FEDERAL UNIVERSITY GUSAU (FUGUS), ZAMFARA STATE, NIGERIA
FUGUS INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE (FIJLIS) VOL. 2, NO. 1, (JULY) 2025: DOI: https://doi.org/10.57233/fijlis.v2i1.12 ISSN PRINT:1595-3432
A Publication of the University Library.

ACCESSIBILITY AND USABILITY OF MOBILE LIBRARY RESOURCES AND SERVICES AMONG RURAL DWELLERS IN AFON, ASA LOCAL GOVERNMENT, KWARA STATE

Ahmed Hassana Kudirat
Lecturer I,
Federal Polytechnic Offa, Kwara State, Nigeria
taiyeahmed3@gmail.com

Raji Nafisat Abidemi
Ahmadu Bello University Zaria, Kaduna State, Nigeria.
abidemi0696@gmail.com

Jimoh Omotayo Jimoh
Lecturer III
Federal Polytechnic Offa, Kwara State, Nigeria.
beebsquare@gmail.com

Sim Catherine Sarki
Librarian,
State College of Education Gidan Waya, Kaduna State, Nigeria.
simcatherinesarki@gmail.com

Receivedon:2nd March, 2025 **RevisedandAcceptedon:**2nd June, 2025 **Publishedon:**20th September

ABSTRACT

This study investigates the accessibility and usability of mobile library resources and services among rural dwellers in Afon, Asa Local Government, Kwara State. The objectives of the research were to: identify the level of awareness and usage of mobile library services; examine the adequacy of resources in meeting information needs; assess the impact of mobile library services on economic and social development; and identify challenges hindering access and utilisation. A quantitative research methodology was employed using a descriptive survey design, which enabled the collection of data from all 50 library users in the area through total enumeration. The findings revealed that while mobile libraries have positively influenced reading habits and general access to information, awareness and promotion remain low. The serviceswere found to be generally adequate and culturally relevant, yet gaps persist in content updating and alignment with user needs, especially in agriculture and health. Major challenges identified include poor infrastructure, insufficient staff support, and limited publicity. Based on these findings, the study recommends increased community outreach, improved resource quality, regular needs assessments, and infrastructural enhancements. Emphasis should also be placed on tailoring content to local interests and training staff to provide responsive, culturally relevant support.

Keywords: HND students, Library resources, Library services, Mobile library, Rural community

Introduction

Mobile library services are transformative in extending access to information, especially in areas where traditional library services are unavailable or underutilised. By bringing library resources directly to communities, mobile libraries address the challenges of physical, economic, and social barriers to accessing information. According to Lisendunet (2016), mobile libraries utilise vehicles such as vans, buses, or trailers equipped with books, multimedia materials, and digital collections to deliver library services to underserved populations. These services are particularly impactful in rural and marginalised communities, where limited infrastructure and financial constraints hinder access to traditional brick-and-mortar libraries.

Awareness and utilisation of mobile libraries are essential for their effectiveness in achieving their objectives. In many rural areas, the lack of awareness about the availability and benefits of mobile library services reduces their potential impact. Shaffer and Mills (2017) emphasize that awareness campaigns and community outreach programmes are vital to encouraging participation and ensuring that rural dwellers recognise the value of mobile library resources. This includes providing information on the schedule, location of stops, and types of resources available. Moreover, utilisation is influenced by the relevance of the resources provided. Libraries that tailor their collections to the educational, economic, and cultural needs of the community are more likely to achieve higher levels of engagement (Powell, 2013).

The role of mobile libraries in promoting literacy and lifelong learning cannot be overstated. According to Kearney (2022), rural communities with access to mobile libraries have shown improved literacy rates and increased interest in reading, particularly among children and young adults. These services provide textbooks, storybooks, and educational resources that cater to different age groups, thereby supporting both formal and informal education. Additionally, mobile libraries serve as hubs for social interaction and cultural exchange, enhancing community cohesion and collective growth. Amiri (2023) highlighted that mobile libraries often include programmes like storytelling sessions, digital literacy workshops, and vocational training, further expanding their scope and relevance to users.

Utilisation of mobile library services is often constrained by logistical and operational challenges. Poor road infrastructure in rural areas, coupled with limited funding for maintenance and resource acquisition, poses significant obstacles to service delivery. Todorović (2020) notes that collaboration with local authorities, non-governmental organisations, and educational institutions are critical in overcoming these challenges. Furthermore, the integration of technology, such as mobile apps and digital platforms, has the potential to enhance the accessibility of mobile libraries by allowing users to browse collections, reserve materials, and participate in virtual programmes remotely (Case, 2012). Despite these challenges, the utilisation of mobile libraries has been linked to significant social and economic benefits.

