INFORMATION NEEDS OF NOMADIC FULANIS IN KANO STATE

BY

HAMZA ADO UMAR
D.L.S., BLS, (ABU)

A THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY, ZARIA IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE MASTER OF LIBRARY SCIENCE DEGREE, AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY ZARIA, NIGERIA

OCTOBER, 1991

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this thesis for the degree of Master of Library Science has been written by me and it is a record of my own research work. It has not been previously presented either wholly or partly for any degree and is not being concurrently submitted for any other degree. All quotations are indicated and the sources of information are specifically acknowledged by means of references.

DIGITI

CERTIFICATION

This thesis entitled "Information needs of the Nomadic Fulanis in Kano State" the regulations governing the award of the degree of Master of Library Science of Ahmadu Bello University, and is approved for it's contribution to knowledge and literary presentation.

Dr. Michael Afolabi
Chairman, Supervisory Committee

4-11-91
Date

Member, Supervisory Committee
Mr. M.I.H. Zia

Date

Prof. D.O. Bozimo
Head of Department

Date

Prof. E.G. Kolawole
Dean, Postgraduate School

27/11/92
Date

DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to Alhaji Abubakar Umar for bringing me up and for his continous concern to my welfare.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I wish to express my hearty appreciation to Dr. Michael Afolabi my Supervisor for his constructive criticisms and guidance throughout the course of this research. A note of thanks also to Malam Katsina my second supervisor, for the various suggestions offered.

I am greatly indebted to my friend Malam Sani Garba and his family for their assistance throughout the period of this study. Special mention must be made of my two coleagues in the department - Malam Abubakar Tijjani and Malam Lawal Shehu for the encouragement. They shall always remain in my memory.

I wlll like to immensely thank the nomadic education instructors, and the various research assistants without whom this research could not have been possible. May Allah reward you.

Finally, I must gratefully acknowledge with thanks the support of my wife Jamila for her concern and cooperation during this research. Her participation in the writing the manuscript is highly appreciated.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
Title page	i
Declaration	ii
Certification	iii
Dedication	iv
Acknowledgement	v
Table of contents	vi
List of Tables	ix
Abstract	xi
CHAPTER ONE: INTORUDCTION	
Background of the study	1
Problem statement	4
Research questions	9
Significance of the study	9
Objectives of the study	11
Assumption	11
References	12
CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW	
Information	13
Information Needs	18
Nomadic Fulanis	30
References	34
CHAPTER THREE: METHODOLOGY	
Population and sampling	38
Collecting Data	40
Analysis of Data	41
Field problems encountered ...	41
References	44

PAGE

CHAPTER FOUR

Analysis and Interpretation of Data 45
Analysis - Biodata 46
Age composition 47
Occupation Apart from cattle rearing 48
School experience 49
Type of school attended 50
Information needed to improve on cattle rearing 51
Other type of information needed ... 52
Other General Information needed ... 54
Problems encountered as cattle rearers 54
If the problems are related to lack of Information 56
Sources through which Nomadic fulanis obtain needed information ... 57
Provision of information on demand by extension agents 58
Minist represented by the extension agents 59
Frequency of interaction ... 59
Language understood apart from fulfulde 62
Language of communication with the extension agents 62
If the Nomads listen to Radio ... 63
Sources of information about government activities 66
Provision of veterinary clinics in the nomad's settlements 68
Locations of veterinary clinics ... 69
Provision of Adult education classrooms 70
Frequency of attending the adult education classrooms 72
Relationship between the Adult education classrooms and cattle rearing ... 73

PAGE

If the nomadic life is necessary to the nomad's occupation 75

Factors that forced them to move from place to place 76

If the nomadic fulanis can stay in one place if those factors were taken care of or solved 76

If the nomadic fulanis are aware of MAMSER and DFFRI activities ... 78

Frequency of visits by MAMSER officials 81

References 84

CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Introduction 85

Findings 86

Conclusion 90

Recommendations 92

References 96

Appendix I 97

Appendix II 100

Bibliography 104

LIST OF TABLES

	PAGE
Analysis and Interpretation of Data	45
Analysis - Biodata	46
Age composition	47
Occupation Apart from cattle rearing	48
School experience	49
Type of school attended ...	50
Information needed to improve on cattle rearing	51
Other type of information needed ...	52
Other General Information needed ...	54
Problems encountered as cattle rearers	54
If the problems are related to lack of information	56
Sources through which Nomadic fulanis obtain needed information ...	57
Provision of information on demand by extension agents	58
Ministries represented by the extension agents	59
Frequency of interaction ...	59
Language understood apart from fulfulde	62
Language of communication with the extension agents	62
If the Nomads listen to Radio ...	63
Sources of information about government activities	66
Provision of veterinary clinics in the nomad's settlements	68
Locations of veterinary clinics ...	69
Provision of Adult education classrooms	70
Frequency of attending the adult education classrooms	72
Relationship between the Adult education classrooms and cattle rearing ...	73

ABSTRACT

This study investigated the information needs of the nomadic fulanis in Kano State. Since information reduces uncertainty, it's position with regard to the growth and development of any society can not be over-emphasized. Since the information needs of our various societies and even individuals differ, there is need to investigate the information needs of each society so as to determine what it actually need in terms of information for it's growth and development.

Interview was the main instrument used for data collection. Interview guide was used to conduct the interview. Findings revealed that the nomadic fulanis in Kano State farm as second occupation apart from their life occupation - cattle rearing. It also revealed that majority of the nomadic fulanis in the state are illiterates in the western sense.

The findings also revealed that, the kind of information needed most include: Agricultural information, prevention and control of cattle diseases, market for milk and milk products, health and educational opportunities.

PAGE

If the nomadic life is necessary to the nomad's occupation 75

Factors that forced them to move from place to place 76

If the nomadic fulanis can stay in one place if those factors were taken care of or solved 76

If the nomadic fulanis are aware of MAMSER and DFFRI activities ... 78

Frequency of visits by MAMSER officials 81

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1:1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Standard Dictionary (International edition (1987) defined information as "the act of informing." It is the content of a message which if conveyed, and assimilated by the person to whom it was conveyed, it usually results in some decision, action or behavioural change or addition to one's knowledge (Kind Donald and Palmour 1981).

Information is an indespensable aspect of the society. It is the essential ingredient of any control system. It serves as an aspect of social change which enables the integration of an individual into a largelly social Unit. The sophistication of each society and the nature of it's development are largelly determined by the sufficiency of information it has at it's disposal. According to Aguolu (1984), adequate information, "can increase our awareness revise our reason; it can help us educate our people, accelerate progress and provide the source data required for the solutions of our increasingly complex economic, scientific, and social problem."

Information needs of our various societies differ in terms of contents and sophistication. This varying needs can be seen even at the individual level. The information needs of a motor mechanic, who wants to acquire the technical know-how of fixing a new caburator for example, differ from that of a physician who needs to know the recent medically approved ways of curing dehydration among children.

The quality of service provided by each of the above professionals depends largely on how relevant information can only be provided if the needs of every one of them are well investigated into and understood. Anything short of that means providing them with irrelevant information and by extension bad service. This researcher wanted to identify himself with the defination of information need provided by Krikelas (1983) in which he said, it is "any activity of an individual that is undertaken to identify a message that satisfies a percieved need." This study is, therefore, aimed at identifying the information needs of the nomadic Fulanis in Kano State.

Nomadic Fulanis whom are being called "Fala" in Gambia; termed Fulani in parts of Nigeria and

Ghana; whom Kanuri called "Felaata"; and Pullo in Garman, constitute a significant part of the Nigerian population. They are found almost all over the country. Rearing cattle is their main occupation. They move from place to place either because of diseases, grazing, water, or proximity to villages to obtain a market for milk and milk product.

The government for a long time, has been looking for ways through which it can help this group of people (nomadic fulanis) to improve on their occupation and socialise them so that they can benefit from the various developmental activities that the government is designing for the citizenry. Various programmes have been introduced with the aim of achieving the above objectives by the government, but observations have shown that, those programmes and activities are yet to have any effect on the nomads. They (the nomads) are conducting themselves as they were known long before the introduction of these programmes.

Reacting to one of the programmes known as nomadic education programme, "Miyetti Allah" cattle rearers association - an association formed

by nomadic fulanis to look after their welfare and interest vis-a-vis the national goals and objectives, on 13th September, 1989, it's Kaduna State branch issued a statement that, "the nomadic education programme introduced by the present administration is not functional education, that is why the nomads are yet to to appreciate it." (National Concord September 1989). From the above statement, a deduction can be made that, this and similar programmes designed by the government since independence failed not because the nomadic fulanis were not ready to accept changes, but the information generated by these programmes are not relevant to their needs. Even where they are relevant, one finds that the channels used to reach the nomads are defective and improper. This study is, therefore, geared towards investigating the kinds of information needed by the nomads for their occupational and general improvement, and how the needed information can be best transmitted to them for their growth and survival.

1:2 THE PROBLEM

Information is very vital to the growth and development of any society. Every society has it's

own information needs, depending on the level of it's socio-economic and cultural background. Desired information of any society or individual, can only be provided if adequate investigation is conducted with the aim of determining the information needs of that society or individual.

Investigating into the information needs of Nigerian rural dwellers, Aboyade (1984) indentified seven areas in which Nigerian rural dwellers need information. These are: Agriculture, Health, education, culture, bussiness, religion and home management. Three sources have also been identified through which the rural dwellers obtained information. These sources are: print and electronic media, oral communication, posters and bulletins.

The nomads are highly productive people with an estimated popultion of 6 million and hold 95% of the livestock in Nigeria (1963 census estimate). They consistently supplied this country with it's animal protain requirement consumed in the form of beef and milk. They also supplied the bulk of animal skin for the leather work. From the above it, therefore, became necessary for nomads to be provided with relevant information that will help

them improve on their everyday life and occupation. It was with this in mind that the Federal Government in June 1987, introduced one of the most popular programmes intended for improving the lot of this group of people. The nomadic education programme. During the launching in Yola Capital of Gongola State, Professor Jibril Aminu, education minister said "It is now the determination of the Federal Government to use education as a powerful weapon for improving the lot of the nomads. There must be fair deal for the nomads in the interest for social justice and equity."

The short term objectives of the programme in addition to acquiring basic literacy are:

1. The nomads should be able to read with understanding those things that affect their occupational roles e.g. tax receipts, animal treatment, literature relating to animal husbandry, agriculture, and newspapers.
2. Write legibly formal and informal letters.
3. Handle simple compuations e.g. number of herds, distance covered, interest changes, measurement of land, and building.

