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Availability, Accessibility and Management of Offline Databases in Federal University Dutsinma Library, Katsina State Nigeria

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Abstract:
The availability, accessibility, and management of offline databases were explored in the Federal University Dutsinma Library in Katsina State, Nigeria. The study used a quantitative research paradigm and a survey as the research method. The major data collection instrument was a questionnaire, with the whole 42-person library staff serving as the study's population. The data was gathered, used, and evaluated with a 92.9 percent response rate. As a result of the study's findings, the impact of demographic variables may be seen (gender, age, education and professions) At the surveyed university library, there was no substantial information about the management of electronic information resources. As a result, the study recommended increased investment in ICT facilities, staff training, and development at the surveyed university library in order to promote increased management of electronic information resources to meet the needs of users, which is the ultimate goal of any library and information center.

Key words: *Availability, Accessibility, electronic resources, information technology, ICT skills, IL skills, library staff*

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I. INTRODUCTION

A library is a collection of information and similar resources that are made available for reference or borrowing to a specific community. It might be a physical building or room, a virtual location, or both, and it provides physical or digital access to material. Electronic resources, according to Okore (2009), include CD-ROMs, e-books, e-journals, digital collections, databases, and websites. As a result, library staff should identify, select, acquire, catalog, and maintain electronic information resources (EIRs) for easy access by users. Electronic resource management, defined by Yu and Breivold (2008) as "the practices used by librarians to keep track of important information about electronic information resources, particularly internet-based resources such as electronic journals, databases, and electronic books," is defined as "the practices used by librarians to keep track of important information about electronic information resources, especially internet-based resources such as electronic journals, databases, and electronic books."

The procedures and software systems used by libraries to maintain track of vital information about electronic information resources, particularly internet-based resources such as electronic journals, databases, and electronic books, are known as electronic information resource management. The UMYU library contains a number of CD-ROM collections as well as subscriptions to online databases such as Science Direct. , OARE, JSTOR, AGORA, HINARI and EBSCOHOST. This research therefore intended to assess the Availability, Accessibility and Management of Offline Databases in Federal University Dutsinma Library, Katsina State Nigeria

Statement of the Problem

In order to meet the demands of users, an academic library is expected to correctly manage and supply relevant, accurate, and up-to-date information resources, both traditional and electronic. These resources can only be utilized and accessible when they are maintained. Meanwhile, the electronic information resources in the FUDMA University library are not effectively managed, according to the researcher's preliminary survey. Poor storage environment, insufficient electricity power supply, technical problem, insufficient qualified staff, network problem, and lack of awareness about the existence of e-resources are the major problems affecting the management of electronic information resources in the library. As a result, the goal of this research is to look into the access and management of electronic information resources at FUDMA Library and come up with solutions to the difficulties that have been identified.

Objectives of the Study

The goal of this study is to look into the availability, accessibility, and management of offline databases at the Federal University of Dutsinma Library in Katsina, Nigeria's Katsina State

The following are the precise goals:

1. Recognize the many types of electronic information resources available at the FUDMA library.
2. Identify solutions for improving electronic information resource management.
3. Determine the IT-related issues that affect electronic information management.
4. Determine the staffing issues that affect the management of electronic data. **Literature Review**

II. TYPE OF DATABASES

Databases can be categorized based on the amount of data they include. Knowing what this scope is might assist you choose a database to start your information search. Databases of general interest: General interest databases are a wonderful place to start your research or look for information on a specific topic. These databases include the most comprehensive collection of content, covering a wide range of topics and disciplines. The following are some examples of general interest databases: Academic search databases, such as EBSCO, find articles in magazines and journals in a wide range of subjects, including social sciences, humanities, education, computer sciences, engineering, medical sciences, and ethnic studies. The database contains information on

Databases based on a discipline: Databases based on a discipline are more focused than databases based on general interests. Materials from a variety of relevant subject areas can be found in these databases. Professional/trade periodicals and scholarly/academic journals are frequently the only sources of information. Access to 200 ethnic, minority, and native press newspapers and journals, government, political science, social science, and related topics, sociology (including anthropology, criminology, ethnic & racial studies, gender studies, politics, religion, rural sociology, social psychology, and urban studies), and sociology (including anthropology, criminology, ethnic & racial studies, gender studies, politics, religion, rural sociology, social psychology, and urban studies). Sports, exercise, and training, for instance.

