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INFORMATION: KNOWLEDGE ON PERCEPTION OF RESOURCE ACCESS AND INTELLECTUAL FREEDOM (IF)

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: *The study investigated information: Knowledge on perception of resource access and intellectual freedom. It is to display the state of the art at such a time when the political prowess had been used as a militating factor against the innovations that would have salvaged the cry for the quest for a developed economy through readership and intellectual freedom.*

Methodology: *Descriptive research survey was adopted to sample three academic libraries in Cross River South province; with 700 copies of questionnaires. Availability sampling was used giving a return rate of 676(96.57%). Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and percentages.*

Findings: *From objective 1, study showed that respondents had awareness that librarians' job performances enhanced intellectual freedom (IF) with the highest item level of 668 (98.82%) and a lowest item level of 636(94.08%). Objective 2 result showed that resource access from libraries enhances IF with the highest item score of 673 (99.56%) and lowest item score of 662 (97.93%). Respondents ascertained twenty- two (22) challenges related to the 21st century and highlighted five (5) steps as the way forward for IF. As a result, resource access in libraries should be encouraged by stakeholders as gaining knowledge would enable citizens to have IF which in turn, would empower them to contribute meaningfully to positive changes in human developments.*

Originality: *This paper offers valuable information on the perception of RA as it concerns intellectual freedom in three University Libraries in Calabar Metropolis, Nigeria.*

KEYWORDS: Information, Library services, library management, knowledge perception, resource access, readership, thought development, knowledge enhancement, mindset change, intellectual freedom, and challenges.

INTRODUCTION

Information had been variously defined by different researchers but this article adopts previous assertion, which informed that the world is presently passing through the information age. This specifies that information in the form of analysed data and facts, which precisely is knowledge, are motivating virtually every sector of human endeavour to dynamic points (Inyang, 2015). This is what had led to the popular saying that 'information is power'. Analysing of the popular saying can therefore be described in multifaceted areas; to read,

think, perform some tasks, learn by individual experience or from others, through immediate scenarios or people's recorded works arranged in libraries, adjusted from some patterns of lifestyles, the energies to do whatsoever one wasn't able to do hitherto and begin to fulfil objectives that would lead to flexible adoption of changes, development and standard living.

Knowledge, can be defined as a condition of knowing something or gaining experience on doing something (carrying out repetitive tasks) over time. It could be said to mean the apprehension of truth on facts presented through one's reasoning. This indicates that as one receives information, it prepares his mindset, develops his thoughts and fine-tunes his belief system in a particular way. With time, this person develops an ideal mindset that is crucial for his/her success pattern in whatever needs to be done as far as received information is concerned.

Perceptions are fundamental in new products adoption because what consumers / users feel and believe about a product / service can be just what that product / service actually provides in terms of performance and satisfaction (Cooney cited in Mallo & Espinoza, (2015). However, for this research, perception is held as the process by which people translate sensory impression into coherent and unified view of the world around them and though it is necessarily based on incomplete or unverified (or unreliable) information, it is equated with reality for most practical purposes and this, guiding human behavior to very large extents.

Intellectual freedom (IF) can best be talked about since explanation for possible understanding of the term in the real sense had sufficed, which had exposed its true meaning with regards to information, knowledge and experience. Therefore, it is this in-built foundation of knowledge, which caters for a person's ability to manage his intellectual complexities, as fertilized with the availability, access and proper utilization of the right kind information at any one point or the other that leads to intellectual freedom. We can infer that the quality and quantity of information an individual acquires determine his reactions and decisions to any situation that comes his way. Moreover, whatever the reactions and decisions he might be involved in is a portrayal of his mindset since the actions (decisions) were first taken in the mind before the physical demonstration(s).

