Research article

Assessment of Information Generation, Dissemination and Use in Ogori-Magongo Local Government Areas of Kogi State

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Abstract

 The research assessed the generation, dissemination as well as the information in the local governments' areas of Ogori –Magongo, Kogi State. The study was carried out to know how information is been generated, disseminated as well as the use of information in environmental sanitation in Ogori-Magongo Local Government of Kogi state. It also assessed the method of information dissemination in Ogori-Magongo localities. The researcher adopted survey method because it is suitable for the study. Questionnaire was used as the instrument for data collection. The data collected was analysed and interpreted using frequency and percentages. The findings showed that majority of the rural populace in Ogori-Magongo needed information in the course of their job performance, especially in the area of environmental sanitation. But due to inappropriate generation and dissemination of information, the usage became very poor, of all the sources and channels sought for, radios and village meeting played a vital role in the information dissemination. Library did not contribute meaningfully to information generation and dissemination in the sense that there was no functional library put in place. However, the recommendation was that information center should be put in place where every individual should source for information at the place known to them. Electric power supply should be permanently installed while Permanent generating plant should be attached to the center for specific Library purpose.

Keyword: *Information, Generation, Assessment, Dissemination, Environment. Mass Media,*

I.   Introduction

Information is a powerful tool that breaks the barrier of illiteracy and unveils the mask of unknown, thereby making one to be a legend in all works of life (UNESCO, 1972). The entire human activities depend on the power in a sequence of technological innovation that accelerates its pace by month. Knowledge based on a combination of experience and new information is indeed vital to the healthy development of any society. Even in the advanced countries of the world, there is a consensus on the fact that development and prosperity are as knowledge-based as they are also dependent upon the communication and application of many different types of information (USERWOOD 1989).

If information and ideas are basic human needs, free and equal accessibility to such by every member of the society is certainly crucial. For this reason information has become the principal commodity of the industrialized nations of the world.

The generation of information on environmental sanitation could arise as a result of different activities emanated out of the following:

- From village meetings   Age group meetings

- Health personals   Resource persons

- Public libraries   Local market days

- School activities   Social gatherings

- Through town cries

All these activities if well placed can generate information on environmental sanitation as well as to the rural populace for effective and efficient use.

The characteristics of good information are relevance, timeliness, accuracy, cost-effectiveness, reliability and aggregation level (Ramesh, 2005). It must add to the existing knowledge of the recipient that is 'news'. Information has to do with becoming informed with the reduction of ignorance and uncertainty (Michael, 2008). Michael (2008) identified three (3) principles use of information as follows:

Information-as-process: When someone is informed what they know is changed. In this sense, 'information' is 'the act of informing'… communication of the knowledge or news of some fact or occurrence, the action of telling or fact of being told of something.

Information–as-thing: The term 'information' is also used attributively for object, such as a data and documents, that are referred to as 'information', "because they are regarded as informative as having the quality of imparting knowledge or communicating information that is "instructively". Bateson and Hoffman (2005) said that:

❖   Information as a product is distinct from any other product.

❖   Information is not only a product but something that can be used to promote and to influence individual.

❖   Information serves as products and takes a variety of different forms centre to the understanding of the information service in the market place. The recognition that information is neither good information is different from the exchange of other commodities.

Bateson and Hoffman went on especially to characterized information as follows:

❖   That information is not lost when it is given to others

❖ The value of information is not readily quantifiable, information has no intrinsic value and its value depends on the context and user.

❖ Information can have multiple lifecycle, as ideas and authors move in and out of fashion.

❖ Technology facilities and constrains the delivery of information

❖ Information may be packaged in many different ways.

❖ Information is widely recognized as a resource that can be captured, organized and developed with the objectives of satisfying the current and futures.

❖ The value of information is an expression of impacts and how it is used.

❖ Information value is relative to utility to a decision maker. (Rowley 1998).

❖ Bringing information close to the world populace is the result invention in the area of mobile communications in internet and computer technologies, thus, in turn empowers globalization through easy transfer and dissemination of information. (Manuel, 1998).

