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January 2021

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Infopreneurship and Financial Satisfaction among Library Professionals in Tertiary Institutions in Ede, Osun, Nigeria

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Abstract

Infopreneurship amongst library professionals has the potential to provide income to support salary paid job, which could guarantee financial satisfaction. However, the review of literature found little or no research has been done on infopreneurial practices among library professionals in Nigeria. In a bid to carrying out this focus, this study adopted the descriptive survey design. The population comprised forty-one (41) library professionals from three tertiary institutions. The total enumeration sampling technique was used to study all respondents for the study. A self-structured questionnaire was the instrument used for data collection. Data gathered were analysed using descriptive (frequency, percentage & mean) and inferential statistics (Pearson product-moment correlation). Findings revealed that library professionals earn commission in infopreneurship through information creation but not in information trafficking and services. The purpose for engaging in infopreneurship was leadership experience, Self-Development, Library education and training practice, socialization and moneymaking. Some benefits such as greater self-confidence, knowledge gain, impacted people's lives, sense of fulfilment, financial independence and Recognition were found to be benefits of infopreneurship. The study concluded by noting that infopreneurship can be employed to assist library professionals in their development. Necessary support on possible means of developing infopreneurial skills of library personnel was recommended.

Keywords: *infopreneurship, entrepreneurship, financial satisfaction, library professionals, Tertiary institutions*

Introduction

Library professionals have come a long way and the synergy with the tools of information and communication technology has brought great opportunity and prominence to the discipline.

The services of Library professionals are increasingly demanded across disciplines and institutions. On the other hand, library professionals face a challenging and at the same time an exciting future. Their work environment is becoming increasingly complex- with constant change in the organizational, technological and information environment. In their professional work, they have to keep up with new technologies and systems, new forms of information, information media and information sources, and new tasks and roles. They also have to constantly demonstrate their value to the parent institution while also trying to meet up with their family responsibilities. They often have to spend their money to meet up with demanding situations both professionally and personally. This brings about financial stress and often reflect in their financial well-being. This has propelled some to source for other means of generating income other than their salary. One such source is infopreneurship.

The term infopreneurship is coined by combining two words, information and entrepreneur (Njabulo & Gugulethu, 2015). An entrepreneur is an individual that takes leadership roles and risks in mobilizing factors of production in combinations that produce new products and services. The 'entrepreneur' and 'entrepreneurship' are increasingly considered significant concerning the production of goods and for national development, especially in terms of economic growth and job creation. Nweze (2018) defined Infopreneurship as the identification of a business opportunity and taking advantage of it to produce information product and services; including information management. Therefore, it can be affirmed from the above that information is valuable and is constantly being modified to meet people's needs and given at a price in line with its value. As such, library professionals must be ready to harness this opportunities in infopreneurship by targeting a niche yet unexplored around their society. According to Umoru (2016), a society's development is dependent on its citizen's ability to sense an opportunity of investment that may often be unnoticed but could provide a new source of income. Infopreneurship in modern times is directly linked to the internet age, which provides a platform for fast communication, thereby providing a large profit possibility. Therefore, Library professionals can seize the opportunity of turning information provision into a successful commercial venture while still primarily working in tertiary institutions.

As indicated by Akpelu (2019), there are two types of infopreneurs. The first are those that sell the information they have amassed on their own and those that help in selling other people information. The second procure income from selling information that they did not create. Most infopreneurs often have their website, which is a gateway for their business. As per Igwe (2017), an infopreneur may have compiled information on a particular subject, for example, the luxury of life. Someone may discover this subject and follow the link to find related information about it. Those that create their content have a higher income potential since content creation requires innovation, which is an information trademark for infopreneurship. David and Dube (2014) mentioned IT-oriented areas such as the blogging software used on websites; construction of robust websites that are accessible to non-programmers; development of wiki software; print-on-demand services; new web-based publishers; and broadcasting. Also, David and Dube (2014) listed software and hardware installation, automation of the library, marketing of information products, information repackaging, records management, proofreading and editing, Internet providers, e-abstracting and indexing, building a consistently branded web presence, online broadcasting, and website creation as areas that can be explored by infopreneurs. Recent areas of infopreneurship are largely driven by technology.