The mind is the powerful force for change while information is the fuel required to influence this change therefore, information liberates from mental slavery and guarantees intellectual freedom when it comes in the right perspective. The American Library Association (2016) upheld that Intellectual Freedom is protected in the information Act of Nigeria that empowers the citizens to read, speak up and seek information freely. This means that intellectual freedom would make room for elites, who know where they are going from where they are and can expand the coast of developments in diverse level of life be it individualistic,

industrial, socio-economic, educational and or political. This would bring out an egalitarian society, which would enhance equality of social rights promotion among all people especially at such a time that corruption in ministries and parastatals need to be tackled indeed.

In continuance of the above merits of intellectual freedom, this study seeks to evaluate student' knowledge, their perception of intellectual freedom and the challenges of the 21st century with the following objectives.

- 1 To find out if students' know that librarians' job enhances intellectual freedom
- 2 To ascertain whether resources access from libraries enhance IF
- 3 To ascertain the 21st century challenges of intellectual freedom
- 4 To find out the way forward

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Students are library users (of all categories) who observe librarians' struggle to sort, acquire, organize and disseminate information materials /resources. Users' complained how the library does not meet their needs many times, (Oyetunji, 2015). Government's general failure to strategies and innovatively boost education and library services delivery,(Igbuzor,2011); Bivan, 2017 discussed several others challenges that dwindle the proper enhancement of intellectual freedom due to lack of digital information to cater for the needs of the information age, because of its continuous dependence on traditional services (Inyang & Odu, 2011). So, students' turn away from library use to other information providers. The authors believe that if students/users know the purpose that spurs librarians' to strive to serve them, in the midst of the persistent challenges, there would be a reduction in deviant behaviors as a show of appreciation in handling information materials and a higher striving for readership. It is on this basis that this study seek to assess student' knowledge, their perception of resource access and the challenges of the 21st century that hinder their achievement of this intellectual freedom.

METHODOLOGY

The research design adopted for this study was descriptive design of survey type. 700 copies of questionnaire were distributed as follows- University of Calabar had 400 copies, University of Cross River State, former (CRUTECH) had 200copies and College of Education, Akamkpa had 100copies. This was done because the research period coincided with examination time and each institution vary in population hence, different number of reader services units had different registered users. For example, University of Calabar had social science, Law

reference, medical library, Humanities and Science & Technology library units including its annex, to cater for its reader services division. University of Cross River State had social science, Humanities and Science & Technology units while College of Education makes use of Administration, Reader services, references library, serials, processing and Bindery units. However, only the readers' services division was relevant for this study and availability sampling was adopted. 676 usable copies of the questionnaire were returned for analysis representing 96.57% responds rate. The high rate of return was observed because of the exam period, which always have users' influx to the library. The responses presented were analysed using frequency table and simple percentage calculation. Out of these, 334 (49.41%) were males and 342(50.59%) were females.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Stavkova, Stejskal and Toufarova (2008) had earlier summarized perception as the entire process by which an individual becomes aware of the environment and interpreted it so that it will fit into their frame of reference after defining it as the adaptation of reality, whereby inputs from the environment are selected, processed and interpreted to give them a purpose. Kiriri (2018) alluded from the above that an organism achieves an awareness and understanding of its environment through organizing and interpreting sensory information and inferred that perception is seen as a three-step process of (i) selecting, (ii) organizing, and (iii) interpreting information that one is exposed to, with a view of using such information in decision-making. The information, in this case, is made available through sense organs (i.e., sight, taste, hearing, smell, and touch).

At the mention of the word 'intellectual freedom', one is tempted to look at laws governing intellectual acquisition in the school environment but to be candid; this topic cannot be explored completely for a comprehensive understanding without driving the issues to the library. Library as a repository of knowledge has served as a veritable tool for transforming the socio-cultural dimensions of society with the possession of intellectual development of citizens. Again, even though everyone has a right to think what he pleases, and says what he thinks which is the foundation upon which all ideas are based, intellectual freedom is gaining knowledge to enhance positive changes, liberation from information deformity and enablement to rightly speak up in the face of uncertainties so others can have clarity and upliftment of standards.