II.   Environmental

These are all the external factors affecting an organism. These factors may be other living organisms (biotic factors) or non-living variables (a biotic factor) such as temperature, rainfall, and day light wind and ocean currents. The interactions of organisms with biotic and a biotic factors form an ecosystem (Michael, 2008). The term environment embraces external elements to the organism, which influences its life in the place where one lives. It includes non-living things such as climate, soil, and rock and other living things present within the surrounding organism and which is our abode, to sustain our lives (Fatubain, 1988).

Sanitation

It is the way organization and their environment constantly interact, and both are changed by the interaction like other living creatures. Humans have clearly changed their environment but they have done so generally on a grander scale than have all other species. Some of these humans-induced changes such as destruction of world's tropical rain forest to create farms or grazing land for cattle which have led to altered climate pattern and changed the way animals and plants are distributed in the ecosystem. "Sanitation" (Microsoft audit 2009).

III.   Description of Area of Study.

Information Generation, Dissemination and Use in Ogori-Magongo Local Government Areas of Kogi State were the area studied. The studies cover Ogori-Magongo Local Government and its environs.

Research Questions and Methodology Use.

The research questions designed for this study are: 1. To assess the methods of information generation, gathering, dissemination as well as its utilization on environmental sanitation in the rural areas of Ogori –Magongo Local Government Area of Kogi State. 2. To assess the methods of information generation in the environmental sanitation in Ogori-Magongo. 3. To find out the availability sources of information on environmental sanitation in Ogori-Magongo. 4. To find out the instrument use in the spread of information in the study area and 5.To find out how information dissemination is being practiced in Ogori-Magongo areas.

Survey research method was used which referred to subject analysis and gathering of data on how information is been generated, disseminated and used on environmental sanitation in Ogori – Magongo Local Government of Kogi State.

The population of the study consists of people from Ogori-Magongo Local Government areas of Kogi state. The population consists of about 11,583, Ogori 6,003, Magongo 5, 580. The instrument adopted for collecting the data for the study is the questionnaire while sampling the Ten (10) districts that make up the local government areas. The researcher selected three districts from each town's i.e from Ogori: Okesi, Aiyeromi and Eni while from Magongo: Ugugu, Obatigben and Oturu to be use for the study from each cluster was randomly selected in which cards were selected or not selected". The researcher used 10% out of the total population of 11583 given a sample size of 116 used for the study. This was <u>in line</u> with what was reported by Adetoro (1986) that researchers like Borg and Gall (1971) suggest the use of 5-20% from population of 1,000-20,000.

IV.   Statement of Problems

The quality of life an individual lives is determined from the available information at his disposal. Decision determines success or failure. Decisions are reached with raw materials (information). This goes with the saying that "an uninformed man is a deformed man" (Ogboko, 2008).

Information is very important to human existence its importance is very relevant to both individual and organization level. This is to say that there is power in information and what it can do to those who possess and cherish it.

Ogboko (2008) ascertained that, "the difference between the great and mediocre is the level and quality of the information they acquired, that is being put into use. No one can go successfully above the point where his knowledge or information can sustain him, until he enlightens himself by going for relevant information. Ignorance is just absence of information".

Everything in life or on earth has its own unique design and system of operation. It is those knowledge and understanding of any particular design or system and its workings come to think about this, a medical doctor is a specialist doctor because of the accumulated knowledge (information) he acquired on a particular field (medicine). Not that he was born a medical doctor. Likewise a lawyer is a legal practitioner because of the amount of information that he acquired and continues to acquire in a certain area of knowledge, "law". Not that he was born that way, this is the power of information, he said. Abdulsalami and Achebe (2012)

Information has ability to change or transform an individual or community from one level of life or condition to another. Acquisitions of relevant and valid information on a particular subject or issue create enlightenment which clears away doubt or fear.

Enlightenment brings about direction; direction brings about accomplishment, and accomplishment manifest itself in what is called success. To establish the information generation in supporting and building the capacity of indigenous knowledge systems, the mechanism for information sharing must initially be assessed within the local context. Without an initial investment in understanding how information is generated, disseminated and used locally, information in locality is wasted. The point at which information becomes useful more widely and adopted within social and economic institutional structures is to be dependent on the increased quantity of external information reaching rural areas. The stimulating factor is more likely to be increase in information choices that build on the existing information exchange in this way, the multiple realities of both the poverty context and livelihood in rural areas through a diverse array of information generation, managed and transmitted through local information systems. Information that is disseminated is used on environmental sanitation in the areas of community and private areas like market square, village streams, village roads, public toilet facilities, public refuse disposal and so on. Ogori- Magongo local government in Kogi state is a place where information is not easy to come by. The generation, dissemination, as well as the use of information is too poor. Abdulsalami and Achebe (2012)

The researcher investigates information generation, dissemination and use in environmental sanitation in the rural areas of Ogori-Magongo local government of Kogi State, in order to ascertain the techniques and methods of information generation, dissemination as well as the utility in that rural populace.

