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EDITORIAL ADVISERS

EDITORIAL

This vol. 12 No. 1 June, 2018 edition of Jewel Journal of Librarianship contains Nineteen Articles on topical issues in Librarianship. Dr. Abdulsalam T. Lucky ;Omosigho A. Nsikanabasi and Dika, Sunday Ikhimeakhu examined teaching and learning in the institutions of higher learning in Nigeria with a view to applying the use of Mobile Learning Technology (Short Message Services (sms)). While in their second paper they highlighted on the use of short message services (sms) as a means for Alerting Users for overdue Books in Federal University Lafia. Zam'a Muhammad Al-Hassan and Murtala Ismail Adakawa investigated the information Needs of Medical Microbiologist in Kano State Hospitals Management Board, Philip, Kathryn J. reviewed on the Pedagogical Role of School Library's Reference Services in Educational Development of Learners, YaharamiFatsumaHarami also assessed the Users' Use Pattern in Biu Public Library and Mohammed Abubakar Dukku examined the availability of human and material resources in support of library services for distance learning programmes by National Teachers Institute (NTI) in Gombe State. Garba Ibrahim assessed the Conservation and Preservation of Archival Resources in ministries of Yobe state, Nigeria. A study of effective utilization of library catalogue by academic staff of federal polytechnic Idah-Kogi state was analyzed by Jeremiah E. Salifu and Drisu N. Ibrahim. Dr. Joy C. Onyenachidewelled more on Library and Information Science Education for sustainable Development: A Case of Girl Child in Nigeria. Makerspace Center: "Other Room" for Creativity in Academic Libraries was discussed by AbdulkadirMammanTsagem; Abdullah Abubakar Dewa and Mohammed Bello Ahmed. Umar Shuaibu; Yusuf Sa'ad; Modibbo, Umar Muhammad and Yusuf Danladi discussed the effects of information and communication Technology Advancement to Nigerian Cultural Values: The Librarians Experience. Availability of Goods and services: The Role of Information Communication Technology (ICT) in Information Science was examined by UchenduOgechukwu Salome. Umar, Musa Yila; Sahabi, Muhammad Kabir and Bakare, OlatunjiAzeez investigated on the use of Information Communication Technology in National Open University of Nigeria library in North- East Zone study centre's. Information Communication Technology Diffusion, Adoption and Use of Social Networking Sites among Library Staff of Kaduna State University, Kaduna was investigated by Sahabi, Muhammad Kabir; Umar, Musa Yila and Aliyu, Haidar Abubakar. HadizaUmar study the availability and use of serial collections by law students in Nigerian Universities.MujahidSunusi Abdullahi; Ibrahim Ahmadu and Yahya Ibrahim Harande looks at Information Sources and Resources used by poultry farmers in Kano State. Literatures were reviewed on the Application of Cloud Computing in Libraries by Modibbo, Umar Muhammad; Umar Shuaibu and Yusuf Sa'ad. OlumuyiwaSegunIbukun and Evarest C. Madu examined information Channels for Disaster Management inShiroro Local Government, Niger State, Nigeria.

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Author Guidelines

Jewel journal of Librarianship is an annual publication of the Nigerian Library Association, Gombe State Chapter. The journal is devoted to the dissemination of research findings and general knowledge in Library and Information Science, Archives, Records Management, and any related subjects.

The Editorial Board therefore advices interested contributors to submit articles for publication as follows:

(a)   All articles submit to the Jewel journal of Librarianship must be original. If any of the material has been published or submitted elsewhere, this must be made clear to the Chief Editor in written and should be resolved. All submissions should be made through the online submission system.

(b)   Language of the articles should be only in English, we are not processing articles in any other languages.

(c)   Articles should be submitted in MS-word 2007 or later version. No other word processing applications are accepted.

(d)   All submissions should be typed on A4 size pages with 1 inch margins all sides and should not be more than 15 pages. Articles should be typed in font Times New Roman, with double line spacing. Following guidelines should be adopted.

For title: 14 points and Bold

Main headings: 12 points, Bold

Sub headings: 12 points, Bold Italic

Content of article: 12 points

Do not capitalize titles. But excluding articles (a, an and the) and prepositions, the fist letter of each word must be capitalized. Even though the first word of an article name is article or preposition, it must be capitalized. Eg. An Assessment of Security Measures of College of Agriculture Library: a Case Study.

Arrangement of Text body

Front page: Title of article, authors' names, full information on authors' institutional affiliations including contact information (phone and email contacts mandatory).

