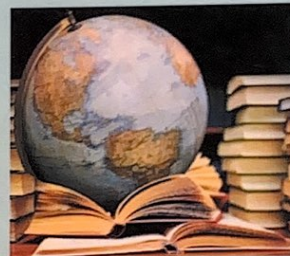
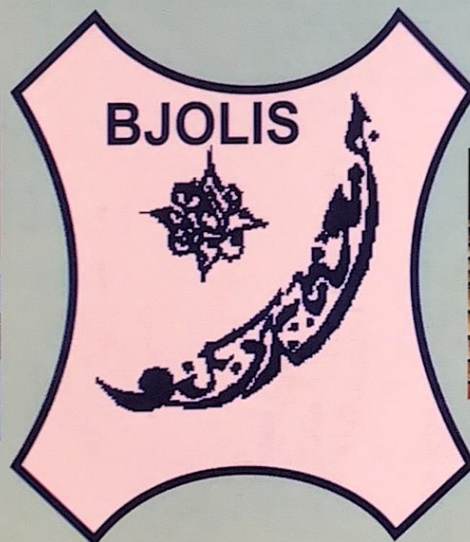


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EDITORIAL

Bayero Journal of Library and Information Science (BJOLIS) is a bi-annual publication of the department of Library and Information Sciences, Bayero University, Kano-Nigeria. Its editorial board consists of seasoned academics and practitioners from the field of librarianship, ICTs and Research Methodology. BJOLIS is an international peer reviewed journal devoted to the field of library and information science. It is also a multidisciplinary journal that serves as a forum for discussions and dissemination of research findings in librarianship

This issue has presented eight articles dealing with current trends in librarianship ranging from ICTs application, career prospects, and security issues in libraries, collaborations, web 2.0, and digital libraries to management and use of records. These articles were highly scrutinized to blind peer reviewed process, before being selected for the issues discussed.

Finally, we sincerely appreciate the contributions of numerous contributors, subscribers and readers, because this issue would not have been possible without their efforts and contributions. Likewise, good journal cannot be in the making without good manuscripts. While commending all the contributors to this edition, we also welcome those who may wish to publish their articles in the future.

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Attitude of Staff towards Use of COVID-19 Containment Tools in Kwara State Library

By

Priscilla Ayooluwa Jacob (PhD)

Department of Library and Information Science, Faculty of Communication and Information Sciences, University of Ilorin, Nigeria
priscillakolawole@gmail.com

Idris Ibrahim Saleh (CLN)

Abdullahi Fodiyo Library Complex,
Usmanu Danfodiyo University, Sokoto
idrisibrahimsaleh@gmail.com

&

Olufemi Kunle Aramide (Associate Professor)

Department of Library and Information Science,
Adeleke University Ede, Osun State
femaramid@gmail.com

Abstract

This study became imperative due to the renewed hope in the fight against COVID-19 diseases in order to ensure seamless library and academic activities. Therefore, this paper examined attitude of staff towards use of COVID-19 containment tools in Kwara State Library and identified the challenges with the use of COVID-19 containment tools in the library. The study adopted a questionnaire using total enumeration to elicit data from 65 staff members. Fifty duly completed copies of questionnaire were used for data analysis. Findings of the study revealed that: (i) hand-sanitizer and nose masks are the most used COVID-19 containment tools by library staff (ii) librarians have a common attitude to use the containment tools (iii) cost of personal protective equipment, lack of faith in the potency of the vaccine and ignorance on the importance of containment tools were found to be the major challenges to usage of COVID-19 containment tools. The study recommended that: library management should ensure mandatory use of COVID-19 containment tools like hand-sanitizer, nose mask and social distancing for the safety of library users. Virtual awareness services should be embedded into the library activities to ensure that information on COVID-19 containment mechanism is disseminated to users on a daily basis.