There are many purposes for infopreneurship in society and education. It serves as a cliché of individual and societal progress since life is largely dependent on the utilization of relevant information at the right time (Ukachi, 2015). In line with this, Idiegbeyan-Ose, Owolabi, Segun-Adeniran, Aregbesola, Owolabi and Eyiolorunshe (2019) also noted that all

sector of the economy relies on information to function. Library professionals engage in Infopreneurship for money-making. This is why entrepreneurship is taught in library schools. Ejedafiru and Toyo (2015) bolster this by postulating that business enterprise in the library and information science is tied in with creating conducts of students, graduates and professionals at the individual level in quest for a profit-oriented goal.

Skrob (2009) recorded ten benefits of infopreneurship as follows: it replaces physical work by accelerating the provision of services, it gives an easy revenue and huge benefit potential, it has a low cost of entry, it offers specialized services, it presents new items which bring new clients, it provides advertising opportunities, it builds up cross-promotion opportunities, it makes the potential for corporate deals, it very well may be spread through verbal exchange and next to zero interaction with purchasers/clients. The world in the 21st century is seeing an influx of enterprise occurring with an ever-increasing number of individuals searching for self-employment and business ownership, which the computer age has made possible by the quick response to our evolving needs. Khalid (2015) noticed that the development of any country lies in the capacity of its populace to distinguish current yet unnoticed opportunities in a manner extremely new to the market. In this way, harnessing different infopreneurial opportunities for more income is not only the way forward but a sure foundation for a manageable life. As indicated by Khalid, graduates as information experts can harness the numerous opportunities in information business in a profitable way. With proper abilities, they will be at the vanguard of infopreneurship and receiving the numerous monetary rewards it presents.

Previously, individuals who want to get verifiable information need to walk a significant distance to get to the library to recover the specific information they need. With the rise of the internet, information is a fingertip away. The fast development of the web and the huge business opportunities that accompany it have made numerous fruitful infopreneurs in Nigeria as indicated by (Kimizi, n.d). In the expressions of Abdullahi (2015), many people are progressively accepting the significance of information for their livelihood and are putting a lot of effort into producing information products. In that capacity, the matter of bundling and advertising information products for money has come to remain in the field of librarianship. Consequently, the library professionals should be completely equipped with those income-creating abilities that will make them reposition themselves in the public arena as joblessness is right now turning into a norm, particularly in Nigeria. As such, the best solution would be infopreneurship, where library professionals utilize their initiative.

In line with the stated studies about the financial benefits of infopreneurship. Vera-Toscano, Ateca-Amestoy and Serrano-Del-Rosal (2006) found out that income was the ultimate source of financial satisfaction and higher income levels contributed to higher satisfaction with financial status since money is important for the individual to meet various social and material needs. Income is a consistently strong predictor of satisfaction for adults of all ages. However, the researcher preliminary investigation shows that library professionals are perceived not to be financially buoyant. There were also reported cases that library professionals do not often meet up to the promotion requirements, which often affect their income. Also, the financial satisfaction of many library professionals cannot be met with their monthly earning from their salary. Due to this, there is a paradigm shift to infopreneurship in meeting up with the financial challenges. Similarly, a review of the literature revealed that quite many studies have been done on infopreneurship in the business world with little or none examining the influence on financial satisfaction, particularly among library professionals. It is important to note that if infopreneurship is practised, there is the possibility of improving the financial satisfaction of library professionals. Therefore, there is a need to establish whether infopreneurship can facilitate financial satisfaction. It is on this note that this study seeks to examine

infopreneurship and financial satisfaction among library professionals in tertiary institutions in Ede, Osun, Nigeria.

Objectives of the Study

The general objective of this study is to investigate the infopreneurship and financial satisfaction among library professionals in tertiary institutions in Ede, Osun, Nigeria.

The specific objectives of the study are to:

1. identify the types of infopreneurial practices by library professionals in tertiary institutions in Ede, Osun, Nigeria;
2. ascertain the purposes of infopreneurship by library professionals in tertiary institutions in Ede, Osun, Nigeria;
3. determine benefits embedded in infopreneurship for library professionals in tertiary institutions in Ede, Osun, Nigeria;
4. assess the financial satisfaction of library professionals in tertiary institutions in Ede, Osun, Nigeria.