Communities that actively engage with mobile library services report increased access to information on health, agriculture, and business, which translates to improved livelihoods and informed decision-making (World Bank, 2018). For example, farmers in rural areas can access resources on modern farming techniques and market trends, enabling them to optimize productivity and income. Similarly, small-scale entrepreneurs benefit from access to business development resources, which foster innovation and growth. Lastly, mobile libraries play a crucial role in bridging the information gap in rural and underserved communities. However, their success depends on creating awareness, tailoring services to community needs, and addressing operational challenges. As societies increasingly rely on information for development, the continued support and enhancement of mobile library services will remain critical to achieving equitable access to knowledge and fostering sustainable community development.

Statement of the Problem

Mobile library services play a transformative role in extending access to information, particularly in underserved and rural areas. These services bridge the gap for communities that lack traditional libraries by delivering resources such as books, multimedia materials, and digital content directly to their doorsteps (Lisendunet, 2016). They are designed to overcome barriers related to geography, socio-economic status, and limited infrastructure. Mobile libraries contribute significantly to promoting literacy, lifelong learning, and social interaction, offering programmes such as storytelling, digital literacy training,

and educational workshops (Shaffer & Mills, 2017). Communities with regular access to these services often report improved educational outcomes and greater engagement in lifelong learning initiatives (Powell, 2013).

However, challenges persist in ensuring adequate awareness and effective utilisation of mobile library services. Many rural communities remain unaware of their existence or the benefits they offer. Limited outreach, logistical constraints, and inadequate tailoring of resources to specific community needs reduce their effectiveness. In addition, operational hurdles such as poor road networks, insufficient funding, and outdated technology further hinder the accessibility and utilisation of mobile libraries. This study seeks to explore the levels of awareness and utilisation of mobile library services and assess their impact on the economic and social development of rural communities. By addressing these gaps, the study aims to provide actionable insights for enhancing the effectiveness and sustainability of mobile library services.

Research Objectives

This study is aimed at:

1. identifying the level of awareness and usage of mobile library services among rural communities among rural dwellers in Afon, Asa Local Government, Kwara State;
2. examining the adequacy of mobile library resources in meeting the information needs of rural communities;
3. investigating the effects of mobile library services on the economic and social development of rural communities among rural dwellers in Afon, Asa Local Government, Kwara State; and
4. identifying the challenges faced by rural dwellers in Afon, Asa Local Government in accessing and utilising mobile library services.

Review of Related Literature

A mobile library, as seen by Lisendunet (2016), is a dynamic service that utilizes a mobile unit, such as a van or bus, to deliver books, movies, and educational materials directly to communities. It is designed to overcome geographical, social, and economic barriers, ensuring access to information for those with limited or no access to traditional library services. Mobile libraries serve diverse populations, including underserved communities, schools, prisons, hospitals, elder centers, and remote rural areas. Shaffer and Mills (2017) describe mobile libraries, also known as bookmobiles or libraries on wheels, as innovative extensions of conventional libraries. By bringing resources and services to locations with restricted access to physical libraries, mobile libraries address accessibility challenges, promote literacy, and foster a reading culture. Through regular visits, they provide library users with opportunities to borrow books, access digital content, and participate in educational programmes, effectively bringing the benefits of library services to the doorsteps of those in need.

From this perspective, a mobile library is more than just a travel book collection, it is a strategic solution to information inequality. It represents an adaptable and inclusive approach to library services, ensuring that knowledge is not confined to urban centers but is accessible to all, regardless of location or socioeconomic status. As information continues to evolve in the digital age, mobile libraries remain crucial in bridging the gap between knowledge and accessibility, promoting literacy, education, and lifelong learning.

Awareness and utilisation are key factors in determining the success of mobile library services in rural communities. According to Boucher and Lance (2015), without proper awareness campaigns, rural populations may not recognise the benefits of mobile libraries, leading to underutilisation. Adefunke and Opeyemi (2018) noted that socio-economic factors like income level and education influence awareness and, consequently, utilisation. Those with limited access to information channels are often unaware of the resources available, reducing their likelihood of using mobile library services. Francis *et al*. (2023) found that beyond book lending, mobile libraries provide digital resources and educational programmes, but low awareness and usability challenges such as inadequate funding, poor infrastructure, and accessibility issues, often hinder their effectiveness.