An Abstract of about 200-250 words exactly conveying the content of the article. Abstract should specifically contain the background/importance of the study, objectives, methods used, key findings and major conclusions. The abstract should be self-contained and citation-free. Authors should include five keywords after the abstract.

Second page: Main content text with all tables and figures aligned in their location. The contents should follow the following format;

1.   Introduction: should cover the background of the study, rationale and objectives

2.   Literature Review (Optional): should be sufficient, well-argued and backed with current citations/references.

3.   Methodology: should clearly describe research methods and statistical techniques used

4.   Results: should be described with appropriate statistical techniques, tables and figures if needed.

5.   Discussion

6.   Conclusions

7.   Acknowledgements (optional, should be very concise)

8.   Appendixes (optional)

9.   References

Citations and references

Authors are required to pay special attention to the accuracy and correct presentation of references. All references must be arranged first alphabetically and then chronologically.

References must be fully reflected using the current American Psychological Association (APA) Style (6th edition). The referencing shall be arranged alphabetically at the end of each article. In-text references should be cited by giving the author's name and year of publication (McDonald, 1928). In case of two authors, use it as (McDonald & Smith, 2011). In case of three to five authors list all the authors in the signal phrase or in parentheses the first time you cite the source (Kernis, Cornell, Sun, Berry, & Harlow, 1993). In subsequent citations, only use the first author's last name followed by "et al." in the signal phrase or in parentheses (Kernis et al., 1993. For six or more authors, use the first author's name followed by et al. in the signal phrase or in parentheses. If the reference is provided from the same Author (s) in the same year it must be identified by the letter "a", "b", "c", etc which is placed after the publication year (Smith, 2000a). Groups of references should be listed first alphabetically, then chronologically. Examples: "as demonstrated (Allan, 1996a, 1996b, 1999; Allan & Jones, 1995).

Preparation of Reference list

Journal article: Alibali, M. W. (1999). How children change their minds: Strategy change can be gradual or abrupt. Developmental Psychology, 35, 127-145.

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Book chapter in an edited book: Haybron, D. M. (2008). Philosophy and the science of subjective well-being. In M. Eid & R. J. Larsen (Eds.), The science of subjective well-being (pp. 17-43). New York, NY: Guilford Press.

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(For more information see https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/560/1/)

All articles submitted for publication should be accompanied with N3, 000.00 assessment fees. All assessed articles will be mailed back to the owners to know whether their articles are accepted for publication or not. Thereafter, authors will be expected to pay the sum of N10, 000.00 only for the publication of accepted articles. However, this amount is subject to changes due to prevailing market changes of cost of publishing.

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Assessment of Information Channels For
Disaster Management in Shiroro Local Government, Niger State, Nigeria

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Abstract

This paper examined the rate of Information dissemination, early warning channels and disaster management program in Niger state, using Shiroro local government as a case study. Mixed methodology was adopted in this study, a combination of both qualitative and quantitative methodologies were employed. Information was obtained from questionnaire, checklist, personal observation, and interview. 400 questionnaire were administered and collected. Information obtained from various sources which have been listed above was analyzed by means of percentages and simple table method. The study found out that 50% of disasters that happened in Shiroro local government (2012-2016) is wind storm while community based meeting is major means of disseminating disaster information. Recommendations were proffered based on the findings of this research. To Niger state government they should provide the communities in Shiroro local government with more infrastructures such as good road, telecommunication network, electricity, and good water supply so as to reduce their vulnerabilities and increase their resilience level to disaster. To the community they should work with Niger state environmental protection agency, in planting of trees and other environmental protection techniques that can mitigate or prevent wind storm.

Key Words: Information, Channels, Disaster, Assessment, Management

Introduction

The world in the last ten years have suffered various dimension of hardship from both natural and man-made disasters ranging from Tsunamis, flood, windstorm, epidemics, landslides, terrorism, community crisis, famine. Nigeria being among the countries of the world can't be excluded from some of these disasters. Most time, some of these disasters cannot be avoided but their impact can be minimized if information dissemination and early warning system is timely and accurate.

