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Kari, Hundron kingdom CLN and Orji, Sotonye, "Challenges to Developing Institutional Repositories and Electronic Resource Sharing in Academic Libraries in Nigeria" (2022). *Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)*. 6891.

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Challenges to Developing Institutional Repositories and Electronic Resource Sharing in Academic Libraries in Nigeria

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Abstract

The aim of conducting this study was to determine the challenges to the development of institutional repositories in academic libraries in universities in Nigeria. The researcher made use of descriptive survey research design. A total of 120 systems librarians from federal, state and private university libraries in Nigeria were sampled for the study with questionnaire as the instrument for data collection. The result of the study showed that the current level of institutional repository in Nigeria is low. The result of this study also showed that the challenges to the development of institutional repositories include: Low level of awareness on the part of management; lack of ICT personnel; inadequate ICT facilities; lack of ICT skills among workers; lack of fund as well as lack of interest on the part of librarians. Based on the result of the study, it is concluded that there is currently low level of use of institutional repositories. The researcher recommends, among others, that there is need to make adequate budgetary provision for the development of institutional repositories in Nigeria.

Keywords: Academic Libraries; Challenges; Development; ICTs; Institutional Repositories;

Introduction

Institutional repositories are important sources of information for academic and policy makers. This is because such repositories contain useful information that will serve as a guide for academic writing as well as teaching. Policy makers also find institutional repositories as useful sources of information to enrich their understanding of issues so that they will be able to make informed decisions. It will be very difficult, if not completely impossible, for effective teaching and learning to take place without the utilization of documented materials. Academic libraries through their repositories can provide such learning materials. Demetres *et al.* (2020) say that institutional repositories are very important such that they have a significant positive impact on exposure as well as citation count to such materials. The submission of Demetres *et al.* was based on an empirical evaluation of thirteen studies. The implication is that institutional repositories are highly utilized by the academic community. This also means that institutional repositories enable institutions and their libraries to gain visibility and contribute to knowledge.

Although the practice of institutional repositories is very well embraced in advanced countries as a deliberate strategy to promote knowledge sharing, the case is not the same in less developed countries like. Ezema (2013) regrets that even though the African continent in general and Nigeria in particular is blessed with rich contents that could be of benefit to the international community, informational professionals have been unable to communicate such contents to the global community. Ezema (2009) notes that theses and dissertations in African universities are buried in library archives while most of the journals on the continents are not indexed in internationally recognized indexing bodies. Such a scenario makes it difficult for effective dissemination of scholarly output on the continent. Moahi (2009) regrets that it is not as though

there is lack of useful knowledge on the African continent but the problem has always been the sharing of such knowledge.

Advancements in information and communication technologies have brought significant changes in library practice and made sharing of knowledge easier. Through the instrumentality of new technologies, the sharing of academic resources is made possible. With the emergence of new channels of communication, people who are otherwise separated by long distance will be able to share important learning resources electronically. Researchers (Ale & Omeneke 2017; Mairaj & El-Hadi, 2012) agree that information and communication technologies have substantially changed the library of the 21st century with greater attention now paid to ICT devices to aid library service delivery. Singh and Kaur (2009) corroborate that libraries of the 21st century have substantially changed from only dealing with printed materials to a combination of both with greater attention on electronic versions. According to McQuail (2005, p.39-40), advancements in technologies have led to the emergence of a new medium called the Internet. Through the power of the Internet, academic resources are shared with just a click of a button. Mention must be made, however, that to utilize the potentials that are inherent in the Internet for the purposes of electronic resource sharing, factors such as skill competence, access to relevant devices as well as Internet connectivity are important considerations. It is possible that these requirements may constitute limitations to the use of electronic learning resources. Based on the background above, the current study sought to determine challenges to the development of institutions repositories and academic libraries in Nigeria.

Statement of the Problem

Although researchers (Ale & Omeneke 2017; Mairaj & El-Hadi, 2012) agree that information and communication technologies have changed the operation of academic libraries as well as the services they render, such studies have paid less attention to institutional repositories as important electronic resource sharing strategy. Such a limitation amounts to important omission of an aspect that is critical to modern knowledge sharing. Furthermore, even studies (Ezema, 2013; Moahi 2009) that have looked at the importance of institutional repositories, such studies have paid less attention to the challenges militating against the development of institutional repositories. This has not only created a gap in literature but also denied the general public a diversity of literature that is needed to understand issues related to institutional repositories and electronic resource sharing. Also problematic is the paucity of literature regarding how to ensure the development of institutional repositories in academic libraries in Nigeria. Hence the need for this study.

