libraries have a vital to play in the situation of public health emergency. Public libraries can provide services to the public on coronavirus pandemic by providing current information and reliable resources for understanding and responding to the COVID-19 on their websites. This led to the development of blog to support learning from home. The information guide should include information on what coronavirus is all about, how the virus spreads, steps to for self and family protection, steps to protect other in the community. They should also provide information on travel information, government announcements, accurate and up-to-date information that can change or evolve the virus rapidly. Public libraries can also provide free online homework and school assignment help to students, access to a wide range of online e-books, audio books, news sites, magazines and streaming videos to help people get through the COVID-19 pandemic <sup>[19]</sup>. They can also explore distance learning resources for schools affected by pandemic.

### *D. Role of Library Associations*

IFLA statement on COVID-19 and the Global Library Field stated the actions by associations on this public health emergency (<https://www.ifla.org/covid-19-and-libraries>). They stated that library associations are acting to inform their members and help them in difficult times. Many have set up pages with list of reliable sources and guidance at the national level complementing advice at the regional or global levels - and encouraged coordination and communication among library directors in order to disclose ideas and practices. Library associations in Nigeria such as Nigerian Library Association (NLA), National Association of Library Science Educators (NALISE), Nigerian Association of Law Libraries (NALL), Medical Library Association of Nigeria (MLA-NG) and National Association Library Science Students (NALISS) can do the same. Nigerian Library Association can provide resources and tools on online learning, pandemic Preparedness Guild. They can also work with government ministries and agencies on the dissemination of information related to the pandemic and promote digital content that can be used to encourage education.

African Library and Information Associations and Institutions (AFLIA), a continental library association has mounted strong awareness on fake news as a strong hindrance to defeat of the virus. This is in addition to support librarians with information on platforms that can aid the provision of online service, “when we share, everyone wins” <sup>[20]</sup>. Equally, the Nigerian library Association has through its Facebook and blog page joined the World Health Organization (WHO), to create awareness on the precautions to avoid further spread of the pandemic. This present campaign by the Nigerian Library Association is to tap on how the virus outbreak can bring the best out of the professionals.

The library and the associations are expected to play more leading role in information management now and in the post COVID-19 pandemic time, to enhance the dissemination of the current and verified information to the community.

## **III. CHALLENGES IN DEALING WITH COVID-19 IN NIGERIA**

The following are among of the challenges in dealing with coronavirus pandemic in Nigeria.

### *A. Fake News and Conspiracy Theories*

Our community now defend on various sources of information that are not verifiable and act upon it, this is a-

---

-larming, because fake news is not helping matters but rather destroying the society. Lies, falsehoods and propaganda are spread about. Somebody advises, do not use masks because a criminal may knock you out or they want to inject you with the virus in the name of vaccination. Therefore, librarian as an information specialist may critically evaluate the authenticity of the information from reliable source and disseminate to the right users at a right time through (Online) available means of communication.

### *B. Population and Hunger*

Nigeria has high population density, especially in poor urban areas. However, poor people will not be able to stockpile food for a month or two, to sit out the virus. In the UK you can stay at home without going out, with your saved money or money provided by the UK government, and all food can be ordered online. This will be impossible in Nigeria. In fact, hunger will drive many people from home to look for money. Many people will have to go to farm, go to market. In this process, they may get the virus.

### *C. Religion*

Religious leaders in Nigeria are well regarded by their follower but, due to misunderstanding and personal interest, some of the religious leaders both in Islam and Christianity do not accept the reality of coronavirus. They believed that coronavirus is an invention by China/US or Israel to archive their political and economic will and to depressed Islam religion and Islamic states. It was reported that some of the leader called the attention of their followers to ignore any restrictions by government.

### *D. Social Gatherings and Ignorance*

These are times to stop all social and religious gatherings such as marriages, funerals, demonstrations, clubs, open markets, malls. Marriage ceremonies, ignorance and illiteracy will make this very difficult. The high level of illiteracy, especially among the rural dwellers have undermined the call for social distancing, which is seen as one of the major steps to curb the spread of covid-19 pandemic.

### *E. Doctor-to-Patient Ratio*

Even though developed countries like Italy, China, South Korea were overwhelmed with high doctor patient ratio. People are just dying with no hospitals to admit them. Nigeria has probably the lesser amount of doctor compare to other countries. Sequel to this situation is the poor remuneration and motivation of the health workers by the government, inadequate provision of kits and protective materials. The implications are seen in less commitment and work apathy among the doctors and health workers.

## **IV. CONCLUSION**

Based on the situation analysis, Nigeria as a country is yet to grow technologically, especially in social media information awareness and use. Sharp growth on new cases based on daily update indicate that there is lack of authentic information that will aid in tracking victim contacts. Irregular statement by government based on prevailing information has created doubt in the mind of citizen regarding the authenticity of the news on COVID-19 in Nigeria. Further, prevailing fake news that are spread through the social media have impaired compliance to programmes aimed to curtailing the spread of the virus, such as social distancing which have been ignored by the peasants and religious sycophants who see the pandemic as farce. There is fear that more

cases will emerge from the submission of this article due to irregularity in news and governments failure to stand up for the day to day update on the issue. Therefore, the Nigerian libraries and library associations can provide a platform to compile and disseminate information to promote awareness on the current situation in Nigeria.

