Jewel Journal of Librarianship
ISSN: 2141-3908 (Print); ISSN: 2736-0881 (Online)
Volume 19, Issue 3; Published: September, 2024
https://www.jeweljournals.com

Librarians Attitudes, Performance Expectancy and Challenges towards the Use of ICTs in the Acquisition of Information Resources in Federal University Libraries, North-West, Nigeria

Garba Dahiru[1] (CLN)
08060823826 : jikamshi2001@gmail.com

Yakubu Bala[2] (CLN)
08039714134 : yakububala97@gmail.com

[1,2]Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, University Bauchi

Abstract

The paper examines the librarians' attitudes, performance expectancy and challenges towards the use of ICTs in the acquisition of information resources in Federal University in North-West, Nigeria. These universities are Ahmadu Bello University, (Zaria), Bayero University (Kano) and Usmanu Danfodio University, (Sokoto). The study investigated ICT application in the acquisition of information resources. Specifically, the objectives of the study are: to assess the attitudes of librarians towards the use of ICT for acquisition; to determine the influence of performance expectancy on academic librarians' intention to use ICT for acquisition; to identify the challenges associated with the use of ICT for acquisition. This study was guided by Unified Technology Adoption and Use Theory (UTAUT). The study used quantitative research design. Questionnaires, was used to collect data for the study. A total of 224 questionnaires were administered to academic librarians of the three universities and 206 were returned usable. The data was analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) using version 24 to produce descriptive statistics, constructs tables and also to conduct tests such as Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) on specific information related to objectives of the study. Findings from the study reveal that: ICT resources would increase the productivity of the librarians and it enhances the efficiency of the service rendered; ICT facilitates the acquisition of information resources easily; academic librarians are supportive on the use of ICT especially in the acquisition of information resources; using ICT allows the librarians to accomplish more than using the traditional acquisition process of information resources; librarians also have the knowledge necessary to use ICT for acquisition in their libraries; poor funding to provide ICT facilities and poor power supply from the national grid. Recommendations are made among which are: provision of enough bandwidth for quick and easy access to the internet and the replacement of old ICT equipment; librarians should be encouraged to be members of the various library associations at the local, national and at the international level where modern usage and utilization of ICT for acquisition of information resources is discussed; human resources managers should re-in force ICT training programs for librarians so that they continue to be more effective and productive in their daily duties and a functional ICT center which will be headed by a highly qualified personnel who should be regularly giving the library staff lectures and training on database and the use of internet facilities and other associated ICT for knowledge improvement and the Tertiary Education Trust Fund should come to the aid of universities by increasing their yearly allocation; universities should also solicit for financial support from the international donor agencies and wealthy individuals to cater for their financial challenges.

Keywords: Academic libraries, Adoption, Acquisition, Information resources, Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs).

Jewel Journal of Librarianship
ISSN: 2141-3908 (Print); ISSN: 2736-0881 (Online)
Volume 19, Issue 3; Published: September, 2024
https://www.jeweljournals.com

Introduction:

During the past two decades, information and communication technologies (ICTs) have transformed management processes in various organizations. Academic libraries are not in exception to this transformation. Library management processes, such as acquisitions, circulation, cataloguing, information retrieval, preservation and selective dissemination of information (SDI), have undergone a significant transformation worldwide due to the application of ICT. With the influence of technology, 21st century library users have turned virtual, hence forcing libraries to go digital. Seal (2015) explains that,

> "*libraries and library professionals face multiple challenges in meeting user needs in the second decade of the new millennium. This is particularly true in academic libraries where students and faculty demand and expect fast, easy, and seamless access to information as well as flexible, comfortable places to work alone as well as collaboratively with colleagues, friends, classmates, and instructors*" (p. 558).

In order to remain relevant in the 21st century era, the library has employed the use of ICTs for the smooth running of activities. As a result, it is able to cater for the library staff and users who are techno savvy. The library today is referred to as "the library without walls" as technology allows users to access information 24/7 without any physical restriction. The increased use of ICTs in the creation, transmission, display, storage and exchange of information via electronic means has also fueled the adoption of ICTs in libraries (Singh, 2015). Thus, the 21st century library is given different names, such as "virtual library", "mobile Library" and "digital library" due to the advanced use of technology in library management.

Furthermore, due to numerous benefits offered by technology, the library could not resist the implementation of various technological initiatives in it. Examples of such benefits include timely, accurate, precise, increased efficiency, remote access, improved quality of library services and access to unlimited information (Singh, 2013; Vijayakumar & Vijayan, 2011). These benefits have given libraries an impression that the purpose of the use of ICT has given another reason to move from traditional methods of library management to automated library management systems.

Despite the benefits brought by ICT in libraries, there are still barriers to ICT integration. These can be attributed to poor infrastructure, low level of ICT compliance of both users and librarians and the ever-changing challenges with regards to the adoption and use of ICT (Ghuloum & Ahmed, 2011; Krubu & Osawaru, 2011; Kasalu & Ojiambo, 2012; Haase & Martin, 2013; Kaltimani & Naik, 2013; Ifijeh, 2014). There are problems, such as the need for librarians to learn new skills, the costly subscription of bibliographic materials, Internet connectivity, change management on whether to accept the technology or reject it, attitudes towards use, low adoption and use, poor ICT skills and over-dependence on traditional methods due to inadequate ICT materials Ifijeh, 2014; Haase & Martin, 2013).