Objectives of the Study

The general objective of this study was to determine challenges to developing institutional repositories and electronic resource sharing in academic libraries in Nigeria. The specify objectives of the study are:

1. To determine the current level of institutional repositories in academic libraries in Nigeria.
2. To determine the hindrances to institutional repositories in academic libraries in Nigeria.

Research Questions

This study sought to answer the following questions:

1. What is the current level of institutional repositories in academic libraries in Nigeria?

2. What are the hindrances to institutional repositories in academic libraries in Nigeria?

Literature Review

Institutional repositories can be defined as the online platform for storing research output that do not meet with the standard of publishing in peer reviewed journals. Crow (2002) defines institutional repositories as a digital community that hosts and preserves intellectual output of a single or multi-university community which also provides evidence on the features of such a community. The definition of Crow suggests that institutional repositories serve two purposes- collections of intellection research output and showcasing the characteristics of the institution involved. This goes to show that institutional repositories serve as a way of communicating the ideologies of an academic institution and positioning it in the minds of the general public both locally and internationally.

Shearer (2003) avers that the cardinal goal of institutional repositories is to offer access to scholarly materials to all and sundry, irrespective of their socio-economic status, age race, distance, among other considerations. Different institutions adopt different strategies in a bid to develop institutional repositories that will serve their purpose. Gibbons (2004) suggests eight essential strategies for effective development of institutional repositories. These are: (1) coming up with the business case; (2) explaining the aim of the repository; (3) explaining repository services; (4) making a decision regarding repository software; (5) putting forwarding repository policies; (6) recruiting personnel for the institutional repository (7) bringing up communities; and (8) publicizing the repository.

It is essential to add here that the issue of institutional libraries may not have a generally defined procedure but the general expectation is to come up with an institutional repository that

serves the general public. Harnad (2009) argued that the success of IR in most cases is dependent on mandate. This is because it has been observed that many authors are often reluctant in publishing their works in institutional repositories because of fear of breaching copyrights laws. According to Harnad, when there is universal mandate to deposit publications, publishers' embargoes will die naturally.

At the moment, institutional repositories are not common in Nigeria; an indication that Nigeria is yet to embrace the modern trend of knowledge sharing. According to Bozimo (2008) it was in an attempt to promote institutional repositories that in 2008, at Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, an international workshop took place involving library and information professionals where it was suggested that universities and research libraries should collate their scholarly output into open access institutional repositories so as to make public the output of their results freely available to the international community. More than a decade after that workshop, Nigerian universities still lack behind in the area of institutional repositories and academic electronic sharing. According to Okojie (2008), One of the ways to promote new knowledge sharing of scholarly outputs of Nigerians to other countries is through institutional repositories, open access journals, conference proceedings as well as dissertations. Unfortunately, the study of Okoye and Ejikeme (2011) found that although institutional repositories are essential vis-à-vis knowledge sharing, very few universities publish results of their researchers in institutional repositories. Their result also showed that there is also lack of awareness as well as competent manpower regarding institutional repositories.

Chiware (2007) conducted a study and reported that among the problems of institutional repositories is the issue of training. There is the need to train librarians who will be competent enough to operate institutional repositories. However, this is not always easy as a result of lack of

fund, trainers, etc. Ezeani and Ezema (2009) conducted a study and reported that many library personnel in Nigeria do not have the required skills to competently handle institutional repositories. The situation appears to be similar in other Africa countries as there are very limited numbers of institutional repositories. For example, Christian (2008) carried out a study and reported that there are only twenty institutional repositories in Africa with 14 of them coming from South Africa. Kakai (2009) conducted a study and reported that there are only 23 institutional repositories in the whole of Africa, a continent with 52 countries and close to 1000 universities. Among the 23 institutional repositories, South Africa accounts for eight of them. Dlamini, and Snyman, (2017) also regret that the use of institutional repositories is still very low in African countries, despite the benefits associated with it. Adam and Kaur (2021) conducted a study to determine the status of institutional repositories in African and reported that the utilization of institutional repositories on the African continent is still below average. Adam and Kaur add that even though many organizations are currently dedicating their time and energy in pursue of institutional repositories initiatives, the extent at which their efforts are yielding the desired result is still below expectations. It is important to note here that the study of Adam and Kaur is current and if after many years, Nigeria, and indeed other African countries are still facing the challenge of implementing the use of institutional repositories, then there is the need for more and more studies to be conducted to come up with challenges against the implementation of institutional repositories.