One cannot gain all the knowledge he needs to operate in life and would many times, lean on the experiences of other peoples' knowledge which are recorded and stored in different information materials acquired and stocked in the library. This is so because, libraries have been identified as one of the key elements for open access to information, a frontier for literacy skills acquisition that leads to critical thinking, analytical skills and problem solving. The ideas of stakeholders, even when they have died can be traced within the documented works for the benefit of the living and future generations; setting also as example of the steps that had taken place afore time, when circumstances occurred. And the reoccurrence of similar events or scenarios would not bring panic since there are information of its antecedents.

Information from the library as a disseminator helps clients to develop an ideal mindset, belief and thoughts that are dependent on knowledge generated from objective information and which is crucial to life success. Freedom in this regard is a state of mind that can be feasible with the availability of the right information, its access and utilization. Therefore, without a readership of the stored information that yields knowledge, there would be some continuous negative reactions and decisions to circumstances and progress would be impossible for new discoveries.

Fitzsimmons (1996) had presented censorship as one hindrance to intellectual freedom, using the following clarifications. 'Censorship of specific publications spurred librarians to take initial steps toward establishing a stand supporting intellectual freedom. Censorship means not only the deletion or excision of parts of published materials, but also efforts to ban, prohibit, suppress, prosecute, remove, label, or restrict materials. Rightly or wrongly, opposition to these activities emanated from the belief that individual's intellectual freedom is basic to the functioning and maintenance of democracy. In a restricted sense, censorship refers to the work of a person or agency with the authority to come between the producer to publish, and the consumer to acquire knowledge of, the censored materials. In a looser interpretation, the term is used to describe the enactment and enforcement of laws that restrict the freedom to publish unless these laws deal with the protection of the rights of others, as in cases of slander, libel, or copyright infringement'.

He observed that freedom of the press did not exist in Communist countries, where the press was considered an instrument of the state. A non-critical attitude toward the government was enforced by the government and the press functioned primarily as an agent to report and support decisions of the government. Countries that have a free press, on the other hand, believe the citizen should know what the government is doing and must be free to criticize it. This coincides with the democratic belief that a democracy can exist only so long as an enlightened

citizenry is contributing new ideas for the guidance of the government _ and is participating in shaping the decisions that are being made.

The quintessential nature of intellectual freedom had brought many organizations to replay the Universal declaration of the Human Rights with regards to enhancing an all-inclusive information access and the attached right to express useful ideas and opinions. The international Federation of Library Association and Institutions (IFLA) had long promoted the advancement of access to information and its availability through professional programs, which were aimed at rising standards of service in a continuous form although its members suggested the need to address the measurement of principles. As a sequence, IFLA established a committee on Free Access to information and its freedom of expression (FAIFE) with an office situated at Copenhagen, which had started to report on intellectual freedom issues and libraries around the world.

Okoroma (2014) had earlier highlighted multiple programs used to enhance perception and encourage participation in the continued development of intellectual freedom. These include; collection development, gathering information materials, its analysis (bibliometric), storage, use and sharing through workshops, seminars, lectures, film show, exhibition, symposia, demonstration, excursion and displays, which is professionally, termed dissemination. A combination of the above can simply be referred to as organized events and word of mouth, which supports clientele to hear what would make them knowledgeable in their quest for intellectual freedom. These organized events and word of mouth are part of marketing strategies used in academic libraries (Inyang & Ekeng, 2019).

