

## **Impacts of Information Literacy Skill on Sustainable Development Goals, Agricultural Development, Poverty Alleviation for Economic Development in Borno State**

Augustine Uzoma Madu<sup>1</sup>, Fati Abba<sup>2</sup>, Anthonia Peace Joel<sup>3</sup>.  
<sup>1</sup>Dept. Library and Information Science, University of Maiduguri.  
e-Mail, [auspre@yahoo.com](mailto:auspre@yahoo.com)

<sup>2</sup>Ibrahim Babangida Library, FUT, Minna.  
E-Mail [Fati.abba@futminna.edu.ng](mailto:Fati.abba@futminna.edu.ng)

<sup>3</sup>Dept. Library and Information Science, University of Maiduguri.  
e-Mail: [anthoniajoel@unimaid.edu.ng](mailto:anthoniajoel@unimaid.edu.ng)

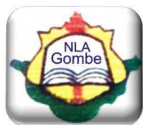
### **Abstract**

*The ability to search, evaluate and use information is vital to access and participation in programme. This study examined the impact Information literacy skill and Sustainable Development Goals on poverty alleviation, agricultural development and economic development. It surveyed 400 respondents that comprised 200 from Kunduga local government and 200 Maiduguri Metropolitan Council of Borno state in a convenience sampling technique with questionnaire as instrument for data collection. The descriptive analysis result revealed that Sustainable Development Goals' awareness among the rural dwellers was average and low while it was very high and high among the urban dwellers. It also revealed a high impact of information literacy skill on sustainable development goals, as well as sustainable development goals on agricultural development and poverty alleviation programmes. The regression result revealed significant impact of Information Literacy on Sustainable Development Goals. Further, poverty alleviation and Agricultural development had a joint significant impact on economic development. Recommendations were made towards effective information literacy skill training among the rural dwellers for SDGs awareness.*

**Keywords:** Information literacy, SDGs, Economic Development, Agricultural Development, Poverty Alleviation Programmes, Awareness.

### **Introduction**

Recent upsurge in application of electronic media in virtually every endeavour has opened doors for the study on information literacy, as such, there emerges concepts such as e-government, e-banking, e-health information, e-learning by both government, individual, institutions and non-governmental organisations. The ability to recognise, surf through myriad of information, evaluate them, use and communicate it has formed the bases for the concept of information literacy. It has become the prerequisite for survival in the present age, so much that individual without information literacy skill is considered handicapped. 'The process of thinking, accessing, acting upon, assimilating, and discarding unusable data lasts forever and can be improved upon continually' Armstrong, (2008). therefore, if there is no end to information overload, there will be no end to improvement in information literacy skill and competence. Recent policy on development of goal aimed at sustainability at various levels of life has engendered the migration from millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by the United Nations (2015) known as global goals for sustainable development or vision 2030. It is been conceived as the endeavour to satisfy people's present physiological needs with focus on the standard of living for the future



generation (World Commission on Environment and Development, 1987; Madu, Musa, Makinta & Damsheed, 2017). It is gazetted that by 2030, socio-economic issues such as poverty, hunger, health, education, climate change, gender equality, water, sanitation, energy, urbanization, environment and social justice (UN General Assembly, 2014) would have been minimized to a barest minimum. The Sustainable goals can therefore be described as the commitments that makes life worth living, in addition to generation of social, economic gains that supports living and secure the future. Several partners including government, non-government and social institutions and agencies have been engaged to enhance achievement of those goals at various levels (Madu, Musa, Makinta & Damsheed, 2017).

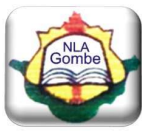
However laudable and relevant these goals are, the realisation of the set objectives is largely dependent of awareness and access to relevant information that define the objectives. Thus, the importance of information literacy towards citizens' participation and access to information on SDGs cannot be overemphasised as it is the pivot upon which the success of sustainable development goals revolves.

