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Focus and Scope

Journal of Nigerian Library Association Adamawa State (JNLAAS) is a peer-review scholarly journal aimed at encouraging Librarians, Library and Information Science Educators, Researchers, Scholars and Postgraduate Students toward conducting empirical and conceptual research in the fields of Library and Information Science, Information and Knowledge Management, Information and Communication Technology, Information Resource Management, Archives and Records Management, Educational Technologies and other related fields. It is published bi-annually (April and October).

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INFLUENCE OF DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES ON LIBRARY SERVICES IN UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES IN NORTH EAST GEOPOLITICAL ZONE, NIGERIA

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Abstract

This study investigated influence of demographic variables on library services in university libraries in North East geopolitical zone Nigeria. The study is guided by one research question and three null-hypotheses tested at 0.05 level of significance. Descriptive survey research design was adopted while, the population for the study was three hundred and fifty-two (352) librarians, while, the sample for the study was one hundred and forty-four (144) librarians. The research instrument used for this study was self-designed questionnaire with 4-point Likert's scale. Descriptive statistics of frequency counts and percentages. Moreover, inferential statistics of Pearson Chi-square (X^2) was used to test the null-hypotheses at 0.05 level of significance as criterion for accepting or rejecting the null-hypotheses. SPSS version 23.0. was used for the analyses. The study revealed that demographic variables that influence the performance of librarians toward providing effective and efficient library services include age, gender and years of working experience. The study further established that age and gender had no significant influence on provision of library services, while, years of working experience had significant influence on provision of library services in university libraries in North East Nigeria. The study encouraged both young and old librarians on the need to embrace new technologies and not to see their gender as weakness toward putting efforts aimed at delivering effective and efficient library services and Librarians in North East Nigeria with more years of working experience should provide guidance to their colleagues with lesser experience on how they could provide effective and efficient library services.

Keywords: Demographic Variables, Library Services, University Libraries, North East, Nigeria.

Introduction

University libraries all over the world are considered the heats of their universities. This is because, they are established to assist universities achieve their objectives through provision of current, reliable and relevant information resources and rendering effective and efficient services for the attainment of quality teaching, research, learning and community services. Library services are key to achieving these objectives. Demographic variables refer to the

INFLUENCE OF AVAILABILITY, ACCESSIBILITY AND USE OF INFORMATION RESOURCES FOR RESEARCH PRODUCTIVITY BY FACULTY MEMBERS OF IBRAHIM BADAMASI BABANGIDA UNIVERSITY LAPAI - PILOT STUDY

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Abstract

This paper examined the Influence of availability, accessibility and use of information resource for research productivity of faculty members in the library of Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida University Lapai Niger State. Five research questions and one null hypothesis was formulated to guide the study. The study adopted case study research design and the population comprised of 377 faculty members and 40 was used for pilot study. Data collected were analysed using descriptive statistics and inferential statistics (pearson product moment correlation (PPMC)) to answer the five (5) research questions and one null hypothesis respectively. The findings revealed that information resources were available and accessible, while research productivity was regarded as an increase in the number of publications produced by faculty members in university system. Irregular power supply and lack of fixed schedules for common laboratory were the serious problems. There was significant relationship between availability of information resources and research productivity of faculty members. It was concluded that despite the availability, accessibility and use of information resources, there was the problem of power supply and fixed schedules for common laboratory. The study recommended amongst others that management of Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida University, Lapai should provide deficient resources such as patents as well as provision for stable and stand-by generating plant for the enhancement of research productivity of faculty members in the university.

Key words: Influence, Availability, Accessibility, Use, Information Resources, Research Productivity, Faculty members, University, Niger State, Nigeria.

Introduction

One of the cardinal objectives of University libraries is to provide information resources to support research activities of faculty members, The University collection if acquired and provided to faculty members will help support their research activities. The product of researches is nothing other than the research output which may have been scholarly communicated through conference and workshop attendance and presentation. Above all, the research output can appear in the form of journal, conference proceedings, textbook, technical reports etc. For efficient research productivity of faculty members, University libraries must make their collection adequately available, accessible and effectively consulted to meet their

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information needs. According to Frankor and Akussah (2012) academic staff in University in Nigeria access relevant and reliable information wherever there is need for decision –making. However, research productivity of faculty staff has not been adequately catered for due to inadequate information resources available in university libraries let alone of talking about their accessibility and use thus meeting their information needs to justify quality teaching and learning.

