Adequacy, currency and influence of organization of information resources on undergraduate students’ utilization of information resources in academic libraries in Rivers State, Nigeria

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Abstract
The study investigated the influence of three selected indices (adequacy, currency and organization) in academic libraries in Rivers State, Nigeria. Three research questions raised and three null hypotheses were formulated to give direction to the study. The study adopted the ex-post facto research design. The population of the study consisted of 9,984 registered library users in two selected libraries - University of Port Harcourt and Rivers State University during the 2017/2018 session. A sample of 998 registered library users were selected using proportionate sampling technique. A questionnaire entitled: “Indices of Adequacy, Currency and Influence of Organization on Students Utilization of Information Resources (IACIOSUIR)” was used for data collection. Data collected were analysed using independent t-test statistics. The findings from data analyzed showed that the influence of the three indices investigated were significant determinant of information resources utilisation in the academic libraries. It was therefore recommended that government should ensure proper allocation of funds for academic libraries because these indices cannot be attained without the availability of funds, academic libraries should employ qualified staff that can organized the library through provision of reliable catalogues, ensure proper shelving and shelf reading, conduct in-house training for junior staff, amongst others.

Keywords: Adequacy currency, Organization information resources, Utilization of information resources, Academic libraries, Rivers State, Nigeria.

Introduction
Academic libraries are those libraries found in tertiary institutions charged with the responsibility of providing information resources to support the teaching, learning and research activities of their parent institutions (Crews, 2011). The support of the academic libraries to intellectual development can be seen in the provision of not only information resources but also facilities and services to students, lecturers, scholars and professionals. The university library, according to Kim and Abbas (2010) is referred to as the heart of any institution where it is found and owns the duty of providing necessary information services to aid the attainment of the academic and other purposes of the institution.
author further stated that academic library provide tools for learning, a laboratory of human aspiration, a window to the future. They are a source of self-renewal, intellectual growth, and hope. In this land and everywhere on earth, they are a medium of progress, autonomy, empowerment, independence and self-determination. They have always provided and will always provide place and space for imaginative recreation, for imagination rebirth.

Academic libraries perform the role of institutional support through the provision of materials for preservation and use by the library patrons. These resources include not only traditional print-on-paper media like books, journals, newspapers, and maps, but also audiovisual materials like records, audiocassettes, video cassette, art reproductions, maps, photographs, microfiches, CD-ROMs, computer software, online databases, Internet, electronic books and e-journals and other media. All the above constitute information resources which are fundamental and central to the effectiveness of the library as there can be no functional library without information resources. According to Boma (2007), information resources are the materials consulted for aid or for knowledge about a topic, a theme, an event, a date, a number, a place or even a word. These information resources contained in the library are necessary in the attainment of the purpose of a tertiary institution which is to provide a platform for the acquisition, development and inculcation of the proper value, orientation for the survival of the individual and society, the development of the intellectual capacities of individuals to understand and appreciate their environments, the acquisition of both physical and intellectual skills which will enable individuals to develop into useful members of the community; and the acquisition of an objective view of the local and external environments (FGN, 2013).

The intellectual development of students towards the achievement of the objectives can only be achieved through the effective utilisation of the library, its resources and services. Utilisation of information resources and services is the extent to which the resources and services of the library are actually used for teaching, learning and research (Bitagi and Garba, 2014). The effectiveness of a library does not depend on only its collection or resources and other facilities per se, but also on the rate of how it is used. This is because no matter how rich a library collection may be, it is believed that if the users do not effectively make use of them, the library collection is regarded as a waste. Furthermore, to justify the existence of any academic library, provision of adequate library resources is necessary so as to attract students and lecturers who are usually the potential users of such libraries. While the librarian is concerned with collection and organisation of information materials, he also has the responsibility of creating awareness so that users can take full advantage of the acquired materials. The continuous use of the library and its services has a positive effect on the academic performance and self-development of patrons. Johnson (2005), revealed that the utilisation of information resources by students is dependent on the services as well as the collection and their development in the relevant areas of their concern.

Several correlates constitute relevant indices to the effective utilisation of the information resources contained in the library as academic libraries also put considerable effort to providing information resources with these correlates in mind. These correlates which allow for the effective utilization of academic libraries by
students can be seen in terms of adequacy, currency, relevancy and organization; interpersonal communication, staffing, user attitude, provision of physical facilities etc. Research activities become less tedious when information resources’ indices are positive as utilisation of information resources is a crucial evaluation of the resources.