Among specific areas and goals according to the United Nations include poverty reduction through improved agricultural development. Global poverty has threatened the wellbeing of the larger population, especially the less and underdeveloped countries of the world and like a virus, it has eaten deep into sociocultural and economic life and left them sick and malnourished. Investment in agricultural development has been targeted as relevant channel of palliative measure to curb excessive poverty. In Nigeria, agricultural development for food production and economic development by the government has been asserted (Ogbo, Eneh, Agbaeze, Chukwu & Isijola, 2017) which according to (Erhun, 2015) can be a positive driver of the economy. In reaction to the demands for improved agricultural development in Nigeria, the National Voluntary Review (2017) on the Implementation of the SDGs tagged "Eradication of Poverty and Promoting Prosperity in a Changing World" highlighted progress on some specific goals which include end poverty in all its forms and end hunger, achieve food security; improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture as specific goals one and two respectively. The federal government developed the Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (FGN., 2017) among others and merged it with SDGs objectives as lifeline to the achievement of Nigeria's National Medium-Term Plan for 2017 – 2020 which according to the Nigeria government was to re-establish supported economic development while advancing social incorporation and establishing the frameworks for long-term basic change. It focus on giving full macro-economic stability, invigorating performance in essential sectors and handling critical constraints to long-term growth. These led to vast and integrative agro-business in Agricultural supply chains through the Agriculture Green Alternative Plan for food security and curb hunger.

Poverty and hunger have taken a global perspective especially among the underdeveloped countries, it has been on steady increase in spite programmes by successive government to curb poverty and its negative effects. This is evident in recent report by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) (2015) which placed the poverty level in Nigeria at 62.6%. Its endemic nature has laud the youths into restiveness and radicalization leading to terrorism and social vices (Madu, Musa, Makinta & Damsheed, 2017; Marx, 2019). It is envisaged that low level of hunger and poverty in the country, valuable investment in agricultural production will enhance economic development.

### **Statement of the Problems**

Dearth of empirical studies which investigates the relationships and impacts in the context of this study forms a big hurdle, moreover, available studies on information literacy between 1998



and 2014 concentrated on the educational context (Williams, Cooper & Wavell, 2014). The level of information illiteracy in Nigeria, especially the rural areas has created great fear over the success of efforts by government and non-governmental bodies to transform the goals into sustainable ventures. The implication is that the targeted portion of the populace may not benefit much as expected from such programmes. Nigerian government has initiated several projects which streamlines SDGs into the economy (Federal Republic of Nigeria, 2016), in addition to regional alliance (Urama, Ozor & Acheampong, 2014), awareness of such projects remains a prerequisite factor as most of such projects are projected through social media and other electronic medium.

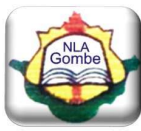
Moreover, information on the initiatives, modes of access and participation are mostly conveyed through print and non-print media, it becomes very difficult for someone without information literacy skill to be aware of such initiatives and subsequent access to them. Most people for whom such sustainable projects are initiated often fail to benefit as expected due to low awareness as antecedent of low or non-information literacy skill. Until information literacy competence of the people is taken into consideration while designing such programmes, the impact of such on the targeted population will not be realised. This study therefore aims to under the benefits of the relationship between information literacy and sustainable development goals in one hand, and in the other hand, the information literacy level, SDGs awareness among the rural and urban dwellers was gauged in comparison.

### **Literature Review**

Agricultural is considered the major economic sector among developing countries, due to its potency to generate employment, enhance food and cash crop production as well as poverty reduction (Erhun, 2015). According to goal number two which is targeted to bring an “end to hunger, ensure Food Security; Improved Nutrition and Promote Sustainable Agriculture”, Nigeria’s National Medium-Term Plan for 2017 – 2020 through the NERGP strategy was designed to restore economic growth among others and is a compendium to the government’s sectorial plans for agriculture and food security (FGN, 2017). Adejumo and Adejumo (2014) studies the Prospects for Achieving Sustainable Development through the Millennium Development Goals in Nigeria. The paper highlighted some environmental and social threats to Nigerian economic development. It therefore suggested that Agriculture and sustenance security approaches should be upgraded by fortifying innovative work to enhance creation and improve exportation that will boost income.

