

IMPACT OF ELECTRONIC RESOURCES ON UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SERVICES: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY MINNA AND IBRAHIM BADAMASI BABANGIDA UNIVERSITY LAPAI

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Abstract

Adequate library services in the university is desired for the academic development of the students. This paper therefore compared the impact of electronic resources in the provision of library services in two universities in Niger State. The study also compared the use of e-resources by the students in the university libraries. The survey research method was used for the study and the study population was 80 undergraduate students from Federal University of Technology, Minna and 30 undergraduate students from Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida University, Lapai, giving a total of 130 population used for the study. The main instrument used for the data collection was a questionnaire. The study revealed that e-resources such as e-book, e-journals, online academic work to mention but a few have made some impact on the library services provided in the university libraries. The study also revealed that the students from FUT, Minna make use of e-resources more than the students from IBBU, Lapai. To enhance the impact of e-resources on university library services, majority of the students indicated the need for provision of adequate e-resources as well as provision of steady power supply in the university libraries.

Key Words: Academic library, Electronic Resources, Impact, Library Services, Niger state.

Introduction

The advent and rapid growth of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has transformed the traditional libraries into automated, electronic, virtual and digital libraries. This revolution has tremendously changed the library scenario, most especially in academic institutions of higher learning. This shift is the need of the moment to make research more productive, disseminate information accurately, establish a strong network system among all university libraries and also satisfy the information need of an information seeker.

Today libraries are shifting their roles from the custodian of traditional information resources to the provider of service-oriented digital information resources. Widespread use of computers, increased reliance on computer networks, rapid growth of the Internet services and explosion in the quality and quantity of information compelled libraries to adopt new means and methods of acquisition, organization, storage, retrieval and dissemination of information. The computerization of libraries and information centers enabled information transfer and access, thereby establishing a network of libraries and information centres. This initiative helped in resource development, resource sharing and their utilization at various levels.

The application of computers in information processing has brought several products and services to the scene. The Internet and the Web are constantly influencing the development of new modes of scholarly communication; their potential for delivering goods is quite vast, as they overcome successfully the geographical limitations associated with the print media. Furthermore, the distribution time between product publication and its delivery has been drastically reduced. Libraries are using technology to improve the management of scholarly information to strengthen and speed access to scholarly information not held locally. The Internet can be used for efficient retrieval and meeting information needs. This is very important for university libraries since most of them call for more and more research work. This important fact is convincing many libraries to move towards digital e-resources, which are found to be more useful and easy to access. Information professionals subscribe to e-journals, CDROM databases, online databases, web-based resources, and a variety of other electronic resources. This new race for e-resources in libraries is helpful to distant learners who have limited time to access the libraries from outside by dial-up access to commonly available electronic resources, which are replacing the print media.

Over the last several years a significant transformation has been noticed in collection development policies and practices. Sharma, (2009) argues that print medium is increasingly giving way to the electronic form of material. Similarly, Ani (2008) states that "the transition from print to electronic medium apart from resulting in a growth of electronic information, has provided users with new tools and applications for information seeking and retrieval. Electronic resources are invaluable research tools that complement the print-based resources in a traditional library setting.

Electronic resources according to Shin et al (2001) are defined as those electronic information resources and services that users access electronically via a computing network from locations inside the library or remote to the library. Electronic resources are the electronic representation of information. They are available in various forms like e-books, e-journals, digital libraries, online journal magazines, e-learning tutors and online tests. Electronic resources deliver the collection of information as full text databases, e-journals, image collections, multimedia in the form of CD, tape, Internet, web technology etc. E-resources may include e-journals, e-discussions, e-news, data archives and e-mail online chatting to mention but a few and all of them have a common feature of being used and sometimes modified by a computer.

Literature has identified some resources such as index database, sound recordings, electronic journals, electronic books in different types like essays, poems, or historical documents. Others are electronic newspapers and magazines, electronic theses, image databases and reference sources as most available e-resources commonly observed and used in libraries. These library resources though have long existed in print format, their e-resources version have expanded the type of work done by researchers. E-resources allow one to search beyond the available resources in the physical library. Electronic resources are usually identified as part of large, searchable online databases. Among e-resources are sound recordings that are also databases and they provide access to sound recordings. Similarly, reference sources like dictionaries, almanacs, encyclopedias, and other reference sources are now online in full-text and image databases like Art, Maps, graphics or images like photos, paintings etc are available online.

