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AVAILABILITY, ACCESSIBILITY AND SATISFACTION OF USERS OF INFORMATION RESOURCES SIN THE FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES BY NON-ACADEMIC STAFFS OF OAU AND UI, NIGERIA

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Abstracts

The study was conducted to investigate the Availability, Accessibility and Satisfaction of Users of Information Resources in the Faculty of Agriculture University Libraries by Non-Academic Staffs of OAU and UI, Nigeria. Three research objectives guided the study. 380 copies of questionnaire were distributed to the respondents in the faculty of agriculture university libraries and in response only 315 (82.89%) were received from the nonacademic staffs. stratified random sampling technique was employed for the study due to the largeness of the population. In the data analysis, frequency counts, simple percentages, and charts were used for the statistical analysis. The findings revealed that the access to information resources such as newspapers, journals, text and reference books, theses and dissertations, E-journals, E-News papers, E-Books and CD-ROMs; It also indicated that the level of usage of information resources for research among non academic is relatively fair and textbook, journals, E-Newspapers and E-theses/dissertations are the most used information resource by the non academic staff. The findings show that many other primary and secondary information resources and as for as digital sources and the internet facilities concerned, connection speed is challenging reflects in the use of electronic information resources in the library. The non- accessibility of digital and some printed information resources affects the non academic's creativity. The research findings draw the attention of the Faculty of agriculture University Libraries (OAU and UI) in collection developments in terms of both the print and digital information resources and also recommend increasing the speed of internet and free downloading and printing the digital contents. The study also advocates the library staff members to provide information guidance and training

services to the academic staff in utilizing the open databases such as AGORA, 9TAGRIS AGRICOLA, PubMed, Biomed Central9T 9TBEAST CD, VET CD, TEEAL, AGRICOLA9T.

Key words: access, Library, information resources, faculty, utilization, user satisfaction, non academic staff, University and Agriculture

Introduction

Library is an institution where information resources are systematically selected, acquired, organized, processed, stored, managed, retrieved and disseminated by librarians; therefore, in the faculty of agriculture library in the other hand is a place established for the particular purpose of selecting, acquiring, organizing, processing and disseminating of relevant information resources, providing services and facilities to an institutions related to the curriculum and courses offered, therefore, access to information is becoming an integral part of our agriculture university

The principle objectives of the library is to select, acquire, conserve, preserve and make available a wide range of printed, non-printed, and electronic materials relevant to the academic aims of the university, to facilitate and promote access to the rapidly expanding global collection of electronic sources of primary and secondary information, to deliver documents rapidly to its users, to collaborate with other libraries to maximize access to the knowledge base, to train researchers, academics and students in transferable information seeking skills, to manage its resources effectively, and activity to exploit and promote their use, to retain and recruit high quality staff and, through training and development, equip them to meet changing service needs, to provide and develop space of a high standard for collection, user facilities and library staff, to maintain a comfortable and secure environment conducive to study within its premises, and to extend longer opening hours, to evaluate developments in library and information service

delivery, and adopt those benefits to the university library.
(Iwhiwhu & Patience, 2012)

However, In spite of the relevance of library in the faculty of agriculture university libraries; the researcher observed that the information resources available are not sufficient enough to meet the user's needs, may be due financial constraints, lack of guiding principle in acquiring the materials, accommodation spaces, selection policy and procedure, improper organization of the resources and shortages of skillful and competent library staff, these impede to achieve the mission and vision of the faculty of Agriculture University Libraries in the country

Therefore an assessment on the availability, accessibility and satisfaction of users of information resources and services in the faculty of agriculture university libraries by non-academic staffs of OAU and UI, Nigeria become imperative to know if the library have sufficient information resources, access and utilized the available information resources,

Literature Review

Types of Information Resources, Available and Accessible in the faculty of Agriculture University Libraries

In education, science, learning and community services, the accessibility of information resources plays a major role. The third law of Library said that "every book its reader". Knowledge resources, services and facilities must be given for successful teaching, study and leaning, and postgraduate and undergraduate students and non-academic and academic staff must have access to different types of information resources, services and facilities in their areas of specialization in Agriculture University Libraries. This will not only expand their knowledge base but also prepare them ahead of the constraints they will face in the process of learning, study and imparting knowledge. A range of activities that are undertaken by academics, non-academic personnel, research scholars and students in the process of carrying out their professional duties is hinged on close contact with the various knowledge tools and facilities in their areas of specialization

