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EMERGING ROLE OF LIBRARIANS ON INFORMATION PROVISIONS, SERVICES AND FACILITIES IN THE AGRICULTURE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

The study examines the information infrastructure, facilities and services in Nigeria's Agriculture University Libraries., Federal University of Agriculture, Makurdi, Federal, Michael Okpara University of Agriculture, Abia, and Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta, are the respondents. The main objective of the study is to assess the information resources, services and facilities at Agriculture University Libraries in Nigeria in order to analyze the types of available information resources, services and facilities, and the constraints associated with on the provision of information resources services and facilities to library users. Although questionnaires were provided to university librarians, the researcher was in charge of monitoring the activities of library users.. The researcher took the entire respondent population of university librarians, in Agriculture University Libraries sampled were retrieved and analyzed, representing 100 %. The process of observation was also used to fill in the holes that the questionnaire did not fill in. Key findings show that in the Agriculture University Libraries in Nigeria, the existing agricultural information tools and facilities available, accessible and used are inadequate. In the Agriculture University Libraries, infrastructural facilities and internet services existed, but were not well established. There was no access to adequate information resources for users because of the insufficient number of library employees. The study recommended the enhancement of existing information tools, services and user information needs facilities, offline database subscriptions such as AGORA, HINARI, AJOL, JSTORE and E-Granary to access agricultural information. To resolve these limitations, library management should look beyond the annual budget and reliance on TETFund, on consultancy services, printing, binding, publishing, donations from philanthropists into the future field of revenue streams and financing the library.

Keywords: Access, Library, Information Resources, Librarians, Services, Facilities University and Agriculture

Introduction

This research investigates the role of librarians in the provision of information, services, and facilities in Nigerian Agriculture University Libraries in terms of availability, accessibility, and constraints related with the supply of resources, programs, and facilities. The libraries were chosen due to their widespread presence and distribution across the country. Agriculture University Libraries were established with the goal of providing enough information services and facilities while maintaining the highest level of quality as research-oriented institutions. It also aims to improve academic inquiry by educating users on how to find suitable data services for their educational endeavors (Lee and Soohyung 2012). According to Ajay and Satyanarayan, the goals and objectives are to create a global foundation of electronic/digital knowledge based on the purpose and vision of institutions for learning, research, and teaching (2013).

The purpose of this research is to determine the role of librarians in information provision, services, and facilities in Nigerian Agriculture University Libraries in order to examine the benefits to users. The researcher used the Librarians Registration Council of Nigeria's (Ekoja 2014) Minimum Criteria and Guidelines for Academic Libraries in Nigeria (LRCN 2014) as a guiding principle to identify the gap that might exist between the user's expectations and the knowledge tools, facilities, and programs currently offered by the University Libraries of Agriculture.

However, most libraries' funds from their parent institutions and other donor organizations were favorable in those days, and librarians who requested funds for the provision of resources, services, and facilities were able to do so without trouble or delay. With the passage of time, the situation evolved into a new phase, with Agriculture University Libraries experiencing an unprecedented increase in operating costs, capable of coping with the expansion of information and high demand from clients, resulting in costs exceeding revenue generation and funding by the parent body. The funding organizations for today's Agriculture University Libraries are increasingly concerned with offering high-quality services at a low cost. As a result, the Agriculture University Libraries must establish diverse evaluation, planning, and decision-making procedures, and they must expect the institutions they finance to apply these techniques to determine what is done, why it is done, and how much is done. Librarians may no longer just

request resources and expect to receive them; instead, they must demonstrate their value in meaningful and measurable ways, as well as the outcomes of their services. In other words, they must demonstrate that their programs are appropriate for the intended users and that they achieve their goals in a timely and effective manner. The urgent need for a study of this kind is to help The Agriculture University library achieve its purpose of maintaining the highest standards of quality and realizing the vision of providing access to the world's global base of knowledge and information.

Review of Related Literature

Types of Information Resources Available and Accessible in Agriculture University Libraries

As a result, the majority of respondents in Vijayakumar (2017)'s study stated that newspapers, project reports, subject books, CD-ROM database, and reference books are readily available, while thesis, general literature, and web resources are scarce. Kwaghgba and et al. (2015), Onye (2016), Yaseen and et al. (2016), Ajiji (2017), Aladeniyi and Temitope (2018), and Das Parnab (2015) all agreed with him, as did Abubakar (2017). It emphasized the use of e-databases such as AGORA and African Journals by agricultural scientists at Nigerian federal university libraries, as well as CD-ROM, MEDLINE, PubMed, Biomed Central, Online and HINARI, CAB Abstracts, BEAST CD, VET CD, and TEEAL. Bello and Chioma (2020), in their study on the level of ICT deployment in university libraries in Oyo State, Nigeria, on the globalization of library and information services, validated the availability of E-Granary, EBSCOHOST, JSTOR, Jaypee Digital, and other databases, Jaypee Digital, HINARI, AGORA and OARE with the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) and partial Institutional Repository (IR).

