Effect of Migration from Analogue (Traditional) to Digital (Web Based) Readers Services in University Libraries in Niger State

By

Miriam A. Salubuyi
Department of Library and Information Technology
School of Information & Communication Technology
Federal University of Technology, Minna, Niger State, Nigeria.
+2348034062394 Email:mimiakran@gmail.com

Dr. Evarest Chibuogwu Madu
Department of Library and Information Technology
School of Information & Communication Technology
Federal University of Technology, Minna, Niger State, Nigeria.
+234086485263 Email: evamadu@yahoo.co.uk

Comfort Adeline Uno
Department of Library and Information Technology
School of Information & Communication Technology
Federal University of Technology, Minna, Niger State, Nigeria.
+2348108881962 Email: comfort.uno@futminna.edu.ng

Abstract

Purpose: This study examined migrating from traditional to web-based readers' services in university libraries in Niger-State, Nigeria. It is generally believed that there is an ongoing activity of introducing web-based readers' services in university libraries.

Design/methodology//approach: To carry out this research, stratified (proportional random) sampling was used to gather the necessary data. Two research questions and one hypothesis were formulated for the study. Salant and Dillmans method of sample size determination was used to select 381 respondents out of a population size of 27,003 of both users and librarians in some selected academic libraries in Niger-State. A close ended questionnaire was developed which was used to collect the data for this study. The reliability coefficient of the instrument was determined using Cronbach alpha method and it was found to be 0.87. The data gathered from

the questionnaire were analyzed using descriptive statistic of mean, standard deviation and inferential statistic of Z-test.

Findings: The major findings of this study revealed that is a significant difference between the opinions of library users on the migration process from traditional library services in Niger-State. Based on these findings, it was concluded that migration from traditional library services to web based library services is underway in university libraries in Niger-state and the acceptance and usability of this new form of service is slow compared to the available equipment for this new form of service. It was recommended that to ensure better migration process, academic libraries, should update their knowledge in web-based services and also sensitize their users on the availability of these services in their libraries. It was also recommended that special funds should be made available for smooth transition process.

Originality/Value: the study has been able to establish that there is an ongoing migration activity from traditional to web based library services in university libraries in Niger state but the process is not as fast as compared to their counterparts around the world due to certain factors. The results of this research may be useful to tertiary institutions in Nigeria as a whole.

Keywords: Migration, Web based, Traditional, Universities, Academic Libraries.

INTRODUCTION

Libraries around the world have over time been the custodians of intellectual and creative works, which are involved in the acquisition of information resources while organizing these resources, preserving culture, contributing to social life, disseminating needed information and rendering quality services to users. Academic libraries are presumed to be the backbones of learning set up by institutions to serve as their knowledge banks. These are often hosted in tertiary educational institutions such as colleges of education, polytechnics and universities.

According to Jantti (2016), tertiary institution is measured by the amount of available information resources at the disposal of its staff and students. This reveals the keen interest universities have so developed much effort in time and money, investing to have the latest spec of digitization in electronic resources alongside their print resources, such that the university libraries now offer diverse services to both students and lecturers alike to enhance workshops

FKJOLIS
Fountain of Knowledge
Journal of Library and Information Science
<u>*Vol. 18, No1: 2022*</u>

ISSN: 2006–8948

Journal homepage: https://www.fkjolis.org/

and courses outside formal, graded coursework, which are meant to provide students with necessary tools in the realization of their academic programmes.

The emergence of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) remains a factor that has contributed to globalization and unimaginable transformation in different facets of human endeavor especially in the education sector where this study is geared towards. This has caused a paradigm shift in the transformation of library from manual operations to new ways, aided by technology. The new technology and communication tools are employed in rendering services to the patrons through the channels for access to information with the cluster of technologies via web based services. The internet which has the ability to compliment, reinforce and enhance educational process in institutions for the benefit of students have also been adopted which according to Singh (2017) suggested that information technology has affected the way libraries are managed and how they offer services. In which case, are undergoing significant changes in not just their outlook but in methods and techniques of performing their primary duties of information collection, development, processing and dissemination.