Keywords: Attitude, COVID-19, Covid-19 Containment Tools, Library

Introduction

The COVID-19 pandemic has had an impact on both economic development and cross-national social interaction in Nigeria. This is particularly true of educational initiatives and the library which serves learning hubs. Since the first case of COVID-19 disease was reported, the situation has kept deteriorating, and more

cases are occurring despite the federal and state governments' best efforts to contain the virus. Following the World Health Organization's (WHO) lead, the Federal Government of Nigeria listed a number of preventive measures, including hand washing, face mask use, keeping a physical and social distance, using sanitizers, and

lockdowns (Alawiye, Kehinde & Aramide, 2020; Okafor, 2020). These measures and rules were ensured in the library and other organisations, by the Coronavirus preparedness group, which included the National Center for Disease Control (NCDC), the Presidential Task Force (PTF) on COVID-19, the Federal Ministry of Health, and the Federal Ministry of Education.

Recently, libraries have played a significant role in preventing the spread of disease by giving users and the general public access to information that can help contain outbreaks, and identify preventive and therapeutic approaches. Alawiye et al. (2020) inferred that effective information dissemination is essential in the fight against the COVID-19 pandemic. Since libraries serve as an agent for effective information management and dissemination in the society, it is expected that they be in the forefront and take responsibility on delivering relevant information services. Hence, libraries assist health authorities in propagating COVID-19 control recommendations to the general public in an effort to stop the virus' spread. Since the start of the epidemic, numerous libraries all around the world have adopted the practice of making COVID-19 containment tools available to the public (Chisita & Ngulube, 2022; Majhi, Perc & Ghosh, 2022). With

these tools, users of the library are able to access information services and resources in a secure manner. For instance, Fallows (2020) drew attention to some actions taken when library doors had to be quickly shut due to COVID-19. In order to reach the public in novel ways, digital platforms, creative activity and collaborations commenced quickly in a number of libraries. These further necessitated the development of new strategies for providing library users with information resources and services while catering for the safety of library staff who are the information service providers.

At the outset of the outbreak, most libraries reduced the number of employees on duty each week (Onifade, 2020). This strategy assisted in reducing crowds since only a small percentage of a library's staff was required to work each week, while others were given the option of working from home. Libraries also ensured that online resources were operational and accessible to users without a physical visit to the library (Winata et al., 2021). For safe service delivery, users were instructed to contact the library via social media platforms (including WhatsApp and email). Returned books were to be placed in boxes so that they could be disinfected before being shelved. Likewise, staff and users received a variety of information literacy

trainings via online platforms such as Zoom and Skype. Libraries were also required to offer the majority of their services online or strictly adhere to the usage of confinement mechanisms when providing physical services (Onifade, 2021).

Following the detrimental spread of the deadly COVID-19 pandemic, a number of preventive tools were in use in libraries, academic environments, public and private areas. These tools include: synthetic gloves (for all-around hand protection), hand sanitizer (to fight bacteria picked up from surfaces), nose mask (to prevent virus inhalation), and thermometer, (to check for high temperature) in library staff and patrons. The library management also actively sought vaccination certificates in order to ensure that people were abiding by the federal government's pandemic law (Fasae, Adekoya & Adegbilero-Iwari, 2021; Annune, Agoh, Annune & Ihongo, 2020; Alawiye et al., 2020). Additionally, everyone entering the library had access to running water, liquid soap, and hand sanitizer at the entryway. Ojobor and Babarinde (2021) assessed the roles of public librarians in Enugu state, Nigeria in sensitizing rural community dwellers in Enugu State on COVID-19 using a survey research design. The study findings noted the importance of COVID-19 containment tools such face

mask, hand washing equipments (soap and water)

Despite the available COVID-19 control strategies being developed and put in place, some library staff seems to be in dilemma on the reality of the Corona virus and effectiveness of the containment tools as reflected in their attitude towards the use of containment tools. Atolani, Baker, Adeyemi, Olanrewaju, Hamid, Ameen, Oguntoye and Usman (2020) opined that many of the COVID-19 containment tools often present mild to severe repercussion, while just a few are actually effective and safe. For instance, some studies reported that frequent use of particular hand sanitizers and handwashing gel can cause serious skin reactions (Alawiye et al., 2020; Nasution, Anzaikhan & Latif, 2022; Simonsen, Ruge, Quaade, Johansen, Thyssen, & Zachariae, 2021; and Iwuagwu, Rayner, Ngwu, & Kalu, 2023). Heuben et al., (2006) in a study in Europe examined skin tolerance to alcohol-based disinfecting gels and changes in skin condition based on humectant concentration, alcohol grades and the type of alcohol used for the gel. It was found that no alcohol based disinfectant gel tested, caused irritation especially when applied under recommended conditions. However, when the ethanol concentrations were augmented,

they found it resulted in increased skin scaliness.