Types of Services Provided in Agriculture University Libraries

The study also discussed library services such as reference services, current Awareness (CAS), information collection and distribution (SDI), photocopying/reprographic services, user education, and search services for online databases, as well as paper clipping service, catalogue, information service, OPAC, and computerized service, book reservation, indexing and abstracting service, translation, and Services for distribution of inter-library loan resources (2020). However, Nath and Debajit (2020), in their study Practice of Libraries and Information

Facilities in Assam University Libraries for Differently Capable Populations, stated that the services rendered included retrieval of information from the stacks, photocopy assistance, specialized reference service, delivery service, modification of lending rules, specialized orientation tours, and telepoking. This conclusion is shared by Khasseh and colleagues (2020) in their paper "Library Services for the Disabled in Iranian Public Libraries (A Case of East Azerbaijan Province)". Furthermore, as Gohain (2020) noted in his study studying the interactions of consumers of digital information systems in libraries linked with the University of Mumbai, Maharashtra, and Law College, more services were undertaken in libraries. He described the library's digital information services, which include current awareness services, full-text access to e-journals, remote access to e-resources, virtual reference services and electronic document delivery, remote enquiry services, and tailored alert services. The findings of Neog (2020) on library facilities via social media during COVID-19 lockdown with special reference to University Libraries of Assam, Ng'ang'a and et-al (2020) Application of the Charter of Library Service in the delivery of Quality Service in University Libraries, and Omona (2020) on the role of libraries and information services in achieving Uganda's Sustainable Development Goals agree with those of Neog (2020) during lockdown due to COVID-19 on library facilities via social media (SDGs)

Types of Infrastructural Facilities Available in Agriculture University Libraries

Gwang (2016) investigated infrastructural resource provision in university libraries in Nigeria's North Central Zone and found that infrastructural resources were provided to a large extent and that planning had a significant influence on the provision of infrastructural resources in university libraries. Renge and S (2016), for example, did a study on library services, facilities, and information technology among Yoga Science Libraries in Maharashtra. Ifijehet- and et al. (2016) report on Digital Inclusion and Sustainable Development in Nigeria, where they agree on the facilities provided in their individual libraries, while Kalbande and Chavan (2017) report on ICT infrastructure facilities at Maharashtra's Agriculture College Libraries. According to the findings, all computer libraries have internet connectivity for accessing e-resources. Similarly, Choudhary and Mukut (2017) conducted an evaluation of ICT infrastructure and applications in the Cachar District Selected College Libraries in Assam. According to the study, in today's rapidly evolving digital environment, libraries and information centers must use ICT to

effectively manage library operations and provide user-centric library services in order to fulfill the expectations of the new generation of tech-savvy library users.

The Constraints Associated on the Provisions of Information Resources and Services in Agriculture University Libraries

University Libraries have made knowledge resources available to non-academic and academic personnel, as well as postgraduate and undergraduate students. Row after row, this comprises books, periodicals, newspapers, computer tools, and databases. Agriculture University Libraries were established in order to achieve the three-fold goals of teaching, research, and community service. It is obvious that the Library was an important academic institution as long as the pen was placed on paper. With so many hurdles to the access and use of information resources, services, and facilities at Nigeria's Agriculture University Libraries, the rise of information resources, services, and facilities has become a global phenomena.

Furthermore, users' lack of access to agricultural information resources, services, and facilities is a significant factor. According to Baba and Shabir (2016), time allocation factors such as frequency and period of information use, inadequacies of Library's information systems, lack of experience on the use of information by students, technological factors such as information on Library, knowledge of Library use, and information organization, among others, include inadequacies of Library's information systems, lack of experience on the use of information by students, technological factors such as information on Library, knowledge of Library use, and information organization. Data services are hampered by a variety of issues, including the volume of information needed by students, structure/format, and sources. In accord, Olanrewaju (2017) claims that a shortage of ICT-skilled personnel and poor infrastructural facilities are the key roadblocks affecting academic staff's research performance at universities around the world, particularly in developing countries. In higher education institutions, well-equipped libraries can be a valuable resource for promoting study. Libraries with e-journals, high Internet speeds, and other amenities can help students study. Journals are an excellent means for academics to identify diverse research outputs and can also be a valuable source for detecting research gaps. Unreliable Internet connectivity, a lack of IT skills and understanding of relevant databases of information, a lack of awareness of e-resources, computer screen reading issues, and sophisticated search procedures are all major roadblocks to using library resources. Abubakar