Chanukawattegama (2008) identifies the following as modern means of disseminating disaster information: radio and television, telephone (Fixed and Mobile), Short Message, Service Cell Broadcasting, Satellite Radio, Internet/Email, Amateur and Community radios, siren. On the other hand, Ifukor (2013), also identified the mode of disseminating information among rural dwellers: Role play, song, dance and drama, Social-political meetings, market places, town crier. According to him, illiteracy and the use of indigenous languages as impeding factors to information flow in the local

community. Laura Basco Carrera's (2013) conducted a research in Beni region with a single objective of proffering solution on how to improve on existing early warning systems in the community. According to him, all stakeholders in the management of disasters and various channels through which disaster information can be disseminated to them must be identified. Also, the strengths and weaknesses of each existing early warning system must be identified in order to proffer a solution that will be effective and efficient in the management of disaster. Based on this information, there is urgent need to study information dissemination, early warning system and disaster management using Shiroro local government as case study: bearing the mind the existing early warning systems, the disaster risks prevalent in Shiroro local government and the strengths and weaknesses of the existing early warning systems in Shiroro local government.

Statement of the Problem
The Study area is kuta and Gurumana community in Shiroro local government of Niger state. Shiroro local government is one of the local governments in Niger state, Nigeria. Its headquarters is in the town of Kuta. It has an area 5015km and a population of over three hundred thousand people. Shiroro local government area was created from former Chanchaga local government area. Kuta was the headquarters of the former Chanchaga local government, when shiroro local government was established in 1989 local government, kuta became the headquarters of the new formed local government. Shiroro local government is composed of six districts: Kuta, Galadima-Kogo, Manta, Gurmana, Allawa and Kushaka districts, Shiroro local government, 1999 cited in Eze 2006. Shiroro local government, which covers an area of 48,000 square kilometres, has a

climate, which is tropical and belongs to the tropical wet and dry (AW) of the Koppen system of climatic classification, with rainfall varying between 1100mm in the north to 1600mm in the southern part of the area (Garnier, 1967 cited in J.N, Eze 2006).

The population of the Shiroro local government is estimated to be above 300,000. Gwari language is the major language spoken while other indigenous tribes such as Bassa, and Gurmana are also predominant. Other tribes representing the diverse socio-cultural groups are equally found in this area, e.g. the Hausa, Fulani, and Igbo, Shiroro local government, 1999, cited in Eze 2006. Based on topography, soil texture and soil nutrients in the local government, the major occupation is farming, other occupation include fishing due to the availability of water from river Kaduna (SLG, 1999 cited in J.N, Eze 2006). The local government is blessed with numerous natural and mineral resources like gold diamond and columbite, Shiroro local government, 1999 cited in Eze 2006. In addition to this, agricultural has been the bedrock of their daily activities. The local government is widely known for food production namely: yam, rice, millet, sweet potatoes. In animal husbandry, the local government has remarkable landmark in rearing of cattles, goats, sheep, and dogs. The local government has a dam known as shiroro dam. This dam was named after Shiroro community. The dam is located on the latitude of $9°$ 58N and latitude $6°$ 51E. River kaduna is main source of water to the dam, Shiroro local government, 2004 cited in Eze 2006. There are about 15 tributaries of the Kaduna River within the Shiroro watershed, the major among them being rivers Dinya, SarkinPawa, Guni, Erena, and Muyi (Jimo, et al., 1992 cited in Eze 2006). The tributaries flow in the north south direction and few in the northwest to southeast direction. Some surface

hydrology has the problem of low base of rivers (Jimo, et al., 1992cited in ,Eze 2006). The storage areas do not sustain the river during extended dry season. This explains the seasonality characteristics of these rivers, since they depend on rainfall. It is obvious therefore, that the volume of the rivers swell in volume with ranging torrent while in the dry season they

Shiroro Local Government

Figure 1 (Adapted from Shiroro local government secretariat: 2005).

AIM AND OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The broad objective of the study is to assess the channels of information dissemination used in disaster management in Shiroro local government, Niger State, Nigeria.

Specifically, the study intended to:

1. Identify the disasters prevalent in the local government understudy.

2. Determine the channels used in information disseminationin the local government understudy.

3. Identify the strength of the channelsused in information disseminationin the local government understudy.

4. Ascertain the weakness of thechannelsused in information disseminationin the local government understudy.

Research Questions:

This study was guided by the following research questions:

1. What arethe disasters prevalent in the local government understudy.

2. What arethe channels used in information disseminationin the local government understudy.

3. What are the strength of the channelsused in information disseminationin the local government understudy.

4. what arethe weakness of thechannelsused in information disseminationin the local government understudy

Methodology

For the purpose of this study, the researchers adoptedmixed methodology, a combination of both qualitative and quantitative research design were employed. These were used to examine both the objective and subjective experience and opinion about the rate of information discrimination, early warning channels and disaster management programme in Niger State, using Shiroro Local Government Area as a case study.

The population of the study is four hundred (400). This comprised of the resident and stake holders in Shiroro Local Government Area.

