

Renaissance of Library and Information Centres Roles in the Achievement of Sustainable Development Goals in Nigeria

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The paper examined roles of library and information centres in the nation's development through the provision of information services with particular reference to the achievement of sustainable development goals in Nigeria. Researchers adopted quantitative research and descriptive survey research design to carry out the study using total enumeration technique to administer copies of the self-developed structured questionnaire on the 177 sample size that was carved out from the 325 population of the study, consisting of the Academic Librarians and Non-Academic Librarians in libraries of government owned tertiary institutions in Lagos and Cross River States of Nigeria. The study is guided by three research questions. **Although**, the study provided evidence of some available services in the studied libraries for powering information awareness to include printed and non-printed information resources such books, scholarly journals, digital information services and internet connectivity. However, other library services such as newspaper clinging, newspaper indexing, current awareness campaign and audio-visual services that could have direct link to boosting library services in terms of achievement of SDGs were rated very low by the respondents. Respondents' perception revealed that irreversible corruption syndrome and poor leadership were among the major impediments to the actualization of SDGs in Nigeria while good governance and accountability, relevant information availability, good infrastructural facilities, well-equipped library, educated and well-informed society, funding of research and development, availability of competent medical personnel, availability of competent and independent judiciary were among the strategies needed for the actualization of the SDGs. The paper recommended that all hands must be on deck to eliminate corruption at all levels so as

to pave the way for good governance that will translate to proper funding of prerequisite sectors such as education, medical, security, agriculture, social, economy that will constitute greatly to the actualization of the SDGs and thereby making life worthy of living for the Nigerian citizenry and non-Nigerians living in Nigeria. Management of government owned tertiary institutions should engage in partnership with relevant stakeholders such as the alumni bodies, non-governmental organizations for financial supports so as to pave way more funding with a view to ensure robust services in Nigerian governments tertiary institutions.

Keywords: SDGs, knowledge society, Nigerian university libraries, Lagos State, Cross River State, Nigeria

Introduction

Sustainable development goals (hereafter refers to as SDGs) is a concerted effort by the United States to improve the world through economic, social and environmental emancipation as a result of the global challenge. It was a 17 point-agenda and 169 target signed by the 193 participating countries, including Nigeria on September 25, 2015 and came into operation on January 1, 2016 and to be accomplished over a period of 15 years, from 2016 -2030 and hence the SDGs is otherwise known as vision 2030. It was an off-shoot of the Millennium Development Goals. In the words of Osborn, Cutter and Ullah (2015) cited by Onwubiko (2021) it was a global vision of progress towards ensuring a safe, just and sustainable space for all human beings to thrive on the planet. Sustainable development as a concept can be seen and treated from different perspectives. Tyonum (2015) cited by Oladokun, Yemi-Peters and Owolabi (2021) defined it as the overall change and improvement in the society as related to the individual in progress in the social, political, religious and economic structure of the nation. One major requirement for SDGs to flourish is the availability of a knowledge society. The building of a knowledge society is the responsibility of libraries when the prerequisite conditions are provided by the government and the relevant stakeholders in the community. The job of librarians literarily therefore go beyond mere information provider but builder of a knowledge society.

From the ancient time libraries, regardless of its type, is an institution traditionally set apart and saddled with the responsibility of providing information through diverse formats for the public with a view to liberate the society from the fear of unknown. It is a non-profit establishment that is meant to support the aims and objectives of its parent body such as academic institutions or industries. Thus by inference, library does not exist on its own except in some cases such as the privately owned library. Renaissance simply means rebirth and as it is being used in the context of this paper, it means the reaffirmation of library's prerogative functions beyond mere custodian of information resources provider. Although, the earlier definition of library as the “store-house of knowledge” seems to be no longer tenable with the introduction of the internet which had given unprecedented rise to information

explosion vis-à-vis information overload. It is now cheaper and easier to access information without necessarily visiting the physical library. This then brings about the wrong notion that the physical library is gradually losing its relevance as information provider. However, the emergence of the deadly COVID-19 pandemic has proven this negative notion untenable as libraries of various universities are seen performing crucial information services to curb the spread of the pandemic and by extension, to make sure research and development are not hindered and that current topical issues at the national and international levels such as the SDGs are fully supported. This research revalidated roles of libraries in the achievement of the SDGs from two dimensions - library dimension and people's dimension.