Simonsen et al. (2021) also observed an increase in the occurrence of hand-eczema in young children that attended day-care in Denmark; as a result of the frequency in the use of hand disinfectant and hand washing during the COVID-19 pandemic. Ismail, Raya, Orabi, Ali, and Abo-Zeid (2022) in a recent study associates frequent use of alcohol-based hand sanitizers with variants of skin toxicity, including skin irritation, cracking, peeling, dryness, peeling, redness and itching with advanced risk of infection. In reality, uncontrolled use of some of the containment measures can be quite detrimental to human health.

In Nigeria, like other counties of the world, all the types of libraries in every state (including Kwara State) and local government were initially affected by closure, lockdown or total lack of access to or provision of essential information as a result of the COVID-19 outbreak. In the course of the pandemic, it was expected that containment tools as a measure for preventing COVID-19 spread can be put to use to allow libraries resume to its earlier glory. Thus, it was considered important for library staff to keep themselves safe while sensitizing the public on the Virus. However, library staff are faced with

several challenges in the use of these containment tools. Ojobor and Babarinde (2021) identified some of the challenges that impede effective implementation of the protective measures in Nigeria as limited access to water, poor internet connectivity, and poor health condition. Poor or inadequate funding of library for purchase of resources and payment for staff salary, are other challenges encountered by among Information Professionals in Kwara State and Nigeria (Farukuoye and Obadare, 2020; Gambari and Ajibola, 2022). This study thus seeks to investigate the library staff attitude towards the use of COVID-19 containment tools for safe service delivery in Kwara State Library Board.

Research Questions

- i. What are the COVID-19 containment tools used in by staff members of Kwara State Library Board?
- ii. What is the attitude of library staff towards the use of COVID-19 containment tools?
- iii. What are the challenges library staff face with the use of COVID-19 containment tools?

Literature Review

Libraries are significant cultural institutions that offer virtual and physical learning environment for learners of all ages (Slatter & Howard, 2013). Libraries can be found as standalone structures, in schools and

community centers, and they offer services physically or virtually. Libraries offer their patrons a warm, literate environment with a variety of reading materials that can encourage both individual and group learning. Libraries are regarded as a trusted and welcoming setting for fostering passion for reading and content-rich learning, making them the ideal setting for literacy activities (UNESCO, 2011; Slatter & Howard, 2013).

Since fostering a culture of literacy is one of the library's main goals, it helps people become more literate (Easton, 2014; Stranger-Johannessen, Asselin & Doiron, 2015; UNESCO Institute for Lifelong Learning, 2015). The library actively works to make literacy resources available to remote communities as part of its mission to collect and make relevant and appropriate items for literacy development accessible. Increased reading opportunities for students and children, high-quality learning opportunities for kids with direct access to literate materials, and the provision of books with appropriate reading levels and content relevant materials to target groups are all benefits of libraries to the community (Howard, 2013). Thus, the library's responsibility in promoting literacy culture among members of a society may include raising awareness of a disease's characteristics and methods for

controlling, preventing, or halting its spread. This can be accomplished by producing and communicating credible information about preventive measures as well as current developments before, during, and after the pandemic.

Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) have become increasingly significant in improving literacy. Libraries today serve as digital hubs for the growth of information literacy, because they offer simple access to information. For instance, in the UK, libraries are said to give clients access to a wide range of technology that helps parents and kids explore digital knowledge and develop better reading habits (Gordon, 2019). The creation of online reading materials, literacy applications, video, audio books, and e-books to increase people's interest in reading was one of libraries' key success elements in integrating ICTs to promote literacy development (Gordon, 2011; Howard, 2013).