The sample size of this study is four hundred (400). This was obtained through total enumeration or census. This is because the population is manageable to be usedas sample by the researchers.

Data for this study were collected with the use of questionnaire, checklist, personal observation and interview because of the mixed methodology used in the study.

The method used in data collection, the researcher visited the areas under study and administered

the questionnaire and had face to face interview and contact with the respondents. The researchers

also took part in the collection of the completed questionnaire.

The data collected were analysed using descriptive statistical instrument of table, frequencies, percentages etc. The qualitative data were analysed descriptively.

Result

The result of this research is based on the research questions. The results from field survey obtained was analysed using pictures, tablesand graphs
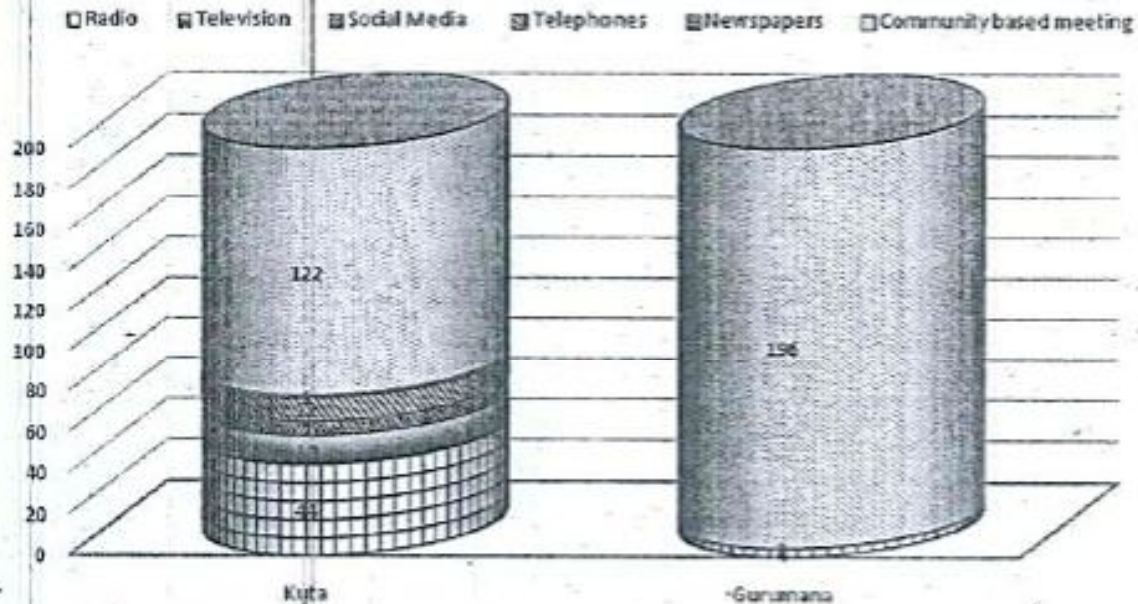
The channels used in information dissemination.

Information dissemination can also be referred to the process of generating and disseminating messages that give individuals, communities and organizations sufficient time to react and protect themselves against harm or loss caused by certain hazards (Relief Web, 2008; UN-ISDR, 2009).

Table 1: RESEARCH QUESTION 1 What are the channels used in information dissemination in the local government understudy.

Early warning systems	Kuta	Gurumana	Total Frequency	Percentage
Radio	44	4	48	12
Television	12	0	12	3
Social Media	7	0	7	1.8
Telephones	14	0	14	3.5
Newspapers	1		1	0.2
Community based meeting	122	196	318	79.5
Total	200	200	400	100

Source: Field Survey (2017)

Source: Field Survey 2017
Figure 1: The Existing Early information dissemination channels in Kuta and Gurumana

Table 1 and figure 1 above show 400 respondents view on the question: what are the information dissemination channels in their community: 44 and 4 respondents (i.e. 12%) in Gurumana and Kuta (respectively) community say it is radio, 14 and 0 respondents (i.e. 3.5%) in Gurumana and Kuta community say it is television, 7 and 0 respondents (i.e. 1.8%) in Gurumana and Kuta community say it is social media, 1 and 0 respondent (i.e. 0.2%) in Gurumana and Kuta community says it is telephone, 122 and 196 respondents (i.e. 79.5%) in Gurumana and Kuta community say it is community based meeting. This implies that community base meeting is the most used information dissemination