Agricultural development is believed to be a positive recipe for poverty alleviation, moreover, the plan to end poverty rank second in the list of SDGs. And agriculture at various level has been earmarked as the main driver of that objective in addition to the federal governments’ national Social Investment Programme that aims to provide “Social Safety Nets for the poor, welfare for the unemployed and job creation and skills enhancement with a target of creating about 3 million jobs” (FGN, 2017).

Poverty among the impoverished section of the national population has been a menace which successive government efforts are yet to find solution to. Recent projects include the national Social Investment Programme that aims to provide “Social Safety Nets for the poor, welfare for the unemployed and job creation and skills enhancement with a target of creating about 3 million jobs” (FGN, 2017). These among others include Government Enterprise and Empowerment Programme (GEEP), N Power by the present government and National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDS), National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP). YouWiIN etc., by previous administrations. (Mojeed, 2015), it is also reported that the “Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by



geographical location for urban 51.2% while rural, is 69.0% (Harmonized Nigeria Living Standard Survey, 2010).

The level of the nations' economic development determines the living condition and social and economic wellbeing of the nation and its populace. The level of economic development of any nation is determined by various sectors of the country's economy. This is why most government concentrate more on the areas of the economy where the country has collective advantage or mostly endowed. However, no nation can achieve great economic development without diversification. Nigeria as a nation must shift dependence on oil sector to focus on agricultural sector which is capable to ensure food sustenance as well as contribute to export of produce.

### **Objective of the study.**

The objective of this study was to determine:

- i. level of Information literacy skill in the urban and rural dwellers in Borno state.
- ii. The impact level of information literacy skills, SDGs, agricultural development, poverty alleviation programme on economic development in Borno state.
- iii. The benefits of ILS, SDGs, Agricultural Development and Poverty Alleviation programme on Economic Development in Borno State

### **Research Question**

This study is guided by the following research questions:

- i. what is the level of Information literacy skill among urban and rural dwellers in Borno state?
- ii. What is the level of the impact of Information Literacy skills on SDGs in Borno State?
- iii. What is the level of the impact of SDGs on Agricultural Development and Poverty Alleviation programme in Borno State?
- iv. What is the level of the impact of Agricultural Development on Economic development in Borno State?
- v. What is the level of the impact of Agricultural Development on Economic development in Borno State?
- vi. What are the benefits of ILS, SDGs, Agricultural Development and Poverty Alleviation programme on Economic Development in Borno State?

### **Hypotheses**

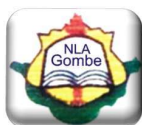
This study was guided by the following hypotheses:

**H1:** There is no significant impact of Information Literacy Skill on Sustainable Development goals in Borno state.

**H2:** There is a is no significant impact of Agricultural development and Poverty Alleviation programmes on economic development in Borno State

### **Research Methodology**

This study used a survey method with questionnaire as instrument to draw a sample of two hundred (200) respondents from Kunduga local government area (KDGLGA) and two hundred (200) from Maiduguri Metropolitan Council (MMC) respectively, this summed up to four hundred (400) samples in the study. The sample was generated through a convenience sampling technique. A survey method was preferred in this study because of its potency in a study of large and heterogeneous population (Walden, 2002), while convenience sampling technique was used because it allows the researcher to use his own judgement when a population is considered too large and complex to select available sample for the study (Kothari, 2004). The



questionnaire was divided into demographic information of the respondents, information literacy level and SDGs awareness level for urban and rural dwellers, and clusters to measure the level of the impacts of information literacy skill (ILS), Agricultural development (AGRICDEV), poverty alleviation programmes (PAP) and economic development (ECONDEV) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The questionnaire was self-designed in 5-point Likert scale ranging from 1, (very low) to 5 (very high), while the benefits of the factors was measured with six items in five-point Likert scale from 1, (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree). Descriptive analysis was used to answer the research questions while regression analysis with SPSS was conducted to test hypotheses.