University libraries are generally seen as the life wire of successful academic pursuit of major functions of universities which include teaching, research and community services. These functions could be carried out effectively with the support of the libraries which are expected to provide up-to-date collection of information resources to both the faculty members and students in their pursuit of knowledge and research productivity. From preliminary investigation by the researchers, the information resources that are available in some university libraries were up-to-date; others that were available are not accessible. It then follows that what is not accessible could not be used. It is against this background that this pilot study is being carried out to determine the influence availability, accessibility, and use of information resources for research productivity by faculty members in Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida University Lapai Niger State, Nigeria.

The study provides answers to the following research questions:
1. What types of information resources are available for research productivity by faculty members of Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida University, Lapai?
2. To what extent are available information resources accessible for research productivity by faculty members of Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida University, Lapai?
3. To what extent are available information resources utilised for research productivity by faculty members of Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida University, Lapai?
4. What is the influence of availability of information resources on research productivity of faculty members of Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida University, Lapai?
5. What are the challenges in the availability, accessibility and use of information resources for research productivity by faculty members of Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida University, Lapai?

One null hypothesis was tested at 0.05 level of significance:

H_{o1}: There is no significance relationship between availability of information resources and research productivity of faculty members in Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida University Lapai.

Review of Related Empirical Studies

Oyedipe, Ajiboye and Olarenwaju (2014) conducted a research to ascertain sandwich and part-time undergraduates' use of information resources and services in university libraries, Ogun State. Survey research method was adopted, while the population comprised sandwich and part-time students in two selected universities in Ogun State. The study used simple random sampling technique. The findings of the study revealed that textbooks were available in the university libraries studied as indicated by majority of the students represented by 95% response. Other information resources available according to the study were dictionaries which had 92% responses, periodicals had 67.5% responses, journals had 60% responses, encyclopedia had 55% responses, bibliographies had 55% responses, while index, abstract and compact disk (CD ROM) had 45%, 35% and 40% responses respectively. This study is relevant to the current study because, both studies examined availability of information resources in university libraries. However, the above study focused on sandwich and part-time

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undergraduates' use of information resources in selected university libraries in Ogun State, while the current study focus on Influence of availability, accessibility and use of information resources for research productivity by faculty members of Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida University Lapai,

Uluocha and Mabawonku (2014) carried out research on demographic variables as correlate research productivity of lecturer in Faculties of Law in Nigerian universities. The study adopted descriptive survey research design. The multi-stage sampling technique was adopted to select 414 out of 905 lecturers from 16 faculties of Law in 29 federal and state universities across the 6 geo-political zones of Nigeria. The study used questionnaire as the instrument. The research consists of three research questions and one hypothesis which tested at 0.05 level of significance. Data were analysed using descriptive statistics, Pearson product moment correlation and multiple regression. The result indicates that there is significant positive correlation between research productivity of lecturers from the Faculties of Law in Nigerian universities and that age had($r=0.81$), years of experience had ($r=0.65$), geo-political zones had ($r=0.18$), and ownership of university had ($r=0.39$) significantly correlated positively with research productivity, while gender had ($r=-0.44$) and educational qualification had ($r= -0.12$) had negative but significant correlations. It is also indicated that age had ($r =0.81$), years of experience had ($r =0.65$), geo-political zones had ($r =0.18$), and ownership of university had ($r =0.39$) significantly correlated positively with research productivity, while gender had ($r= -0.44$) and educational qualification had ($r= - 0.12$) negative but significant correlations. The above study is relevant to the present study because both of them study research productivity of faculty members, however the above study focus on demographic variables and the current study focus on information resources.

