

**MANAGEMENT OF LIBRARY INFORMATION RESOURCES AS CORRELATE OF
PROVISION OF LIBRARY SERVICES IN GOVERNMENT OWNED HIGHER
INSTITUTIONS IN NIGER STATE, NIGERIA.**

BY

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ABSTRACT

This study investigated management of library information resources as correlate of provision of library services in Government owned higher institutions in Niger state, Nigeria, Nigeria. It sought to find out method of acquisition of library information resources and how it affects provision of library services, determine method of preserving information resources in government owned higher institutions in Niger state, Nigeria. Six research questions were formulated. Two null hypotheses were tested at 0.05 level of significance. A descriptive survey design was used for the study with a population of 210 librarians and library officers. Federal University of Technology, Minna FUT MX (66); Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida University, Lapai IBBUL (61); Federal Polytechnic Bida FPB (25); Niger State Polytechnic Zungeru NSP ZUNG (10); Niger State School of Nursing Bida S/N BIDA (5); Niger State School of Midwifery, Minna (S/M MX); Federal College of Education, Kotangora COE KT (11); College of Education, Minna COE MX (13); college of Agriculture Mokwa COA MK (6); Federal College of Fresh Water Fishery Technology, Newbussa FCFWFT N/B (3); Federal College of Wildlife Management, Newbussa FCWM N/B (3) and Justice Fati Abubakar college of Arts and General Studies, Minna JFLA (4). Total enumeration technique was used for the study. Instruments for data collection were structured questionnaire and observation checklist. A total number of 210 copies of questionnaire was used, out of which 185 copies were dully filled and returned correctly representing 88.0% response rate. Percentages, mean scores and frequency tables were used to analysed research questions. The result obtained from the findings revealed that in all the government owned higher institutions it was found that all the major source of acquisition is through purchase, donations and gifts, the researched revealed that in providing library services, current awareness service and recommendation of library material are the most service provided in government owned higher institutions in Niger state. Library security and adequate ventilation in the library are methods adopted in preserving information resources in government owned higher institutions libraries in Niger State. The three hypotheses tested showed there was significant relationship between acquisition, organisation, preservation and management of library information resources with provision of library services in Government owned higher institutions in Niger state, Nigeria, Nigeria. Drawn from the findings, was recommended among others that there should be relevant and adequate supply of library information resource as well as adequate staff motivation which will drive them to provide library services.

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CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

A government owned higher institution is a university or college that is in state ownership or receives significant public funds for its operation through a national or subnational government, as opposed to a private university. One of the functions of higher institutions is to ensure the impacting of knowledge, identify skills gaps, create special programmes and build the right skills that can help countries improve economic prosperity and social cohesion. Higher institutions libraries are attached to a higher education institution and serves two complementary purposes: to support the curriculum, and to support the research of the higher institution's faculty and students. According to Ola and Osagie (2011), higher institution libraries serve as content and knowledge repository by collecting and providing access to books, journals and other recorded information, by acquiring, re-packaging and providing access to information. Higher institution libraries can ensure that the right information is provided and in form that the users can understand.

Libraries of higher institutions consist of collection of materials or media that are accessible for use and not just for display. Library provides physical or digital access to material, and may be at physical location or a virtual space, or both. A library's collection can include printed materials and other physical resources in many formats such as Digital Versatile Disc (DVDs), as well as access to information, music or other content held on bibliographic databases. Chima and Nwokocha cited in Babadoko *et al.* (2018) explained that ability to identify and retrieve specific information needed for a particular situation requires an awareness of the source (availability) and the skill to retrieve it within a short time and at low cost (accessibility).

Library information resources are those materials made up of books, audio-visual software, media, audio-visual hardware and other materials used in teaching and learning process in a library. Ogbebor (2011) also buttress that information resources are selected, acquired and organised by library staff so that information seekers or library clientele can have quick and easy access to them. The importance of information resources can be seen from the fact that if library information resources are not provided, the library ceases to exist as what will be left is only a building.

Library information resources include not only traditional print-on-paper media like books, journals, newspapers, and maps, but also audio-visual materials like cinematograph film records, audiocassettes, video cassettes, projectors, microfiches, Compact Disk Read Only Memory (CD-ROM), computer software, online databases, electronic books and e-journals and other media via the Internet. Electronic resources deliver the collection of information as full text (aggregated) databases, e-journals, image collections, multimedia in the form of CD, tape, Internet, web technology, just to mention but a few. E-resources include e-journals, e-discussions, e-news, data archives, e-mail online chatting, just to mention but a few. Electronic information sources are a wide range of products going from electronic periodicals to CD-ROMs, from mailing list to databases, all of them having a common feature of being used and sometimes modified by a computer (Thanuskodi, 2012).

Library information resources are expected to be acquired, organised in retrievable formats and made accessible to the academic staff and researchers to conduct teaching and research activities. The ability of the higher institution libraries to carry out these functions effectively depends on availability and accessibility to electronic information resources such as e-books, e-journals, research and technical reports, conference proceedings, e-theses, e-dissertations, periodicals,

reference sources, microforms just mention but few. Electronic resources are very important source of information for modern community of the world because it has become preferred source of information for the higher institution community and researchers.

In another development, electronic information resources can be defined as the electronic representation of information which can be accessed via electronic system and computer network (Johnson *et al.*, 2012). Library is now more dependent on electronic information resource systems EIRs to carry out their day-to-day functions and make decisions; common examples include systems designed for: Human resource management, online public access, Institutional repository, E-resources and Services, Licensing and ordering, Registration, and benefit delivery. New technology is making significant contributions to improving library resources and services in achieving development goals and advancing e-library strategies.

Provision of library services in higher institutions are the activities that libraries and their personnel render to meet the information needs of their users and which are core in the functions of higher institutions libraries Ikenkwe (2014) advised that it is vital that the views of the users are sought to be better informed of information needs of the users because providing satisfactory services cannot be done unless the views of users are considered. He also, asserted that users' views about the services they need should be sought regularly and systematically to inform decision makers about what services should be provided. Proper Management of library information resources in the higher institution library is necessary.

Provision of library services include instruction on how to access and use library materials. The library services include circulation service, reference service, online public access catalogue (OPAC) Service/Web OPAC, online reservation of books, reprographic services,

recommendation of library material, current awareness service, inter library loan service, photocopying/printing service, overnight issue, orientation and information sessions for fresher's, selective dissemination of information, audio visual service and content page alert service on current journals.

Provision of library services can be rendered to a group or individual to enable them get as much as possible the information that is necessary for the completion of their academic pursuit. Users of the higher institutions libraries are assisted in finding the right books that contain answers to questions they have in mind. Every information service rendered is directly related to the needs of the users. Equally, the higher institution libraries in whatever type of institution should not lose sight of general reference service, routine of current periodicals to the lecturers and research fellows, preparing library bulletin and engaging in selective dissemination of information. In order to enjoy fuller exploration of the libraries, the higher institution libraries equally provide the following services: registration of readers to issue borrowing tickets to enable them borrow books and use the library outside at their convenient time, photocopying pages of highly needed books, preparing of bibliographies in certain subject areas, interlibrary loan to enable users have access to the materials that are not available in their own library, since no single library can provide enough information resources for its readers. The inability of the library managers to provide library services to library users has the tendency to affect the performance of students, researchers and lecturers in achieving their academic performance. To this end, this bring about the need for acquisition of library information resources.

Acquisition is the process by which libraries add new library information resources needed by their clientele to their existing collections to meet their current and future information needs.

Robert in Abdulsalami and Arowolo (2019) opined "Acquisition as the process of selecting materials for the library and archival collections through purchase, exchange and gift which may include budgeting and negotiating agencies, publishers, vendors to obtain the resources to meet the needs of institutions users". Acquisition in higher institution libraries involves selection of titles, pre-order checking, preparation of final list for order and ordering, verification of receipt, checking-in of materials, claiming and renewal of subscription, and cancellation of order.

Acquisition of library information resources in government owned higher institutions libraries are therefore expected to support the teaching and research activities of the parent institutions. It is noted that the rapid pace of development in the field of information technology and the advent of networked information services have prompted a comprehensive review of the Library and Information Sciences (LIS) profession. The global trend is now characterized with a fundamental shift from traditional information environment to an e-environment where emphasis is placed more on the acquisition of e-resources such as e-books, e-journals as well as online databases. However, traditional library information services and functions are still relevant. Libraries are now expected to provide to users a range of information and communication technologies necessary for retrieving information quickly from both immediate and remote databases, as well as creating a need for library cooperation and consortium initiatives. Ochogwu cited in Ishola (2014) posited that libraries and other information related organizations provide a variety of information to society in different physical formats.

In addition to acquisition of printed library information resources, higher institution libraries also utilise Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) facilities for management and provision of library services. It is in this direction that Dafiaghor (2012) opined that the use of information technology in Nigerian higher institution libraries has been greatly affecting all

facets of information acquisition, storage, and dissemination of information. It is a wonderful development that has dramatically changed the mode of library operations and information services. Hundreds of thousands monographic materials, journals, learning resources and databases which are now available in electronic formats, and these resources can now be accessed from the remote corner of any country, thereby increasing the use of information and literature and the efficiency of information services in Nigerian tertiary institutions. Users are now more independent than before; they can access these electronic formats from their home computers and search databases according to their information needs. Students, teachers, researchers, information professionals, and employees are the user categories in tertiary institutions. In other words, library managers are expected to provide abundant E-resources to meet the ever increasing demands of users.