V.   Conceptual /Theoretical Frame work

Since the beginning of man's race, societies have been found to be on the possibility of men living and working together for their common ends based on cooperation. Cooperation itself is inconceivable without information communication since it is only through that men's knowledge of information and experience are shared. It is through information communication, dissemination and use that men get to understand, persuade, convert or even control one another.

It is incontrovertible, therefore, that the art of generation, dissemination and communicating information has gone a long way through men's historical journey as an indispensable survival tool for his numerous conquests. In other words, human communication has been with man in one form or the other since the beginning of the human race.

Harold, (1978) ascertains that "transmission of ideas and information through media avenues like television and press are predominant means by which much of contemporary culture and the developed world obtain vital information. The media has an enormous impact on the public's conceptualization of social perception are shaped by the information made available to them through the different venues of media". Gates, (1992) remarked that 'man's' earliest and greatest system for storing information and transmitting it from one person to another was language.

When the written language emerged, it was to assume a more important place in man's history relative to the spoken language. To this, (UNDP, 2001) said that's "improving".

Information can enable people to better defend their interests and articulate their needs; it increases their bargaining power and ability to influence decision-making processes that affect them".

Hence, we are exposed to varieties of communication media at our disposal, such as radio, television, health personnel, and manifestations of information communication can be through such diverse means as mentioned earlier.

VI.   Information

"Information is the bed rock of education and the user of the information is a passport to the world breaking through the barriers of time and space, preferring the joy of fulfillment. Information can be a faithful companion, a spinner of dream, or a source of wisdom, at the choice of the user. In man's effort to communicate, two imperative are posed: first, is to record thought and the second is to have the possibility of reconstructing the idea in its original form" (UNESCO, 1972).

Information has been defined by different people according to their various understanding of the concept but in all the definitions, there is a meeting point. This meeting point is what leads to the definition of the term 'information' (Gboko, 2008) Lucy, (2005) viewed information as "data that have been interpreted and understood by the recipient of the message" he added by extension, that 'information is knowledge and understanding that is usable by the recipient. Taken in context therefore, information generation and production in the rural society can be said to be meaningful interchange of ideas and values between or among the people in the rural setting. This information process takes place through inter-personal; intra personal, groups, communal and other setting using both verbal and non-verbal'.

Web star, (2009) sees information as news or intelligence communicated by words or in writing, facts or data knowledge derived from reading or interaction gathered in any way.

Random House College Dictionary (2007) sees it as "knowledge communicated or received concerning a particular factor, circumstances or news" it went on to add that "information is knowledge acquire through study or experience or construction".

Ramesh, (2005) viewed information as a data that have been put into a meaningful context and communicated to a recipient who uses it to make decision. Information involved the communication and reception of intelligence or

knowledge: it appraises and notifies surprises and stimulates, reduces uncertainty, reveals additional alternatives or helps eliminate irrelevant or poor ones and influences individual and stimulates them to action, Ramesh, (2005).

Dushu and Ann, (2008) said that 'information is act of informing, or giving form to shape the mind as education or training'. They went on to say that 'five books came down from heaven for information of man mind' the by-product of such information so conveyed often leads to some behavioral changes manifesable in either action-taking or increasing one's store of knowledge. It is in this sense that information alm0st equals communication of facts, occurrence, events etc from a source to a receiver or group of receivers'. Casting a look at information from the perspective of a general communication theory, Strappers, (1973) viewed information as 'that which is transmitted to the receiver and becomes part of his knowledge'. That is to say inability for one to organize and sometimes re-organize his environment using available information around him, disorderliness and arbitrary manifestation borne out of random and irrational behaviors would have reigned supreme in his lives.

