

Abstract

This study is aimed at finding out ways of enhancing accessibility of library information resources to students through reprographic services in the academic library of Federal University of Technology, Minna. The specific objectives are: to find out if available library resources are accessible; To find out if there are reprographic services in the library; To determine the extent to which reprographic services are carried out in the library; To determine if the reprographic services have enhanced the accessibility of library resources in the library; and to identify the challenges militating against reprographic services. Census design was used for data gathering, one hypothesis was tested at 0.05 level of significance, and data was collected and analysed using simple percentages and frequency tables, while T-test was used to test for hypothesis.. The findings of the study reveals that, the library provides adequate information resources; accessibility of library resources have effect on student's academic performances; carry out reprographic services for the provision of library resources; photocopying was the major reprographic services available in the library; and that reprographic services enhance accessibility of library information resources. The study recommended that the parent institutions of FUT library should provide adequate financial allocation for their libraries for the procurement and maintenance of reprographic equipment; management of academic libraries should implement policies that will provide enabling environment for the use of reprographic services in enhancing access to information resources; FUT Minna library should make multiple copies of costly and rare materials available in the library with the available machine in order to safeguard the life span of the original materials; FUT Minna library should make reprography practices as one of the fundamental services to be carried out by the library .

**THE ROLE OF REPROGRAPHIC SERVICES IN ENHANCING ACCESSIBILITY
OF INFORMATION RESOURCES TO UNDER GRADUATE STUDENTS IN
FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY MINNA LIBRARY**

BY

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Introduction

Academic libraries across the globe are recognised to provide literature to sustain the teaching, learning and research activities of their parent institutions as may be relevant. Academic library as stated by Fadinu and Yaya (2010) acquires information resources in different and diverse media, and also organise, preserve and disseminate the acquired resources to the users through a variety of user oriented services such as circulation, reference and reprographic services. Libraries all over the world do not only make information resources available in the library but also ensure their accessibility to the library patrons in meeting their information and knowledge needs.

The level of accessibility of every library material is determined by the degree of available resources. Accessibility of library resources according to Achebe (2008) is one of the fundamental functions of all libraries to ensure that libraries achieve their objectives by not only providing and storing relevant information resources but also ensuring their accessibility by the library users. The primary aim of every academic library is to make relevant information resources available and accessible to its users in order to satisfy their information needs.

According to Ishola and Obadare (2014) accessibility of library information materials plays a vital role in the provision of effective information services in the academic libraries. However, access to library information resources is provided through varieties of library services such as circulations, reference and reprographic services among others. These are services that connect the users with the available resources in the library; they are services through which library users efficiently and effectively access the available library information resources for their information needs. Accessibility of library resources is a pre-

requisite for users' satisfaction. The level of satisfaction of users depends on the level of accessibility to library resources, the need for academic libraries to improve and provide adequate and effective access to their resources is of utmost importance. A library whose resources are not accessible is more or less like an empty building. Olajide (2016) maintained that accessibility of information has been made easy through the use of internet services. According to Nwachukwu, et.al (2014) accessibility means the provision of information resources in the library, and users effort to recognise, and lay hands on such resources.

Most libraries according to Nwachukwu 2014 ensure the collection of information resources in the library by engaging every possible means to get them across to users, unfortunately most of these materials are not accessible to users. This is either as a result of the insufficiency, and poor classification scheme, theft/mutilation among others. When a library encounters such challenges, it becomes a problem as it will lead to a reduction in accessibility of library information materials. Therefore, when library resources are not accessible, users find it difficult to use such library, and when a library is not being used, it cannot meet its aims and objectives. Aina (2014) opined that the superiority of library collections of both print and non-print materials are guaranteed with high degree of accessibility of the information resources which further affect the performance of students positively. This view could be argued for and never against. There is no doubt that academic libraries are set up to support the learning and the teaching of the parent organisations.