Literature reveals that, despite the potential benefits of ICTs in the area of acquisition, most academic libraries, especially those in developing countries, have not fully integrated the adoption and use of ICT into their operations and services (Benny, 2015; Kasalu & Ojiambo, 2012). This is because they are facing various challenges, such as lack of skills, lack of

Jewel Journal of Librarianship
ISSN: 2141-3908 (Print); ISSN: 2736-0881 (Online)
Volume 19, Issue 3; Published: September, 2024
https://www.jeweljournals.com

positive attitude towards the use of technology, low budgetary allocation, lack of infrastructure, inadequate ICT hardware and software, lack of training and inadequate communication system between the library and suppliers, (Ojedokun & Okafor, 2015; Kaltimani & Naik, 2013; Seena & Pillai 2014;). Therefore, the present study aimed to contribute to the body of knowledge in this area as it investigated the phenomenon through the constructs derived from the Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology (UTAUT) such as performance expectancy.

Statement of the Problem:

Although the adoption and use of ICT in the acquisition of information resources in academic libraries has reached an advanced stage in developed countries, the same cannot be said of developing countries of the world (Ghuloum & Ahmed, 2011; Walters, 2013). For them, the low adoption and use of ICTs could be attributed to challenges like cost, skills deficit, poor infrastructures, over dependence on traditional methods, the negative attitudes of librarians and lack of training on the use of ICTs (Vijayakumar & Vijayan, 2011).

In Africa, studies by Kasalu and Ojiambo (2012) and Obidike and Austin (2015) show that ICTs adoption and use are less often used by librarians. For example, in Kenya, the challenges identified are associated with internet connectivity and lack of cooperation from the management to procure ICT facilities (Kasalu & Ojiambo, 2012). A similar situation seems to obtain in Nigeria where the challenges associated with lack of computer literacy skills for librarians, inadequate staff training, hardware and software manipulation, lack of motivation and cooperation from the management tend to hinder the adoption and use of ICTs (Ojedokun & Okafor, 2015).

Existing research on the adoption and use of ICT in the acquisition of information resources in academic libraries has focused on the level of development, the attitudes of librarians, the challenges of the acquisition of e-resources, the criteria for selection, user awareness and access to e-resources, training strategies and methods of electronic collection development (Khademizadeh, 2012; Kasalu & Ojiambo, 2012;2012; Kumar & Moorthy, 2013; Ndidiamaka, 2013; Hussain, Khan & Zaidi, 2013; Benny, 2015).

However, to this end, the existing studies have not been able to fully explore the relationship between librarians' attitudes, intention, skills, competencies, adoption and use of ICTs in academic libraries. Moreover, there is preference for descriptive survey design with the questionnaire being the predominantly used data collection tool (Odongo, 2011; Kaltimani & Naik, 2012; Kasalu & Ojiambo, 2012; Khademizadeh, 2012; Hussain, Khan & Zaidi, 2013; Hussain & Nazim, 2015;). Findings from these studies reveal that there are the problems of user satisfactions, the negative attitudes of the librarians, lack of reliability of the soft -ware in the acquisition process and the lack of security of the soft wares, while the information can be forfeited. Currently, there are no known studies conducted in Nigeria on ICT adoption and use in the acquisition of information resources, particularly in the North-Western region. Given the resources being expended in deploying ICT in academic libraries, it is considered important for a study to be conducted in this area.

Jewel Journal of Librarianship
ISSN: 2141-3908 (Print); ISSN: 2736-0881 (Online)
Volume 19, Issue 3; Published: September, 2024
https://www.jeweljournals.com

Objectives of the Research:

The broad objective of this study is an Examination of Librarians' Attitudes, Performance Expectancy and Challenges towards the use of ICT in the Acquisition of Information Resources in Federal University Libraries in North-West Nigeria. Specifically:

1. to assess the attitudes of librarians towards the use of ICT in academic libraries in the acquisition of information resources.
2. to determine the influence of performance expectancy on attitude towards the use of ICT in academic libraries in the acquisition of information resources.
3. to identify the challenges associated with the use of ICT in academic libraries in the acquisition of information resources.

Literature Review:

The Attitudes of Librarians towards the Acquisition of Information Resources using ICT in academic libraries

According to Temjen (2002), attitudes have been defined as confident inclinations to act or react in either positive or negative way towards certain conditions and notions. They can be preconceived notions, ideas, fears and convictions. But attitudes as representing an evaluative integration or cognitions that have affected experience in relation to an object. This involves decisions that integrate and make a summary of these cognitive reactions. They vary in strength which, in turn, has insinuations for persistence and resistance. Attitude is an individual's overall affective reaction to using a system (Venkatesh et.al, 2003). Studies have established that individuals' attitude towards technology has a strong effect on its adoption and use

Attitudes, therefore, are at times optimistic views about an individual, place, things or event. This is frequently referred to as the attitude entity. People can be in disagreement or unsure toward an object. This means that they concurrently possess both positive and negative attitudes. According to Velnampy (2008) and Adekunle et .al (2007), librarians' attitudes are essential in either rejecting or adopting ICTs in libraries. For example, some people's attitudes push them along and help them to deal with new challenges and overcome difficulties in order to accomplish their objectives. Attitudes have been used to represent the perceptions of librarians on the value attached to ICT in library services. Librarians' attitudes towards ICT refer to their personal opinions and beliefs (Ubogu, 2012). However, if librarians develop negative attitudes towards these technologies, then the services offered will, therefore, not meet the expectations of users most especially in the acquisition, selection and cataloguing of information resources. It is imperative to have an understanding of the complex and varied attitudes of librarians towards emerging technological innovation. The attitudes of librarians towards ICT in libraries and information centres, in particular, have immensely influenced the concept of the acquisition of information resources through collection development. This has brought in comprehensive changes in the collection, storage and dissemination of information (Kasalu & Ojiambo, 2012).