Ani, Ngulube and Onyancha (2014) conducted a research on effect of accessibility and utilisation of electronic information resources on productivity of academic staff in selected Nigerian universities. The study used survey research design, and the instrument for data collection was questionnaire. Responses from 324 lecturers out of 586 that were surveyed were used for data analysis. The results analyzed by university indicates that there was no significant correlation between accessibility and utilisation of electronic resources and productivity of respondents at the University of Calabar ($r=0.074$; $p=0.330$). Similarly, in terms of international productivity, the study revealed that there was no significant correlation between accessibility and utilisation of e-resources and international productivity of the respondents at the University of Calabar. The research finding also indicated that there was significant positive correlation between accessibility and utilisation of electronic resources and productivity of lecturers at the surveyed universities had ($r=0.135$; $p=0.015$). Similar result was obtained when the hypothesis was tested at international level with $r=0.158$ and $p=0.004$. In other words, academic staff that frequently access and use electronic resources in research at the universities under study are internationally productive (or publish more articles in international journals) than those who do not or are accessing and using electronic resources less frequently.

Further research findings in contrast, showed that there was significant correlation between accessibility and utilisation of electronic resources and productivity of respondents at the University of Ibadan ($r=0.282$; $p=0.000$). It was also revealed that there was significant correlation between accessibility and utilisation of electronic resources and international productivity of respondents at the University of Ibadan. The above study is relevant to the present study though the above study focus on electronic information resources for research productivity in selected universities in Nigeria, while the present study will have covered information resources for research productivity Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida University Lapai.

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Ugwu and Orsu (2017) in their research on challenges of online information resources utilisation by undergraduate students: implication for information services. Qualitative descriptive method was adopted inductive content analysis that enabled the researchers to show who said what with respect to the research questions. Data were collected from a total of 200 level third year undergraduate students who visited the university library between September, 30, 2015 and March 31, 2016. Questionnaire was developed based on data collected by researcher. While the demographic information of the participants was illustrated in descriptive statistics, qualitative data were analyzed through inductive content analysis to represent participants' views on each of the research questions. The study revealed that many students used the online information resources in the university. The most widely used online information resources were the freely available ones such as Wikipedia (80%), Google Books (67%) and Internet public library (64%). It can also be deduced from this table that many online resources, especially those that the university library is subscribing to such as e-journal, e-book, Science Direct, and EBSCO Host Database were not widely used. From the table, eight (10) out of the total of fifteen (15) resources were not widely used. This signifies that the online information resources in the library are under-utilised. Furthermore, the study revealed the students' preferred options for access to online information resources. The most preferred option was Cyber cafes (93%) and followed by university library system (46%). The above study is related to the present study this is because both of them focus on information resources, however the above study focus on challenges, while the present study focus on research productivity of faculty members.

Methodology

The study adopted case study research design as it deals with in-depth investigation of an entity or organisation while the population consists of 377 faculty members in Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida University Lapai, This University is conventional one, owned by Niger State Government. A sample size of 40 faculty members was used for pilot study. Observation checklist and Questionnaire were the instruments used in data collection, Mean and standard deviation and pearson product monument correlation (PPMC) were used to analyse research questions and test the null hypothesis respectively.

Data Analyses

Response Rate

Out of the forty copies of questionnaire administered on respondents, 37 (97%) were filled, retrieved and found usable.

Table 1: Types of information resources available for research productivity by faculty members.

S/NO	ITEMS	Available	Not available
1.	Textbooks	√	
2	Journals	√	
3	Conference proceedings	√	
4	Encyclopedia	√	
5	CD Rom	√	
6	Bibliographies	√	
7	Technical reports	√	
8	Dictionaries	√	
9	Online database	√	
10	E-books	√	
11	E-journals	√	

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12	Newspapers	
13	Government documents	√
14	Indexes	√
15	Abstracts	√
16	Magazines	√
17	Manual	√
18	Gazettes	√
19	Patents	√
	Total	-
		18	1

Keys: IBBU Lapai, Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida University Lapai √=Available, - = Not Available

Observation checklist was used to determine the types of collection available in the University libraries. Table 1 reveals that all the information resources listed are available for research productivity of faculty members except patents. This is because to produce patents, they involve a lot of procedures.