Utilisation of mobile library services depends on several factors, including relevance, accessibility, and service quality. Mathew (2017) states that while mobile libraries serve as crucial hubs for information

and literacy, their impact is often limited by financial constraints and poor public engagement. Agbo and Onwudinjo (2015) argued that communities are more likely to utilize mobile libraries when the collection aligns with their educational and informational needs. Moreover, Ahmed, Sanni, and Dauda (2018) found that younger individuals and those with higher education levels tend to use mobile library services more frequently, indicating the need for tailored engagement strategies. To enhance both awareness and utilisation, mobile libraries should implement targeted outreach programmes, partner with local institutions, and integrate technology for broader access. Providing customized services, ensuring accessibility, and leveraging community participation can significantly improve utilisation rates. Strengthening awareness campaigns and addressing socioeconomic barriers will ultimately maximize the impact of mobile libraries, fostering literacy and lifelong learning in rural communities.

Mobile libraries have emerged as pivotal instruments in fostering economic and social development within rural communities. By delivering information resources directly to underserved populations, these mobile units bridge significant gaps in access to education and information. Hisham and Abdullah (2018) underscored the fact that mobile libraries utilise various means such as bicycles, boats, and even animals to reach remote areas, thereby ensuring that geographical barriers do not impede the dissemination of knowledge. The social impact of mobile libraries is particularly pronounced among rural children. A study conducted in Taiwan revealed that these services not only enhance reading motivation but also promote equitable access to information, thereby contributing to social equality (Wu *et al.*, 2022). Similarly, mobile libraries have been instrumental in providing educational materials to marginalized learners in rural schools, as evidenced by initiatives in South Africa (Hart & Zinn, 2015). These efforts have led to improved literacy rates and educational outcomes, fostering a culture of learning and intellectual curiosity.

Economically, mobile libraries contribute to community empowerment by offering resources that support skill development and lifelong learning. They serve as catalysts for literacy promotion and education enhancement, particularly in underserved and remote areas where access to traditional libraries is limited (Kumbar & Hadagali, 2023). By providing access to information on agriculture, health, and entrepreneurship, mobile libraries equip individuals with the knowledge necessary to improve their livelihoods and contribute to local economic growth. Moreover, mobile libraries function as social equalizers by extending the philosophy of social equality and erasing information poverty (Hillenbrand, 2020). They create social capital by fostering community engagement and participation, which are essential components of sustainable development (Johnson, 2020). Through targeted outreach and the provision of relevant resources, mobile libraries address the unique needs of rural populations, thereby playing a crucial role in their economic and social advancement.

Rural libraries in Nigeria face numerous and persistent challenges that hinder their ability to serve as effective information hubs for underserved populations. One of the most pressing issues is inadequate funding, which affects not only the physical infrastructure of libraries but also limits the procurement of books, digital tools, and other learning materials. Ogbonna (2018) noted that most rural libraries operate with demoralized and insufficient staff, lacking the professional capacity to meet diverse community needs. Compounding the problem is the poor state of rural infrastructure bad roads, inadequate electricity, and under-equipped healthcare centers all of which create an environment of poverty and limited access to knowledge. Rural communities often experience what is referred to as "information hunger", marked by widespread illiteracy, lack of digital resources, and low awareness of library services (Johnson & Heggan, 2020). The scarcity of basic educational materials such as textbooks and journals further exacerbates underdevelopment and weakens the role of libraries in promoting literacy and lifelong learning.

Mobile libraries, a proposed solution to bridge access gaps, also face obstacles. Sustainability challenges, including irregular funding, logistical difficulties, and a shortage of trained personnel, impede their operation (Issa, 2018). Additionally, low Internet penetration in many rural areas restricts access to digital content. Technological limitations such as poor device compatibility and insufficient technical support hinder the deployment of mobile applications and digital platforms (Liu & Briggs, 2015). Another critical issue is community disconnection. Many rural residents view libraries as external or government-imposed institutions, which makes it difficult to build trust or promote active participation (Onoh *et al.*, 2017). The problem is compounded by low literacy levels, which reduce demand for traditional library

services and necessitate the integration of adult literacy and outreach programmes. Finally, rural libraries face challenges in staffing and training. Recruiting librarians who are willing and equipped to work in remote areas is difficult. Staff must possess technical, educational, and community engagement skills, yet many receive little or no training specific to rural service delivery.