(2017) "Availability and Use of Electronic Information Databases for Research by Agricultural Scientists in North Central Nigeria Federal University Libraries" and Taphros and et al. (2017) both backed up the findings (2017) "Use of electronic information resources by undergraduate students at Africa University's Faculty of Management and Administration, Mutare, Zimbabwe," according to Vera and colleagues (2018) in their paper "The limitations of the use of information resources by College of Education students." In their pilot study of postgraduate student understanding and usage of library facilities in Nigeria, Edeole and Norliya (2019) agree.

Statement of the Problem

Evaluation of Librarians' Roles in Information Provisions, Services, and Facilities in Agriculture University Libraries in Nigeria allows Agriculture University Libraries to assess how well they contribute to the achievement of their parent organizations' objectives, identify issues in the areas of information resources, services, and facilities, track progress toward specifications, compare past, present, and desired future levels, and make recommendations. In this regard, one of the methods for Nigerian Agriculture University Libraries to contribute to their universities and clients is to assess the services, facilities, and information resources available. Identification of the gap in the supply of information resources, services, and facilities has become crucial in order to show that the things they're working on are worth the time and money they're spending on them. It's also critical that the information tools, programs, and facilities are well-maintained and used in the best interests of the organizations and their clients. As a result, the research must determine how and in what ways the evaluation of information resources, services, and facilities has aided or hindered access to agricultural information resources, services, and facilities. It will be determined what libraries do, what they have done, and, most crucially, what they can do better with meaningful evaluation.

Objectives of the Study

The study's main goal is to evaluate librarians' contributions to information provision, services, and facilities in agricultural university libraries. FUAM, MOUA, and FUAAs as Case Studies to:

1. Analyze the types of information resources, programs and facilities available in Agriculture University Libraries

- a. The resources of information available in Libraries
 - b. The services provided in Libraries under study
 - c. The facilities available in the libraries
2. Assess the extent of the accessibility of Information resources, services and facilities in Agriculture University Libraries to:
- a. Determine the extent of resource accessibility in the library
 - b. Assessing the extent of library services
3. Identify the limitation associated with the provisions of information tools, programs and facilities in Agriculture University Libraries under review. In particular, this target is planned to be:
- a. Examining the drawbacks of the provisions of library information resources
 - b. Identify the shortcomings impacting the library services

The Study's Population

All University Librarians and Collection Development Librarians in the Agriculture University Libraries sampled, the Agriculture University Libraries sampled from the previous three regions, were included in the research population; cluster and simple random sampling were utilized. Three (3) university librarians and collection development librarians are involved in the research. Surveys, questionnaires, and observations were used to gather information.

Data Analysis

The findings of the data obtained from the administered questionnaires, as well as the observations made for this report, are presented in this study. The findings were examined and presented in accordance with the research objectives. By examining and retrieving raw data and changing the information, data analysis can be valuable for decision-making. Based on the acquired data, an attempt was made to explain and analyze the consequences. The Sampled Observation tool was frequently used to fill in blanks left by the questionnaire.

The Working Experience of the University Librarians

The research attempted to assess the level of work experience of the University Librarians in the Agriculture University Libraries under study. The respondents were asked to suggest their experience at work.

Table 1: University Librarians Working Experience

Name of the University	Working Experience			
	1_10	11_20	21_30	31 and above
FUAM	N	N	1	
MOUA	N	N	N	1
FUNAAB	N	N	N	1

Source: Field data (2020)

Key: N= Nil

Table 1 shows the results of the number of years of service survey. The distribution of years of working experience among University Librarians demonstrates that two of the three University Librarians in Nigeria's University of Agriculture have 31 or more years of professional experience in librarianship, while only one has 21-30 years. It's worth noting that no University Librarian has worked for less than 20 years; this is because one of the requirements for hiring University Librarians is the number of years spent in the profession.

Data Analysis of the Objectives of the Study

This section examines the data gathered at the Nigerian Agriculture University Libraries in connection to the research questions posed. The results of the analysis were provided in a tabular format, with frequencies and percentages included. Tables and charts were also employed to compute and display the effects. The results were discussed using responses from respondents in the Agriculture University Libraries of the sampled country.

The number of workers employed at the University Libraries of Agriculture

The respondents in this study give detailed information about the number of personnel working in Agriculture University Libraries.