In Nigeria today, Yahaya and Kamba (2019), observed that Nigerian Libraries are gradually delving attention to libraries that are information-centered. These have given ways to libraries as an institution, to information provider. In the same vein, librarians have been renamed as skilled information specialist that function in a more information related environment, employing the use of a new method known as automation of library functions to improve accessibility to information and delivery that cannot physically in the library. In which case, this also brought about the networking of library to information provision of all types. It is a known fact that the mental, social and economic development of the individual depends on the individual's access to information through reading which enhances productive approach to improving one's knowledge and understanding, hitherto devising new ideas in service provision that will bring about user satisfaction in collecting books and journals.

This research investigates the paradigm shift of tertiary libraries from their traditional ways of providing information to embracing the electronic means of providing electronic information in the enhancement of library services among two universities notably, the libraries of Federal

University of Technology (FUT), Minna and the Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida University (IBBU), Lapai, in Niger state.

After its establishment in 1984, the Federal University of Technology (FUT), Minna first had its library situated at the old student dining hall which further witnessed an expansion as a result of the expansion of the Bosso Campus. The stability of the university structure over time enabled the completion of the university library at Bosso and Gidan Kwano Campuses to run its administrative structure, while providing library services to its intended community including students and staff of the university.

The main campus of the university library has a total book collection of 29,573, 441 and a seating capacity for 513 readers. This is in line with fulfilling the objectives of the university library towards providing its community with variety of resources in books and non-books alike as well as in the areas of ancillary services that support and expand the university's program of instruction and research. The online resources subscribed to includes HINARI, AGORA, JSTOR, EBSCO, Nigerian virtual library, high wire, African digital library, the National academies press library, OARE, oxford journals, questia - the online library of books and journals. The libraries have various computer units with internet accessibility for the use of both staff and students.

The IBB University, Lapai library was established in 2005. It houses knowledge materials to cater for its staff and students of its five faculties which are Management and Social Sciences, Applied and Natural Science, Arts and Education, Languages and Communication Studies and School of Postgraduate Studies. The library has at least 50 computers with internet connectivity but the library lacks availability of electronic resources.

Preliminary investigation has shown that many library users still view the library as a place where only printed materials can be accessed and used or as a quiet place to read and not as a place to access the web based services. So, students and staff will rather access the internet anywhere else but the library. This misunderstanding and poor usage of the available web related technology in the library is the basis for this research. As such, this study would attempt to

examine how far university libraries and their users in Niger State have adopted this new form of resources

Statement of the Problem

Over the years, library collection has been in the printed version. This has encouraged the stakeholders – personnel, publishers, booksellers, university administrators and users to conform to the traditional way of rendering services. However, introducing the new technology geared towards electronic information technology for web based readers' have also created a platform where stakeholders would have to adjust their positions and actions concerning varying means to create, publish, distribute and use the available information and to forestall the many challenges confronting the application and image of the new technology.

According to Yahaya and Kamba (2011), inadequate policy frameworks at the tertiary level have been the resultant failure for the adoption of the 'new tech' shift to achieve its potentials, thereby leading to prolonged disorganisation among the necessary quarters. Consequently, Nigeria's poor economy status arising from instability in power supply, inadequate hard and software components, failing and unreliable network service provision have far contributed to the country's level of web based readers' service development. Apparently, the migration to the use of web based readers' services among libraries have been influenced by factors confronting librarians including age, gender, prior knowledge and training, anxiety, and educational qualification (Eguavoen, 2011). These have become important challenges to consider because implementing web based readers' service via information communication technology (ICT) in the electronic library depends largely on the attitudes of librarians to its usage while encouraging the adoption of the new technology.