Table 2: Extent to which the available library information resources are accessible for research productivity by faculty members

S/No	Statement	SA 4	A 3	D 2	SD 1	n	FX	$\bar{X}$	STD	Decision
1.	Textbooks are not only available but accessible for research productivity	26	4	4	3	37	130	3.51	1.01	Accepted
2	Journals are not only available but accessible for research productivity	16	12	7	2	37	118	3.19	0.69	Accepted
3.	Conference proceedings are not only available but accessible for research productivity	9	7	18	3	37	99	2.68	0.18	Rejected
4.	Encyclopedia are not only available but accessible for research productivity	11	9	6	11	37	105	2.84	0.34	Accepted
5.	CD Rom are not only available but accessible for research productivity	9	5	8	15	37	97	2.62	0.11	Accepted
6.	Bibliographies are not only available but accessible for research productivity	5	8	17	7	37	92	2.49	0.01	Rejected
7.	Technical reports are not only available but accessible for research productivity	3	7	19	8	37	87	2.35	0.15	Rejected
8.	Dictionaries are not only available but accessible for research productivity	16	7	12	2	37	113	3.05	0.55	Accepted
9.	Online database are not only available but	14	8	7	8	37	110	2.97	0.47	Accepted

		SA	A	D	SD	n		$\bar{X}$	SD	Decision
	accessible for research productity									
10.	E-books are not only available but accessible for research productivity	15	9	9	4	37	113	3.05	0.20	Accepted
11.	E-journals are not only available but accessible for research productivity	12	11	5	9	37	109	2.95	0.45	Accepted
12.	Newspapers are not only available but accessible for research productivity	16	12	6	3	37	118	3.19	0.69	Accepted
13.	Government documents are not only available but accessible for research productivity	3	5	15	14	37	85	2.30	0.20	Rejected
14.	Indexes are not only available but accessible for research productivity	17	7	5	8	37	115	3.11	0.61	Accepted
15.	Abstracts are not only available but accessible for research productivity	8	11	9	9	37	101	2.73	0.23	Accepted
16.	Magazines are not only available but accessible for research productivity	12	16	1	4	33	106	3.21	0.71	Accepted
17.	Manual are not only available but accessible for research productivity	7	12	11	7	37	100	3.03	0.53	Accepted
18.	Gazettes are not only available but accessible for research productivity	3	3	16	15	37	83	2.52	0.02	Accepted
19	Patents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Weighted Mean							2.88	38	

Key: SA = Strongly Agree, A = Agree, D =Disagree, SD = Strongly Disagree, n = Number of Retrieved Copies of Questionnaire, $\bar{X}$=Mean and (Benchmark mean = 2.50)

From Table 2 shows that the highest mean score was discovered from item no 1 with mean score of 3.51 indicating that textbook are not only available but accessible for research productivity. This can be attributed to the fact that textbooks are determinant collection in any library. The lowest mean score was discovered from item 13 with mean score of 2.30 indicating government document are not only available but accessible for research productivity. This may be accounted for comparison between the use of text- books and government documents as textbooks are mostly consulted with less for few users patronizing government documents.

Table 3: The extent to which the available library information resources are utilised for research productivity by faculty members

S/No	Statement	SA 4	A 3	D 2	SD 1	n	FX	$\bar{X}$	STD	Decision
1.	Textbooks are not only available but utilised for research productivity	15	11	6	5	37	110	2.97	0.27	Accepted
2	Journals are not only available but utilised for research productivity	14	11	7	5	37	108	2.92	0.42	Accepted
3.	Conference proceedings are not only available but utilised for research productivity	14	11	8	4	37	109	2.95	0.45	Accepted
4.	Encyclopedia are not only available but utilised for research productivity	7	8	10	12	37	84	2.27	0.23	Rejected
5.	CD Rom are not only available but utilised for research productivity	6	5	12	14	37	77	2.08	0.42	Rejected
6.	Bibliographies are not only available but utilised for research productivity	5	3	17	12	37	75	2.03	0.47	Rejected
7.	Technical reports are not only available but utilised for research productivity	4	5	13	15	37	72	1.95	0.55	Rejected
8.	Dictionaries are not only available but utilised for research productivity	6	8	12	11	37	83	2.24	0.26	Rejected
9.	Online database are not only available but utilised for research productivity	12	10	7	8	37	100	2.70	0.20	Accepted
10.	E-books are not only available but utilised for research productivity	14	11	7	5	37	108	2.92	0.42	Accepted
11.	E-journals are not only available but utilised for research productivity	15	11	6	5	37	110	2.97	0.47	Accepted
12.	Newspapers are not only available but utilised for research productivity	7	6	12	12	37	82	2.22	0.28	Rejected
13.	Government documents are not only available but utilised for research productivity	7	5	11	14	37	79	2.14	0.36	Rejected
14.	Indexes are not only available but utilised for research productivity	4	5	13	15	37	72	1.95	0.55	Rejected

