

Sustainability of Academic Library: Olusegun Oke Library

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to look at the relationship that exists on the adequacy of resources, adequacy of services, the currency of resources, maintenance of library facilities within Olusegun Oke Library. Structural questionnaire were used to collect data from 64 library staff in the study area, out of which 58 (90.6%) responded and were used for analysis. Descriptive statistic was used to analyze the data using frequency, percentage table and regression analysis to test the relationship between variables. The results showed that both the adequacy of resources, the adequacy of services, the currency of resources and maintenance of library facilities can sustain academic library in the study area. Notwithstanding, only bindery services, document delivery services, and funds were inadequate to presently sustaining library services and activities. Therefore, the results from this study support the research model propounded by the author, tagged “ four pillars of sustainability for an academic library. Conclusively, this study gives room for further study in the nearest future to analysis on the relationship between fund allocations and sustainability of academic libraries in Nigerian universities.

KEYWORDS: Sustainability, Adequacy, Resources, Services, Maintenance and Academic Library

INTRODUCTION

Library in Nigeria and the world over is sources of acquired, processed, stored, and disseminated information to the end-users. They are increasingly recognized to have a broader role in the research, teaching, and learning in the academic environment. In fact, the academic library serves as the main source of supply information needed into the various sectors of the university and its environs. Nigerian government recognizes the key role of education towards the attainment of sustainable development and has made qualitative education a key component of the Seven-Point Agenda of government. Thus the realization of the National Vision of being one of the top twenty economics of the world by the year 2020, otherwise referred to as vision:2020, is tied to education. Attainment of qualitative education requires improving on teaching, learning, and educational administration (Vision,2010). Nor ton (1988) reiterated that the position of permanence and solidity enjoyed by Library and Information Services (LIS) is now under a bombardment of threats from a variety of factors, services, and systems which have come to the fore on widespread technological social, and economic levels. In the light of this, studying through sustainability of academic libraries in Nigerian’s university it can not be overemphasised.

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Sustainability simply means the ability to sustain the existing programs and services. Ricky (2012) defined sustainability as the ability to keep an already repository running into the future. Pandey (2000) opines that sustainability of academic libraries involves the practice of activities that are performed in order to keep the academic libraries functioning and effective to meet the needs and aspirations of the parent institution. The usual purposes of a library repository are to preserve and make accessible the information materials at the library. Sustainability is based on a simple principle of everything that we need for our survival and well-being. This depends, either directly or indirectly, on information on our environment. Sustainability creates and maintains the conditions under which humans and nature can exist in productive harmony, that permit fulfilling the social, economic, and other requirements of present and future generations. Tracing the concepts of sustainability assessment methods helps researchers to understand the importance and role of the academic libraries in the institution of learning.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Academic libraries in institutions of higher learning are central to the attainment of the goals of their parent institutions. The effectiveness of any library depends to a great extent on the quality and quantity of the resources and services at its disposal. In fact, effective library services cannot be carried out nor sustained without sufficient adequate resources, services, the currency of resources, and maintenance of resources, and library facilities. Like any other academic library, Olusegun Oke library requires adequate resources for the provision of information, human and physical resources. The resources, services, and maintenance, if adequately provided can also facilitate the sustainability and use of the library. But where such services and resources are deficient, the users are likely to look elsewhere to satisfy their information needs. In the light of the foregoing, the study investigates the adequacy of resources, services, the currency of resources, and maintenance of library facilities as a provision for library sustainability.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

In a well-established university, the library should be an integral part and should be regarded as the “Life-Wire” of such a university. The sustainability of the library in Nigerian universities calls for examination and the objectives of this paper are:

1. To examine the adequacy of resources for the sustainability of the library in Olusegun Oke Library.
2. To examine the adequacy of services for sustainability in Olusegun Oke Library.
3. To examine the currency of resources for sustainability in Olusegun Oke Library.
4. To examine the maintenance of resources for sustainability in Olusegun Oke Library.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The objectives of this paper stated above translate to these research questions:

1. Is there any adequacy of resources for sustainability in Olusegun Oke Library?
2. Is there any adequacy of services for sustainability in Olusegun Oke library?
3. Are resources current for sustainability in Olusegun Oke Library?
4. Is there any maintenance of resources for the sustainability in Olusegun Oke Library?

TEST OF HYPOTHESES

H₀1: There is no significant relationship between adequacy of resources and sustainability in Olusegun Oke Library.

H₀2: There is no significant relationship between the adequacy of services and sustainability in Olusegun Oke Library.