Literature highlights the significant role of mobile libraries in promoting literacy, education, and development in rural areas, emphasizing their potential to bridge the information gap. However, there is a lack of empirical research on their awareness, utilisation, and effectiveness in Nigerian rural communities. Existing studies focus mainly on infrastructural challenges without quantitatively assessing factors like socio-economic status, content relevance, and community engagement. Moreover, the specific informational needs of rural dwellers remain underexplored. This study aims to fill these gaps by providing data-driven insights to inform policies, improve service delivery, and enhance the impact of mobile libraries in rural Nigeria.

Methodology

Quantitative research methodology was adopted for this study because it allows for an objective examination of measurable variables, providing a clear and data-driven understanding of the research questions. Descriptive survey research design was adopted for this study. Descriptive survey is more suitable forth is research because the consensus of opinions of respondents is expected to provide solution(s) to the problem under investigation. The study focused on all library users in Afon, Asa Local Government. The total library user in Afon, Asa Local Government is fifty (50), because of the size of the population, total enumeration was used for the study.

Data Analysis and Results

Table 1: Level of Awareness and Usage of Mobile Library Services

Statements	SA		A		D		SD	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
I am aware of the mobile library services available in my community.	10	(20.0)	15	(30.0)	5	(10.0)	20	(40.0)
The mobile library services are regularly advertised in my community	17	(34.0)	8	(16.0)	3	(6.0)	22	(44.0)
I am satisfied with the quality of service provided by the mobile library.	16	(32.0)	5	(10.0)	12	(24.0)	17	(34.0)
The books and materials provided by the mobile library are relevant to my needs	12	(24.0)	13	(26.0)	5	(10.0)	20	(40.0)
The mobile library services have encouraged me to read more.	36	(72.0)	14	(28.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)

Field Survey, 2024

The data presents insights into the level of awareness and usage of mobile library services among rural dwellers in Afon, Asa Local Government, Kwara State. Overall, awareness and satisfaction levels appear to be mixed. While a significant 72% of respondents agreed that the mobile library services have encouraged them to read more, suggesting a strong positive impact on reading habits, only 50% expressed awareness of the services available in their community. A considerable 40% reported being unaware, indicating a lack of outreach or promotion.

Furthermore, 44% disagreed that the services are regularly advertised, highlighting a major communication gap. Only 42% were satisfied with the quality of service, while 58% expressed

dissatisfaction or uncertainty. Regarding content relevance, just 50% found the materials suited to their needs, while the remaining half did not. In summary, while mobile libraries have positively influenced reading culture, limited awareness, insufficient promotion, and questionable content relevance hinder broader engagement and usage.

Table 2: Adequacy of Mobile Library Resources in Meeting the Information Needs of Rural Communities

S/N	Statements	A				D		SD	
		%	F	%	F	%	F	%	
1	The mobile library's collection is regularly updated to reflect new trends	(44.0)	0	(20.0)	5	(10.0)	13	(26.0)	
2	The mobile library provides culturally relevant resources to the community	(56.0)	6	(32.0)	2	(4.0)	4	(8.0)	
3	The mobile library staff are knowledgeable and assist in finding the right info	(60.0)	15	(30.0)	2	(4.0)	3	(6.0)	
4	The mobile library offers resources in easy-to-use formats	(72.0)	0	(20.0)	0	(0.0)	4	(8.0)	
5	The mobile library provides up-to-date information for current needs	(60.0)	5	(30.0)	2	(4.0)	3	(6.0)	

Field Survey, 2024

The data indicates a generally positive perception of the adequacy of mobile library resources in meeting the information needs of rural communities. A significant majority of respondents agreed that the mobile libraries provide culturally relevant resources (88%), have knowledgeable staff, who assist users effectively (90%), and offer resources in easy-to-use formats (92%). Similarly, 90% of respondents affirmed that the libraries supply up-to-date information that addresses current needs. These responses suggest that mobile library services are largely fulfilling their intended role in these communities. However, some concerns were raised regarding the regular updating of library collections, as only 64% agreed or strongly agreed that the collections reflect new trends, while 36% expressed disagreement. This highlights a need for more consistent updating of resources to maintain the relevance and usefulness of the mobile libraries over time. Overall, while the services are viewed as effective and accessible, there is room for improvement in ensuring the continuous renewal of library materials.