These databases often exclusively contain items from professional/trade magazines and scholarly/academic journals, as well as articles on business, finance, and management. Databases are classified as textual, numerical, bibliographic, no bibliographic, open source (free), commercial, online-offline, and so forth. However, the two most frequently accepted broad categories are Reference Databases and Search Engines. Database of Information Indexing Abstracting Databases Reference Databases Bibliographic Databases (Non Cataloguing Bibliographic Databases) Source Database Catalogue Numerical Databases, Full Text Databases, Multimedia Databases, and Other Databases are all included. E.g. Information is available in a variety of formats from the Oxford English Dictionary, Wikipedia, Encyclopedia Britannica, E-books, E-journals, Digital Libraries, Google Earth, Websites, and Databases. Various databases offer various types of information. The types of databases you use for research are the subject of this unit.

A descriptive record of an object is provided by bibliographic databases, but the item itself is not included. The item's details are presented, including the author, title, subject, publisher, and so on. A citation is the name given to the information delivered. A brief description or abstract of the item is sometimes included as well. The GALILEO database for Social Sciences Abstracts and the Internet Movie Database on the World Wide Web are two examples of bibliographic databases.

The full-text of a publication can be found in a full-text database. For example, GALILEO's Research Library gives not just the citation to a journal article, but also the full text of the piece.

"College Source Online" provides full-text access to 20,000 college catalogs, allowing you to compare information from all universities you're interested in at once rather than having to order catalogs from different colleges. (Source: Seaman, 2006). Numeric data, such as statistics or demographic data, is available in some databases. (link will open in a new window) and databases holding stock market data are two examples. Databases that collect data are also available either picture information (EBSCOhost image collection), only audio information (MP3 or wav files), or a mix of the two (CNN). The CNN website offers a search feature that allows users to find news stories as well as the original video and audio materials that accompanied them. For a peek at the variety of information types available in CNN's database, click on the link below.

Meta-databases allow you to search for content that has been indexed by other databases. This type of database is exemplified by GOLD. If you find a reference for an article in one of the bibliographic databases and want to see if the article is available in full text in another database, you can use GALILEO's Journals A-Z to find a list of all the databases that index that publication.

Availability and Accessibility of Databases

According to Aguolu & Aguolu (2002), availability should be considered at both the national and instructional levels. They blame the scarcity of information sources on the steady growth of universities, both

public and private, as well as increases in students and faculty, as well as the diversification of courses and academic and research programs, all without adequate information sources to meet the actual and information needs. They identify roadblocks to the creation of suitable data sources. Dike (2002) investigated the paucity of books in Nigeria and the threat it poses to academic performance. She was able to prove that information sources were unavailable. As a result, professors and students are less likely to use library services. Buckland (2005) investigates the frustrations of library customers who are unable to locate the information sources they require. He identifies four relationships between the user and resource availability or availability, which are as follows:

1. The lesser the instant availability, the larger the popularity.
2. The lower the immediate availability, the longer the loan time; the higher the immediate availability, the shorter the loan period.
3. The shorter the loan time must be, and the longer the loan duration can be, depending on the level of popularity.
4. Improving instant availability by increasing the quantity of copies available, similar to shorter lending terms.

According to Marama and Ogunrombi (2006), most Nigerian university libraries lack library and information science (LIS) collections, which has a detrimental impact on the utilization of information sources in the libraries surveyed. Librarians are unable to perform high-quality research and publish their findings, and library students are unable to use library services.

At least 5% of the book budget should be set aside for LIS information sources, according to the authors. The research, albeit limited to LIS, can be applied to other fields. Unomah (2007) conducted research at Machel Opara State University to identify the library's unavailability rate and the causes of it.

Okiy (2000) found a 7.5 percent unavailability rate in a similar investigation. Iyoro (2004) discovered that serials are 94 percent available at the University of Ibadan, with 242 of 256 respondents saying that serial publications are readily available. Information searchers were frustrated by the lack of sources, according to Ajayi and Akinniyi (2004). Only 67 (11.5 percent) of the 578 periodical titles studied were not available in any of Nigeria's main libraries, according to Aina (2005), confirming a good availability rate.

According to Oyediran (2004), a small majority of respondents believe that information sources are readily available. However, nearly three-quarters (122, 72.6 percent) said that information sources in their particular fields were not readily available. More than 80% agreed that the availability of information sources influences their usage of library services, with significantly less agreeing that availability had an impact on their use.