Hypothesis

The study tested the null hypothesis at 0.05 level of significance:

H₀: There is no significant relationship between infopreneurship and financial satisfaction among library professionals in the tertiary institutions in Ede, Osun, Nigeria.

Literature Review

Concept of Financial Satisfaction

Financial satisfaction has been utilized conversely with financial well-being and financial wellness by certain researchers. Therefore, we would be using financial satisfaction and wellbeing interchangeably in this study. Financial satisfaction is becoming a necessity among library professionals. Bowman, Banks, Fela, Russell and de Silva (2017) highlighted the fact that financial wellbeing is the need of the day and is popular in the overlapping fields of social policy and service delivery. Satisfaction is a fulfilment or achievement of one's expectations and needs, while people sense of satisfaction on finance is a subjective opinion that is heavily influenced by personal attitudes and beliefs. In a more basic word, one individual may feel satisfied while another may not, despite both having comparative monetary assets. Sabri and Falahati (2012) define financial well-being as a state of being financially healthy, happy, and free from worry, which is based on a subjective appraisal of one's financial situation. Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (2015) defines financial wellbeing as a state wherein an individual can completely meet current and progressing monetary commitments, can have a sense of safety in their budgetary future, and can settle on decisions that permit satisfaction throughout everyday life.

A reanalysis of the World Bank's study revealed that people considered the financial well-being to be mostly an objective measure. For people who are living in mid- or high-income countries, financial well-being is defined as the extent to which someone can meet all their current commitments and needs comfortably, and has the financial resilience to maintain this in the future (Kempson et al., 2017). As observed above, financial satisfaction has been portrayed as an individual's delight with their material (objective) and non-material (subjective)

monetary condition in general (Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB), 2014). Examples of objective measures given by the CFPB (2014) included demographic factors, socioeconomic status, assets, consumption goods, savings, credit scores, and debt burden. Family financial management, credit management, retirement, and risk management are a portion of the estimation for financial satisfaction in abstractly. However, Xiao and Porto (2016) characterize financial satisfaction as an “a psychological attribute rather than an objective economic indicator.” Ali et.al (2015) clarified financial satisfaction as an individual's perception toward their budgetary circumstance. Financial satisfaction is the individual perception about whether or not one's financial resources are sufficient. Ali, Rahman, and Bakar (2015) portrays a broader perspective of financial satisfaction that reflects perceptions of current and future financial needs, aspirations, risk tolerance, and attitudes toward financial behaviours and products.

In a recent report describing a framework for defining and measuring financial well-being, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB, 2015) described a comprehensive model of antecedents of financial satisfaction conceptualized based on the existing literature, expert opinions, and interviews with consumers. The framework posits that the social and economic environment plays a fundamental role in creating a set of opportunities for individuals and influencing the hierarchy of determinants of financial satisfaction, which include (1) personality and attitudes, (2) financial decision-making context, and (3) knowledge and skills. All these factors foster financial behaviours, which in turn interact with available options and opportunities to determine financial satisfaction outcomes. Other study includes the following factors that are associated with financial satisfaction such as income sources (Ahn, Ateca-Amestoy & Ugidos, 2015), child-rearing (Kageyama & Matsuura, 2016), and financial capability (Xiao & Porto, 2017). To the best of knowledge of the researcher, little or no previous research specifically examined the association between infopreneurship and financial satisfaction.

Kempson et al (2017) listed four key features of financial well-being after investigating several definitions of financial well-being. These features include having control over daily finances, having the ability to deal with a financial shock, being able to stick to a budget, and being financially free to make decisions that enable one to enjoy life. Strömbäck et al. (2017) used financial well-being as a subjective measure in their study as well. Financial well-being was measured by assessing financial anxiety and financial security. The definition by CFPB (2015) however considers the financial security and takes into account the current as well as the future period in commenting on the financial well-being of an individual. In addition, the CFPB talks about making financial choices that will enable an individual to enjoy life. It can be said that to savour one's life is the innermost desire of every individual. Therefore, the present study adopts the definition given by CFPB as the conceptual definition of this study.

