



Organizing Library Print Resources for Enhanced students' information access and utilization in Nnamdi Azikiwe Library, University of Nigeria Nsukka

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Abstract

This study was set out to investigate the organization of library print resources for enhanced information access and utilization by undergraduates in Nnamdi Azikiwe Library, University of Nigeria, Nsukka. To achieve this, seven (7) research questions were developed. A descriptive survey research design was considered appropriate for the study, while observation checklist and questionnaire were use for data collection. Out of the 213 respondents who formed the population, including: 30 librarians who are involved in organization of library print resources in Nnamdi Azikiwe Library and 183 registered undergraduate users which is the total number of registered users in 2020/2021 session in Nnamdi Azikiwe Library at the time of the study, 160 correctly filled and returned their questionnaire, making a return rate of 75%. The data collected from the observation were presented using frequency tables and percentages and charts, while data gotten using questionnaire were presented in mean, percentage and standard deviation. To make appropriate decision, real limit of the numbers were used. The major findings reveal that undergraduates are not satisfied in organization as it affects their access to some of the Library print resources. Among the barriers to organization of library print resources for enhanced information access and utilization are inadequate provision of manual and online tools, laxity and non-commitment of librarians and inadequate infrastructure. Librarians should therefore regularly evaluate undergraduate students' satisfaction with their organization of library print resources while providing updated manual and online tools and equipment for proper access to information resources.

Keywords: *Library print resources, Information access, Information utilization, Undergraduate*

1.1 Introduction

Organization of library print resources is an integral part in providing access to the library resources for effective use. University libraries as libraries found in universities are established primarily to support and enhance

the full realization of educational goals of the parent institutions (Edom, 2012). They provide all round and up to date collections suitable for learning and research for students as well as possess vast collections of books and non-books resources for academic

faculties, departments and to help both students and scholars to carry out assignment, professional research and reading (Bitagi and Garba 2014). The university library is responsible for acquiring, processing, organizing and preserving library prints resources. Library print resources are texts or documents in hard copies which are made available in the library to meet the information needs of the users. They are both reference and non-reference resources such as journals, textbooks, etc. (Aina, 2004). These resources are physically handled and used; thus need proper organization for easy access to their information content.

Organization of library print resources involves bringing together related library resources in one place and separating the unrelated ones. It is done to enhance easy access and quick retrieval of library resources. These could be achieved through cataloguing and classification, indexing and abstracting as well as proper shelving. Ekere and Mole, (2014) posit that cataloguing and classification form the basis of organizing knowledge and library resources in any library. To them, it is the process of describing an item or information resources to determine its bibliographic details for easy access. It serves as a key to information resources in the library. Abstract, another way of organizing resources in the library is a brief summary of a research article. It covers the main point of a piece of writing (David, 2019). Organization is a gate way to access the library resources.

The library has different divisions which work differently but collectively in serving the university community. With all the resources, there has been an observed decline in the use of the library resources by undergraduates. The library has seemingly become more or less a reading room where they go to read than were they go to acquire information and knowledge. The reason could be as a result of the lack of proper organization of these resources. When library resources are

not properly organized, access may not be facilitated; thus, also affecting use of materials available in the library. Therefore, there is need to explore the extent of organization of library print resources in Nnamdi Azikiwe library by undergraduates. This need arose with the aim of identifying problems and preferring solutions.

1.2 Objectives of the Study

Generally, the study was set out to examine the organization of library print resources for enhanced information access and utilization by undergraduate students in Nnamdi Azikiwe Library, UNN. Specifically, the objectives were to:

1. identify Library print resources available in Nnamdi Azikiwe Library (NAL) UNN;
2. ascertain the competencies possessed by library staff for organization of library resources in NAL, UNN;
3. determine the extent to which methods of organization of library print resources are applied in NAL, UNN;
4. ascertain the level of satisfaction of the undergraduate students with the organization of library print resources in NAL, UNN;
5. determine the extent to which organization of library resources enhance information access and utilization by Undergraduates students (UGs) in NAL, UNN;
6. find out the challenges affecting proper organization of library resources for enhanced information access and utilization by UG in NAL, UNN; and
7. identify strategies for improving organization of library resources for enhanced library resources for enhanced information access and utilization by UGs in NAL, UNN.