UNESCO (2002) pinpoints that ICTs are seen as pedals of educational system and change. However, the significant role of ICT as strategies for development is essential for the running of universities in developed and developing economies as well. In the same vein, several efforts at institutionalizing ICT for development in universities in Nigeria have been geared towards public institutions with less emphasis on private institutions because of the nature of ownership and policy. This could be argued from the standpoint that the resources required for institutionalizing ICT in our various institutions are available if and only if it can be well harnessed. According to Colle (2004), e-readiness refers to relevant content, human resources, practical research, training capacity coupled with the ability to sustain these utilities in an organization.

The development and services rendered by any academic library is imperative and critical to the effective learning process of the parent institution. In a traditional academic library setting, almost every technical activity (behind the scene services) and readers services carried out by the library staff are done manually with little or no use of technology. This has slowed down the setting up of the library holdings and at the same time reduced the level of effectiveness of the library staff in meeting up with the information needs of the clientele on time. With the implementation of electronic library and the availability of electronic resources academic libraries have tried to build their holdings in a fast and effective manner through the innumerable and vast amount of information resources that could be retrieved all over the world through the aid of computer and Internet. The availability of electronic library in academic libraries has facilitated the quick and easy classification and cataloguing of library holdings through the use of the Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC).

Furthermore, any information resources that are located in a particular academic library are accessed in other academic libraries around the world. This therefore, means that one can easily retrieve any information in relation to those information resources through inter-library sharing or collaboration with the aid of the electronic library. The university libraries where a comparative analysis on the impact of electronic resources on university library services is carried out are Federal University of Technology, Minna (FUT) and Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida Lapai (IBBU) libraries in Niger State.

There is no doubt that inadequate library services would always lead to low use of library resources and invariably lead to low level of performance of the undergraduate students in Nigerian universities. In other words, poor library services and underutilization of university libraries in Nigeria by undergraduate students have serious implications for the quality of graduates turned out by the universities. Bolarinwa (2000) observed that "universities are expected to produce the required type of graduates for the economy". Effective services in the university libraries are important because lecturers alone cannot satisfy the information needs of the students within the four walls of the classrooms. The provision of adequate e-sources to supplement the available hard copies of information resources in tertiary institutions in Nigeria is a welcome development. Absence of e-resources in university libraries would lead to low use of the libraries which would invariably affect the academic achievement of the students. It is based on this that this study is comparing the level of impact of e-resources on the library services in two university libraries in Niger State, Nigeria.

Historical Background of the two Universities Studied

The Federal University of Technology, Minna Library was established in February 1984. It was housed in the Former Student's Dining Hall. However, the library has expanded in conformity with the general expansion of the University. With the completion of the main campus library, it has now become the main library, housing the administration, support services etc. The main library serves the School of Agriculture and Agricultural Technology, School of Engineering and Engineering Technology, School of Entrepreneurship And Management Technology, School of Environmental Technology and School of Information and Communication Technology. Bosso campus library now serves the School of Natural Sciences, School of Life Sciences, School of Science and Technology Education and School of Postgraduate studies. FUT Minna library has a total book collection of 29,573, 441 volumes of Journals and a seating capacity of 513 readers with 26 professional staff and 70 non- professional staff assisting library users. Similarly, Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida University Library was established in Kobo, Lapai where the University first started in 2005. Today, the University has moved to her permanent site and with a new library building called Abubakar Gimba Library Complex, established in 2007. The library serves various faculties such as Faculty of Management and Social Sciences, Natural Sciences, Applied and Natural Sciences, Art and Education, Languages and Communication Studies and Faculty of Agriculture. IBBU library has a total collection of 20,516 books and journals, with a seating capacity of 100 readers and staff population of 16 professionals, 6 para- professionals and 37 supporting staff assisting library users.

Statement of the Problem

Libraries are meant to provide adequate services to users in order to improve their academic achievements. To achieve this purpose, Nigerian Government has been funding the university libraries through their parent organizations to enable them provide both print and soft copy resources in order to provide adequate services for users. Unfortunately, studies on use of the Nigerian libraries by the undergraduate students have revealed that most of the university libraries in Nigeria provide inadequate services and the libraries are underutilized by the undergraduates. As librarians, the researchers confirmed that most of the Nigerian university libraries are not equipped with enough e-resources to supplement the available hard copies. One could not but wonder why some university libraries are not subscribing enough e-resources that will enhance adequate services and encourage students to effectively use the libraries to satisfy their information needs. It is important to empirically highlight some benefits of availability of e-resources as they affect library services as well as improve students' academic performance in the universities.