The establishment of the Directorate of Mass Mobilization for Social Justice, Economic Recovery and Self Reliance (MAMSER) and that of Foods Roads and Rural Infrastructure (DFRRI) is another step forward towards improving the life of the underpriviledge population of the Nigeria society of which the normadic fulanis are members. With regard to MAMSER for example the nomadic fulanis are expected to be enlightened in especially the area of discharging their civic responsibilities. It is one of the objectives of MAMSER to see that the nomads are co-opted into the Nigerian society through showing them the necessity for them to be fully involved in things like election, census, tax payment ect.

Existence of the above programmes notwithstanding, the attitude of nomadic fulanis towards accepting new ideas is discouraging. They are still refusing to stay in one place as desired by the authorities; they are reluctant to forward their cattle for medical treatment; the class rooms erected on their routes are most of the time empty, the nomadic parents are ven regarding the schools as an obstacle put on their way in achieving "proper" training for their children.

The above situation is similar to that of prescribing a drug without diagnosis of the illness. In other words, the information disseminated by these programmes is irrelevant to the nomadic fulanis. On nomadic education for example, Calloway (1983), is of the opinion that "nomadic education should relate in some measure to the nomadic way of life and thus help them later in solving problems of their everyday life occupation and of their society."

The principal basis of this research is that, although many researches have been conducted to identify the information needs of various people, occupational and professional groups, for example, Baba (1989), Afolabi (1986), none has been conducted on the nomadic fulanis. Knowledge void in this area is what ingnited this researcher to conduct this study.

Ideally, the information needs of the nomadic fulanis should have been investigated into before any programme that will generate information for them is started. Since the contrary is what is obtained in this case, can the following be responsible?

a. Is it because the government or some other people assume the responsibility of deciding the information needs of the nomads?; or

b. Are the programmes designed with the sole aim of scoring a political point?; or

c. Is it that some people are not interested in the success of the programme, but only on how they can benefit financially (through dubious means) from the programmes?

1:3 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. Does the various programmes designed for the nomadic fulanis in the State generate relevant information for the nomads?
2. What kind of information is actually needed by the nomadic fulanis in Kano State?

1:4 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Information, no matter the quality of it's content can only be useful to a society or individual if it is relevant to that society or individual. Relevant information can only be provided after a careful investigation is conducted on the needs of that society or individual. At the individual level for example,

we can see that a doctor who prescribed drugs without first examining the patient to ascertain the nature of the illness, will definately make the mistake of not only prescribing wrong drugs, but sometimes dangerous drugs, T_{hus}, inadequate diagnosis is against the ethics of the medical profession.

The various programmes that have been designed for the nomadic fulanis could have possibly succeeded if careful investigation into their needs was conducted before they were started. The generation of irrelevant information which leads to non appreciation of the programmes by the nomadic fulanis could have been avoided. The studies conducted by Ochai (1986), Afolabi (1986), Usman (1988) are all aimed at seeing not only relevant information is provided to the various groups on which the studies was conducted, but also right channels and mediums were used to deseminate this information.

This research is aimed at a study on the information needs of nomadic fulanis in Kano State. This study is important considering the socio-economic importance of the over 6 million Fulani nomads in the country. They

should be provided with relevant information that will enable them to improve on their socio-economic activities.

1:5 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives of this study includes the following:-

1. Identify the information needs of the nomadic fulanis in Kano State.
2. Identify how these information needed by the nomads can best be desseminated to them.
3. Use the findings of the study to advise the policy makers and programme planners on how best they can use studies as bedrock for fomulating policies and designing of programmes.

1:6 ASSUMPTION

In this study it is assumed that:-

Nomadic fulanis in Kano State are provided with irrelevant information. That is, the kind of information dessiminated by programmes designed for them is irrelevant to their needs.

- 475723

REFERENCES

Aboyade B.O. Making the library in non-literate society. Nigerian libraries, 1984 Vol. 20 p. 91.

Afolabi, M. Rural information needs and services in Nigeria, Conference, Kaduna 1986.

Afolabi, M. (1986) op. cit.

Aguolu, C.C. The Feature of Library and information service in Nigeria. Nigerian Libraries 1984 Vol. 20 p. 58.

Aminu Jibril, African Concord, 1988 p. 27.

Baba Usman Information needs of the rural the rural populace in Borno State. Unpublished MLS thesis ABU Zaria 1988.

Ezeoma, C. The Education of Nomadic people. The Fulani of Northern Nigeria, London: Studies in Education, 1983.

Funk and Wagnals, Standard Dictionary (International edition) London, 1978 p. 650.

King Donald W. and Palmour, How needs are generated; what we have found about them. Nation Wide provision and use of information. ASLIB United Kingdom, 1981 pp. 68.

Krikelas J. Information seeking behaviour; problems and concepts, Library quarterly 1983 9 (20) p. 6.

National Concord, No. 1238, 13 September 1989, p.8.

Ochai, A. Marketing approach to the provision of library and information service to the Nigeria rural community, Kaduna, 1986.

Shika, S.I. Resources for rural library and information service with special reference to Kaduna State, Zaria, 1986.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Review of related literature is very important for the success and relevance of any investigation. The review is purposely conducted to bring to the notice of the reader, the various related studies conducted before the one in question. This review is not an exception. It is conducted to inform the reader of previous but related studies to this one.

INFORMATION

Beal (1979) consider information to be when people do not know what we believe they ought to know. She recognises the blatant value judgement involved in her defination, and adds that, as a society... we probably do have some sort of minimal consensus on what people ought to know - what information people ought to have in order to be able to lead better lives to be informed and to be able to cope with a complex society.

Lancaster (1979) wrote that, an individual who needs information must recognize his need for information. The degree to which he is able to recognize the exact nature of his information need and the degree to which it is accurately reflected in it's expression largelly determines how successful the information service is attempting to satisfy it. It was Lancaster's view that, it is only when this was achieved, the information service can operate on the basis of the expressed need.

Nijerian (1981) examines psycological studies of memory and learning of what they might revealed about human categorizing process and the organizing principles and limitations of human memory. Fidings suggest several considerations for the design of library systems of organization and access, taking into account characteristics of the conceptual organization of knowledge. Such systems are likely to be particularly effective in aiding the user information searches as they would

(1) employ organizational chart to the individual

(2) search procedure which seems to facilitate

retrieval of items from memory; and (3) take into account the apparent limits on the amount of information that the individual can successfully attend to at a time.

Smith (1982) investigated and evaluated, in terms of the problem - wanted nature of information science, a number of concepts, definations and quantifications of information. The above were viewed how they relate to the effective transmission of information from human sender to human recipient. Smith suggests the adoption of the Belkin and Robatson concept which sees information as the senders 'modified conceptual structure' of a collection of signals intentionally structured by the sender with the aim of changing the recepient's image structure.

Stanly (1979) writing on information defines the concept of ignorance as the state of uncertainty. He defined two types of ignorance as substitutes for information: guessing and belief. Stanly presents two types of frequency distribution as the most general dichotemy that can be applied to all possible types of frequency.

distribution and 2 limits were deduced between which all types of frequency distribution can be placed. A comparison was presented for different results that be obtained by the informed, the guessing and the belief approaches. The value of information is a function of the types of frequency distribution of data that forms it's contents.

Discussing the total value of evaluation of an information item, Wei (1981) was of the opinion that, an information item can be coppied, over and over again therefore, scarcity can never enter into the consideration for it's valuation. The value of information here is considered from the view point of an information system designer. The value of information delivered to a user must be higher than its cost. An information item is selected based on it's expected total exchange value to the users, for storage in a system.

Diene (1981) in his 'The global information communities,' discussed the concept of an information community as a global entity containing many different interpretations of the phenomenon of information. Concentrating upon primary sphores of human society; the economic, political and social, conflicting interpretations of information as shown to prevail - as a community, a source of power and social good. The proposal put forward forth by Mustapha for a new world information order was analysed from perspective of varying interpretation of information.

In his 'functions of information', Iguchi (1982), pointed out that, information affects things by being instantly absorbed and that circumstances influence the impact of information on it's reciever. He concludes that, the function of information are always the same while the effects of information vary according to the readers.

INFORMATION NEEDS

People needs are notoriously difficult to define and measure. Childers (1975) comments that need is not a directly observable concept. He suggests that need can be traced in three ways: what people say, what people do, and what people are. The first of these, in practice, is a combination of what an individual says he needs and what a professional says his client needs.

Baron (1980) in a study into the information needs of rural dwellers in the United State, found that, the information needs of the rural community has economic, educational, social and political aspect as well. This study also, revealed that there is competition among some public agencies, for the same job, and lack of co-ordination among the agencies with similar related responsibilities. Further compounded the problem of meeting information needs of the rural dweller he finally recommends that, planners must find ways through which they can organise and coordinate their effects of meeting their needs.

Another related study is the one conducted by Way investigated into the information needs of Chinese in the United Kingdom. The study was aimed at esterblishing contact with the Chiwse in London; find out their reading harbit; and access how public libraries in the United Kingdom are meeting these needs. Findings of this study were used to recommend improvements.

Zarawkaya (1979) conducted a study with the aim of examining the information needs of medical doctors in the Moscow region of the U.S.S.R. The study was based on investigations conducted in three libraries in the region. These are:

- The Mascow regional clinical research institute medical library
- State central medical science library
- Regional science library.

What motivated the researcher to conduct this study was the relation from another related study that, only 5% of physicians in the Mascow region use these three libraries. Hence it was concluded that, possibly the libraries

are not meeting the information needs of these physicians. Although the suggestions and comments obtained from the questionnaires given to 1,331 physicians were used to improve the services of the regional medical library in the Mascow region the author failed to give the total population size out of which he used 1,331 physicians as sample. Interview method, as one of the recognized research instrument, would have add credibility to the research had it been used. It can serve as a follow up to the questionnaire.

Bozimo (1983) carried out a related investigation into the library needs of academicians as a basis for cooperative planning. Based on responses to questionnaires from academic staff and postgraduate students in the Nigeria's six oldest universities, the study attempts to identify the most pressing library needs of a scholar in the Nigeria academic settings to determine the scholar's perception of the adequacy of library provision; and to a certain her suggestions to these inadequacies.

Odeinde (1972) in a related study, pointed out that for Nigeria and most developing countries,

problems of food, clothing, housing and the organization of domestic industries are the main pre-occupations. She was of the opinion that, information services that were not organized along this line, are bound to fail. She finally recommends that proper investigation need to be conducted to determine who need information and what type of information is required.