2.1 Literature Review

University libraries play a prominent role in providing information services in various forms to students, lectures, researchers. That is why Okinu, Akalumhe and Monu

(2011) concluded that the university library is the heart and blood of the university. The university library plays vital role in assisting the university to fulfil its goal of resource organization which could give rise to effective access and utilization. Sasikala and Dhanraju (2011) maintained that the aim of the university library is to organize a rich collection of periodical literature and reference materials in form of dictionaries, encyclopedias, world books, almanacs, yearbooks and indexing and abstracting periodicals and other print and non print resources. For these resources to be effectively used, the users must have access to them; and for the users to have access to them, the information resources must be catalogued, abstracted and shelved properly (Nwachukwu, Abdulsalami and Salami, 2014).

The basic function of any library is the organization of library resources in order to engender maximum use of both the collection and the information by the user within the shortest possible time. This conforms to Ranganathan's forth law of library science which says 'save the time of the reader. According to Muhammed (2011), the need for organization of resources stem from the need to ease the retrieval of needed information from a mass of them for access and use. Resource organization practice include the choice of cataloguing rules and systems, type of catalogue, style of bibliographic citation, classification scheme, the shelve arrangement and retrieval device to be employed for easy access to the library collections. Organization of library collection are performed in the library to bring together library resources of like terms in one place and separate the unlike terms. This is done to enhance easy access and quick retrieval of library resources.

A collection of book cannot become a library until it has been organized for effective use with due emphasis on speed and ease access. Bello (2010) in his study observed that resource organization practices are steps taken

in information centres to facilitate access to information. Such action includes classification or categorization of information resources, and indexing and abstracting information resources for easy retrieval.

Cataloguing and classification form the basis of organizing knowledge and library resources in any library. Ekere and Mole, (2014) noted that as the process of describing an item or information resources to determine its bibliographic details for easy access, cataloguing and classification serves as a key to information resources in the library. Esther (2014) further states that "Cataloguing and classification are two processes by which library documents are systematically organized to facilitate their use by library users." It serves as a bridge between the information and materials needs of the users in the group. Abstract, another way of organizing resources in the library is a brief summary of a research article. It covers the main point of a piece of writing (David-West, 2019). Boston College Library Glossary arrangement (2014) sees abstract as a brief summary of an article in a scholarly published journal which usually surfaces at the entry of the article, an electronic index to a journal or printed materials like magazine, newspaper, articles that provides citation to the articles in line with a brief summary of each of the articles. As a meaningfully articulated summary of a paper presented at a workshop or conference, the purpose of an index or abstract in any endeavour is basically for effective and efficient access to information either through structured record, with respect to random stores of information or books and databases or information found with internet search engines.

According to Ali, Hamza, and Muhammad (2015), there are various types of indexes, depending on what is being used as access points. Some of these indexes are subject index, title index, author index, chain index, specific index, back of book index and

relative index among others. Indexing and abstracting of library resources make it easier for users to retrieve relevant documents from a collection. Both processes enable information specialists to provide advanced organization of information carriers in the library, documentation or information centres as stated by Arua, Uzuegbu and Ugah (Nnadozie, 2016). Suffice it to say here that effective organization through these various processes and types above makes for easy access and use of library resources. This was why Aina (2024) emphasized that university libraries should be adjudged to have achieved their mandate when their students especially undergraduates effectively access and utilize the range of available resources.

Access and utilization in this context is the extent to which information resources could be identified and used by the students to satisfy their information need. Access involves being able to obtain or identify information or library resources needed by a patron. Information access is effective when students can easily identify and obtain library resources they need for use. Thus, Buhari (2016) noted that students see the academic library as a place for locating information materials necessary for reading and studying for research and to borrow books.

Undergraduates are the backbone of any university library; therefore, library resources need to be properly managed for effective access and retrieval. In Oluwatobi, Ehioghae, Aluko-Arowolo and Ayoola's (2014) research on utilization of library resources, it was discovered that students use library resources to a high extent when they gain easy access. Utilization therefore involves the act of exploiting the content of library and information resources for maximum benefit.