Table 2: Number of Personnel Working in the Library

		Number of persons working in the library							
Name of the University		2017_2018			Total	2018_2019			Total
		Professionals	Semi-professionals	Nonprofessionals		Professionals	Semi-professionals	Nonprofessionals	
	N	20	25	17	62	20	25	17	62
FUAM	%	32.3	40.3	27.4	100.0	32.3	40.3	27.4	100.0
MOUA	N	15	40	6	61	22	46	15	83
	%	24.6	65.6	9.8	100.0	26.5	55.4	18.1	100.0
FUAA	N	18	23	132	173	24	23	132	179
	%	10.4	13.3	76.3	100.0	13.4	12.8	73.7	100.0

The library staff is often recognized as the most important resource in a library. The entire number of library personnel employed as professionals, semi-professionals, and non-professionals was counted in the study. The library staffs are included in Table 2 below, with dates extending from 2017/2018 to 2018/2019. The respondents (University Librarians) believe that there is a shortage of professionals, semiprofessionals, and nonprofessionals to properly staff the country's University of Agriculture Libraries. Between 2017 and 2018, 32.3 % at the Federal University of Agriculture, Makurdi were professionals, 40.3 percent were semi-professionals, and 27.4 % were non-professionals. As a result, professionals made up 13.4 %, semi-professionals 13.3 %, and non-professionals 73.7 percent at the Federal University of Agriculture Abeokuta. In addition, the Michael Okpara University of Agriculture in Abia employs 26.5 % professionals, 65.6 % semi-professionals, and 18.1 % non-professionals.

The majority of the Agriculture University Libraries are badly understaffed, with both professional and non-professional employees who are under qualified. The proportion of library staff is well below user expectations and has little to do with the scope of information materials, services, or facilities. Because of a lack of employees, the majority of Agriculture University Libraries are unable to deliver the services that their patrons require. The study's comparatively

small staff size suggests that there are multiple empty positions in order to achieve the Library Registration Council of Nigeria's minimum level (LRCN). It is advised that 35% of the staff should be librarians and 75% should be non-librarians. As a result of the research, none of the libraries have more than 35% professional librarians.

The Number of Library Users in Agriculture University Libraries

Answers to the research question to explore the number of library users in Agriculture University Libraries will be presented in this section.

Table 3: Number of Library Users

Name of the University	Year	Number of users of the Library									
		2017_2018					2018_2019				
		Academic staff	Non-Academic	UG	PG	Total	Academic staff	Non-Academic	UG	PG	Total
	N	610	1600	19440	9720	31370	789	1564	21324	1550	25227
FUAM	Within same University (%)	1.9	5.1	62.0	31.0	100	3.1	6.2	84.5	6.1	100
	N	311	578	12700	1570	15159	315	698	13000	2000	16013
MOUA	Within same University (%)	1.9	3.4	79.0	15.6	100	2.2	5.2	83.7	8.9	100
	N	1423	2170	35800	3700	43093	1519	2197	36000	4112	43828
FUAA	Within same University (%)	2.3	6.2	84.1	7.4	100	2.5	6.8	83.0	7.7	100

Sources data field 2020

Table 3 shows the number of library users from 2017 to 2018 and from 2018 to 2019. Academic and non-academic users, as well as postgraduate and undergraduate students, are among the users, according to the responders (Agriculture University Librarians). Between 2017 and 2018, the library at the University of Agriculture, Makurdi has 789 academic and 1,564 non-academic employees, as well as 1,550 postgraduate and 21,342 undergraduate students. During the 2017/2018 academic year, the library at Michael Okpara University of Agriculture in Abia has 949 academic employees, 2,184 non-academic personnel, 3,743 postgraduate and 35,335

undergraduate students. In addition, the library at FUAA has 530 academic personnel, 1,447 non-academic staff, 1,640 postgraduate students, and 17,633 undergraduate students. As a result, from all of the Agriculture University Libraries sampled across the country, the total population of users in the current year is 85068.

Information Resources and the Facilities Available in Agriculture University Libraries

The availability of information services and library furniture are key variables in this study. It's significant that they've been included. It enables the researcher to categorize the information and furniture resources available in each respondent's library at the university under consideration. To analyze the available information resources and furnishings in the library under evaluation, respondents were asked to specify the information resources and furniture in the library. Their responses are listed in Table 4 below.