Forms of Information Resources Available

Consequently, the study carried out by Vijayakumar (2017) opined that majority of the respondents said that newspapers, project reports, subject books, CD-ROM database and reference books are available and thesis, general books and web resources are less available. His views were corroborated by Kwaghgba and et-al (2015), Onye (2016), Yaseen and et-al (2016), Ajiji (2017), Aladeniyi and Temitope (2018) and Das Parnab (2015), while Abubakar (2017). It stressed the e-databases subscribed to research by agricultural scientists in federal University libraries in Nigeria such as AGORA and African Journals, others include CD-ROM, MEDLINE, PubMed, Biomed Central, Online and HINARI, CAB Abstracts, BEAST CD, VET CD, and TEEAL. This finding is agreed upon by Bello and Chioma (2020) an evaluation of the extent of ICT deployment in academic libraries in Oyo State, Nigeria, on the globalization of library and information services, where they confirmed the availability of E-Granary, EBSCOHOST, JSTOR, Jaypee Digital, HINARI, AGORA and OARE with the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) and partial Institutional Repository (IR). These views were agreed upon by Rukwaro (2015) Ekene and et-al (2016) They claimed that libraries receive information materials such as books, theses, papers, magazines, encyclopedias, dictionaries, e-journals e-books, etc. But Akpe and et-al (2018) has a different opinion where he stated that information resources are not sufficient. This indicates that the views of respondents on their responses to the types of information requirements in the Library are not too different from each other. The study conducted by Afianmagbon and et-al (2020) Availability of information resources as factors that influence research productivity of academic staff at Lead City University, Nigeria, on information literacy skills, indicates high level information resources availability to lecturers and other academic staff in Lead City University who are utilizing them in conducting researches. However, Abubakar (2020) a case study of pharmaceutical science students from the University of Jos investigated the availability and accessibility of information resources in university libraries for academic use by students and revealed that books are some of the library's information resources. Journal, web libraries and internet, e-books, computers, e-journals, encyclopedia index, handbooks, newspaper and magazines are other information resources that were strongly suggested by respondents, some of the data resources were shown poor, as revealed by respondents, while more than half of the respondents recognized them. They are: audio-visual conference proceedings and abstracts and indexes for monographs and regular CD-ROM databases. However, Kutu and Olabode (2020) has a different view in his study on the

availability of information resources in libraries, as he stated that the most available print information resources were newspapers, textbooks and journal collections while the least available included indexes, technical reports and manuscripts. This view was corroborated by Ilogho and et-al (2020), Swaminathan and et-al (2020) and Babarinde and Festus (2020). In terms of accessibility, scholars have divergent views on accessing information resources. However, according to Jabbaret-al (2020), Study Accessibility and Use of Research Scholars' Institutional Repository: A Case of the COMSATS Institute of Information Technology, Lahore, they stated that users accessed Information Resources out of campus while other respondents accessed Information Resources within campus and some did so through IP and very few used other mode of access. This study is similar to that of Jan and Reman (2020) the University Students of Pakistan: A Quantitative Study of Khushal Khan Khattak University of Karak-Pakistan on Internet Usability and Accessibility, they found out that majority of the students of the Khushal Khan Khattak University Karakwas accessing the Internet at their homes, hostels and the University Library. Interestingly, others were accessing the Internet at classrooms and Computers. However, Olubiyo and Yemi (2020) have different view on their study On Knowledge, Accessibility and Use of Serial Publications among Adeyemi College of Education Undergraduate Students, Ondo Library, they stated that students access serial materials by asking staff, following directional signs, browsing racks and shelves and searching periodical catalogue in that order.