Resources should be made available and accessible to students for assignments and research purposes outside what is given in class. Citing Adeoye and popoola(2011) accessibility of information resources is a fundamental subject matter in any library, irrespective of the volume of library collection. If the collections are not accessible, it is of no useful value to both the library and the users. Accessibility in this context can either be high or low according to Adeoye and Popoola (2011). The increase and decrease in accessibility is

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influenced by number of factors which range from outdated materials, lack of multiple copies, lack of reprographic services to provide extra copies of information resources apart from the original copy, and many more. They posit that accessibility is influenced by the level of available library resources, therefore for greater accessibility to be achieved in academic library, which will in turn ensure users satisfaction and achieving the purpose for the establishment of academic library, reprographic activities is of necessity. All libraries are limited in their collections irrespective of volumes of their collections. This can be traced to so many factors that militate against library's collections. These include deteriorations, theft, mutilation, lack of proper preservative measures and etcetera. The lower the copies of library resources, the lower the accessibility and vice versa. In order to correct this trend, reprographic services is one of the modern techniques adopted by most libraries to make resources available and accessible to users.

According to Opeke (2010) reprography is a fast and cheap means of disseminating information and a major information activity in modern libraries. She further posits that is a term that is now used in terms of photo, duplicating, photocopying, printing, document reproduction or documentary reproduction. Reprography according to Onwukanjo (2015) citing Prytherch (2005) means the reproduction in facsimile of documents of all kinds by any process using light, heat or electric, radiations-photocopies, microcopies, blue prints, electro – copies, thermo – copies, and others. It is now taking a central stage in most libraries in enhancing library resources. Reprography as rightly opined by Golwal and Motewar (2012) is a fast and cheap means of disseminating information, and is now becoming a major activity in modern library services. There is no doubt that reprography has become an indispensable tool in the generation and dissemination of information to different libraries and information centres.

Reprography is a necessity for accessibility. Reprography according to Okpeke serves many roles in libraries and these roles amongst others include dissemination of information on a large scale among libraries and their users, reproduction and catalogue presentation of records, extensive replication of information of unique collections of data, out of print books, manuscripts, collections and of volume of periodicals. However, it is pertinent to note that the importance of reprography in library and information services cannot be over emphasized as it ensures speedy access and processes in acquiring an original work and all elimination of time tag as well as saving space in the library through the redirection of bulky materials into format like microfilm, microfiche and others. These services ensure effective service delivery in any form of library. Golwal and Motewar (2012) explained that in the face of global economic recession, where libraries are grossly underfunded, reprographic services have come to play a significant role in academic library services. With reprography in place, the library can get an exact copy of the original document.

Apparently, reprography has enhanced the accessibility of library materials. Users can now have access to copies of materials even in situations where somebody is using the original document; photocopies could be made available to others. Therefore, libraries all over the years have been known for their unique standard in terms of collection, preservation, conservation, disseminations and provision of library resources to users. The role of the library in provision of library resources to its users are carefully carried out as effort are being put in place to ensure the possibility of achieving the library's aims and objectives, and in furtherance to achieve the library's aim and objectives. Reprographic services played a very important role towards increasing the level of accessibility of information resources in libraries.

Thus reprography is concerned with the subject of multiplication through duplication in order to make such materials available in many copies as possible, thereby avoiding or putting a stop to scarcity of such materials. The International Federation of Reprography

Rights Organization (IFRRD) (2010) opined that reprography is the reproduction of graphics through mechanical or electrical means, such as photography or xerography. Reprographic reproduction is a process that usually results in a copy on a graphic surface. The following processes like printing, photocopying, scanning, digital copying for instance on CDs and DVDs and electronic storage in database are all aspects of reprographic services.

Reprography is also understood as the process of reproducing, reprinting or copying graphic material especially by mechanical, photographic, or electronic means for reasonable copies of library information resources available and accessible. Achebe (2008) stated that reprography serves many roles in the libraries. Specifically, it is used for (1) dissemination of information on a large scale among libraries and between libraries and their users (2) Reproduction of catalogues (3) preservation of public records (4) security storage of important documents (5) securing the protection of information rare and important texts. Extensive duplication of information of unique collection of data, out of print books, manuscripts, volumes of periodicals and so on, and Saving space in the library, through the reduction of bulk materials into small formats, like microfilm and microfiche and others.