The five indices reveal that information sources are freely available in general but not in specific fields, and that there is a link between information source availability and library use. The study found that the availability of information sources influences the use of library services, and that the availability of information sources influences the usage of library services.

According to the findings, respondents are virtually evenly divided on the issue of accessibility, with a narrow majority (86, 51.2 percent) believing that information sources are not easily accessible. When it came to information accessibility by topic field, a clear majority of 100 (59.3%) said it was difficult to find. Nearly 80% agree that the use of library services is influenced by the accessibility of information sources, and roughly the same amount believe that accessibility influences the use of library services. The five indices reveal that information sources are not easily accessible and that there is a link between information source accessibility and the utilization of library services.

The findings revealed that information sources were not readily available and that there is a link between information source availability and library service use. Each variable is responsible for about 80% of the variation in library usage. The findings are consistent with those of Dike (2002), who discovered a scarcity of information sources in Nigerian university libraries, leading to an unsatisfactory scenario in which the library is not used by the professors. A comparable study by Marama and Ogunrombi (1996) found that most university libraries had a high rate of unavailability for library and information science collections, which had an impact on the utilization of library services.

The findings support those of Unomah (2007), who found a 34% unavailability rate, with 71.4 percent of library customers abandoning their search and leaving in frustration. Okiy (2000) and Iyoro (2004), on the other hand, observed great availability (92.5 percent and 94 percent, respectively) in their studies, encouraging people to use library services.

The findings confirm that information sources are not easily accessible and that there is significant relationship between the accessibility and use of library services. The use of library services has a 79.8% dependence on the accessibility of information sources and an 81.0 % dependence on the availability of resources. A majority of the respondents agree that information sources are not easily accessible, leading to a lack of satisfaction with library services; the study was conducted by Dangani (2009) to determine the Availability and Utilization of database by Staff of the Agricultural Complex, Ahmadu Bello University, ZaThe

data confirm that information sources are not easily available, and that there is a strong link between accessibility and library usage.

The accessibility of information sources and the availability of resources are also important factors in the usage of library services, with 79.8% and 81.0 percent respectively. Dangani (2009) conducted a study to determine the Availability and Utilization of Database by Staff of the Agricultural Complex, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, and found that the majority of respondents agree that information sources are not easily accessible, resulting in a lack of satisfaction with library services.

According to the analysis of the data supplied, respondents use electronic databases on a monthly basis, on a weekly basis, and on a daily basis. This is due to the fact that some databases are updated more regularly than print indexes, therefore new citations may be added more frequently.

New records may be uploaded daily, weekly, monthly, or quarterly, depending on the database.

Overall, the respondents' usage of electronic databases corresponds to the findings of Watts (2006), who found that the number of Faculty respondents reporting weekly and monthly use of e-journals was similar to the number of Faculty respondents reporting weekly and monthly use of e-journals. Database accessibility is a common subject across the literature.

Resources may be available in the library and even bibliographically identified as relevant to one's subject of interest, but the user may not be able to obtain them, according to Aguolu & Aguolu (2002). Citations may be found in indexes, but the sources containing the required articles may not be available. The easier it is to access information, the more likely it is to be used. Readers like to acquire information from sources that involve the least amount of effort.

Adeowale's empirical study corroborated these facts (2007)

There are five different sorts of inaccessibility that the user may confront. The types of inaccessibility are conceptual, linguistic, critical, bibliographic, and physical. According to Aguolu and Aguolu (2002), database availability does not always imply accessibility, because the source may be available but access to it is restricted for various reasons.

Oduwole (2006) investigates the link between accessibility and library use among Nigerian undergraduates, concluding that the issue for Nigerian students is not whether they want to use the college library, but whether the university library can meet their needs and whether they have access to what is available.

Aina (2003) examines access to scientific and technological information in Nigeria, finding that 5,607 (79 percent) of the 7,014 scientific papers published between 1900 and 1975 are journal articles, with 1,116 (20 percent) of these journal articles not indexed or abstracted, rendering them inaccessible. Further research reveals that 77 percent of the papers that were not indexed or abstracted were published in Nigeria. He suggests that a National Science Information Center be established to collect, organize, and disseminate scientific information sources in Nigeria and outside. Natural and artificial limitations to open access to information are identified by Olowu (2004). The lack of accessibility of information sources was blamed for the library's low reputation.