Inyang and Ekeng (2019) carried out a study on awareness and preferences of popular marketing strategies using respondents from University of Calabar (UNICAL) and Cross-River University of Technology (CRUTECH) being academic libraries in Cross River State. These strategies had been found to boost users' knowledge of what libraries hold in stock, their exploration methods and influence on utilization. However, the study concluded that users' had limited knowledge of word of mouth and it is imperative for librarians' to continue to sort for ways to make users' understand and get interested in partaking in organized events where major issues concerning the library can be discussed. As this would further alter every wrong perception of users' and encourage them re-decide and or grant help to the challenges that had made them stay aloof a foretime, it would reveal the skills of advocacy for intellectual freedom which librarians are bent on promoting. Again, Oltmann (2016) revealed that intellectual freedom gives access to information and ideas regardless of the medium of communication.

Johari and Yahya (2009) as well as Madukoma and Opeke (2013) corroborating the view held that a growing emphasis had been given to librarians performance as a source of competitive advantage to promote their responsiveness in enhancing library effectiveness with best practices like intellectual freedom, staff development and expertise. Authors pointed to the art of training, whether at individual or organizational levels to enhance best practices. Earlier studies by Inyang and Agwunobi (2016) showed only four cataloguers remained in service among those who have worked in the processing division of the library. These four-remaining staff amidst those with these essential skills were also found to have four years before retirement sets in. This is a great dearth in the cataloguing part of the profession as a result of retirement and movement to specialize in other lucrative areas of contemporary librarianship. Study reveal that Cataloguers mostly get training through personal efforts and only two cataloguers have received University sponsorship for cataloguing and classification, calling for reasonable action in this regard to quickly train staff to overcome this challenge.

It was also revealed that, Cataloguers have many skills to learn through training in ICTs. The challenges militating against their participation include; high cost of training, lack of organizational sponsorship and poor implementation of Institution staff development policy. The paper thus recommended an urgent stepping up for training Cataloguers in ICTs based skills, because of the dearth of Cataloguers needed for the future of Librarianship. Also, since Cataloguers perform both academic and administrative duties, Institutional policy has to be revised to make room for this group to get training as at when due without bottlenecks. As this encouraged participation allows cataloguers to be abreast of current trends in cataloguing services, it will make for effective and efficient participation that would ultimately lead to applications that would promote research best practices, given an enabled environment.

Oyetunji (2019) iterated that failure to encourage training can alienate the intended users; be expensive in terms of the material loss as many of the information materials acquired would be left unused; human suffering by the efforts to process and classify information materials in the library which had hazardously demean the seeing abilities of staff and would result in the improvements done by the librarians being rejected.

These researchers, expanding on Oyetunji's works stressed that, librarians' training is very essential to the overall success of service delivery in the profession. Any lapses allowed, would bring grave consequences in terms of lack of continuity of professional expertise. In contemporary times, most library staff members are of the administrative status, muddling up of the library system, its resources and services, general non-arrangements that would cause chaos and inability of users to locate materials thus discouragement to learners / users and

scholars whose time needed to be saved (Ranganthan, Cited in Inyang & Ofre, 2012). Again, the efforts librarians had constantly put into their job performance to enhance readership would be thwarted and the national development which comes from an informed citizenry would never be achieved.

Intellectual freedom guides (2019) explained that it encompasses the freedom to hold, receive and disseminate ideas. It is crucial as people are expected to be self-governors in a responsible way and this requires them being informed. Therefore, libraries provide the ideas and information in a variety of formats and people are allowed to inform themselves. Hence, Igwela & Nsirim, (2018) assured that Intellectual freedom would require the concerted effort of two storehouses (the mind as a storehouse of all mental activities and the library as the storehouse of knowledge use) as a tool for its promotion. Moreover, Igwela & Nsirim, (2019) persuaded that improving one's mindset would mean, improving one's ability to succeed in all aspects of life be it individual, organizational or nation at large. In addition, this calls for the provision of an enabling work environment that would spur librarians (service providers) and library users (learners) towards practical demonstrative sessions that would help them to explorative discovery of new ideas and skills through recreation. This is because, the key to change lies in the confidence of nationals who have acquired similar knowledge in divers' areas in which change is sought and for librarians who operated on traditional modules, there's need for change especially for the 21st century needs of the information age to be satisfied.