Afolabi (1986) identified three kinds of information needs of the Nigerian rural dwellers. The needs as advanced by the author are:- Agriculture; Health; and Education. He also identified two major channels through which rural dweller in Nigeria obtained these information. These channels are the library; and the mass media.

Another related study is that conducted by Jessica (1981). She conducted the study with the aim of investigating into the information needs of children attending the West Indian supplementary education schemes in London, and way through which public libraries can meet them. 30 children were asked of weather they get their reading materials; what sort of publications interest them, through which deduction can be made of the areas of needs which libraries could fill.

Abu (1986) in a related study, found out that, there is an interaction of information needs and user behaviour. He also pointed out that information need also influence user behaviour pattern in seeking and exchanging information. The case at which information seekers identify, locate and gain access to information is another determining factor of information need.

Mumui (1981) conducted a study with the aim of identifying the information needs of the people in the 'TOKAIWO' village in Guinea. His findings enabled him to make the following suggestions:

- Public libraries which will run independently of the school libraries should be established.
- Community information centres or mobile services should operate in each area.

Voh (1983), investigating into the socio-economic factors affecting the dessimination of needed information to fames in Nigeria, emphasized that, the extent to which rural populace progressed depends largelly upon the access they have for the relevant information they can use to solve their problems.

Another related study was that carried out by Harrowiz (1982). The study was conducted with the aim of determining the information needs of youth in the developing countries. Based on the findings of the study, the researcher formulated a set of essential task for libraries in the developing counties if they are to satisfy the information need of youth in these areas (developing countries). Harrowiz's study enables us to identify the difficulties faced by libraries in this continent faced in their effort to provide the needed information. These difficulties include among others: Limited resources, Unlimited need of books, Libraries and Specialized education.

Chary (1981) in a study on the information needs of undergraduates, found that, students have different information needs chiefly determined by: The philosophy of the department whose subject the student is studying in the first year; individual tutors and lecturers and the students. The first year students that were used in the study respond differently to the questions administered to them. Expected results were not always the ones given by these students.

Another related study is the conducted by Adepetu (1987). He conducted a study into

the mode of life of the nomadic fulanis as bounded up with their herds basic needs. He found that, the nomad main pre-occupation is to satisfy their cattle need and to strive to amid danger, like water logging conditions and disease bearing insects that cause disenfat and death of their livestock. Adepetu's study also revealed that the seasonal and presence of discomfat and disease bearing elements and the shortage of water and greatable posture control the increment pattern of the nomads.

Mohammed (1986) conducted a related study on the naute of information services in the pre-Colonial Hausaland. Since the information services provided to the inhabitants of the pre-Colonial Hausa land must be in-line with the actual needs of the inhabitants of the area, the findings were assumed to be a summary of the type of information to be provided to those people. Religion, Islam to be specific was what was identified to be the major needs of the pre-colonial Hausaland. The Hausa land as at that period, was an Islamic republic administered according Islamic injuctions.

Baba (1989) conducted a study related to the present one. He investigated the information needs of rural dwellers in Borno State. His findings revealed that, the information needs of rural populace in Borno State include among others, agriculture and agricultural related information. They also need health related information which they indicated is lacking among rural dwellers in the country. It was also discovered that the agricultural extention agents found in the rural areas do not interact frequently with the rural populace in order to provide them with information they need. The researcher recommends that, to improve an information sharing among the rural populace, government extension workers, community development officers and health officials should routinely visit the rural areas to provide useful information.

Carter (1979) conducted a similar study to identify the information needs of the Washington county community. His analysis of the community was designed to identify the needs of the Washington; citizens so that the Washington county library could plan more responsive library services. Sections of the study described

the physical and historical aspect of the community; demographic characteristics of it's population, including age, sex, education, employment status and occupations, and income; clubs and organization and the library, its development, facilities, staff, financial resources, materials collection, users, and services.[11]

Another related study was that conducted by Willaimson and Stayher (1979). The investigation was aimed at identifying the information needs of the aged in the Kingwood and Croydon. 29 people who had had considerable contact with the aged over many years completed the first round questionnaire; 26 completed the 2nd. The results indicate that, the aged deserve higher priority from library services and that the potential of the library as service of information and provide of leisure services for the aged is not being realised. A first step for developing this potential could be regular meetings organised by the library for professionals working with the aged. The study indicated that such an initiative would be a welcomed.

Ostapou, A.I. (1980) presented multi aspect classification of information users. He devised a criteria for assessing information needs; and provide a system of question which include all the important factors influencing the formation of information needs. Questionnaires for both individual and collective information users illustrate the attempt to assess the information needs of scientists and technical staff who are the users of the Soviet regional scientific and technical libraries and information centres.

Cheu, C. (1982), with the help of the office of libraries and learning technologies, U.S. Department of Education, conducted a similar investigation. He investigated the information needs and information seeking patterns of Now England residents. 400 residents in each of the 6 new England states were interviewed over the telephone by researchers at Simmons College, Borton. The detailed questionnaire covered information secreting both in work and in personal life during the previous month and the results are reported statistically in table, charts and graphs.

Ward, J. (1981) investigates the ability of the average member of the public to get and use

information, measures of the need for information, and the success rate of information providing agencies. The findings were presented during the Aslib social sciences information Group/LA Branch and Mobile Libraries Group Session.

Onadiran, G.T. (1984) conducted a similar study. His investigation examine the educational and informational needs of public library users in Nigeria. Present data stained from the answers to an inquiry form handed to persons entering the library during a typical 6 days of operation in 7 public libraries in Nigeria. The study suggests that, a large number of users used the library as a study hall. He recommends that libraries should gear their collection to the needs of the people.

Armado, W.Y. (1983) conducted a study to determine the information needs of small firms in Hong Kong. The researcher conducted the study bearing in mind the major role being played by small firms in the economy of Hong Kong. The above position notwithstanding, the Government of Hong Kong has been doing very little to help small business in the area of information services which is vital to their growth. In this study, 2 surveys

were carries out to determine the actual needs of information services by small firms; and to identify and examine some of the information sources available to small firms.

Beufkens, (1980) investigated the information needs of information scientist. Students as a graduate documentation course at Porossels University were given the task of assessing the needs of information scientist for an information service. Interviews were conducted with 20 information officers; replies to a questionnaire are listed and analysed. Some conclusions are that documentalist profit most from reading articles and from personal contacts at meetings.

The study conducted by Baskar (1984) is another related study. Baskar investigated the information needs of philosophers at a large U.K. University. The researchers recommends that, social dynamics of academics should be studied by librarians wishing to provide an adequate service.

Margaret (1981) conducted a study into the information needs of historians. The study was aimed at identifying what historians actually need in terms of information. Result of the study shows the formats from which historians get their

information, where they find relevant references, and how they use materials in foreign languages.

NOMADIC FULANIS

Adewale, (1988) revealed that the nomadic population show marked difference in their mode of life, social organisation and degree of political autonomy. The cattle owning population are called "Fulbe" in Senegal and "Bume" in parts of Ghana. They are found in those areas of Savanah, Adamawa highlands, they derive their wealth solely from their holding of goats, sheeps, cows, camels etc. They live a diary produce, surplus of which are sold or exchange in the market for grazing. In the dry season they dispersed south wards in response to shortage of posture and water and to avoid tsetse flies in the wet season.

Adepetu, (1987) wrote about the mode of life as bounded up with their herds basic needs (grazing and watering) and well being. Their main pre-occupation is to satisfy their cattle need and to strive to avoid danger like water loggin and disease bearing insects that cause discomfort and death of their livestock.

Balogun, (1989) maintained that women control milk and butter products which she sells some and

use some at home. She is responsible for child rearing, domestic activities such as cooking, pounding etc and in some areas hurding. Introduction of technology therefore, will help the women in their interest to overcome physical exhursion.

Usman, (1972) noted that, people must have a role in planning their own life and that their children. Imposed programmes are doomed to failure because they are unrealistic. Action must be taken gradually and progress made step by step, not just ministerial decision but by consulting the nomadic community to bring a powerful mobilization of minds and will, a great effeciency because it is only through that the nomad will feel satisfied.

The movement of nomadic families involves a part of the family usually young men, their wives, children and some younger relations who seek for areas of posture during the dry season. The rest stay at the base camp, few cattles are left behind to provide means of existence for those left behind. The movement is usually intra and inter state movement following valley upland within and across local boundries, but sometimes even international boundries.

Faege, (1976) conducted a study on the possessions of the nomadic fulanis. This study revealed that, the possessions are necessarily few since every thing must be moved requently and each object keep in it's place where it can be easily found when need demand whether camped, static or on the move. All those articles are stored in boxes and bags which are like the tent itself.

Ezeomah, revealed that nomadic fulbe as people are aware of the factors that make things happen as well as make things meaningful in their society. The most essential thing to them is the life pattern of their cattle. The ideal person is the one who give all for the welfare of his cattle, to them the rearing of cattle has continued to be a pre-occupation rather than an act.

Ezeomah, (1982) in his "implication for educational development", stresses that laws are being passed which ignores their needs, they cannot contribute to natural development. To stopped the educational gap between the sedentary population and the nomads, positive and specified steps should be taken to give them their rights.

Writing and planning a meaningful curriculum for the nomadic fulani in Nigeria, Aleazi, (1956) was of the view that, in these days of bridging the educational gap, it has become necessary to consider the fulanis because no ethnic groups in Nigeria can be neglected in the bid to use education for development. The author attributed the failure of the various approaches to educating them to their life style - they are always on the move because of drought, grazing land etc.

Mary, (1982) revealed that, the population of nomad in West Africa is 5 million, the population which according to her should attract the attention of the previledge few. She recommends that, the government should bring in innovations which will ensure equality and reliance education for them at large, otherwise when they realised how much they have missed, they will put the blame on the previledge group and politicians.

REFERENCES

Abu, A.A. "Information needs of medical scientist: A comperative study of users in A.B.U. and University of Maiduguri Medical Libraries." Unpublished MLS Thesis, A.B.U. Zaria 1986.

Adepetu, A.A. "Migratory mode of life". National African Congress 1(2) 1987 p. 10.

Adewale, A. Fulani Population Problem of educating the nomads in Nigeria" Ibadan, 1988 p.14.

Afolabi, M. "Rural Information needs and services in Nigeria". NLA Conference, Kaduna 1986.

Aleazi, O. "Planning a meaningful curriculum for the nomadic fulani in Nigeria: A conceptual analysis". Savanah Nomads London, Murry, 1956 p. 182.