Methodology

To conduct this study, the researcher applied the descriptive survey research design. As a research design, descriptive survey allows researchers to explore, descriptive as well as explain a phenomenon. In this study, the researcher aimed to describe and explain the challenges to

institutional repository in Nigeria, therefore, descriptive survey research design was regarded as most suitable.

The population of the study was made up of all the system librarians in Nigerian universities. It was decided that system librarians are most suitable for the study because their job requires them to work in the electronic department of the libraries. There is no population frame for the study; that is there is no definite number of system librarians in Nigeria. This makes it difficult to describe the population in number. The study examined 40 federal universities, 43 state and 51 privates, bringing the total number of universities to 134.

The sample size for the study was made up of 120 system librarians in Nigeria. Of this number, 40 each were from federal, state and private universities. The researcher utilized quota sampling to first allocate a quota of 40 respondents to the universities and then purposive sampling was used to sample the system librarians in the selected schools. The instrument of data collection was a structured questionnaire. The questionnaire was organized in two segments-segment A and segment B. The first segment of the instrument collected bio-data of the respondents while the second segment collected information that answer the research questions. The response format for the study was a five-point Likert scale that range from strongly agree to strongly disagree. Three experts from information and library science, University of Nigeria, Nsukka validated the questionnaire while its reliability was determined using the test retest approach with two weeks interval and this yielded a correlation coefficient of 0.89, an indication that the instrument was reliable. Data for this study was analysed using simple percentages, mean and standard deviation while results were presented in tables and charts.

Results

There was 92% return rate for the study. The high return rate was because the author administered and collected the instrument immediately. The sample was 84% male and 16% female. This is not surprising because in Nigeria, most jobs that require ICT skills are usually occupied by men. The mean age of the respondents 33 years while the mean number of work experience was 8 years. The result of the study is presented below:

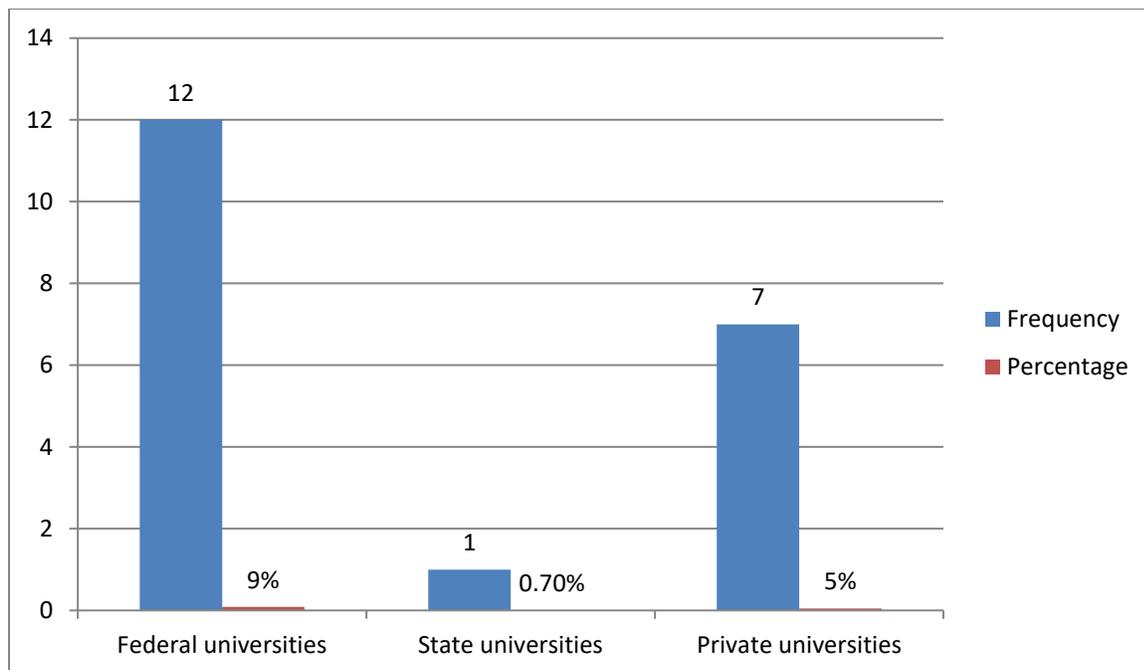


Figure 1 Current level of institutional repositories in academic libraries

In the chart above, the researcher examined the current level of institutional repository in Nigeria. A total of 134 universities were examined. There were 40 Federal universities, 43 state and 51 private universities. The result of the study showed that there are only 9% of IR in federal universities, 0.7% in state and 5% in private universities. In Table 1 below, the researcher examined the challenges to the development of institutional repositories in Nigeria.

Table 1: Challenges to institutional repositories in academic libraries in Nigeria

S/N	Items	Mean	SD	Remark
1	Low level of awareness on the part of management	3.5	.94	Accepted
2	Lack of ICT personnel	3.7	.96	Accepted
3	Inadequate ICT facilities	3.0	.54	Accepted
4	Lack of ICT skills among workers	3.5	.65	Accepted
5	Lack of fund	3.5	.53	Accepted
6	Lack of interest on the part of librarians	3.2	.64	Accepted
7	Lack of confidence in our research output	.2.1	.72	Rejected

Table I above, the researcher presented information on the challenges to the development of institutional repositories in academic libraries in Nigeria. The result of the study showed that six of the seven items presented were accepted as challenges to the development of institutional repositories in academic libraries in Nigeria. This is because the six items had mean scores of more than 3.0 which was the benchmark for accepting or rejecting items. This is because it was a five-point Likert scale.

Discussion of finding

The aim of conducting this study was to determine the challenges to the development of institutional repositories in academic libraries in universities in Nigeria. To conduct this study, the researcher surveyed 120 systems librarians from federal, state and private universities in Nigeria. The result of the study showed that the respondents that the current level of institutional repository in Nigeria is low. This is because there are only 14.7% of universities in Nigeria that have IR. This outcome is consistent with previous researchers (Demetres, *et al.*, 2020; Christian, 2008; Moahi, 2009) who have reported that the level of institutional repository in Nigeria is low. The implication is that Nigerian universities are still below the bar when it comes to the development of institutional repositories. This reality denies Nigerian universities the opportunity of promoting scholarly works from Nigeria. It's not enough to conduct studies, such researches must be promoted for them to

make impact. However, a situation where research outputs from African countries are not promoted makes it look as though researchers from the continent are not working or that the quality of what they are producing is not good enough or that they are not proud of their research output. The aim of conducting researches is to address a problem or enrich discussion in literature. The goal will be defeated if research outputs are not promoted. It is often said that production is not completed until it gets to the final consumer; so is the case with research output; if they are not promoted, it defeats the essence of research.

The result of this study also showed that the challenges to the development of institutional repositories include: Low level of awareness on the part of management; lack of ICT personnel; Inadequate ICT facilities; lack of ICT skills among workers; lack of fund as well as lack of interest on the part of librarians. This aspect of the study has extended previous studies (Chiwere, 2007; Ezema, 2010) that have examined issues related to institutional repositories. Extending literature to include challenges to the development of institutional repositories is important because it has provided relevant information that will guide policy makers on how best to develop institutional repositories in Nigeria. Nigeria currently has close to 200 universities and if these universities develop institutional repositories, it will help in projecting the country on the world map in the area of research and world ranking of universities.

Conclusion/recommendations

Based on the result of this study, the researcher concludes that at the moment, Nigerian universities are yet to take the issue of institutional repositories serious. Many Nigerian universities do not have functional institutional repositories; as such, research outputs from Nigerian universities are not promoted; instead, they are used mainly for promotion with less attention on impact. Also,

students' theses and dissertations are used mainly for the purposes of graduation after which such research outputs are abandoned in archives.