channelsin Shiroro local government. The reason for the choice of Community based meeting as the most used early warning channel in the local government is probably because of the fact that the channel is local and familiar to the people and the message in most cases is from their village head whom they trust.
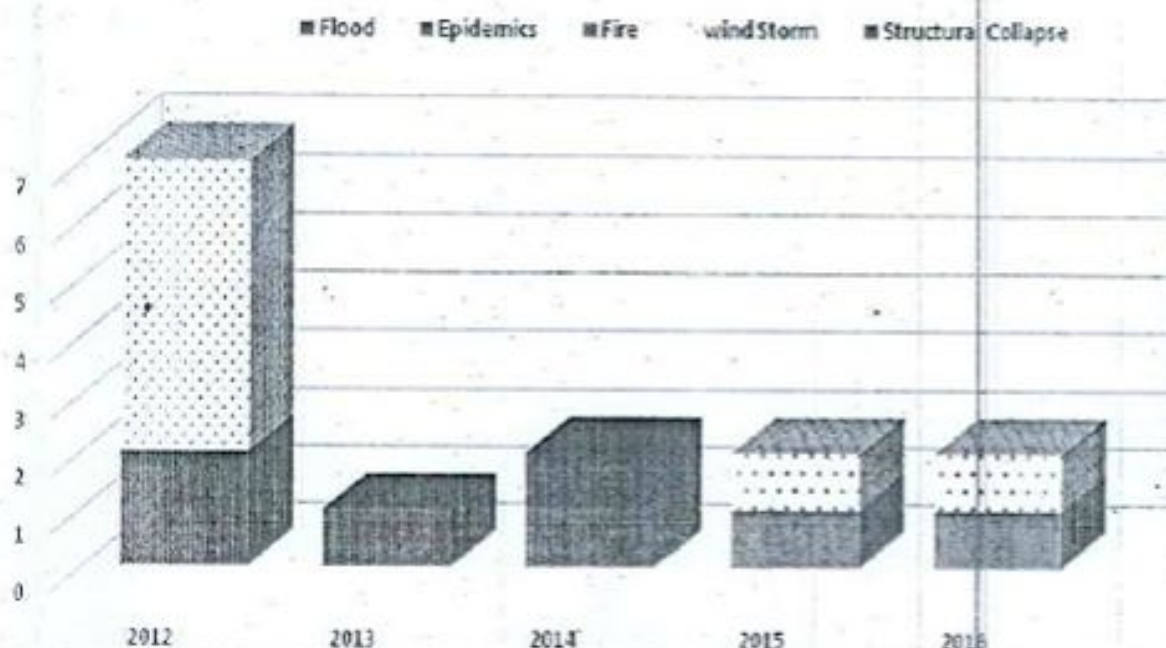
3.2 The prevalent disasters in Shiroro local government

Disaster is an event that has happened in a community, that has affected the functionality of the community, causing a wide spread of deaths, injuries, damage, loss and negative environmental impact to the extent that the communities affected cannot cope without external assistance. Some of these disasters have been identified to include: flood, fire, wind storm, collapsed structure, epidemics etc.

Table 2: RESEARCH QUESTION 2. What are the disasters prevalent in Shiroro Local Government

Disaster	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total Disaster	Percentage (%)	Total Community Affected
Flood	2	1	1			4	29	7
Epidemics		1				1	7	5
Fire				1	1	2	14	2
wind Storm	5			1	1	7	50	9
Structural Collapse						0		0
TOTAL						14	100	23

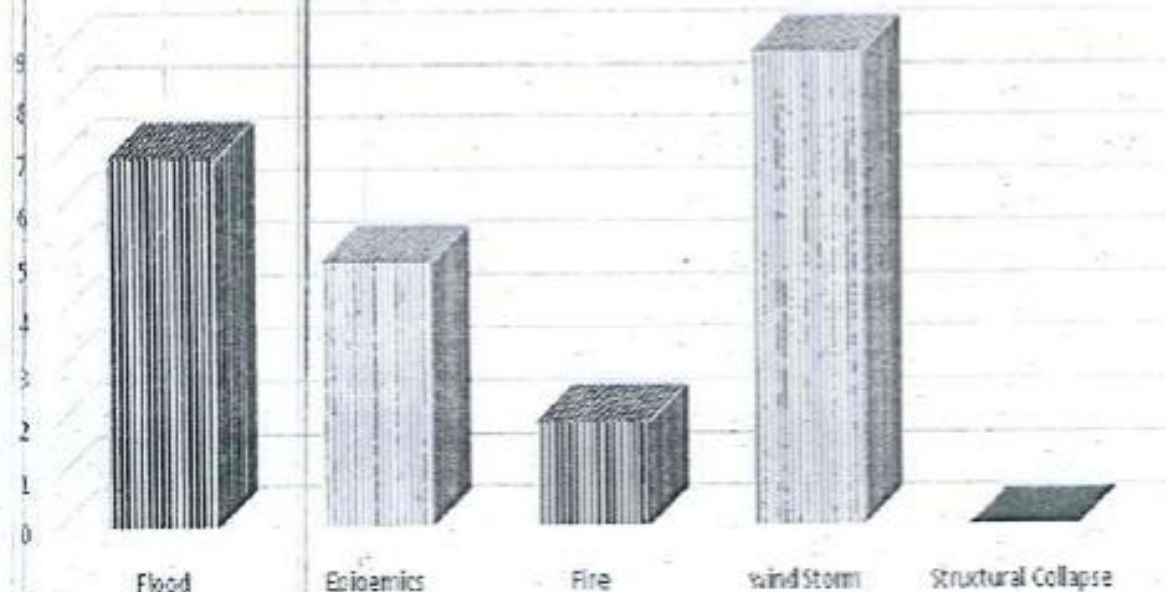Source: Niger State Emergency Agency 2017