The Utilization of Information Resources, in the faculty of Agriculture University Libraries

The library is commonly referred to as the higher education institutions' information centre. It is responsible for the acquisition and provision of information tools, services and facilities and the promotion of teaching, study and involvement in the community. In view of the above, librarians conceived the concept of educating the user of the library in locating; finding and using the data they need on their everyday activities as the library "is a growing organism"

The Use of Information Resources in the faculty of Agriculture University Libraries

In the same vein Oyewumi and et-al (2015) A research on Information Communication Technology (ICT) and its effect on the use of newspapers in University Libraries in Nigeria was conducted. The outcome clearly shows that most respondents used scholarly journals twice a month and on a monthly basis and used them deliberately for self-examination, learning more about a subject, assignment and coursework. The research also indicates that the participants can

readily access academic journals. Most of them suggested that academic journals helped educate and guide them on how to conduct research and perform quality research. The finding was agreed upon by Aba and et-al (2015) Oriogu and et-al (2015). A comparable view was that of the study carried out by students of the Federal University of Technology, Owerri, on the availability, accessibility and usage of library information services (FUTO). The study reveals that World Wide Web (WWW), e-mail services, e-journal, e-books, e-database and DVD/CD ROMS, textbooks and internet are the resources that students mainly utilize. They often use tools for electronic content, such as databases, electronic journals, and electronic books. cybercafés, reports, handbooks seminar/conference maps/atlas, frequently, while CeRA Journals Indiastat, CABI abstract horticulture online database, Agricultural Economics database EBSCO resource J-Gate Plus Fortnightly, FAO and Agricola Agricat were utilized moderately to prepare for examination, browsing the web, up-dating knowledge, in-depth research work, up-dating and correspondence lecture notes. The majority of respondents decided to use the information tools to acquire general information and for analysis, assignment and study purposes. The discoveries were supported by Owolabi and et-al (2016), Kumar (2017), Akpe and et-al (2018), Aladeniyi and Temitope (2018) and also Salubi and et-al (2018); while Madondo and et-al (2017) and Madu and et-al (2018) In their research on the use of electronic information services by undergraduate students at the Faculty of Management and Administration at the University of Africa, Mutare, Zimbabwe and on the availability and use of ICT for information retrieval by undergraduate students at the Ramat Library, University of Maiduguri, respectively, they have contrary views. They asserted that undergraduate students at Africa University typically use electronic information services inadequately the results revealed the low level of computer usage in the library for the retrieval of information. CD ROM use was very poor and there was a low degree of internet use. Most respondents also did not use e-mail in the Library for information retrieval.

In addition, the above studies show beyond reasonable doubt that the respondents used knowledge services with serious disagreement that there is a low level of resource utilization in some African countries including Nigeria. But the degree of consumption is very high in developing countries like India. However, it is of great concern to access and use agricultural information, tools, services and facilities in the Agriculture University Libraries in Nigeria. But since then, what has happened? Any of the barriers may be discovered through current research.

User Satisfaction with Agricultural information resources in the faculty of Agriculture University Libraries

The Library is regarded as a significant centre and the center of every learning environment in the current information age. The Libraries obtain various types of resources and offer facilities to suit their customers' needs. User feedback helps a lot in order to improve the Library's collection and services. By considering this the user satisfaction of the libraries was the primary goal of libraries and Library professionals, particularly Agriculture University Libraries, in order to strive, survive and grow by meeting their users' needs and supporting teaching and learning processes of the institution by continually providing relevant and useful learning resources.

User Satisfaction with Information Resources

Osaze and et-al (2015) A report on the evaluation of user satisfaction with the efficiency of the academic library revealed that users are pleased with the library's information resources and services, such as infrastructure/place/space, library collection/information distribution, photocopying/scanning machines, e-books and e-journals, media services, bibliographic services, reference services. The findings were supported by Kwaghgba and et-al (2015) Assessment of customer satisfaction with Academic Library Products and Services in Zaria Metropolis, Kumar and Ashu (2015) Usage of Central State Library Information and Services, Ambala, Haryana, Ijiekhuamhen and et-al (2015) On user satisfaction with the library, sources, equipment and information services offered by the Federal University of Petroleum Resources Academic Library, (FUPRE) and Chauhan (2015) User satisfaction with Library Collection adequacy at MM Engineering College.