The researcher recommends that to effectively develop institutional repositories, the following should be considered: First, there should be awareness creation for management of libraries staff and students on the need to support institutional repositories. In the second place, training sessions should be organized for library workers so that they will have the required competence to handle institutional repositories. In the third place, it is suggested that adequate fund should be provided for institutional repositories.

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Appendix

FEDERAL UNIVERSITIES AND WITH VISIBLE INSTITUTIONAL REPOSITORIES AS AT SEPTEMBER, 2021

S/N	Name	Website	Functional IR
1	Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, Bauchi University Library	http://portal.atbu.edu.ng/library/	NO
2	Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria -Kashim Ibrahim Library, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria	https://library.abu.edu.ng/	YES
3	Bayero University, Kano	http://library.buk.edu.ng/	YES
4	Federal University Gashua, Yobe	https://www.fugashua.edu.ng	NO
5	Federal University of Petroleum Resources, Effurun	https://fupre.edu.ng/library/	NO
6	Federal University of Technology, Akure	https://www.futa.edu.ng	NO
7	Federal University of Technology, Minna	http://repository.futminna.edu.ng:8080/jspui/	YES
8	Federal University of Technology, Owerri	https://futospace.futo.edu.ng/	YES
9	Federal University, Dutse, Jigawa State	https://www.fud.edu.ng/library.php	NO
10	Federal University, Dutsin-Ma, Katsina	https://www.fudutsinma.edu.ng	NO
11	Federal University, Kashere, Gombe State	https://fukashere.edu.ng/library-2/	NO
12	Federal University, Lafia, Nasarawa State	http://dspace.fulafia.edu.ng:8080/jspui/	YES

S/N	Name	Website	Functional IR
13	Federal University, Lokoja, Kogi State	https://library.fulokoja.edu.ng/#	NO
14	Alex Ekwueme University, Ndufu-Alike, Ebonyi State	https://funai.edu.ng/our-library/	NO
15	Federal University, Otuoke, Bayelsa	https://www.fuotuokey.edu.ng/	NO
16	Federal University, Oye-Ekiti, Ekiti State	http://library.fuoye.edu.ng/	NO
17	Federal University, Wukari, Taraba State	https://www.fuwukari.edu.ng/	NO
18	Federal University, Birnin Kebbi	https://www.fubk.edu.ng	NO
19	Federal University, Gusau Zamfara	https://www.fugusau.edu.ng	NO
20	Michael Okpara University of Agricultural Umudike	https://repository.mouau.edu.ng/	YES
21	Modibbo Adama University of Technology, Yola	https://www.mautech.edu.ng	NO
22	National Open University of Nigeria, Lagos	https://www.nou.edu.ng	NO
23	Nigeria Police Academy Wudil	https://polac.edu.ng/	NO
24	Nigerian Defence Academy Kaduna	https://nda.edu.ng/academy-library/	NO
25	Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka	https://www.unizik.edu.ng/library	NO
26	Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife	https://ir.oauife.edu.ng/handle/123456789/20	YES

S/N	Name	Website	Functional IR
27	University of Abuja, Gwagwalada	https://www.uniabuja.edu.ng	NO
28	Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta	http://library.unaab.edu.ng/	NO
29	University of Agriculture, Makurdi	https://uam.edu.ng/library/	NO
30	John Harris Library	https://library.uniben.edu.ng	NO
31	University of Calabar	https://www.unical.edu.ng	NO
32	Kenneth Dike Library, University of Ibadan	http://library.ui.edu.ng/	NO
33	University of Ilorin	https://uilspace.unilorin.edu.ng/	YES
34	University of Jos	https://irepos.unijos.edu.ng/jspui/	YES
35	University of Lagos	https://ir.unilag.edu.ng/	YES
36	University of Maiduguri	https://www.unimaid.edu.ng	NO
37	University of Nigeria, Nsukka	http://repository.unn.edu.ng/	YES
38	University of Port-Harcourt	https://www.uniport.edu.ng	NO
39	University of Uyo	https://ir.uniuyo.edu.ng/	YES
40	Usumanu Danfodiyo University	https://www.udusok.edu.ng	NO