The management of library information resource involves acquisition, organisation of library information resources (cataloguing and classification), preservation and providing access to them, and also making sure that the information resources shelved for users are easily accessible and which will guide an organisation towards the achievement of its goals and objectives. This can be done in a short period of time through the use of the internet, computers and other ICTs facilities. Higher institution libraries have to manage their resources for effective service provision to its patrons. Iya in Whong (2014) posited that the basic tasks in managing library information resources include acquisition, organizing, processing, maintenance, preservation, loaning and general administration. Other management issues include the planning of the construction of new libraries or extensions to existing ones and the development and implementation of outreach services and reading-enhancement services. To this end therefore

having resources in the library is one thing and managing them for effective service delivery is another.

1.2 Statement of the Research Problem

The advent of Information Communication Technology (ICT) brought about massive production of information which led to information explosion but the inadequate funding of government owned higher institution libraries have affected management of information resources which in turn affects provision of library services in government owned higher institution libraries particularly in Niger State, Nigeria. To further buttress this, Prangya and Rabindra (2013) concluded that lack of training; poor infrastructure and high cost of accessing some e-resources are the obstacles to provision of library services in government owned higher institutions, particularly in Niger State, Nigeria. This also has a negative effect on students and researchers of these higher institutions who will intend to carry out their assignments and research work. To this end, this study was conducted to investigate the management of library information resources as correlate of provision of library services in government owned higher institutions in Niger State, Nigeria.

1.3 Aim and Objectives of the Study

The main aim of this study is to determine management of library information resources as correlate of provision of library services in government owned higher institutions in Niger State, Nigeria. The specific objectives of the study are to:

1. determine the library services provided in government owned higher institutions in Niger State, Nigeria.
2. ascertain types of information resources in government owned higher institutions in Niger State, Nigeria.
3. determine method of acquisition of library information resources in government owned higher institutions in Niger State, Nigeria.
4. determine how information resources are organised and how it affect provision of library services in government owned higher institutions in Niger State, Nigeria.
5. ascertain method of preserving information resources in government owned higher institutions in Niger State, Nigeria.
6. determine the factor affecting the management of information resources in government owned higher institutions in Niger State, Nigeria.

1.4 Research Questions

The following research questions guided the study:

1. What are the library services provided in government owned higher institutions in Niger State, Nigeria?
2. What are the library information resources provided in government owned higher institutions in Niger State, Nigeria?
3. How are the Information resources acquired in government owned higher institutions in Niger State, Nigeria?
4. How are information resources organised in government owned higher institutions in Niger State, Nigeria?

5. How are the information resources preserved in government owned higher institutions in Niger State, Nigeria?
6. What are the factors affecting the management of information resources in government owned higher institutions in Niger State, Nigeria?

1.5 Research Hypotheses

The following null hypotheses are listed to guide this study and will be tested at 0.05 level of significance:

- HO₁ There is no significant relationship between acquisition of library information resources and provision of library services in government owned higher institutions in Niger State, Nigeria.
- HO₂ There is no significant relationship between organisation of library information resources and provision of library services in government owned higher institutions in Niger State, Nigeria.
- HO₃ There is no significant relationship between preservation of library information resources and provision of library services in government owned higher institutions in Niger State, Nigeria.

1.6 Significance of the Study

Findings of this study will be beneficial to the students, other researchers, higher institution libraries and library managers.

Students will become conversant with library operations such as retrieval tools, rules and regulations which will enable the clientele to access the right information resource at the right

time thereby saving his/her time and effort. Equally, the findings will help the students to know those services that are provided but they do not utilize and also help them know services which are supposed to be provided which are not and how to improve on the use of the services.

The researcher's work will be greatly enhanced with services that will be provided, besides it will benefit researchers who will embark on similar studies in this area or related areas in future so that they can know what needs to be improved upon or be covered. Finally it will as well add to the existing literature in librarianship and will serve as a reference work to both learners and the learned.

The study will provide comparisons between the libraries of higher institutions in Niger State, Nigeria which will suggest better ways of managing their libraries. The management of the higher institution libraries covered by the study shall make use of available data to assist them in formulating library and information service policies. The findings will be of enormous importance to the higher institution library management also by helping them to improve on the factors that positively influence effective library and information services through eliminating those factors that are capable of hindering effective information services delivery.

The library managers in higher institution libraries will aspire to be experts in identifying relevant library information resources and providing them to the users, and also develop mechanisms for timely and adequate service provision to readers and learn how it's been done in other institutions.

1.7 Scope of the Study

The study will focus on the management of library information resources as correlate of provision of library services in Government owned higher institutions in Niger State, Nigeria.

The study examined management in areas of acquisition, organization, preservation, and challenges of library information resources on provision of library services. The population of the study covers both librarians and library officers. The twelve government owned higher institutions in Niger State namely: Federal University of Technology, Minna (FUT MX); Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida University, Lapai (IBBUL); Federal Polytechnic Bida (FPB); Niger State Polytechnic, Zungeru (NSP ZUNG); Niger State School of Nursing Bida (S/N BIDA); Niger State School of Midwifery, Minna (S/M MX); Federal College of Education, Kontagora (COE KT); College of Education, Minna (COE MX); College of Agriculture, Mokwa (COA MK); Federal College of Fresh Water Fishery Technology, New-Bussa (FCFWFT N/B); Federal College of Wildlife Management, New-Bussa (FCWM N/B) and Justice Fati Lami Abubakar College of Arts and General Studies, Minna (JFLA).

1.8 Operational Definition of Terms

The following terms were operationally defined

Government Owned Higher Institution: this is tertiary education which is also called post-secondary education that is dedicated to research and advanced learning in different fields. It includes Universities, COEs, Polytechnics, Monotechnics and Professional schools which is been sponsored and managed by the Niger State government.

Higher Institution Libraries: these are also referred to as academic libraries found in higher institutions in Niger State, Nigeria

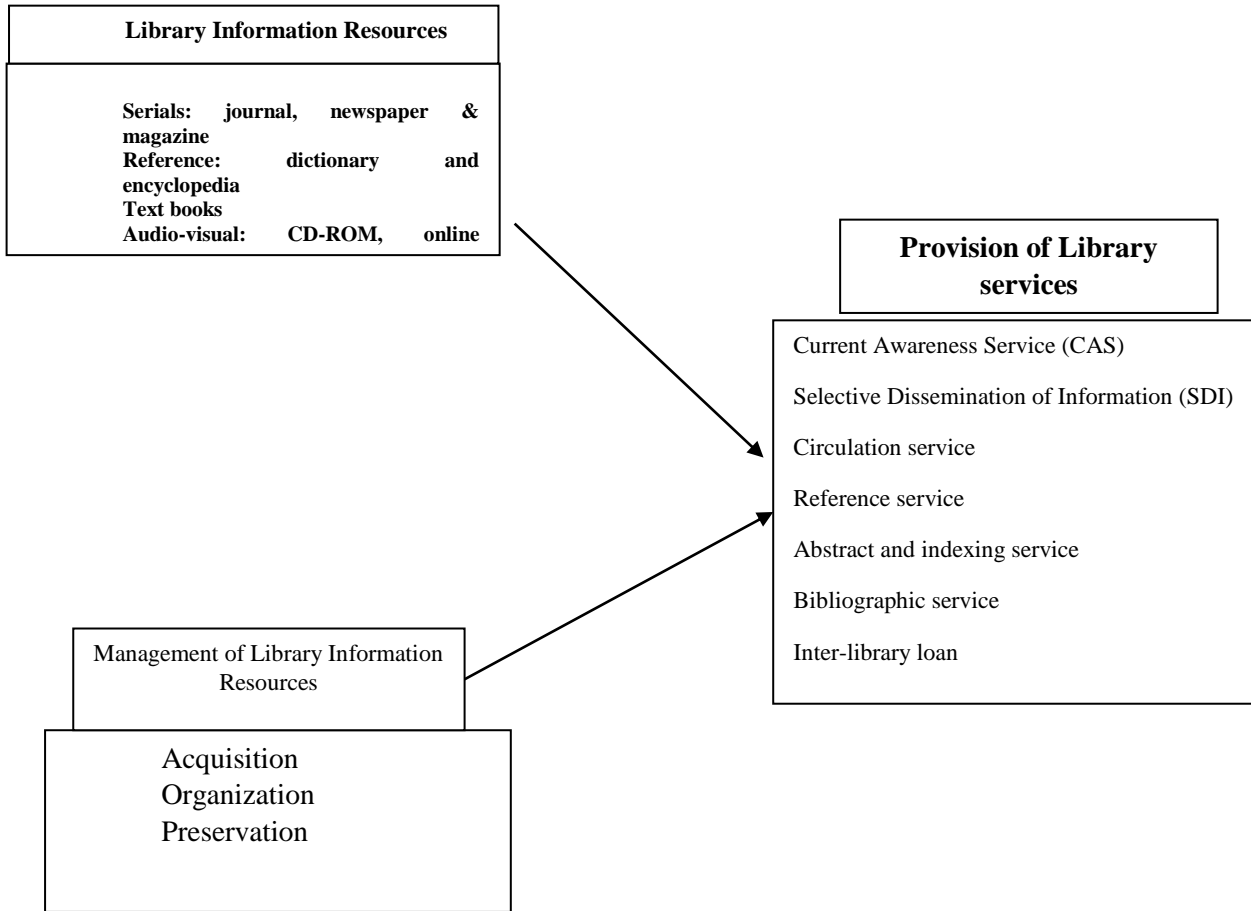
Management of library information resource is the process of acquiring, organizing, preserving of library information resources and getting them done efficiently and effectively in government owned higher institutions in Niger State, Nigeria.