Statement of the problem
Academic libraries, the world over, occupy a prominent position in the provision for tertiary education. They are established to provide information resources that support the teaching, learning and research of their parent institutions. They are a reservoir of information that has the solution to almost all educational questions. Academic libraries understand the position they occupy and strive to acquire resources both in print and electronic format in order to satisfy sophisticated information need of users. Though undergraduate students in tertiary institutions are encouraged to make effective use of the library to satisfy their information needs but it has been observed by the researchers that academic libraries are underutilized with particular reference to Rivers State, Nigeria. Preliminary visit to some academic libraries show lackadaisical attitude towards information resources and services provided by the library. One wonders why academic libraries are underutilized even though they were established to supplement and complement the classroom teaching.

Ahiauzu (2008) pointed out that the best way to render excellent services is by organizing the library materials in such a way that the materials can be easily indentified by users with less effort. Several questions come across one’s mind, as to what may have been responsible for this undesirable situation. Could it be that the library resources are not adequate, current and properly organized?

It is against this backdrop that this study was carried out to investigate the influence of adequacy, currency and organization on the utilization of information resources by undergraduate students in academic libraries in Rivers State, Nigeria.

Objectives of the study
The study set out to determine the influence of information resources on students’ utilisation of academic libraries in Rivers State, Nigeria. The specific objectives of the study were to:

1. determine the influence of adequacy of information resources on undergraduate students’ utilization of academic libraries in Rivers State, Nigeria;
2. determine the influence of currency of information resources on undergraduate students’ utilization of academic libraries in Rivers State;
3. Examine the influence of organization of information resources on undergraduate students’ utilization of academic libraries in Rivers State.

Research questions
The following research questions were answered in the study:

1. What is the influence of adequacy of information resources on undergraduate students’ utilization of academic libraries in Rivers State?
2. What is the influence of currency of information resources on undergraduate students’ utilization of academic libraries in Rivers State?
3. What is the influence of organization of information resources on undergraduate students’ utilization of academic libraries in Rivers State?
undergraduate students’ utilization of academic libraries in Rivers State? Hypotheses

The following null hypotheses were formulated and tested at .05 level of significance:

Ho¹: There is no significant influence of adequacy of information resources on undergraduate students’ utilisation of academic libraries in Rivers State.

Ho²: There is no significant influence of currency of information resources on undergraduate students’ utilisation of academic libraries in Rivers State.

Ho³: There is no significant influence of organization of information resources on undergraduate students’ utilisation of academic libraries in Rivers State.

Literature review

Adequacy of information resources is a factor that influences use of academic libraries. Edet (2014), states that adequacy of library resources is the relation between its size and ability of the library to respond to the needs of its users. Adequate collections in academic libraries have pre-eminent place in education, intellectual and national development as the provision of books in quantity and quality to library users.

Currency of information resources refers to how recent is the content of an information material. Information may be current yesterday but not presently due to changing trends and increasing number of scientific research and discoveries, hence it become necessary for a library to ensure that the contents of information resources are current. The currency in library collections, according to Opoku (2011), is considered as follows:

(a) Books and journals that is not more than 5 years from the date of publication and acquisition to the library are considered as current

(b) Books and journals that is between 6-10 years from the date of publication are considered fairly current

(c) Books and journals that are more than 10 years from the date of publication are considered as not current.

Utilisation of the library services is the extent to which the library services and resources are used by the student. Judd and Green (2007) observed that academic libraries have for centuries played a critical role in supporting research in all subjects and disciplines within their host universities, polytechnics, colleges and similar institutions of higher education. This assertion is in consonance with the view of Aina (2004) that the role of the academic library is to support the objectives of an academic environment in the areas of learning, teaching, research, and service. Several studies have justified the indispensability of libraries in the success of academic institutions. This is because various services rendered by libraries promote active learning, and contributes to students’ ability to think critically and work well independently or in group. Academic environment without a library is likened to a person without a brain. The library can only contribute to the intellectual sophistication of the students when the students make adequate and effective use of its resources. The effectiveness and efficiency of services and resources provided in academic libraries are mainly determined by library users to the degree to which they make effective use of
the information resources provided by the library. Without adequate use of the library, teaching and learning cannot be effective. In addition, maximum use of library resources is essential for the justification of the existence and survival of any academic library and its acquisition programme. Olugu (2017) affirm that users are a very important partner and they play a central role in the collection building of any library such that a library collection should be in line with user’s information needs. Thus, in university libraries, the collection should support all the programmes offered in the institution, and match with new developments in the area of research and development.