Furthermore, Veena and Prabhakara (2016), Suresha (2016), Kumar and Rajan (2016), Tilahun and Natarajan (2016), Tiemo and Ateboh (2016), Onanuga and et-al (2017), Permchnd (2017), Naqvi, (2017), Munshi and et-al (2017), Ajegbomogun and Olubukola (2018), Verma and et-al (2018), also Gudi and Paradkar (2018) in there different studies have been carried out to assess the degree of user satisfaction with library content, materials, services and facilities all agreed that the level of satisfaction is very low and some libraries information resources, services and facilities are not provided, such as OPAC Service/Web OPAC service, circulation services, reference/Information Service, periodical/ journals project reports social networking sites,

CAS/SDI, Internet facility, lending facility, e-resources, photocopy, printing, free internet access, inter-library loan catalogue of Online Public Access (OPAC), abstracting and indexing journals and research reports / theses / dissertations CD-ROM database, reference, bibliographical, lending/circulation, catalogue computer hardware/software air conditioners/fans parking facilities library orientation, service reports/theses/dissertations, government publications, technical and research reports, patents, conference proceedings, circulation services, reference services, reprography and newspaper clippings

Moreover in order to meet the information needs of users, the key function of any library is to provide appropriate and up-to-date information materials, programs and relevant facilities. The above answer demonstrates that users of these libraries were not happy with the information tools and services and facilities offered by the library. However it can be concluded from the above that the Library still needs to improve its provision of appropriate information tools, services and facilities; in particular, the respondents were disappointed with those areas in order to completely satisfy its users. The study will follow appropriate techniques to identify any impediment to the provision of Agriculture University Libraries in Nigeria with information tools, services and facilities and provide solutions to the problems

Statement of the Problem

One of the cardinal objectives of the faculty of agriculture libraries are to meet the information needs of users by making information resources available and accessible; organizing and disseminating of information resources to users for optimum utilization. The quality of teaching, learning, research and publications of academics and students depends on the quality of the information resources, available in the faculty of agriculture university libraries. However in spite of the above based on the pilot study it was assumed by the researcher that information resources available and accessible, that are provided in the faculty of Agriculture University libraries in Nigeria are not sufficient enough to meet the user's needs for optimum utilization and satisfaction, may be due to level of awareness, paucity of funds, insufficient staff, decay of infrastructural facilities, lack of guiding principle in acquiring the materials, accommodation spaces, selection policy and procedure and improper organization of the resources, unskillful and competencies among library staff. No study has been conducted to address the situation, in fact to the best of the researcher's knowledge, there has not been any study carried out on determine

the availability, accessibility and satisfaction of users of information resources in the faculty of agriculture university libraries by non-academic staffs of OAU and UI, Nigeria. In the light of the above therefore, the need for this study becomes imperative; it has become expedient to ascertain the level of awareness and provision, access and utilization of information resources.

Research Objectives

The general objective of this study is to carry out an assessment on the availability, accessibility and satisfaction of users of information resources in the faculty of agriculture university libraries by non-academic staffs of oau and ui, nigeria

1. Find out the various types of information resources that are available in the faculty of agriculture university libraries
2. Determine the extent is library resources are utilized in the faculty of agriculture university libraries
3. Determine the extent is the library users satisfied with the resources, in the faculty of agriculture university libraries

Table 1. Population of the study

	Population of the study				
University	Non academic staffs	Sample	No. of quest adm	No. of ques retrieved	%
OAU	2798	160(5.72%)	160	137	85.63%
UI	2698	220 (8.2%)	220	178	80.91%
Total	5496	380 (6.91%)	380	315	82.89%

Since the study is a mini research on availability, accessibility and satisfaction of users of information resources in the faculty of agriculture university libraries by non-academic staffs of OAU and UI, Nigeria, the sample of 380 means around 6.9% is justifiable. However, at last only 315 82.89% questionnaires were returned with complete response.

Data Analysis

Frequency by stratum of visiting the Library

This segment aims to calculate the frequency of the respondents' visits to the library to search for information. In order to assess the frequency, they were asked to indicate how frequently they visited the library whenever it was appropriate to search for information. The following Table 2 presents their answers.