Source: Field Survey (2017)
Figure 2: Number of Reported Disasters Cases in Shiroro Local Government

Table 2 and figure2show number of disasters reported from 2012-2016 in Shiroro local government: In 2012 the local government experienced five (5) and two (2) Wind storm and flood respectively. In 2013 the local government only experienced one disaster (flood). In 2014 the local government experienced one (1) epidemics and flood disaster respectively. In 2015 and 2016 the local government experienced that disaster: one wind storm and fire disaster respectively. This implies that wind storm is the most prevalent disaster in Shiroro local government.

Source: Field survey 2017
Figure 3: Number of community affected by disaster from 2012-2016

Figure 3 above shows a graphical percentage of community affected by disaster from 2012 -2016 in Shiroro local government. 39% of community are affected by Flood, 22% of community are affected by Epidemics, and 9% of community are affected by Fire. This implies that windstorm affected more community in Shiroro local government.

What are the Prevalent Disasters in your Community?
Table 3: Prevalent Disaster in Kuta and Gurumana community

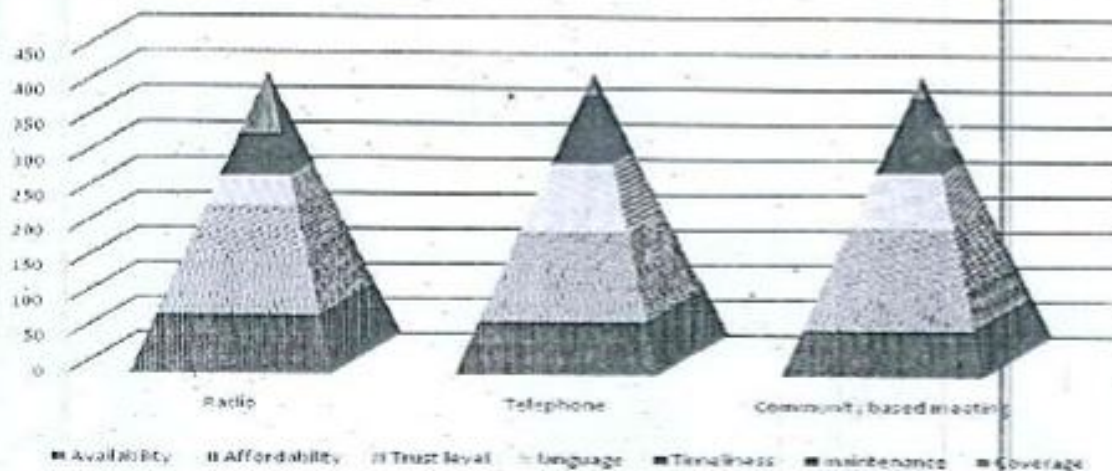| Disaster	Kuta	Gurumana	Total	Percentage
Flood	18	75	93	23.3
Epidemics	2	6	8	2
Fire	8	1	9	2.2
wind Storm	172	118	290	72.5
Structural				0.5
Collapse		2	2	
Total	200	200	400	100

Source: field survey 2017

Table 3 above shows 400 respondents view on the question what are the prevailing disasters in their community. 18 and 73 respondents (i.e. 23.3%) in Gurumana and Kuta (respectively) community say it is flood, 2 and 6 respondents (i.e. 2%) in Gurumana and Kuta community says it is Epidemics, 8 and 1 respondents (i.e. 2.2%) in Gurumana and Kuta community say it is Fire, 172 and 118 respondents (i.e. 72.5%) in Gurumana and Kuta community say it is wind storm,

while only 2 (i.e. 0.5%) respondents from Gurumana say it is structural collapse. This implies that wind storm is the prevailing disaster in shiroro local government.