H₀3: There is no significant relationship between the currency of resources and library sustainability.

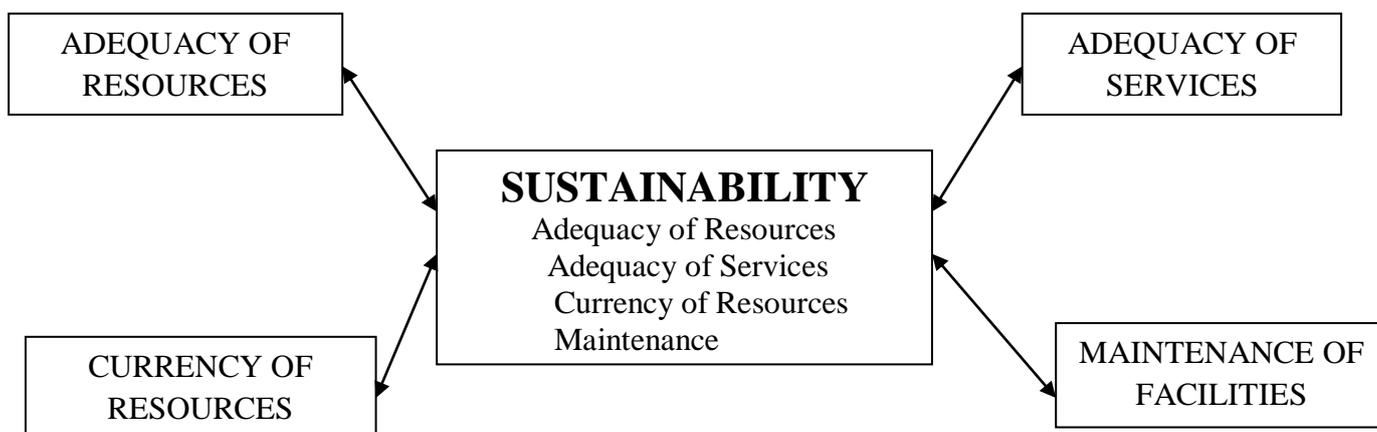
H₀4: There is no significant relationship between library findings and library sustainability.

BRIEF HISTORY OF OLUSEGUN OKE LIBRARY

The main Library of the Ladoke Akintola University of Technology, Ogbomoso, started operations in a temporary location near the main entrance of the institution. But it was moved to a permanent site in the North-West periphery of the university campus and in the library used modern science-in-action to seek, retrieve, and utilise information. Hence, the OOL is a large extent as a “paperless” library built around automated databases in which the software package in use is Koha. Since the Library System is on the internet it is possible for users to search the Library database from PCs and workstations located in various offices outside the Library. Approximately fifty thousand (50,000) volumes made up of the hardcopy book stock of the library while about five thousand (5,000) journal titles are regularly obtained on subscription. At the end of 2020, the library had a total of sixty-four (64) staff members comprising professional librarians, para-professional librarians, and technical officers. The automation process of library services at LAUTECH, Ogbomoso started in the late 90s. Initiated in the mid-90s by Dr. J. O. Fasanya (First University Librarian) and kick-started by Dr. Gboyaga Adio (Second University Librarian). The library administration under the leadership of Dr. (Mrs) Aboyade knowing that the adequacy of resources, services, the currency of resources, and maintenance of library facilities would eventually lead to library sustainability.

OVERVIEWED OF SUSTAINABILITY OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES

The assignment of sustainability of library is to define how the current resources, services, and maintenance are enough to sustain the smooth running of academic library and also to provide a clear framework of principles and mechanisms for effecting the changes needed for it to contribute to the elimination of illiteracy and inequality, and the building of an informed and reading nation. The incorporation of a holistic view of the value proposition was also considered important (Butters, 2004). Ideally, the framework should capture the multitude and complexity of interactions. According to Anheier (2007) stated that any indicator to measure sustainability requires a conceptual framework to guide its purpose according to the kind of information needed. Therefore this study decided to create a conceptual model on sustainability in the academic libraries.



CONCEPTUAL MODEL: FOUR PILLARS OF SUSTAINABILITY

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The sustainability of academic libraries tend to show a model tagged "Four Pillars of sustainability" This model comprises of four pillars namely:

- i. Adequacy of Resources
- ii. Adequacy of Services
- iii. Currency of Resources
- iv. Maintenance of Facilities

The model illustrates how the variables in the study related to each other through the use of arrows and how the independent variables related to sustainability of academic libraries which are the dependent variables. Specifically, the conceptual model reveals and demonstrates how the adequacy of resources, adequacy of services, the currency of resources, and regular use of the library and maintenance of facilities can determine the sustainability of the academic libraries. Therefore this research decided to create a conceptual model on sustainability on academic library.