Financial satisfaction and debt have been consistently linked in the literature. Escalating education costs and the subsequent student loan debt are increasing financial stress, which has been associated with academic failure (HanNa, Heckman, Letkiewicz, & Montalto, 2015). Solis and Durban (2015) showed the probability of undergraduate college student financial dissatisfaction declined with scholarship and grant support, but satisfaction was not significantly impacted by family support. Students relying on student loans for education financing were the most dissatisfied compared to those receiving scholarship, grant, or family support. As such, the effect of debt on financial satisfaction is important to consider with any study with an educated population.

Concept of Infopreneurship

The term 'infopreneurship' is derived from two fields as the term has its historical background from the words: 'information' and 'entrepreneurship'. Infopreneur is a term used to signify an individual who accumulates, composes and sells information as a business undertaking. An infopreneurial individual is a businessperson who intentionally assesses old and new information for commercial purposes. In this manner, infopreneurs search, examine, explain, assess, order, and development a database in a line of business to offer them to clients. Also, David and Dube (2014) declare that an infopreneur is a business person who recognizes opportunities for making enterprising information-based organizations by assessing peoples circumstances and selling targeted information through the internet to meet the circumstances. Further, they noticed that infopreneurs are characterized as inquisitive, who have the driving desire to embrace insightful quests on wide-extending information assets and to have the option to assess, repackage and decide the noteworthiness, pertinence and estimation of information products and services, which they at that point sell utilizing the online medium to encourage and upgrade their business.

Kango (2015) sees infopreneur as a business visionary whose fundamental media is the World Wide Web (WWW) and the primary wellspring of benefit are information items and services. Kango further said that given their preparation and foundation, infopreneurship goes beyond the selling of information products online but also through traditional means for making a profit. El-Kalash, Mohammed and Aniki (2016) opined that an infopreneur is an individual who has the vision and enthusiasm for producing and spreading information to intrigued customers for a cost, particularly utilizing the electronic medium. In this manner, we can presume that Infopreneurship is tied in with selling information in numerous formats, which could be in a type of physical items that can be held, for example, book and video, or by the methodology of selling information conferences, workshop or meetings. Frequently, an infopreneur sells information and knowledge that are important, alluring and valuable to others.

The foundation for infopreneurship is pondering issues that purchasers or clients are presented to be confronted with. Infopreneurs not just think to find business issues; they additionally assess and reach conclusions dependent on finding and rationale to tackle those issues. Infopreneurs through their inventive and renovative skills may make similarity, contentions, acceptability, consistency, identification, enlistment, reasoning and suitability of gathered information and data for offering them to different organizations. Today information is a fundamental ingredient in an information-based economy, which is costly, repacked, and dynamic and keeps being reconfigured. Business these days is looking for acceptable data and they are happy to pay for information that will expand their net revenues a step beyond their rivals. Information advancement additionally assumes a job in the offer of information. Resulting from the effect of the modern upheaval, different innovations are utilized to either access information or make a database of information storage. Therefore, some information professional exploits and take advantage of the lucky break by transforming information provision into an effective information business. In the realm of virtual information, Information professional today are obliged to utilize new systems and aptitudes to endure, change and keep on competing.

Dimensions of Infopreneurs

People embark on infopreneurship for several reasons. However, unemployment is a major reason why infopreneurship is practised. This is because unemployment can be solved largely by engaging in infopreneurship businesses. (Chux-Nyehel & Nwinyokugi, 2020). Heidenreich referred to in Stanley (2017) affirms that by and large there are two dimensions of infopreneurs; the individuals who sell the data they make (info-creators) and the individuals who gain a commission by selling data others make which they assemble from various sources. Such

infopreneurs are regularly alluded to as information traffickers. Another dimension not expressed by Heidenreich is the capacity to answer users' needs using the online platform.

i. Info-creators

As people, we as a whole have some extraordinary ability. That is the reason we are recognized in quality. Those that are ICT complaint and happen to be honoured with writing abilities, for example, can create huge pay business from information items because being a fruitful infopreneur necessitates that you think and bundle information data on-request; of which different people don't have the foggiest idea and are truly wanting to know. By so doing, you will have a speciality in displaying your information products. To make your information products requires a great deal of difficult work. Such products could be on hobbies, finance, and religion, to give some examples. You can likewise look the web for buzz or ongoing issues that produce a large following. Even more in this way, you may similarly outsource your creation process to other people and focus on the selling or promoting of your information items particularly if you have little information on item creation.