Achebe(2008) maintained that most libraries especially in the academic institutions offers reprographic services such as photocopy, microfilming, scanning and others to provide relevant information resources to their users. Igbeka (2011) also affirmed that academic libraries apart from providing information resources and services, carrying out reprographic services to users. According to the author, the reprographic services offered in libraries are mostly not for profit making but for enhancement of an organisation in carrying out its daily business and administrative activities.

Wirsiy and Shefack (2009) stated that reprographic services have been in existence in libraries. The existence of this service is majorly helpful in reducing the challenges of scarcity of information resources in the libraries. The concern for space according to Ola (2010) and more importantly, the deterioration of library materials in the face of dwindling financial support from library patrons led to the popular use of reprographic services as means of enhancing library materials and also as a preservation and conservation tool.

Achebe (2008) opined that the advent of information technology in the world has affected all facts of human endeavor, of which that library is not left out. This new innovation according to the author made the library to store and use digital materials in the discharge of services to their users. Example of such digital software in the libraries includes fax, electronic mail (E-mail), CD – ROM, and some office reprographic equipments. Different kinds of reprographic equipments are found in every library, but the most prevalent in

developed countries is the coin, the - slot photocopier provided for public use. Thus, acquisition of photo copiers in most libraries is worth-while because it has helped to reduce the incidence of mutilation of library materials and also in the enhancement of library resources in providing multiple copies that will serve the needs of the users.

Statement of the Problem

. In the face of global economic recession where libraries are grossly underfunded, most libraries are not being able to acquire all the materials needed due to insufficient finances. Having adequate resources in the library is not an indication of a good or well organised library, because availability of resources do not guarantee accessibility. It is interesting to really note that while there are cries that libraries are inadequately stocked, it is always difficult for libraries to give the available resources to users. Many a times, users of academic libraries find it difficult to physically or bibliographically lay hands on the available resources.

It is therefore against this back drop that this study is being carried out to examine the role of reprographic services in enhancing accessibility of library resources to users in Federal University of Technology, Minna.

1.3 Hypothesis

The study postulated only one null hypothesis at 0.05 level of significance

H₀:1. There is no significant relationship between reprography and accessibility of library resources in FUT Minna library.

Objective of the Study

The general objective of this study is to examine the role of reprographic services in enhancing library resources accessibility in Federal University of Technology Minna Library.

However, the study seeks to achieve these specific objectives:

1. To find out if available resources are accessible. They are to;

2. find out if there are reprographic services in the library under study
3. determine the extent to which reprographic services are carried out in the library
4. determine if the reprographic services have enhanced the accessibility of library resources in the library
5. identify the challenges militating against accessibility

Research questions

Based on the specific objectives of the study outlined above, the following research questions have been formulated to guide the study:

1. Are the available resources accessible?
2. Are reprographic services available in Federal University Technology Minna library?
3. To what extent are reprographic services carried out in Federal University Technology Minna library?
4. Has reprographic services enhances or increase accessibility of library resources in Federal University Technology Minna library?
5. What are the challenges militating against reprographic services in Federal University Technology Minna library?

Methodology

Research design

Census design was used to conduct this research on the role of reprographic services in enhancing accessibility of information resources in Federal University of Technology Minna Library. Census design as maintained by Lohr (2009) is associated with the total enumeration of of individuals concerned about a certain problem. Census design allows the researcher to carry out an in depth study on a given entity. It involves using total enumeration method to collect data from the entire staff since their population is small. It also allows the researcher to obtain factual data and information needed to conduct effective study.

Population of the Study

The target population for this study involves all the staff of the Federal University of Technology Minna library. Based on preliminary investigation, there is a total of Ninety-Seven (97) staff from both the main library in Gidankwano and the Bosso campus library, comprising of professionals, Para-professionals and Nonprofessionals.