Objectives of the Study

The study aimed to achieve the following objectives:

1. To determine the availability of electronic resources in FUT Minna and IBBU Lapai libraries.
2. To compare the level of use of electronic resources in FUT Minna and IBBU Lapai libraries.
3. To assess the extent of user satisfaction with e-resources available in FUT Minna and IBBU Lapai libraries.
4. To assess the impact of e-resources on the library services in FUT Minna and IBBU Lapai libraries
5. To identify ways of enhancing better provision of electronic resources in FUT Minna and IBBU Lapai libraries.

Research Questions

The following are the research questions for the study:

1. Are electronic resources available in FUT Minna and IBBU Lapai libraries?
2. What is the level of use of electronic resources in FUT Minna and IBBU Lapai libraries?
3. To what extent are the users satisfied with e-resources available in FUT Minna and IBBU Lapai libraries?
4. What is the impact of e-resources on the library services in FUT Minna and IBBU Lapai libraries?
5. What are the ways of enhancing provision of electronic resources in FUT Minna and IBBU Lapai libraries?

Literature Review

Madhusuddhan (2008) disclosed that studies have been carried out on the use of electronic resources by teachers, students and research scholars of universities and research organizations. Seventy-eight percent (78%) of the respondents feel that the use of the UGC – Infonet e-journals has created high dependency value on their research work and they needed current article alert services and electronic document supply services.

In the context of developing countries, Okello-Obura and Magara (2008) investigated electronic information access and utilization at the East African School of Library and Information Science, Makerere University, Uganda. Out of the 250 targeted students, 190 responded, giving a response rate of 76%. The study revealed that users derived a lot of benefits from electronic resources gaining access to a wider range of information and improved academic performance as a result of access to quality information.

Lohar and Roopashree (2006) studied the use of electronic resources and how the electronic resources are improving the academic carrier of the faculty and the problems faculty faced in using the electronic resources. The analysis was based on the faculty members only. Similarly, Manohar (2007) analyzed the impact of Internet usage, electronic resources, print and electronic media of agriculture scientists in College of Agriculture Makudi and its effect on academic efficiency. Also, Sornam et al. (2007) identified the different types of electronic resources used by the students of Kerela Agricultural University, the time spent, problems and prospects faced by the users.

Oduwole and Akpati (2003) investigated the accessibility and retrieval of electronic information at the University of Agriculture Library, Abeokuta, Nigeria. The 425 participants responded out of a survey population of 1,000, giving a response rate of 53.87 percent. The study revealed that electronic information cuts across all members of the University community that it was to a greater extent easy to use and patrons were satisfied with their search outputs. The constraints identified included insufficient number of terminals available for use despite high demand and inadequate electricity supply.

Ali (2005) found out that 83% of students surveyed felt that using this source saved them time, and found it relatively easy to use. Two thirds of those surveyed stated that if the CD-ROM was busy, they would wait for it to become free rather than use the print tool. However, a study of online searching of scientific information in science and technology libraries of Delhi reveals a sizeable number of users (almost 60%) are facing numerous problems while browsing electronic information, such as lack of knowledge about the resources, lack of trained staff and inadequate terminals).

Kebede (2002) carried out a survey of the use of ICTs in ten African Public Library Services. The study revealed that, although most libraries had Internet connectivity, very few were offering web-based information services to their users. The study however, identified four barriers to the effective provision of electronic resources in those libraries, namely: lack of strategic planning; lack of adequate or reliable funding; lack of use of Internet to provide information services to users and a lack of consistent training for users in new ICT services.

Previous studies have concentrated on identifying the low level of library services in university libraries in Nigeria. However, not much attention has been given to impact of e-resources on university library services as a variable that could affect the students' use of libraries in Nigeria, especially as libraries through networking/consortium practice are consulting the e-resources of various libraries to satisfy the information needs of the users.

The study, therefore, sought to compare the impact of electronic resources between two university libraries in Niger State, Nigeria.