## Data Analyses

Demographic information

**Table 1: Gender and profession of Respondents.**

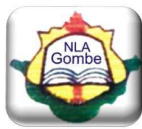
	Items	Frequency	Percent %
<b>Gender</b>	Male	340	85
	Female	60	15
<b>Profession</b>	Farmers	79	19.75
	Herdsmen	78	19.5
	Civil Servants	66	16.5
	Artisans	30	7.5
	Students	47	11.75
	Traders	55	13.75
	Unemployed	45	11.25

Demographic information of the respondent according to gender in table 1 revealed that majority of the responder are male with 340 (85%) while females constituted 60(15%) of the sample. Also, information regarding profession revealed that 79(19.75%) and 78(19.5%) of the respondents are farmers and herdsmen respectively. They were followed by civil servants and traders respectively with 66(16.5%) and 55(13.75%). Students and unemployed people came close with 47(11.75%) and 45(11.25%) while artisans were the least with 30(7.5%) among the respondents. This imply that farmers and herdsmen form the highest frequency, they were followed by civil servant and traders among the respondents

### **Research 1: what is the level of Information literacy skill among urban and rural dwellers in Borno state?**

**Table 2: Information Literacy Level**

	RURAL DWELLERS		URBAN DWELLERS	
	Fx	%	Fx	%
VL	85	21.25%	21	5.25%
L	99	24.75%	43	10.75%
AV.	87	21.75%	56	14.00%
H	73	18.25%	192	48.00%
VH	56	14.00%	88	22.00%
<b>MEAN</b>	<b>2.79</b>		<b>3.71</b>	



Information literacy level has been considered as an important factor for access to SDGs programmes and initiatives. Descriptive analysis of the differences in the level of information literacy between the MMC and KDG LGA to represent Urban and rural dwellers. The findings are presented in table 2 showed that out of the 400 respondents from both locations, MMC recorded 88(22%), 192(48%), 56(14%), 43(10.75%) and 21(5.25%) for very high, high, average, low and very low respectively with a mean of 3.71. Also, KDG LGA had 56(14%), 73(18.25%), 87(21.75%), 99(24.75%) and 85(21.25%) for very high, high, average low and very low with mean score of 2.70 for the responses. The result indicates that information literacy level in the urban area is high compared to a low level of information literacy in the rural area in Borno state.

**Research Question 2.: What is the impact level of Information Literacy skills on SDGs in Borno State?**

**Table 2: The Impact of IL on SDGs**

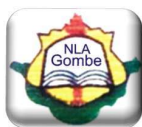
INFO. LITERACY	VL	L	N	H	VH	MEAN
IL1	24 (6.0%)	61 (15.25%)	71 (17.8%)	149 (37.75%)	95 (23.75%)	3.58
IL2	22 (5.5%)	41 (10.25%)	89 (22.25%)	164 (41.0%)	84 (21.0%)	3.62
IL3	24 (6.0%)	32 (8.0%)	80 (20.0%)	172 (43.0%)	92 (32.0%)	3.69
IL4	28 (7.0%)	60 (15%)	70 (17.5%)	141 (35.25%)	101 (25.25%)	3.57 <b>3.615</b>

The level of impact of information literacy skill of the respondents on sustainable development goals in the research areas is displayed in table 2. The result indicates that item one which says that ILS will enhance awareness of SDGs among the people to a very high level at 95(23.75%), high, 149(37.75%). 61(15.25%) of the respondents said that it is low and 24(6.0%) very low respectively. However, 71 (17.8%) of the respondents were neutral on this statement. ILS2 which predicts that ILS helps people to be informed on SDGs programmes was 84(21%) very high and 164(41%) high respectively. On the other hand, 41(10.25%) and 22(5.5%) indicated low and very respectively while 89(22.25%) were neutral on the statement. On the ability of ILS to improve my information seeking behaviour om SDGs (ILS3), 92(32%) and 172(43%) indicated very high and high while 32(8%) and 24(6%) said it is low and very low respectively. But 80(20%) of the respondents had no opinion to the statement. On item ILS4 which stated that ILS will help the people to know more about benefits of SDGs had 101(25.25%) of very high and 141(35.25%) high responses, while 60(15%) and 28(7%) indicated low and very low level respectively. 70(17.5%) of the respondents did not make any comment. The results indicate that ILS exacts a high level of impact on SDGs with a combined mean of 3.6.