Amarelo, W.Y. "Information of small firms in Hong Kong." Unpublished MLS Thesis, boughborough University of Technology, 1983.

Baba, U. "Information needs of Rural Populace in Borno State". Unpublished MLS Thesis A.B.U. Zaria 1989.

Balogun, O. "Nomadic Women's role". New Nigerian Newspapers Oct. 6, 1987 p.12.

Baron D. "Assessing the information needs of rural people". The development of an action strategy Library Trends 28 (4) Spring 1980 pp. 619-663.

Basker, J. "Philosophers information habits." Library and Information Research News 7(25) 1984 pp. 2-10.

Beal, C. "Studying the public's information needs" Journal of Librarianship" (2) April 1979.

Beufkens, A. "The needs of documentalist for information and documentation on their profession. CAH Documentation 34(1) 1980 pp. 3-18.

Bozimo, D.O. "Nigerian University Libraries: A survey of the expressed library needs of academics as a basis for cooperative planning." Journal of Librarianship 15(2) 1983.

Carter, M.A. "A community Analysis in respect of library services, Washington Country, Virginia. Educational Resources Information Center, Washington, 1979.

Charry, H. "The information needs of, undergraduate Project: Some preliminary findings." CRUS News (ii) 1981 pp. 2-6.

Chen, C. "Information seeking assessing and anticipating user needs". New York, Nea-Ischman, 1982.

Childers, T. "Research and design criteria for the implimentation and establishment of a neighbouring information Centre in five public library in USA". Research report Washington 1975.

Ezeomah, C. "What development means for Nomadic Fulbe." Nomad African Congress 1(2) Oct. 1987 p. 171.

Faege, T. "Possessions" Architecture of the Nomads London Macmillan 1976 p. 58.

Harrowiz, R.G. "Libraries and General Development of a country". IFLA Proceedings 1982. pp. 83-91.

Iguchi, T. "Functions of information - it's effect on the reciever", John Kunri 25(4) 1982 pp. 273-282.

"Implication for educational development" Nomadic education in Nigeria, Jos, NNPC 1982 p. 39.

Jessica, W. "Black children in the library: A survey of the needs of pupils attending the West Indian Supplementary education schemes in London". Research report No 8 London 1981.

Lancaster, W.F. "Information retrieval system: Characteristics testing and evaluation 2nd ed. John Welley, Canada 1979.

Mamui, C." Library Services to a community Tor Fok Biling (28) July 1981 pp. 47-51.

Margret, F.S. "The information needs of Historians". Coll. Res. Library 42(6) Nov. 1981 pp. 549-560.

Mary, L. "Curriculum design". Proceedings of an annual conference of University of Jos Feb. 1982, p. 177.

Mohammed, A. "Information services in the pre-colonial Hausa land", Unpublished MLS Thesis A.B.U. Zaria 1986.

Nijerian, P. "Organizational factors in human memory: Implication for library organization and access system". Library Quarterly 5(3) 1981 pp. 269-291.

Odeinde, T.O. "Scientific and Technological information needs and services". Nigerian Libraries 11(1) 1972 pp. 16.

Ostapor, A.I. "Methods of studying information needs of Scientist and Technical Staff in 511 regional centres". Tekhniches Kie Biblioteki SSSR(4) 1981 pp. 8-14.

Smith, T. "An operational concept of information for information Science". South Africa Journal for Librarianship and Information Science 56(2) 1982 pp. 71-78.

"Split Movement" Hotline Magazine Oct. 6 1989 p.3.

Stanly, B."On the value of information". Journal of information science 30(5) 1979. pp. 310-315.

Usman, A. "Consulting nomadic parents". Nomads African Congress 4(2) 1972 p.15

Ward, J. Who needs to know identifying information needs in the community"
The Nationwide provision of information: Aslib/115/LA Joint Conference 15-19 Sept. 1980.

Wey, T.C. "Library needs of Chinese in London"
Research report no. 9 London, 1982.

Wei, C. "The Global Information Community
The information community proceedings of
ASIS Annual General Meeting Washington,
Vol. 18 1981.

Williamson, K. "Information needs of the aged".
Australia Library Journal (4) Nov. 1980.

Zaraskaya, V.P. "Ways of improving the information and library services to physicians in the Mascow region". Biblioteki USSR (6) 1979 pp. 8-14.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

This chapter on methodology is intended to familiarized the reader with the methods and procedures used to conduct this study. The researcher wish to introduce the reader to the detailed explanation of items such as population and sampling; data collection; data analysis, and the various problems encountered during the above mentioned exercises.

3:1 POPULATION AND SAMPLING

As shown in the title and mentioned in the problem statement, this study is aimed at investigating the information needs of nomadic fulanis in Kano State. Kano State which came into being in the 1967 is the most populous state in the Federation going by 1963 census. Presently, the state also leads in number of local governmenta areas. It has 46 local governments areas which is also the highest in the country, with a total population of over 13 million people.

To obtain sample of the population for this study, the researcher identified 8 local governments areas in the state that serve as routes

IBRAHIM LIBRA

for the nomadic fulanis who are the focal point of this study. The identification exercise was simplified with the nomadic education schools esterblished by the nomadic education department of the state's Primary School Management Board.

Village/Settelement	Local Government
1. Wuro Manga	Albasu
2. Bamaina	B/Kudu
3. Janare	Gumel
4. Rigar Isa	Hadejia
5. Dollar Guma	T/Wada
6. Fititi	Takai
7. Unguwar Waziri	Karaye
8. Badori	Kazaure

- 475723

Actual population of nomads in those areas could not be obtained because they are always on the move looking for greener pasture. Due to the fact that this study was conducted during the raining season, for which many of them remained to farm in the points mentioned above, the researcher was able to get a fair

number of nomads to conduct the study. At each point 20 nomads who were mostly heads of their various families were used as sample. The 20 respondents were chosen by the "ARDOS" - leaders of the nomads in the areas being considered.

3:2 COLLECTING DATA

Collecting Data for this study appeared difficult from the beginning. This is because, the researcher discovered that he is going to study a group of people who are in the first place, illiterates in the Western sense. Secondly, and most disturbing, this group speak a Kuguaje different from the one understood by the researcher. Interview, and possibly observation, therefore, remained the only possible research instruments that could be used to conduct this study. That was how the data was collected. An interview guide was prepared by the researcher. It included all the essential questions related to the study. A total of 33 questions were asked for which the respondents were requested to provide answers.

Questions were asked as exactly written on the guide and the responses, as exactly mentioned by the respondents were written down on the space(s) provided. As mentioned earlier, 20 nomads were interviewed based on the questions asked in the interview guide from each of the 8 settlements. The total number, therefore, of the respondents was 160. In situations where the language barrier appeared to be strong, a person who speak fulfulde and who also understands Hausa language and knows the nomads as a group was always employed to assist the researcher. Efforts were also made to seek the cooperation of the "Ardos" who are the natural leaders of nomads in those areas considered for this study.

3:3 ANALYSIS OF DATA

Data collected for this study was analysed using descriptive analysis. It is presented in tabular form and expressed in percentages.

3:4 FIELD PROBLEM ENCOUNTERED

Naturally, the major problem encountered during this study was that of language. The

researcher could not speak fulfulde which is the mother tongue of the respondents. Also majority of the respondents could not read and write Western alphabets. Furthermore, a number of them could not understand Hausa language which the researcher speaks very well. This situation made it necessary for the researcher to employ the service of research assistants whose job were mostly translating the questions from Hausa to fulfulde; and the responses, from fulfulde to Hausa respectively.[1]

Another problem encountered was about the timing of the interview exercise. Due to the nomad's occupation - rearing cattle, the researcher was forced to choose between two alternatives which were all in the extreme. The nomads leave their homes early in the morning to the field with their cattle and will only be back about sunset. The researcher, therefore, has to reach the point early in the morning before the nomads set out with their cattle or in the alternative, prepared to stay late in the evening.

Fear of taxation in the part of the nomads is another problem encountered during this study. The nomads were of the view that, the purpose of those questions they were being asked was taxation. It took the researcher and his able assistants a great deal of time to explain to the would-be respondents that the study in question has nothing to do with taxation.

Finally, another problem which I think will be of interest to protogenist of women libration, is that very little access was given to the women folk during the study. This could be attributed to the culture of the nomads which is not comfortable with equal access to the sexes. This situtation made the study man - dominated affair.

REFERENCES

Olomolaiye Foluso. Research methods and statistics Fab. Anieh Ltd. Jos 1986.

Primary School Management Board, Nomadic Education Section Kano, 1991.

"Two years of PRP administration" Governor's Office, Government Printer, Kano 1982.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.1 ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

As mentioned in many parts of this study, the work was conducted to investigate the information needs of nomadic fulanis in Kano State. The basis of this study can best be understood if the importance of provision of relevant information is considered. Since according to Baba (1986) "Information can be seen as the communication of some facts or occurences to a group of persons or individuals, and since every society has it's own information needs, depending on the level of their socio-economic and cultural background, the information needs of nomadic fulanis should be investigated into, so that they can be provided with relevant information which can help them improve on their, everyday occupation - cattle rearing.

The responses to the 33 questions asked during the interview are hereby analysed and the result presented in tabular form and expressed in percentages as earlier shown under the sub-heading "method of data analysis".

ANALYSIS

4.2 BIO-DATA

One hundred and sixty nomadic fulanis were interviewed, 20 each from the 8 points considered for this study throughout the state. Table 4:1 below, shows that most of the respondents were males. This can be attributed to the nomad's social, religious and cultural background. Furthermore, the female nomads were not considered as resource persons in nomadic life. The result is shown in table 4:1 below:

Table 4:1 BIO-DATA

Sex	No	%
Male	156	97.5
Female	4	2.5
Total	166	100

Table 4:2

AGE COMPOSITION

475723

Age group	No	%
15 - 25	10	6.25
26 - 31	36	22.5
32 - 37	30	18.75
38 - 43	60	37.5
44 - 49	8	5
50 - 55	13	8.125
Above 60	3	1.875
Total	160	100.00

Table 4.2 above shows the age composition of the respondents from the nomadic settlements considered for this study. We can see from the analysis that respondents within the age group of 38 - 43 constitute the majority of those interviewed. This can be as a result of the fact that this age group are those actively engaged in nomadic life. It is those within this age group that are responsible for choosing and deciding on new settlements when decision to that effect has to be taken. It is also their

responsibility to ensure the security of herds in the settlements. Since the 'Ardos' - leaders of the nomadic fulanis have been briefed on the need of the study, they decided to brought forward those that are being considered as active paticipants in nomadic life.