Sample techniques and sample size

All the ninety-seven (97) staff of the University library was used as the sample for the research work. Therefore, a total enumeration technique was adopted for the study.

Instrument for data collection

The research instrument used in this study is structured questionnaire. The questionnaire was chosen due to its importance in collecting data from respondents. Questionnaire allows the researcher to obtain data and information accurately and effectively. The questionnaire is designed and structured in two (2) sections, A and B. The Section A part of the questionnaire contains questions on the demographic details of respondents such as gender, status, age, educational qualification and working experience, etcetera, while section B contains relevant questions on accessibility and reprographic services.

Validity of Instrument

The instrument used was validated by experts in library and information science, who examined and made necessary correction in terms of the structural and grammatical design of the questionnaire.

The Cronbach Alpha method was used to determine the reliability coefficients of the instrument. The values obtained were 0.85 for Accessibility questionnaire (AQ) while the values obtained for Reprographic Services Questionnaire (RQQ) was 0.78.

Method of Data Collection

The method of data collection for the study is through the administration of questionnaire which were personally distributed by the researchers to (73) seventy three respondents (the library staff) from both campuses of the Federal University of Technology, Minna which are Bosso and main campus in Gidan Kwano that were available. However, (48) were retrieved.

Method of Data Analysis

The data collected from the questionnaires administered and retrieved were analysed using simple descriptive statistics of frequency counts, and percentages. The hypothesis was analysed using T-test method

Data analysis based on research questions

Research question 1: Are the available resources accessible?

Questionnaire item 1: The library provides adequate information resources for utilisation by users?

Table 1: **Resources adequacy**

Options	Frequency	Percentage
Agreed	29	61
strongly agreed	17	35
Disagreed	1	2
Strongly disagreed	1	2
Total	48	100

Table 1 shows that 29 (61%) agreed that the library provides adequate information resources for utilisation by users, 17(35%) strongly agreed, 1(2%) disagreed, 1(2%)Strongly disagreed

Questionnaire item 2: Do users have access to the available information resources in the library?

Table 2: **Access to information resources**

Options	Frequency	Percentage
Agreed	29	61
strongly agreed	15	32
Disagreed	2	5

strongly disagreed	1	2
Total	48	100

Table 2 shows that 29(61%) agreed that users have access to the available information resources in the library, 15(32%)strongly agreed, 2(5%)Disagreed, 1(2%)strongly disagreed.

Questionnaire item 3:Users are highly satisfied with the accessibility rate of informationresources?

Table 3: user's satisfaction

Options	Frequency	Percentage
Agreed	43	90
strongly agreed	3	6
Disagreed	1	3
Strongly disagreed	1	1
Total	48	100

Table 3 shows that 43(90 %) of the respondents agreed that users are highly satisfied with the accessibility rate of information resources, 3(6%) strongly agreed, 1(3%) disagreed and 1(1%) strongly disagreed.

Questionnaire item 4: The degree of accessibility of library resources have effect on students' academic performances?

Table 4: Student's academic performance

Options	Frequency	Percentage
Agreed	23	48
Strongly agreed	16	34
Disagreed	7	15
strongly disagreed	2	3
Total	48	100

Table 4 shows that 23(48%) of the respondents agreed that the degree of accessibility positively influence student's academic performance, 16(34%) strongly agreed, 7(15%) disagreed and 2(3%) strongly disagreed.

Research question 2: Are reprographic services available in the library?

Questionnaire item 5: Does the library carry out reprographic services in the provision of library information resources?

Table 5: Availability of reprographic services

Options	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	41	85
No	7	15
Total	48	100

Table 5 shows that 41(85%) of the respondents agreed that the library under study provides reprographic services while the remaining 7(15%) believe that the service is not rendered.

Questionnaire item 6: Which of the following types of reprographic services is available in the library?

Table 6: Types of reprographic services

Options	Frequency	Percentage
Photocopying	23	48
Reprinting	7	15
Micro copying	4	8
Duplicating	6	12
Digitalization	6	13
All of the above	2	4
Total	48	100

Table 6 shows that 23(48%) picked photocopying, 7(15%) picked reprinting, 4(8%) picked micro copying, 6(12%) picked duplicating, 6(13%) picked digitalization while 2(4%) picked all of the above.