**Research Question 3: What is the impact of SDGs on Agricultural Development and Poverty Alleviation programme in Borno State?**

**Table 3: The Impact of SDGs on Agricultural Development**

SDGs	VL	L	N	H	VH	MEAN
SDGs1	24 (6,0%)	39 (9,75%)	77 (19,57%)	175 (43,75%)	85 (21,25%)	3.65
SDGs2	25 (6,25%)	44 (11,9%)	69 (17,25%)	154 (38,5%)	108 (27,0%)	3.69
SDGs3	30 (7,5%)	36 (9,0%)	47 (11,75%)	170 (42,5%)	117 (29,25%)	3.77 <b>3.701</b>



Impacts of SDGs on Agricultural development programmes in Borno state was measured with three items which included (SDGs1) increased agricultural development at various levels, 85(21.25%) and 175(43.75%) indicated very high and high to the statement respectively. Likewise, 39(9.75%) and 24(6%) indicated low and very low respectively while 77(19.5%) respondents remained neutral to the statement. Enhance food production through engagement (SDGs2) received 108(27%) very high and 154(38.5%) high responses. Also, 44(11.9%) and 25(6.25%) for low and very low responses were recorded while 69(17.25%) respondents were neutral. Item three said that SDGs activities influenced economic development, to this statement, 117(29.25%) and 170(42.5%) indicated very high and high respectively, 36(9%) and 30(7.5%) indicated low and very low also. However, 47(11.75%) respondents were neutral on the statement. This shows that SDGs impact on agricultural development is to a high level with a combined mean of 3.701.

**Research Question 4: What is the impact Poverty Alleviation Programme on Economic Development in Borno State?**

**Table 4: The impact of Poverty Alleviation Programme on Economic Development**

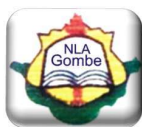
POVERTY ALLEV.PROG.	VL	L	N	H	VH	MEAN
PAP1	21 (5.25%)	53 (13.25%)	78 (19.5%)	144 (36.0%)	104 (26.0%)	3.64
PAP2	19 (4.75%)	54 (13.5%)	79 (19.75%)	115 (28.75%)	133 (33.25%)	3.72
PAP3	27 (6.75%)	44 (11.25%)	65 (16.25%)	146 (36.5%)	118 (29.5%)	3.71
PAP4	29 (7.25%)	48 (12.0%)	68 (17.0%)	137 (34.25%)	118 (29.5%)	3.67
						<b>3.70</b>

With a cumulative mean score of 3.70, poverty alleviation programme predicted a high impact on economic development in Brno state. In table 4, PAP1 which said that PAP has enhanced poultry keeping skill and training received 104(26%) very high and 144(36%) high responses. Also, 53(13.25%) and 21(5.25%) respondents indicated low and very low respectively while 78(19.5%) were neutral about the statement. On Increased fishery skill as a result of PAP (PAP2), 133(33.25%) and 115(28.75%) indicated very high and high respectively. 54(13.5%) low and 19(4.75%) very low while 79(19.95%) could not comment on it. The third item was on encouraged dry season farming/Fadama skill as impact of PAP on economic development, 118(29.5%) respondents indicated very high, 146(36.5%) high, 44(11.25%) and 27(6.75%) indicated low and very low respectively. However, 65(16.25%) could not make any comment. PAP4 said that poverty alleviation programme increased Agricultural soft loan in the state. 118(29.5%) indicated very high and 137(34.25%) high. 48(12%) and 29(7.25%) indicated low and very low while 68(17.0%) were neutral on the statement.

**Research Question 5: What is the impact of Agricultural Development on Economic development in Borno State?**

**Table 5: The impact of Agricultural Development on Economic development**

AGRIC DEV.	VL	L	N	H	VH	MEAN
AGRICDEV1	15 (3.75%)	28 (7.0%)	82 (20.5%)	144 (36.0%)	131 (32.75%)	3.87
AGRICDEV2	18 (4.5%)	28 (7.0%)	79 (19.75%)	143 (35.75%)	132 (33.0%)	3.86
AGRICDEV3	14 (3.5%)	25 (6.25%)	71 (17.75%)	156 (39.0%)	134 (33.5%)	3.93
AGRICDEV4	12 (3.0%)	17 (4.25%)	63 (15.75%)	159 (39.75%)	149 (37.25%)	4.04
						<b>3.93</b>