Aim and Objectives of the Study

This research investigated the migration from the traditional to web based readers' services among university libraries especially in Niger State with specific reference to Federal University of Technology, Minna and Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida University libraries.

The objectives of this study were to;

1. Determine the rate at which libraries are migrating from traditional to web based library services in Niger State;

2. Determine what extent library users have embraced web based services;

Research Questions

The following research questions guided the study:

1. At what rate are academic libraries in Niger State migrating from traditional to web based library services?

2. To what extent have library users embraced web based services in the library?

Scope of the Study

The main thrust of this study was to examine the migration process from traditional to web-based readers' services in university libraries in Niger State. The research involved two universities in Niger State namely:

- Federal University of Technology, Minna and

- Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida university, Lapai

It is envisaged that the result will be applicable to other higher institutions in the state and other federal institutions nationwide.

LITERATURE REVIEW

An academic library is a library found in institutions of higher learning, and is concerned with serving the teaching and research needs of students and staff. Costello (2017) characterized academic libraries as exceptional libraries that are found in higher foundations and whose fundamental design is to the extraordinary reason for serving the unique needs of the particular or homogenous customer base. Akporhonor (2009) defined academic libraries as libraries found in polytechnics, universities, colleges of education, colleges of agriculture and other higher institutions. Yang and Li (2016) stated that an academic library like the college library is not only one library but rather a progression of libraries comprising of a principle library, foundation and departmental libraries. Abubakar (2011) states that academic libraries are more concerned with offering information services to their parent bodies which comprises of lecturers, researchers and students. The author further stressed that academic libraries are often seen as the

FKJOLIS
Fountain of Knowledge
Journal of Library and Information Science
**Vol. 18, No1: 2022**

ISSN: 2006–8948

Journal homepage: https://www.fkjolis.org/

heart of higher institutions because of the academic activities involved therein. From onset, the primary objectives of libraries have been to carry out tasks such as acquiring, organizing, preserving, retrieving and disseminating information to the users. However, the way this purpose has been achieved has drastically changed.

Web-based Readers' Services

Madhusudhan and Nagabhushanam (2012) defined web-based library services as library services that are provided using Internet as a medium and library website as a gateway with the help of integrated library management system. Udensi and Akor (2014) observed that the modern practice in academic library services is being sustained with involvement of information and communication technology (ICTs) in all aspects of library services. Udensi and Akor (2014) further noted that academic libraries are evolving considerably by adopting new technology in all their activities where different manual methods are replaced by computerized system which provides opportunity for online accessibility.

Traditional Readers' Services

The traditional methods of offering library and information services which includes, selective dissemination, collection development, circulation and reference services, cataloguing and classification current awareness, and other bibliographic services have changed in recent years with the growth of the Internet and web technologies, academic libraries have included interdisciplinary concepts, computer software and hardware, telecommunication engineering and technology to their activities. As a result, the demands and expectations of users have also changed greatly (Madhusudhan and Nagabhushanam, 2012). Kosrow (2020) stated that librarians offer library services such as reference work, dissemination of library instruction and access to information are daily. In addition to traditional card catalogs and microfiche readers, most libraries now offer an online public access catalog (OPAC), public PCs equipped with CD-ROM drives, DVD drives, scanners, or terminal connected to the Internet. Today, academic libraries are striving to maintain their position as the main source of inquiry in the sight of the upcoming digital technology. Digital technology has transformed the way information is being handled generally and also how users seek and access information. Unegbu et al. (2017) observed that because of the fast growth and continuous development of technology, the function of library has

become more tilted to making the users techno-minded. It has been observed that traditional library services have evolved due to the emergence and use of new technology especially the web related technologies. The improved access to available library collections has made the use of electronic information resource real and more user friendly, as more libraries transcend to providing services in a digital environment. Yahaya and Kamba (2019) noted that, Technological developments have gone beyond the way information is presented and sources of the information, to include how and where to provide library services

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study adopted a survey research method to determine the rate of migration from traditional to web based readers' services in the Federal University of Technology, Minna and Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida University, Lapai. This is due to the fact that it is suitable for collecting information from a large population located in different places in a natural setting. It is a design that attempts to document current conditions or attitudes that exists at that moment (Shittu, 2005).