3.3: Research Question 5: What are the strengths and weaknesses existing Early Warning Systems in Shiroro Local Government.

Table 4: Strengths of Existing Early Warning Systems

Early warning Systems	Availability	Affordability	Trust level	language	Timelines s	maintenance	Coverage	Total
Radio								
Total frequency	78	81	63	40	56		82	400
Percentage	19.5	20.3	15.7	10	14		20.5	100
Telephone								
Total	71	68	52	89	48	44	30	400
Percentage	17.8	17	13	22.3	12	11	7.5	100
Community based meeting								
Total	62	49	87	72	56	45	29	400
Percentage	15.5	12.2	21.7	18	14	11.3	7.3	100

Source: field survey 2017
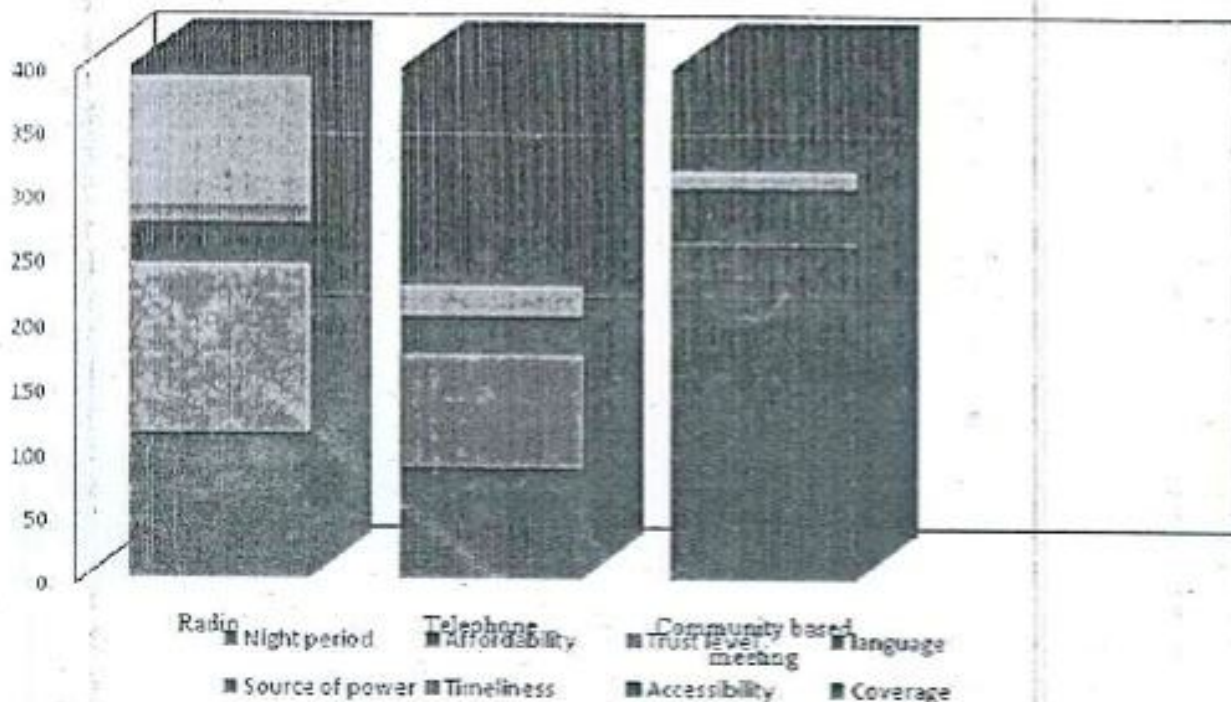Figure 4: Strength of Exiting Early Warnings in kuta and Gurumana
Table 4 and figure 4 above show 400 respondents opinion on the question what are strength of existing early warning systems in Shiroro local government: for radio 78 (19.5%), 81 (20.3%), 63(15.7%), 40 (10%), 56 (14%), 0 (0%), 82 (20.5%), say it is availability, Affordability, Trust level, language, Timeliness, maintenance, Coverage, respectively. For telephone 71 (17.8%), 68 (17%), 52(13%), 89 (22.3%), 48 (12%), 44 (11%), 30 (7.5%), say it is availability, Affordability, Trust level, language, Timeliness, maintenance, Coverage, respectively. For community based meeting 62 (15.5%), 49 (12.2%), 87 (21.7%), 72 (18%), 56 (14%), 45 (11.3%), 29 (7.3%), say it is availability, Affordability, Trust level, language, Timeliness, maintenance, Coverage, respectively. This implies that majority of the respondents are of the opinion that the strength of radio is coverage, for community based meeting is trust level and for telephones is language.