Table 2 Frequency of visiting the Library by stratum

Name of the University	Status of respondents	Frequency							Total
		Non academic							
		Every day	Once or twice in a week	Once or twice in two weeks	Once or twice in a month	Occasionally	Never visited		
OAU	Within same university (%)	0.0	15.8	15.8	10.5	52.6	5.3	100.0	
	Within overall frequency (%)	0.00	0.39	0.39	0.26	1.30	0.13	2.47	
	N	1	7	3	2	5	0	18	
UI	Within same university (%)	5.6	38.9	16.7	11.1	27.8	0.0	100.0	
	Within overall frequency (%)	0.13	0.91	0.39	0.26	0.65	0.00	2.34	

From Table 12 above, it is clear that 5.6. % of the respondents visits the library every day and 38.9 % patronize it once or twice in a week.11.1 % visit the library once or twice in a month. 52.6 % visit it occasionally and the remainder 2.47% never visits the library at all.

Average time spent in the Library by stratum

The research attempted to determine the average time the respondents spent in the library when searching for information. Table 3 below represents their responses.

Table 3 Average time spend in the Library by stratum

Name of the University	Status of respondents	Average Times						total
		Non academic						
		Less than an hour	1 to 2 hours	2 to 3 hours	3 to 4 hours	More than 4 hours		
OAU	Within same university (%)	26.3	47.4	10.5	5.3	10.5	100.0	
	Within overall Average (%)	0.65	1.17	0.26	0.13	0.26	2.47	
UI	Within same university (%)	0.0	38.9	16.7	22.2	22.2	100.0	

	Within overall Average (%)	0.00	0.91	0.39	0.52	0.52	2.34	
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It is absolutely clear from Table 3 below where it reveals the average time spent in the library that 26.3% of the non academic staffs spent less than an hour,38.9%, 1-2 hours, 16 7%, 2-3 hours, 22.2%, 3-4 hours and the remainder 22.2% more than 4 hours.

The Purpose of a Visit to the Library by Stratum

The purpose of visiting the library for information retrieval and search has been studied. To indicate their intention for visiting the Library, a list of reasons was given. A list of their answers is presented in Table 4 below.

Table 4 Purpose of visiting the Library by stratum

University	Status	Purpose											
		Non academic											
		Newspapers	%	Current affairs	%	subject knowledge	%	Research Purpose	%	Leisure and reading	%	access online journals	%
OAU	N	2	10.53	4	21.05	5	26.32	8	42.11	4	21.05	2	10.53
UI	N	2	11.11	4	22.22	5	27.78	8	44.44	4	22.22	2	11.11

The above table shows the purposes of respondents visiting the library in the faculty of Agriculture University libraries under study. They were allowed to select more than one answer. Table 4 shows that majority (44.44%) visit the library for research purposes. It is only 10.5% of the non academic staffs visit the library for either reading the news papers or accessing the journals in the internet

Information Resources Rank as per priority

This section tries to identify the Information Sources rank as per priority in the faculty of Agriculture University Libraries by the respondents whenever they have a need for information. A long list of information sources was provided and they were asked to tick as many as possible the options. Their responses are reflected in Table 5 below.