Literature Review

Conceptual clarification

Development in its simplest description could mean the state of advancement in educational system, economic system, politics, social and other related areas for the benefit of the society while sustain has been defined by the Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary as “to hold up”, whereas sustainable means “capable of being sustained”. The same dictionary also defined development as “the state of being developed”. In the words of Ajayi (2012), development is seen from narrow and broader perspective. From the narrow perspective, development is taken to mean growth in the gross national product (GNP), increase in the wealth available to the state and within the state whereas in the broader perspective, it is more complex than the increase of GNP and affects every aspect of the life of society which means transformation in the social and political structures of the society such that an increase in the wealth of the nation can become self-sustaining.

For emphasis, sustainable development goals which are centred toward improvement of the living standard of human beings are (1) No poverty (2) Zero hunger (3) Good health and well-being (4) Quality education (5) Gender equality (6) Clean water and sanitation (7) Affordable and clean energy (8) Decent work and economic growth (9) Industry, innovation and infrastructure (10) Reducing inequality (11) Sustainable cities and communities (12) Responsible consumption and production (13) Climate action (14) Life below water (15) Life on land (16) Peace, justice and strong institutions and (17) Partnerships for the goals. History recorded further that SDGs was inaugurated to accomplish what the millennium development goals could not achieved and SDGs can therefore be regarded as an off-shoot of the MDGs.

People dimension: Sustainable Development Goals and the knowledge society

As earlier stressed above, libraries exist to serve people with a view to improving the society through the provision of information services and thereby facilitating development in all ramifications vis-à-vis human capital development, governance, agriculture, health, community development and politics.

Literature further revealed that sustainable development goals encompass the 5Ps: People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnership. Even though the first P stands for people but a cursory look will unfold that all the 5Ps were actually centre on people with a view to improving the society in which Man is a dominant player and beneficiary of good life. It is human beings that will have to engage the available resources to ensure that other 4Ps vis-a-vis planet, prosperity, peace and partnership work for the benefit of the society. Specifically, goals 1 to 5 of the sustainable development goals are centred on the development and welfare of people and these goals are: ***SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms, SDG 2: End hunger through food security and improved nutrition, SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all ages, SDG 4: ensure inclusive and equitable quality education for all and SDG 5: Gender equality.***

To achieve the above five cardinal goals, library and information centres have to play the expected statutory roles as information provider by providing information services. Thus, has Ashwill and Norton (2015) cited by Panda and Das (2022) rightly put it, access to information is a key enabling factor for government to deliver quality and inclusive services to its citizenry. In the words of Olabiyi, Efenure and Ayano (2019) “sustainable development refers to a mode of human development in which resources use aims to meet human needs while preserving the environment so that these needs can be met not only in the present, but also for generation to come”. Educated and well-informed society is therefore a critical ingredient to the achievement of sustainable development goals.

Library dimension: Roles of library in building a knowledge society

Libraries and Information Centres are social organizations that had been put in place to provide information to the public for national development and thereby creating a knowledge society. Tracing the evolution of library as a profession, Aina (2004) reported that libraries have existed for a long period as far back as 6,000 years ago when the Sumerians (West Pakistan) who developed the clay tablets in which cuneiform signs and characters were used to record the activities of the government, temple and business. Keeping activities of the government, temple and business is tantamount to keeping information for future use to ensure developmental expansion in governance, religion and entrepreneurship. Till date, provision of information has been and would forever remains the prerogative duty of information professionals such as librarian, Archivist, information scientist, information broker and journalist. Thus, it will be unthinkable to talk about development without putting library and information centres in place.

Libraries' prerogative function is the nation's building through the provision of information resources capable of enhancing research, teaching, learning and innovation which in turn translate to a knowledge society. This responsibility has been more pronounced in the knowledge society as information workers are in the forefront of sourcing and indexing information resources for the advancement of the society. Various types of libraries perform unique different services but all towards

the creation of a knowledge society. Chuenchom, Wimnsittichai, Chaimin, Ammarukleart, Timakum, Putthima, and Wipawin (2022) seems to have rightly put it in concrete terms when they stated that national libraries collect and preserve national information resources, school libraries support teaching and learning in schools, promote and build reading habit and inspire children and young people. Academic libraries notably, University Libraries, Colleges of Education and Polytechnics support self-directed learning outside classroom and promote advanced research for students and faculties. Stressing further, the scholars admitted that public libraries promote reading habits, research, and spend free time usefully of people in a community, regardless of gender, age, education, and religion while special libraries in various organizations support learning of people in such organizations.