Again, Ubogu (2012) examines the attitudes of librarians towards the use of ICT in some selected universities in Edo and Delta states in Nigeria. A questionnaire was used to collect data for the study in which 143 (83 percent) were used and analyzed. The findings indicate that the librarians under study had positive attitudes towards the use of ICT in the acquisition,

Jewel Journal of Librarianship
ISSN: 2141-3908 (Print); ISSN: 2736-0881 (Online)
Volume 19, Issue 3; Published: September, 2024
https://www.jeweljournals.com

selection, cataloguing and classification functions of their libraries. Furthermore, the knowledge of ICT and the training of librarians influence these positive attitudes. The findings from the study recommended that librarians who do not have ICT training should be adequately trained. Similarly, Nwakwuo and Nwakwuo (2014) stress that the application of ICTs in academic libraries brings about resource sharing between libraries and enables cost effectiveness among the incorporated libraries.

Saleem, Tabusum and Batcha (2013) note that technological developments have dramatically changed the attitudes of librarians in conducting most of their duties. In addition, modern ICT facilities are impacting on the various aspects of libraries and the information profession. ICT facilities are used in library automation, which helps acquisition librarians to acquire materials and report that librarians' attitudes towards the application of ICTs in acquisitions, cataloguing and classification, circulation service, inter-library loan and other services play a significant role in assisting the librarians in discharging their responsibilities and even those from remote libraries.

Ejedafiru and Oghenetega (2013**)** conducted a study on the attitude of professional librarians towards the use of ICT in Delta State University library, Nigeria**.** The study indicates that the acceptance of ICT by the librarians is a factor that is essential to the mission of the university library. They further stress that the effective application of technologies in university libraries depends mainly on the librarians' attitudes. The attitude of librarians is what makes them use these emerging technologies to reshape library resources and services. This is because it is only positive attitudes that can yield a better result and make the whole process a success. This implies that librarians' attitudes towards the acquisition of information resources indicate that ICTs assist them to acquire information resources without personally paying physical visits to lending libraries.

Performance Expectancy on attitude towards the use of ICT in academic libraries in the acquisition of information resources

Performance expectancy is defined as "the degree to which an individual believes that using the system will help him or her attain gains in job performance" (Venkatesh *et.al*, 2003:447). There are five different variables that constitute it. These include perceived usefulness, job fit, relative advantage, and extrinsic motivation and outcome expectations. These variables were simply drawn from the TAM, the Combined Technology Acceptance Model and the Theory of Planned Behavior (C-TAM-TPB), the Motivational Model (MM), the Model of PC Utilisation (MPCU), the Diffusion of Innovation Theory (DOI) and the Social Cognitive Theory (SCT). In a study by Kaba and Toure (2014), performance expectancy was found to have positively influenced social networking users' intention to adopt a social networking. The study revealed that gender and age were the determinant moderators. Braun (2013) found that perceived usefulness, a variable similar to performance expectancy, significantly predicted internet use among older adults ranging from 60 to 90 years, and the intention to use social networking websites. Further findings reveal that as age increases, the intention to use ICT will decrease. Braun (2013) argues that this finding may be attributed to the fact that all the participants were internet users. It is against this that it appears that age affects perceptions about performance expectancy.

According to Bluff (2011), perception can be seen as resulting from individuals gaining knowledge through seeing and hearing or other senses. It is an immediate or intuitive recognition, understanding or insight and this refers to perception as the recognition,

Jewel Journal of Librarianship
ISSN: 2141-3908 (Print); ISSN: 2736-0881 (Online)
Volume 19, Issue 3; Published: September, 2024
https://www.jeweljournals.com

organization and meaningful interpretation of sensory stimuli. It is a tool used to understand and make sense out of the countless sensations that are continually experienced. Without perception, even the most important tasks would become impossible. Usefulness, according to Yousafzai et al. (2007), may be seen as the extent to which repercussions in all aspects are good and based on practical application usage. This indicates that if something is useful, it can be used to achieve a particular objective.

Librarians' perception on the usefulness of ICT in library and information centres is not a new phenomenon. Survey was used to determine the perceived effects of ICTs on information professionals in USA and found high perceptions of the impact of ICTs on research productivity among the respondents. In view of this, he concluded that ICT resources are invaluable tools for research in the USA because of their productivity in meeting the demand of the users (Heterick, 2002). But Mahajan (2006) explored the perception of ICTs on researchers on the effects of the accessibility and use of ICTs at the Punjab University, Chandigarh in India, across three academic disciplines: Science, Social Science, and the Humanities. The findings from the study reveal that most scientists, who constitute 99%, agreed on the positive effects of ICTs on research productivity, whereas 50 percent in the Social Sciences disagreed. This seems to indicate that scientists were accessing and using ICTs more than their counterparts in the Social Sciences and Humanities, respectively.

In the UK, a study was conducted by King *et. al* (2006) on the staff perceptions of the UK-wide ICT training for public library staff as part of the people's network project. The findings revealed that, while the staff found out that the training was rewarding, there were serious concerns, such as lack of ICT troubleshooting in the program. When concluding the paper, they suggested that ICT training for library staff should all be figured around solving the problem and troubleshooting rather than generic skills. Scherer, Siddiq and Teo (2015) conducted a study on measuring and modeling perceptions and usefulness of ICT in the context of teaching and learning. The study reveals that the effectiveness and usefulness of ICTs can be regarded as an indicator of their beliefs for teaching and learning. From the above findings, it is believed that ICT facilities will be used effectively and efficiently in teaching, research and learning by both librarians and teachers. The respondents highlighted that ICT use fosters collaborative skills and for skill development.

In Nigeria, Nwezeh (2010) in his study, which assessed the impact and usefulness of ICT on research productivity in Obafemi Awolowo University, Nigeria, indicates that almost all the respondents believe that ICTs are useful and effective tools for their research activities. In his study, a questionnaire was used to collect data. A random sampling technique was employed to get the population of the study. Bozdogan and Ozen (2014) opine that the perception on the use of ICT, such as computers, play a prominent role in the application of ICT in libraries by librarians. However, they acknowledge that the lack of knowledge and skills and technical problems are some of the negative challenges, which influence the usage. The librarians perceived that because of the aforementioned challenges, they found it difficult to do most of their duties, such as meeting the demands of their users.