Provision of library service: it is a service rendered to clients in government owned higher institution in Niger State libraries in order to meet their information needs.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Conceptual Model



**Figure 2.1: Conceptual Model for the Study
(Author's Original Construct. 2020)**

2.1 Conceptual Framework

2.1.1 Provision of library services in higher institutions libraries

Higher institution libraries are established to support the teaching, learning, research and charitable services of their parent organizations through the acquisition, processing, storage, dissemination of information. Higher institution libraries are libraries created in higher institutions whose main function is to provide library services to achieve the overall objectives of

the parent institution and research program. However, the institution alone cannot achieve the commendable goals of education without the library. Today, the contemporary practice in higher institution library services in the 21st century is being propelled with an information explosion, and the inclusion of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) in all aspects of library services. The traditional services rendered by the library include, bibliographic services, reference services, Current Awareness Services (CAS), Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI) just to mention but a few.

SDI is a personal current awareness service providing researchers with the latest publications on a specified research topic. Once a search profile is created and saved, relevant information will be sent to the researcher automatically whenever the selected databases are updated. SDI makes it possible to inform readers of new acquisitions on particular subjects or issues. One can equally refer to it as a "documentation profile" or a "personalized profile" or even a "search profile". In some places it is related to current awareness services because of its objective of keeping researchers aware of current developments in their areas of specialization. It could also take the form of providing the researchers with table of contents of journal that has just arrived or recently published article or citation on pre-determined topics relevant to the target users.

Abstracting and indexing services enable users to locate the books that are available in the subject areas they need while abstracting services produce the summaries of the contents of reading materials in the library thereby serving as time savers for the library user. Bibliographic services provide the list of publications that are related to each other. Musa, Musa, Musa (2014) stated that indexes are mind roadmaps to both known unknown information sometime we know that certain information exit out 'there' and all we have to do is to find out 'where'. The librarian in a reference section of a higher institution library compiles bibliographies on all subjects for

the verification of the correctness and completeness of the information about publications. These services are to assist users to identify and locate materials relevant to their work.

Circulation Services is a lot easier now with automation using library management systems software. In fact, circulation control is often among the first activity a library considers automating, after cataloguing and classification section. The process makes automatic the routine circulation service of registering new users, charging and discharging library and information resources to registered users, loaning library information resources, issuing overdue notices and even weeding of library information resources (Adetoro & Obaje, 2015). Automated circulation process eases the repetitive and slow manual method of charging and discharging. In addition, it reduced the wastage of enormous time in handling these library services.

Serial Services has experiences reduction in the print of serials in libraries which has made libraries to embrace electronic serials to augment their low production. This is particularly important in this era of e-resources/information on the web which has brought stiff competition for libraries. E-serials revolution started with E-journals in higher institution libraries when the need for greater access to scholarly research information necessitated the subscription to major online databases by Universities and Non-Governmental Organisation to cover issues posed by print journals which include missing issues, high costs, management and budgetary constraints. Many publishers have also joined the electronic journal revolution. E-journals have solved the problem of missing issues and delay in volumes; this has made e-library/e-resources a common term amongst librarians with coming together to access e-journals from a database. Resource sharing and consortia arrangement which has been a mirage for Nigeria libraries in the past mainly because of automation arrangement is now easier for libraries with e-journals and magazines (Adetoro & Obaje, 2015).

With Library Web Information Service, disseminating and obtaining information online have become standard practices. (Chen & Chengalur-Smith, 2015). Libraries especially higher institution libraries have noted this and thus have made substantial investment in developing and building library websites. They then make digital content and library services available through these information gateways commonly called library Web portals. Chen and Chengalur-Smith (2015) reported that Library Web portals can be complex and students often prefer to use popular Internet search engines for instance Google instead for their academic works. Libraries incorporate all the above services into one interface which serves as the face of the library outside the library. This implies that all services rendered by a library should be available on the website.

Reference services are accorded great importance in libraries. They entail assisting library users to find the required library resources. Reference service is referred to as one of the most professional aspects of the librarian's responsibilities, which every prospective librarian must properly grasp. Emezie and Nwaohiri (2013) observed that reference services no longer center on one-on-one service delivered face-to-face in the library. Reference service is defined as the ability of reference librarian to strive within and outside available resources to provide answers to reference questions or queries. However, the advent of Information Communication Technology (ICT) has expanded the scope of these services and the tools of information delivery. Today, we have e-library and virtual library which provide access to electronic books and journals, online references, web-resources, web-catalogues, just to mention but a few.

OPAC is the Online Public Access Catalogue or, in other words, the library catalogue. It is an online database of all of the resources held in the library. You can search OPAC to locate books in the library. It lists the number of the items, whether they are in the library or out on loan, and

their call number. The library catalogue should be your first point of call when researching as it will let you know what relevant resources the library holds. OPAC is web-based and will only work on campus. Remote Enquiry allow users to place queries electronically usually through a Web form, often via a 'Contact Us' link in the main menu.

Higher institution libraries also have links to Internet resources, Websites, electronic books and journals which are reserved for specific use. They are compiled by the librarians according to subjects. Higher institution libraries offer interactive services to their users. The services include loan status check and fines accrued, online renewal, new acquisition, charged books reservation, purchase suggestion, and inter-library loan request. Online reference services refer to a network of expertise, intermediation and resources put at the disposal of a user seeking answers in an online/networked environment.

2.1.2 Management of library information resources in higher institutions

Acquisition refers to the process of making addition to the existing library collections in the form of new books, serials, reference sources and non-print materials. It is also a process of adding to library collections via purchase, gifts, donation, exchange, and bequest. Most of the librarians use multiple modes to acquire the Information resource in the way possible for them. However, subscription to e-resource is the commonly used method by a large number of libraries while acquiring e-resources. Abubakar (2011) noted that the global trend is characterised by a fundamental shift from traditional information environment to an e-environment where emphasis is placed more on acquisition of e-resources such as e-books, e-journals as well as on-line databases. Inflanet (2012) affirmed that acquisition and collection development focus on methodical and topical subjects pertaining to the selection, acquisition of print, other traditional

format of library materials (by purchase, gift, exchange, legal deposit, and electronic information resources).

Other specialized areas comprise collection development policies, methods, techniques and practices for collection assessment, usage, statistics, and pricing ownership and access issues, open access, format duplication and scholarly communication and librarian relations with publishers and vendors. Bamigboye and Burriamo (2012) stated that libraries acquire and preserve reading materials such as books, periodicals, maps, just to mention but few to meet potential information or recreational needs of patrons. They further stated that it is the responsibility of the library staff to maintain these materials in good physical condition so that they can be readily provided for use at all times.

Libraries subscribe and provide access to these resources for their patrons. Subscription databases are not freely provided to the public. The library contracts with vendors, such as EBSCO, Proquest and others, to provide journals that meet specific collection criteria. When you search one of these databases, you are not searching the web but you are searching material that is the equivalent of what you used to find on a library shelf in print format. The libraries' resources by subject page provides access to these subscription databases. These databases provide easy access to many scholarly, technical, and professional journals, covering all fields. Resources in subscription databases are easily identifiable by their citation information. The librarian should be able to find the issues that need to be addressed while negotiating a contract. A well drafted license agreement is mandatory for the fair use of e-resources.

Awareness is core to usage of electronic information resources. Where materials are in closed access, users' ease of access to such e-resources is by far reduced. But where they are in open access (not subscription-

based), postgraduate students' find them, and make do with them for whatever reasons they need them for. (Prangya and Rabindra, 2013) pg.

4.

The usage of EIRs in recent years has yielded positive results in the area of teaching, learning and research through the use of electronic resources. Tyagi (2011) postulated that the ability to use e-resources efficiently depends on basic computer skills, knowledge of what is available and how to use it, and ability to define a research problem. To further buttress this, Prangya and Rabindra (2013) conclude that lack of training; poor infrastructure and high cost of accessing some e-resources are the obstacles to provision of library information resources. Researchers, academic and students now have access to global information resources, mainly via the Internet for their scholarly dealings (Egberongbe, 2011).

The composition of some of the media of storing information makes deterioration inevitable. Deterioration may set in through the natural ageing process or as a result of other factors such as chemical composition of the media of information, biological agents, environmental factors, physical agents and improper handling. This is in line with Adetunla and Osunride (2016) revealed that library security is the most used measure of preservation and conservation practices. There is, therefore, the need to take certain conservation measure to slow down deterioration to avoid losing these library resources. Conservation involves taking protective measures to prevent decay and consequently, the loss of library resources. It also includes taking preventive measures against agents of deterioration of books and other library resources.

Organisation of information is the process of describing and arranging of library information resources considering their similarities and differences so that it will be easily accessible to library patrons. Information organization, which is often used interchangeably with the term

bibliographic control, is described by Hagler in Onwuchekwa (2011) as the process of describing information resources and providing name, title and subject access to descriptors, resulting in records that serve as surrogates for the actual items of recorded information. The need for organization of library information resources is driven by the increase in production of information known as information explosion of knowledge and exponential growth in publication. Effective organization of library information resources provides for effective retrieval and use of the resources.