The nature of information is also seen as news or facts or what is been taught in the classroom or found in the book of reference. So when such is apprehended, it reduces uncertainty. To this, Schram, (1976) said "any content that reduces uncertainty or the number of alternative possibilities in a situation is information" Schram went to say that "information included other thought as emotions, facts, opinions, guidance or persuasions".

VII.   Role of Information

Information has played a vital role in the lives of people both within and outside our communities where it is impacted. Meyer, (2005) said that "the role of information in the development of rural communities where the impact of oral tradition remains very strong. The nature of the attributes, and particular type of communication mechanisms to be used, has been proposed as key factor in the use of information in rural communities". Information has played a vital role in the human race; many authors have dealt extensively on its development. "Because information plays such an important role in almost every human activity, its value in the development process has been a topic of debate" Bell, (1986), Boon, (1992), Sturges and Neill, (1998)."

Information should be seen as dynamic force which constantly alters and extents as a store of knowledge. Mark and Pierce (2001) reported that information alleviate uncertainty and come up with the following key distribution such as:

 Value of information: Mark and Pierce (2001) stated that tangible resource, information is not readily quantifiable – that is, impossible to predict the ultimate value of information to its users. Also, over times, there is no predictable change in the value of information.

 Multiplication quantity of information: The result produced by the use of information differs greatly from those produced by that of other resources. For instance, information is not lost when given to others and does not decrease when "Consumed"; sharing information will almost always cause it to increase – that is information has a self multiplicative quality.

 Dynamics of information: Information cannot be regarded as a stable resource to be accumulated and stored within the confines of a static system. It is a dynamic force for change to the system within which it operates; it adds value to an organization through encouraging innovation and change without being tangible.

 Life cycle of information: Information has unpredictable life cycle. Ideas come into and go out, and finally come back into fashion.

 Individuality of information: Information comes in many different forms, and is expressed in many different forms, and is expressed in many ways. Information can take any value in the context of an individual situation. This proves that, as resource information is different from most other resources. The very fact that information is characterized as a dynamic force. "Constantly" altering and extending a store of knowledge and quoting. (Rogers, 1992) "Corresponds with situations in development in which outside information is offered to focus groups to alter their understanding of certain practices, which in turn help to solve problems (such as improving food security or standard of living)."

VIII.   Generation of Information

Information generation is always base on the different activities and functions which the users engage themselves in. in Nigeia, information is continually being generated but sometimes the problems lies with repackaging and dissemination of the generation information which will ensure that it will appear in a usable form (Gooch, 1987). Paisely, (1980) suggests that a sequence of events and relationship forming a conceptual model of information seeking behaviour be considered.

Bold (1987) said that "the demand need for television broadcasting programmes is usually geared towards intellectual and cultural efficiency, widening the aptitude of individual and community development and developing responsible citizens".

Aina (1989) had shown a relationship between information, generation, dissemination, repackaging and user of information in agricultural information. Aina (1989) said that agricultural information is generally generated by researchers, policy makers and agro-based industries staff. Farmers also generate indigenous farming information which can be useful to extension staff or even researchers.

IX.   Information Use

The extent to which information is used largely depends on the culture of people to which information is disseminated. To ascertain this, Pickering, (1996) said in his work titled "Cultural dependency of information" that attribute of information can influence its usefulness as a development resource; it is culture dependent involving conceptual and cognitive differentiation. He was of the opinion that "because information is culture specific, it is incommunicable unless acculturated – that is adapted for the cultural environment or cultural mind –set for the recipient group" the use of information in the rural development is focused on the topic because account has to be taken on how information is seen and behavior of focus groups and how it could determine their information use and of the developers. To ascertain this Ozowa (1995) said that the extents to which information users in developing communities are able to handle information that is extent to which they use information will also determine the usefulness of information as a development resource". Ozowa (1995) added that a general lack of awareness among traditional farmers can be attributed to their high level of illiteracy, which in turn contributes to low level of adoption of agriculture to their high level of adoption of agricultural production technology. Information, knowledge is power but on the other hand, it is said that information by itself is worthless and cannot solve problems. If information has not been used and applied well".