The quality of the university library facilities is an important component in the reputation of the university. Ogbugiyi and Okpe (2013), reveal that the accreditation status of subject disciplines in the first degree programmes of most universities were denied accreditation by Nigerian University Commission (NUC) especially in the sciences because of poor and inadequate library stock. The authors further state that if during accreditation exercise most University libraries scored less than 70%, while other components scored 100%, that programme will not get full accreditation. Actually, the quality and effectiveness of academic programme of a university are measured in part by the quality of the library. The inadequacy of information resources in academic libraries is due to poor and limited funding of academic libraries and high cost of these information resources. Iya (2008), laments the increase of out-dated and irrelevant collections in some university libraries while the few copies of these collections that are on the library shelves are inadequate. Effective services and patronage of such services is prompted by adequate collections that satisfy the users’ information needs. It is an accepted fact that foreign books are costly but the library has the duty to provide adequate and relevant local resources too.

Adequate collections in academic libraries have pre- eminent place in education, intellectual and national development. They have long been well recognised by civilised human society. The provision of adequate books by the library to library users is no doubt that man’s revolutionary measure for rapid development of man’s civilisation. Edet (2014), emphasises that the ultimate value of the library depends on the quality and quantity of its stock. The implication therein is that the utilisation of the library’s resources is heavily premised on adequate and appropriate information resources. The above is supported by Madu (2002), who asserts that the utilisation of library services is a function of adequacy and quality as adequate resources promote optimal use.

The issue of currency of information resources in academic libraries has been a major discourse in the past decade (Unomah, as cited by Clifford and Olurotimi (2014), Currency is the up-to-date of information contained in book, it is the timeliness of information. For printed document, data of publication is the indicator of currency. Currency is a prerequisite for the success of all types of libraries even those in universities. It is an important factor that enhances the utilization of information resources which the academic libraries cannot afford to ignore. Our knowledge is continuously being modified by new information which we assume as correct. Information explosion which result in rapid increase in the amount of published information is a feature of the 21st century. Lyman and Varian (2003), estimate that about 800 megabytes of stored information are produced per person per
year. As a result, people are getting drowned in too much information.

The volume of information today has become so great that library users especially those in universities always crave for current information, so the extent to which they use the library is a function of currency of the available information resources.

Academic libraries and their collections exist to address the increasingly complex needs of users both present and future needs. The provision of up-to-date relevant and adequate is an important function of the library. Researchers, particularly lecturers and final year students look up to the library’s recent collections for their studies and research. The utilization and satisfaction of users in academic library depends on whether the materials are current. Dara (2005) laments the lack of current information resources with particular reference to the reference collections which resulted to low patronage and user dissatisfaction which invariably affect the quality of services and university products. This situation, according to Olorunsola, 2008), led to the intervention of the World Bank in ameliorating the gloomy situation of higher education in Nigeria due to lack of current information resources.

This is the age of information explosion in which the Internet and its associated technological invasions are currently used to advantage. The immense knowledge of human endeavour, civilisation or discovery all over the globe could be tapped for an accelerated development of the society in diverse fields. Despite the abundance of information everywhere, it is only an academic institution in the words of Mohammed, Yakubu and Oguike (2015) that academic libraries are at the forefront of providing information services to their respective community which comprise students, lecturers and researchers in order to support teaching, learning and research needs, that academic library is conscious and ready to embrace the importance of the library that can acquire quality, reliable but current information resources. They further stated that the need to meet both the current and future needs of users answers the fifth law of library science which states that “library is a growing organism”. The concept of library should continue to grow and expand in terms of acquisition of current information resources that cater for the rising challenges and needs of the library clientele. This means that students cannot retrieve or utilise what they do not need; the information must be related to their need before it is used by them. The currency of information resources determines utilisation, satisfaction and the educational performance of students. Oyesiku and Akinbode (2004), posit that current information resources are necessary because the students will only value the library if the library resources are up to their needs. In support of the foregoing, Akusu (2000), remark that information utilisation differed according to areas of specialization hence care must be taken to provide all discipline with current and up-to-date information resources. Idiegbeyan-ose and Osazuwa (2014), state that all the criterion used in evaluating information resources with particular reference to e-resources, currency is ranked first.