Majority of undergraduates are in their late teens and early twenties usually come straight out from secondary schools. They are information seekers and need

information for their research, assignment, project, seminar etc. Nnamdi Azikiwe Library, established since 1960 in University of Nigeria, Nsukka and named after the first Vice Chancellor of the University, Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe (who provided and donated lots of information materials to the library, which brought about increase in its collection) was established to play pivotal role in the university in providing information and access to information for patrons, using up to date collections for learning and research. It was established to serve the university community with large library print resources as well as large structural building.

3.1 Research Methods

The design used for the study was descriptive survey research design while the area of study was Nnamdi Azikiwe Library, University of Nigeria, Nsukka. The population of the study comprised 213 respondents. This included 30 librarians who are involved in organization of library print resources in Nnamdi Azikiwe Library and 183 registered undergraduate users which is the total number of registered users in 2020/2021 session in Nnamdi Azikiwe Library at the time of the study. The instruments used for data collection were observation checklist and self-structured questionnaire. Available print resources in the library were personally observed by researchers. On-the-spot filling and retrieval of the questionnaire was done to ascertain effectiveness of the data collection; while it took 3 respective days to collect data from both students and librarians. Out of the 213 respondents, 160 correctly filled and returned their questionnaire, making a return rate of 75%. The data collected from the observation were presented using frequency tables and percentages and charts, while data gotten using questionnaire were presented in mean, percentage and standard deviation. To make appropriate decision, real limit of the numbers were used to decision of the extent or

level of organization, while criterion mean was used to ascertain the respondents agreement on the organization of library print resources. Responses with the mean weight of 2.5 and above were regarded as positive while those below were regarded as negative.

(bio-data) of the staff, 20 are female (66.7%) out of the 30 respondents surveyed, while 10 are male (33.3%). It was also found out that over half of the population were paraprofessionals (16, 53.3%) while professionals were 9 (30 %) in number and non-professionals were 5 (16%). This showed that professionals were less than paraprofessionals.

4.1 Results and Analysis

For the socio-demographic variables

Table 1: Personal Information of Staff

		Frequency	Percentage (%)
Gender	Male	10	33.3
	Female	20	66.7
Section/ Unit	Newspaper	1	3.3
	Africana	6	20.0
	Circulation	8	26.7
	Catalogue	8	26.7
	Bibliographic control	3	10.0
	BCU	1	3.3
	unitSerials	1	3.3
Qualification	Reference	2	6.7
	Acquisition	1	3.3
	Professional	9	30.0
	Para professional	16	53.3
Length of service	Non professional	5	16.7
	1-4	1	3.3
	5-10	12	40.0
	11-15	11	36.7
	16-20	6	20.0

Again, from the table on years of experience, 40% of the population was between the range 5-10 years, 36% between 11-15years, 20% between 16-20 and 3.3% of the population between 1-4 years. This means that most librarians are experienced. Undergraduate students' demographic information was also collated.

Chart 1: Percentage Representation of Undergraduate Students' Information (Gender and Level of Study)

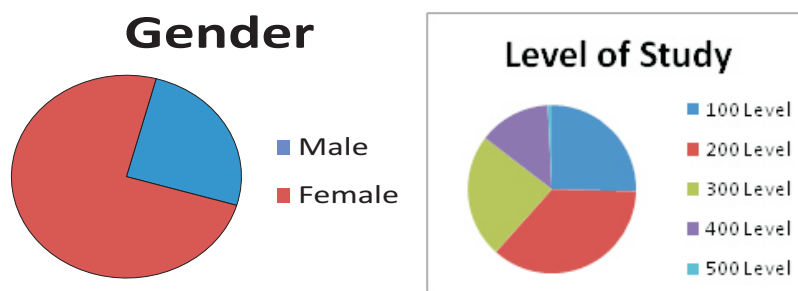
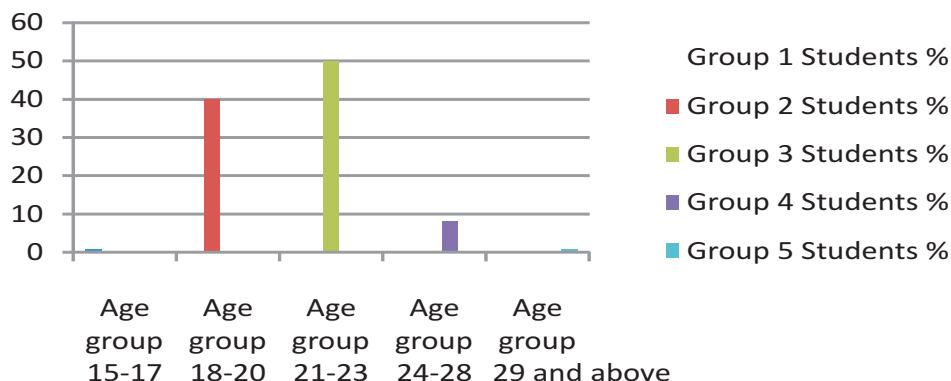