Table 5 Information Sources rank as per priority

OAU	Non-academic									
	Very high		High		Medium		Low		Very low	
Library resources and services	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Journals	11	57.89	4	21.05	2	10.53	0	0.00	1	5.26
Text books & Ref books	9	47.37	4	21.05	2	10.53	1	5.26	3	15.79
Conf proceedings & Technical reports	5	26.32	7	36.84	4	21.05	1	5.26	2	10.53
Government publications	9	47.37	3	15.79	3	15.79	2	10.53	2	10.53
Thesis /Dissertations/ projects	5	26.32	5	26.32	5	26.32	1	5.26	2	10.53
Magazines	5	26.32	6	31.58	7	36.84	1	5.26	0	0.00
News papers	6	31.58	6	31.58	6	31.58	1	5.26	0	0.00
Atlas, Maps &Posters	2	10.53	3	15.79	10	52.63	3	15.79	1	5.26
Manuscripts	3	15.79	3	15.79	11	57.89	2	10.53	0	0.00
E-databases	2	10.53	1	5.26	8	42.11	5	26.32	3	15.79
E-Books	5	26.32	1	5.26	6	31.58	4	21.05	3	15.79
E-Journals	6	31.58	3	15.79	1	5.26	5	26.32	4	21.05
E-thesis/projects	4	21.05	4	21.05	1	5.26	3	15.79	7	36.84
E-Newspapers &E-Zines	0	0.00	5	26.32	4	21.05	6	31.58	4	21.05
CDROM	2	10.53	4	21.05	4	21.05	6	31.58	3	15.79
Microfilms &Microfiche	4	21.05	2	10.53	6	31.58	3	15.79	4	21.05
Radio	4	21.05	5	26.32	4	21.05	3	15.79	3	15.79
Television	4	21.05	10	52.63	1	5.26	1	5.26	3	15.79
UI	Non-academic									
Library resources and services	Very high		High		Medium		Low		Very low	
frequency/%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Journals	12	66.67	0	0.00	3	16.67	3	16.67	0	0.00
Text books & Ref books	8	44.44	0	0.00	3	16.67	5	27.78	2	11.11
Conf proceedings & Technical reports	8	44.44	0	0.00	3	16.67	6	33.33	1	5.56
Government publications	8	44.44	3	16.67	2	11.11	3	16.67	2	11.11
Thesis /Dissertations/ projects	6	33.33	3	16.67	2	11.11	5	27.78	2	11.11
Magazines	6	33.33	3	16.67	4	22.22	3	16.67	2	11.11
News papers	6	33.33	0	0.00	4	22.22	3	16.67	2	11.11
Atlas, Maps &Posters	6	33.33	3	16.67	0	0.00	5	27.78	5	27.78
Manuscripts	6	33.33	5	27.78	0	0.00	2	11.11	3	16.67
E-databases	9	50.00	5	27.78	2	11.11	0	0.00	2	11.11
E-Books	9	50.00	5	27.78	2	11.11	2	11.11	2	11.11
E-Journals	7	38.89	1	5.56	7	38.89	7	38.89	2	11.11
E-thesis/projects	5	27.78	3	16.67	5	27.78	5	27.78	2	11.11
E-Newspapers &E-Zines	4	22.22	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	22.22
CDROM	7	38.89	3	16.67	3	16.67	3	16.67	3	16.67

Microfilms & Microfiche	6	33.33	0	0.00	5	27.78	5	27.78	4	22.22
Radio	4	22.22	1	5.56	0	0.00	0	0.00	7	38.89
Televisions	0	0.00	9	50.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	11	61.11

In order to determine the extent of the use of the information sources studied in the faculty of Agriculture University Libraries, a list of information sources was provided to the respondents to rank according to priority status. Table 5 above shows the information Sources rank as per priority in the faculty of Agriculture University Libraries studied. Majority ranked books, journals, e-books and e-journals much higher Government publications, atlases, maps and posters, for instance, are the type of library information resources ranked very lower The responses show that radio and television rank lower and CDROM was found to be often ranked medium in the libraries studied. However, microfilms/microfiche were ranked very lower. This is because there were none of those facilities available. Users may have noticed that they could conveniently photocopy and print the data with the availability of textbooks, electronic information services and other related papers. Another explanation is that the investigator noticed that some of the devices for decoding/accessing information services, such as radio and television, were not operational. It made the data hard to access and use in that format. Libraries should also ensure that these devices function to allow users of libraries to access services, so that knowledge can be digitalized or stored in the online archive of the library.

It was disappointingly noted that the faculty of Agriculture University Libraries studied do not use computerized exit doors and the Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) security surveillance system to secure their information resources despite the increasing security constraints in libraries and users were caught withdrawing information resources from the library.

The level of satisfaction of library resources in the libraries of the Agriculture University

On a regular basis, library services are offered. The study calculated the level of satisfaction of the respondents with the library resources at the Agriculture University Libraries. They questioned how much they were pleased with the resources offered in the library. Table 6 details their replies.