In view of the extent to which user satisfaction shows the success of a library, Nkiko and Ilo (2016) posit that extent to which users are able to create and retrieve materials, feel comfortable with and find convenient the process of the library arrangement, develop and unshakeable confidence in the library as an information clinic are the bench mark for user satisfaction. Information is a consumable product that can only be consumed together
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with certain information delivery systems and/or services. The satisfaction of library users is a function of the quality of information product(s) received, the quality of information system and library services provided to access the information product. One of the laws of library states “save the time of the user” as propounded by Ranganathan, one of the foremost theorists in the field of library and information science. Organization of information resources is therefore, necessary to actual save the time of library users. Organisation of information resources has to do with process of arranging books and other information materials in a classified order for easy retrieval and use. For effective organization of resources to enhance users’ utilisation of library resources, some processes have to be considered. These processes include cataloguing and classification, shelving and shelf-reading. If the resources are not orderly shelved in a classified order, the efforts and resources spent in preparing library catalogue to facilitate utilization of library materials would be in vain.

It is very essential to indulge in shelf-reading all the time so that information resources wrongly shelved by users are returned back to their proper position. Library users are in the habit of placing books in wrong positions on the shelf to achieve their selfish ends. This practice is more common in academic libraries. Users in order to guarantee that they have access to certain books which are of popular demand, usually hide them on the wrong shelf. A selfish user could take a book from the economic shelf and hide it on the engineering shelf. Idiegbeyan and Osazuwa (2014) noted that only constant shelf-reading and vigilance by the library staff can foil the selfish practice of hiding information resources wrongly shelved and put them on their proper positions. Damaged books are also identified and withdrawn for repairs in the bindery department. If the call mark pasted on the book spine falls or robs off, it is spotted during shelf-reading and taken to the cataloguing department for re-lettering. All this is to ensure that the users are not denied the effective utilization of the library resources in terms of organization. Sharma (2000), states that shelf-reading entails going through the shelves and checking the arrangement to ensure that every book is in its proper position in the library.

Ugah (2011) conducted a study on size and quality of information resources and the utilisation of library resources in Michael Okpara University of Agriculture, Umudike, Nigeria. The aim of the study was to ascertain the size and quality of information services and utilisation by students of the institution. 8 out of the ten faculties in the institution were sampled. The instrument for data collection was a structured questionnaire. Data collected were analysed using frequency tabulation and percentage to answer the research questions. 200 questionnaires were distributed and 196 were completed and returned. The findings of the study showed that information resources and services are inadequate in relation to the needs of the users. The study recommended that the university library should be properly funded to acquire adequate size of information resources in order to adequately respond to the needs of the library users.

Methods
This study adopted the ex-post facto research design. The study was conducted in University and University of Port Harcourt Rivers State, Nigeria. The sample of the study comprised 998 library users in two purposively selected academic libraries in the study area during the 2017/2018
academic year which was ten per cent of the target population. A structured questionnaire entitled: “Indices of Adequacy, Currency and Organization of Information Resources (IACOIR)” was used in collecting relevant data for the study. A 4-point opinion scale of Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Disagree (D) and Strongly Disagree (SD) was used in soliciting for information on the three selected variables representing’ adequacy, currency and organization. Mean and standard deviation were used to answer the research questions while independent t-test was used to test the null hypotheses at 0.05 level of significance.

Results
This section is organised according to the research questions and hypotheses.

Answering the research questions

Research question 1: What is the influence of adequacy of information resources on their utilization by students in academic libraries in Rivers State?
The data in Table 1 are used to answer this research question.

In answer to the research question 1, the results in Table 1 show that the mean score for students’ utilization of library resources where these resources are adequate is 82.08 while that for students’ utilization of library resources where these resources are not adequate is 79.66. This observation suggests a positive influence of inadequacy of library resources on their utilization by the respondents in the selected academic institutions.

Research question 2: What is the influence of currency of information resources on their utilization by students in academic libraries in Rivers State?
The data in Table 2 are used to answer this research question.

With respect to the research question 2, the results in Table 2 show that the mean score for students’ utilization of library resources where these resources are current is 81.93 while that for students’ utilization of library resources where these resources are not current is 78.57. This observation indicates a positive influence of currency of library resources on their utilization by the respondents in the selected academic institutions.