Chart 2: Percentage of Students' Age Group



Charts above show that out of the 130 respondents surveyed, 97 were female (74.6%) while 33 were male (25.4%). Again, that majority of them are still in their late teens and early twenties. It was also found out that 25.4% were in their 100 level, 36.2% in their 200 level, 23.8 % in their 300 level, 13.8 % in their 400 while 0.8% of the respondents were in 500 level of study among the registered undergraduate students in 2020/2021 session at the time of the study.

Table 2: Observation Checklist of Library Print Resources

S/N	Print Resources in the Library	A	NA
Reference Print Resources			
1	Encyclopedia		
2	Dictionaries		
3	Indexes		
4	Abstracts		
5	Monographs		
6	Directories		
7	Maps and atlas		
8	Reviews		
9	Manuals		
10	Guides		
Non- fiction print resources			
1	Textbooks		
2	Journals		
3	Vertical file materials		
4	Thesis		
5	Dissertation		
6	Magazines		
7	Newsletters		
8	Project		
9	Manuscripts		

Key: A-Available NA-Not Available

From table 2 above, Nnamdi Azikiwe Library has almost all the library print resources above. However, monographs and manuscripts were not found in the library.

Table 3: Competencies possessed by library staff in organization of library print resources in NAL

Item statement	SA	A	D	SD	Mean	St. Dv	Decision
Basic computer skill	19	10	1	0	3.60	0.563	SA
Human inter personal	12	17	1	0	3.37	0.556	SA
Knowledge in subject	9	18	3	0	3.20	0.610	A
Resource organization	10	17	3	0	3.23	0.626	A
Abstracting skill	9	16	5	0	3.13	0.681	A
Indexing skill	10	13	7	0	3.10	0.759	A

Keys: SA-Strongly Agree A-Agree D-Disagree SD-Strongly Disagree

From the above table, the respondents possess all the skills needed in organizing library print resources including: basic computer skill (3.60 SD= 0.563), human inter personal skill (3.37 SD= 0.556), knowledge in subject (3.20 SD= 0.610), resource organization (3.23 SD=0.626), abstracting skill (3.13 SD=0.681) and indexing skill (3.10 SD= 0.759).

Table 4: Extent to which methods of organization of library print resources are applied in NAL, UNN

Item statement	HE	E	LE	NE	Mean	SD	Rank	Decision
Proper shelving of library print resources for easy access and utilization	16	14	0	0	3.53	0.507	1 st	HE
Manual cataloguing of library print resources e.g. subject heading list	12	17	1	0	3.33	0.661	2 nd	E
Use of online cataloguing and classification scheme e.g. using OCLC	9	13	6	2	2.97	0.890	4 th	E
Use of manual classification scheme e.g. LC, DDC	10	17	1	2	3.17	0.791	3 rd	E
Abstracting of library resources e.g. projects, thesis, textbooks etc.	7	11	8	4	2.70	0.988	7 th	E
Indexing of library print resources for easy location and use	10	10	8	2	2.93	0.944	5 th	E
Compilation of bibliography of all library print resources and providing them on print and online for easy access	2	15	9	4	2.50	0.820	8 th	E
Provision of vertical files for easy access	4	8	12	6	2.33	0.959	9 th	LE
Use of MARC and OPAC for proper utilization of library print materials	7	12	10	1	2.83	0.834	6 th	E

Key; HE-Highly Employed, E-Employed LE-Less Employed NE-Not Employed

Results presented above indicate that shelving, manual cataloguing and manual classification are the major methods of organizing library print resources. Shelving ($=3.53$; $SD=0.507$), manual cataloguing (3.33 ; $SD=0.661$), manual classification (3.17 ; $SD 0.791$). However other methods that are employed are abstracting (2.70 ; $SD =0.988$), indexing 2.93 ; $SD=0.944$), use of MARC and OPAC (2.83 ; $SD=0.834$). The least employed method is organizing of vertical files and compilation of bibliography (2.33 ; $SD=0.959$).