Dhanavandan (2017) conducted a study on library professionals' perception on the ICT application in Engineering College libraries in Tamil Nadu, India. A questionnaire was used to collect data for the study. The findings revealed that there are challenges associated with

Jewel Journal of Librarianship
ISSN: 2141-3908 (Print); ISSN: 2736-0881 (Online)
Volume 19, Issue 3; Published: September, 2024
https://www.jeweljournals.com

ICT application, such as the lack of infrastructures, lack of interest and support from the administration in training library professionals and the fear of the technology itself. It can be concluded that the professionals had accepted ICT, but needed more training on how it could be applied in library operations and services.

The Challenges Associated with ICT in the Acquisition of Information Resources in academic libraries

The acquisition of information resources is central to the general development of any library (Kasalu & Ojiambo, 2012). This is because the library revolves in identifying the quality and quantity of the information resources to be obtained in line with the needs of its users (Waghmode, 2012). However, research has shown that there are challenges in ICT usage and its application in the acquisition of information resources in libraries. These challenges can be attributed to lack of funding to acquire ICT (Afolabi & Abidoye, 2011; Kamba, 2011; Krubu & Osawaru, 2011; Siddike et.al, 2011; Kasalu & Ojiambo, 2012; Ndidiamaka, 2013). On the other hand, Krubu and Osawaru (2011), Ayoku and Okafor (2015) and Singh (2015) note that the challenges are associated with lack of computer literacy skills for librarians, inadequate staff training, negative attitudes towards the technology and insufficient skilled librarians. The lack of motivation by the library administration and the lack of ICT competencies by many librarians are also a serious challenge (Kasalu & Ojiambo, 2012; Krubu & Osawaru, 2011) noted that the implications of transporting library services to the online environment for academic libraries in the digital age are enormous, particularly with the dynamic nature of digital technology. This is constantly creating the need for new skills, work environment and work methods.

Ghuloum and Ahmed (2011) and Vijayakumar and Vijayan (2011) reiterate that there is a lack of ICT related services and a shortage of qualified staff in libraries. There is also over-dependence on the traditional methods of acquisition. This brings a serious setback in academic libraries. Krubu and Oawaru (2011), Kasalu and Ojiambo (2012), Ndidiamaka (2013), Ubogu (2012) and Seena and Pillai (2014) maintain that these problems can be seen as the inadequate provision of ICT training programs and the absence of policy to regulate standards in ICT and the challenges associated with the collection development policy. Okiy (2010) examine the problems of the use of ICT in the acquisition of library resources. These include poor ICT infrastructure, low level of ICT compliance by both users and librarians, the ever-changing ICT technologies, high cost of ICT facilities, poor maintenance of ICT equipment, lack of ICT policies and competency skills, the inability of the government to monitor information policies and erratic power supply.

Methodology

Research methodology is defined as a theory of how research should be undertaken including theoretical and philosophical assumption upon which research is based and implications of these for the methods adopted (Saunders, Lewis, & Thornhill, 2012). But in contrast Creswell (2013), considers research methodology as the overall approach to the design process of conducting research including all phases from the theoretical underpinning to the collection and analysis of data. It also addresses the assumptions that support the research strategy and the methods chosen as part of research paradigm. Therefore, this research has to be well organized and planned to avoid waist of effort and to properly ensure that valid answers are well obtained.

Jewel Journal of Librarianship
ISSN: 2141-3908 (Print); ISSN: 2736-0881 (Online)
Volume 19, Issue 3; Published: September, 2024
https://www.jeweljournals.com

In this case a quantitative method was used in conducting this research where questionnaire was also used as an instrument for data collecting which is an objective approach, that includes collecting and analyzing numerical data and the application of statistical tests, such as frequencies and central tendencies (mean, median and mode) whereby conclusions can be deduced (Creswell 2013). In addition, it contends that quantitative research allows the researcher to determine the association that exists between dependent and independent variables in a given population of the study area. Walsh (2014) stated that quantitative research information is in the form of numbers that can be quantified.

Population of the Study

According to Mugu (2010), a population can be seen as a group of individuals, persons, objects or items from which samples are taken for measurement. Creswell (2013) defines population as a group of individuals with the same characteristics. In other words, the population of a study comprises all the subjects that possess the potential and meet criteria to be included in the study. Population constitutes the total of all the units of analysis about which a researcher wishes to make specific conclusions. The population for this study, which was derived from the three (3) universities, is 224 and the break down and the distribution of the instrument is seen below in table 1.

Table 1: *Distribution of Respondents According to the Institutional Affiliation*

Institutional Libraries	Questionnaire distribution & response rate		
	Expected respondents	**Actual respondents**	**% of Actual respondents**
Ahmadu Bello University (ABU), Zaria	144	132	64.1
Bayero University, Kano (BUK)	52	48	23.3
Usmanu Danfodiyo University, Sokoto (UDUS)	28	26	12.6
Total	**224**	**206**	**100%**

Source: Field data (2024)

Data Presentation, Analysis and Discussions

The findings of the study are discussed in relation to the research questions. Data obtained was analyzed using the Statistical Package of Social Science Version IBM 24 (SPSS). A total of 206 respondents out of 224 responded to the questionnaire

1. What are the attitudes of librarians' towards the use of ICT for acquisition?
2. What is the influence of performance expectancy on academic librarians' intention to use ICT for acquisition?
3. What challenges are associated with the use of ICT for acquisition?

Jewel Journal of Librarianship
ISSN: 2141-3908 (Print); ISSN: 2736-0881 (Online)
Volume 19, Issue 3; Published: September, 2024
https://www.jeweljournals.com

Objective 1: To assess the attitudes of librarians towards the use of ICT for acquisition.