The first library classification Scheme was developed by Melvil Dewey in 1876 and the Universal Decimal Classification (UDC) was the second major classification scheme to appear. The Library of Congress Classification Scheme (LC) is another classification scheme; it is an example of a semi enumerative scheme of classification which provides a long list of all the classes in the universe of subjects. Although classification schemes were mainly designed for organizing bibliographic items on the library shelves. Many librarians and information professionals have also used library classification schemes for organizing information resources electronically. Pattuelli in Onwuchekwa (2011) posits that Technology has deeply impacted the way we organize and represent information and knowledge.

A catalogue indicates the existence of a resource in the library. Therefore, e-resource catalogue is necessary so that the users are aware of their existence in the library. An integrated catalogue for both print and e-resources would be ideal for higher institution library. The library can not only catalogue their purchased or subscribed e-resources but also catalogue useful free e-resources. Classification of prints and non-print information resources are also necessary for easy accessibility and retrieval of the resources. For library staff to be able to manage all forms of library information resources, there is need for adequate ICT skill. Vijayakumar and Antony

cited in Millie (2019) added that librarians need ICT skills for managing e-resources. Such e-resources include OPAC, Bibliographic database, full text database, e-books, e-journals, e-mails, search engines, library networks, library websites, digital libraries etc.

Preservation has also been defined by IFLA (2012) that all the managerial and financial considerations including storage and accommodation provisions, staffing levels, policies, techniques, and methods involved in preserving library and archival material and the information contained in them. Oyeniyi (2015) opined that libraries and archives should preserve their materials to ensure their accessibility and longevity, to foster research, and to prevent spending on replacement costs of old materials. While conservation is direct physical intervention arresting or slowing down deterioration of library materials, preservation involves both the direct and indirect action. In preservation, consideration is given to every element that promotes the protection of the materials including the housing, storage system and security against such threats as theft, mutilation and poor handling. Preservation is, therefore, a more embracing concept and it includes conservation.

2.1.3 Challenges to management of library information resource

Higher institution libraries come across many challenges to cope with, fully aware of financial capability of the institution, well trained staff and technologies required to move to digital phase. Institutional resources such as: theses, manuscripts, special monographs, research papers, or images are of very high value to academic institutions.

The dealing of digital assets bring new challenges to the higher institution libraries while implementing complex hardware and software, digitization of library resources poses a great deal of challenge to the major stakeholders, that is, the library management, employees and

library users. Despite everything that digitization can accomplish, there are some challenges librarians and archivists in developing countries may encounter on embarking on such project.

1. A distinct disparity between theoretical and practical aspects of librarianship in the curricula of most library schools which is a clear problem in developing countries like Nigeria. Terms and language peculiar to her culture which would have helped advance librarianship is missing in field of librarianship and instead incorporating terms foreign to its traditional curricula especially from the computer science field. Although some library schools have made it compulsory to take ICT courses, it still seems not sufficient enough to cover the practical realities on ground.
2. The problem of attitudinal change of librarians in library and information services of the digital age is another major challenge. Some traditional librarians have not come to terms with the paradigm shift in the profession. This could be due to fear of not being relevant and could lead to loss of job. To avoid this, they resist change from traditional method of providing library service to the use of ICT in providing library service. Many traditional librarians and archivists are conservatives and have phobia for computers. Because of generation gaps between the new and old professionals, computers are perceived as a threat to their status as experts. Thus, they find it difficult to cope or measure up with the requirements of the electronic/digital age, and are at the same time too reluctant to jettison the old practices for new one.
3. Budgetary constraints and inadequate leadership support for implementation of most digital information services. Digitization of archival/library automation requires enormous funding due to frequent hardware and software upgrades, and increasing cost of subscription to electronic databases. Apart from training of archivists in digitization

and preservation of electronic format creates a herculean problem. A well-funded digitization project assures new and improved services and sustainability of the project. Ifeka, Obiora, and Benjamin (2015) discovered that digital projects are expensive. Digitization of library automation requires enormous funding due to frequent hardware and software upgrades, and increasing cost of subscription to electronic databases.

- 4 Inadequately trained and skilled manpower is prevalent in many developing countries. There is shortage of personnel/human capital. Few librarians with computer science qualifications (computer engineers) work in archives and libraries, hence the consequent frequent break down of ICT facilities and disruption of services in digitized libraries and archives.

2.2 Theoretical Framework

2.2.1 Service quality theory

Service quality theory which is known as SERVQUAL were used for this study. According to Parasuraman, Zeithaml and Berry (1991), the features of service quality theory was been divided into the following: tangibles, responsiveness, assurance, reliability and empathy.

A. Tangibles refer to physical facilities of library premises, up to-date equipment and appearance of the library's personnel. The availability of physical facilities such as library space, computers, e-resources and skillful library staff have a positive impact on services library provide to library users.

B. Responsiveness refers to the willingness and ability of the librarians to render prompt service to meet the user's needs. That is, the ability of library staff to provide timing and right information to the right users at the right time has a positive impact on library services provided to the users.

C. Assurance represents knowledge and courtesy of employees and the degree of trust and confidence that the customer feels when the librarian is competent to provide the service. The library staff should present themselves in a way that library users will have confidence in the services they render to them.

D. Reliability represents the customers getting what they feel they have paid for. It is the level of the service delivered by librarians in relation to the standard of expectations delivered to library users dependably and accurately.

E. Empathy is related to librarians' expression of concern and individual attention towards each of their users. That is, there should be good Interactions between library staff and library users, this is very important to reflect the empathy measurement.

The application of this theory to the study will assist the university library management to see the importance of having well equipped library, competent staff, recent and relevant library information resources in providing library services in government owned in Niger State, Nigeria. The theory can also be applicable to this study in the aspect of librarians' response in providing library services to users. It is therefore believed that with the application of the theory to the study, right materials will be acquired and will be managed to provide the needed service to the users.

2.2.2 Review of related empirical studies

Salami (2014) investigated the marketing of library services in higher institution libraries in Niger State, Nigeria. The study employed a descriptive survey research design. The population consisted of seventy-one (71) higher institution Librarians which were used for the study. Seven

research questions guided the study. Sixty-one item questionnaire was used as instrument for data collection. The data was analysed through the use of frequency tables, percentages and mean score. The results of the data analysed revealed that the need for marketing library services is to achieve the objectives of the library and enlighten the users on the relevance of library use.

The library services provided and marketed are lending services, seating and study facilities and reference services. The most widely used technique is exhibitions and display of new materials and staff friendliness to users. The competencies required for librarians in marketing library services are ability to answer users query and ability to question and evaluate library services. Furthermore, the findings of the study revealed that lack of funds, lack of facilities to market library services and librarians not willing to market library services are factors militating against marketing library services. Based on the findings it was recommended that more funds should be allocated to libraries for their development. Trainings, workshops, seminars should be organised for librarians to enlighten them on how to market library services. Library school's curriculum should be redesigned to accommodate marketing courses. It is also very necessary for librarians to be committed to their work and improve their services.

Adesanya (2015) investigated the acquisition pattern in Michael Otedola College of Primary Education College Library, Noforija-Epe. The study covers a period of twenty years, from 1995 when the college was established in 2014. The study revealed that two methods of material acquisitions were employed in the library, they are purchase and gift; Purchase accounted for 48.5 and 51.5% was acquired through gift in the library. Also, it could be elicited that 52.2% of the books in the library were through gift, 47.8% were acquired through purchase while 51.9% of the journals were acquired through purchase and 48% through gift. Book Aid International offered the highest gift of 32.3% to assist in building the library collection. The collection

development pattern in the college library is low compared with the population the library is serving. Recommendations were made for improvement.

Adubika (2007) investigated serials management in Nigeria. Specifically, it was a comparative study of Kaduna polytechnic and Yaba College of Technology libraries. The target of the study was to appraise serials management practices in two polytechnic libraries. Attention was directed at such specific routines as selection and acquisition of serials, recording titles, methods of serials dissemination, filling of gaps in back runs, binding of serials and other issues that are considered most crucial in serials management. Survey design was used for the study and questionnaire and interview were used to collect data from the serial's librarians and library management of the institutions, who constitute the respondents. The data was analysed using simple percentages and means. It was found out that both libraries give adequate attention to the selection of core journals, also referred to as foundation journals.

More so, it was realised that, selection of serials in the libraries was not restricted to the serial librarians alone. In addition to that, the study revealed that both libraries face a common problem of inadequate funding, which resulted in their inability to pay for new titles and to renew old subscriptions. The study recommends that, all polytechnic libraries in the country should explore ways of embracing the CD-ROM Technology as a panacea to problem of outdated serials. It also recommends that a consortium be formed for all the polytechnics in Nigeria to enable them share and acquire resources among themselves. The study relates to the present study because both studies were concern about serials management in academic libraries in which university libraries are involved.

Another study worthy of mention is the one conducted on serials acquisition problem in Nigerian federal university libraries by Anunoby *et al.* (2010). Their study sought to identify acquisition activities and problems in university libraries of southern Nigeria. Survey design was adopted. 58 serials staff were sampled randomly from the 13 federal university libraries in Southern Nigeria. A self-designed questionnaire made of 7 items was distributed to the sampled staff. Data was collected and analysed using percentages, means and standard deviation. The results were presented in tables with, frequency and percentages while chi-square inferential statistics was used in testing the hypothesis.