Table 5: Level of satisfaction of the undergraduates with organization of library print resources for enhanced information access and utilization in library print resources in NAL

Print resources in the library	VHS	HS	LS	NS	Mean	SD	Decision
Reference print resources							
Shelving of encyclopaedic materials	26	71	25	7	2.90	0.779	S
Provision of catalogue to access dictionaries	2	60	59	9	2.42	0.645	S
Provision of catalogues to access indexes	6	49	62	13	2.37	0.728	LS
Shelving and use of catalogues to access abstracts	6	50	62	12	2.39	0.719	LS
Provision of vertical files for monographs	1	39	66	24	2.13	0.709	LS
Shelving and use of catalogues card to access and use directories	5	40	72	12	2.30	0.689	LS
Shelving of maps and atlas	18	75	28	9	2.79	0.767	S
Provision of index for reviews for easy access	10	58	57	5	2.56	0.693	S
Shelving of manuals for quick retrievals	21	74	33	2	2.88	0.682	S
Shelving of guides for proper utilization	16	92	20	2	2.94	0.581	S
Non-fiction print resources							
Shelving and provision of catalogue card of textbooks for easy retrieval	24	85	20	1	3.02	0.610	S
Provision of online index, catalogue card and shelving of journals of easy access	4	51	62	13	2.35	0.703	LS
Shelving of vertical file materials of easy retrieval	9	43	62	16	2.35	0.785	LS
Shelving, provision of online and manual index of magazines	5	37	74	14	2.25	0.697	LS
Provision of abstracts of dissertation	4	38	75	13	2.25	0.674	LS
Provision of online and manual index of magazines	6	55	55	14	2.41	0.744	LS
Provision of index of newsletters	12	75	41	2	2.75	0.639	S
Provision of index of projects	6	63	46	15	2.46	0.759	S
Proper shelving of manuscripts for easy access	4	56	59	11	2.41	0.690	LS

VHS-Very Highly Satisfied; HS-Highly Satisfied; LS-less satisfied; NS- Not Satisfied

It is visible that from the results that the respondents were satisfied with the shelving of the following items: Encyclopedia, Maps and Atlas (2.79 $SD= 0.767$), manual, guides and textbooks. However some were less satisfied with the provision of catalogues and indexes to access indexes, dictionaries, directories, journals, magazines, dissertations, projects and manuscripts.

Table 6: Extent to which organization of library resources enhances information and utilization by undergraduate students in NAL

Item statement	Staff						UG						Decision
	VHE	HE	LE	VLE	M	SD	VHE	HE	LE	VLE	M	SD	
Proper shelving of textbooks, encyclopedia, thesis, projects etc.	14	16	0	0			37	73	16	4			HE
					3.47	0.507					3.11	0.739	
Use of manual catalogue	2	16	12	0	2.67	0.606	6	55	64	5	2.48	0.650	HE
Use of manual index	4	20	6	0	2.93	0.583	12	70	40	8	2.66	0.732	HE
Provision of abstract	3	13	12	2	2.57	0.774	4	38	74	14	2.25	0.683	LE
Compiled bibliography	1	11	18	0	2.43	0.568	2	24	82	22	2.05	0.645	LE
Use of online	2	7	21	0	2.37	0.615	1	23	92	14	2.09	0.557	LE
Provision of vertical	0	2	24	4	1.93	0.450	3	27	82	18	2.12	0.655	LE
Use of online index	0	4	26	0	2.13	0.346	2	21	83	24	2.01	.6409	LE

Key: VHA- Very High Extent HE - High Extent LE- low extent VLE-Very Low Extent

From the result above it shows that the staff accepted that shelving of the library print resources enhance undergraduate access to a High extent (3.47 SD=0.507), use of manual index (2.93 SD=0.583), use of manual catalogue (2.67 SD=0.606), provision of abstract (2.57 SD=0.774), while provision of online catalogue, vertical files, online index are very low, and does not enhance their access.