Zareef et al. (2021) studied the impact of COVID-19 on university library services using a systematic literature review. Their study found 903 potentially relevant citations on the impact of COVID-19 on library service provision and delivery. However, when the studies were evaluated for relevance and eligibility, only 13

fulfilled the eligibility criteria to provide information on university library services in the pandemic era. The findings contributed to a better understanding of the impact of the Coronavirus on university library services. The study provides guidelines and systematic steps for evaluating the impact of the pandemic situation on university library services. These guidelines are also useful for other types of libraries, including the public library, to facilitate library and information service delivery with the use of electronic resources during pandemic or post-pandemic situations such as COVID-19. These will aid pandemic preparedness in the education sector.

Fasae et al. (2021) investigated academic libraries' responses to the COVID-19 pandemic in Nigeria. The study discovered that safety measures such as total library closures, the distribution of hand sanitizer, and the use of face masks by library users were implemented and communicated to users via social media. Majority of the academic libraries in Nigeria only provided information materials to their users online, while a small proportion provided access to both print and online materials.

Ameh, Ukwuoma, and Oye (2021) identified the use of safety measures such as social distancing, running water, soap, and sanitizers, to mitigate the effect of COVID-19 in libraries. The study

discovered that safety measures such as total library closures, the distribution of hand sanitizer, and the use of face masks by library users were implemented and communicated to users via social media. These constraints included, but are not limited to: poor reading culture, the passive nature of librarians, the negative disposition of the society towards library and information issues, poor funding for library education and library development, poor technologically driven library and information services. According to them, these factors have been identified as preventing Nigerian libraries from participating in innovative programs and services similar to those offered in advanced countries to mitigate the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. The study recommended that libraries in Nigeria implement strategies including: creating more value for users, ensuring an adequate policy framework for the effective functioning of libraries so that they are always in a good position to cope with changing trends.

Methodology

The study was conducted in the public library of the Kwara State Library Board in Ilorin, Nigeria and it adopted the use of questionnaire to acquire data needed to answer the research questions. Total enumeration was employed to select

respondents for the study. A total of 68 employees, including librarians and para-librarians made up the study population. Data was collected using a questionnaire. The questionnaire consists of two sections: Section one obtained the demographic information of respondents while Section two was made up of three sub-sections that covered the study's objectives. The use of COVID-19 containment tools in the library was measured on a three-point Likert scale: Always-2, Sometimes-1 and Never-0, Attitude to the use of COVID-19 containment tools was measured with four points Likert scale: 1-4 (Strongly Disagree to Strongly agree) while Challenges with the use of COVID-19 containment tools was measured with four points Likert scale: 1-4 (Strongly Disagree to Strongly agree).

The reliability of the questionnaire was established with Cronbach's Alpha value above 0.8 which is along the lines of Byrne's (2010) benchmark value for reliability test. Fifty copies of the questionnaire and were duly completed and returned. Tables were used to present the results after data were analyzed using frequency distribution, percentages, and descriptive statistics.

Results

Demographic Information of Respondents

The study included fifty (50) library staff. The demographic profiles of the respondents are presented in Table 1. Table 1 presents the distribution of the respondents used for this study based on their gender, age group and marital status.

Table 1: Distribution of the respondents by gender, age and marital status

		Frequency	Percentage (%)
Gender	Male	31	62
	Female	19	38
Age group	16-20 years	0	0
	21-25 Years	12	24
	26-30 Years	19	38
	31-35 Years	16	32
	35-above Years	3	6
Marital status	Single	28	56
	Married	22	44

Total number of respondents = 50 (Source: Field Survey, 2023)

Results on Table 1 showed that 31(62%) of the respondents were male, while 19(38%) of the respondents were female. It also shows that 12(24%) of

the respondents were between ages 21 and 25 years, 19(38%) between 26 and 30 years, 16(32%) between 31 and 35 years, while only 3(6%) of the

respondents were above 35 years. That is, most of the respondents were young people between ages 26 and 30 years. However, none of the respondents was below 20 years in age. Again, the table showed that the majority of the

respondents 28 (56%), were single while 22(44%) are married.