Methodology

The descriptive survey research was used to collect data in the study. The descriptive survey research is usually used to assess a situation with a view to correcting inadequacies or effecting improvement. According to Bichi (2004) survey technique is particularly versatile and practical especially on a research that gather data from members of selected population with the aid of the questionnaire in order to determine the current status of the issue under study from respective institutions. Two universities were purposively selected from Niger State. Federal University of Technology, Minna which is a federal owned university and Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida University, Lapai owned by the State Government. Presently, the population of students in FUT Minna is estimated to be 16,000 and 11,000 in IBBU Lapai. The population was restricted to eighty (80) students from FUT Minna and fifty (50) students from IBBU Lapai, giving a total of one hundred and thirty (130) population used for the study. The random sampling technique was used for data collection and the students were proportionately distributed on the basis of the university with more population size of students have larger proportion of the study sample. The instrument employed for data collection is the questionnaire and this was randomly distributed to students during their lecture periods. Interview and observation were also used to collect data for the study. Some staff in the two institutions were interviewed to obtain information for the study and direct observation was undertaken to physically assess some e- resources in the libraries. The data was analyzed using descriptive statistics such as frequency counts and percentages.

Data analysis and discussion

Table 1

Availability of Electronic Resources in FUT Minna and IBBU Lapai Libraries

Options	FUT Minna Responses		IBBU Lapai Responses	
	Frequencies	(%)	Frequencies	(%)
Yes	74	92.5	34	68.0
No	06	7.5	16	32.0
Total	80	100	50	100

Table 1, reveals that in FUT Minna 92.5% of the respondents indicated that e-resources are available in the university library, while 68.0% of the respondents in IBBU Lapai stated that e-resources are available in their university library. From Table 1 it could be deduced that 92.5% of the respondents from FUT Minna are of the view of the availability of electronic resources in their academic library than the respondents from IBBU Lapai. This invariably shows that the respondents from FUT, Minna use more of e-resources in their information searching.

Table 2

Comparison of use of e-resources in FUT Minna and IBBU Lapai Libraries

Electronic Resources	FUT Minna Response				IBBU Lapai Responses				Total Response	Total Percentages (%)
	YES	(%)	NO	(%)	YES	(%)	NO	(%)		
Electronic books	65	81.3	15	18.7	20	40.0	30	60.0	130	100
Electronic Newspapers	30	37.5	50	62.5	24	48.0	26	52.0	130	100
Electronic Journals	59	73.8	21	26.2	20	40.0	30	60.0	130	100
Electronic Magazines	10	12.5	70	87.5	25	50.0	25	50.0	130	100
Electronic Theses	50	62.5	30	37.5	13	26.0	37	74.0	130	100
Electronic Report	40	50.0	40	50.0	11	22.0	39	78.0	130	100
Electronic- databases	58	72.5	28	27.5	18	36.0	32	64.0	130	100
Index Databases	25	31.3	65	68.5	11	22.0	39	78.0	130	100
Bibliographic Database	58	72.5	22	27.5	22	44.0	28	56.0	130	100
Electronic Data Archives	35	43.8	45	56.3	15	30.0	35	70.0	130	100
Electronic Manuscript	40	50.0	40	50.0	19	38.0	31	62.0	130	100
Online Reference work	25	31.3	65	68.7	10	20.0	40	80.0	130	100

Table 2 shows that among the electronic resources used in FUT Minna, 81.3% of the respondents use e-books, 37.5% of them use e-newspapers, 73.8% use e-journals, 12.5% use e-magazines, 62.5% reported they use e-theses and 50.0% use e-report. Also 72.5% of the respondents of FUT Minna indicated they use e-databases, 31.3% of them stated they use index databases, 72.5% use bibliographic database, 43.8% use e-data archives, 50.0% use e-manuscript while 31.3% of them use online reference work in their library. On the other hand, 40.0% of the respondents from IBBU Lapai disclosed they use e-books, 48.0% of them stated they use e-newspapers, 40.0% reported they use e-journals, 50.0% indicated they use e-magazines, 26.0% of them revealed they use e-these and 22.0% stated they use e-report. Similarly, 36.0% of the respondents stated they use e-databases, 22.0% of them use index databases, 44.0% disclosed they use bibliographic database, 30.0% reported they use e-data archives, 38.0% revealed e-manuscript, while 20.0% of them use online reference work in their university library

From Table 2 it is clear that the respondents from FUT Minna and IBBU Lapai make use of e-resources in their information searching. Table 2 also revealed that in the two universities studied, respondents from FUT Minna make greater use of e-resources in their university libraries. Of all the e-resources available in the two libraries, as Table 2 reveals IBBU Lapai respondents could use only e-newspapers and e-magazines more than the respondents from FUT Minna. So from all indications e-resources are used in FUT Minna library more than in IBBU Lapai library.