The population of this study consisted of lecturers, students and library staff of the Federal University of Technology, Minna and Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida University, Lapai selected randomly. The total population of the students, lecturers and librarians was categorised into two separate groups. Group A consisted of the users of the libraries (students and lecturers) while, group B consisted of the librarians in the institutions. The total population for this study was Twenty seven thousand, five hundred and six (27,506).

Table 3.1   Lecturers/Students and Librarians' population

NAME OF INSTITUTION	POPULATION			TOTAL
	Lecturers	Students	Library Staff	
Federal University of Technology, Minna.	828	16,105	98	17,031
IBB University, Lapai	251	10,200	24	10,475
Total	**1,079**	**26,305**	**122**	**27,506**

Source: Academic Planning Unit of the Institutions (2016)

3.2 Sample and Sampling Technique

The sampling technique used in this research is stratified sampling (proportional random sampling). In most educational researches, large number of units is involved and it is not always possible to study the whole population.

i.   Sampling of students/lecturers (users)

ii.   Sampling of library staff.

Hence, the researcher adopted a proportional sampling method based on Salant and Dillman (1994). In order for the sample to have 5% +/- sampling error at a 95% confidence level.

Table 3.2   Salant   and   Dillman   sample   size   table

Population size	Sample size needed for 5% +/- error
500	217
1000	278
2500	333
5000	357
10000	370
25000	378
50000	381
100000	383
1000000	384

Source: Salant & Dillman (1994).

FKJOLIS
Fountain of Knowledge
Journal of Library and Information Science
Vol. 18, No1: 2022

ISSN: 2006–8948

Journal homepage: https://www.fkjolis.org/

Consequently, for a high degree of accuracy, the selection of 381 is seen as adequate for the population of 27,506 of students, lecturers and library staff. A breakdown of the sample size is presented in Table 3.3.

Sample Size

A total of 381 respondents were selected and distributed at the rate of 60% and 40% between Federal University of Technology and Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida University, Lapai respectively based on Salant and Dillman (1994). The sampling theory of this study is founded on randomness and probability.

Table 1: Sample distribution between selected schools

NAME OF INSTITUTION	POPULATION			TOTAL
	Lecturers	Students	Library Staff	
Federal University of Technology, Minna.	50	120	30	228
IBB University, Lapai	17	50	10	153
Total	**91**	**250**	**40**	**381**

Instrument for Data Collection

To collect data for this study, which is focused on respondents' opinions, the researcher used a Questionnaire to gather information necessary for answering the research questions. The Five Point Likert Scale questionnaire raised was the Questionnaire on Migrating from Traditional to Web Based Readers' services (QMTWB). Two sets of questionnaire were administered to the population. The first set was for the students and lecturers, while the second set was for the librarians. The two sets of questionnaires shared different contents in the major variables respectively. In the procedure described above, the research instruments provided check devices aimed at bringing out needed information for analysis. The questionnaire adopted modified Five Point Likert Scale of scoring the variables thus:

Very High (VH) - 5points; High (H) - 4points; Very low (VL) - 3points; Low (L) - 2points; Undecided (UD) - 1point.

Data collected from the study was organised in sample table formats to show the relative frequency distribution of subjects' responses to items in the questionnaire. Frequency distribution was used for bio data of respondents while mean was used to answer research questions. The Z-test statistical tool was used to test the hypotheses at 0.05 level of significance using Statistical Package for Social Science computer package, version 20.

Answers to the Research Questions

(RQ1): At what rate are academic libraries in Niger State migrating from traditional to web based readers' services?