Research Question 1: What are the COVID-19 containment tools used in by staff members of Kwara State Library Board?

Table 2: COVID-19 Containment tools used by Library staff

Containment Tools	Always F(%)	Sometimes F(%)	Never F(%)	Mean	SD
Nose mask	40(80%)	7(14%)	3(6%)	1.74	0.92
Hand-sanitizer	44(88%)	6(12%)	0(0%)	1.82	0.71
Synthetic gloves	40(80%)	8(16%)	2(4%)	1.74	0.88
Face shield	44(88%)	5(10%)	1(2%)	1.76	0.76
Soap	42(84%)	6(12%)	2(4%)	1.68	0.84
Water and Water dispenser	42(84%)	5(10%)	3(6%)	1.58	0.87
Vaccination certificate	42(84%)	6(12%)	2(4%)	1.60	0.86
Thermometer	43(86%)	4(8%)	3(6%)	1.54	0.82
Weighted average mean				1.68	

From the results on Table 2, the COVID-19 containment tools used by respondents in the library surveyed have a weighted average mean of 1.68 which is above the accepted mean of 1.5. This indicates that all the COVID-19 containment tools were significant. The highest ranked containment tool that was used in the library was the 'hand-sanitizer' (1.82), second highest ranked was 'face shield' (1.76), followed by 'Synthetic gloves' and 'nose mask' (1.74) and 'soap' (1.68). This shows that the library staff members are well equipped

with containment tools to prevent the spread of COVID-19 and ensure effective service delivery. The results further show that none of the staff had ever used hand-sanitizer. This suggests that all the library staff made use of hand-sanitizer and employed a good number of other COVID-19 containment tools including water and hand-sanitizer as the most common.

Research Question 2: What are the attitudes of library staff towards use COVID-19 containment tools?

Table 3: Attitude to use of COVID-19 containment tools

Statement on Attitude	SA F(%)	A F(%)	D F(%)	SD F(%)	Mean	SD
I use some of these containment tools because it is compulsory for work	28 (56)	11 (22)	7 (14)	4 (8)	1.74	0.99
I disbelief regarding the existence of COVID-19	27 (54)	13 (26)	8 (16)	2 (4)	1.70	0.89
Nonchalant attitude towards the use of nose mask	31 (62)	9 (18)	6 (12)	4 (8)	1.66	0.98
Nonchalant attitude towards application of hand-sanitizers	33 (66)	8 (16)	7 (14)	2 (4)	1.56	0.88
Prolonged use of nose mask causes breathing difficulty	25 (50)	14 (28)	6 (10)	5 (10)	1.62	0.78
It's difficult to comply with the use of these containment tools	21 (42)	15 (30)	10 (20)	4 (8)	1.54	0.81
Some hand-sanitizers cause severe reactions on the skin	32 (64)	10 (20)	7 (14)	1 (2)	1.82	1.00
I do not belief in the potency of COVID-19 vaccines	25 (50)	15 (30)	10 (20)	0 (0)	1.70	0.79
I wear the nose mask but do not always cover my nose and mouth	27 (54)	16 (32)	6 (12)	1 (2)	1.94	0.98
Weighted average mean					1.70	

Table 3 shows the attitude of librarians to the use of COVID-19 containment tools in the library with weighted average mean of 1.70 which is above the accepted mean of 1.5. This indicates that all items measuring attitudes of librarians to the use of covid-19 containment were significant. I wear the nose mask but do not always cover my nose and mouth had the highest response had a mean of 1.94, Some hand-sanitizers cause severe reactions on the skin had

a mean of 1.82, I use some of these containment tools because it is compulsory for work had a mean of 1.74 while I do not believe in the existence of COVID-19 and I do not belief in the potency of COVID-19 vaccines .had a mean 1.70 respectively.

Research Question3: What are the challenges with the use of COVID-19 containment tools?