Table 4:3

OCCUPATION APART FROM CATTLE REARING

Occupation	No	%
Farming	97	60.62
Petty trading and farming	63	39.37
Total	160	100.00

Table 4:3 above revealed that, 97 or 60.62% of the respondents engaged in farming apart from cattle rearing which is their main occupation. The remaining 39.375% of the respondents combined petty trading with farming as a second occupation apart from cattle rearing. This is not surprising when one is

reminded that majority of Nigerians who leave in rural areas are farmers. The researcher also discovered that, the few females who were involved in this study falls under this category. They are the ones who sell milk and milk products.

Table 4:4 and 4:5

SCHOOL EXPERIENCE

Questions 5 and 6 seek to find out if the respondents have any formal school experience. Those who have were further asked to state the type of school attended. The table below shows the responses from the 8 nomadic settlements considered for this study.

Table 4:4

SCHOOL EXPERIENCE

	No.	%
Yes	17	10.625
No	143	89.375
Total	160	100:00

The above analysis revealed that 143 or 89.375% of the respondents have school experience. Only 17 or 10.625% of them have been to school. It was the former situation which was responsible for the method the researcher used to collect data in this study. This was also the reason why the present administration established the nomadic education programme. The situation is very pathetic in some settlements without a single individual who is literate.

Table 4:5

TYPE OF SCHOOL ATTENDED

As mentioned earlier, this is the continuation of the above subject (Schooling). The respondents who indicated that they have been to school were asked to state the type of school they have attended or were attending. Table 4:5 below shows that, of those who have formal school experience, 16 or 94.11% of them have incomplete primary school education. One of them has got up to secondary school though he also, could not finish. This result is

suggesting that, the nomadic way of life is very incompatible with the Nigerian educational system. This is why the nomadic education programme was established. The data is hereby shown in table 4:5 below:

Table 4:5

TYPE OF SCHOOL

	No	%
Incomplete Primary Education	16	94.117
Incomplete Secondary Education	1	5.882
Total	17	100.00

Table 4:6

INFORMATION NEEDED TO IMPROVE ON YOUR JOB

This is the section that is treated in questions 7 - 9. The section seeks to find out the type of information needed by the nomads to improve on their job and secondly, other type of information needed for their general well-being. The table below shows

responses to question 7 which seeks to find out the type of information needed to improve on their job which is cattle rearing.

Table 4:6

INFORMATION NEEDED TO IMPROVE ON YOUR JOB

Type of Information needed	No	%
How to obtain medical treatment for my herds	42	26.25
How to prevent spread of diseases among my herds	70	43.75
How to get the authorities established grazing fields	13	8.12
How to know climatic conditions in different parts of the country	5	3.12
How to obtain market for milk and milk products		
Total	160	100.00

Table 4:7

OTHER TYPE OF INFORMATION NEEDED

Type of Information	No.	%
Availability of animal feeds	90	56.25
Security for herds	14	8.75
Milk and milk products processing industry	56	35.00
Total	160	100.00

Table 4:6 above revealed that the nomadic fulanis in all the 8 settlements considered for this study are very much concerned with how to prevent the spread of diseases among their herds. Seventy or 43.75% of the respondents needs such type of information most. Their experiences have shown them that a particular disease can spread to and from even the neibouring countries. In 1973 rinder pest which is one of the deadly cattle diseases, spread to almost all over the West African sub-region during that period, almost half of the sub-regions livestock were lost. Nomadic Fulanis are yet to recover from that loss. Table 4:7 shows that availability of animal feeds is a priority area to the nomadic fulanis. Ninety or 56.25% of the respondents need information on animal feeds. Milk and milk products take the second position in terms of importance. The nomads said they would do better with a processing industry for such commodity of neutritional importance.

Table 4:8

OTHER GENERAL INFORMATION NEEDED

Type of information	No	%
1. Health related information	100	62.50
2. Current affairs/News of Governments	10	6.25
3. Educational opportunities	50	31.25
Total	160	100.00

The table above shows the nomadic fulanis have high regard for health related information. This will not surprise any one if one considers the important position health occupies in the growth and development of any individual or society, and the current campaign for health for all by the year 2000. As shown also from the table, the nomads need information on educational opportunities. This could be attributed to the nomadic education programme currently being developed by the federal government.

PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED AS CATTLE REARERS

The aim of question 10, was to find out the various problems the nomadic fulanis faced

as cattle rearers. They were asked to mentioned these problems. Table 4:9 below revealed that 75 or 46.87% of the respondents are being disturbed by insufficient grazing field for the herds. Cattle diseases and shortage of drinking water is another thorn in the flesh of the nomads. Sixty or 37.50% respondents consider this a major problem facing their occupation. These problems can be explained with the drought experienced from time to time. Cattle diseases also, claim hundreds herds of cattle every year. Last but not the least is the problem of security for the herds. This is a reaction to the rampant cases of cattle theft in recent years. The data is shown in table 4:9 below:

Table 4:9

TYPE OF PROBLEM ENCOUNTERED AS CATTLE REARER

	No	%
Insufficient grazing field	75	46.87
Cattle disease and water	60	37.50
Security for the herds	25	15.62
Total	160	100.00

Table 4:10

ARE THE PROBLEMS RELATE TO LACK OF INFORMATION

	No	%
Yes	62	38.75
No	98	61.25
Total	160	100.00

The table above, shows that 98 or 61.25% of the respondents were of the view that the various problems being encountered by them as cattle rearers are not related to lack of information. On the problem of grazing field for example, the researcher discovered that in most part of the country, the "BURTALI" which are grazing fields officially earmarked for cattle rearers were seized by the traditional rulers and other money bags for their private use. Most of these fields are no more in existence. They have been swallowed by the powerful rich and the so called natural rulers. Sixty two or 38.75% of the respondents who indicated that the problems they faced is due to lack of information are those that

reported problems like cattle diseases. They might not be aware of an outbreak of a particular disease in a particular location where they might be heading in their normal nomadic life.

Table 4:11

SOURCES THROUGH WHICH NOMADIC FULANIS OBTAIN NEEDED INFORMATION

Sources	No	%
'Ardos'	70	43.75
Colliques	56	35.00
Extension Agents	30	18.75
Radio	4	2.50
	160	100.00

Question 13 - 16 sought to find out the various sources through which the nomadic fulanis obtain the needed information; and the frequency at which the nomads interact with those source of information. Responses to question 13, the data of which is shown in table 4:11 above, revealed that 70 or 43.75% of the respondents obtain their needed information

from their respective "Ardos". The "Ardos" are the leaders of the nomads commonly found in any nomadic settlement. That the "Ardos" constitute an important source of information can be attributed to the following factors:

- In most settlements they are the most elderly
- They have the largest number of livestock in their domain
- They might have connections with the indegenous rulers of those areas.

Another important source of information for the nomad is their colleqgues. Suprisingly, only 4 or 2.50% of the respondents used radio as a source of information.

Table 4:12 - 4:14

PROVISION OF INFORMATION ON DEMAND BY EXTENSION AGENTS

Question 14, the responses of which is shown in table 4:12 below, seeks to find out if there are extension agents who provide the nomads with information on demand. Below is the analysis of response to this question.

Table 4:12

DO YOU HAVE EXTENSION AGENTS WHO PROVIDE INFORMATION TO YOU ON DEMAND

	No	%
Yes	98	61.25
No	52	38.75
Total	160	100.00

Table 4:13

WHO DO THEY REPRESENT

	No	%
Ministry of Information	7	4.37
Ministry of Agriculture	113	70.62
Ministry of Health	40	25.00

Table 4:14

FREQUENCY OF INTERRACTION

	No	%
Weekly	8	5.00
Fort-nightly	20	12.50
Monthly	60	37.50
Seldom	72	45.00
Total	160	100.00

In table 4:12 above, the analysis shows that 98 or 61.25% of the respondents answered 'Yes' - information is provided to them by extension agents on demand. The researcher at this juncture, wish to mention that he faced a lot of problems trying to explain the meaning of extension agents. If not for the presence of the able research assistants, his effort in this regard would have been fruitless.

Question 15, the responses of which in table 4:13 above were included to further find out from those who indicated that extension agents do provide them with information on demand, who those agents were representing. In all the 8 settlements considered for this study, 113 or 70.62% of the 160 respondents answered that the agents are representing the ministry of Agriculture. Investigating further into the genesis of this result, the researcher discovered that, the result was made possible as a result of the current campaign for 'self sufficiency' in food production mounted by the state government through one of it's agricultural agency - the Kano State Agricultural and Rural Development Authority (KNARDA). It is this

authority (KNARDA) that has large number of extension agents in the name of "farm assistants" distributed throughout the state. These agents were provided with motor cycles as an incentive for what is expected of them. The Ministry of Health is also represented as shown in the analysis. Forty or 25.00% of respondents obtain their information from officials of the ministry.

475723

Frequency of interaction between the nomadic fulanis and the extension agents is what question 16 sought to find out. Analysis from table 4:14 above revealed that majority of those nomads who obtain their needed information from the extension agents do not interact frequently with the extension agents, and this is the same with the extension agents representing the ministries. Only 8 or 5.00% of the respondents meet the extension agents weekly.

For communication purposes, question 17 was asked. Respondents were asked to indicate if they understand fluently any language apart from 'fulfulde' which is their mother tongue.

The analysis in table 4:15 below, shows that 102 or 63.75% of the respondents do not understand any language apart from fulfulde. This situation could be attributed to the fact that, the nomad usually communicate in fulfulde when they are together. The table below shows the analysis.

Table 4:15

LANGUAGE UNDERSTOOD APART FROM FULFULDE

	No.	%
Yes	58	36.25
No	102	63.75
Total	160	100.00

Table 4:16

LANGUAGE OF COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE NOMADS AND THE EXTENSION AGENTS

Language	No	%
Hausa	98	61.25
Fulfulde	62	38.75
Total	160	100.00

The above table which is the analysis of responses to question 18, is the continuation of the question before it (17). The analysis shows that, Hausa is the major language of communication between the extension agents and the nomadic fulanis. Ninety eight or 61.25% of the respondents interact with the extension agents in hausa language. This result could be attributed to the language known by the majority of the extension agents. Readers might be in darkness how the remaining 62 or 38.75% of the respondents communicate with the extension agents majority of whom were Hausa speaking. The researcher discovered that such nomadic fulanis who can only communicate in fulfulde obtain their information through colleagues and sometimes their respective 'Ardos' - leaders.