Adequacy of Resources: These can be described as the adequate essential assets required for a library or any establishment to attain its target goals. Specifically, they include human, information, and physical resources needed in academic libraries. This, in turn, requires a well-equipped library in the university system, because according to Ahmed and Nwalo (2013) library staff were dominated by males. The results also show that the information resources available are books, reference materials, journals, computer resources, periodicals, manuscripts, computer CDs, Government publications, International Agency publications, and magazines. Ndekwu(1991) remarks that it has become common knowledge that institutions of higher learning in Nigeria are inadequately funded and thus, many information services can no longer be adequately provided in such institutions. The writer argues further that even when funds are available, they are grossly inadequate because of the soaring prices of library materials and maintenances. The quantity and quality of information materials are fundamental to the survival of library services and to its parent body. In this regard, Nwalo (2000) notes that the availability of relevant information materials is the hallmark of a library, while Oyelude (2004) observes that it is one of the good qualities of a library. This is why Nigerian academic libraries acquire and organize both print and electronic information resources for the accessibility and use of their patrons. Kolo (1999) avers that apart from finance, staffing is recognized as a pre-requisite for a good library and information services. This further postulates that the value of the sustainability of an academic library rests largely on the library's resources and ability to obtain money for restocking, staffing, and accommodation (Adekoya, 2020). No aspect of educational facilities requires sustainable development in terms of resources more than academic libraries. Therefore, Saturday and Emuejevok (2018) opined that academic library has a duty to play for its sustainability such as to search for relevant and up-to-date information materials published with and outside a country, and to collect and store the materials for the benefit of its users, for example, CD-ROMs, book, and journals (EBSCO, DOAJ, HINARI, AJOL, Ebrary, and ScienceDirect). This assertion was affirmed by Samson (2019) that the information resources available are books, reference materials, journals, computer resources, periodicals, manuscripts, computer CDs, Government publications, International Agency publications, and magazines. Responses from lecturers and library staff respectively indicate that books (3.65, 3.03), Reference materials (3.17,2.95) and periodicals (2.63,2.57) are adequate. The results have also shown that the most adequate information resources in the academic libraries are books.

Adequacy of Services: In any given library, quite a number of resources (finance, human, and materials) are usually devoted towards achieving its target objectives. The efforts geared to make a variety of information resources available and accessible in a library will be a waste if such materials are not adequately utilized or not enjoy by end-

users. In essence, it is through the services of available library resources that academic excellence can be achieved. Abagai (1998) asserts that the use of libraries by users and indeed their satisfaction with library services, depending on the availability of suitable learning materials, accommodation, and competent staff. Ashiru (2003), opines that libraries all over the world play vital roles in the intellectual development of students because such libraries must provide the services needed for all academic activities in any citadel of learning. Therefore to achieve and maintain academic excellence, the services must be relevant and sustain the goals of a Nigerian university. Functionally, library services in the other hand is an activity to find out what is already known on a particular subject or topic and make it available to the reader. These services include reader services, reference services, circulation services, reservation services, referral services, and others like special services which are the services rendered occasionally to assist the readers in the areas of research and includes Photocopying, Interlibrary lending, Weeding, Selective dissemination of information SDI, Current awareness services CAS, Exhibition, and Library instruction. The efficient functioning of the library is largely dependent upon the adequacy of the staff. Service of the library depends largely on the kind of staff at work.

Currency of Resources: Institutions of higher learning according to Egwin (2006), are established primarily to discharge three major functions of teaching, research, and community development. He further adduces that success in the execution of these responsibilities depends on a number of factors. One of the factors relevant in this regard is the availability of a carefully selected and organized collection of books, information, and learning materials. Therefore, Nigerian university libraries should continue to struggle to acquire and organize relevant and current resources for the benefit of sustainability of information services to the community. The quantity and quality of information materials are fundamental to the survival of an academic library. Emerole and Ogugua (2007) accept that the responsibility of the library is to ensure that available resources and services are used. They posit further that the library of the 21st Century will anticipate the expectations of its users and positively provide resources and services to fulfill them. In conclusion, they note that these resources and services will have to follow a laid down rule on the currency and standard to maintain, thus given rise to sustainability. Also, according to Samson (2019), it was discovered that books, reference materials, and journals are more current than government publications, periodicals, manuscripts, microfilms, computer resources, magazines, and tapes (audio and video).