The absence of used of information brings draw back in the communities Boon (1992) and (Camble, 1994) stated that although information is recognized as an important resource and it is acknowledged that an absence of information may impede development. A little has been done in the field of information among people in rural communities originating from oral cultures".

Boon (1992) said unavailability of information affects its usage, usage decline as the information becomes obsolete" Boon (1992) also said that "the extent to which an individual uses an information is at least partly dependent upon the distance between the information officer and respondent."

X.   Rural Dwellers and their Information Needs on Environment

The rural populace of Ogori-Magongo needs information that would tend to increase their knowledge on environmental sanitation. Daniel, (1986) said that rural communities are characterized by their lack of infrastructure such as electricity, portable water, good roads, communication network, low population size and density as well as mass – poverty and wide spread illiteracy. Mabogunje, (1985) confirmed that rural information needs ranged from interest to know more about, environmental issues to concern with sanitation of the environment.

Ampitan, (1987) made attestation on the characteristic of a particular Nigerian rural populace that "inability to read and write scattered settlements, high level of illiteracy are features common to such people". Gupta, (1986) confirmed the saying in terms of number as well as the size Gupta (1986) noted that about seventy to ninety percent of the population in developing countries fall in this category.

Aboyade (1984) equally said that about seventy percent of Nigerians are illiterate in English, and rural communities are also characterized by mixed ethnicity as they mostly live in multiple ethnic grouping through harmoniously co-existing. Vickery, (1970) in his observation on the needs and habit of the rural populace come up with a conclusion that general information needs have several sources, firstly. The need for an awareness about the going on in ones field of work: and a need to keep up-to-date with current progress either to keep abreast of latest developments in a field of interest or as a way of widening general knowledge.

XI.   The Need for Rural Information Dissemination

From the onset of time, people had the need to communicate and disseminate information with one another.

Douglas, (1975) said that information system of information and communication have a dual function to supply the information required by the poor in order to pursue sustainable livelihood strategies, and to supply information required by institutions responsible for making decision that affect those strategic livelihood options".

Bala, (1989) said that rural populace suffer from low productivity, social and economic retrogression due to ignorance. This is a consequence of inadequate or total lack of information dissemination of varying types. Conversely, they are bound to be aware of events and happenings in and around them. That will generate in them favourable conditions necessary for the acculturation of right attitudes" Bala, (1989) said that it is only by so-doing that they can understand and appreciate new programmes being introduced to improve their living conditions.

Awonbiogbon, (1991) noted that information dissemination for the rural populace must emphasize for change, must be dynamic and geared towards bettering the lots of the rural community. Gregorio, (1989) made an emphasize on how information should reach the peasant audience and he said "there is a need in this part of the global to assemble for use – the information technologies which have been worked into programme using rural development strategies and approaches".

XII.   Media Communication in Rural Communities

Media is the material on which voice and data transmission is carried. Media have impacts far greater than that of materials they communicated. "medium is the message" inexhoxic cultural era the medium in which information is recorded and transmitted is decisive in determining the character of that culture" Marshall Meluham, (1911-1980).

Ezenwe (2010) in Nwosu, (1962) refers communication as sharing of meanings, ideas, thoughts from person to person, from person to groups or even from groups or even from group to group especially social /business communication which involves writing". The media of communication can also be refers as the communication mechanism used in information dissemination in the rural settings. This also have effect on the way of life.

Buckman (2004) said that "art of communication information has gone a long way through man's historical journey as an indispensable survival toll for his numerous conquests." The man's earliest and greatest system for storing information and transmitting its information from one person to another was language. Information communication has also bridge the cultural gap as group of people in one community can also communicate with another community. To this Dushu and Ann, (2008) said that information technology has helped to bridge the cultural gaps by helping people from different culture to communicate with one another, and allow for the exchange of views and ideas. This has increased information awareness and reducing prejudice. Dushu and Ann (2008) went on to say that with the help of information technology communication has also become cheaper, quicker and more efficient. We can now communicate with anyone around the global by simple text messaging or sending e-mail for instantaneous response."