Table 2a shows the mean response of the library staff on the rate of migration from traditional to web based readers services. The results indicate that, universities in Niger State are been equipped with ICT components, functioning websites, online catalogues, electronic databases and journals, recent versions of online services, and maintenance of web based resources. The responses for all these variables shows a very high input of government and universities management in Niger State towards the migration from traditional to web based readers services. The summarised table represented by a pie chart (Figure 1) shows that the response by the library staff corresponds to 63% high rate of migration as compared to 37% low rate of migration from traditional to web based readers services in universities libraries in Niger State.

Table 2a: Mean Responses of Library Staff on the Rate of Migration from Traditional to Web-based Readers' Services

Question Number	Questions	VH	H	VL	L	UD	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Decision Rule
1	My library has ICT components	15	22	1	1	1	40	4.22	0.83	High
2	My library has functioning website	12	20	2	4	2	49	3.90	1.11	High
3	My library has working online catalogue alongside	10	16	4	8	2	40	3.80	1.22	High

manual catalogue

| No	Item							Total	Mean	SD	Remark
4	My library is on the social media (Facebook, Twitter)	6	15	12	5	2	40	3.50	1.24	High
5	My library subscribe to electronic journals more than the physical form of journals	10	14	12	2	2	40	3.43	1.07	High
6	My library has electronic reference material (dictionaries, encyclopedia etc)	7	13	12	6	2	40	3.43	1.11	High
7	My library has recent versions of online library services	6	12	13	5	4	40	3.28	1.18	High
8	There is a high increase in the availability of web based resources in my university library	6	15	12	5	2	40	3.45	1.07	High
9	The Government play a vital role in the making of web based resources available in academic libraries	10	12	9	6	3	40	3.20	1.36	High

10	My library has a high maintenance culture for web based resources	10	7	8	11	4	40	3.40	1.08	High
11	I help in updating my library's website	5	18	6	10	1	40	3.15	1.23	High
		115	193	103	82	28				

Key: N=Number of respondents, VH-very high, H-high, VL-very low, L-low, UD- undecided
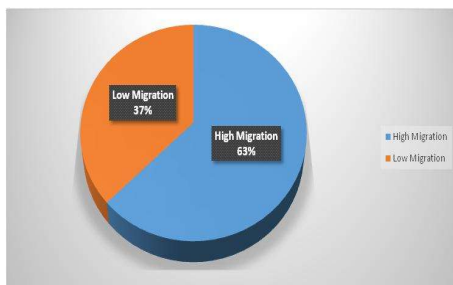
Figure 1: Percentage rate of migration from traditional to web based readers services

The results agrees with the report of Nkanu (2011), who noted that, most Nigerian libraries have transited their mode of operation from library-centered to information-centered; transforming the library from just an institution to an information provider, and transforming the librarian to a skilled information specialist able to perform in any kind of information environment, which requires the use of computer related technologies and the internet to function. This is in line with the report of National Library of Nigerian (2006) affirming that the maintenance of web based readers' service is become possible with TETfund and other international bodies' interventions.
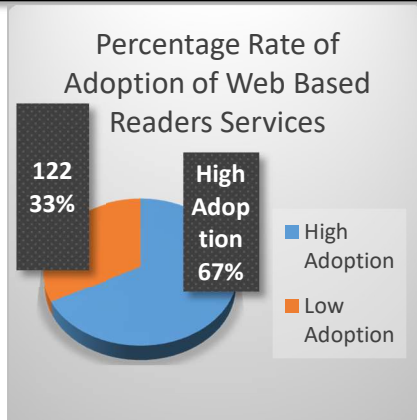
Figure 2: Percentage rate of adoption of readers' based services

The figure above, shows that, there is a very high adoption of web based readers' services, as (67%) of the librarians assert. This is in agreement with Ogunsola (2005), who noted that successive Nigerian government have strongly invested in education and as it were, university web based library, being an integral academic parts of the universities, generally emerged and cared for simultaneously, with their parent institutions. This is because the quality of teaching, research, and community services of scholars and students in any university system depends on information sources and services provided in the library.