		SA	A	D	SD					
15.	Abstracts are not only available but utilised for research productivity	1	2	16	18	37	60	1.62	0.88	Rejected
16.	Magazines are not only available but utilised for research productivity	5	6	12	14	37	76	2.05	0.45	Rejected
17.	Manual are not only available but utilised for research productivity	3	5	13	16	37	69	1.86	0.64	Rejected
18.	Gazettes are not only available but utilised for research productivity	0	4	14	19	37	59	1.59	0.91	Rejected
19	Patents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Weighted Mean							2.30	0.20	

Key: SA = Strongly Agree, A = Agree, D = Disagree, SD = Strongly Disagree, n = Number of Retrieved Copies of Questionnaire, $\bar{X}$=Mean and (Benchmark mean = 2.50).

From table 3 it was discovered that the weighted mean was 2.30 which is far below the benchmark of 2.50 mean score. This revealed that six items listed has accounted for most items/statement to be rejected. Even with this fall in the benchmark, it was discovered that mean score of 2.97 as indicated in item one and eleven (textbooks and journals were available and utilised as well). Textbooks and journals seems to be the collection that meet information needs of faculty members and that e-journals contain latest research findings. The lowest mean score was discovered on item 18 with mean score 1.59 indicating gazette as being available and utilised. The collection may not be popular or relevant to the information needs of faculty members. None of the respondents indicated patent as collection that was neither available no utilised. The procedure for producing patent as document is full of technicalities and procedures.

Table 4: The influence of availability of library information resources on research productivity of faculty members.

S/No	Statement	SA 4	A 3	D 2	SD 1	n	FX	$\bar{X}$	StD	Decision
1.	Availability of information resources increases research productivity.	17	10	6	4	37	114	3.08	0.58	Accepted
2	Easy location of resources encourage me to publish	14	11	7	5	37	108	2.92	0.42	Accepted
3.	Lecturers are expected to publish papers in both local and international journals	15	12	6	4	37	112	3.03	0.53	Accepted
4.	The procedure for determining world class university is the scientific research productivity	15	12	7	3	37	113	3.05	0.55	Accepted

		SA	A	D	SD					
5.	Quality of research exposed academics to present information and sharing of research output with others.	11	10	8	8	37	98	2.65	0.15	Accepted
6.	Research productivity has become important tool for university success academic employment and promotion	14	10	7	6	37	106	2.86	0.36	Accepted
7.	Research productivity refers to the number of publications produced by academic staff within a specified period of time.	18	11	6	2	37	119	3.22	0.72	Accepted

Key: SA =Strongly Agree, A = Agree, D SD =Strongly Disagree

From table 4; it was discovered all the item listed have a mean score greater than the benchmark mean of 2.50. The highest mean score was observed in item 7 which states that research productivity refers to the number of publications produced by academic staff within a specified period of time. This is because academic staff need publications for promotion to next rank. The lowest mean score was discovered from item 6 captured as "research productivity has become important tool for university success academic employment and promotion".

Table 5: The challenges in the availability, accessibility and use of Library information resources for research productivity

S/No	Statement	SA 4	A 3	D 2	SD 1	n	FX	$\bar{X}$	STD	Decision
1.	Lack of relevant information	14	8	9	6	37	104	2.81	0.31	Accepted
2	Inability to easily access the internet	12	8	10	7	37	99	2.68	0.18	Accepted
3.	Delay in accessing print information resources	6	7	10	14	37	79	2.14	0.36	Rejected
4.	High cost of accessing internet resources	11	13	8	5	37	104	2.81	0.31	Accepted
5.	Irregular power supply	17	7	5	8	37	107	2.89	0.39	Rejected
6.	Information resources are not accessible to me	6	8	13	10	37	84	2.27	0.23	Rejected
7.	The information content of available information resources are not authentic	2	4	14	17	37	65	1.76	0.74	Rejected
8.	Inadequacy of existing facilities (information resources)	7	13	10	7	37	94	2.54	0.04	Accepted

		SA	A	D	SD					
9.	Lack of fixed schedules for common laboratory	14	10	8	5	37	107	2.89	0.39	Accepted
10.	Poor packaging of information resources	5	8	13	11	37	81	2.19	0.31	Rejected

Key: SA =Strongly Agree, A = Agree, D SD =Strongly Disagree

Table 5. discovered that six of the items listed have a mean score greater than the benchmark mean of 2.50. The highest mean score was observed in items 5 and 9: i.e. irregular power supply and lack of fixed schedules for common laboratory. This is because irregular power supply has become a nationwide problem and that faculty members required fixed scheduled for common laboratory. The lowest mean from the table is item no 7 the information content of available information resources is not authentic; this is because faculty members required authentic information sources.