Questionnaire item 7: Practices of reprographic services helps to disseminate information resources in the library?

Table 7: Information dissemination

Options	Frequency	Percentage
Agreed	32	67

strongly agreed	7	14
Disagreed	9	19
Total	48	100

Table 7 shows that 39(67%) of the respondents agreed that reprographic services help easy dissemination of information resources, 7(14%) strongly agreed and 9(19%) disagreed.

Questionnaire item 8: Absence of reprographic practices in the library shortens the life span of library resources?

Table 8: Absences of reprographic services

Options	Frequency	Percentage
Agreed	18	38
strongly agreed	15	31
Disagreed	15	31
Total	48	100

Table 8 shows that 18(38%) of the respondents agreed that absence of reprographic services in the library can shorten the life span of library resources, 15 (31%) strongly agreed and the remaining 15(31%) disagreed.

Research question 3: To what extent are reprographic services carried out in Federal University of Technology Minna library?

Questionnaire item 9: To what extent does the library carry out reprographic services?

Table 9: Extent of reprographic practices

Options	Frequency	Percentage
High	18	38
very high	15	31
Low	12	25
very low	3	6
Total	48	100

Table 9 shows that the extent of reprographic services in the library is high with frequency 18(38%), very high with frequency 15(31%), low with frequency of 12(25%), very low with frequency of 3(6%).

Questionnaire item 10: How effective is reprographic services in FUT Minna library?

Table 10: Effectiveness of reprographic services

Options	Frequency	Percentage
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High	23	49
very high	10	21
Low	10	21
very low	5	9
Total	48	100

Table 10 shows that the respondents, 23(49%) ticked high, 10(21%) ticked very high, 10(21%) ticked low, 5(9%) ticked very low.

Questionnaire item 11: Reprographic services are for money making by the parent organization?

Table 11: Reason for reprographic services

Options	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	22	46
No	26	54
Total	48	100

Table 11 shows that 22(46%) of the respondents agreed that reprographic services is for money making while the remaining 26(54%) disagreed.

Research question 4: Has reprographic services enhanced or increased accessibility of library resources in FUT Minna library?

Questionnaire item 12: Does the library use reprographic services to enhance accessibility of its information resources?

Table 12: Enhancing accessibility

Options	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	33	69
No	15	31
Total	48	100

Table 12 shows that 33(69%) of the respondents agreed that FUT Minna library use reprographic services to enhance accessibility of its information resources, 15(31%) disagreed.

Questionnaire item 13:How do reprographic services enhance accessibility of library resources in FUT library?

Table 13: Reprographic services and accessibility enhancement

Options	Frequency	Percentage
Enable the library to disseminate information on large scale	9	19
Allows the library to produce multiple copies of costly and rare materials	13	27
Enable the library to preserve and extend the longevity of the original resources	10	21
All of the above	16	33
Total	48	100

Table 13 show that 16(33%) picked all of the above.

Questionnaire item 14:To what extent have reprographic services enhance accessibility in FUT Minna Library?

Table 14: Extent to which reprographic services have enhanced accessibility

Options	Frequency	Percentage
High	20	42
very high	12	25
Low	11	23
very low	5	10
Total	48	100

Table 14 shows that 20(42%) picked high, 12(25%) picked very high, 11(23%) picked low, 5(10%) picked very low.

Questionnaire item 15:Accessibility will be impaired without reprographic services in FUT Minna library?

Table 15: Accessibility without reprographic services

Options	Frequency	Percentage
Agreed	28	59
strongly agreed	3	6
Disagreed	13	27
strongly disagreed	4	8
Total	48	100

Table 15 shows that 28(59%) agreed, 3(6%) strongly agreed, 13(27%) disagreed, 4(8%) strongly disagreed.

Research question 5: What are the challenges militating against reprographic services in FUT Minna library.?