LISTENING TO RADIO

Questions 19 and 20 were asked to find out if the nomads listen to radio, which in modern day business is an important source of information. Question 20 specifically sought

to know the kind of information that interest those who answered that they listen to radio. Table 4:17 below shows the responses to question 19.

Table 4:17

	No.	%
Yes	96	60.00
No	64	40.00
	160	100.00

The above analysis revealed that, 96 or 60.00% of the respondents listen to radio. The researcher observed that even when they are out in the field with their cattle, the nomads always carry with them their transistor radios.

Table 4:18

INFORMATION THAT INTEREST THE NOMADS IN THE RADIO

Type of Information	No	%
Politics	8	5.00
Agriculture	82	51.25
Health	48	30.00
Education	22	13.75
Total	160	100.00

The table 4:18 shows responses to question 20. The table revealed that 82 or 60.62% of the respondents listen to radio for agriculture related information. This result confirmed our analysis in table 4:4 where it was found that, 97 or 66.62% of the respondents engage in farming apart from cattle rearing. Health related information took the second position with 48 or 30% responses. It is alarming to discover that only 8 or 5% of the respondents listen to radio for politics and politically related information. Considering the new dispensation the nomadic

fulanis can vote, but can not be coted for. This is because a person seeking political office has to stay for a minimum of 12 calender months in the area he is likely to contest for election. Looking at the nomadic way of life, they can hardly satisfy this requirement. This situation is very pathetic bearing in mind their population and economic importance in the country.

Table 4:19

SOURCES THROUGH WHICH THE NOMADS LEARN OF GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

Sources	No	%
'Ardos'	86	53.75
Radios	46	28.75
Ministry of Information Officers	28	17.50
Total	160	100.00

Table above shows responses to question 21. Bearing in mind the nature of their life style, effort was made to know the sources through which they learn of government's

activities. As the analysis revealed in the table above, 86 or 53.75% of the respondents are served by their 'Ardos' when it come to knowing about government activities. As mentioned in many parts of this study, the 'Ardos' are the leaders that are commonly found in all nomadic fulani settlements. Since the indegenous traditional rulers in those areas are always aware of such 'Ardos' in their domain, they communicate with the nomads through them. It was discovered during the study that majority of those who answered that they know of government activities through the officials of the Ministry of Information, are those who settle in areas not far from the various local government headquaters in the state.

PROVISION OF VETERINARY CLINICS

The nomads were asked in questions 22 - 23 to find out whether veterinary clinics are provided in their various locations, and if provided, are they aware of where they are located? For the prevention and control of the spread of diseases, veterinary clinics

are very important to the life of the nomadic fulani. This situation can best be understood when one look at how the nomadic fulani treasured his herds to the extent that, he denied himself all the comfort of life in order to make his herds comfortable. It is for the above reason that a nomadic fulani will quickly migrate from a place in which a death of one of his herds was recorded.

Table 4:20 and 4:21 below shows responses to questions 22 and 23.

Table 4:20

ARE VETERINARY CLINICS PROVIDED IN YOU SETTLEMENT

	No	%
Yes	55	34.37
No	105	65.62
Total	160	100.00

Table 4:21

DO YOU KNOW WHERE THEY ARE LOCATED

	No	%
Yes	45	81.81
No	10	18.18
Total	55	100.00

Table 4:20 revealed that, veterinary clinics are provided in settlements in which only 55 or 34.37% of the respondents are residing. It was also discovered by the researcher that, just as the same with the general hospitals, the required medicines are always out of stock. The nomads therefore, make private arrangements with the exports any time they need their herds to be medically examined. The veterinary doctors charged the nomads exorbitant amount for any service rendered.

Table 4:21 which shows the analysis of responses to question 23, revealed that, out of those 55 who answered that veterinary clinics were provided for their settlements, 45 or 81.81% are aware of where the clinics are located. Ten or 18.18% of them were

not aware of where the clinic, are located. Those who said they dont have time to go to the local government headquaters where the clinics are located. But suprisingly, they told the researcher that they are being frequented by the veterinary experts from the headquaters, though not officially. They paid (sometimes expensively) for any service rendered to them. Medicines and injections are always sold at exorbitant price. The researcher asked to know how the nomads determine the condition of the medicine and injections for example if they are expired ones. The nomads reported that "they leave that to fate since they are not expert in that area also illiterate".

PROVISION OF ADULT EDUCATION CLASSROOMS

Questions 24 - 26 was included to find out if adult education classrooms were provided in their various locations. The importance of education can not be over-emphasized. As we have read in the last sentence of the analysis presiding this one, the nomads could have done better had they been educated. We read from that paragraph that the nomad buy

medicines and injections from veterinary experts, but they could neither determine if the medicines are the relevant ones nor could they sure of their expiration dates. This situation could not have been possible if the nomadic fulanis were not illiterates.

Table 4:22 below shows that 98 or 61.25% of the respondents have adult education located in their settlements. This result will not come as a suprise looking at the state's (Kano) records in Adult Education Programme. This state has in two different occasions won international trophies for a successful adult education programme titled "Illimin Manya". Though most of those adult education classrooms were not set up specifically to serve the nomadic fulanis only, it is very encouraging to note that the nomads, are aware of their existence and some of them as we shall see latter, even attend some of these classrooms.

Table 4:22

ARE ADULT EDUCATION CLASSROOMS PROVIDED IN YOUR AREA

	No	%
Yes	98	61.25
No	62	38.75
Total	160	100.00

Table 4:23

HOW OFTEN DO YOU ATTEND THE CLASSROOMS

	No	%
Daily	-	
Weekly	-	
Monthly	10	10.20
Seldom	38	38.77
Never	50	51.02
Total	98	100.00

The table 4.23 above, shows that only 10 or 10.20% of the nomadic fulanis in whose location adult education classrooms were provided

attend these classrooms monthly. The researcher tried to find out the reason for the above disturbing situation. What he found was that, apart from the life style of the nomadic fulanis - which make it very difficult for them to attend these classes regularly, and the timing, during which most of it the nomads were out in the field with their livestock, the instructors are not always present. The instructors came once in two weeks and even this is not regular. This action of the instructors encouraged the nomadic fulanis to make classroom attendance a part time affair. We can also see from the table that 50 or 51.02% the respondents have never attended the adult education classrooms.

Table 4:24

HOW ADULT EDUCATION CLASSROOMS RELATE TO YOUR OCCUPATION

	No	%
Children education	7	14.58
Tax receipts	11	22.91
Letter writing	20	41.66
Total	48	100.00

Question 26, responses of which is shown in the above table, seeks to find out from the nomadic fulanis if they can see any relationship between what is being taught in the classrooms and their occupation. Twenty or 41.66% of the respondents said that they can now write letters to their friends and brothers in a different locations at a particular time. The researcher latter discovered that, majority of the nomads were of the view that the classrooms were set up to teach them how to write letters. This notion is being sustained by the instructor's system of teaching in which after teaching the English alphabets, vanacular, the next most popular item was to teach the nomads how to write letters to their friends, fathers and other relations. Eleven or 22.91% mentioned tax receipts as another aspect with which exist a relation between their occupation and what is being taught in the classroom. Nomadic fulanis pay various types of taxes to the local authorities. These include the famous "JANGALI", cattle tax and various development levies.

Table 4:25

IS NOMADIC LIFE NECESSARY TO YOUR OCCUPATION

Questions 27 - 29 were designed to obtain from the nomads, information on whether nomadic life is necessary to their occupation and if it is necessary, what are the factors responsible. Question 29 specifically seeks to find out if the nomadic fulanis can stay in one place if those factors responsible for their nomadic life was eliminated. Below are tables 4:25, 4:26 and 4:27 showing analysis of responses to the above questions.

Table 4:25

	No	%
Yes	148	92.50
No	12	7.50
Total	160	100.00

Table 4:26

FACTORS/PROBLEMS RESPONSIBLE FOR NOMADIC LIFE

	No	%
Lack of water	45	28.12
Flash weather	10	6.25
Grazing field and water	70	43.75
Cattle diseases	35	21.87
Total	160	100.00

Table 4:27

CAN YOU STAY IN ONE PLACE IF THEY ARE SOLVED

	No	%
Yes	138	86.25
No	22	13.75
Total	160	100.00

Analysis in table 4:25 above, shows that nomadic life is necessary to their occupation.

One forty eight or 92.50% of those respondents answered that they must be engage in nomadic life. The basis of this result could best be appreciated by looking at the analysis in table 4:26 also above. Analysis in this table shows the reasons or the factors that make it necessary for the nomads to move from place to place.

Table 4:26 authenticated the general view held by even the layman as nomadic fulanis - that, they move from place to place in search of green pasture. Seventy or 43.7% of the respondents answered that, they must move from pla$_{n}$e to place to feed their livestock, usually following the two popular seasons known in different parts of the country. Lack of grazing field and insufficient water supply at a particular time of the year is what makes them move from one part of the country to another or even neibouring countries, depending on the seasons present in the parts under consideration. Cattle diseases is another important reason why the nomadic fulanis move from place to place. The researcher discovered that immediately an

outbreak of a particular location, the nomads will fled that settlement no matter how green the grasses there are. The nomads pack every thing and change location.

Table 4:27 is the analysis of responses to question 29 which is the last in the section. The nomadic fulanis in all the settlements considered for this study were asked to mention Yes or No if they can stay in one place if the factors or problems they have indicated as reasons why they move from place to place were solved. The Table above revealed that, 138 or 86.25% of the respondents answered that they were ready to stay in one place provided the above factors or problems will be taken care of.

MAMSER AND DFRRI ACTIVITIES

MAMSER and DFRRI, are two agencies set up by present administration to change the orientation of Nigerians with regard to things like fundamental human rights, civic responsibilities which include, tax payment; participation in politics etc. Since the activities of these agencies are supposed to be felt more in the rural areas (where the nomadic fulanis usually settle), the researcher

felt it is desirable that, the reaction of nomadic fulanis should be sought on the activities of these two agencies. Questions 30 - 33 were designed to illicit response to the activities of these agencies.

Table 4:28 below, shows the analysis of response to question 30 in which the nomads were asked to indicate if they are aware of MAMSER and DFFRI's activities in their various settlements. From the Table below, 62 or 38.75% of the respondents answered that, they are aware of MAMSER and DFRRI's activities. 98 or 61.25% answered that they were not aware of those agencies. This latter result could be attributed to the selective nature of the places being visited by MAMSER officials. For example, in some instances, the nomadic fulanis leave in very remote areas that are not accessible to the MAMSER officials bearing in mind the availability and the type of vehicles used by MAMSER directorate. Below, is the table showing the above analysis.