According to the undergraduates, proper shelving (3.11 SD=0.739), use of manual index (2.66 SD=0.732) enhances their access. However use of manual catalogue, provision of abstract, provision of vertical files, use of online catalogue and lastly provision and use of online index do not enhance their access to information resources.

Table 7: Challenges of proper organization of library print resources for enhanced information access and utilization by undergraduate students in NAL

Challenges	SA	A	D	SD	Mean	SD	Decision
Inadequate funding	23	7	0	0	3.77	0.430	SA
Inadequate provision of manual tools	21	7	2	0	3.63	0.615	SA
Inadequate provision of online tools	16	14	0	0	3.53	0.507	SA
Laxity and non-commitment	12	14	3	1	3.23	0.774	A
Inadequate infrastructure	15	12	2	1	3.37	0.765	SA
Inadequate power supply	14	14	2	0	3.40	0.621	A
Mutilation of library print	8	17	5	0	3.10	0.662	A
Lack of knowledge in the use of	12	15	2	1	3.27	0.740	A
Lack of adequate knowledge	12	11	7	0	3.17	0.791	SA
Use of outdated	16	10	4	0	3.40	0.724	SA

KEYS: SA-Strongly Agree; A-Agree; D-Disagree; SD-Strongly Disagree

The table above indicates that all the challenges listed, including inadequate funding (3.77 and SD =0.430, inadequate provision of manual tools (3.63 SD= 0.615), inadequate provision of online tools (3.53 with SD 0.507), Irregular power supply(3.40 SD= of 0.621) etc militate against proper organization of library print resources.

Table 8: Strategies for improving organization of library print resources for enhanced information access and utilization

Strategies	SA	A	D	SD	Mean	St. Dv	Decision
Adequate provision of funds	21	5	4	0	3.57	0.728	SA
Provision of adequate manual tools	22	7	1	0	3.70	0.535	SA
Provision of adequate online tools	22	7	1	0	3.70	0.535	SA
Supervision of staffs	20	8	2	0	3.60	0.621	SA
Instalment of constant electricity	21	7	2	0	3.63	0.615	SA
Provision of proper power	23	4	3	0	3.67	0.661	SA
Proper preservation	23	6	1	0	3.73	0.521	SA
Training of staffs	21	7	2	0	3.63	0.615	SA
Employment of skilled staffs	19	8	3	0	3.53	0.681	SA
Updating tools	20	9	1	0	3.63	0.556	SA

KEYS: SA-Strongly Agree A-Agree D-Disagree SD-Strongly Disagree

This table shows the strategies that could improve organization of library print resources for enhanced information access and utilization. It is evident that proper preservation (3.73 SD=0.521), provision of adequate manual tools (3.70 SD =0.728), provision of adequate online tools (3.70 SD= 0.535), More stable of proper power (3.67 SD= 0.661), etc, facilitates organization of print library resources.

5.1 Discussion of Findings

The study has found out that numerous types of library print resources are available in the library. These resources were kept in different sections, which is in agreement with the findings of Adejmoh, Ilo and Okike (2021) on availability and use of library and information resources in University of Agriculture Makurdi Demonstration Secondary School. Again, observation also shows that the library has reference sources, textbooks, newspapers etc; all being kept in different sections for easy access. The study revealed on the method of organization, that library print materials are organized through shelving which is highly employed in the library. This means that the resources are kept in the shelves. They also employ the use of manual cataloguing and

manual classification which involves the use of subject headings e.g. library of congress heading list and classification scheme in organization. Some materials are equally organized through the provision of indexes and abstracts.

Again, the library compiled bibliography of library prints resources for easy access. The library equally uses MARC and OPAC in organizing library print resources as well. This is contrary to the findings of Daniel (2007) on organization of resources of Delta State Library, Abraka. Their findings show that card filling is the only highly employed method of organization in the library. Cataloguing and classification; abstracting, indexing and book shelving are not employed in the library. This is not surprising as Nnamdi Azikiwe Library is

building bridge of electronic delivery to meet the demands of learners that are still finding it difficult to adapt to the digital age; while also embracing the digital age to carry the every learner along.