Table 3: Effects of Economic and Social Development on by the Respondents

S/N	Statements	SA		A		D		SD	
		F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
1	The mobile library services contribute to economic empowerment	20	(40.0)	15	(30.0)	7	(14.0)	8	(16.0)
2	Mobile library resources have improved agricultural knowledge	10	(20.0)	15	(30.0)	5	(10.0)	20	(40.0)
3	The mobile library provides health and wellness information	5	(10.0)	2	(4.0)	15	(30.0)	28	(56.0)
4	Mobile library services positively impacted the overall quality of life	18	(36.0)	15	(30.0)	7	(14.0)	10	(20.0)

Field Survey, 2024

The data reveals mixed perceptions regarding the impact of mobile library services on the economic and social development of rural dwellers in Afon, Asa Local Government, Kwara State. A majority of respondents (70%) believe that the services contribute to economic empowerment, and 66%

agree they have positively influenced overall quality of life, indicating that mobile libraries support access to information that benefits personal and community development. However, the perceived impact on specific areas such as agriculture and health is significantly lower. Only half of the respondents agree that agricultural knowledge has improved, while 40% strongly disagree. Even more concerning, just 14% believe the mobile library provides relevant health and wellness information, with 86% expressing dissatisfaction in this area. These findings suggest that while mobile libraries offer general developmental benefits, there is a pressing need to expand and tailor their content particularly in agriculture and health to better meet the specific needs of rural communities.

Table 4: Challenges in Accessing Mobile Library Services by the Respondents

S/N	Statement	SA		A		D		SD	
		F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
1	The mobile library service hours are not convenient	19	(38.0)	12	(24.0)	6	(12.0)	13	(26.0)
2	Lack of awareness about mobile library services	18	(36.0)	14	(28.0)	8	(16.0)	10	(20.0)
3	Materials do not match my information needs	20	(40.0)	17	(34.0)	5	(10.0)	8	(16.0)
4	Lack of adequate support from the mobile library staff	22	(44.0)	16	(32.0)	4	(8.0)	8	(16.0)
5	Poor infrastructure hinders access to the mobile library	32	(64.0)	10	(20.0)	2	(4.0)	6	(12.0)

Field Survey, 2024

The data highlights several key challenges faced by the respondents in accessing mobile library services. The most prominent issue is poor infrastructure, with 84% of respondents agreeing that it hinders access. This suggests significant logistical and transportation barriers. Additionally, inadequate staff support was identified by 76% of respondents, indicating a need for better-trained or more responsive personnel. A majority (74%) also reported that the library materials do not align with their specific information needs, reflecting a gap in content relevance. Furthermore, lack of awareness (64%) and inconvenient service hours (62%) were also noted as substantial obstacles, suggesting that many community members either do not know about the services or are unable to use them at available times. Overall, the findings point to a combination of infrastructural, informational, and operational challenges that limit the effectiveness and accessibility of mobile library services in these rural areas.

Conclusion

The findings reveal that mobile library services in Afon, Asa Local Government, Kwara State, have made notable contributions to literacy, economic empowerment, and community development. However, their full potential is hindered by limited awareness, inadequate promotion, poor infrastructure, and insufficiently tailored resources particularly in health and agriculture. While users acknowledge the cultural relevance, accessibility, and staff competence, concerns persist regarding content relevance and service delivery. Addressing these challenges through improved publicity, targeted content, better infrastructure, and responsive staffing is essential to enhancing the impact and sustainability of mobile library services in rural Nigerian communities.

Recommendations

On the basis of the findings and the conclusion, the study recommends the following:

1. Mobile library services increase community outreach and publicity efforts, improve the quality and relevance of materials, and regularly assess user needs. Enhancing visibility and aligning resources with local interests will boost awareness, satisfaction, and overall usage among rural dwellers.

2. Mobile library services should implement a systematic review and update process to ensure collections reflect current trends and user interests. Regular community feedback should guide resource acquisition, while continued staff training and culturally relevant materials will sustain effectiveness and improve overall service delivery in rural communities.
3. Mobile library services should prioritize expanding their content to include targeted information on agriculture and health. Collaborating with local experts and stakeholders will help tailor resources to community needs, thereby enhancing the libraries' relevance and impact on rural economic and social development.
4. To improve access, mobile library services should address infrastructural barriers, train staff for better support, and revise service hours to suit community routines. Additionally, increasing awareness campaigns and aligning library materials with users' specific needs will enhance effectiveness and ensure greater utilisation in rural areas.

REFERENCES

Adefunke, O., & Opeyemi, T. (2018). Factors influencing awareness and utilisation of library services in rural communities. *Journal of Library and Information Science, 10*(2), 45-58.

Agbo, A., & Onwudinjo, I. (2015). Community engagement in library services: A case study of mobile libraries. *Library Quarterly, 85*(3), 234-250.