- 475723

Table 4:28

ARE YOU AWARE OF MAMSER AND DFFRI ACTIVITIES

	No	%
Yes	62	38.75
No	98	61.25
	160	100.00

Table 4:29

DO MAMSER OFFICIALS COME TO YOUR PLACE

	No	%
Yes	42	67.74
No	20	32.25
Total	62	100.00

Analysis in the above table revealed that, out of the 62 respondents who said they are aware of MAMSER and DFFRI's activities, 42 or 67.74% answered that the agencies's officials come to their place some 20 or 32.25% reputed that, they were never visited by the agencies officials. All those who gave the latter

response came from one of the 8 settlements considered for this study.

Table 4:30 below is the analysis of responses to question 32 which seeks to find out how often the MAMSER officials visited those that answered that, they do come to their place. Twenty four or 57.14% of respondents answered that, the agencies officials used to visit them every month, while 18 or 42.85% said that, they see the agencies officials every fort-nightly. This result could be attributed to the nature of the area in which the nomads are usually found; the type of vehicles used by MAMSER and the size of MAMSER personel. Table 4:30 below shows the analysis in question.

Table 4:30

FREQUENCY OF INTERACTION

	No.	%
Weekly	-	-
Fort-nightly	18	42.85
Monthly	24	57.14
Seldom	-	-
Total	42	100.00

Table 4:31

HOW MAMSER AND DFFRI ACTIVITIES RELATE TO YOUR OCCUPATION

	No	%
Civil responsibilities and fundamental human rights	30	71.42
Health related matters and children education	12	28.57
Total	42	100.00

Question 33, analysis of responses to which is shown in the table 4:31 above, was asked to find out from the nomadic fulanis how MAMSER activities relate to their occupation - cattle rearing. All the responses recieved were analysed under two sub-heading as shown above, Majority of those who responded to this question (33) disclosed that MAMSER informed them of the importance of things like paying taxes; participation in politics; peace between them and farmers; loyality to constituted authorities, reporting siezure of official grazing fields etc. Respondents in the second

category as shown above, are being informed by MAMSER the importance of personal hygiene; reporting to hospital of any outbreak of diseases; unauthorized taking of drugs etc. They were also through MAMSER, reminded of the nomadic education schools established purposely for them.

REFERENCES

Baba, U. (1986) "Information needs of the rural populace in Borno State", Unpublished MLS Thesis p.8.

Ezeomah, C. "Total Movement" Educating the Nomads, NNPC, Jos 1987, p.89.

MAMSER News Bulletin, Abuja, No. 26 Vol. 2, 1990.

Nomadic education Schools". Kano State Primary School Management Board, Kano, 1990.

Venner, D.G. 'Information for a rural community. Library and Information Research Report 40. The British Library Cambridge University Press, 1986.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.1 SUMMARY OF FIDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The purpose of this chapter is to provide a summary of findings of the study, draw conclusion and make recommendations.

The study was conducted to investigate the information needs of the nomadic fulanis in Kano State. Relevant information which "reduces uncertainty", should be provided to the nomadic fulanis considering their population and economic importance in the country. It is when they are adequately informed that, they can improve on their every day occupation; become part of the larger society so that they can make their contribution to the general development and progress of the country.

It was with the above in mind that the researcher decided to investigate the information needs of the nomadic fulanis because, each society has it's own information needs; and, such needs can not be determined properly without scientific investigation. Societies

differ in terms of sophistication and development and will, therefore, differ on what they actually need to develop and progress.

In this study, interview was the major instrument used for data collection. Interview guide was prepared on which responses were recorded. This situation was necessitated because all the respondents are illiterates by western defination. This factor forced the researcher to employ research assistants for purely translating the conversation.

A total of 160 nomadic fulanis were interviewed based on the question prepared in the interview guide with each respondent allocated an interview guide on which his or her responses were recorded. The 160 respondents were the sampled population with 20 each from the 8 settlements considered for this study.

5:2 FIDINGS

Based on the analysis in chapter 4 four, the findings of this study are summarised as follows:

1. That nomadic fulanis, apart from cattle rearing, practice farming as a second occupation. Also, because of milk and milk products which are produced by their cattle, about 40% of the respondent are engaged in petty trading of milk and milk products, livestock and farm product as a second occupation.
2. Almost all the nomadic fulanis in the state are illetrates. Table 4.5 shows that 90% of the nomadic fulanis in their area had neither attended any formal school nor acquired any non-formal education.
3. That nomadic fulanis need information on how to prevent the spread of and control of cattle diseases most. They also need information on how to obtain markets for milk and milk products. They told the researcher that, they could do better with milk and milk products processing industry. They need the above kinds of information to improve on their occupation which is cattle rearing.

4. On general information, they need information on health and health related most. This need may be attributed to the current popular campaign on "Health for all by the year 2000", and certainly, because of the important position health occupies in the well-being and development of any society or individual. The nomads also need information on educational opportunities even though their way of life is incompatible with the Nigerian educational system.
5. Nomadic fulanis are encountering various problems as cattle rearers. These problems include: insufficient grazing field; control and spread of cattle diseases and shortage of drinking water; and security for themselves and their livestock. All the above problems are related to lack of information. For example, the grazing fields had in most cases taken over by the traditional rulers and the powerful rich in those areas.

Veterinary clinics are also needed for the health of their livestock.

6. That majority of the nomadic fulanis in Kano State used their respective "HARDOS" as important source of information. Another important source of information for the nomadic fulanis are their colleagues.
7. That, the extension workers, majority of whom were representing the state's ministry of agriculture, are not visiting the nomadic fulanis regularly. Only 12.50% interact with the extension workers fortnightly.
8. That, majority of the nomadic fulanis in the state are not fluent in any other language apart from fulfulde. Only 36% understand Hausa language.
9. Majority of the nomadic fulanis in Kano State listen to radio and the programme that interest them most in Agriculture and Agriculture related information.
10. That, "ARDOS" are the major source of information for the nomads with regard to knowing about government activities.

While 57.75% used the "ARDOS", 28.75% used radio as sources of information on government activities.

11. That veterinary clinics were not provided at most of the nomadic settlements. Even those who have them can not say clearly where they are located.

12. That, nomadic life is not necessary for the life of the nomadic fulanis if the factors that forced them to go nomadic can be taken care of. Some 86.25% answered that they are ready to stay in one place if such problems were solved.

13. Majority of the nomadic fulanis in Kano State are not aware of MAMSER and DFFRI activities in the state. Even those who said they are aware of the agencies activities hardly interact with the agencies officials. Some 42.85% interact with them fort-nightly.

5.3 CONCLUSION

Nased on the above findings, one can conclude that, apart from cattle rearing, the nomadic fulanis in Kano State engage in other occupations

which include farming and petty trading to specifically, market milk and milk products. The findings revealed that, the nomadic fulanis need Agriculture and Agriculture related information. Cattle diseases and animal feed are some of the priority areas on which nomadic fulanis in the state need information.

From the findings of this study also, one can conclude that the "ARDOS" are very important sources of information to the nomadic fulanis. They obtain most of their needed information on Government activities; and those they need to improve on their job from the "ARDOS" and their colleagues. That the nomads interest in education is being arose by the nomadic education programme. This was revealed by the analysis in which some of the respondents expressed their appreciation of the programme. The analysis also revealed that veterinary clinics which is very important for control and spread of cattle diseases are not established at the nomadic settlements. Nomadic life is also not necessary for the nomadic fulanis. As revealed by the analysis,

if some factors or problems that forced them to adopt nomadic life can be solved, the nomads are ready to stay in one place and enjoy the various developmental programmes that they could not have enjoyed if they have not stopped nomadian.

5.4 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings and the conclusion drawn from this study, I will like to make the following recommendations:

1. Since the nomadic fulanis engage in farming apart from their main occupation - cattle rearing, they should be provided with sufficient and relevant information on farming. That will enable them to improve on farming and increase production. They should be introduced to the modern methods of farming.
2. "ARDOS" who are the traditional rulers of the nomads in their respective settlements, should be used as channels or means through which relevant information and general enlightment intended for the nomads can be transmitted. This is important

because, as we can see from the findings the nomadic fulanis use the "ARDOS" as important sources of information.

3. Since it is the nomadic life which makes the fulanis a unique group of people; and as revealed by the analysis, that the fulanis are ready to stay in one place if such problems that forced them to be nomads can be solved, efforts should be made to solve these problems as brought out in the analysis. Grazing fields, drinking water for them and their livestock, prevention of cattle diseases, and security for themselves and their livestock are some of the problems that should be taken care of if the nomadic fulanis are to stay in one place and enjoy the various programmes designed for the general public.
4. The nomadic education programme should be improved and adequately funded; and in it's logistics, the programme should take into consideration other factors related to the nomadic life. These will include: provision of veterinary clinics, Grazing reserves, drinking water, security for the nomads and their livestock.

5. Since radio is another important source of information for the nomads (they are with their transistor radios even in the field with their cattle), relevant information especially agriculture and agriculture related information should be aired to the nomads through the radio. The possibility should also be considered for establishing radio centres in their settlements.
6. For the control of spread and prevention of cattle diseases, veterinary clinics should be established in all settlements where nomadic fulanis are found. The clinics should be stocked with relevant drugs and interested and dedicated veterinary doctors.
7. To provide relevant information, the extension workers from all the relevant ministries should routinely visit the nomadic fulanis so as to provide them with useful information. It is the constant visit by the extension workers that will convince the nomadic fulanis of the importance of a particular item of information.

8. The directorate of social mobilisation and that of foods, roads, and rural infrastructure should develop interest on matters that directly affect the nomadic fulanis in the state. They should devise ways through which they can meet the nomads no matter how remote their settlements are. Their activities should be self by all nomads in the state.
9. The state's agency for mass education should try to establish classrooms where the nomadic fulanis are found. The establishment of the classrooms should be followed with the deployment of interested and dedicated staff.

REFERENCES

Ezeomah, C. "Total Movement" Educating the Nomads. Jos, NNPC 1587.

Lar, M.N. Nomadic people's receptivity to development in Nigeria, Jos, 1990.

Usman, F.A. "Lets resettle them first", Nigeria Herald, June 12, 1988, p.21.