Iyoro (2004) investigates the role of serial publications in promoting educational quality among information workers pursuing advanced degrees at the University of Ibadan. The study investigates students' perceptions of how serial accessibility has aided their learning.

Because the serial collection was simply and conveniently available, serials were found to serve an important function in the acquisition of knowledge.. In a comparable study conducted at Yaba College of Technology in Lagos by Oyediran-Tidings (2004), pupils were found to utilize the library infrequently. This was linked to issues with accessibility.

Accessibility is one of the criteria for information use, according to Neelamegham (2001), while Kuhlthau (2002) claims that the action of information searching is dependent on the needs, perceived accessibility, sources, and information seeking behaviors. According to Aguolu & Aguolu (2002), efforts are being made all over the world to encourage access to information in all formats. They bemoan the effects of underdevelopment, such as power outages, machine breakdowns, and a lack of spare parts and specialists, which halt the performance of contemporary information storage and transfer devices in poor countries on a regular basis.

Mudansur (2013) did research in the Umaru Musa Yar'adua University library on the availability and accessibility of e-library resources. Only online databases are included in the list of e resources identified in this study.

This study is similar to the current one, but it differs in breadth because it does not include the offline databases that the Umaru Musa Yar'adua university library subscribes to. As a result, the researcher discovered that no literature exists to determine the availability and accessibility of both online and offline databases in the university library of Umaru Musa Yar'adua. As a result, the purpose of this study is to determine the types of databases, their availability, accessibility, and degree of usage, as well as the challenges connected with accessing and using databases at the university library under investigation.

Management of offline databases

The tools and techniques used to organize administrative metadata, such as licensing conditions, vendor contracts, and usage statistics, are commonly referred to as electronic resource management. ERMs, according to Mohammed (2011), assist libraries in keeping track of their online subscriptions and license agreements. They will also allow libraries to see all relevant information about a resource without having to consult several files and spreadsheets.

In managing electronic information resources therefore, issue like digital preservation is very essential. Thus, preserving electronic or digital information resources refers to a method for ensuring ongoing access to digital objects or resources. It involves keeping the old technology, that is, hardware and software that were used to create and access the digital information in their original form and environment. Fari (2007) posited that digital preservation as a method for keeping stored digital objects permanently accessible for long-term use. While Richard (2014) has the viewed that management of electronic resources demands expertise in handling systems which are more complex than library management systems (LMS). It requires setting priorities on staff times, deciding how and who presides over the functionality of all things electronic, such as A-Z lists, federated search engines, e-journals, abstracting and indexing databases, dark archives, and ERMs (Electronic Resource Management Systems). It also involves providing the library users with convenient ways to find and access them and providing library staff with the tools to keep track of them.

Problem of ICT Related Facilities in the Management of offline databases

For the management of electronic information resources in any given library, academic libraries in particular, there is need a lots of information and communication technology (ICTs facilities) and these include; internet connectivity, electricity power supply, computers, scanners, air conditioners, storage devices, printers, programs or applications. These facilities fail to work effectively sometimes and as a result, libraries face difficulties in managing its information resources and services. This work is therefore an attempt to address this issue, and is intended to examine the problems encountered in managing electronic information resources in FUDMA

Oduwole (2006). Where the opinions inadequate ICTs facilities erratic power supply in-depth ICT skills and information searching skills among library staff, and cost of using the cybercafé are barriers to the use of electronic resources; inadequate resources like computers, and poor internet connectivity, inappropriate usage and lack of appropriate skills among users also affects the management of electronic information resources in libraries.

Staff Related Problems in the Management of databases

Library staffs are those personnel who are charged with the responsibility of identifying, selecting, acquiring, processing, organizing, storing, securing, preserving, retrieving and disseminating relevant information resources

Dinkelman (2007, stated that the availability of information does not necessarily mean actual use because the users may not be aware of the availability of such resources, they do not know how to access these resources, or do not know what the resources offer. Thus, the electronic information resources should to be properly managed so as to satisfy the needs of users and to make accessible to users as target customers. And also human errors could be seen as a factor which affects the management of electronic information resources. Always what (data or information) has been inputted in to a machine or computer is what to be accessed, so staff should be cautious about information in their work in order to avoid errors.