From the study, it was revealed that the librarians possess high basic computer skills needed in organization of the library print resources. This means that most of the library can operate a computer and also possess knowledge in resources specification (knowledge on different disciplines or subjects) which would help in organization of library print resources. The librarians also possess human and interpersonal skill, resources organization skill, abstracting skill and indexing skill. This is in agreement with Mohammad and Bhaskar (2013) whose findings showed that librarians possess human/interpersonal skill, information technology skill, knowledge in resources specification and organization of library print resources. On the extent of satisfaction of the user in the organization of library resources for their access and use of library print resources, it was revealed that the respondents are far from being satisfied. Improper provision of catalogues to access indexes, abstracts, dictionaries, directories, journals, online index of magazines, manual index and abstracts to access these resources militate against proper access and utilization of these resources. This is contrary to the findings of Michael (2021) on library and information use by undergraduate students of Federal University of Akure in which majority of the undergraduate students are satisfied with accessing and using the organized information resources in the library.

To the respondents, shelving of library print resources improves their information access as well as provision of manual index, however the libraries provision and their use of abstracts, manual catalogue, online catalogue, online index, compiled bibliography does not improve their access to

information resources and their use. The findings are in accordance with the findings of Muhammed, Baff and Garba (2018) who found out that library resources were poorly organized and do not help to improve the access and use of these resources. Further, inadequate funding from the library administration, inadequate provision of manual inadequate tools such as LC subject heading, cutter table etc militate against proper organization of library print resources. Again, inadequate provision of online tools and equipment such as computer, laptops that could assist in online cataloguing and getting accurate bibliographical details of library print resources also affect the print resource organization. The above are in agreement with the findings of Olise (2021) which associated unavailability of technology and equipment, incomplete classification scheme, poor funding, etc. as challenges militating against proper organization of library print resources.

The findings show a number of strategies on how information access and utilization can be enhanced. Part of them is that library print resource should be preserved properly to avoid mutilation of resources, which reduces access to these resources and provision of adequate manual and online tools and equipments. Furthermore, the need for regular training of staff and educating them on proper ways of organization of library print resources as well as supervising them as they organize these materials while making use of regularly updated cataloguing tools was discovered. This is in agreement with the findings of Adejemoh, Ilo, and Okike (2021) that suggested employment of qualified staff, regular training, provision of funds etc., as strategies to overcome the challenges of organizing library print resources. Suffice it to say that the only way to achieve a better organization of library print resource is through building a synergy between the traditional methods and electronic methods of organization of library print resources so as to

secure and preserve these resources for the future.

Conclusion

In the global information environment, the library is seen as the source for providing and retrieving of information for different purposes; while library print resources are valuable and integral part of the library collections. More so, academic library being the backbone of any university it serves, can achieve its main purpose through proper organization of library print resources in order to satisfy the users. Since most of the library print resources are available in the library and the methods of organization are employed, it becomes necessary that the librarians evaluate the organization of resources regularly to know if it helps in information access or improve the employment of the methods used in organizing them.

Recommendations

Based on the findings of the study, it is therefore recommended that library should provide various means of accessing each library print resources, as the library has many library print resources. Again, library administrators should seek for more allocation of funds so as to be able to provide manual and online tools and equipment for proper access to information resources. They should also provide opportunity for regular supervision of librarians involved in organization; employ skilled and competent staff as well as train staff so as to improve the service delivery.

While librarians should always assist the undergraduate to locate library print resources, the library cataloguers should also strive to adopt practices that will effectively disseminate information. Librarians should replace outdated cataloguing tools and materials with new ones. Lastly, librarians need to create internal (in-house) policies to ensure that the library print resources are

managed and used effectively while rules should be locally made regarding the defaulters of mutilation of library print resources should be enacted to facilitate management of these resources. This could curb the menace of mutilation of library print. The study has been able to find out the methods of organizing library print resources in academic libraries with reference to NAL Library, UNN. It also examined the level of satisfaction of library users with organization of some library print resources. The study has equally been able to find challenges affecting organization of library print resources as well as proffer strategies for overcoming these challenges. The onus lies therefore on university administrators, library managers, librarians, and all staff to work together to achieve the goal of proper organization of library print resources for enhanced access and utilization of print library resources.

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