The findings showed that serials acquisition operation in southern Nigeria federal university libraries involves the following activities; selection of titles, pre-order checking preparation of final list for order and ordering. Other activities of such operations are verification of receipt, checking in of materials, claiming and renewal of subscription as well as cancellation of order. The study also revealed that serials acquisition operation was more developed in south western university libraries than the other geopolitical zones. Acquisition of serials in Southern Nigeria federal university libraries is besieged with problems. These problems are those related to cost of serials, selection tools, nature of serials and subscription decision.

The study recommended that university libraries in Southern Nigeria should form a consortium to have a share responsibility to some of the problems inherent in the acquisition of serials. It also suggested that university library should consider the acquisition electronic serials, many of which are provided freely on the internet. It finally recommended that government should assist university libraries in the acquisition of serials by either organizing for pulling of acquisition, providing adequate resources or making available low exchange rate for such acquisition. The study is related to the present study because it sought to identify acquisition activities and

problems in university libraries. The study was carried out on Southern Nigeria libraries while the present study is on Niger State (Central Nigeria) and the study focused on acquisition of serial while the present study has to do with the total acquisition and management of library information resources.

2.2.3 Summary of literature review

Effort was made to review as much as possible, literature related to this study. In that direction, the researcher consulted textbooks/monographs, articles from the Internet, projects and journals. The sources used cut across nations, mostly works published in Nigeria and abroad. This was initiated by considering conceptual framework. The review further covered library information resources, acquisition of information resources, organisation of information resources, preservation of information resources and provision of information services in government owned higher institution in Niger State. The theory that was found to be related to the study was Service quality theory. The theory was considered suitable to the study and serves as a basis upon which this work hinges on. Literatures related to this work were reviewed. It was discovered that despite the fact that they were related to the present study in one way or the other, they were also different from the present study. The differences constitute a gap which this study titled Management of Library Information Resources as correlate of Provision of Library Services in Government owned higher institutions in Niger State is trying to fill.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

The descriptive survey research design was used for the study. The design was considered appropriate since the study sought opinion of the respondents as a measure for discovering the provision of library services gotten as a result of management of library information resources in government owned higher institution libraries in Niger State.

A survey research is a method used for collecting data from a predefined group of respondents to gain information and insights into various topics of interest in which each respondent is allowed to answer the questions at a level playing field to avoid biased opinions that could influence the outcome of the research or study. A survey researcher was defined by Ibrahim (2013) as a way of collecting information about the opinion, attitude, feeling, belief, and behavior of people where each member of the population has equal chance of being selected. Therefore, this design was considered fit for this study as the study set out to describe the actual situation in relation to management of library information resources as correlate of provision of library services in government owned higher institutions in Niger State, Nigeria.

3.2 Population of the Study

The target population for the study was 210 librarians and library officers in government owned higher institutions in Niger State, Nigeria. The reason for choosing librarians and library officers in these higher institution libraries as respondents was that they were in a better position to provide the relevant information required in actualizing this research. The breakdown is shown below:

Table 3.1: Population of the Study

TARGET POPULATION				
S/NO	INSTITUTION	NO. OF LIBRARIANS	NO. OF LIBRARY OFFICER	TOTAL
1	Federal University of Technology, Minna	25	41	66
2	Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida University, Lapai	16	45	61
3	Federal Polytechnic, Bida	09	16	25
4	Niger State Polytechnic, Zungeru	05	05	10
5	Federal College of Education, Kontagora	05	06	11
6	Niger State College of Education, Minna	07	06	13
7	Niger State College of Agriculture, Mokwa	02	04	06
8	Federal College of Fresh Water Fishery Technology	01	02	03
9	Federal College of Wildlife Management, New Bussa	01	02	03
10	Niger State School of Midwifery, Minna	01	02	03
11	Niger State School of Nursing, Bida	02	03	05
12	Justice Fati Lami Abubakar College of Arts and General Studies, Minna	01	03	04
TOTAL		75	135	210

3.3 Sample and Sampling Technique

All the 210 librarians and library officers in higher institution libraries in government owned higher institutions were studied. This is due to the fact that the population of the study is not large; thereby allowing the researcher to attend to each respondent. This is called complete enumeration or census. Ibrahim (2013) stated that when the population is not too large and the researcher can manage it, the entire population should be adopted.

3.4 Instruments for Data Collection

In order to obtain valid and reliable information for the study, observation checklist and questionnaire were used for data collection. Checklist was used to find out the availability of information resources, while questionnaire titled “The management of library information resources as correlate of provision of library services in Government owned higher institutions in Niger State, Nigeria (MLIRCSLS)” was used for this study. The questionnaire was structured and was based on the research questions with provisions for the respondents to tick where appropriate. Questionnaire was considered appropriate for the study based on Ibrahim (2013) recommendation that it is advantageous for respondents to answer at their convenient time. It was made up of sections A and B. Section A contained the name of the institutions and demographic data while B contained the research questions which was further divided into six sub-sections. Sub section A with (9) items raised questions on provision of library service, sub section B with (24) items dealt with availability of information resources, section C with (4) items dealt with how Information Resources were acquired, while section D with (8) items dealt with how Information Resources are Organised, section E with (7) items dealt with how

information resources are preserved, while section F with (7) items identified possible factors affecting the management of information resources.

3.5 Validation of the Instrument

To ascertain the face validity of the instruments the researcher submitted the draft copies of questionnaire and the observation checklist to the supervisor and one other lecturer in the Department of Library and Information Technology, Federal University of Technology, Minna. They were requested to look at the content of the copies of the questionnaire, whether it is in line with the research questions and statement of the problem, more also the format of the questionnaires, the appropriateness of the questionnaire title, and clarity of items contained therein and to correct any grammatical errors in the questionnaire. The comments, observations and criticism made were used to correct and strengthen the instruments.

3.6 Reliability of Research Instrument

A pilot test was conducted using thirty (30) copies of the questionnaire administered to librarians and library officers in University of Nigeria, Nsukka which was not part of the study. The result showed that the instrument yielded $r_1=9$ items 0.596, $r_2= 24$ items 0.495, $r_3= 4$ items 0.785, $r_4= 8$ items 0.650, $r_5=7$ items 0.605, $r_6= 7$ items 0.538. The reliability on the Cronbach alpha scale respectively indicating reliability of the instrument for the academic librarians and library officers respectively indicating that the instrument is reliable. The result of the reliability is attached as an appendix.

3.7 Procedure for Data Collection

The researcher collected a letter of introduction from the Head of Department, Library and Information Technology, Minna to the government owned higher institutions in Niger State,

Nigeria. The letter was attached to the copies of the questionnaire which were administered. The researcher personally administered the questionnaire with the help of one trained research assistant from each of the tertiary institutions under study. The respondents were given one month to fill the questionnaire and were retrieved after duly filled.

3.8 Method of Data Analysis

To enable the researcher analyse the data adequately, descriptive and inferential statistical tool for analysis was adopted. Frequency distribution, mean, percentages and standard deviation was used to analyse or test research questions, while Pearson Product Moment Correlation (PPMC) was used to test the hypotheses. The mean equal or greater than 2.5 denotes Agreed while mean lower than 2.5 denotes Disagreed.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1: Response Rate

ADMINISTERED	RETURNED	PERCENTAGE (%)
210	185	88%

Table 4.1 showed that out of 210 respondents, 185 (88%) of the respondents filled and returned the questionnaire in usable form, this implies the respondents used for the study is 185.

Data Presentation According to Research Questions

Research question 1: What are the library service (s) provided in your library?

Table 4.2 the responses of librarians and library officers on library services offered in their various institutions.

Table 4.2: Library services offered in Government owned higher institutions in Niger State, Nigeria

S/N	Library Services	SA	A	SD	D	N	X	STD	DECISION
1	Selective Dissemination of Information	36 (19.5%)	49 (26.5%)	14 (7.6%)	86 (46.5%)	185	2.57	0.88	AGREE
2	Inter library loan service	34 (18.4%)	55 (29.7%)	14 (7.6%)	82 (44.3%)	185	2.58	0.87	AGREE
3	Reference Services	19 (10.3%)	79 (42.7%)	8 (4.3%)	76 (41.1%)	185	2.63	0.78	AGREE
4	OPAC service/Web OPAC	34 (18.4%)	47 (25.4%)	58 (31.4%)	46 (24.9%)	185	2.30	1.10	DISAGREE
5	Online reservation of books	31 (16.8%)	44 (23.8%)	49 (26.5%)	61 (33.0%)	185	2.30	1.04	DISAGREE
6	Reprographic Services (outsourced)	15 (8.1%)	90 (48.6%)	8 (4.3%)	72 (38.9%)	185	2.60	0.70	AGREE
7	Recommendation of library material	28 (15.1%)	88 (47.6%)	8 (4.3%)	61 (33.0%)	185	2.73	0.76	AGREE
8	Current Awareness Service	39 (21.1%)	98 (53.0%)	14 (7.6%)	34 (18.4%)	185	2.87	0.82	AGREE
9	Photocopying/Printing Service	33 (17.8%)	53 (28.6%)	4 (2.2%)	92 (49.7%)	185	2.58	0.75	AGREE

Key: Strongly Agree (SA), Agreed (A), Strongly Disagree (SD), Disagree (D)

Table 4.2 shows various library services provided to library users in Government owned higher institutions libraries in Niger State. The findings portrayed that Current awareness service (=2.87; STD =0.82), recommendation of library material (=2.73; STD =0.76), reference service (= 2.63; STD =0.78), reprographic service (out sourced) (=2.60; STD =0.70), inter library loan service (= 2.58; STD =0.87), photocopying/printing service (=2.58; STD =0.75) and selective dissemination of information (=2.57; STD =0.88), are above the bench mark of 2.50 while OPAC Service/Web OPAC (=2.30; STD =1.10), and online reservation of books (=2.30; STD =1.04) are below the bench mark of 2.50. It could be said from the findings that the libraries could not provide such services because they are not all well digitized and not ICT based.