Agricultural development proved to have impacted economic development in Borno state in four dimensions. Impact on large scale Food production (AGRICDEV1), 131(32.75%) and 144(36.0%) indicated very high and high respectively. 28(7.0%) said it is low while 15(3.75%) indicated very low, but 82(20.5%) respondents did not make any comment on the statement. AGRICDEV2 item said that agricultural development encouraged food grains export to neighbouring states. And to this statement, 132(33.0%) respondents indicated very high, 143(35.75%) high while 28(7.0%) and 18(4.5%) indicated low and very low respectively. 79(19.75%) respondents did not make any comment. On the impact of agricultural development through enhanced small- and Large-scale farming towards economic development (AGRICDEV3), 134(33.5%) and 156(39.0%) indicated very high and high respectively. Also, 25(6.25%) low, 14(3.5%) very low while 71(17.75%) was neutral. On its impact through enhanced animal husbandry (AGRICDEV4), 149(37.25%) said that it is to a very high impact, 159(39.75%) is high. Also, 17(4.25%) and 12(3.0%) opted for a low and very low impact respectively. Meanwhile, 63(15.75%) could not make any comment on this. With a cumulative mean of 3.93, agricultural development proved to have a significant high impact on economic development in Borno state.

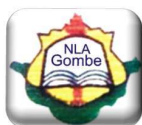
**Research Question 6: What are the benefits of ILS, SDGs, Agricultural Development and Poverty Alleviation programme on Economic Development in Borno State?**

**Table 6: The benefits of ILS, SDGs, Agricultural Development and Poverty Alleviation programme on Economic Development**

ECON.DEV.	SD	D	N	A	SA	MEAN
Av. of food crops	26 (6.5%)	42 (10.5%)	59 (14.75%)	146 (36.5%)	127 (31.75%)	3.77
Sustainable development activities	25 (6.25%)	38 (9.5%)	49 (12.25%)	165 (41.25%)	123 (30.75%)	3.81
Growth in SMEs	24 (6.0%)	31 (7.75%)	62 (15.5%)	167 (41.75%)	116 (29.0%)	3.80
Less Rural - Urban migration	30 (7.5%)	42 (10.5%)	49 (12.25%)	156 (39.0%)	123 (30.75%)	3.75
Food sufficiency	23 (5.75%)	39 (9.75%)	52 (13.0%)	154 (38.5%)	132 (33.0%)	3.83
Poverty reduction	29 (7.25%)	34 (8.5%)	48 (12.0%)	140 (35.0%)	149 (37.25%)	3.81

The benefits of information literacy skills, sustainable development goals, agricultural development and poverty alleviation programmes to economic development is highlighted in table 6. Concerning availability of food crops as one of the benefits of the factors with a mean score of 3.77 in this study, 127(31.75%) respondents strongly agreed while 146(36.5%) agreed to the statement. 42(10.5%) and 26(6.5%) disagreed and strongly disagreed respectively while 59(14.75%) respondents could not make a comment. Growth in sustainable development activities was the third highest benefits of the variables to economic development with mean score of 3.81. It recorded 123(30.75%) for strongly agree, 165(41.25%) for agree. Similarly, 38(9.55) and 25(6.25%) disagreed and strongly disagreed respectively while 49(12.25%) respondents were neutral on the statement. Further, growth in small and medium enterprises (SMEs) at mean score 3.80 had 116(29%) of the respondents strongly agreed. 167(41.75%) agreed with the benefit. 31(7.75%) disagreed while 24(6%) strongly disagreed. 62(15.5%) of the respondents did not make any comment on this. Reduction on rural-urban migration received 123(30.75%) for strongly agree, 156(39%) for agree, 42(10.5%) disagreed, 30(7.5%) strongly disagreed while 49(12.25%) was recorded as neutral. With mean score of 3.63, food sufficiency was the second highest benefit of ILS, SDGs, ECONDEV and PAP on economic





development in the study area. 132(33%) strongly agreed, 154(38.5%) agreed, 39(9.75%) disagreed and 23(5.755) strongly disagreed while 52(135) were neutral. At mean score of 3.87, poverty reduction was the highest benefit of the variables on economic development. Accordingly, 149(37.25) respondents indicated strongly agree, 140(35%), 140(35.0%) agreed, 34(8.5%) disagreed, 29(7.25%) strongly disagreed while 48(12.0%) was neutral on the statement. With cumulative mean score of 3.81, information literacy skills, sustainable development goals, agricultural development and poverty alleviation programmes have jointly contributed higher benefits in the study area.