Association of the College and Research Libraries (ACRL) Board of the American Library Association (2014) upheld that a strong intellectual freedom perspective is critical to the development of academic library collections, services, and instruction that dispassionately meets the education and research needs of a college or university community. The purpose of this statement is to outline how and where intellectual freedom principles fit into an academic library setting, thereby raising consciousness of the intellectual freedom context within which academic librarians' work. The following principles should be reflected in all relevant library policy documents.

1. The general principles set forth in the Library Bill of Rights form an indispensable framework for building collections, services, and policies that serve the entire academic community.
2. The privacy of library users is and must be inviolable. Policies should be in place that maintain confidentiality of library borrowing records and of other information relating to personal use of library information and services.

3. The development of library collections in support of an institution's instruction and research programs should transcend the personal values of the selector. In the interests of research and learning, it is essential that collections contain materials representing a variety of perspectives on subjects that may be considered controversial.
4. Preservation and replacement efforts should ensure that balance in library materials is maintained and that controversial materials are not removed from the collections through theft, loss, mutilation, or normal wear and tear. There should be alertness to efforts by special interest groups to bias a collection through systematic theft or mutilation.
5. Licensing agreements should be consistent with the *Library Bill of Rights*, and should maximize access.
6. Open and unfiltered access to the Internet should be conveniently available to the academic community in a college or university library. Content filtering devices and content-based restrictions are a contradiction of the academic library mission to further research and learning through exposure to the broadest possible range of ideas and information. Such restrictions are a fundamental violation of intellectual freedom in academic libraries.
7. Freedom of information and of creative expression should be reflected in library exhibits and in all relevant library policy documents.
8. Library meeting rooms, research carrels, exhibit spaces, and other facilities should be available to the academic community regardless of research being pursued or subject being discussed. Any restrictions made necessary because of limited availability of space should be based on need, as reflected in library policy, rather than on content of research or discussion.
9. Whenever possible, library services should be available without charge in order to encourage inquiry. Where charges are necessary, a free or low-cost alternative (e.g., downloading to disc rather than printing) should be available when possible.
10. A service philosophy should be promoted that affords equal access to information for all in the academic community with no discrimination on the basis of race, age, values, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, cultural or ethnic background, physical, sensory, cognitive or learning disability, economic status, religious beliefs, or views.
11. A procedure ensuring due process should be in place to deal with requests by those within and outside the academic community for removal or addition of library resources, exhibits, or services.

12. It was recommended that, this statement of principle be endorsed by appropriate institutional governing bodies, including the faculty senate or similar instrument of faculty governance.

An impression of this review thus related information freedom to the biotechnology, bioengineering, comfort design including functional design and human factors of librarians in a holistic measure that serves as a capacity building for not just the profession but the entire development of an informed society for its citizenry. Jeffrey (1995) cited in Punadi and Subang (2015), called it ergonomics; defining it as the design of the library, equipment, machines, tools, product, environment and system, taking into consideration the librarians' physical, physiological capabilities, welfare, human capital development and optimizing the wellbeing. Oyetunji (2019) further presented library and information science ergonomics as a conducive environment coupled with the ergonomic requisite tools, technologies, policies and strategies which boost libraries', librarians' performance and ultimately improve their productivity in information collection, processing, storage and dissemination, investigation, research, analysis consultation and strategic use and share of information to improve intellectual freedom.