Guided by objective two, the researcher sought to establish the librarians' overall affective reaction to using ICTs in acquisition. In order to address the objective, the study participants were given a five Likert scale question with six options to respond to. The results in Table 1 show that the cumulative mean agreement of 3.7048 is above the 3.000 standard/decision mean. Specifically, most of the librarians assert that using ICT allows them to accomplish more than using traditional tools, as this had the highest mean response of 3.971 with details showing that, a total of 179 (86.9%) were in agreement, the rest 27 (13.1%) disagreed with this view.

Also, using ICT helps to provide specific information that otherwise would not be available. This view attracted the second highest mean agreement of 3.893 with details showing that, a total of 168 (86.6%) were in agreement, as 5 (2.4%) were neutral and the rest 33 (16%) disagreed with this view. Most of them also assert that ICT allows them to produce more than they have in the library manually. This view attracted the third highest mean of 3.874, as details show that, a total of 168 (81.5%) agreed, 4 (1.9%) were neutral and the rest 34 (16.5%) disagreed.

Jewel Journal of Librarianship
ISSN: 2141-3908 (Print); ISSN: 2736-0881 (Online)
Volume 19, Issue 3; Published: September, 2024
https://www.jeweljournals.com

Table 1: *Level of Attitudes of Librarians towards the Use of ICTs for Acquisition*

Attitudes	SA		A		NT		D		SD		$\bar{X}$	Std	R
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%			
Using ICT allows me to accomplish more than does using traditional tools	75	36.4	104	50.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	27	13.1	3.971	1.245	1
ICT allows me to produce more than I have	73	35.4	95	46.1	4	1.9	7	3.4	27	13.1	3.874	1.296	3
Using ICT allows me to communicate with others	72	35.0	95	46.1	7	3.4	0	0.0	32	15.5	3.850	1.329	4
Using ICT helps to provide specific information that otherwise would not be available	76	36.9	92	44.7	5	2.4	6	2.9	27	13.1	3.893	1.298	2
Using ICT makes me an effective learner	53	25.7	102	49.5	12	5.8	10	4.9	29	14.1	3.680	1.297	5
My attitudes towards using ICT were as a result of having difficulty to search for information	10	4.9	72	35.0	62	30.1	24	11.7	38	18.4	2.961	1.300	6
Cumulative mean											**3.7048**		

Source: Field data (2024) *F=Frequency *Std=Standard deviation *R=Rank

Objective 2: To determine the influence of performance expectancy on academic librarians' intention to use ICT for acquisition.

The first objective sought to establish the degree to which academic librarians believe that using ICTs in acquisition will help them to attain gains in job performance. The respondents were given 11 statements to respond using a 5 Likert scale; 'Strongly Agree =5' 'Agree = 4', 'Neutral t= 3', 'Disagree = 2'and 'Strongly Disagree =1'. The results are presented in Table 2

Jewel Journal of Librarianship
ISSN: 2141-3908 (Print); ISSN: 2736-0881 (Online)
Volume 19, Issue 3; Published: September, 2024
https://www.jeweljournals.com

Table 2: *Influence of Performance Expectancy on Intention to Use ICTs*

Performance Expectancy	SA		A		N		D		SD		$\bar{X}$	Std	**R**
	F	**%**	**F**	**%**	**F**	**%**	**F**	**%**	**F**	**%**			
ICT helps me to be more effective	79	38.3	79	38.3	4	1.9	2	1.0	42	20.4	3.733	1.488	9
ICTs are generally useful	92	44.7	66	32.0	0	0.0	6	2.9	42	20.4	3.777	1.536	8
ICTs enhance accessibility and communication with teaming users	74	35.9	95	46.1	0	0.0	2	1.0	35	17.0	3.830	1.381	4
ICTs would improve the acquisition of information resources	81	39.3	80	38.8	8	3.9	2	1.0	35	17.0	3.825	1.406	5
ICTs would increase the librarians' productivity.	102	49.5	60	29.1	4	1.9	8	3.9	32	15.5	3.932	1.439	1
ICT gives me more control over the activities done.	43	20.9	109	52.9	17	8.3	13	6.3	24	11.7	3.650	1.215	10
ICT makes what I want to accomplish easier to do	81	39.3	76	36.9	18	8.7	0	0.0	31	15.0	3.854	1.350	2
ICTs enhance the efficiency of the services rendered.	81	39.3	76	36.9	18	8.7	0	0.0	31	15.0	3.854	1.454	2
ICT meets my needs and demands	44	21.4	77	37.4	41	19.9	8	3.9	36	17.5	3.413	1.343	11
ICT helps me to be more productive	74	35.9	89	43.2	4	1.9	2	1.0	37	18.0	3.782	1.412	7
ICT helps speed up the acquisition resources	87	42.2	76	36.9	0	0.0	4	1.9	39	18.9	3.816	1.476	6
Cumulative mean											**3.769**		

Source: Field data (2024): *F=Frequency, *R = Rank, *Std = Standard Deviation

Jewel Journal of Librarianship
ISSN: 2141-3908 (Print); ISSN: 2736-0881 (Online)
Volume 19, Issue 3; Published: September, 2024
https://www.jeweljournals.com

The results presented in Table 2 shows that Performance Expectancy on academic librarians' intention to use ICT is above average with a cumulative mean agreement of 3.769. Specifically, respondents were of the opinion that ICTs would increase productivity. This influence has the highest mean of 3.932 with a standard deviation of 1.439 and details showing that a total of 162(78.6%) were in agreement while 4 (1.9%) were undecided and only 40 (19.4%) disagreed. This implies to the extent of using ICT by librarians, hence increasing one's productivity is what is need in every organization and towards that they are becoming very much productive in their work. In the same vein, they believe that ICTs enhance the efficiency of the services rendered. This rating is the second highest influence with a mean agreement of 3.854. As the details show, a total of 157 (76.2%) were in agreement, 18 (8.7%) undecided and the remaining 31(15.0%) disagreed. But, from the findings it is equally important to note that from the findings ICT is not helping them to be more effective, this because this is the last rank with a standard deviation of 1.488 and the mean of 3.733. In summary, Performance Expectancy on academic librarians' intention to use ICT is very high especially as ICTs would increase the librarians' productivity and they believe that ICTs enhances the efficiency of the services rendered.