Table 6: There is no significance relationship between availability of information resources and research productivity of faculty members in university.

Variable	N	df	Mean	SD	R
Availability of Information Resources	37		89.25	6.43	
		35			0.314
Research productivity of faculty members	37		76.82	5.37	

From the table, it was discovered that the correlation coefficient = 0.314 P> 0.05 i.e. Critical value R 0.314 is greater than P 0.05. Therefore, the null hypothesis was rejected and therefore, availability of information resources has significant relationship with research productivity of faculty members in Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida University, Lapai.

Discussion

This study investigated the influence of information resources for research productivity by faculty members in Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida University, Lapai. five research questions and one null hypothesis wear formulated and tested. Responses from research question one sough to find out the available collection in university libraries, result showed that majority wear available in Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida University Lapai. The finding is similar to the finding of Oyedipe, Ajiboye, and Olarewaju (2014) who discovered that majority of information resources wear available in the university libraries. From research question two, it revealed that textbooks were not only available but accessible. This finding doesn't tally with the findings of Ulouche and Mabawanko (2014) who reported that there was significant relationship between demographic variables and research productivity of faculty members.

From research question three, the study revealed that the overall utilisation of information resources in the library was low. This could be attributed to the fact that most of the faculty members do not visit the university library frequently. Interactions with some faculty members also revealed that some faculty members make use of the departmental library. This finding collaborates to that of Ani, Ngurube and Onyancha (2014) revealed that there was no significant correlation between accessibility and utilisation of e-resources and international productivity of the respondents at the University of Calabar. The research finding also indicated that there was significant positive correlation between accessibility and utilisation of electronic resources and productivity of faculty members.

From research question four the study revealed that the research productivity was regarded as increase in the number of publications within a specific period of time. That is why universities have been ranked on the basis of research output of their academic staff, this finding does not tally with that of Ani, Ngulube and Onyacha (2014) who reported significant relationship

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between accessibility and utilisation of electronic resources and international productivity of respondents in University Library. From research question five, the study revealed that irregular power supply and lack of fixed schedules for common laboratory were the two major problems to the utilisation of information resources for research productivity by faculty members. This findings is similar to the findings of Ugwu and Orsu (2017) in their research on challenges of online information resource utilisation by undergraduate students: implication for information services discovered that lack of internet connectivity, absence of online assignments, students inability to access internet in their halls of residence, poor social pressure for online information use, no time to attend awareness workshop on online materials and no functional computer laboratory were the challenges affecting utilisation of information resources in the library.

One null hypothesis was tested and the result showed significant correlation between availability of information resources and research productivity of faculty members in the University. The null hypothesis was therefore rejected. This finding disagree with that of Oluocha and Mabawanko (2014) who reported significant relationship between demographic variables and research productivity.

Conclusion

Based on the major finding of the study, it can be concluded that Information recourses was the major ingredient for research productivity of faculty members in Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida University, Lapai, this was a serious cause for concern as irregular power supply and lack of fixed schedules for common Laboratory can have advert effect on research productivity.

Recommendations

Based on the findings of the study, the following recommendations are made:
1. Management of Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida University Lapai should provide information resources such as Textbook, Journals, Encyclopedia, CD ROM, Dictionaries, E book, E –journals, Newspapers among others,
2. Management of Ibrahim Badamasi Babangi University Lapai should provide enough fund to the library so that information resources that are frequently used should be purchase in multiple copies,
3. Management of Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida University Lapai, should make provision of functional computers and internet facilities so that faculty members can have access to millions of online information resources on the internet,
4. Faculty members should be encouraged to write and published their research works,
5. There should be stand-by generating plants for the university library,
6. While university library acquires current but relevant information resources, faculty members should be encouraged to meet the research productivity needs.

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