Table 4: Challenges with the use of COVID-19 containment tools

Challenges	SA F(%)	A F(%)	D F(%)	SD F(%)	Mean	SD
Ignorance on the importance of containment tools	28(56)	13 (26)	6 (12)	3 (6)	1.68	0.91
Cost of personal protective equipment	31(62)	10 (20)	7 (14)	2 (4)	2.22	0.89
Lack of faith in the potency of COVID-19 Vaccine	33(66)	7(14)	6(12)	4(8)	1.62	0.97
Discomfort with the use of continuous face masks	27 (54)	8 (16)	9 (18)	6 (12)	2.02	0.87
Inconsistent and incorrect wearing of mask	15 (30)	22 (44)	10 (20)	3 (6)	1.68	1.10
Lack of sufficient ventilation in the library	12 (24)	24 (48)	10 (20)	4 (8)	2.12	0.87
Inadequate /lack of public officers/policy to ensure use of containment tools	9(18)	27 (54)	8(16)	6(12)	1.60	0.88

Table 4 presents result on the challenges with the use of COVID-19 containment tools. The result indicates that all items measuring challenges of librarians with the use of COVID-19 containment were significant. The result points out that majority of the respondents strongly agreed or agreed that Cost of personal protective equipment (82%), Lack of faith in the potency of COVID-19 vaccine and ignorance on the importance of containment tools (80%), Inconsistent and incorrect wearing of mask (74%), Lack of sufficient ventilation in the library (72%), Inadequate /lack of public officers/policy to ensure use of containment tools (72%), and Discomfort with the use of continuous face masks (70%) are the major challenges librarians encounter with the use of covid-19 containment tools. Since, these factors challenge the absolute use of COVID-19 containment tools in the libraries. It therefore implies that necessary steps must be taken to prevent health, educational and economic consequences.

Findings and Discussion

The study was conducted at the Kwara State Library Board in Ilorin, to assess librarian attitudes and COVID-19 containment tool usage. The tools used in the library to contain COVID-19 were investigated. According to the survey, every respondent used hand sanitizer at the library to stop the

infection from spreading. The usage of nose masks, synthetic gloves, and face shields was also discovered to be more prevalent than other containment tools. This shows that in order to stop the spread of COVID-19 inside the library, every member of the library staff uses hand sanitizer, and a sizeable portion also utilizes other COVID-19 containment tools like soap, water, vaccination certificates, thermometers, and water dispensers. However, in a survey on academic libraries' responses to the COVID-19 epidemic in Nigeria, Fasae et al. (2021) noted that the safety precautions taken by libraries included using hand sanitizer and wearing face masks. This also supports the claim made by Annune et al. (2020) that by implementing these restrictive measures, libraries in Nigeria can stop the spread of COVID-19. In order to contain COVID-19, Chandrasekaran and Fernandes (2020) also advocated for the use of personal protective equipment such as face shields and masks.

On attitude of library staff towards the use of COVID-19 containment tools, the current study findings reveal that many of the study's participants doubt the existence of COVID-19 and the effectiveness of the vaccine. In addition many believe that the frequent use of particular hand sanitizers can cause serious skin reactions. This corroborates Voller, Schlarbaum and Hylwa (2021) finding in a study conducted

in the United States suggesting that some hand sanitizers are irritant due to the presence of Allergenic constituents. In line with this, Prajapati, Desai and Chandarana (2022) revealed that extensive use of hand sanitizers can lead to hand diseases. The study respondents therefore present an indifferent attitude towards using the majority of these containment tools at work. This study's findings are in agreement with the recent investigations of Alawiye et al. (2020), Adomi and Oyovwe-Tinuoye (2022), Nasution, Anzaikhan and Latif (2022), and Iwuagwu, Rayner, Ngwu, and Kalu (2023) on mixed feelings about the existence and effectiveness of COVID-19 and its vaccines. Likewise, these studies emphasized the need for libraries in various locations to tighten up their guards by enforcing the use of safety measures for containing the COVID-19 virus.