Table 4: Open Information Services and Facilities in the Library

Information Resources										
FUAM	Information resources									
Library Resources and Services	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
frequency/%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Adequate no of text books	4	21.05	11	57.89	0	0.00	1	5.26	0	0.00
Adequate no of reference materials	5	26.32	6	31.58	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Adequate no of journals	5	26.32	3	15.79	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Adequate no of e-books	5	26.32	6	31.58	0	0.00	1	5.26	0	0.00
Adequate no of online journals/databases	5	26.32	3	15.79	0	0.00	1	5.26	0	0.00
Circulation services	1	5.26	6	31.58	0	0.00	2	10.53	0	0.00
Inter library loan	2	10.53	4	21.05	0	0.00	3	15.79	0	0.00
Library network service/ consortium	5	26.32	4	21.05	0	0.00	1	5.26	2	7.26
Current awareness services	2	10.53	8	42.11	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	5.26
Selective Dissemination of Information	4	21.05	6	31.58	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
User-Education/ orientation	6	31.58	7	36.84	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	5.26
Indexing and abstracting services	4	21.05	6	31.58	0	0.00	2	10.53	0	0.00
Printing/Binding services	3	15.79	7	36.84	0	0.00	3	15.79	0	0.00
Information Consultancy services	7	36.84	6	31.58	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Photocopying services	3	15.79	8	42.11	0	0.00	4	21.05	0	0.00
Translation services/ Language	4	21.05	3	15.79	0	0.00	2	10.53	1	5.26
MOUA	Academic									

Library Resources and Services	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
frequency/%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Adequate no of text books	5	25.00	6	30.00	8	40.00	1	5.00	0	0.00
Adequate no of reference materials	4	20.00	6	30.00	8	40.00	2	10.00	0	0.00
Adequate no of journals	1	5.00	10	50.00	7	35.00	2	10.00	0	0.00
Adequate no of e-books	0	0.00	4	20.00	9	45.00	6	30.00	1	5.00
Adequate no of online journals/databases	1	5.00	6	30.00	9	45.00	4	20.00	0	0.00
Circulation services	4	20.00	6	30.00	8	40.00	1	5.00	0	0.00
Inter library loan	0	0.00	3	15.00	7	35.00	4	20.00	4	###
Library network service/ consortium	1	5.00	1	5.00	12	60.00	5	25.00	0	0.00
Current awareness services	0	0.00	6	30.00	10	50.00	4	20.00	0	0.00
Selective Dissemination of Information	2	10.00	3	15.00	10	50.00	5	25.00	0	0.00
User-Education/ orientation	5	25.00	4	20.00	10	50.00	1	5.00	0	0.00
Indexing and abstracting services	2	10.00	11	55.00	5	25.00	2	10.00	0	0.00
Printing/Binding services	4	20.00	4	20.00	5	25.00	5	25.00	0	0.00
Information Consultancy services	2	10.00	6	30.00	9	45.00	2	10.00	1	5.00
Photocopying services	4	20.00	4	20.00	8	40.00	3	15.00	1	5.00
Translation services/ Language	0	0.00	2	10.00	6	30.00	7	35.00	5	###
FUAA	Academic									
Library Resources and Services	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
frequency/%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Adequate no of text books	6	26.09	10	43.48	6	26.09	0	0.00	0	0.00
Adequate no of reference materials	3	13.04	8	34.78	8	34.78	2	8.70	0	0.00
Adequate no of journals	6	26.09	6	26.09	11	47.83	0	0.00	0	0.00
Adequate no of e-books	2	8.70	7	30.43	8	34.78	2	8.70	0	0.00
Adequate no of online journals/databases	3	13.04	5	21.74	8	34.78	2	8.70	1	4.35
Circulation services	5	21.74	7	30.43	5	21.74	0	0.00	0	0.00
Inter library loan	3	13.04	4	17.39	9	39.13	3	13.04	0	0.00
Library network service/ consortium	2	8.70	5	21.74	6	26.09	2	8.70	0	0.00
Current awareness services	2	8.70	7	30.43	8	34.78	1	4.35	0	0.00
Selective Dissemination of Information	2	8.70	4	17.39	8	34.78	2	8.70	0	0.00
User-Education/ orientation	7	30.43	3	13.04	6	26.09	1	4.35	0	0.00

Indexing and abstracting services	3	13.0 4	5	21.74	7	30.43	1	4.35	0	0.00
Printing/Binding services	5	21.7 4	1	4.35	6	26.09	6	26.09	0	0.00
Information Consultancy services	3	13.0 4	7	30.43	4	17.39	2	8.70	0	0.00
Photocopying services	6	26.0 9	4	17.39	4	17.39	2	8.70	0	0.00
Translation services/ Language	3	13.0 4	1	4.35	7	30.43	5	21.74	1	4.35