Question item 16: Are there challenges affecting reprographic services in enhancing library resources in the library

Table 16: Challenges affecting reprographic services

Options	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	35	73
No	13	27
Total	48	100

Table 16 shows that 35(73%) agreed while the remaining 13(27%) disagreed.

Questionnaire item 17: What are the challenges militating against effective reprography for library services?

Table 17: Reprographic challenges

Options	Frequency	Percentage
Inadequate reprographic equipment in the library	21	44
Lack of trained personnel to handle reprographic equipment	3	6
Lack of stable power supply	17	36
Inadequate funds	3	6
All of the above	4	8
Total	48	100

Table 17 show that 21(44%) picked inadequate reprographic equipment, 3(6%) picked lack of trained personnel to handle reprographic equipment, 17(36%) picked lack of stable power supply, 3(6%) picked inadequate funds, 4(8 %) picked all of the above

Questionnaire item 18: Does the library have harsh policies against reprography?

Table 18: Policies

Options	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Agreed	7	21
Strongly agreed	2	6
Disagree	23	70
Strongly disagree	6	3
Total	48	100

Table 18 shows that 7(21%) agreed, 2(6%) strongly agreed, 23(70%) disagreed, 6(3%) strongly disagreed.

Questionnaire item 19: The library environment is reprographic services unfriendly?

Table 19: Library environment

Options	Frequency	Percentage
Agreed	18	38
strongly agreed	4	8
Disagreed	25	52
strongly disagreed	1	2
Total	48	100

Table 19 shows that 18(38%) agreed, 4(8%) strongly agreed, 25(52%) disagreed, 1(2%) strongly disagreed.

Data analysis based on tested hypothesis

One hypothesis was tested at 0.05 level of significance; below are the results

Ho1: There is no significant relationship between reprographic services and accessibility.

Table 20: The t-test relationship between reprography and accessibility of Library resources in FUT Minna Library.

	Reprography services	Accessibility of Library resources.
Mean	2.0925	1.88
Variance	0.612492	0.308867
Observations	4	4
Pooled Variance	0.460679	
Hypothesized Mean Difference	0	
Df	6	
t Stat	0.442766	
P(T<=t) one-tail	0.336725	
t Critical one-tail	1.94318	
P(T<=t) two-tail	0.673451	
t Critical two-tail	2.446912	

Table 20: reveals that there is a significant relationship between reprography and accessibility of Library resources in Federal University Technology Minna Library. Because, at an alpha level of 0.05, the t Stat value is equal to 0.442766 and it is less than (<) the t Critical one-tail value 1.94318 and also, the Probability P(T<=t) two-tail value 0.673451 is greater than 0.05 significant. Thus, the independent null hypothesis is rejected.

Discussion of Findings based on research question

Research question 1: Are the available resources accessible?

The findings shows that the information resources provided by the library are adequate enough for the users. In addition to being adequate the information resources are also accessible to users. Accessibility level has a significant influence on students' academic performance.

The findings from research question one shows a high level of users' satisfaction, perhaps, we can tie this to the fact that information resources in the library is adequate and accessible to users. Moreover, accessibility influences student's academic performances, this agrees with the findings of Aina (2014) who opined that the level of accessibility affects student's academic performances positively.

Research question 2: Are reprographic services available in the library?

The findings show that the library carries out reprographic services in the provision of library information resources. Photocopying was indicated as the major reprographic services available in the library. Reprographic services help to disseminate the information resources. Absence of reprographic services in the library can reduce the life span of the library resources.

Equally, findings from research question two shows easy dissemination of information resources as a result of reprographic services, and that absence of reprographic services could lead to difficulties or reduction in information resources; therefore, easy retrieval of information resources can be influence by reprographic services, this is in line with the views of Oyewusi and Oyeboade (2009) who opined that reprographic services is a fast and cheap means of disseminating information and a major activity in modern libraries.

Research question 3: To what extent are reprographic services carried out in FUT Minna library?

The findings show that reprographic services are high and effective. It is also shows that reprographic services is not for money making..