ii. Information traffickers

This requires being an immediate advertiser or an associate to the traders/sellers of certain information items. It requires joining the vendors' program and guiding your forthcoming clients to their item to make the sales. To turn into an immediate advertiser, you need to buy information items with resale or master resale rights and sell them on your site. That is the reason a few people think that its simpler to sell a proven item than to make their own as some of such items have oftentimes, received positive acclaim, demonstrating that they work; along these lines bringing about certain sales.

iii. Answering user needs via the online platform:

This age is one that underlines the saving of our esteemed time just as cash as the age has achieved an upheaval that facilitates data collecting; as the internet has graciousness empowered us to do a lot of things that were beforehand undoable. Before its creation, the adaptability to get to certain data with speed and certain accuracy was practically incomprehensible. For example, there were no such services like instant chat services, web indexes, web-based financial services, online stock exchange services and a large group of others. That is the reason you have to make a basic overview of different web search tools to determine and offer customers what they needed.

Methodology

Descriptive survey design was adopted. Descriptive survey design allows researchers to describe the characteristics of a population or the differences between two or more populations and researchers can make predictions based on the correlation survey data. This design was adequate for this study because of its dependability in terms of anonymity of respondents, which propels them to give accurate answers to questions. The population of the study consisted of all library professionals in three tertiary institutions in Ede, Osun State, Nigeria. These institutions are Adeleke University, consisting of 13 library professionals, Redeemers University, with 10 library professionals and Federal Polytechnic, Ede with 18 library professionals. Total enumeration sampling techniques were adopted for the study. Therefore, the entire 41 library professionals were studied. The instrument for the collection of data for this study is a structured questionnaire. An instrument titled 'Infopreneurship and Financial Satisfaction Questionnaire (IFS) was developed by the researcher to obtain data for the study after an extensive review of the related literature on Infopreneurship and Financial Satisfaction.

The face validity was used to validate the research instrument. The instrument was thence subjected to Cronbach’s alpha reliability test; a section-by-section reliability test results yielded the following alpha value: infopreneurship – 0.56, and financial satisfaction – 0.76.

The data were collated and analysed using descriptive and inferential statistics. Descriptive statistics such as frequency counts, percentages and mean were generated on all the research questions. The hypothesis was analysed using Pearson product-moment correlation at 0.05 level of significance.

Table 1: Library professionals

S/N	Tertiary Institutions	N
i.	Adeleke University	13
ii.	Redeemers University	10
iii.	Federal Polytechnic Ede	18
TOTAL		41

Findings of the study

Out of 41 copies of the questionnaire distributed, 30 were retrieved. The demographic information of respondents is displayed in Table 2.

Table 2 Demographic information of respondents

Demographic information	Frequency	Percentage
	N	%
Academic qualification		
Bachelor's Degree	9	30
Masters	17	56.7
MPhil	1	3.3
PhD	3	10
Total	30	100
Academic rank		
Graduate Assistants/Assistant Librarian	4	13.3
Assistant Lecturer /Librarian 11	10	33.3
Lecturer 1/ Senior Librarian	5	16.7
Lecturer 11/ Librarian 1	6	20.0
Senior Lecturer/Principal Librarian	5	16.7
Associate Professor	-	-
Professor	-	-
Total	30	100
Gender		
Female	17	56.7
Male	13	43.3
Total	30	100
Marital status		
Single	7	23.3
Widowed	1	3.3
Married	22	73.3
Total	30	100

Findings indicated that majority of the respondents were female (56.7%). Most of the master's degree holders (56.7%) within the rank of Assistant Lecturer/Librarian 11 (33.3%) as seen in Table 2.