Table 2b: Mean Responses of Users on the Rate of Migration from Traditional to Web-based Readers' Services.

s/n	QUESTIONS	VH	H	VL	L	UD	N	Mean	Std. deviation	Decision rule
1	I am computer literate	87	89	84	76	5	341	3.52	1.14	High
2	ICT components are present in the library of my school	119	81	67	70	4	341	3.71	1.18	High
3	Internet facilities are functioning in the library alongside book	89	92	72	84	4	341	3.52	1.15	High

materials

No	Item						Total	Mean	SD	Remark
4	My library has functioning website	91	97	77	71	5	341	3.58	1.13	High
5	My library has a working online catalogue	70	81	91	81	18	341	3.30	1.19	High
6	There is the presence of electronic databases in my school library	91	82	74	80	14	341	3.46	1.23	High
7	My library subscribes to electronic journals more than physical form journals	90	84	76	75	16	341	3.46	1.23	High
8	My library has electronic reference materials (dictionaries, encyclopedia etc) alongside the physical forms	81	92	83	80	5	341	3.48	1.13	High
9	There is high increase in the availability of web based resources in my university library	92	83	78	84	4	341	3.51	1.17	High

No	Item	VH	H	UD	L	VL	N	Mean	SD	Remark
10	My library is on the social media (facebook, twitter)	83	90	83	78	12	341	3.47	1.17	High
11	The government play a vital role in making web based resources available in academic libraries	102	100	69	68	2	341	3.68	1.12	High
12	My library has high maintenance culture for web based resources	91	97	77	67	9	341	3.57	1.16	High
13	My library has a functioning web site	80	97	80	77	7	341	3.49	1.14	High
14	I visit the website regularly to use electronic materials	74	97	76	87	5	341	3.45	1.14	High
	TOTAL	1242	1262	1087	1073	110	4774			High

Key: N=Number of respondents, VH-very high, H-high, VL-very low, L-low, UD- undecided

The analysis in Table 2b reveals that no item has a mean value below the criterion mean of 3.0. In other words, all the mean values are above the criterion mean of 3.0 which indicates agreement (A). However, item 2 had mean value of 3.71 and is the leading opinion while, item 5 had mean value of 3.30 and is the least. Thus the respondents agreed to the fact that their

FKJOLIS
Fountain of Knowledge
Journal of Library and Information Science
Vol. 18, No1: 2022

ISSN: 2006–8948

Journal homepage: https://www.fkjolis.org/

libraries have ICT components. But despite the presence of these components, the respondents' ability to operate online catalogue in search of relevant materials in the library is very low.

Therefore, the answers to research question 1 can be stated as follows. As much as there is an ongoing process of migrating from the traditional method of offering library services to the web based methods of library services, the rate at which this is being done is slow. Despite the fact that academic libraries have gone a long way in acquiring ICT components which is used to offer web based services, Library users still use the traditional methods in searching for much needed information in the library more. In summary, the foregoing answers indicate a high awareness and acceptance of the migration process from the traditional library services to web based library services by library users.

(RQ2) To what Extent have Library Users Embraced Web-based Services in the Library?

Table 3a: Mean Responses of Library Staff on the Extent of Library Users Embracing Web-based Services in the Library.