Inyang & Josiah (2019) averred that a conducive library environment as in the contest of their presentation was a platform, devoid of both physical intimidation and emotional frustration, which allows for a free exchange of ideas and encourages learning. Key proponents of the learning process are librarians and learners, whose freedom of interaction, safety and respect is equally guaranteed within the physical and emotive environment they find themselves.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Objective 1: To find out if users' know that Librarians' job performance enhances Intellectual Freedom (IT)

S/N	Item	Strongly Agree (SA)	Agree (A)	Disagree (D)	Strongly Disagree (SD)
1	Acquisition of relevant materials enhances IF	160 (23.67%)	503 (74.41%)	10 (1.48%)	3 (0.44%)

2	The cataloguing and classification functions helps to organize materials in professional categories that ease access to information leading to IT	489 (72.34%)	147 (21.75%)	19 (2.81%)	21 (3.11%)
3	Librarians' circulation services impresses users' interest in reading to improve IT	450 (66.57%)	218 (32.25%)	5 (0.74%)	3 (0.44%)
4	Lending and borrowing services influences users' to read library material at their homes to expand IT	100 (14.79%)	557 982.40%)	11 (1.63%)	8 (1.18%)
5	I can now use materials outside my library through interlibrary loan services of librarians.	340 (50.30%)	301 (44.53%)	20 (2.96%)	15 (2.22%)

Table 1 showing the pairing of strongly agreed and agreed responses; we have the following results; item 1, 663(98.08%) /23(3.40%), item 2; 636(94.08% /40(5.92%), item 3; 668 (98.82%)/ 8(1.18%), item 4; 657(97.19%)/ 19(2.81%). Item 5, 641(94.82%) /35(5.18%) respectively.

This indicated that, respondents have awareness that librarians' job performance enhances intellectual freedom. The result tallied with the works of Okoroma (2014) who highlighted multiple programs used to enhance perception and encourage participation in the continued development of intellectual freedom as inclusive of collection development, gathering information materials, its analysis (bibliometric), storage, use and sharing through workshops, seminars, lectures, film show, exhibition, symposia, demonstration, excursion and displays, which is professionally, termed dissemination. These combinations of programs were referred to as organized events and word of mouth, which supported clientele to hear what would make them knowledgeable in their quest for intellectual freedom and also presented as part of marketing strategies used in academic libraries (Inyang & Ekeng, 2019). Results tallied also with Kiriri (2018) who referred from other scholars that an organism achieves an

awareness and understanding of its environment through organizing and interpreting sensory information.

Objective 2: To ascertain whether resource access from libraries enhance IT

S/N	Item	SA	A	D	SD
1	Resource access (RA) enable users to read and be informed	497 (73.52%)	165 (24.41%)	10 (1.48%)	4 (0.59%)
2	RA motivates users to learn from other’s experiences	599 (88.61%)	71 (10.50%)	-	6 (0.89%)
3	RA helps readers ’fulfil educational purposes, speak up and write better than before	515 (76.18%)	151 (22.34%)	7 (1.04%)	3 (0.44%)
4	RA allows me to use my thinking ability to do analysis of materials or speeches	498 (73.67%)	167 (24.70%)	6 (0.88%)	6 (0.88%)
5	It enables me to take decisions without fear	572 (84.61%)	101 (14.94%)	2 (0.30%)	1 (0.15%)

From Table 2 showing the merging of strongly agreed and agreed responses; the following results were obtained for each item. Total responds of SA & A for item 1, 662 (97.93%) /D&SD (3.55%), Item 2; 670(99.11%) / 6 (0.89%), Item 3; 666(98.52%) / 10(1.48%), item 4; 665(98.37%) / 12(1.78%) and item 5; 673(99.56%) /3(1.92%). This result explained that the respondents of this study certified that resource access from libraries enhances intellectual freedom. The result tallied with Oltmann (2016) who revealed that intellectual freedom gives access to information and ideas regardless of the medium of its communication.

Objective 3: To ascertain the 21st century challenges highlighted by users.

1. Information materials are still being processed manually thus; valuable books do not reach the right users at the right time.
2. Impoliteness of some library staff towards users.
3. No air conditioners, making the library stuffy and uncondusive for learning.