State universities with functional IR as at September, 2021

S/N	Name	Website	FUNCTIONAL IR
1	Abia State University, Uturu	https://abiastateuniversity.edu.ng/#	NO
2	Adamawa State University Mubi	https://www.adsu.edu.ng	NO
3	Adekunle Ajasin University, Akungba	https://www.aaua.edu.ng	NO
4	Akwa Ibom State University, Ikot Akpaden	https://www.aksu.edu.ng	NO
5	Ambrose Alli University, Ekpoma	https://www.aaukpoma.edu.ng	NO
6	Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu University, Uli	https://coou.edu.ng/	NO
7	Bauchi State University, Gadau	https://www.basug.edu.ng	NO
8	Benue State University, Makurdi	https://www.bsum.edu.ng	NO
9	Yobe State University, Damaturu	https://www.ysu.edu.ng	NO
10	Cross River State University of Technology, Calabar	https://www.crotech.edu.ng	NO
11	Delta State University Abraka	https://www.delsu.edu.ng	NO
12	Ebonyi State University, Abakaliki	https://www.ebsu.edu.ng	NO
13	Ekiti State University	https://www.eksu.edu.ng	NO
14	Enugu State University of Science and Technology, Enugu	https://www.esut.edu.ng	NO
15	Gombe State University, Gombe	https://www.gsu.edu.ng	NO
16	Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida University, Lapai	https://www.ibbu.edu.ng	NO

S/N	Name	Website	FUNCTIONAL IR
17	Ignatius Ajuru University of Education, Rumuolumeni	https://www.iaue.edu.ng	NO
18	Imo State University, Owerri	https://www.imsu.edu.ng	NO
19	Sule Lamido University, Kafin Hausa, Jigawa	https://www.slu.edu.ng	NO
20	Kaduna State University, Kaduna	https://www.kasu.edu.ng	NO
21	Kano University of Science & Technology, Wudil	https://www.kust.edu.ng	NO
22	Kebbi State University of Science and Technology, Aliero	https://www.ksusta.edu.ng	NO
23	Kogi State University Anyigba	https://www.ksu.edu.ng	NO
24	Kwara State University, Ilorin	https://www.kwasu.edu.ng	NO
25	Ladoke Akintola University of Technology, Olusegun Oke Library	https://www.lautech.edu.ng	NO
26	Ondo State University of Science and Technology Okitipupa	https://www.osustech.edu.ng	NO
27	River State University	https://www.rsu.edu.ng	NO
28	Olabisi Onabanjo University, Ago Iwoye	https://www.ouoagoiwoye.edu.ng	NO
29	Lagos State University, Fatiu Ademola Akesode Library, Ojo	https://library.lasu.edu.ng/	NO
30	Niger Delta University Yenagoa	https://www.ndu.edu.ng	NO
31	Nasarawa State University Keffi	https://www.nsuk.edu.ng	NO
32	Plateau State University Bokkos	https://www.plasu.edu.ng	NO
33	Tai Solarin University of Education Ijebu Ode	https://www.tasued.edu.ng	NO

S/N	Name	Website	FUNCTIONAL IR
34	Umar Musa Yar' Adua University Katsina	https://www.umyu.edu.ng	NO
35	Osun State University Osogbo	https://www.uniosun.edu.ng	NO
36	Taraba State University, Jalingo	https://www.tsuniversity.edu.ng	NO
37	Sokoto State University	https://www.ssu.edu.ng	NO
38	Yusuf Maitama Sule University Kano	https://www.nwu.edu.ng	NO
39	Oyo State Technical University Ibadan	https://tech-u.edu.ng/	NO
40	Ondo State University of Medical Sciences	https://www.unimed.edu.ng	NO
41	Edo University Iyamo	https://www.edouniversity.edu.ng/	YES
42	Eastern Palm University Ogboko, Imo State	https://www.epu.edu.ng/	NO
43	University of Africa Toru Orua, Bayelsa State	https://www.uat.edu.ng/public/	NO