Igbinovia and Okuonghae (2019) cited by Oladokun, Yemi-Peters and Owolabi (2021) enumerated roles of library in the achievement of SDGs to include; promotion of universal literacy inclusive of media literacy, information literacy and digital literacy; bridging information gaps; supporting research endeavour towards innovation and development and lastly, preserving and providing access to the rich cultural heritage around the world. Bawack (2018) cited by Olatoye, Bokwe and Muchaonyerwa (2021) opined that libraries and librarians can significantly contribute towards the attainment of SDGs in African by establishing a strong library programme, establishing libraries or information centres rooted in local communities. Similarly, Prakasan (2020) in a statement credited to IFLA (2017) stressed that there is a strong connection between libraries and development by stating that; ***(1) Libraries provide opportunities for everyone (2) Libraries empower people for their own self-development (3) Libraries offer access to world knowledge (4) Libraries are part of a multi-stakeholder society (5) Libraries must be approved in development policy frameworks and (6) Librarians provide expert guidance.***

IFLA (2015) cited by Onwubiko (2021) while acknowledging the crucial role of library towards SDGs opined that access to information, safeguarding cultural heritage, universal literacy and access to information and communication technologies are parts of the functions of librarians as information workers.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Library and Information Centres had been widely acknowledged as institutions producing essential services in the nation's development via provision of information services and by extension providing information on phenomenon that affect the society such as achievement of sustainable development goals. It is against this backdrop that this study is being embarked upon to find out available library services, respondents' perception and strategies to be employed to enhance achievement of SDGs with a view to affirm library's preparedness of providing information service.

Objective Of The Study

The major objective of the study is to enumerate roles of library and information centres as information providers in the achievement of sustainable development goals in Nigeria

Research Questions

To achieve the set objectives the study is guided by the following research questions:

1. What are the available library services for the achievements of sustainable development goals in Nigeria?
2. What are the library employees' perceptions on the achievement of sustainable development goals in Nigeria?
3. What are the strategies considered necessary by the respondents for the achievement of sustainable development goals in Nigeria?

Methodology

Structured questionnaire developed by the researchers was used to collect data for the study. The questionnaire was divided into four sections; A, B, C, D and E. Section A sought for personal information of the respondents which include: gender and official status. Sections D is centred on employees' perception on sustainable development goals while section E is centred on issues rating to the accomplishment of sustainable development goals among which are measuring scales for the available library services and strategies for the accomplishment of sustainable development goals. The information was put in a weighted scale with numerical values attached to them in the questionnaire as follows: 1= Strongly Agree (SA), 2= Agree (A), 3=Disagree (D) and 4=Strongly Disagree (SD) to measure items under employees' perception on sustainable development goals and strategies for the accomplishment of sustainable development goals while 1=Fully Available (FA), 2=Partially Available (PA), 3=Not Available (NA) and 4=Not Sure(NS) measured items under the available library services. the population of study is 325 consisting of both Academic Librarians and Non-academic Librarians existing in the studied libraries as at the time of this study from which 177 was carved and copies of the questionnaire were administered on them using total enumeration technique on equal allocation basis of 20 copies on each library except where the population of study is not up to 20 in number. At the end of the administration, 155 copies were retrieved but after screening 18 copies were found not usable for analysis. Thus, the report of this study was based on the 137 copies of the questionnaire that were found usable for analysis as shown in table 1. Computer software known as Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) version 25 was used to analyzed the usable copies of the questionnaire while frequency, mean and standard deviation was used to provide answers to the research questions of the study.