There is a need for university library to trained their staffs on technical knowhow on managing the e resources either in house or seminar/ Conferences and workshop and engaged the staff when automating and installation of new technology in the library to fully archive the objectives of subscription of the e resources

The researcher observed that no literature determine the access and management of the e- resources, strategies and challenges associated with management of e resources in FUDMA University Library

Population

The population of the study consist all the forty two (42) library staff in Federal University Dutsinma Library Katsina State, Nigeria

Table 1 Population of the Study

S/N	Respondents based on professions	Population	Percentage
1	Professional staff	10	23.8
2	Para professional staff	19	45.2
3	Nonprofessional staff	13	31.0
4	Total	42	100%

Professionalism LRCN BENCH MARK

S/N	Respondents based on professions	Frequency	Percentage
1	Professional staff	8	20.5%
2	Para professional staff	19	48.7%
3	Nonprofessional staff	12	30.8%
4	Total	39	100%

Table .1 presents the profession of the respondents whereby Para professional staff have the highest number of nineteen 19 (48.7%) respondents, followed by Non Professional staff with twelve (12) respondents which represents 30.8% and then lastly the professional staff with only eight (8) respondents which stands for 20.5%.

Respondents by Qualification

The following table presents the respondents according to their educational qualification as workers of the FUDMA Library.

Qualification

S/N	Qualification	Frequency	Percentage
1	PhD	-	-
2	MLS/MIS	5	12.8%
3	BLIS	3	7.7%
4	ND/ALO	19	48.7%
5	SSCE	12	30.8%
6	Total	39	100%

Table 4.4 shows that majority of the respondents have National diploma in library and information science with 19 members which is (48.7%) followed by those with Senior secondary school certificate twelve (12) in number which stands for (30.8%) and then those with masters degrees who are five (5) in number which represents (12.8%) followed by those with first degrees who are three (3) that is (7.7%) and are the least in terms of educational qualification among the library staff of FUDMA Library.

Working Experience

S/N	Working experience	Frequency	Percentage
1	1-2 years	3	7.7%
2	3-4 years	4	10.3%
3	5-6 years	13	33.3%
4	7-8 years	9	23.1%
5	Above 8 years	10	25.6%
6	Total	39	100%

Table 4.5 shows that, in terms of working experience, those staff with 5-6 years working experience are the highest with 13 members that presents (33.3%) followed by those respondents with above 8 years working experience that are 10 in number and stands for (25.6%) then those with 7-8 years who are 9 that is (23.1%) followed by those with 3-4 years who are 4 which presents (10.3%) and lastly those with 1-2 years working experience who are 3 (7.7%.). These categories of staffs are responsible for day to day running activities of the library.

Table 4.6 Types of Electronic Information Resources in FUDMA Library

S/N	Variables	Frequency (Yes)	Percentage	Frequency (No)	Percentage
1	E-books	29	74.4%	10	25.6%
2	E-journals	35	89.7%	4	10.3%
3	Internet	39	100%	-	-
4	CDs/DVDs	27	69.2%	12	30.8%
5	Audiovisual	5	12.8%	34	87.2%
6	Databases	39	100%	-	-

Table 4.6 indicates that, internet and databases are the highest electronic information resources in FUDMA Library with 39 (100%) respondents each, followed by e-journals with 35 respondents that stand for (89.7%) then e-books with 29 respondents that represents (74.4%) CDs/DVDs are the next with 27 respondents which is (69.2%) and then lastly audiovisual resources with only 5 respondents which is (12.8%).

Strategies for the Enhancement of the Management of E-Resources

S/N	Variables	Frequency (Yes)	Percentage	Frequency (No)	Percentage
1	OPAC	39	100%	-	-
2	Library automation	20	51.3%	19	48.7%
3	Information literacy	12	30.8%	27	69.2%
4	Integration settings	15	38.5%	24	61.5%
5	Consortium	-	-	-	-

Table 4.7 indicated that, online public access catalogue (OPAC) is the major strategy used for the enhancement of the management of electronic information resources in FUDMA Library with 39 (100%) respondents, followed by library automation with 20 (51.3%) respondents, followed by integration settings with 15 respondents that is (38.5%) and then lastly information literacy that has 12 respondents which stands for (30.8%) respectively. These strategies are used in order to provide accurate and relevant services to the library users for them to be satisfied.