S/N	QUESTIONS	VH	H	VL	L	UD	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Decision Rule
1	My library has a room or space dedicated to web based library service	17	15	5	2	1	40	4.12	0.99	High
2	Clientele of my library are aware of web based services and use them for their research and school work	12	14	7	3	4	40	3.68	1.27	High
3	Electronic resources in my library have improved with time	11	17	7	2	3	40	3.78	1.14	High

FKJOLIS
Fountain of Knowledge
Journal of Library and Information Science
Vol. 18, No1: 2022

ISSN: 2006–8948

Journal homepage: https://www.fkjolis.org/

4	There are more book materials in my library than web based resource	14	19	3	2	2	40	4.02	1.05	High
5	My library has e-journal as well has book journals	14	18	4	2	2	40	4.00	1.06	High
6	The library staff assist with the use of web based resources	10	20	6	2	2	40	3.85	1.03	High
7	I use web based resources more outside the library than in the library	6	12	11	9	2	40	3.28	1.13	High
8	My library has gone far in providing web based library services	5	9	11	13	2	40	3.05	1.13	High
9	My library uses electronic means to advertise new issues and materials present in the library	7	9	11	10	3	40	3.18	1.22	High
10	Traditional library services should be kept side by side web based	9	16	10	2	3	40	3.65	1.12	High

FKJOLIS
Fountain of Knowledge
Journal of Library and Information Science
Vol. 18, No1: 2022

ISSN: 2006–8948

Journal homepage: https://www.fkjolis.org/

services

TOTAL	105	149	75	47	24	400

Key: N=Number of respondents, VH-very high, H-high, VL-very low, L-low, UD- undecided

The analysis of table 3a reveals that no item has a mean value below the criterion mean of 3.0. In other words, all the mean values are above the criterion mean of 3.0 which indicates a High (H). However, item 1 had mean value of 4.12 and is the leading opinion while, item 8 had mean value of 3.05 and is the least. Thus the respondents agreed that there is a special room or space dedicated to web based library services and also agreed that their libraries have not gone far in providing web based library services. Hence despite the fact that there are dedicated spaces or rooms in the academic libraries, web based services still lag behind the conventional library services.   Therefore, the answers to research question 2 can be stated as follows. Each of these academic libraries have dedicated spaces for web based services but the functionality is at its minimal as library users seldom use these services in the library. Instead, they opt for the conventional methods of information search in the library. The users are very aware of the availability of ICT components in their libraries but they are not using these web based services as much as what they have been used to in the library (traditional library services).

Table 3b: Mean Responses of Users on the Extent of Library Users Embracing Web- based Services in the Library.

S/N	QUESTIONS	VH	H	VL	L	UD	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Decision Rule
1	I use web based facilities to get information in the library	100	93	91	32	25	341	3.62	1.20	High
2	I use web based services frequently	109	116	80	27	9	341	3.85	1.04	High

FKJOLIS
Fountain of Knowledge
Journal of Library and Information Science
Vol. 18, No1: 2022

ISSN: 2006–8948

Journal homepage: https://www.fkjolis.org/

3	I use the social media frequently (Facebook, twitter, etc)	122	114	66	29	10	341	3.91	1.07	High
4	There more books materials in my library than web based resources	129	107	86	13	6	341	4.00	0.97	High
5	My library has e-journal as well as book journals	110	92	78	44	17	341	3.69	1.19	High
6	The library staff assist with the use of web based resources	148	109	47	25	12	341	4.04	1.08	High
7	I use web based resources more outside the library than in the library	131	96	72	29	13	341	3.89	1.12	High
8	My library has gone far in providing web based library service	106	121	77	24	13	341	3.83	1.066	High
9	My library uses electronic means to advertise new issues	85	87	99	43	27	341	3.47	1.22	High

		VH	H		VL	L	UD	N	Mean	SD	
	and materials present in the library										
10	My library has a room or space dedicated to web based library services	139	109	64	24	5		341	4.04	1.01	High
	TOTAL	1179	1044	760	290	137		3410			

Key: N=Number of respondents, VH-very high, H-high, VL-very low, L-low, UD- undecided

The analysis of table 3b reveals that no item has a mean value below the criterion mean of 3.0. In other words, all the mean values are above the criterion mean of 3.0 which indicates a High (H). However, items 6 and 10 had mean value of 4.04 and is the leading opinion while, item 9 had mean value of 3.47 and is the least. Thus the respondents agreed to the facts that their libraries staff assist them whenever they need help in using web based materials and also agreed that their libraries have special rooms or spaces dedicated to web based services. But despite the presence of these components, the respondents' noted that the use of electronic means to advertise new issues and materials present in the library is very minimal, if it is in existence.