TABLE 1: QUESTIONNAIRE ADMINISTRATION AND RESPONSE

S/N	INSTITUTIONS	Population of the study		Administered copies of questionnaire	Copies retrieved
	LAGOS STATE	AL	NAL		
1	University of Lagos, Akoka, Lagos State	16	25	20	15
2	Lagos State University, Ojo, Lagos State	12	8	20	14
3	Yaba College of Technology, Yaba, Lagos State	21	16	20	15
4	Lagos State University of Science and Technology, Ikorodu, Lagos State	11	12	20	9
5	Federal College of Education (Special), Akoka, Lagos State	10	12	20	14
6	Lagos State University of Education, Ijanikin, Lagos State	6	8	20	12
	CROSS RIVER STATE				
7	University of Calabar, Calabar, Cross River State	11	113	20	13
8	University of Cross River State, Calabar, Cross River State	18	10	20	14
9	College of Health Technology, Calabar, Cross River State	7	3	10	9
10	Cross River College of Education, Akampa, Cross River State	4	1	5	5
11	Federal Polytechnic, Ugep, Cross River State	1	1	2	2
	Grand total	116	209	177	155

Key: AL= Academic Librarians, NAL=Non-Academic Librarians

Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and the analysis was carried out with the aid of the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 16.0. Raw data was first coded and fed into the SPSS programme. Mean and Standard Deviation were specifically used to analyze the data.

Data Presentation and Discussion

Demographic information of the respondents

The study revealed that majority 78 (57%) of them were females while 58 (43%) were males. This suggests that more females participated in the study than the male counterparts and this could imply that

there are more females in the studied tertiary institution libraries as at the time of this study. The study further revealed that 70 (51%) were academic staff while 67(49%) were non-academic librarians. Thus, more academic librarians participated, though with a slight gap, in the study than the non-academic librarians. This implied that non-academic librarians were well disposed to filling of questionnaire despite the fact that they are not academic staff. An inference that can be drawn from this revelation is that there is a good relationship between the academic librarians and non-academic librarians of the studied libraries as at the time of this study.

Research question one: What are the available library services for the achievements of sustainable development goals in Nigeria?

Table 2: Available library services in selected university libraries from Lagos and Cross River State, Southern Nigeria for the achievement of sustainable development goals in Nigeria?

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S/N	AVAILABLE LIBRARY SERVICES	FA	PA	NT	NS	\bar{x}	S.D.
1	Internet facility	76 55.5%	48 35.0%	11 8.0%	2 1.5%	3.45	0.71
2	Digital information services	63 46.0%	57 41.6%	13 9.5%	4 2.9%	3.31	0.77
3	Recent printed and non-printed books and scholarly journals	72 52.6%	38 27.7%	21 15.3%	6 4.4%	3.28	0.89
4	Periodical publication of library news bulletin	69 50.4%	42 30.7%	20 14.6%	6 4.4%	3.27	0.87
5	Periodical exhibition of new holdings	62 45.3%	50 36.5%	21 15.3%	4 2.9%	3.24	0.82
6	Information literacy programmes	60 43.8%	58 42.3%	11 8.0%	8 5.8%	3.24	0.84
7	Selective dissemination of information	58 42.3%	55 40.1%	21 15.3%	3 2.2%	3.23	0.79
8	Newspaper indexing	56 40.9%	48 35.0%	25 18.2%	8 5.8%	3.11	0.91

9	Current awareness campaign	50 36.5%	60 43.8%	17 12.4%	10 7.3%	3.09	0.89
12	Newspaper clipping	52 38.0%	53 38.7%	21 15.3%	11 8.0%	3.07	0.93
13	Promotion of indigenous knowledge	45 32.8%	63 46.0%	21 15.3%	8 5.8%	3.06	0.85
14	Audio-visual services	38 27.7%	67 48.9%	22 16.1%	10 7.3%	2.97	0.86
Weighted Mean =3.19							

Key; 1= Fully Available (FA), 2= Partially Available (PA), 3= Not Available (NA), 4= Not Sure (NS)

Table 2 showed the available library services in the studied libraries in Nigeria. Majority 76 (55.5%) with the mean score $\bar{x}=3.45$, $SD=0.71$ of the respondents acknowledged that internet facility is fully available in their libraries and this is followed with 63 (46.0%) with the mean score $\bar{x}=3.31$, $SD=0.77$ of them acknowledging that digital information services is fully available in their libraries while 72 (52.6%) with the mean score $\bar{x}=3.28$, $SD=0.89$ of the respondents admitted that recent printed and non-printed books and scholarly journal were available in their libraries. However, majority of other library services such as Current awareness campaign with the mean score $\bar{x}=3.09$, $SD=0.89$, newspaper clipping with the means score $\bar{x}=3.07$, $SD=0.93$, promotion of indigenous knowledge with the mean score $\bar{x}=3.06$, $SD=0.85$ and audio-visual services with the mean score $\bar{x}=2.97$, $SD=0.86$ which are considered as important and having direct impact to the actualization of SDGs were not fully available in the studied libraries as they were rated low by the respondents. This implied that actualization of the SDGs may be negatively affected by the poor library services that are considered more relevant to the actualization of the SDGs but which are not fully available in the studied libraries as at the time of this study. By extension, non-availability of these library services may be largely connected to the poor funding of the government owned tertiary institutions in Nigeria which in turn is affecting both human and material resources.