4. Lack of clean conveniences for use while trying to study within the library.
5. Lack of relevant and current materials.
6. Lack of past questions in the library to ease revision.
7. Lack of space to seat properly during exams period.
8. Lack of weekend library services, which keep students in unnecessary hurrying when there is need to do assignments.
9. Too much delay in planning and execution of ICTs after its adoption.
10. Students are charged so many dues with different sub-heads yet difficult to learn with the right facilities hence; practical learnings are subjected to theoretical trainings while students lack analytical knowledge for posterity.
11. Too much roaming around outdated collection of printed materials.
12. Inability of users to adhere to literacy skills because of inconsistencies in library skills education.
13. Most reference desk are manned by non-professionals who have not possessed self-confidence to attend to users' questions.
14. Operation of political management that tends to stress bureaucratic standards.
15. No place for suggestions of ideas.
16. Low bandwidth that plagues networking within the library.
17. Non-functional /insufficient computers in e-library.
18. Acquisition of non-standard LAN cables that do not support speedy internet works.
19. Unlinked wireless connections within library divisions as well as to faculties discouraging library use by faculty members.
20. Inability to make and sustain broad subscriptions in valuable databases.
21. Restrictions on sites that illustrate educational/tutorial videos limiting learning pursuits.
22. Censorship: which in modern thought, is an effort by a government, private organization, group, or individual to prevent people from reading, seeing, or hearing what may be considered as dangerous to government or harmful to public morality. It may be exercised on political, religious, or moral grounds, making the offense one of treason, heresy, or obscenity. At different times, censorship has been undertaken by the state, by the priesthood, and by unofficial groups.

This result tallied with Oyetunji (2019) who iterated that failure to encourage training can disaffect the intended users; be expensive in terms of the material loss as many of the information materials acquired would be left unused; increased human suffering by the efforts to process and classify information materials in the library which had hazardously demean the seeing abilities of staff and would result in the improvements done by the librarians being

rejected. The authors of this work analysed Oyetunji' words to emphasize that, if librarians' are not trained, there would be grave consequences in terms of lack of continuity of professional expertise especially in contemporary times that most library staff members are of the administrative status, muddling of the library system, its resources and services, general non-arrangements that would cause chaos and inability of users to locate materials thus discouragement to learners / users and scholars whose time needed to be saved in accordance with the professional philosophy.

Objectives 4: The way forward for IF

1. Stakeholders of the library profession should arise for advocacy and stop whatever is eroding the expected beauty of using the library in varied dimensions.
2. Modern librarianship demands adherence to the trends of ICTs therefore, automated job performances should no longer be delayed.
3. Library stakeholders must unwaveringly look into these outlined challenges to create an enabling environment that would sustain innovative modern practices in the profession and in the readership culture of the Nation at large.
4. Education stakeholders should do a restructuring to ensure that students learn conveniently and practically to apply learning to societal problems.
5. There should be a reduction in public holiday celebrations as these hinder the syllabus completion of the academic calendar.

The proponents of the way forward tally with the study results of Inyang & Josiah (2019) who maintained that a conducive library environment as in the contest of their presentation was a platform, devoid of both physical intimidation and emotional frustration, which allows for a free exchange of ideas and encourages learning at different levels.

CONCLUSION

. The quintessential nature of libraries to sort, acquire, process and interconnect peoples experiences as information terminates ignorance form individuals cum corporate entities, bridge the gap of information between professions in subject compartmentalization, enhances literacies for lifelong learning outcomes and provide information for valuable decision making on different puzzles. 'College and University librarians share the professional concerns of faculty members. Academic freedom, which strengthens intellectual freedom for example, is indispensable to librarians, because they are trustees of knowledge with the responsibility of

ensuring the availability of information and ideas, no matter how controversial, so that teachers may freely teach and students may freely learn. Moreover, as members of the academic community, librarians should have latitude in the exercise of their professional judgment within the library, a share in shaping policy within the institution, and adequate opportunities for professional development and appropriate reward based on an established conducive environment for resource access.

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