The capturing of the message depends upon means and mode at which the information is being communicated. To this Meyer, (2005) said in his work captioned "Medium dependency of information". He said that "information is not only cultural dependent, but also medium dependent. Once information is concretized outside the human memory it should be packaged in some or other format (that is print, image, sound, electronic digits to be communicated to someone else. Unless receivers know how to use that particular format, the information will remain inaccessible and rendered useless; for example an electronic medium directed at users are unfamiliar with

such facilities can impede access to available information. Meyer added that medium dependency of information can have a serious implication for quite a number of rural communities, owing to their oral tradition and the fact that many of them are not literate".

XIII.   Public Library Status in Rural Information Dissemination

Ajibero (1985) defined public library as "the traditional and basic community information centre whose purpose for existence is to fulfill societal needs by accumulating information and storing knowledge and by disseminating that information and knowledge".

In other words, the major duty of public library is to communicate information and ideas to the appropriate users.

Roszak (1987) said that public library still has an important, possibly unique communications role to play even in those parts of the global from where the spectacular wonders of information technology actually originated.

Usher Wood (1989) emphasized that public libraries are potentially a means of establishing some measure of equal access to and redistribution of the wealth of information. Luckham, (1971) perceived public library as "a place where people can go to talk, hear and listen to a variety of discussions, listen to music and watch cinema shows at the very heart of the local community". Wisem (1984) said that the traditional type of information may, after all not be fully suitable for business people who are illiterates and should therefore be modeled to suit their local conditions.

Daniel, (1987) emphasizing on the uniqueness of the rural libraries said that in spites of the wide recognition of its essence; it has failed to attract as much attention as it deserves since it had so far been shadowed by the urban and city services. Idoko (1988) made mention of the public library, as a potential rural extension agent that can be expressed in the formation of rural library committees in villages, packaging of information to rural people and use of visual aids and other outreach services like partaking in adult education classes and literacy campaigns among others. Gupta, (1986) agreed that community information centre should be set up. This is to ensure a more reliable of information flow in a community and this also is the work of public library in dissemination of information.

Aboyade, (1984) also made mention of having a Rural Development Information system. This would bring out the advantage role of the library as the focal and coordinating point of all information transfer in the rural area" she was of the opinion that in as much as "it is tailored to their own structure of information demand" the library can be made relevant in rural setting in spite of its nature which seemed much for elitist pre-occupation. This would equally serve the rural illiterate Nigerians.

Public library has a great potential in dissemination of information especially to the rural populace. Attention is drawn or focused or paid on the development and the installation of Public Library in the strategic places. Especially in Ogori-Magongo Local Government Areas of Kogi State of Nigeria.

XIV.   Information on Environmental Sanitation

Information has always been used extensively in the delivery of health services. Health workers have a long tradition of documenting their works and drawing on the medical information materials to support their activities.

Scrivens, (1987) said that the National Health Service is a service loaded with information in search for management. A clean environment brings about a healthy environment in both human as well as surroundings. There is an adage which says that "health is wealth". All these aroused as a result of cleanliness of our environment.

Esuene, Helen (2007) in her speech titled "Environmental Health the oldest profession" historically, environmental health is the oldest profession in Nigeria, yet it is only recently that it is regarded as a profession by law, courtesy of (Environment-Officers Registration of Nigeria Act No 11 of 2002). The act gave the council the power to regulate the profession in determining what standard of knowledge and skills are to be attained by persons wishing to be an Environmental Health Officer (EHO), Helen, (2007) said that the persons should be registered under the act and should be interviewed under the profession and awards of certificate or diploma to the successful candidate. And

this team was inaugurated in March 15, 2004. Danyaya, (2007) said that Environmental Health practice has a proud history because its practitioners during the colonial era in Nigeria (sanitary inspectors or health inspectors) were responsible for the successes recorded in the fight against such diseases as small pox, and drastic reduction of malaria and other mosquito related diseases during that era. The nation after independence neglected environmental health and the result is what is obtains in our environment today "Eyitayo, contribution of environmental health services to public health intervention during the control of yaws in the early nineteen, twenties and smallpox of the seventies. It is still possible to recall the exploits of sanitary inspectors now called Environmental Health Officers (EHO)" in the control of communicable diseases through their unique role of sanitary inspection of premises and abetment of nuisances, which usually cause "communicable diseases".

Helen, Esuene (2007) said that the Nigerian environment has suffered serious neglect during the past 30 years as sanitary inspectors and were gradually given back seat. It is a fact that our population has grown tremendously and the country has witness more industrial and commercial activities during this period. This together with the absent of active services of EHOs resulted in serious environmental degradation and pollution".