Table 6 Level of Satisfaction of Library Services in Agriculture University Libraries

satisfaction on Information resources										
OAU	Non-academic									
Library resources and services	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
frequency/%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Adequate no of text books										
Adequate no of reference materials	6	31.58	5	26.32	3	15.79	0	0.00	2	10.53
Adequate no of journals	2	10.53	7	36.84	6	31.58	0	0.00	2	10.53
Adequate no of e-books	4	21.05	7	36.84	3	15.79	1	5.26	2	10.53
Adequate no of online journals/databases	3	15.79	5	26.32	4	21.05	1	5.26	2	10.53
UI	Non-academic									
Library resources and services	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
frequency/%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Adequate no of text books	6	33.33	2	11.11	6	33.33	0	0.00	0	0.00
Adequate no of reference materials	1	5.56	7	38.89	4	22.22	1	5.56	1	5.56
Adequate no of journals	4	22.22	4	22.22	4	22.22	1	5.56	1	5.56
Adequate no of e-books	0	0.00	5	27.78	6	33.33	2	11.11	2	11.11
Adequate no of online journals/databases	2	11.11	2	11.11	7	38.89	2	11.11	2	11.11

Table 6 shows the level of the two sampled faculty of Agriculture University libraries are satisfied with the types of resources provided. The study shows that a good number of respondents are not satisfied with various information resources as indicated above

Conclusion

The library's success depends on its growth and its ability to reduce the gap between supply and demand for information resources. Furthermore The Library is a growing organism." In terms of information infrastructure, programs, infrastructural facilities, space and library funds, and personnel, it should therefore expand. The libraries attached to in the faculty of agriculture universities must be satisfied with this knowledge. Therefore required to provide tools, services and facilities for information to bridge the connectivity gap between the population of the user and the vast universe of information services and serve as an interface between them to ensure that whatever information they need is made accessible as and when necessary. This study investigated the availability, accessibility and satisfaction of users of information resources in the faculty of agriculture university libraries by non-academic staffs of OAU and UI, Nigeria and degree to which the faculties of Agriculture University Libraries in Nigeria are supplied with

unique information resources. The study also found that in the scholarly pursuits of non-academic personnel, both printed and electronic information services play important roles.

The respondents prefer their own modes of accessing and searching for information rather than consulting library staff. The visit to the library and the time spent there also vary from respondents to respondents and from one library to another. These of the faculty of Agriculture University Libraries indicate that they have inadequate information resources. There are gaps in the preference of information resources and delivery from one Library to another.

The study suggests that the requisite basic print and electronic resources should be preserved. It is important to hire well trained and sufficient personnel. Important services are to be expanded, such as circulation, current knowledge services, user education/orientation, inter-library loans, and translation services/language laboratory services, indexing and abstracting services, selective information and dissemination. In libraries, sufficient computers with internet and printing facilities should be provided

Recommendations

1. Information resources should be accessible in a structured way and customized to meet user requirements by daily shelving and shelf reading at least every two hours, better cataloguing, classification and stacking of information resources so that it is easy to find information resources through well-designed user education/orientation programs to educate their users about the information resources These programs help users of libraries explore the information tools available to the fullest degree.
2. In order to illuminate the resources available in the digital library, the library should establish an institutional archive and also view new arrival editions in the library.
3. Formulate a sound 'collection growth strategy" for online knowledge services in particular. It is important to periodically update the preferred knowledge services, such as subject papers, reference books, and back volumes of journals, thesis/dissertation and research reports, bibliographies and reviews. It is important to upgrade electronic tools, such as CD-ROMs, online journals/e-journals, online full-text databases and e-books, and to regularly review their collection to assess the quality of information resources and infrastructure facilities.
4. Although online journals and databases are on the verge of becoming a reality, the study

recommends that document delivery and inter-library loan services be expanded internationally, so that non-academic services are maintained.

5. User profile: The "personal profiles" of non-academic staff must be maintained on the basis of their areas of expertise in order to provide the appropriate services needed. Personal profiles should include, on the basis of these areas, their descriptions and specialization areas and essential main terms of their thrust areas. Libraries should provide non-academic staff with personalized services such as SDI and CAS computer-assisted mailing facilities on time.
6. It is proposed that the library develop the collection by allocating more budgets for infrastructure services, e-journals and e-databases e-granaries, and also by offering unique IDs and passwords to all users of the faculty of Agriculture University Libraries to create a favorable atmosphere for library users, so that they can access the library's e-resources from anywhere. Moreover, annual statistics should be carried out to find out the degree to which information services are not used.

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