Research question 3: What is the influence of organization of information resources on their utilization by students in academic libraries in Rivers State?
The data in Table 3 are used to answer this research question.

With respect to the research question 3, the results in Table 3 show that the mean score for students’ utilization of library resources where these resources are well organized is 79.86 while that for students’ utilization of library resources where these resources are not well organized is 71.63. This observation suggests a comparable influence of organization of library resources on their utilization by the respondents in the selected academic institutions.

Hypotheses testing

In this subsection the summary of Independent t- test used in testing of the three null hypotheses formulated to guide the study are presented and interpreted.

Hypothesis 1 (Ho1): There is no significance influence of adequacy of information resources on undergraduate student’s utilization of academic library in Rivers State.
The data in Table 4 are used to test this hypothesis.
In Table 4, the calculated t-test value for the influence of adequacy of information resources on their utilization by students in academic libraries in Rivers State at df 942 is 2.052, while its corresponding t-crit value is 1.96, and the calculated level of significance is .293 alpha. The t-obs., 2.052 is greater than the t-crit, 1.96 at .05 alpha; and the calculated level of significance, .023 alpha is less than .05 alpha in which the decision is based. This indicates that the influence of adequacy of information resources on their utilization by students in academic libraries in Rivers State is not statistically significant. Hence, Hypothesis three which assumed no significant influence of adequate information resources on their utilization by students in academic libraries in Rivers State was rejected.

Hypothesis 2 (Ho²): There is no significant influence of currency of information resources on their utilization by students in academic libraries in Rivers State. The data in Table 5 are used to test this hypothesis.

In Table 5, the calculated t-test value for the influence of currency of information resources on their utilization by students in academic libraries in Rivers State at df 942 is 4.572, while its corresponding t-crit value is 1.96, and the calculated level of significance is .00 alpha. The t-obs., 4.572 is greater than the t-crit, 1.96 at .05 alpha; and the calculated level of significance, .00 alpha is less than .05 alpha in which the decision is based. This indicates that the influence of currency of information resources on their utilization by students in academic libraries in Rivers State is statistically significant. Hence, Hypothesis three which assumed no significant influence of organization of information resources on their utilization by students in academic libraries in Rivers State was rejected.

Discussion

Finding of the study showed that adequacy of information resources had a significant influence on the students’ utilization of the resources with students patronizing the libraries most where available information resources were adequate. Hence, Hypothesis one which assumed no significant influence of adequate information resources on their utilization by students in academic libraries in Rivers State was rejected. In other words, adequacy is a strong determinant of students’ utilization of information resources available in academic libraries. This finding scores displayed show that the current information resources attracted more patronage by students in the selected institutions.
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agrees with Madu (2002) who asserted that the utilisation of library services is a function of adequacy as adequate resources promotes optimal use. It also corroborates with Iya (2008) who stated that the lack of use of academic library is premised on inadequate information resources which creates room for unwholesome library behaviours. The findings of this study agrees with Edet (2014) in his information service quality and users satisfaction in South-South showed a significant influence of adequacy of information resources on utilisation as the ultimate value of the library depends on the quality and quantity of its stock. The implication therein is that the utilisation of the library’s resources is heavily premised on adequate and appropriate information resources.

The study also revealed that students patronize the libraries most where available information resources were current. Hence, hypothesis two which assumed no significant influence of current information resources on their utilization by students in academic libraries in Rivers State was rejected. In other words, currency is a strong determinant of students’ utilization of information resources available in academic libraries. This finding is in line with Oyesiku and Akinbode (2004) who posit that current information resources are necessary because the students will only value the library if the library resources are up to their needs. It also supports Akusu (2000) assertion that information utilisation is a function of current and up-to-date information resources. The findings of this study agrees with Idiegbeyan-ose and Osazuwa (2014) who carried out a study on evaluation of e-resources in academic libraries and found out that currency has a significant influence on utilisation of information resources. Their finding showed that currency is ranked first as a major criterion for evaluating information resources.