However, with the overall reported weighted mean 3.19 on a scale of 4, it can be concluded that the available services in the studied university libraries in Southern Nigerian were found to be high with. This is quite encouraging and impressive indicator toward engagement of library services in the achievement of sustainable development goals in Nigeria. This finding was in collaboration with that of Bawack (2018) cited by Jain and Jibril (2018), Jain and Jibril (2018) recounted the positive efforts by academic libraries in Cameroun and Nigeria respectively in providing library services for the actualization of SDGs but in disagreement with the finding by Chewei and Imasiku (2018) who in their

study reported that there was no evidence of specific programming by libraries in Zambia to achieve the SDGs.

Research question two: What are the library employees' perceptions on the achievement of sustainable development goals in Nigeria?

Table 3: Perception of employees' in selected university libraries from Lagos and Cross River State, Southern Nigeria on sustainable development goals

S/N	STATEMENTS	SA	A	D	SD	\bar{x}	S.D.
1	Corruption affects achievement of the SDGs.	85 62.0 %	48 35.0 %	-	4 2.9%	3.5 6	0.6 6
2	Good governance and accountability is crucial to the achievement of the SDGs.	75 54.7 %	56 40.9 %	4 2.9%	2 1.5%	3.4 9	0.6 4
3	Relevant information is very crucial to the achievement of the SDGs.	61 44.5 %	76 55.5 %	-	-	3.4 5	0.5 0
4	Availability of good infrastructural facilities are very crucial to the achievement of the SDGs.	65 47.4 %	65 47.4 %	5 3.6%	2 1.5%	3.4 1	0.6 4
5	Well-equipped library is very crucial to the achievement of the agenda	56 40.9 %	79 57.7 %	-	2 1.5%	3.3 8	0.5 7
6	People need to be economically empowered to achieved the SDGs.	52 38.0 %	84 61.3 %	1 0.7%	-	3.3 7	0.5 0
7	Knowledge sharing is very crucial to the achievement of the SDGs.	55 40.1 %	76 55.5 %	5 3.6%	1 0.7%	3.3 5	0.5 9
8	Reading culture is very crucial to the achievement of the SDGs.	50 36.5 %	76 55.5 %	2 1.5%	9 6.6%	3.2 2	0.7 8
9	Sustainable development agenda is to create equally between the developed countries and African countries	40 29.2 %	83 60.6 %	12 8.8%	2 1.5%	3.1 8	0.6 5
10	Sustainable development agenda is not achievable	34 24.8 %	37 27.0 %	37 27.0 %	29 21.2 %	2.5 5	1.0 9
Weighted Mean =3.30							

Key; 1= Strongly agree (SD), 2= Agree (D), 3= Disagree (A), 4= Strongly Disagree (SA)

Table 3 reveals the respondents perception on the achievement of sustainable development in Nigeria. As it is shown, majority 85 (62.0%) of the respondents admitted that corruption affects achievement of the SDGs in Nigeria negatively with the mean score $\bar{x} = 3.56$, SD=0.65 and while admitting that good governance and accountability as crucial element to the achievement of sustainable development in Nigeria as majority with 75 (54.7%) of the respondents having the mean score $\bar{x} = 3.49$, SD 0.63 indicated "strongly agreed" with the notion that good governance and accountability is one of the major factors needed for the achievement of sustainable development in Nigeria. Other factors perceived by the respondents for the achievement of sustainable development in Nigeria include relevant information with the mean score ($\bar{x} = 3.45$, SD = 0.50), availability of good infrastructural facilities ($\bar{x} = 3.41$, SD = 0.64), well-equipped library ($\bar{x} = 3.38$, SD=0.56). In summary, with the overall reported weighted mean 3.30 on a scale of 4, it can be concluded that employees' in the studied university libraries in Southern Nigerian had a very strong and positive perception on the achievement of sustainable development and this suggested as a very good indicator of the employees' possibility of putting in their best towards the achievement of sustainable development goals in Nigeria.