Research question 2: What are the information resources provided in government owned higher institutions in Niger State, Nigeria?

Table 4.3 is an observation checklist of information resources available in twelve government owned higher institutions in Niger State, Nigeria.

Table 4.3: Observation Checklist

S/N	LIB. RES.	FUT MX		FP BIDA		COE MX		COA MK		JFLA		S/N BDA		IBBUL		FCOE KT		FCW N/B		MID/W F		FCF W F		N/S ZUN		PLY	TOTAL
		A	N A	A	N A	A	N A	A	N A	A	N A	A	N A	A	N A	A	N A	A	N A	A	N A	A	NA	A	N A		
1	Dictionaries	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓			12
2	Encyclopedia	✓		✓			✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓			✓			✓		03
3	Handbooks	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓			12
4	Manuals	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓			12
5	Indexes	✓			✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		01
6	Abstracts	✓			✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		01
7	Bibliographies	✓		✓			✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		03
8	Directories	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	10
9	Almanacs	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓			✓		✓		12
10	Atlases	✓		✓		✓		✓			✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓			11
11	Gazetteers	✓		✓			✓	✓			✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓			08
12	Government publication	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓			12
13	Textbooks	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓			12
14	Pamphlets	✓		✓		✓		✓			✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓			✓		11
15	Periodicals	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓			12
16	Journals			✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓			12
17	Theses/project s/dissertations	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓			12
18	Manuscripts	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓			12
19	Internet	✓		✓			✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		03
20	Computers	✓		✓			✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		03
21	E –Books	✓		✓			✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		03
22	E–journal	✓		✓			✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		03
23	Electronic data base	✓		✓			✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		03
24	Audiovisual	✓		✓			✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		03
Total		24		22		14		14		12		14		22		13		14		13		12		12			186

From Table 4.3 the study found that out of the 24 common library and information resources listed FUT Minna has all the items listed in their library, followed by FPB and IBBUL having 22 of the items listed. COE Minna, COA, Mokwa, SN Bida and FCOE, Kontagora has 14 items each while JFLA, FCFWF and N/S Poly Zungeru has lowest number of library information resources of 12 items. It was also observed that the differences in these libraries with regards to availability of information resources could be as a result of funding, connections, reach out of different libraries to donor agencies and commitment to duty in collections of in-house literature emanating from their locality.

Provision of information resources is necessary in Nigeria higher institution libraries and this is probably why Bitagi and Udoudoh (2013) stated that the availability of all types and forms of information resources in higher institution libraries is profoundly basic if these libraries are to meet with the information needs of users in their respective institutions.

Research question 3: How are the information resources acquired in government owned higher institutions in Niger State, Nigeria?

Table 4.4 shows the methods used in acquiring information resources in the academic libraries studied.

Table 4.4: Methods used in Acquiring Information Resources

S/N O	METHOD OF ACQUISITION	SA	A	SD	D	N	X	STD	DECISION
1	Through purchase	49 (26.5%)	44 (23.8%)	11 (5.9%)	81 (43.8%)	185	2.70	0.92	AGREE
2	Through donation/gift	44 (23.8%)	46 (24.9%)	9 (4.9%)	86 (46.5%)	185	2.67	0.89	AGREE
3	Through exchange with other librari es &organization	17 (9.2%)	59 (31.9%)	1 (0.5%)	108 (58.4%)	185	2.49	0.66	DISAGREE
4	Through Bequest	31 (16.8%)	55 (29.7%)	11 (5.9%)	88 (47.6%)	185	2.57	0.83	AGREE

Table 4.4 shows the result of how information resources are acquired in Niger State government owned higher institutions libraries. The finding shows that out of the four (4) items set as parameter of acquiring library information resources, 3 have their mean score above the bench mark of 2.50. Purchase (=2.70; STD =0.92), donation/gifts (=2.67; STD =0.89) and bequest (=2.57; STD =0.83). While exchange with other libraries and organization (=2.49; STD =0.66) which is below the bench mark of 2.50. The findings revealed that the libraries in government owned higher institution in Niger State do not acquire library information materials through exchange with other libraries and organization compared to other methods of acquiring library information resources.

Research Question 4: How are information resources organised in government owned higher institutions in Niger State, Niger?

Table 4.5 shows the various classification schemes used in organising information resources in the various higher institution libraries in Niger State.

Table 4.5: Classification Schemes used in Organising Information Resources

S/N	CLASSIFICATION SCHEME	SA	A	SD	D	N	X	STD	DECISION
1	I use Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) scheme to organise information resources in my library	73 (39.5%)	76 (41.1%)	8 (4.3%)	28 (15.1%)	185	3.15	0.83	AGREE
2	I use Library of Congress (LC) scheme to organise information resources in my library	74 (40.0%)	62 (33.5%)	7 (3.8%)	42 (22.7%)	185	3.09	0.87	AGREE
3	I use Universal Decimal Classification (UDC) scheme to organize information resources in my library	15 (8.1%)	53 (28.6%)	5 (2.7%)	112 (60.5%)	185	2.42	0.68	DISAGREE
4	I use Bliss Classification scheme to organise information resources in my library	16 (8.6%)	67 (36.2%)	9 (4.9%)	93 (50.3%)	185	2.48	0.72	DISAGREE
5	I use Faceted Classification scheme to organise information resources in my library	3 (1.6%)	24 (13.0%)	126 (68.1%)	32 (17.3%)	185	2.48	0.78	DISAGREE
6	I use Colon Classification scheme to organise information resources in my library	30 (16.2%)	38 (20.5%)	11 (5.9%)	106 (57.3%)	185	2.47	0.83	DISAGREE
7	I use Cutter Classification scheme to organise information resources in my library	22 (11.9%)	30 (16.2%)	1 (0.5%)	129 (69.7%)	185	2.44	0.77	DISAGREE
8	I use Special Scheme in my library	23 (12.4%)	55 (29.7%)	11 (5.9%)	96 (51.9%)	185	2.48	0.78	DISAGREE

Table 4.5 shows that Dewey decimal classification (=3.15; STD =0.83) and Library of Congress (=3.09; STD =0.87) are methods majorly used for the organisation of information resources in Government owned higher institutions in Niger State, Nigeria using 2.50 mean score criterion. While Bliss Classification (=2.48; STD =0.72), Faceted Classification (= 2.48; STD =0.78), Special classification (=2.48; STD =0.78) Colon classification (=2.47; STD = 0.83), Cutter classification (= 2.44; STD = 0.77) and Universal Decimal Classification (=2.42; STD =0.68), are below the mean bench mark of 2.50, meaning they are not used in Government owned higher institutions libraries in Niger State.

Research question 5: How are information resources preserved in government owned higher institutions in Niger State, Nigeria?

Table 4.6 shows the various methods preservation of information resources in the studied areas.

Table 4.6: Method of Preservation of Information Resources

S/N	Method of preservation	SA	A	SD	D	N	X	STD	DECISION
1	Adequate ventilation in the library	30 (16.2%)	61 (33.0%)	11 (5.9%)	83 (44.9%)	185	2.59	0.82	AGREE
2	Provision of air conditioner	6 (8.6%)	65 (35.1%)	11 (5.9%)	93 (50.3%)	185	2.46	0.73	DISAGREE
3	Regular fumigation of the library	28 (15.1%)	61 (33.0%)	8 (4.3%)	88 (47.6%)	185	2.58	0.79	AGREE
4	Library security	15 (8.1%)	90 (48.6%)	8 (4.3%)	72 (38.9%)	185	2.60	0.70	AGREE
5	Provision of fire extinguisher	24 (13.0%)	30 (16.2%)	3 (1.6%)	128 (69.2%)	185	2.47	0.78	DISAGREE
6.	Reformatting of information resources	29 (15.7%)	56 (30.3%)	14 (7.6%)	86 (46.5%)	185	2.54	0.84	AGREE
7.	Digitization of information resources	21 (11.4%)	38 (20.5%)	14 (7.6%)	112 (60.5%)	185	2.35	0.78	DISAGREE

Table 4.6 shows the extent of agreement and disagreement on the method used in preserving information resources in Niger State government owned higher institution libraries. Respondents agreed that four (4) out of the items outlined are method used in preserving information resources in their various libraries such as adequate ventilation in the library (=2.59; STD= 0.82), reformatting of information resources (=2.54; STD =0.84), regular fumigation of the library (=2.58; STD =0.79) and library security (=2.60; STD=0.70), while they disagreed that three (3) out of the items listed are not method of preserving information resources in their various libraries such as provision of air conditioner (= 2.46; STD =0.73), digitization of information resources (=2.35; STD =0.78) and Provision of fire extinguisher (=2.47;STD= 0.78), which are below the criterion mean score of 2.50.