Options	FUT Minna Responses		IBBU Lapai Responses	
	Freq.	(%)	Freq.	(%)
Satisfied	49	61.2	8	16.0
Not Satisfied	24	30.0	22	44.0
Undecided	7	8.8	20	40.0
Total	80	100	50	100

Table 3

Extent of satisfaction of the users with available e-resources

Table 3 shows that 61.2% of the respondents from FUT Minna indicated they are satisfied with the available e-resources in the library, 30.0% of them disclosed not satisfied, while 8.8% of them stated undecided. Similarly, 16.0% of the respondents from IBBU Lapai reported that they are satisfied with e-resources in their library, 44.0% of them revealed not satisfied, while 40.0% of them stated undecided. Table 3 shows that the respondents from FUT Minna are more satisfied with the e-resources available in their academic library than the respondents in IBBU Lapai.

Table 4:

Impact of e-resources on Library Services in FUT, Minna and IBBU Lapai SA- Strongly Agreed, A- Agreed, D- Disagreed and UD- Undecided

Electronic Library services	FUT Minna Responses							IBBU Lapai Responses								
	SA	(%)	A	(%)	D	(%)	UD	(%)	SA	(%)	A	(%)	D	(%)	UD	(%)
Provision of adequate services from e-books	54	67.5	18	22.5	8	10.0	0	0	27	54.0	12	24.0	6	12.0	5	10.0
Provision of adequate services from e-journals	63	78.8	14	17.5	0	0	3	3.7	33	66.0	13	26.0	2	4.0	2	4.0
Provision of electronic-new papers	36	45.0	35	43.8	3	3.8	6	7.5	20	40.0	26	52.0	0	0	4	8.0

Assistance to staff and students in Internet navigation	17	21.3	51	63.7	7	8.8	5	6.3	26	52.0	19	38.0	3	6.0	2	4.0
Provision of Internet connectivity	50	62.5	27	33.8	0	0	3	3.8	27	54.0	13	26.0	4	8.0	6	12.0
Provision of online based academic work	43	53.8	30	37.5	3	3.8	4	5.0	19	38.0	23	46.0	4	8.0	4	8.0

To analyse Table 4 the percentages of SA and A were summed up in order to present adequate analysis as revealed in the study. Table 4 revealed that 90.0% of the respondents from FUT, Minna agreed that provision of adequate services from e-books has made some impact on the available library services, 96.3% of them agreed that provision of adequate e-journals has affected library services, 88.8% of the respondents agreed that provision of electronic newspapers has also made impact on library services, 85.0% of them agreed that assistance to staff and students in Internet navigation has improved library services in FUT Minna Library. Also, 96.3% of the respondents agreed that provision of Internet connectivity has affected library services, while 91.3% of them agreed that provision of online based academic work has made impact on library services. Similarly, 78.0% of the respondents from IBBU Lapai agreed that provision of e-books has made some impact on library services, 92.0% agreed that provision of e-journals made impact on library services, 92.0% of them agreed that provision of electronic newspapers has made impact on library services, 90.0% of them agreed that assistance to staff and students in Internet navigation has made impact on library services, 80.0% of them agreed that provision of Internet connectivity has made impact on library services, while, 84.0% of the respondents agreed that provision of online based academic work has improved library services in IBBU Lapai.

It is clear that in Table 4 the respondents indicated that e-resources have made some impact on the library services provided in their university libraries. This shows that digital information dissemination method is gradually taken shape in Nigerian university libraries. These services like e-books, e-data archives, web information and online academic work are currently provided without wasting much time in the university libraries. Thereby making it possible for library users to access, retrieve and adequately satisfy their information needs.

Table 5
Ways of Enhancing Electronic Resources to Provide Library Services in the University Libraries.