Research question three: What are the strategies considered necessary for the achievement of sustainable development goals in Nigeria?

Table 4: Strategies considered necessary for the achievement of sustainable development goals in Nigeria by the employees of selected university libraries from Lagos and Cross River State, Southern Nigeria

S/N	Statement	SA	A	D	SD	\bar{x}	S.D.
1	Availability of educated and well informed society	91 66.4%	46 33.6%	-	-	3.66	0.48
2	Empowerment of small scale enterprises	89 65.0%	42 30.7%	2 1.5%	4 2.9%	3.58	0.68
3	Availability of competent medical personnel	84 61.3%	48 35.0%	3 2.2%	2 1.5%	3.56	0.62
4	Availability of competent and independent judiciary	84 61.3%	47 34.3%	4 2.9%	2 1.5%	3.55	0.63
5	Funding science education and training at all levels	84 61.3%	47 34.3%	4 2.9%	2 1.5%	3.55	0.63
6	Funding research and development in tertiary institutions	87 63.5%	39 28.5%	9 6.6%	2 1.5%	3.54	0.69

7	Availability of competent information workers	79 57.7%	54 39.4%	2 1.5%	2 1.5%	3.53	0.61
8	Provision and subsidized ICT facilities	82 59.9%	48 35.0%	4 2.9%	3 2.2%	3.53	0.67
9	Training of manpower in science and technology	83 60.6%	46 33.6%	4 2.9%	4 2.9%	3.52	0.70
10	Facilities to participate in learning programmes such as workshops, conference, and seminar	75 54.7%	57 41.6%	5 3.6%	-	3.51	0.58
11	Adequate security of lives and properties	85 62.0%	41 29.9%	5 3.6%	6 4.4%	3.50	0.77
12	Subsidized farming products to encourage farming activities	80 58.4%	45 32.8%	6 4.4%	6 4.4%	3.45	0.78
13	Teaching of identified branches of science in tertiary institutions	76 55.5%	50 36.5%	7 5.1%	4 2.9%	3.45	0.73
14	Availability of competent political office holder	68 49.6%	54 39.4%	10 7.3%	5 3.6%	3.35	0.78
Weighted Mean =3.52							

Key; 1= Strongly agree (SD), 2= Agree (D), 3 = Disagree (A), 4= Strongly Disagree (SA)

Table 4 showed strategies considered by the respondents for the achievement of sustainable development goals in Nigeria. As it is shown, nearly 91 (66.4%) of the respondent with the means score (\bar{x} =3.66, SD =0.48) believed that availability of educated and well-informed society is necessary for the achievement of sustainable development goals in Nigeria by indication "strongly agree" in their response. This is closely followed with 89 (65.0%) having the mean score (\bar{x} =3.58, SD=0.68) indicating "strongly agree" as well. 87 (63.5%) with the means core (3.45, SD0.69) indicated "strongly agree" with funding of research and development and followed with 84 (61.3%) of the respondents indicating "strongly agree" to availability of competent medical personnel, availability of competent and independent judiciary and funding science education and training at levels as strategies needed for the accomplishment of sustainable development goals in Nigeria.

Conclusively, with the overall reported weighted mean 3.52 on a scale of 4, it can be concluded that strategies considered necessary for the achievement of sustainable development goals were found

to be high and this may have possible influence on achievement of sustainable development goals in Nigeria.

Conclusion

Libraries and Information Centres are social organizations and service centres that had been put in place to provide relevant and complete information to the public for making decisions that will alleviate uncertainty and ensure success for the national development and thereby creating a knowledge society needed for the actualization of the SDGs.

Recommendations

Based on the findings, researchers hereby recommend as follow;

1. Proper funding of Nigerian government owned tertiary institutions which will in turn reflect in the library development and services. To achieve this, multi-dimensional approach should be engaged in funding of government tertiary institutions. These should include increasing the Tetfund allocation which is ASUU-Government initiative to funding public tertiary institutions in Nigeria, seeking financial and material support from individual philanthropists and alumni body of each tertiary institution.
2. Eradication of corruption at all levels which has been an impediment to good governance and accountability that has been affecting proper funding of prerequisite sectors such as education, medical, security, agriculture, social, economy that will constitute greatly to the actualization of the SDGs and thereby making life worth of living by the Nigerian citizenry.

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