Research question 6: What are the factors affecting management of library information resources in your library?

Table 4.7 shows the factors that affects the management of library and information resources.

Table 4.7: Factors Affecting the Management of Library Information Resources

S/N	Factors	SA	A	SD	D	N	<i>X</i>	STD	DECISION
1	Unavailability of fund	70 (37.8%)	69 (37.3%)	5 (2.7%)	41 (22.2%)	185	3.10	0.83	AGREE
2	Lack of technical know how	67 (36.2%)	71 (38.4%)	2 (1.1%)	45 (24.3%)	185	3.09	0.80	AGREE
3	Lack of infrastructure	36 (19.5%)	49 (26.5%)	14 (7.6%)	86 (46.5%)	185	2.57	0.88	AGREE
4	Erratic power supply	36 (19.5%)	49 (26.5%)	14 (7.6%)	86 (46.5%)	185	2.57	0.88	AGREE
5	Insecurity of information resources	15 (8.1%)	90 (48.6%)	8 (4.3%)	72 (38.9%)	185	2.60	0.70	AGREE
6	Lack of staff training	28 (15.1%)	88 (47.6%)	8 (4.3%)	61 (33.6%)	185	2.73	0.76	AGREE
7	Poor Internet connectivity	39 (21.1%)	98 (53.0%)	14 (7.6%)	34 (18.4%)	185	2.87	0.82	AGREE

Table 4.7 shows that the respondents agreed that the above listed factors affecting management of library information resources in their various libraries following the criterion of 2.50 mean score. The finding shows that unavailability of fund (=3.10; STD =0.83), lack of technical know-how (=3.09; STD =0.80), Lack of staff training (=2.73; STD =0.76), Insecurity of information resources (=2.60; STD =0.70) lack of infrastructure (=2.57; STD =0.88), Erratic power supply (=2.57; STD =0.88). All the seven items listed as factors affecting library information resources

are above 2.50. The respondents all agreed that the factors listed are factors affecting the management of library information resources.

4.2 Testing of Hypotheses

Two null hypotheses were tested in the study at 0.05 level of significance. The results of the test are as follows:

H0₁: There is no significant relationship between the acquisition of library information resources and the provision of library services in the Government owned higher institutions in Niger State, Nigeria under study.

This hypothesis determines whether there is any significant relationship between acquisition of library information resources and the provision of library services in the Government owned higher institutions in Niger State, Nigeria been studied.

Table 4.8 shows the relationship between acquisition of library information resources and the provision of library services in the studied areas.

Table 4.8: There is no significant relationship between the acquisition of library information resources and the provision of library services in government owned higher institution libraries studied.

Aggregate Variable	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	r-value	Df	P
Acquisition of Library Information Resources	2.60	0.998	0.637	0.510	259	0.000
Provision of library services	2.24	0.699	0.507			

Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

From the output in Table 4.8, the result shows that acquisition of library information resources is significantly correlated with the provision of library services. The observed correlation coefficient (0.510) is higher than the critical value of 259 degree of freedom and at the probability level of 0.05. The *p*-value for two-tailed test of significance is less than 0.000. From

these figures it could be concluded that there is a strong positive correlation between acquisition of library information resources and the provision of library services and that this correlation is significant at 0.05 level of significance. Hence, the null hypothesis (H_{01}) which stated that there is no significant relationship between the acquisition of library information resources and the provision of library services in the higher institution owned by government in Niger State libraries studied is rejected.

H_{02} : There is no significant relationship between organisation of library information resource and the provision of library services in government owned higher institution libraries studied.

Table 4.9 determines whether there was any significant relationship between organisation of library information resources and the provision of library services in government owned higher institution libraries studied.

Table 4.9: There is no significant relationship between the organisation of library information resources and the provision of library services in the government owned higher institution libraries studied.

Aggregate Variable	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	r-value	Df	P
Organisation of Library Information Resources	2.62	0.941	0.537	0.625	259	0.000
Provision of library services	2.50	0.599	0.407			

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

The result in Table 4.9, shows that library information resource management is significantly correlated with the provision of library services. The observed correlation coefficient (0.625) is higher than the critical value of 259 degree of freedom and at the probability level of 0.05. The

p -value for two-tailed test of significance is less than 0.000. From these figures it could be concluded that there is a strong positive correlation between management of library information resources and the provision of library services and that this correlation is significant at 0.05 level significance. Hence, the null hypothesis (H_{02}) which stated that there is no significant relationship between the library information resource management and the provision of library services in government owned higher institution studied is rejected.

H_{03} : There is no significant relationship between preservation of library information resource and the provision of library services in government owned higher institution libraries studied.

Table 4.10: There is no significant relationship between the preservation of library information resources and the provision of library services in government owned higher institution libraries studied.

Aggregate Variable	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	r-value	Df	P
Preservation of Library Information Resources	2.60	0.998	0.637	0.510	259	0.000
Provision of library services	2.24	0.699	0.507			

Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

From the output in Table 4.10, the result shows that preservation of library information resources is significantly correlated with the provision of library services. The observed correlation coefficient (0.510) is higher than the critical value of 259 degree of freedom and at the probability level of 0.05. The p -value for two-tailed test of significance is less than 0.000. From these figures it could be concluded that there is a strong positive correlation between preservation of library information resources and the provision of library services and that this correlation is significant at 0.05 level of significance. Hence, the null hypothesis (H_{01}) which stated that there is no significant relationship between the preservation of library information

resources and the provision of library services in the higher institution owned by government in Niger State libraries studied is rejected.

4.3 Summary of the Major Findings

1. The major services provided in government owned higher institutions in Niger State, Nigeria are current awareness service, recommendation of library material and referral service.
2. The major methods used in acquiring information resources in government owned higher institutions in Niger State, Nigeria are through purchase and donations/gifts
3. The classification schemes mostly used in government owned higher institutions in Niger State to organise information resources are Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) and Library of Congress (LC)
4. Library security and adequate ventilation in the library are methods adopted in preserving information resources in government owned higher institutions libraries in Niger State
5. Factors affecting the management of library information resources in government owned higher institutions in Niger State, Nigeria libraries as shown by the result in (table 4.6) are as follows: unavailability of fund, lack of technical know-how, poor internet connectivity, insecurity of information resources, erratic power supply, lack of staff training, and lack of infrastructure.

4.4 Discussion of the Findings

The findings revealed that Current awareness service, recommendation of library material, reference service, reprographic service, inter library loan service, photocopying/printing service and selective dissemination of information are all provided in government owned higher

institutions in Niger State, Nigeria. This finding is in agreement with Ishola (2014) who stated that the information resources and services provided in institutional information systems must be capable of supporting research activities among the students and faculty members.

The finding also shows that Purchase, donation/gifts and bequest are the major methods of acquiring library information resources in government owned higher institutions in Niger State, Nigeria, This is in line with Bamigboye and Burriamo (2012) who stated that libraries acquire information resources through purchase, gift, donation and bequest are to preserve reading materials such as books, periodicals, maps just to mention but few to meet potential information or recreational needs of patrons.

Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) scheme and Library of Congress (LC) scheme are methods majorly used for the organisation of information resources in Government owned higher institutions in Niger State, Nigeria. While Bliss Classification, Faceted Classification, Special classification, Colon classification, Cutter classification and Universal Decimal Classification are not used in Government owned higher institution libraries in Niger State. This is in line with Ibrahim (2014) which states that classification tool good for any higher institution library depends on her curriculum.

The finding shows that library security, regular fumigation, reformatting of information resources, adequate ventilation and digitization of information resources in the library are methods of preserving information resources in government owned higher institutions in Niger State, Nigeria. This is in line with Adetunla and Osunride (2016) revealed that library security is the most used measure of preservation and conservation practices. Ifeka, Obiora and Benjamin (2015) discovered that digital projects are expensive. Digitization of library automation requires enormous funding due to frequent hardware and software upgrades, and increasing cost of

subscription to electronic databases. Apart from inadequate fund to train librarians in Africa, training of librarians in digitization and preservation of electronic format creates a herculean problem.

From the findings, it was also discovered that unavailability of fund, lack of technical know-how, lack of staff training, insecurity of information resources, lack of infrastructure, erratic power supply affects management of information resources in government owned higher institutions in Niger State, Nigeria. This finding is in agreement with Tyagi (2011) that posited that the ability to use e-resources efficiently depends on basic computer skills, knowledge of what is available and how to use it, and ability to define a research problem. Emezie and Nwaohiri (2013) in their paper highlight the challenges to effective information services delivery in the 21st century and these to them include: lack of competency, lack of technology literacy, poor internet connectivity, inadequate power supply and poor funding.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusion

In view of the findings from the study, it would be concluded that no library can achieve its goals and objectives of effective service delivery without the management of current and up-to-date information resources relevant to meet the information need of users. The place of management of library and information resources is paramount and so effective service delivery depends on it. For government owned higher institutions in Niger State to meet up to expectation, the management of library information resources must be taken seriously. Thus, every government owned higher institution library that is worth its name, should make effort to acquire library information resources for her users. Therefore, there is need to improve the level of management of library information resources for provision of library service delivery. The study revealed that factors such as lack of fund, lack of staff training, poor Internet connectivity, lack of infrastructure, insecurity of information resources were seen as major constraints to the management of library information resources in higher institution library. With all these challenges, there would be no effective service delivery in government owned higher institutions in Niger State, Nigeria.