Private universities with functional IR as at September, 2021

S/N	Name	Website	Functional IR
1	Achievers University, Owo	https://www.achievers.edu.ng/academics/library/	NO
2	Adeleke University, Ede	https://www.adelekeuniversity.edu.ng	NO
3	Afe Babalola University, Ado-Ekiti - Ekiti State	https://www.abuad.edu.ng	YES
4	African University of Science & Technology, Abuja	https://aust.edu.ng	YES
5	Ajayi Crowther University, Ibadan	https://www.acu.edu.ng	NO
6	Al-Hikmah University, Ilorin	https://www.alhikmah.edu.ng	NO
7	Al-Qalam University, Katsina	https://www.auk.edu.ng	NO
8	American University of Nigeria, Yola	https://www.aun.edu.ng	YES
9	Augustine University	https://www.augustineuniversity.edu.ng/	NO
10	Babcock University, Ilishan-Remo	https://www.babcock.edu.ng	NO
11	Baze University	https://www.bazeuniversity.edu.ng	NO
12	Bells University of Technology, Otta	https://www.bellsuniversity.edu.ng/	NO
13	Benson Idahosa University, Benin City	https://www.biu.edu.ng/	NO
14	Bingham University, New Karu	https://www.binghamuni.edu.ng	NO
15	Bowen University, Iwo	https://www.bowe.edu.ng	NO
16	Caleb University, Lagos	https://www.calebuniversity.edu.ng	NO

S/N	Name	Website	Functional IR
17	Caritas University, Enugu	https://www.caritasuni.edu.ng/	NO
18	Chrisland University	https://www.chrislanduniversity.edu.ng	NO
19	Covenant University Library, Ota	https://clrmain.covenantuniversity.edu.ng/	YES
20	Crawford University Igbesa	https://www.crawforduniversity.edu.ng	NO
21	Crescent University	https://www.crescent-university.edu.ng	NO
22	Edwin Clark University, Kaigbodo	https://www.edwinclarkuniversity.edu.ng/	NO
23	Elizade University, Ilara-Mokin	https://www.elizadeuniversity.edu.ng	YES
24	Evangel University, Akaeze	https://www.evangeluniversity.edu.ng	NO
25	Fountain University, Oshogbo	https://library.fuo.edu.ng/	NO
26	Godfrey Okoye University, Ugwuomu-Nike - Enugu State	https://www.gouni.edu.ng	YES
27	Gregory University, Uturu	https://www.gregoryuniversity.com	NO
28	Hallmark University, Ijebi Itele, Ogun	https://www.hallmark.edu.ng	NO
29	Hezekiah University, Umudi	https://hezekiah.edu.ng/	NO
30	Igbinedion University Okada	https://www.iuokada.edu.ng	NO
31	Joseph Ayo Babalola University, Ipo Arakeji and Ikeji-Arakeji	https://www.jabu.edu.ng	NO
32	Kings University, Ode Omu	https://www.kingsuniversity.edu.ng/	NO
33	Kwararafa University, Wukari	https://www.kwararafauniversity.edu.ng	NO
34	Landmark University, Omu-Aran.	https://www.lmu.edu.ng	YES

S/N	Name	Website	Functional IR
35	Lead City University, Ibadan	https://www.lcu.edu.ng	NO
36	Madonna University, Okija	https://www.madonnauniversity.edu.ng	NO
37	Mcperson University, Seriki Sotayo, Ajebo	https://www.mcu.edu.ng	NO
38	Micheal & Cecilia Ibru University	https://mciu.edu.ng/	NO
39	Mountain Top University	https://library.mtu.edu.ng <	NO
40	Nile University of Nigeria, Abuja	https://www.ntnu.edu.ng	NO
41	Novena University, Ogume	https://www.novenauniversity.edu.ng	NO
42	Obong University, Obong Ntak	https://www.obonguniversity.net	NO
43	Oduduwa University, Ipetumodu - Osun State	https://www.oduduwauniversity.edu.ng	NO
44	Pan-Atlantic University, Lagos	https://www.pau.edu.ng	NO
45	Paul University, Awka - Anambra State	https://www.pauluniversity.edu.ng	NO
46	Redeemer's University, Ede	https://www.run.edu.ng	NO
47	Renaissance University, Enugu	https://www.rnu.edu.ng	NO
48	Rhema University, Obeama-Asa - Rivers State	https://www.rhemauniversity.edu.ng	NO
49	Ritman University, Ikot Ekpene, Akwa Ibom	https://www.ritmanuniversity.edu.ng	NO
50	Salem University, Lokoja	https://www.salemuniversity.edu.ng	NO
51	Samuel Adegboyega University, Ogwa, Edo State	https://www.sau.edu.ng	NO