Salihu, Amina (2007) said in her speech delivered on the conference on "Environmental Health in Nigeria" expressed that "All of us look back with those good old days when through persuasions and enforcement of the law on Environmental Health in Nigeria communities were clean, healthy, and teaching of personal hygiene in schools made sense to us". Lambo, (2007) said that 70 percent of disease burden in Nigeria today is related to environment, our community members need to be constantly reminded of relationship between poor environmental sanitation and disease prevalence.

Hakeem, Gbajabiamila (2007) said in his speech titled "causes of filth in Lagos explained" that inadequate financial and technical supports for the local governments are the major causes of the filthy environment across Lagos state. The local government should empowered to carry out effective and efficient waste collection and disposal programmed and to also enforce compliance, to ensure environmental cleanliness Tawfio, Ladan (2008) in his write up titled Nigeria "Environmental issues (1)" said "Ever since the discovery of oil in Nigeria in the 1950s, the country has been suffering the negative environmental consequences of oil development, combined with a population explosion and a lack of environmental regulations and oil led development, led to substantial damage to Nigeria's environment especially in the Niger Delta region, the centre of the country's oil industry. Ladan, (2008) in his write up articles titled "Community Participation: Key to achieving the goals of sanitation year (11)" said that water quality: that a vicious cycle of health impacts is established when human waste is not treated properly Bacteria, viruses and parasites from human excreta enter the environment where they might remain for some time in water or soil. Ladan, (2007) in his article titled "linking water, health, environment and human right (111)" reported that "freshwater resources are further reduced by pollution. He estimated that 1 million deaths are due to malaria… The majority of those affected by water-related mortality and morbidity are children under five. The tragedy is that this disease burden is largely preventable". Ladan, (2007) added that there is growing resistance of bacteria to antibiotic and of parasites of other drugs. However, at a domestic level, access to safe drinking water, sanitation that stops contaminants from reaching sources of drinking water, plus hand-washing and careful food handling is collectively key tools in fighting gastro-intestinal illness".

Aisha, Sambo (2010) Commentary "Environment and attitudinal change" that the climate change is a global phenomenon that can have drastic effect on our society like in Lagos the commercial capital of Nigeria, one is welcomed by constant stream of tragic jam, known as "go slow" these vehicles emit toxic gases mixed with the industrial smoke, the resulting smoke can be blinding and suffocating.

Weinstein (1990) stated that, "the health person or species is the one that has the capacity to learn and adapt to changing condition" Jibrin (1995) stated that, Nigerian being a developing country is still facing the problems of public health, which are associated with lack of planned development. It is important therefore, to ensure that the future generations of this great country of ours have the correct attitude towards public health and environment health. Okoefu (2004) stated that "environmental health is one of the components of health. Living organisms depend on the relationship with the environment for safety. Hilary (1993) said that "The World Health Organization (WHO) since its inception in 1947 has been actively concern with environmental factors and their effects on human health." Aliyu, Y. (2008) "Restating commitment on clean environment" as a matter of priority, Kano State government has re-stated its determination towards addressing environmental problem.

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Table 1: Methods of Information Generation in Ogori- Magongo L.G.A.

Instruments of Information	Respondents	%
Age groups	**43**	**(37%)**
Social gathering	25	(22%)
Town crier	12	(10%)
Public libraries	5	(4%)
Total	116	100

Age groups represents 43(37%) was the prominent methods of generating information, this was followed by village meeting 31(27%). Social gathering was another means of information generation 25(22%) posits. Town crier also expressed it by 12(%) while Public libraries that is expected to generate information is 5(4%). This means that the impact of the public libraries in Ogori-Magongo was not felt i.e. not properly functional.

Table II: Available Source of information on environmental sanitation affairs in the L.G.A

Instruments of Information	Respondents	%
Television	4	3
Town crier	34	29
Village	29	25
Memo /Circular	18	16
Council Meetings	21	18
Total	116	100

In table II above; Town crier was the most available means through which people can easily received or assess information, this was represented by 34 (29%), village meeting 29(25%) was next on the table while council meetings resulted to 21(18%) others sources available are memo/circular 18(16%), Radio 10(9%), Television 4(3%) respectively. This simply indicates that town crier was the main sources through which information on environmental affairs could reach local people of the Local Government Area.