APPENDIX I

LIST OF NOMADIC EDUCATION SCHOOLS
IN KANO STATE

	Settlements	Local Government Area
1.	Rahar Fulani	Babura
2.	Fandabba	Bebeji
3.	Taljani	Birniwa
4.	Sanko	Birnin Kudu
5.	Bamaina	"
6.	Ladugga	"
7.	Turawa	"
8.	Bale Kukuma	"
9.	Yammawa	Dambatta
10.	Bengel	"
11.	Kullin Mota	Dutse
12.	Bambem	"
13.	Kalagari	"
14.	Ganga	Garki
15.	Jumbe Jauro	Gaya
16.	Makanka	"
17.	Ungwar Jama'a	Gezawa
18.	Gidan Dibo	Gumel
19.	Rigar H. Lawan	"
20.	Kuka Uku	"
21.	Lukuntu	Gwaram
22.	Yalwa	"
23.	Wailare	"

	Settlements	Local Government Area
24.	Rigar Isa	Hadejia
25.	Gunjawa	"
26.	Likudi	Jahun
27.	Tunfasa	"
28.	Jigawar Kanawa	Kafin Hausa
29.	Badari	Kazaure
30.	Randan Yangudu	"
31.	Shibka	K/Kasamma
32.	Dolan Dabdori	"
33.	Zubu	"
34.	Bela Zugo	"
35.	Mazazzagawa	Kiyawa
36.	Mafara	"
37.	Ashirfa	"
38.	Gora D/Akasa	Kura
39.	Badodo	Karaye
40.	Unguwar Waziri	"
41.	Unguwar Dabgo	"
42.	Maimagarya	Maigatari
43.	Gurin Haro	"
44.	Alhajeri	Malam Madori
45.	Wuro Bogga	Nasarawa
46.	Yahua	Rano
47.	Zartu	"
48.	Gidan Jeji	"
49.	Tashar Idi	"

Settlements	Local Government Area
50. Riniyal	Rinhim
51. Karshi Kaya	Roni
52. Matugwai	Sumaila
53. Dogara Doka	"
54. Fetiti	Takai
55. Kyansha	"
56. Karasasu A	T/Wada
57. Karasasu B	"
58. Dogan Kawo	"
59. Dokar Goma	"
60. Kawo Hurumi	Wudil
61. Bogga Gware	"
62. Gware Hurumi	"

Source: KANO STATE PRIMARY SCHOOL MANAGEMENT BOARD, 1991.

APPENDIX II

SECTION A: BIO-DATA

1. Sex ☐ Male ☐ Female
2. Age group ☐ 15 - 25 ☐ 26 - 31
   ☐ 32 - 37 ☐ 38 - 43
   ☐ 44 - 49 ☐ 50 - 55
   ☐ Above 60
3. Name of your village_____
4. Other occupations apart from cattle Rearing_____
   _____.
5. Have you been to any School ☐ Yes ☐ No
6. If yes which type?_____
7. What type of information do you need to improve on your job?
   - ☐ How to obtain medical treatment for my herds
   - ☐ How to prevent spread of diseases among my herds
   - ☐ How to obtain market for milk and milk products
   - ☐ How to persuade the authorities to establish new grazing reserves for feeding my herds.
   - ☐ How to know climatic condition in different parts of the country.
8. What other types of information do you need for your job? (Please list)
   1. _____
   2. _____
   3. _____
   4. _____
   5. _____

9. Apart from information on your job, what other information do you need?

☐ Health related information

☐ Current Affairs/News of Government activities

☐ Educational opportunities

Any others (specify)_____

10. What problems do you encounter as a cattle rearer? (Please list)

1._____
2._____
3._____
4._____
5._____

11. Do these problems relate to lack of information?

☐ Yes ☐ No

12. Do you receive relevant information on your problems

☐ Yes ☐ No

13. Through what sources do you obtain the needed information (Please list)

1._____
2._____
3._____
4._____
5._____

14. Do you have extension agents who provide information to you on demands?

☐ Yes ☐ No

- 475723

15. If yes, who do they represents

☐ Ministry of Information

☐ Ministry of Agriculture

☐ Ministry of Health

Other (Please specify)_____

16. How often do you interract with them?

☐ Weekly ☐ Fort-Nightly

☐ Monthly ☐ Seldom

17. Do you understand any other language apart from fulfulde?

☐ Yes No ☐

18. In what language/s do you interact with the agents:

1._____

2._____

3._____

19. Do you listen to radio?

☐ Yes ☐ No

20. If yes what kind of information interest you in the radio?

1._____

2._____

3._____

4._____

5._____

21. Through what sources do you learn of government activities most often? (Please list)

1._____

2._____

3._____

4._____

22. Are Veterinary Clinics provided in your location?

☐ Yes ☐ No

23. If yes, do you know where they are located?

☐ Yes ☐ No

24. Are school/Adult education classroom located in your area?

☐ Yes No ☐

25. If yes how often do you attend to those schools/ classrooms?

☐ Daily ☐ Weekly ☐ Monthly

26. How do the Schools/Adult Education Classrooms relate to your occupation?

1._____
2._____
3._____
4._____

27. Is nomadic life necessary to your occupation

☐ Yes ☐ No

28. If yes what are the factors that make it necessary for you to move from one place to another? (Please list)

1._____
2._____
3._____
4._____

29. If those factors/problems can be solved do you think you can stay in one place?

☐ Yes ☐ No

30. Are you aware of MAMSER'S activities?

☐ Yes ☐ No

31. If yes, do they come to your place?

☐ Yes ☐ No

32. If yes, how often do they come?

☐ Weekly ☐ Fort-Nightly

☐ Monthly ☐ Seldom.

33. How is MAMSER'S activities relate to your occupation?

1._____
2._____
3._____
4._____
5._____

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Aboyade, B.O. Making the library in non-literate Society. Nigerian Libraries, 1984, Vol. 20 p. 91.

Abu, A.A. Information needs of medical scientist: A comperative study of users in A.B.U. and University of Maiduguri Medical Libraries. Unpublished MLS Thesis, A.B.U. Zaria, 1986.

Adepetu, A.A. "Migratory mode of life" Nomad's African Congress 1 (2) 1987, p.16.

Adewale, A. "Fulani population," Problem of educating the nomads in Nigeria. Ibadan, 1988, p.14.

Afolabi, M. Rural information needs and services in Nigeria. NLA Conference Kaduna, 1986.

Aguolu, C.C. The future of library and information service in Nigeria. Nigerian Libraries, 1984, Vol. 20 p. 58.

Aminu, J. African Concord, July 1988 p. 20.

Baba, U. Information needs of the rural populate in Borno State. Unpublished MLS thesis, A.B.U. Zaria, 1989.

Balgore, M.A. "The Nomad", Guadian Newspapers, No. 6, 1989, p.3.

Balogun, O. "Nomadic Women's role." New Nigerian Newspaper, Oct. 6, 1987, p.12.

Baron, D. Assessing the information needs of rural people: The development of an action strategy for rural libraries. Library Trends 28 (4) Spring 1980, pp. 619-663.

Basker, J. "Philosophers information habits" Library and Information Research report News 7(25) 1984 pp. 2-10.

Beufkens, A. The needs of documentalist for information and documentation on their profession, CAH Documentation 34(1) 1980, pp. 3-18.

Bozimo, D.O. Nigerian University Libraries: A Survey of the expressed library needs of academics as a basis for co-operative planning. Journal of librarianship, 15(2) 1983.

Carter, M.A. A Community analysis in respect of library services, Washington County, Viginia. Educational Resources Information Center, Washington 1979.

Charry, H. The Information needs of undergraduate project: Some preliminary findings. CRUS News (ii) 1981 pp. 2-6.

Chen, C. Information seeking assessing and anticipating user needs. New York, Nealschman, 1982.

Ezeomah, C. What development means for nomadic Fulbe. Nomad African Congress, 1(2) Oct. 1987 p. 171.

"Total movement" Educating the Nomads, Jos, NNPC, 1987.

Faege, T. "Possessions". Architecture of the nomads, London, Macmillan 1976, p. 58.

Harvowiz, R.G. Libraries and general development of a country. IFLA Proceedings, 1982, pp. 83-91.

"Implication for educational development". Nomadic Education in Nigeria, Jos NNPC, 1982, p. 39.

Jessica, W. Black Children in the Library: A Survey of the needs of pupils attending the West Indian supplementary education schemes in London. Research report No. 8, 1981.

Lar, M.N. Nomadic people's receptivity to development in Nigeria, Jos, 1980.

"Curriculum design". Proceedings of an annual conference, UNIJOS, 1982 p. 177.

MAMSER News Bulletin, Abuja, No. 26, Vol. 2, 1990.

Mamai, C. Library Service to a community. Tortok Biling (28) July 1981, pp 47-51.

Margret, F.S. Information needs of Historians. Coll. Res. Lib. 42 (6) Nov. 1981, pp. 549-560.

Mohammed, A. Information needs of the pre-colonial Hausa-land. Unpublished MLS Thesis, A.B.U. Zaria 1986.

"Nomadic education Schools". Kano State Primary Schools Management Board, Kano, 1990.

Odeinde, T.O. Scientific and Technological Information needs and services. Nigerian Libraries 11(i) 1972, pp. 1-10.

Onadiran, G.T. Educational and information needs of Public Library Users in Nigeria. Public Library Quaterly, 5(3) 1984.

Olomolaiye, F. Research methods and Statistics. FA Ltd. Jos, 1982.

Ostapov, A.I. Methods of studying information needs of scientist and technical staff in regional centers. Tekhnicheskie Bibliotek USSR (4) 1981 pp. 8-14.

"Split Movement". Hotline Magazine Oct. 6, 1989, p.3.

Usman, A. "Consulting nomadic parents, "Nomads African Congress 4(2) 1972 p.15.

Usman F.A. " Let us resettle them first." Nigerian Herald, June 12, 1988, p.21.

Ukachi, L.A. The use of media in educating the nomads. Nomads African Congress Col. 3 (2) 1982, p.78.

Venner, D.G. Information for a rural community. Library and Information Science Research Report, Cambridge Univ. Press, No. 40, 1986.

Ward, J. "Who needs to know." Identifying information needs in the community. The Nationwide provision and use of information ASLIB/115/LA Joint Conference Sept., 1984.

Wey, T.C. Library needs of Chinese in London. Research report No. 9 1982.

Williamson, K. "Information needs of the aged". Australia Library Journal 4 Nov. 1986.

Zaraiskaya, V.P. Ways of improving the information and Library services to physicians in the Moscow region. Bishoteki USSR (6) 1979, pp. 8-14.