The findings from research question three shows that reprographic activities are highly adequate which is responsible for its effectiveness, however, reprographic services is not for money making. This agrees with the study of Achebe (2008) who maintained that not all library materials can be loan, therefore photocopying enables copies of such materials to be available to user.

Research question 4: Has reprographic services enhanced or increased accessibility of library resources in FUT Minna library?

Federal university of Technlogy Minna library use reprographic services to enhance accessibility of resources. Reprographic services enhances accessibility of information

resources in diverse ways. The findings revealed that accessibility has highly enhanced reprographic services and that accessibility will be impaired without reprographic services

The findings from research question four shows increase in accessibility of information resources, this can be traced to reprographic services availability, however without reprographic services, accessibility will be difficult. This agrees with the findings of Wirsiy and Shefack (2009) who ascertained that the availability of reprographic services is to reduce the challenges of scarcity of information resources.

Research question 5: What are the challenges militating against reprographic services in FUT Minna library?

Findings show that there are challenges militating against reprographic services in FUT Minna library. Inadequate reprographic equipment and lack of stable power supply are the two major challenges faced by FUT Minna library. There are no policies of any kind against reprographic services in the library. Findings show that the library environment is reprographic services friendly.

The findings from research question five shows restrictions as a result of inadequate reprographic equipments as well as lack of stable power supply, however no policies of any kind is restricting reprographic services. Though there are restrictions about infrastructure but the library environment is not reprographic unfriendly. This is in agreement with the findings of Ogunsola (2011) who opined that notwithstanding the relevance of reprographic services in the library, there are challenges that affect its effective delivering, and these include: lack of sufficient financial support, lack of reprographic equipment and may more.

Findings based on the tested hypotheses

Hypothesis: There is no significant relationship between reprography and accessibility of Library resources in FUT Minna Library.

The T-test table showing the relationship between reprography and accessibility of Library resources in FUT Minna Library. From the result a statistically significant relationship was

found between reprography and accessibility of Library resources in FUT Minna Library. Since there is a significant relationship between reprography and accessibility of Library resources in FUT Minna Library, it implies that reprography has positive relationship with accessibility of Library resources in FUT Minna Library. For this reason, the null hypothesis is thereby rejected, which implied that there is no significant relationship between reprography and accessibility of Library resources in FUT Minna Library.

Conclusion

Libraries generally are established to provide adequate information resources to meet the information needs of the users, but availability of information resources does not mean its accessibility, as materials can be available in the library but may not be accessible to those who need them. It is therefore fundamental for libraries to make their resources adequately available and accessible to the users. In academic libraries, relevant resources are provided and made accessible to users, but most times the level of accessibility is not encouraging as most materials available are either not adequate or sufficient in terms of copies or volumes making it accessible to one or few users at a time.

However, reprographic services are carried out in order to enhance the accessibility of information resources in libraries. Reprographic services enable libraries to disseminate information on a large scale; it allows the libraries to produce multiple copies of costly and rare materials and also enables the library to enhance the longevity of the original resources. Therefore, it is concluded that provision of reprographic services in academic libraries is fundamental for the enhancement of accessibility to library information resources.

Recommendations

Based on the findings made from this study, the following recommendations were given,

1. Libraries should make their resources accessible since accessibility of library resources is a pre-requisite for users' satisfaction. Since the level of satisfaction of users depends on the level of accessibility to library resources, the need for academic

libraries to improve and provide adequate and effective access to their resources is of utmost importance. A library whose resources are not accessible is more or less like an empty building.

2. The parent institutions of academic libraries should provide adequate financial allocation to their libraries for the procurement and maintenance of reprographic equipment
3. The study also recommends that management of academic libraries should implement policies that will provide enabling environment for the use of reprographic services in enhancing access to information resources.
4. The study also recommends that the library should make multiple copies of costly and rare materials available in the library with the available machine in order to safeguard the life span of the original materials.
5. It is further recommended that academic libraries should make reprography practices as one of the fundamental services to be carried out by the academic libraries.

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