**Hypothesis 1: There is no significant impact of Information Literacy Skill on Sustainable Development goals in Borno state**

**Table 7: ANOVA**

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Squares	R2	F	Sig
1 Regression	446.754	1	446.754	0.920	4614.711	.000
Residual	38.531	398	.097			
Total	485.284	399				

To test the hypothesis, a simple linear regression was conducted. The result in table 7 show a significant impact of information literacy skills on sustainable development goals ( $F(1:398) = 4614.711$ )  $P < .001$ , with  $R^2 = 0.921$ . This indicates that 92% of sustainable development goals is contributed by information literacy skills. The standardised coefficient information in table 9 revealed a beta value of ( $\beta = .959$ ,  $t = 67.932$ ,  $p = .000$ ). this means that for every one unit increases in information literacy skills will impact SDGs by 96% approximately. Therefore, the null hypothesis is hereby rejected and the alternative hypothesis is accepted.

**Hypothesis 2: There is a is no significant impact of Agricultural development and Poverty Alleviation programmes on economic development in Borno State**

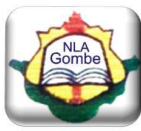
**Table 8: ANOVA**

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Squares	R2	F	Sig
1 Regression	480.226	2	240.113	0.980	9932.291	.000
Residual	9.597	397	.024			
Total	489.824	399				

Multiple regression was conducted to test the hypothesis, the result in table 8 revealed a significant impact of poverty alleviation programme and agricultural development on economic development in the study area ( $F(2:397) = 9932.291$ )  $p < .001$  with  $R^2 = .980$ . This shows that PAP and ECONDEV contributed 98% variance of economic development. the null hypothesis is therefore rejected and is replaced with the alternative hypothesis. The standard coefficient data in table 9 revealed ( $\beta = .827$ ,  $t = 35.441$ ,  $p = .000$ ) for poverty alleviation programme and ( $\beta = .169$ ,  $t = 7.260$ ,  $p = .000$ ). this indicates that for every one unit increase in poverty alleviation programme will impact economic development by 83% while agricultural development will impact economic development by 17%.

**Table 9: Table of Coefficients**

	B	Std Error	$\beta$	T	Sig
ILS $\implies$ SDGs	0.877	0.014	0.959	67.932	.000
PAP $\implies$ ECONDEV	0.804	0.23	0.827	35.441	.000



## Conclusion

The importance of perceived drivers of the SDGs programmes such as information literacy skills cannot be overemphasised in order to realise the expected positive outcome of SDGs such as agricultural development, poverty alleviation programmes which ultimately engender economic development. Further, these impacts were evident through benefits such as availability of food crops, sustainable development activities and growth in small and medium enterprises. Other benefits as revealed in the study include reduction in rural - urban migration, food sufficiency and poverty reduction. Agricultural development and poverty alleviation programmes have proven to be significant in economic development, this study has revealed their potency for various development practices.

## Recommendations.

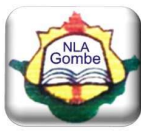
For realisation of the benefits of the Sustainable Development Goals among the citizens of Borno state and Nigeria in general, factors for SDGs such as information literacy skill acquisition training should be given a top priority.

The agencies responsible for SDGs in the state, and Borno state ministry of information should visit the rural areas and evaluate their level of information literacy skills, this will guide them when providing SDGs information and programmes through the electronic media, especially the social media.

The relevant authorities like the federal, state and local government authorities should take sustainable development activities very seriously so as to cater for the peoples' basic needs.