Table III: Instruments use to spread environmental information

Instruments of Information	Respondents	%
Age group	19	16

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Village meetings	19	16
Town crier	18	16
Radio	20	17
Television	8	7
Newspaper	8	7
LGA Memo/ Circulars	5	4
Council meeting	19	16
Total	116	100

Table III expressed the instruments used to spread Environmental Information. Radio 20(17%) was the first instruments, followed by council meeting 19(16%). Age groups and village meetings all recorded 17(16%) followed by Town crier 18(16%) and Television 8(7%), Newspaper 8(7%) respectively while Local Government memo or circular came last.

Table IV: Sources of Information Dissemination in LGA

Sources	Respondents	%
Public Library Bulletin	-	-
Council meeting memo	17	15
Telephone notification	42	36
Villagers	20	17
Youth magazine	26	22
Newspaper	11	10
	116	100

Table IV expressed the sources of information Dissemination in Ogori-Magongo Local Government Area. Telephone notification was the avenue for dissemination of Environmental information this represents 42(36%) followed by youth publication magazine 26(22%) and village community Echo 20(17%). Council meetings memo 17(15%) while Newspaper came last 11(10%).

Table V: Channel of Information Dissemination

Channel	Respondents	%

Local village meetings	30	26
Council of chief	24	21
LGA Council	21	18
Town crier	28	24
Radio	-	-
LGA Staff	13	11
Television	-	-
Total	116	100

The channels of information in table V is the Local village meeting 30(26%), this was followed by Town crier 28(24%), Council of chief 24(21%) and Local Government Council 21(18%) while Local Government Staff 13(11%) could be used as channel of information. Radio and Television were not used, this could be due to the cost effective involves.

Table VI: Public Library as Medium of Environmental Dissemination

Information Sources in Public Library	Respondents	%
Bulletin/leaflet	12	10
Community magazine	24	21
Newspaper	38	33
Pamphlets	3	3
Circulars	19	16
Radio News	13	11
Television	7	6
Total	116	100

Table VI indicated that the Public Library as a means of Environmental Information Dissemination. Newspaper in the library received the highest response as 38(33%) responded, followed by community local magazine 24(21%). Others were circulars 19 (16%), Radio News 13(11%), Bulletin / leaflet 12(10%), Television 7(6%) and Pamphlet 3(3%). This means that Television, Radio news, Pamphlets and Bulletin leaflet was not commonly used like others (Newspaper, Community magazine and Circulars).

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XV. Findings

The study on information generation, dissemination and use in Ogori- Magongo Local Government Area of Kogi state. Observation shows that in Ogori- Magongo Local Government, information is lacking, much information was not generated making it difficult to dissemination. This also hampers the use of information in the Local Government Area.

The majority of the rural populace in Ogori- Magongo Local Government need information either on what is going on, in the Local Government in terms of dispensation of monthly allocation, type of workforce, contracts engagement, job employment or performance etc.

The radio played dominant roles in dissemination of information to the entire community fast and easy. The library which is supposed to be the key information distributor was redundant and non patronage for its neglect by the local authority in power. The library impact was not felt, no resources and no sources of information inherent in both the library in Ogori and that of Magongo communities that makes up the Local Government Areas. The library was not used since the importance was not known.

XVI. Conclusion

The majority of the rural populace in Ogori- Magongo has need for information in the course of their job performance especially in the area of environmental sanitation, monthly allocation, information about the Local Government Projects, economic activities, growth and development etc.

Every rural part of the Ogori-Magongo Local Government need information, unfortunately the information needs of this rural populace of the Local Government are not met due to lack of information generation, lack of equipped public libraries while the dissemination of information was only through the radio, village meeting etc which was not enough for communities with a local Government Areas.

XVII.   Recommendation

1. The Local Government Area should device means to generate information.
2. The generated information should be properly use to the benefits of the rural populace.
3.   Ogori- Magongo LGA as a matter of urgency should equip her public libraries to enable her populace get the timely information needed.

Stand by generator should be provided for the public library to enable them to operate effectively.

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