Table 5: Facilities Provided

FUAM Library Resources and Services	Facilities									
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
frequency/%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Reading tables/ Chairs	9	47.37	8	42.11	2	10.53	0	0.00	0	0.00
Adequate & dust-free space	4	21.05	7	36.84	8	42.11	0	0.00	0	0.00
Catalogues/ OPAC	4	21.05	6	31.58	7	36.84	1	5.26	1	5.26
Translators	1	5.26	3	15.79	10	52.63	3	15.79	2	10.53
Conducive space for study and research	4	21.05	7	36.84	6	31.58	2	10.53	0	0.00
Circulation services	4	21.05	1	5.26	10	52.63	1	5.26	3	15.79
Internet facility	0	0.00	6	31.58	5	26.32	4	21.05	4	21.05
Drinking water	0	0.00	4	21.05	8	42.11	2	10.53	4	21.05
Rest Room / Toilet facilities	3	15.79	5	26.32	8	42.11	1	5.26	1	5.26
Adequate Lightening/ventilation	4	21.05	0	0.00	9	47.37	3	15.79	3	15.79
Parking facilities	3	15.79	5	26.32	4	21.05	4	21.05	1	5.26
Uninterrupted power supply	4	21.05	2	10.53	9	47.37	2	10.53	1	5.26

MOUA Library Resources and Services	Academic									
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
frequency/%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Reading tables/ Chairs	3	15.00	12	60.00	5	25.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Adequate & dust-free space	2	10.00	9	45.00	6	30.00	2	10.00	0	0.00
Catalogues/ OPAC	1	5.00	8	40.00	9	45.00	1	5.00	0	0.00
Translators	0	0.00	2	10.00	6	30.00	5	25.00	3	15.00
Conducive space for study and research	4	20.00	6	30.00	10	50.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Circulation services	1	5.00	4	20.00	9	45.00	3	15.00	3	15.00
Internet facility	2	10.00	1	5.00	4	20.00	7	35.00	6	30.00
Drinking water	3	15.00	3	15.00	7	35.00	6	30.00	1	5.00
Rest Room / Toilet facilities	6	30.00	5	25.00	6	30.00	3	15.00	0	0.00
Adequate Lightening/ventilation	2	10.00	4	20.00	5	25.00	7	35.00	2	10.00
Parking facilities	5	25.00	6	30.00	4	20.00	5	25.00	0	0.00

Uninterrupted power supply	1	5.00	5	25.00	8	40.00	2	10.00	4	20.00
FUAA Academic										
Library resources and services	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
frequency/%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Reading tables/ Chairs	15	65.22	6	26.09	2	8.70	0	0.00	0	0.00
Adequate & dust-free space	13	56.52	6	26.09	3	13.04	0	0.00	0	0.00
Catalogues/ OPAC	5	21.74	7	30.43	7	30.43	1	4.35	0	0.00
Translators	4	17.39	2	8.70	4	17.39	7	30.43	0	0.00
Conducive space for study and research	6	26.09	9	39.13	4	17.39	1	4.35	0	0.00
Circulation services	3	13.04	3	13.04	8	34.78	5	21.74	2	8.70
Internet facility	1	4.35	3	13.04	1	4.35	9	39.13	6	26.09
Drinking water	4	17.39	2	8.70	6	26.09	5	21.74	5	21.74
Rest Room / Toilet facilities	6	26.09	7	30.43	4	17.39	0	0.00	1	4.35
Adequate Lightening/ventilation	5	21.74	6	26.09	9	39.13	0	0.00	1	4.35
Parking facilities	1	4.35	7	30.43	6	26.09	2	8.70	3	13.04
Uninterrupted power supply	4	17.39	2	8.70	10	43.48	4	17.39	2	8.70

Respondents were given lists of probable library information resources and furniture to tick as many as possible in order to determine the sort of information resources and furniture available in the investigated Agriculture University Libraries. Table 4 displays the types of information tools and furniture accessible in the Agriculture University Libraries, as reported by respondents. Journals, textbooks, thesis/dissertations/projects, newspapers, conference proceedings & technical reports, e-books, and e-thesis/dissertations/projects, tables, fans, CDROM, and computers dominate the accessible information services at Agriculture University Libraries, according to the survey. According to the research, none of the libraries had microfilm or microfiche. Newspapers, project reports, subject books, CD-ROM databases, and reference books are mostly available in libraries, according to Vijayakumar (2017). As a result, the Agriculture University Libraries investigated various types of information services, both print and non-print. To assist their users in achieving the University Library's goals and priorities for teaching, learning, and research. Tables, seats, and computers are the most widely available library furniture in Agriculture University libraries analyzed to encourage and promote easy and

timely access to and use of information services, although radio and television are few in comparison to the number of users. This shows that such technical facilities are either not used at all or are used infrequently in libraries. Nearly all of the libraries in the survey included computers, printers, Xerox, and fans enabling easy access to the equipment provided in a conducive learning environment, according to the research findings.