Table 3: Type of infopreneurial practices

S/N	Types	Strongly Agree (%)	Agree (%)	Disagree (%)	Strongly Disagree (%)	Mean
i.	Information creator	8(26.7)	12(40)	8(26.7)	2(6.7)	2.87
ii.	Information Trafficker	3(10)	7(23.3)	14(46.7)	6(20)	2.23
iii.	Information Services	3(10)	8(26.7)	11(36.7)	8(26.7)	2.20

The type of infopreneurial practice by library professional as depicted in Table 3 was information creator (Mean = 2.87). However, it was found to be least for information trafficking and information services with mean scores of 2.23 and 2.20 respectively.

Table 4: Purposes of Infopreneurship

S/N	purposes:	Strongly Agree (%)	Agree (%)	Disagree (%)	Strongly Disagree (%)	Mean
i.	Money making	7(23.3)	9(30)	11(36.7)	3(10)	2.67
ii.	Self-development	13(43.3)	16(53.3)	1(3.3)	0	3.40
iii.	Socialization	12(40)	15(50)	3(10)	0	3.30
iv.	Leadership experience	14(46.7)	15(50)	1(3.3)	0	3.43
v.	Insecurity of current Job	6(20)	5(16.7)	13(43.3)	6(20)	2.37
vi.	Practicalize your library education	15(50)	11(36.7)	4(13.3)	0	3.37

The purpose of infopreneurship as shown in Table 4 is leadership experience (mean = 3.43), followed by Self Development (Mean = 3.40) and practicalize their library education and training (Mean = 3.37). Others purposes such as socialization and moneymaking did not fare badly as they occupied 4th and 5th positions respectively. The insecurity of the current Job recorded the least rating with mean scores of 2.37.

Table 5: Benefits of infopreneurship

S/N	Benefits	Strongly Agree (%)	Agree (%)	Disagree (%)	Strongly Disagree (%)	Mean
i.	Greater self-confidence	18(60)	12(40)	-	-	3.60
ii.	Gain knowledge	18(60)	12(40)	-	-	3.60
iii.	Have a sense of fulfilment	17(56.7)	11(36.7)	2(6.7)	-	3.50
iv.	Financial independence	15(50)	10(33.3)	5(16.7)	-	3.33
v.	Recognition	12(40)	16(53.3)	2(6.7)	-	3.33

vi.	Impacts people's lives	17(56.7)	12(40)	1(3.3)	-	3.53
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The benefits of infopreneurship are depicted in Table 5. Although respondents had many benefits, greater self-confidence, gain knowledge, impacts people's lives, have a sense of fulfilment was the major benefits. Financial independence and Recognition were found to be the least areas of benefits with the mean scores of 3.33 and 3.33 respectively

Table 6: Financial satisfaction

S/N	Financial satisfaction	Strongly Agree (%)	Agree (%)	Disagree (%)	Strongly Disagree (%)	Mean
i.	I am satisfied with my financial status.	2(6.7)	10(33.3)	16(53.3)	2(6.7)	2.40
ii.	I have money left over at the end of the month always	3(10)	5(16.7)	17(56.7)	5(16.7)	2.20
iii.	I could handle a major unexpected expense	3(10)	9(30)	17(56.7)	1(3.3)	2.47
iv.	I do not have loans right now	7(23.3)	6(20)	11(36.7)	6(20)	2.47
v.	My finances are out of my control	0	9(30)	15(50)	6(20)	2.10

Library professionals are not financially satisfied in Ede as depicted in Table 6. It was discovered that they could not handle a major unexpected expense, have unpaid loans, were not satisfied with their financial status, have no money left at the end of the month always, and their finances were out of control.

Table 7: Relationship between Infopreneurial practices and financial satisfaction

Correlations		infopreneurship	Financial Satisfaction
Infopreneurship	Pearson Correlation	1	-.027
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.888
	N	30	30
Financial Satisfaction	Pearson Correlation	-.027	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.888	
	N	30	30

A summary of data analysis on the test of the significance of the relationship between Infopreneurial practices and financial satisfaction is presented in table 7. As shown in the table, Infopreneurial practices have a negative, very weak and no significant relationship with financial satisfaction ($r = -0.027^{**}$, $N = 30$, $P < 0.05$). Therefore, the null hypothesis is accepted and the alternate hypothesis is rejected. This implies that the Infopreneurial practices by library

professionals in Ede will not associate with the increase in their financial satisfaction in Ede, Osun State, Nigeria.