The study also revealed the challenges librarians face while using COVID-19 containment tools. The cost of personal protective equipment, a lack of confidence in the efficacy of the COVID-19 vaccine, and a lack of knowledge about the importance of containment tools were identified as the major challenges confronting librarians in the study. This supports Alam, Adnan, Baten and Bag's (2022) claim that many citizens are unaware of the virus's safety precautions. According to Boodoosingh, Olayemi, and

Sam (2020) and Scholz (2021), lack of trust in vaccinations is related to a general decline in public trust in research, government, and institutional efforts. Mehra (2023) also discovered that some people even refuse to be immunized against the virus due to Lack of faith in the potency of COVID-19 Vaccine. This is also in line with Salman, Jacob, Idris and Bako's (2023) study finding that identified vaccine hesitancy, non-compliance to usage-regulations, misinformation and overwhelmed facility challenges with acceptance of the COVID-19 vaccine and other control tools.

Other challenges encountered by librarians include: inconsistent and incorrect wearing of mask, lack of sufficient ventilation in the library, inadequate lack of public officers and policy to ensure use of containment tools, and discomfort with the use of continuous face mask. Supporting this finding, Tippet Barr, Herman-Roloff, Mburu, Murnane, Sang, Bukusi and..Cohen (2022) establish that masks were also inconsistently and incorrectly worn in a study in Kenya, as the nose and mouth were often left exposed instead of been fully covered. As a result, Ndinojuo (2022) suggested that more information about the proper use of face masks be reported in order to guide how to select, wear and care for face masks. This will help in the control

of virus outbreaks such as covid-19 and enable a functioning society.

Boccardo (2022) likewise reported that while wearing a face mask, some persons do not feel a change in ocular symptoms, while a big percentage of the same group reported an increase in ocular discomfort. Al-Dolat et al. (2022) added that some people develop dry eye problems after wearing face masks for an extended period of time. Since then, these factors have called into question the absolute utility of COVID-19 confinement mechanisms in libraries. As a result, required precautions must be made to avert negative health, educational, and economic effects.

Conclusion

The necessity to contain and further limit COVID-19 damaging spread is placed on libraries as well as other sectors of academic society. The use of COVID-19 containment tools in libraries has been extremely beneficial, allowing libraries all across the world to strengthen both physical and online services. However, in order to ensure the delivery of safe and efficient services, library staff who are responsible for informing users about preventive measures are expected to abide by the regulations on the use of COVID-19 containment tools. The study found that most of the library staff used COVID-19

containment tools like hand sanitizer and nose masks on a frequent basis. Although, many of the library staff either doubt the existence of COVID-19 or the effectiveness of the vaccine or are discouraged with challenges such as: cost of personal protective equipment, confidence in the efficacy of the COVID-19 vaccine, and a lack of knowledge about the importance of containment tools.

Based on the findings from the study, the following recommendations are made:

- It is recommended that the library management should encourage the use of COVID-19 containment tools like hand-sanitizer, nose masks and maintenance of social distance for the protection of our library/community.
- Virtual awareness services should be integrated into the library's activities to ensure that COVID-19 containment tools are disseminated to users on a daily basis.
- Librarians' attitudes toward continued use of these tools suggest that usage of COVID-19 containment techniques should be mandated to maintain safety.
- To achieve a well-functioning society, required efforts should be taken to assure the complete implementation of COVID-19 containment tools in libraries.

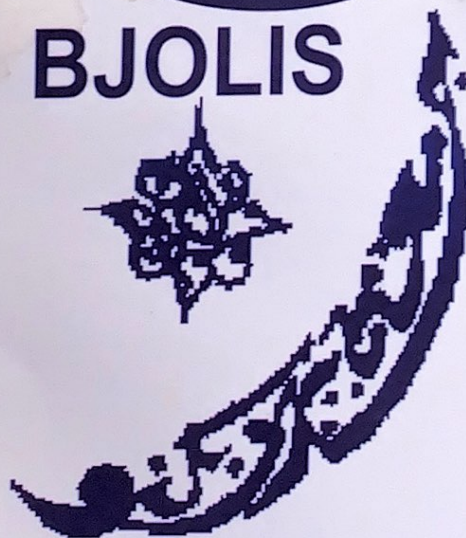
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