ICT Related Problems that Affects the Management of E- Resources

S/N	Variables	Frequency (Yes)	Percentage	Frequency (No)	Percentage
1	Power failure	26	66.7%	13	33.3%
2	Inadequate ICT facilities	24	61.5%	15	38.5%
3	Poor network	28	71.8%	11	28.2%
4	Poor storage media	21	53.8%	18	46.2%
5	Obsolescence of software	19	48.7%	20	51.3%

Table 4.8 shows the challenges faced by the FUDMA Library that are related to ICT facilities in the management of electronic information resources whereby the highest challenge is poor network with 28 respondents which is equivalent to (71.8%) followed by power failure with 26 respondents that stands for (66.7%) then inadequate ICT facilities that were suggested by 24 respondents (61.5%) and then poor storage media with 21 (53.8%) respondents and lastly obsolescence of software which has 19 (48.7%) respondents respectively. Thus, these are problems that affect the library in the management of electronic information resources.

Staff Related Challenges in the Management

S/N	Variables	Frequency (Yes)	Percentage	Frequency (No)	Percentage
1	Inadequate qualified staff	24	61.5%	15	38.5%
2	Negligence of the staff/ staff errors	15	38.5%	24	61.5%
3	Lack of information retrieval skills by the staff	19	48.7%	20	51.3%
4	Poor technical support by the staff	23	59.0%	16	41.0%
5	Lack of IT skills by the staff	14	35.9%	25	64.1%

Table 4.9 indicates that, the highest challenge with regard to staff in the management of electronic information resources in FUDMA Library is inadequate of staff with 24 (61.5%) respondents, followed by poor technical support by the staff with 23 (59.0%) respondents and then lack of information retrieval skills by the staff with 19 (48.7) respondents, followed by negligence of staff or staff errors with 15 (38.5%) respondents and then lastly inadequate skills of information and communication technology by the staff with 14 (35.9%) respondents.

Solutions to the above identified Challenges.

S/N	Variables	Frequency (Yes)	Percentage	Frequency (No)	Percentage
1	Provision of adequate power	26	66.7%	13	33.3%
2	Provision of adequate ICT facilities	24	61.5%	15	38.5%
3	Provision of good network	28	71.8%	11	28.2%
4	Provision of good storage media	21	53.8%	18	46.2%
5	Provision of up to date software	19	48.7%	20	51.3%
6	Recruiting qualified staff	24	61.5%	15	38.5%
7	Staff training and development	30	76.9%	9	23.1%

Table 4.10 indicates ways of tackling the challenges as the highest among the variables is the issue of staff training and development with 30 (76.9%) respondents, followed by provision of good network with 28 (71.8%) respondents and then provision of adequate power supply with 26 (66.7%) respondents followed by provision of adequate information and communication technology facilities and that of recruiting qualified staff that will manage the resources with 24 (61.5%) respondents each, the next is the provision of good storage media whose respondents were 21 (53.8%) and finally, the provision of up to date library automation software that can be used to successfully manage these electronic information resources with 19 (48.7%) respondents.

III. FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The strategies adopted by the library for the enhancement of the management of electronic information resources are library automation by using **KOHA** and **Resource Mate** software and then online public access catalogue

Information and communication technology related problems that affect the management of electronic information resources in Umaru Musa Yar'Adua university Katsina library are poor network provision and erratic power supply, inadequate qualified staff, technical support by the staff are the major problems in the management of electronic information resources proper.

The university library should provide network connectivity as well as an alternative power supply, recruiting qualified staff, proper staff training and development to improve the management of electronic information resources so as to satisfy the needs of library patrons as target customers of the library.

There should be a policy as well as a strategic plan for ICT infrastructural development in the university library. This will provide an enabling environment for the organization and use of EIRS in the university Library and Digitization projects needs to be developed in the University library. These include integrated library automation, creation of standardized databases, digitization of theses and dissertations. Commitments to each of these projects will redefine and reinvent the university library for user-centered services.

User orientation programme should be improved in the university library so that the university community both staffs and students can access and make use of electronic information resources.

IV. CONCLUSION

In the 21st century is not a matter of how many volumes of books you have in the library but how many databases subscribed in the library therefore, the library are advised to keep pace with changes otherwise they will be left behind. Providing unlimited access to electronic information resources in the university library as well as keeping track of them is one way of keeping pace with change. The success of the university library in electronic resources provision depends on its ability to contend with the problems associated with the management of these e-resources. These problems are found to be linked with administrative policies or practices, staffing and e-resources provision using ICT; consequently the library management of this institution (UMYUK) should therefore try its possible best to see that, these electronic information resources are managed accordingly in order to ensure proper utilization by the university community to satisfy their needs as target customers of the library.

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