5.3.4. Related Library Facilities in Nigeria's Agriculture University Libraries

The investigator decided to find out about the necessary facilities in the libraries. As it is a multiple option, the respondents have the choice to tick Yes/No as many times as possible. The facilities in the study library are shown in Table 28 below.

Table 6 Relevant Library Facilities in the libraries

Library facilities										
University	Drinking Water	Rest room Facilities	Lightening/Ventilation	AC (Heating & Cooling)	Uninterrupted Power	Suitable Humidity	Adequate Space Reading	Parking Facility	Availability of Transport	Noise Control
FUAM	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	yes
MOUA	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	yes
FUAA	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	NO	Yes	Yes

The availability of relevant facilities and information resources in the University of Agriculture libraries, where such facilities are available, was dominated by adequate lighting/ventilation, air conditioning (heating & cooling), adequate humidity measurements, adequate space, reading and stacking, and the availability of transportation facilities, as shown in Table 6 above. A drinking water service is the least available in libraries, and according to the report, none of them have an uninterrupted power supply. These findings were congruent with those of Mohammed and Reuben (2015), who investigated the barriers preventing users from learning from information resources in the Agriculture University Libraries in Nigeria. They discovered that a shortage of

skilled librarians to supply and make available information resources and facilities, infrastructural equipment, and energy are all major barriers to using information resources for research. However the Nigerian University Libraries have investigated the necessary facilities to encourage the use of library resources to support teaching, learning and research in achieving the University Library's objectives and priorities. Nevertheless the issues of uninterrupted power supply need to be addressed in order to facilitate and promote easy and timely access to and use of information resources and ensure a conducive learning climate.

The Constraints Facing the University Librarians in Running the Libraries

The study tried to identify the constraints affecting the smooth running of the libraries under study. Multiple choices were provided in relation to the constraints facing the University library to tick by the University Librarians. Table 36 below represents their responses.

Table 7: Constraints Facing the University Library

Constraints											
Constraints facing the University library											
University	Insufficient facilities	Lack of Staff Motivation	Insufficient Funds	Insufficient Print Sources	Insufficient Digital Sources	Computer / Internet Facility	Lack of Qualified staff	Inadequate Space	Erratic power supply	Non-Cooperation of other related Departments	Non-Cooperation of Users
FUAM	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	
MOUA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
FUAA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		

The restrictions impacting the Library are listed in Table 7. None of the University Librarians who responded said they have difficulty carrying out everyday tasks and offering information resources. More than half said they had issues with "insufficient funds" or "financial diversion." Over half of the respondents had a similar reaction to intermittent power supply, according to the

results. However, less than half of those polled said they had a problem with a lack of digital resources. Other issues mentioned include a lack of skilled and trained personnel, employee motivation (negligence), computer/internet access, and non-cooperation from other departments. In terms of expressing limits, user non-cooperation, and computer/internet facility, the opinions of the Agriculture University Libraries differed greatly.

Valuable Suggestions to Improve Library Service in Agriculture University Libraries in Nigeria by the University Librarians

Release of funds should be considered for the smooth running of the library and urgent need of staff recruitments and more funding of the library are needed. With regard to this more funds should be released, qualified staff and staff with ICT related knowledge employed, trained and retrained. Those are the key recommendations made by the University Librarians to meet the institution's goals and objectives.

Suggestions to Improve Library Service in Agriculture University Library by the Users

Academic and non-academic personnel, as well as postgraduate and undergraduate students, have differing perspectives on how to improve library services, according to the survey. It shows that the majority of academic staff (70%) believe that enough information about new book arrivals should be supplied, followed by the need to improve online services to make browsing easier (63.16 percent). The majority of non-academics (60 percent) believe that providing strong internet services will improve library services. The majority of students (56 percent) believe that internet access and Wi-Fi are most needed at the library, followed by 54.17 who believe that more equipped textbooks and research materials are needed to assist them enhance their studies in all subjects. Similarly, the highest number of postgraduate students 55 (72.22%) expressed their views on the need to improve on internet services to facilitate browsing. Meanwhile, the study reveals that all the categories of respondents have problems of internet services for their research, study and learning in the effort new digital information globally.

Overall Suggestions for the Improvement of the Agriculture University Libraries

Respondents stated that they needed to improve on offering good internet services to make browsing easier while performing this study. Current and recent textbooks/e-library; current magazines, journals, newspapers, and primary information sources should be upgraded using reliable electrical sources such as solar or a powering generator. A list of new arrival books should be displayed in the library to calculate the usefulness of current periodic use. The list should be copied and pasted. Adequate facilities for using contemporary e-books, as well as the hiring of extra employees, may be offered. When it comes to raising awareness, the University should have a very welcoming environment.