## References

- Adejumo, A.V., & Adejumo, O.O. (2014) studies the Prospects for Achieving Sustainable Development through the Millennium Development Goals in Nigeria. *European Journal of Sustainable Development*, 3(1), 33-46. Doi: 10.14207/ejsd.2014.v3n1p33
- Armstrong, S. (2008). *Information Literacy: Navigating and Evaluating Today's Media*. California: Shell Education.
- Erhun, M.O. (2015), A Sustainable Approach to Economic Development in Nigeria: A Legal Perspective, *Journal of Economics and Sustainable Development*, .6(14), 1-6.
- Federal Republic of Nigeria (2016) *Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Indicators Baseline Report 2016*. Abuja: Office of the Senior Special Assistant to the President on SDGs and the National Bureau of Statistics. Available online at [www.ng.undp.org/.../SDGs/Nigeria%20SDGs%20Indicators%20Baseline%20Report%202016.pdf](http://www.ng.undp.org/.../SDGs/Nigeria%20SDGs%20Indicators%20Baseline%20Report%202016.pdf)
- Federal Republic of Nigeria (2017). *Economic Recovery & Growth Plan 2017-2020*. (Ministry of Budget & National Planning FEBRUARY, 2017). Available at: <https://yourbudget.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Economic-Recovery-Growth-Plan-2017-2020.pdf>
- Harmonized Nigeria Living Standard Survey (2010), *Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Indicators Baseline Report 2016*. FGN: Office of the Senior Special Assistant to the President on SDGs.



- Ismail, A. I., Abdul Majid, A. H., Zakaria, M. N., Abdullah, N. A., Hamzah, S., & Mukari, S. Z. (2018). Factors predicting health practitioners' awareness of UNHS program in Malaysian non-public hospitals. *International Journal of Pediatric Otorhinolaryngology*, 109, 78-84. doi:10.1016/j.ijporl.2018.03.030
- Kothari, C.R. (2004). *Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques*, Second Revised Edition. New Delhi: New Age International (P) Ltd., Publishers, p. 15.
- Madu, A.U., Musa, N.B., Makinta, Y & Damsheed, C.B. (2017) Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and Library and Information Science (LIS) for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). *Northwest Journal of Educational Studies*, 1(1) 149-164
- Marx, A. (2019). Public-private partnerships for sustainable development: Exploring their design and its impact on effectiveness. *Sustainability*, 11(4), 1087. doi:10.3390/su11041087
- Moeller, M.P., Eiten, L., White, L., & Shisler L. (2006) Strategies for educating physicians about newborn hearing screening, *Journal of Academic. Rehabilitative Audiol.* 39, 11–32.
- Mojeed, Y.T (2015); Evaluation of Poverty Reduction in Nigeria towards Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). *OSR Journal of Humanities and Social Science (IOSR-JHSS)* 22, (6,) Ver. 7: 69-77. DOI: 10.9790/0837-2206076977
- Ogbo, A. I., Eneh, N. C. J., Agbaeze E. K., Chukwu, B. I. and Isijola, D. O. (2017). Strategies for achieving sustainable economy in Nigeria taking into consideration the acceptable stakeholders. *African Journal of Business Management*, 11(19), 582-589. DOI: 10.5897/AJBM2017.8191
- The National Voluntary Review (2017) *Implementation of the SDGs tagged: Eradication of Poverty and Promoting Prosperity in a Changing World*. Office of the senior special assistant to the president on SDGs, FGN: Available at: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/16029Nigeria.pdf>
- United Nations General Assembly (2014) *Press release: UN General Assembly's Open Working Group proposes Sustainable Development Goals*. (New York, 22 July 2014). Available at <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/4538pressowg13.pdf>
- Urama, K., Ozor, N., & Acheampong, E. (2014) *Achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Through Transformative Governance Practices and Vertical Alignment at the National and Subnational Levels in Africa: Regional Practice Paper 2014*. SDplanNet – Africa Secretariat. Available at [www.sdplannet-africa.org](http://www.sdplannet-africa.org)
- Walden, G.R. (2002) *Survey Research Methodology, 1990-1999: An Annotated Bibliography*. Westport, Greenwood Press, pp. xix.
- World Commission on Environment and Development (1987). *Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development*. New York: UNO.