Therefore, the answers to research question 2 can be stated as follows: academic libraries have gone as far educating their staff or getting professionals to assist users in the use of the available web based materials and have made available rooms dedicated to such services. Despite the fact that academic libraries have gone a long way in acquiring ICT components which is used to offer web based services, the respondents noted that their library seldom use web based services to advertise their new materials.

Conclusion and Recommendations

In conclusion, the fact that migration from traditional to web based library services is underway in university libraries in Niger State and the acceptance and usability of this new form of service is high but a lot needs to be done to improve such usability in comparison to the available equipment for this new form of service. Specifically, the rate of migration from traditional to web based library services in university libraries in Niger State is picking up pace but not as fast as is expected.

Based on the findings of this study, it is recommended that;

1. To improve the use of web based library services, academic libraries should ensure they have alternative form of power supply for constant power supply.

2. Academic libraries should sensitize and educate users on the availability and use of web based library services through forums, workshops adverts and introductory courses to new comers.

References

Abubakar, B.M. (2011) Academic libraries in Nigeria in the 21st century. *Library philosophy and Practice* 2011(1). www.researchgate.net/publication/277262052_Academic_Libraries_in_Nigeria_in_the_21st_century

Costello,L. (2017) evaluating demand driven acquisition https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/social-sciences/academic-libraries

Eguavoen,O.(2011) Attitudes of library staff to the use of ICT: The Kenneth Dike Library University of Ibadan, Nigeria. www.semanticscholar.org/paper/attitudes_of_library_staff_to_the_us_of_ICT%3A_Eguavoen

Jantti, M. (2016) Quality and the academic library. *Elsevier*. https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/social sciences/ information-library-resources

Kosrow,L. (2020) Library research: an introduction to the research process and the library's resources. https://library.triton.edu/research

Madhusudhan, M. & Nagabhushanam, V (2012) Use of web-based library services in select university libraries in India: a study. *International journal of library and information studies*, 2(1). 85-97

Nkanu, W.O.,Nkebem,E.N., Ogar,C.E. & Oyishu,V.A (2011) Analytical study on availability of information and communication technology facilities in selected Nigerian University libraries. *Journal of information and knowledge management.* 2(2).www.ajol.info/index.php/iijikm/article/view/144587/134221

Ogunsola, L.A. (2005) Nigerian university libraries and the challenges of globalization: the way forward, *Journal of Social Sciences* 10(3).199-205.
www.researchgate.net/publication/321216522_Nigerian_university_libraries_and_the _challenges_ of_ globalization_the_way_forward

Salant,P.,& Dillman,D.A. (1994) How to conduct your own survey. New York: John Wiley and Sons.

Singh, N. (2017) Transition and reformation of Indian agricultural libraries in Digital and collaborative era: Challenges, opportunities and sustainability. *International information and library review* 50(1) 24-33. www.scholar.google.com/citations?user.

Udensi, J.N. & Akor, P.U. (2014) fundamentals of library and information science. Zaria. Kaduna State. Nigeria. Ahmadu Bello University Press Ltd.

Unegbu,V.E.,Lawal-solarin, E.O, & Ladan, M.U. (2017) Library resources availability and Accessibility as determinants of undergraduates library use in Lagos state university, Nigeria. eprints.covenantuniversity.edu.ng

Yahaya,D.N. & Kamba M. A (2019) Awareness of librarians on the adoption of library 2.0 applications for service delivery in university libraries in Kano State. *Ajol* 52(1). https://ajol.info/index.php/jula/article//view/188791

Yang, S. Q. & Li, L. (2016) emerging technologies for libraries.
https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/social-sciences/academic-libraries