## V. RECOMMENDATIONS

Unlike previous diseases when it was only in Africa, Nigeria and other African countries will have to fight the COVID 19 by themselves. Because other developed countries are still fighting their own similar virus (COVID-19) which is identified as “Pandemic”. Therefore, the vibrant way to stop this virus is by isolation and lock down, going out for only vital reasons and essential services. Equally, countries and town should be isolated by cutting air travel, stopping local travel, the families are also to quarantine in their homes, and maintain proper hygiene. Avoid hands shake, touch, hug, kiss and to employ a social distancing of one meter from each other. However, only staff on essential services can be allowed to work, such as hospitals, pharmacies, supermarkets, transport, food markets, water vendors, petrol stations, energy services, police, military and so on. As the president of Nigeria announce in his speech on 29<sup>th</sup> March 2020. Therefore, libraries should carefully plan, efficiently executed, well reported a means of disseminating an authentic and reliable information to the community, it can be a vital tool in controlling false information and ensure total eradication of Coronavirus (COVID-2019) virus.

## REFERENCES

- [1] Andersen, K.G., Rambaut, A., Lipkin, W.I., Holmes, E.C., & Garry, R.F. (2020). The proximal origin of SARS-CoV-2. *Nature Medicine*, 1-3.
- [2] Holshue, M.L., DeBolt, C., Lindquist, S., Lofy, K.H., Wiesman, J., Bruce, H.,... Tural, A. (2020). First case of 2019 novel coronavirus in the United States. *New England Journal of Medicine*.
- [3] World Health Organization (2020). Laboratory testing for coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) in suspected human cases: interim guidance, 2 March 2020. <https://apps.who.int>
- [4] Zhou, F., et al. (2020). Clinical course and risk factors for mortality of adult inpatients with COVID-19 in Wuhan, China: a retrospective cohort study. *The Lancet*. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S2213-2600\(20\)30079-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2213-2600(20)30079-5).
- [5] World Health Organisation (2020), Coronavirus diseases 2019 (COVID 19), situational report - 66, 28<sup>th</sup> March 2020. <https://www.who.int/docs/pdf>
- [6] Allcott, H., Gentzkow, M., & Yu, C. (2019). Trends in the diffusion of misinformation on social media. doi:10.3386/w25500.
- [7] Aymanns, C., Foerster, J., & Georg, C. (2017). Fake news in social networks. *SSRN Electronic Journal*. doi:10.2139/ssrn.3023320
- [8] Wikipedia (2020). <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2020coronaviruspandemicinAfrica>
- [9] Nigeria Centre for Disease Control (2020). <https://ncdc.gov.ng>
- [10] World Health Organisation (2020), Modes of transmission of virus causing COVID-19: Implications for IPC precaution recommendations [who.int/health-topics/coronavirus](https://www.who.int/health-topics/coronavirus). <https://www.who.int/health-topics/coronavirus>
- [11] Christian, M.D., Poutanen, S.M., Loutfy, M.R., Muller, M.P., & Low, D.E. (2004). Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome. *Clinical Infectious Diseases*, 38(10), 1420-1427. <https://doi.org/10.1086/420743>.
- [12] Chen, N., Zhou, M., Dong, X., Qu, J., Gong, F., Han, Y., & Yu, T. (2020). Epidemiological and clinical characteristics of 99 cases of 2019 novel coronavirus pneumonia in Wuhan, China: a descriptive study. *The Lancet*, 395 (10223), 507-513. <https://www.ifla.org/covid-19-and-libraries>.
- [13] Wu, Z., & McGoogan, J.M. (2020). Characteristics of and important lessons from the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) outbreak in China: summary of a report of 72 314 cases from the Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention. *Jama*.
- [14] Jogwu, C. (2010). Adult Illiteracy: The Root of African Underdevelopment. *Education*, 130 (3).
- [15] Kari, H. K. (2007). Availability and accessibility of ICT in the rural communities of Nigeria. *The Electronic Library*, 25(3), 363-372.
- [16] UNESCO (2020). Press release, 24<sup>th</sup> March, 2020 on COVID-19 <https://en.unesco.org>
- [17] IFLA (2020), COVID-19 and the Global Library Field. Retrieved 31/03/2020 from <https://www.ifla.org/covid-19-and-libraries>
- [18] National Digital Library of India (2020). COVID-19 Lockdown not to affect your study. Study through National Digital Library of India. <https://ndli.iitkgp.ac.in>
- [19] Nauven, J. (2020) Here's what to read and stream for free during the COVID-19 pandemic <https://www.marketplace.org/2020/03/20/heres-what-to-read-and-stream-for-free-during-the-covid-19-pandemic/>
- [20] African Library and Information Associations and Institutions (2020), Suite of COVID-19 Resources for Librarians. <https://web.aflia.net/suite-of-covid-19-resources-for-librarians/>

### **AUTHOR'S PROFILE**



**First Author**

**Abubakar Ladan** is a Research scholar at the Department of Library and Information Science, SRM Institute of Science and Technology Kattankulathur, Kancheepuram District, Tamil Nadu, India. Before he joins the PhD program, he was the Senior Librarian at Umaru Musa Yar'adua University PMB 2218, Katsina, Nigeria. He is Certified Librarian of Nigeria (CLN); member, Nigerian Library Association (NLA) and Regional member, International Library and Information Science Society (I-LISS). Ladan attended and presented papers at National and International conferences.



**Second Author**

**Bala Haruna** is currently a PhD student at Department of Library & Information Science, Faculty of Computer Science & Information Technology, University of Malaya, Malaysia. Presently, he is a Senior Librarian at Bauchi State University, Gadau. P.M.B 065, Itas/Gadua LGA, Bauchi, Nigeria. email id: [balanjahun@gmail.com](mailto:balanjahun@gmail.com)



**Third Author**

**Augustine Uzoma Madu** is a lecturer II at the Department of Library and Information Science, Faculty of Education, University of Maiduguri, Borno State, Nigeria. email id: [auspre@yahoo.com](mailto:auspre@yahoo.com)