5.2 Recommendations

In order to ensure the effective provision of library services in government owned higher institutions in Niger State, Nigeria of Nigeria, the researcher made the following recommendations:

1. The government should encourage the libraries through funding to digitize library information resource and also introduce OPAC which the researcher believe will motivate the present generation.
2. Adequate funding should be provided for government owned higher institutions and greater portion channeled towards management of library information resources (print and non-print) to enable provision of library services.
3. In order to solve the problem of inadequate funding, the researcher recommends that other stakeholders: board members, educated elites in the community should be encouraged in supporting the library in providing relevant library information resources to the academic library in government owned higher institutions in Niger State, Nigeria
4. Training and re-training of staff on provision of library services should be vigorously pursued on regular basis.
5. The researcher recommended that the methods of preservation should be taken more seriously in government owned higher institutions in Niger State, Nigeria as it help preserve the library information resources.
6. The researcher recommends that a storage area should be provided with enough space and functional air-conditioner to regulate the temperature and humidity of the area.
7. It is recommended by researcher that an alternative power supply be provided to solve the constant power failure currently being experienced in government owned higher institutions in Niger State, Nigeria.
8. The strategies identified for improving management of information resources in Niger State government owned higher institution libraries are adequate power supply, adequate

provision of fund, in-depth technical know-how, provision of infrastructure, regular staff training will help turn the use of higher institutions libraries in Niger State around.

5.3 Contribution to Knowledge

1. The study educates the library staff on positive impact acquisition, organisation and preservation have on provision of library services in government owned higher institutions in Niger State, Nigeria.
2. The study provides solution to the problems of management of library information resources in government owned higher institutions in Niger State, Nigeria libraries.

5.4 Suggestion for Further Studies

The following was suggested for further studies-

1. The researcher suggest a comparison research on provision of library services be carried out between government owned higher institutions and private owned higher institutions in Niger State, Nigeria, Nigeria.

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APPENDICES

Department of Library and Information
Technology,
Federal University of Technology,
Minna
Date: -----

Sir/Madam,

QUESTIONNAIRE ON MANAGEMENT OF LIBRARY INFORMATION RESOURCES AS CORRELATE OF PROVISION OF LIBRARY SERVICES IN GOVERNMENT OWNED HIGHER INSTITUTIONS IN NIGER STATE, NIGERIA

I am a post-graduate student of Library and information Technology, Minna. I am carrying out a study on the “Management of library information resources as correlate of provision of library services in government owned higher institutions in Niger State, Nigeria.

The information you supply will be used strictly for the purpose of this study only and shall so be treated with strict confidentiality. Thank you for assisting to complete the accompanied questionnaire to the best of your knowledge.

Thanks in anticipation of your cooperation.

Yours sincerely,

Yisa, Isaac Zhitsu

APPENDIX C
Cronbach Alpha Reliability Analysis Result

Notes		
Output Created		26-SEPT-2019 00:35:51
Comments		
Input	Data	C:\Users\dell\Desktop\DEFAULT BACKUP\ ANALYSIS\YISA ISAAC ZHITSU.sav
	Active Dataset	DataSet1
	Filter	<none>
	Weight	<none>
	Split File	<none>
	N of Rows in Working Data File	24
	Matrix Input	
Missing Value Handling	Definition of Missing	User-defined missing values are treated as missing.
	Cases Used	Statistics are based on all cases with valid data for all variables in the procedure.
Syntax		RELIABILITY /VARIABLES=SB1 SB2 SB3 SB4 SB5 SB6 SB7 SB8 /SCALE('ALL VARIABLES') ALL /MODEL=ALPHA.
Resources	Processor Time	00:00:00.00

	Elapsed Time	00:00:00.01
--	--------------	-------------

Scale: ALL VARIABLES

Case Processing Summary			
		N	%
Cases	Valid	24	100.0
	Excluded ^a	0	.0
	Total	24	100.0

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.639	8

Cronbach Alpha Reliability Analysis Result for Medical Librarians

Case Processing Summary			
		N	%
Cases	Valid	24	100.0
	Excluded ^a	0	.0
	Total	24	100.0

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.749	8

Case Processing Summary			
		N	%
Cases	Valid	24	100.0

	Excluded ^a	0	.0
	Total	24	100.0

Reliability Statistics			
Cronbach's Alpha		N of Items	
.827		5	

Case Processing Summary			
		N	%
Cases	Valid	24	100.0
	Excluded ^a	0	.0
	Total	24	100.0

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.761	7

$$\text{Average} = \frac{0.639 + 0.749 + 0.827 + 0.761}{4} = \frac{2.98}{4} = 0.774$$

This indicates that the instrument is strong and reliable

Cronbach Alpha Reliability Analysis Result for Postnatal Mothers

SCALE: ALL Variables

Case Processing Summary			
		N	%
Cases	Valid	24	100.0
	Excluded ^a	0	.0
	Total	24	100.0

Section B

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.831	7

Section C

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.889	7

Section D

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.638	7

Section E

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.498	5

Section F

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.783	

$$\text{Average} = \frac{0.831 + 0.889 + 0.638 + 0.498 + 0.783}{5} = \frac{3.64}{5} = 0.73$$

This indicates that the instrument is strong and reliable

QUESTIONNAIRE

**MANAGEMENT OF LIBRARY INFORMATION RESOURCES AS CORRELATE OF
PROVISION OF LIBRARY SERVICES IN GOVERNMENT OWNED HIGHER
INSTITUTIONS IN NIGER STATE, NIGERIA.**

(PART A)

Please, tick the answer(s) and fill the blank spaces where necessary. Multiple answers are required where necessary. In response column, A stands for Agreed, SA for Strongly Agreed, D for Disagreed while SD Stands for Strongly Disagreed.

PERSONAL DATA

- Name of Institution-----

- Rank -----

- Gender: Male ----- Female-----

- Department/Unit-----

- Years of working experience: 0-5 () 6-10 () 11-15 () 16-20 () 21-25 ()
 26-30 () 31-35 ()

- Qualification(s): DIPLOMA() HND () BLS () MLS () Ph.D ()

- Position held-----

Please, kindly rate the under listed statements

SECTION B:

- 1 What are the library service (s) provided in government owned higher institutions in Niger State, Nigeria?
- What are the library services provided in your library?

S/N	Library Services	A	SA	D	SD
1	Selective Dissemination of Information				
2	Inter library loan service				
3	Reference Service				
4	OPAC Service/Web OPAC				
5	Online reservation of books				
6	Reprographic Services (out sourced)				
7	Recommendation of library material				
8	Current Awareness Service				
9	Photocopying/Printing Service				
	Any other service offered				

- 2 What are the information resources provided in government owned higher institutions in Niger State, Nigeria?

Observation Checklist

S/ N	LIB. RES.	FUT MX		FP BID A		COE MX		COA MK		JFL A		S/N BD A		IBB UL		FC OE KT		FC W N/B		MID /WF		FCF W F		N/S PLY ZU N		T O T A L
		A	N	A	N	A	N	A	N	A	N	A	N	A	N	A	N	A	N	A	N	A	N	A	N	
1	Diction aries																									
2	Encycl opedia																									
3	Handb ooks																									
4	Manua ls																									
5	Indexe s																									
6	Abstra cts																									
7	Biblio graphi es																									
8	Direct ories																									
9	Alman acs																									
10	Atlase s																									
11	Gazett eers																									
12	Gover nment public ation																									
13	Textbo oks																									
14	Pamph lets																									

[illegible]

3. How are the Information resources acquired in government owned higher institutions in Niger State, Nigeria?

- The following are methods used to acquire information resources in your library.

S/N	Method	A	SA	D	SD
1	Through purchase				
2	Through donation & gifts				
3	Through exchange with other libraries & organization				
4	Through Request				

4. How are information resources organized in government owned higher institutions in Niger State, Nigeria?

- Information resources are organized in your library using

S/N	Scheme	A	SA	D	SD
1	I use Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) scheme to organise information resources in my Library				
2	I use Library of Congress (LC)scheme to organise information resources in my library				
3	I use Universal Decimal Classification (UDC) scheme to organise information resources in my library				
4	I use Bliss Classification scheme to organise information resources in my library				
5	I use Faceted Classification scheme to organise information resources in my library				
6	I use Colon Classification scheme to organise information resources in my library				
7	I use Cutter Expansion Classification scheme to organise information resources in my library				
8	I use Special Scheme to organise information resources in my library				

5. How are the information resources preserved in government owned higher institutions in Niger State, Nigeria?

- How is the information resources preserved in your library?

S/N	Method of preservation	A	SA	D	SD
1	Adequate ventilation in the library				
2	Provision of air conditioner				
3	Regular fumigation of the library				
4	Library security				
5	Provision of fire extinguisher				
6.	Reformatting of information resources				
7.	Digitization of information resources				
8.	Others, (please specify)				

6. What are the factors affecting the management of information resources in government owned higher institutions in Niger State, Nigeria?

- Do you have any challenge in managing the available information resources in your library?

Yes () No ()

If yes, please respond to question B

- Factors affecting management of information resources in my library.

S/NO	Factors	A	SA	D	SD
1	Unavailability of fund				
2	Lack of technical know how				

3	Inadequate staff training				
4	Lack of infrastructure				
5	Erratic power supply				
6	Lack of security of information resources				
7	Lack of staff training				
8	Others, (please specify)				