Objective 3: To identify the challenges associated with the use of ICT for acquisition

Lastly, objective three sought to establish the challenges associated with the use of ICTs in acquisition of library resources. To achieve this objective, respondents were given a five Likert scale question with six statements to respond to. As per the findings in Table 4.17, the respondents believe that there are serious challenges associated with ICT application in the acquisition of information resources. The cumulative mean agreement on the challenges associated with ICT application in the acquisition of information resources level of 3.4964 is greater than the decision/standard mean of 3.000 (see Table 4.17). Specifically, respondents believe that poor funding to provide ICT facilities is the main challenge. This attracted the highest mean agreement of 3.772 with details showing that, a total of 159 agreed (77.2%), 8 were neutral (3.9%) and the rest 39 (18.9) disagreed to this view. In the same vein, insufficient power supply is also a serious challenge associated with ICT application in the acquisition of information resources. This challenge attracted the second highest mean response agreement level of 3.689 with details of responses showing that, a total of 154 (74.8%) were in agreement, 8 (3.9%) were neutral while the rest 44 (21.3%) were in disagreement with this challenge. Lack of adequate training on ICT relevant to acquisition policy, had the third highest mean agreement of 3.539. A total of 141 agreed (68.4%), 24 (11.7%) were neutral and the rest 41(19.9%) disagreed with these challenge.

Jewel Journal of Librarianship
ISSN: 2141-3908 (Print); ISSN: 2736-0881 (Online)
Volume 19, Issue 3; Published: September, 2024
https://www.jeweljournals.com

Item statements	SA		A		N		D		SD		$\bar{X}$	Std	R
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%			
Poor funding to provide ICT facilities	78	37.9	81	39.3	8	3.9	0	0.0	39	18.9	3.772	1.245	1
Insufficient power supply	72	35.0	82	39.8	8	3.9	4	1.9	40	19.4	3.689	1.296	2
Lack of adequate training on ICT relevant to acquisition policy	45	21.8	96	46.6	24	11.7	7	3.4	34	16.5	3.539	1.329	3
Problem of knowing the right and relevant information resources available	38	18.4	84	40.8	21	10.2	25	12.1	38	18.4	3.286	1.298	4
Incompetence of the library staff hindered the application of ICT in the acquisition of information resources	24	11.7	104	50.5	10	4.9	29	14.1	39	18.9	3.218	1.297	5
Negative attitudes from the management towards ICT	49	23.8	58	28.6	32	15.5	19	9.2	48	23.3	3.199	1.184	6
Cumulative mean											**3.496**		

Table 3: *Challenges Associated with the Use of ICT for Acquisition*

Source: Field data (2024): *F = Frequency *Std = Standard deviation *R = Rank

Summary, Conclusion and Recommendations

The summary of the major findings was looked under two dimensions. There is the summary with regards to the findings from the objectives. The findings from objective one sought to assess the attitudes of librarians towards the use of ICT for acquisition show that the use of ICT is the acquisition of information resources as lamented by the respondents believed that

Jewel Journal of Librarianship
ISSN: 2141-3908 (Print); ISSN: 2736-0881 (Online)
Volume 19, Issue 3; Published: September, 2024
https://www.jeweljournals.com

using ICT allows them to accomplish more than using the traditional tools to acquire resources with a total of 179 (86.9%) were in agreement. From this, one should be able note that the use of ICT helps them to provide specific information that otherwise would not be available.

The second objective of this study sought to determine the influence of performance expectancy on academic librarians' intention to use ICT for acquisition. A finding from this objective reveals that ICT resources would increase the productivity of the librarians and that ICTs enhances the efficiency of the service rendered with a total of 157 representing (76%) were in agreement. Evidence from the findings also indicated that ICTs have the potential to foster good partnership between libraries through the provision of service such as inter-library loans. Therefore, ICTs are significantly important, so they should not be abandoned but rather adhered to them strictly in the area of acquisition of information resources.

The third objective was to identify the challenges associated with the use of ICT for acquisitions. Findings reveal that there is serious challenges particularly poor funding to provide ICT facilities with a total of 159 (77.2%) in agreement. The negative attitudes from the management as indicated with a total of 107 (52.4%) that agreed. Another important finding is in the area of power supply in which without constant supply of electricity the ICTs will no longer be useful as they need power. This was attracted by 154 (74%) in total agreement.
Based on the findings of this study, ICT facilities in the acquisition of information and in the acquisition, process was found to be useful and easy to use. The librarians in these universities might need more training on how to use these resources. Secondly, the study findings have shown that the resources acquired with the use of ICT meets the demands of the users of the libraries. It is important to note that the application of ICTs is very vital not only in the acquisition of resources but in the general activities of the libraries. This is because it helps the librarians to be more effective and thereby increasing their productivity.

The study also revealed that these libraries use ICTs to acquire resources more than the traditional method of acquisition, because ICTs are faster, easy to use and less time consuming. The study discovered from the findings that the librarians had positive attitude towards the application of ICTs in the acquisition of information resources because most of the librarians assert that using ICT tools allows them to provide specific information in the libraries towards meeting the need of their users.

The study found that these libraries were equipped with a number of ICT facilities like the computers, scanners, printers and photocopiers and these facilities some were purchased, donated and some were given as gift by the donor agencies like the Mobile Technology of Nigeria (MTN), the Nigerian Communications Commission (NCC) and the Tet Fund. The only problem with the application of these ICTs in most cases is the lack of power.