Ahmed, S., Sanni, M., & Dauda, T. (2018). Patterns of mobile library usage among rural populations. *African Journal of Library Science, 12*(4), 189-205.

Amiri, M. (2023). Libraries and community development: The role of mobile libraries. Library Press.

Boucher, R., & Lance, J. (2015). Enhancing rural literacy through mobile library programmes. *Educational Research Journal, 8*(1), 55-72.

Case, D. (2012). Looking for information: A survey of research on information seeking, needs, and behavior. Emerald Group Publishing.

Francis, P., Adeoye, K., & Yusuf, R. (2023). Mobile library services in developing countries: Challenges and opportunities. *International Journal of Information Studies, 15*(2), 78-91.

Hart, G., & Zinn, S. (2015). Providing books to rural schools through mobile libraries. *Education Research and Perspectives, 42*, 1-20.

Hillenbrand, C. (2020). A qualitative study of mobile librarians around the globe. *Journal of Librarianship and Information Science, 52*(4), 1012-1024.

Hisham, D., & Abdullah, A. (2018). Mobile library attraction to rural communities: A proposed Framework.

Johnson, C. A. (2020). Providing better services through creation of social capital. *World Libraries, 25*(1), 1-15.

Kearney, P. (2022). Rural literacy and the role of libraries. *Journal of Rural Development and Education, 35*(2), 45-58.

Kumbar, M., & Hadagali, G. S. (2023). Mobile libraries: Driving literacy, empowering communities. *International Journal of Creative Research Thoughts, 11*(3), 758-765.

Lisendunet. (2016). The dynamics of mobile libraries. *Library Services International.*

Mathew, T. (2017). Assessing mobile library effectiveness in rural education. *Journal of Information Management, 9*(2), 67-81.

Powell, R. (2013). Library innovations for marginalized communities. Information Today.

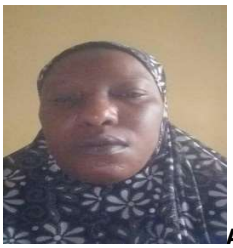
Shaffer, B., & Mills, K. (2017). Mobile libraries: Challenges and opportunities. *Library Trends, 65*(4), 601-617.

Todorović, Z. (2020). Defining rural areas: A global perspective. *Geographical Research and Reviews, 48*(3), 123-135.

World Bank (2018). World development report: Learning to realize education's promise. World Bank Group.

Wu, S. J., Chen, Y. H., & Lin, S. S. (2022). Social impact of mobile libraries on rural children in Taiwan. *Journal of Librarianship and Information Science, 54*(1), 123-135.

AUTHORS' PROFILES



Ahmed Hassan Kudirat is an experienced and certified librarian, and educator in Library and Information Science. She is currently a Lecturer I in the Department of Library and Information Science at the Federal Polytechnic Offa, Kwara State, Nigeria. She holds a Nigeria Certificate in Education (NCE) from the Federal College of Education, Zaria, Kaduna State, as well as a BLIS and an MLIS in Library and Information Science from Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Kaduna State, Nigeria. She has actively contributed to academia through numerous conference paper presentations and publications.



Raji Nafisat Abidemi is an educator and researcher with a strong passion for knowledge dissemination and academic excellence in the field of Library and Information Science. She is currently pursuing a Master degree in the Library and Information Science Department at Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Kaduna State. She has actively contributed to the academic community through several conference presentations and journal publications, demonstrating her commitment to research and innovation in information management.



Jimoh Omotayo Jimoh is an experienced and certified librarian, and educator in Library and Information Science. He is currently a Lecturer III in the Department of Library and Information Science at the Federal Polytechnic Offa, Kwara State, Nigeria. He holds a BLIS from Kwara State University, Malete, Ilorin, Kwara State, and an MLIS from Al-Hikmah University, Ilorin, Kwara State, Nigeria. Jimoh Omotayo Jimoh actively contributes to academic discourse through conference presentations and numerous scholarly publications.



Sim Catherine Sarki is an experienced librarian, educator, and researcher dedicated to advancing the field of Library and Information Science. She is known for her strong analytical skills, commitment to knowledge dissemination, and passion for improving information accessibility. She currently serves as a Librarian II at Kaduna State College of Education, Gidan Waya, Nigeria, where she plays a vital role in library resource management and academic support. Sim is currently pursuing an MLIS degree at Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Nigeria. Her dedication to professional growth, research, and innovation in library services continues to make a significant impact in the academic and information management sectors.