Finding of the study showed that there was statistically significant influence of organization of information materials on the use of libraries. Hence, hypothesis three which assumed no significant influence of organization of information resources on their utilization by students in academic libraries in Rivers State was rejected. This findings corroborates with Nwachukwu, Abdulalami and Salami (2014) in their study of availability, accessibility and use of information resources and services among information seekers of Lafia public library in Nasarawa state which revealed a significant influence of organisation of information resources on utilisation as information resources are available in the library but users cannot access them because they cannot use the catalogue and they cannot locate information resources on the shelves quickly. The authors reinstated the need to educate the library users on the system of organisation of information resources used in the library and the use of the catalogue to locating information resources.
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Table 1: Mean and standard deviation scores of the respondents on utilisation of library resources based on their adequacy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable: Adequacy of library resources</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>X</th>
<th>Std. Deviation</th>
<th>Std. Error Mean</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adequate</td>
<td>784</td>
<td>82.08</td>
<td>7.911</td>
<td>.363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Adequate</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>79.66</td>
<td>5.567</td>
<td>1.607</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2: Mean and standard deviation scores of the respondents on utilisation of library resources based on their currency

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable: Currency of library resources</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>X</th>
<th>Std. Deviation</th>
<th>Std. Error Mean</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>81.93</td>
<td>7.314</td>
<td>.566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Current</td>
<td>648</td>
<td>78.57</td>
<td>7.908</td>
<td>.443</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3: Mean and standard deviation scores of the respondents on utilisation of library resources based on their organisation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable: Organization of library resources</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>X</th>
<th>Std. Deviation</th>
<th>Std. Error Mean</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Organized</td>
<td>454</td>
<td>79.86</td>
<td>8.541</td>
<td>.598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Organized</td>
<td>490</td>
<td>71.63</td>
<td>7.354</td>
<td>.388</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4: Independent t- test results on adequacy of information resources by utilisation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable: Adequacy</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>X</th>
<th>Std. Deviation</th>
<th>Std. Error Mean</th>
<th>t-obs.</th>
<th>t-crit</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Sig. (2-tailed)</th>
<th>Decision at p &lt; .05</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adequate</td>
<td>784</td>
<td>79.66</td>
<td>7.911</td>
<td>.363</td>
<td>2.052</td>
<td>1.96</td>
<td>942</td>
<td>.023</td>
<td>s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>82.08</td>
<td>5.567</td>
<td>1.607</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

s = significant

Table 5: Independent t- test results on currency of information resources by utilisation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable: Currency</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>X</th>
<th>Std. Deviation</th>
<th>Std. Error Mean</th>
<th>t-obs.</th>
<th>t-crit</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Sig. (2-tailed)</th>
<th>Decision at p &lt; .05</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current</td>
<td>269</td>
<td>81.93</td>
<td>7.314</td>
<td>.566</td>
<td>4.572</td>
<td>1.96</td>
<td>942</td>
<td>.000</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Current</td>
<td>648</td>
<td>78.57</td>
<td>7.908</td>
<td>.443</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

s = significant
Table 6: Independent t-test results on organisation of information resources by utilisation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable: Organization</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>$\bar{X}$</th>
<th>Std. Deviation</th>
<th>Std. Error Mean</th>
<th>t-obs.</th>
<th>t-crit</th>
<th>Df</th>
<th>Sig. (2-tailed)</th>
<th>Decision at p &lt; .05</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Well organized</td>
<td>454</td>
<td>79.86</td>
<td>8.541</td>
<td></td>
<td>.598</td>
<td>2.05</td>
<td>942</td>
<td>.029</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not organized</td>
<td>490</td>
<td>71.63</td>
<td>7.354</td>
<td></td>
<td>.388</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$s = \text{significant}$

Conclusion
The study investigated the influence of three selected indices influencing information resources utilisation in academic libraries in Rivers State. Based on the findings of the study, it could be concluded that adequacy, currency, and organization of information resources are significant determinants of information resources utilisation in academic libraries.

Based on the findings and conclusion drawn, the following recommendations are made:

1. Library management and librarians should give adequate attention to all the three indices influencing utilisation of information resources investigated- adequacy, currency and organisation of information resources.

2. Government should ensure proper allocation of funds for academic libraries because these indices cannot be attained without the availability of funds.

3. Academic libraries should employ qualified staff that can organized the library through provision error free catalogues, ensure proper shelving and shelf reading of library materials, conduct in-house training for junior staff.

4. User education programmes should be revolutionised, modern ICT equipment should be factored in, as well as practical instructions to ensure adequate understanding of library activities by users.

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Library Information Science and Technology, 7 (2), 52 – 66.


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