Jewel Journal of Librarianship
ISSN: 2141-3908 (Print); ISSN: 2736-0881 (Online)
Volume 19, Issue 3; Published: September, 2024
https://www.jeweljournals.com

Recommendations:

Based on the findings from the study the following recommendations were made/

1. In line with the findings from the first objective reveals that librarians indicated that using ICT allows them to accomplish more than using the traditional acquisition process of information resources. Therefore, much premium most be placed by the management on the need to provide ICT for libraries and undergo full computerization of all the library activities, most especially in the acquisition process. The researcher under this juncture recommends that each university should have a functional ICT centre which will be headed by highly qualified personnel who should be regularly giving the library staff lectures and training on database and the use of internet facilities and other associated ICT for knowledge improvement. In addition to the recommendation expert in ICT related field such as databases, software and packages should be invited time to time to the libraries to give lectures, seminars, workshops and conferences on ICT application and acquisition.
2. Findings from the first objective reveals that ICT resources would increase the productivity of the librarians and it enhances the efficiency of the service rendered. Therefore, the management and IT personnel should continue to work in collaboration to ensure that the ICT infrastructure is conducive for librarians. This can be done by ensuring that there is enough bandwidth, quick and easy access to the internet and the replacement of old ICT equipment.
3. According to the findings one of the challenges is poor funding to provide ICT facilities. Funding is very vital in every organization and libraries inclusive; hence the management of these institutions is responsible to cater for these challenges. Therefore, the researcher recommends that the Federal Government of Nigeria should make a general review of funding tertiary institutions. Also, the Tertiary Education Trust Fund (TETFUND) should come to the aid of the universities towards increasing the allocation given to the universities

References:

Adekunle, P. A., Omoba, R. O., & Tella, A. (2007). Attitudes of librarians in selected Nigerian Universities toward the use of ICT. *Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)*. Retrieved September 15, 2017, from www.unllib.unl.edu/LPP/tellaa3.pdf

Benny, L. (2015). Selection and acquisition of e-resources in academic libraries: Challenges. *International Journal of Digital Library Services, 5*(2), 124-137.

Bluff, L. (2011). *Something to think about – Motivations, attitudes, perceptions and skills in work health and safety: A review of the literature on socio-psychological factors and their influence on organizations" and individuals" responses to regulation.* Canberra: Safe Work Australia.

Bozdoga, D., & Ozen, R. (2014). Use of ICT technologies and factors affecting pre-service ELT teachers 'perceived ICT self-efficacy. *International Journal on New Trends in Education and Their Implications , 5*(2), 63-76.

Jewel Journal of Librarianship
ISSN: 2141-3908 (Print); ISSN: 2736-0881 (Online)
Volume 19, Issue 3; Published: September, 2024
https://www.jeweljournals.com

Braun, M. T. (2013). Obstacles to social networking website use among older adults. *Computers in Human Behavior, 29*(3), 673-680. doi:10.1016/j.chb.2012.12.004

Creswell, J. W. (2013). *Qualitative inquiry and research design: Choosing among five approaches* (3 ed.). Los Angeles: CA: Sage.

Creswell, J. W. (2013). Steps in conducting a scholarly mixed methods study. *DBER Speaker Series, Paper 48*. Retrieved May 29, 2017, from http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1047&context=dberspeakers

Dhanavandan, S. (2017). Library Professionals' Perception on the ICT applications in engineering college libraries: A study on Tamil Nadu, India. *International Journal of Knowledge Content Development and Technology,, 7*(1), 5-22. doi:10.5865/IJKCT.2017.7.1.005

Ghuloum, H., & Ahmed, U. (2011). The implementation of new ICT in Kuwait academic libraries. *The Built & Human Environment Review, 4*(1), 74-85.

Golafshani, N. (2003). Understanding reliability and validity in qualitative research. *The Qualitative Report, 8*(4), 597-606.

Haliso, Y. (2011). Factors affecting information and communication technologies (ICTs) use by academic librarians in Southwestern Nigeria. *Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)*(571). Retrieved March 07, 2017, from https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/571/

Heterick, B. (2002). Faculty attitudes toward electronic resources. *Educause Review*, 10-11. Retrieved April 17, 2017, from https://www.educause.edu/ir/library/pdf/erm0248.pdf

Hussain, A., Khan, A. M., & Zaidi, F. N. (2013). The ICT based library and information science: A case study of B-schools in Delhi and NRC region. *Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)*. Retrieved January 11, 2016, from http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=2443&context=libphilprac.

Hussain, S., & Nazim, M. (2015). Use of different Information and Communication Technologies in India academic libraries. *Library Review, 64*(1/2), 135-153. doi:10.1108/LR-06-2014-0070

Ifejeh, G. (2014). Adoption of digital preservation methods for theses in Nigerian academic libraries: Applications and implications. *The Journal of Academic Librarianship, 40*(3/4), 399-404. doi:10.1016/j.acalib.2014.06.008

Kaltimani, S. F., & Naik, R. R. (2013). Evaluation of librarianship and ICT skills for library and information professionals working in the engineering college libraries in Karnataka, India: A survey. *Program, 47*(4), 345-369. doi:10.1108/PROG-07-2012-0041

Jewel Journal of Librarianship
ISSN: 2141-3908 (Print); ISSN: 2736-0881 (Online)
Volume 19, Issue 3; Published: September, 2024
https://www.jeweljournals.com

Kasalu, S. J., & Ojiambo, B. J. (2012). Application of ICTs in collection development in private university libraries in Kenya. *Collection Building, 31*(1), 23-31. doi:10.1108/01604951211199155

Khademizadeh, S. (2012). Use of information and communication technology in collection development in scientific and research institute libraries in Iran: A study. *International Journal of Advancements in Research and Technology, 1*(3), 126-141.