Analysis of Observation by the Researcher

The researcher used the observation approach to fill in the gaps left by the questionnaire. The researcher observed activity in the Agriculture University Libraries that were sampled. It was discovered that library buildings were located in the heart of universities in order to be close to all of the faculties. The building's environs are pleasant, with landscaping and signposts indicating where the libraries are located. The inside is quite large. On the shelves, the collections are well-organized and satisfactory where they are accessible. For the entire libraries the researcher visited, users were seen in the library looking for information and browsing the materials. The personnel seems to be friendly with the customers. Some of the libraries' amenities were up to international standards. In FUAM and MOUA, which offer 24-hour internet connections, library computerization is still progressing. Clients were spotted using the Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC) instead of the card catalogue method. In case of a sudden fire outbreak, fire extinguishers were kept on the walls of the libraries investigated. However, the majority of them had already passed away. As a result, the employees were unable to use them. Library staffs were seen working at their tables, tending to a slew of users, notably in the circulation section of the libraries visited, while others worked on their laptops, performing ordinary library tasks. The researcher saw a strong reliance on TETFund funding for the library,

and practically all of the library's facilities were personalized with TETFund. This demonstrates that the libraries are only funded by the TETFund.

The Activities taking place in the Agriculture University Libraries in Nigeria

The daily activities are nearly identical in practically every library visited. For example, in the circulation section, newly admitted students can register online and receive unique library registration numbers, which can be used to retrieve the patron's account whenever he or she needs to borrow books, shelve and shelve reading, take statistical records, and charge and discharge their accounts. Overdue costs were collected from students who appeared for clearing after graduation, according to the researcher. The Librarian signed and stamped the paperwork after they were cleared. The researcher noticed something uncommon in the FUA Library: a form for library visitors to fill out regarding services and staff attitude. The researcher noted at the FUA helpdesk that students and library employees had weak inter-personal ties. In contrast to what happened in the remaining Agriculture University Libraries visited by the researcher, some users were either rude or talked impolitely; at times, they didn't even know how to express their complaint., the researcher observed insufficient security and surveillance cameras at the entrance and exit doors, which could lead to the theft of books and other reading materials, including laptops and computers.

Conclusion

The success of the library is determined by its size, facilities, and ability to close the gap between supply and demand for information resources and services. In addition, The Library is a living organism." It should consequently expand in terms of information infrastructure, programs, infrastructural facilities, space and library money, and employees. Furthermore, consumers require academic knowledge in order to carry out their academic interests of teaching,

researching, and community service. This knowledge must satisfy the libraries affiliated to universities. As a result, the Agriculture University Libraries must provide informational tools, services, and facilities. The major goal of any academic library is to bridge the connectivity gap between the user population and the enormous universe of information services, acting as an interface to ensure that whatever information they require is made available when and when they need it.

Recommendations

1. Information resources should be structured and customized to meet user needs through daily shelving and shelf reading at least every two hours, better cataloguing, classification, and stacking of information resources so that they are easy to find, and well-designed user education/orientation programs to educate their users about the information resources. These programs assist library patrons in fully utilizing the information tools, services, and facilities provided.
2. The library should construct an institutional archive and view new arrival editions in the library in order to illuminate the resources available in the digital library.
3. Develop a solid "collection expansion strategy" for online information services, specifically. It's critical to keep the desired knowledge services, such as subject papers, reference books, back issues of journals, thesis/dissertation and research reports, bibliographies, and reviews, up to date on a regular basis. It's critical to upgrade electronic tools like CD-ROMs, online journals/e-journals, online full-text databases, and e-books, as well as to analyze their collections on a regular basis to assess the quality of information resources and infrastructure.
4. Despite the fact that online journals and databases are on the verge of becoming a reality, the study advises that document distribution and inter-library loan services be expanded internationally in order to preserve both academic and non-academic services.
5. It is proposed that the library expand its collection by allocating more funds to infrastructure services, e-journals and e-databases, and by providing unique IDs and passwords to all Agriculture University Libraries users in order to create a welcoming environment for library

users who can access the library's e-resources from anywhere. Furthermore, annual statistics should be conducted to determine the extent to which information services are underutilized.

6. All library personnel should be offered in-house training to improve their skills. They should also be able to assist academic and non-academic employees, as well as postgraduate and undergraduate students, with the necessary information tools, programs, and the usage of associated resources and facilities in the library. Continuous or frequent in-service training sessions on emerging technology for library employees are required to help them grow their abilities and stay prepared to serve the University of Agriculture in a rapidly changing environment.

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