Table 5: Weaknesses of Existing Early Warning Systems

Early warning system	Night period	Affordability	Trust level	language	Source of power	Timeliness	Accessibility	Coverage
Radio								
Total frequency	114	2	129	33	12	102	3	5
Percentage	28.5	0.5	32.3	8.2	3	25.5	0.8	1.2
Telephone								
Total frequency	44	45	87	31	0	23	0	170
Percentage	11	11.2	21.8	7.8		5.7		42.5
Community Based Meeting								
Total frequency	263	1	0	42	2	12	1	79
Percentage	65.7	0.2		10.5	0.5	3	0.3	19.8

Source: field survey 2017

Source: field survey 2017
Figure 5: weaknesses of Existing Early warning system in Kuta and Gurumana

This table 5 and figure 5 above show 400 respondents opinion on the question what are weaknesses of existing early warning systems in Shiroro local government: for radio 114 (28.5%), 2 (0.5%), 129(32.3%), 33 (8.2%), 12 (3%), 102 (25.5%), 3 (0.8%), 5(1.2%), say it is night period, Affordability, Trust level, language, Source of power, Timeliness, Accessibility, Coverage, respectively. For telephone 44 (11%), 45 (11.2%), 87(21.8%), 31(7.8%), 0(0%), 23(5.7%), 0 (0%), 170(42.5%), say it is night period, Affordability, Trust level, language, Source of power, Timeliness, Accessibility, Coverage, respectively. For community based meeting 263(65.7%), 1 (0.2%), 0 (0%), 42 (10.5%), 2 (0.5%), 12 (3%), 1 (0.3%), 79 (19.8%), say it is night, Affordability, Trust level, language, Source of power, Timeliness, Accessibility, Coverage, respectively. This implies that majority of the respondents are of the opinion that the weakness of radio and

community based meeting is duration t (night) and for telephones is network coverage.

Conclusion

Based on the findings of this study, the following conclusions were drawn

Looking at the prevalent disaster in Shiroro local government: the result from the field survey and the number of disasters reported to emergency agencies from 2012-2016, it became obvious that windstorm is the most prevalent disaster in Shiroro local government.

The mostly used early warning channel in Shiroro local government is community based meeting. This meeting is usually conducted by the community heads and religious leaders who relay the message obtained from emergency agencies to the community at large. Radio could have been the most used early warning system in the local government, due to its availability and affordability, but based on the fact that community do not believe information from the government,

except the ones from their community heads and religious leaders. The local government couldn't tap into numerous advantages of social media, due to poor network coverage and accessibility. This result is in line with the position of Laura 2013, who argued that Community based meeting is mostly used in the rural communities because it is local and familiar to the people and in line with their culture.

Looking at the strengths and weaknesses of the existing early warning systems in the Shiroro local government, the result from chapter four shows that the major strength of radio as a tool of disaster management is wide coverage, while it weakness is in the night because, most people always switch off their radios at night. The result also shows that the strength of telephone is language while the weakness is network coverage. Looking at the most used early warning system in Shiroro local government (community based meeting), its major strength is in trust level. This is so because communities trust information from their community heads and religious leaders while it weakness is in the night when the community is already sleeping. This corroborates the study by Chauka 2008, who argued that radios and televisions are mass media and therefore have mass coverage.

Recommendations
The following recommendations are offered;

1. The local emergency agency should provide a multi means of disseminating disaster information ranging from local means (town criers, festival, drama, songs)to modern means such as social media, geographical information system, remote sensing,

2. Due to the topography of Gurumana community, government should provide permanent shelter houses (upstream) where the community can relocate to during raining season and maintain their occupations downstream but during dry season the community can be maintain its present community, and continue farming occupation downstream.

3. The government of Niger state should provide the communities in Shiroro local government, with more infrastructures such as good road, telecommunication network, electricity and good water supply so as to reduce their vulnerabilities, increase their resilience level to disaster and increase existing early warning systems.

4. The government should provide the necessary and sufficient relief materials in the event of disaster, so that the community can trust disaster information from government.

5. Government should have a master plan for disaster management that contains their immediate goals and long term goals.

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