Discussion of Findings

Based on the findings, this study affirms that the type of infopreneurial practices by library professionals is information creator. However, it was found that library professionals do not engage in information trafficking and information services as an infopreneurial practice. This corroborates the findings of Igwe (2017), which stated that infopreneurs make income by creating information. It also lends credence to the findings of David and Dube (2014) which revealed that information science graduates have initiatives to establish information businesses but lack further business and technical skills necessary to translate these initiatives into 'real' businesses.

The study also affirmed that library professionals engage in infopreneurship for leadership experience, Self-development, Library education and training practice, socialization and moneymaking. The finding in this case partially agrees with the findings of Ejedafiru and Toyo (2015) which revealed that entrepreneurship is mainly an endeavour towards developing individual graduates of library and information science in terms of attitudes and behaviours in pursuit of a profit-oriented goal. The major benefits of infopreneurship by library professionals were greater self-confidence, Gain knowledge, Impacts people's lives, Have a sense of fulfilment, financial independence and Recognition. The study revealed that library professionals are not financially satisfied. This could be because of not actively engaging in infopreneurship, which could make them financially independent. As suggested by Barbosa, Monteiro and Murta (2016), library professionals should actively pursue financial independence; there is a need for them to explore other ways of generating finance other than their monthly salary, which could contribute to their financial satisfaction. The study revealed infopreneurship has a negative, very weak and no significant relationship with financial satisfaction. This could be because of poor infopreneurial practices among library professionals. This is however corroborated by Sadiq Khan and Bashir (2018) that showed that income level does not influence financial satisfaction.

Conclusion

Given the findings, this paper concludes by noting that infopreneurship has no significant relationship with financial satisfaction. However, infopreneurship can be adopted by library professionals for leadership experience, self-development, library education and training practice, socialization and moneymaking. The importance of infopreneurship cannot be overemphasized as it not only provides greater self-confidence, knowledge, and impact people's lives but also provide a sense of fulfilment, financial independence and recognition. Although library professionals get a commission in tertiary institutions in Ede, Osun State, Nigeria as information creators, they are however not engaged in other infopreneurial practices, which was reflected in their lack of financial satisfaction.

Implications of the findings

The following are the implications of the findings:

First, results indicated a low level of financial satisfaction and unexplored area of infopreneurship such as information trafficking and services. This has implication on librarianship practices, as many do not practice these areas of infopreneurship. Therefore, library schools need to reinforce them into their curriculum.

Second, the study has an implication for tertiary institutions and policymakers. The present study demonstrates the benefits of infopreneurship for fulfilling library professionals' self-confidence, knowledge, lives impact, sense of fulfilment, financial independence and recognition. School administrators should put more effort into developing an enabling environment that encourages infopreneurship, which could see many library professionals benefiting from it.

Third, given the no relationships between infopreneurship and financial satisfaction, this means other factors are pertinent that could associate with the financial satisfaction of library professionals. Further studies are needed to identify those factors.

Lastly, given the demonstrated purpose of infopreneurship for leadership experience, self-development, library education and training practice, socialization and moneymaking. This has implication for theory formation, as it would help in designing a framework for further research.

Recommendations

Based on the findings the following recommendations are made:

1. Information availability is the crux of infopreneurship. Therefore, information should be made available through various media by repackaging it in the form of information trafficking and services. This would provide more accessibility to the product or services thereby generating more income. This can be achieved by adopting an appropriate social media platform like Facebook, YouTube, Instagram, Twitter, LinkedIn, blogs, etc.
2. Infopreneurs should be assisted to in their endeavour towards self-development. This can be achieved through seminars and workshops. This will help library professionals to practicalize their training, thereby benefiting them and the institution they work.
3. Tertiary institutions should cater to the financial state of library professionals through welfare programmes that are tailored towards supporting them in their needs. This programmes can be achieved by giving rewards for their contributions, increasing salary at due time and sponsoring their initiatives.
4. This study has paved a way for further studies in the area of infopreneurship among library professionals. This study, like many others, has established that infopreneurship does not directly associate with financial satisfaction. Therefore, other variables should be considered for further study.

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