Krubu, D. E., & Osawaru, K. E. (2011). The impact of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Nigerian university libraries. *Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)*. Retrieved November 16, 2015, from https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1614&context=libphilprac

Kumar, S. P., & Moorthy, T. K. (2013). A study on utilization of information and communication technology by the users of university libraries in Tamilnadu, India. *Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)*. Retrieved March 04, 2017, from https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=2351&context=libphilprac

Mahajan, P. (2006). Internet use by researchers: A study of Panjab University, Chandigarh. *Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)*. Retrieved September 19, 2017, from https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/79/

Mbaka, M. (2018, June 19). Application of ICTs in the acquisition process. (G. Dahiru, Interviewer)

Mcleod, S. (2014). *Sampling Methods*. Retrieved November 10, 2017, from Simply Psychology: https://www.simplypsychology.org/sampling.html

Mugu, F. N. (2010). *Sampling in research methods*. Retrieved January 28, 2017, from www.socialresearchmethods.net/tutorials/mugu.html

Ndidiamaka, N. L. (2013). The impact of ICT compliant librarians on library services delivery in Academic library: The case of National Open University of Nigeria Library. *The International Journal of Engineering and Science, 2*(8), 37-43.

Nwakwuo, C. L., & Nwakwuo, O. P. (2014). The influence of information and communications technology (ICT) on information services delivery in academic libraries in Imo State, in Nigeria. *The Information Technologist, 11*(1).

Obidike, N., & Austin, J. C. (2015). Assessment of electronic collection development in Nigerian university libraries. *Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)*. Retrieved February 20, 2015, from https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=3579&context=libphilprac

Jewel Journal of Librarianship
ISSN: 2141-3908 (Print); ISSN: 2736-0881 (Online)
Volume 19, Issue 3; Published: September, 2024
https://www.jeweljournals.com

Odongo, T. A. (2011). *An assessment of ICT adoption in Kenyan academic libraries: A case study of University of Nairobi (UON) Libraries.* Nairobi: University of Nairobi .

Ojedokun, A. A., & Okafor, N. V. (2015). ICT skills acquisition and competencies of Librarians: Implications for digital and electronic environment in Nigerian universities libraries. *The Electronic Library, 33*(3), 502-523. doi:10.1108/EL-08-2013-0155

Scherer, R., Siddiq, F., & Teo, T. (2015). Becoming more specific: Measuring and modeling teacher's perceived usefulness of ICT in the context of teaching and learning. *Journal of Computer and Education, 88*(C), 202-214. doi:10.1016/j.compedu.2015.05.005

Seal, R. A. (2015). Library spaces in the 21st century: Meeting the challenges of user needs for information, technology, and expertise. *Library Management, 36*(8/9), 558-569. doi:10.1108/LM-11-2014-0136

Seena, S. T., & Pillai, S. G. (2014). A study of ICT skills among library professionals in the Kerala University library system. *Annals of Library and Information Studies, 61*(2), 132-141.

Seena, S. T., & Pillai, S. K. (2014). Impact of web 2.0 technology applications in Kerala university library: Library professionals' perspective. *DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology, 34*(5), 419-425.

Singh, A. (2015). ICT and its impact on library and information services: A case study of Kendriya Vidyalaya Libraries. *International Journal of Science and Research, 4*(1), 754-770.

Singh, K. (2013). Impact of technology in library services. *International Journal of Management and Social Sciences Research (IJMSSR), 2*(4), 74-76.

Temjen, T. (2002). *Attitudes of academic and research library professionals towards information technology and its relationship with library and information science courses in India.* Shillong: North-Eastern Hill University.

Ubogu, J. O. (2012). Attitudes of Librarians towards the use of ICT in some selected Nigerian Universities in Edo & Delta State, Nigeria. *The Information Technologist, 9*(2). Retrieved April 8, 2017, from https://www.ajol.info/index.php/ict/article/view/87095

Uwaifo, S. O. (2007). Age and exposure to computers as determinants of attitudes of librarians towards automation in Nigerian Universities. *Library Review, 56*(6), 495-504. doi:10.1108/00242530710760391

Velnampy, T. (2008). Job attitudes and employees performance of public sector organizations in Jaffna District, Sri Lanka. *GITAM Journals of Management, 46*(2), 1-11.

Venkatesh, V., & Davis, F. D. (2003). A theoretical extension of the technology acceptance model: Four longitudinal field studies. *Management Science, 46*(2), 186-204. doi:10.1287/mnsc.46.2.186.11926

Vijayakumar, A., & Vijayan, S. S. (2011). Application of information technology in libraries: An overview. *International Journal of Digital Library Services, 1*(2), 144-152.

Waghmode, S. S. (2012). Automation of Acquisition section of Sonubhau BSWANT College Library with the help of SOUL 2.0: A study. *UGC Sponsored National Conference on "Redesigning Libraries and Information Centers in Digital Era", Degloor College, Maharashtra, India, 26th to 27th December.* Retrieved April 25, 2017, from http://eprints.rclis.org/22782/

Walsh, I. (2014). Using quantitative data a mixed design grounded theory studies: An enhanced path to formal grounded theory in information system. *European Journal of Information Systems, 24*(5), 1-27. doi:10.1057/ejis.2014.23

Walters, H. W. (2013). E-books in academic libraries: Challenges for acquisition and collection management portal. *Library and the Academy, 13*(2), 187-211.

Yousafzai, S. Y., Foxall, G. R., & Pallister, J. G. (2007). Technology acceptance: a meta-analysis of the TAM: Part 1. *Journal of Modelling in Management, 2*(3), 251-280. doi:10.1108/17465660710834453

Sponsored by

Tertiary Education Trust Fund (TETFUND) 2023 IBR Intervention, Abubakar Tafawa Balewa University Bauchi, Bauchi State-Nigeria