Electronic Resources	FUT Minna Responses				IBBU Lapai Responses				Total Responses	Total Percentages (%)
	YES	(%)	NO	(%)	YES	(%)	NO	(%)		
Provision of adequate e-resources	68	85.0	12	15.0	45	90.0	5	10.0	130	100
Training and re-training of staff on the use of ICT in libraries	65	81.3	15	18.7	42	84.0	12	16.0	130	100
Installation of Library software on Computer systems	51	63.8	29	32.3	38	76.0	12	24.0	130	100

Steady Electrical Power Supply	69	86.3	11	13.7	44	88.0	6	12.0	130	100
Provision of adequate fund for electronic resources.	58	72.5	22	27.5	37	74.0	13	26.0	130	100
Increased Internet Bandwidth	71	88.8	9	11.2	47	94.0	3	6.0	130	100

From Table 5 it is revealed that 85.0% of the respondents indicated the need for provision of adequate e-resources to improve library services in FUT Minna library, 81.3% of them stated the need for training and re-training of library staff in the use of ICT resources, 63.8% of them indicated installation of library software, 86.3% of them reported the need for steady power supply, 72.5% of them indicated the need for adequate fund and 88.8% of them indicated the need for increased Internet bandwidth. Similarly, 90.0% of the respondents from IBBU Lapai indicated the need for provision of adequate e-resources, 84.0 of them stated the need to train staff on ICT use, 76.0% of them stated the need for installation of library software on computer systems, 88.0 of them reported steady power supply, 74.0% stated provision of adequate fund, while 94.0% of them stated the need for increased bandwidth.

From Table 5 one can observe that there is high demand from IBBU Lapai and FUT Minna respondents as regards ways of improving e-resources for academic library services. The options which range from provision of adequate e-resources to increased bandwidth received high responses showing that they are all appreciated for adequate e-resources to be available in these libraries in order to make impact on the users.

Discussion

From the study, one can deduce that electronic resources are available in the two university libraries surveyed but the greater pool of e-resources is available in FUT Minna. This could be as a result of the aids some international organizations such as Carnegie Cooperation, Ford Foundation etc provide to mainly federal university libraries in order to assist them to improve in the provision of their library services. Apart from the aforementioned, the Federal Government of Nigeria also provides fund for university libraries to enable them acquire e-resources to support available hard copies in the libraries.

The study also revealed in Table 2 that the respondents from the two universities indicated that they use electronic resources in their academic libraries. This is necessary considering the general benefits library patrons derive from ICT facilities especially from electronic resources. Stressing on the benefits of electronic libraries, Ogunsola (2005) noted that Federal Ministry of Education had embarked on the establishment of National Virtual Library Project with the aim of sharing locally-available resources with libraries all over the world using digital technology.

Furthermore, it was also observed from Table 2, that the respondents from FUT Minna make use of electronic resources more than the respondents from IBBU Lapai. This could be because FUT Minna is a University of Technology and majority of the respondents would always desire current information sources such as e-resources, unlike in IBBU Lapai that is a Conventional University and this explains why majority of the respondents from IBBU Lapai in Table 2 indicated they use e-newspapers and magazines more than other e-resources available in their library. A Conventional University like IBBU Lapai offers courses like History, Mass Communication, English Literature, Law etc that require less of current information to satisfy the users' information needs.

The study further revealed in Table 4 that majority of the respondents stated that the existence of e-resources in the university libraries has improved the available library services in their libraries. Library services are no longer provided only manually but electronic resources are available to supplement the manual services. With this development, users are frequenting the libraries in order to search and retrieve the desired information available in both soft and hard copies

Conclusion and Recommendations

One can conclude that the importance of electronic resources in providing library services in higher institutions such as FUT, Minna and IBBU Lapai can never be over emphasized. Majority of the respondents especially from FUT Minna indicated that they are satisfied with the e-resources available in their university library. The availability of e-resources in the Nigerian libraries has no doubt positively affected the library services provided in most university libraries. Most manually provided library services are electronically provided today in the university libraries thereby saving a lot of time for the staff and users. For library services to be effectively achieved, there is need for university libraries in Nigeria to strive in the provision of e-resources as this would go a long way to improve the library services available in their libraries.

Based on the findings of the study, the following recommendations were provided:

1. There is need for the provision of adequate e-resources to enhance library services in the two universities especially in IBBU Lapai library. This would enable the library users have access to various information needed for their academic pursuits.
2. The library management should endeavour to train and re-train their library staff to be conversant with the use of ICT facilities in order to assist the library users in their information searching.
3. Library management should strive to provide stable electrical power supply or a generating set to ensure a steady use of e-resources in the libraries in order to improve library services.
4. There is need for provision of adequate fund by the university authorities since this would enable the libraries provide increased Internet bandwidth for adequate ICT services to be provided in the libraries.

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