Maintenance of Facilities: Tiamiyu (2005) described maintenance as a process of modifying and enhancing the system in the course of its life. He further that no information services is perfect and there is always the need for improvements. Usually, as users gain experience with the services, they begin to notice its shortcomings and request for necessary action, which may involve undertaking some modification of some units of the program or adding new functionalities. Maintenance of facilities, over the years with regards to library and information services has not satisfactorily tackled its sustainability, owing to weak implementation of policy, resource problems, inadequate technical inputs, and poor working conditions; culminating in inefficient use of available facilities. A policy must reflect the vision and mission of the parent institution. For an effective collection development policy, there must be a document that clearly states the mission and vision of the library (Aina 2004) cited by Samson (2019). A policy document provides a sound foundation for future planning thereby assisting in determining priorities especially when financial resources are limited. This provides a basis for the fair allocation of resources and in accounting for library funds by explaining the rationale behind acquisition activities. Having a proper publication to ask ensures continuity and avoids confusion. In general, a collection development policy can help the library make the best use of its limited resources by indicating who will be served, for what purpose, and with what type of materials. Those who participate in the exercise gain knowledge of the existing collection and become able to make appropriate reference referrals.

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Niran, et al (2010) observed the commonplace nature of dilapidated and ill-equipped libraries and information centers in human and material terms, which are evidences of weak capacity. The challenges thrust upon academic libraries by globalization, digitalization, and indeed information and communication technology use has largely necessitated the need for maintenance. This will only achieve positive results if done in the long term.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Based on the nature of the research topic, the major instrument of data collection used for this study is the questionnaire. A sample of sixty-four (64) library workers from various positions in Olusegun Oke Library participated in the study but only fifty-eight (58) were duly administered. Using a quantitative survey methodology, self-administered questionnaires to provide some insights for “Sustainability of Academic Library: Olusegun Oke Library, Ogbomoso, Oyo State, Nigeria.” The questionnaires were distribute using the drop and pick method to the library staff. The responses obtained from the completed copies of the questionnaire were analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS). Descriptive statistics were used to analyze the data collected from the respondents. Such descriptive statistics include percentages and frequency distributions. Also, regression analysis was used to find relationships between variables.

Table 1: Variables and Related Objectives

SECTIONS	VARIABLES	RELATED OBJECTIVES
A	Demographic Factors: Sex, Number of Years in Service, Academic Qualification and Professional Status.	To determine the demographic factors of Olusegun Oke Library Staff.
B	Adequate Library Resources: Library Bulletin, Journals, Books, Data Resources, Project and Thesis, Electronic Resources, Reference Materials, News Papers, ICT Tools and Subscription Database.	To determine adequate resources in the study area.
C	Adequate Library Services: Opening Hours, Reference Services, Photocopying Services, Inter Library Loan Services, Library Orientation Services, Lending Services, Downloading and Printing of Online services, Full Access to Database, Projector Lending Services, Laptop Lending Services, Notification of Conference Services, Notification of New Arrival, Renewal services, Bindery Services, Document Delivery Services, Longer Hours of Internet Services and Library Catalogue Friendly Services.	To examines the adequacy library services in the study area.
D	Currency of Resources: Currency of Material, Usefulness of Library Materials and Library Materials Up-to-Date,	To examines the currency of Library Materials.

E	Maintenance: Policies for Maintenance, Building and Equipment Repaired, Building and Equipment Maintained Satisfaction,	To examine the maintenance culture in related to library sustainability.
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Table 2: Demographic Factors of the Respondents

Variables	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Sex			
Male	37	63.8	63.8
Female	21	36.2	100.0
Total	58	100.0	
Working Year of Experience			
Less than 6 years	1	1.7	1.7
6-10	9	15.5	17.2
11-15	15	25.9	43.1
16-20	21	36.2	79.3
21 years above	12	20.7	100.0
Total	58	100.0	
Academic Qualification			
O' Level	9	15.5	15.5
Ordinary National Diploma (OND)	29	50.0	65.5
First Degree	6	10.3	75.9
Mater Degree	11	19.0	94.8
PhD	3	5.2	100.0
Total	58	100.0	
Professional Status			
Library Assistance	20	34.5	34.5
Library Officer	19	32.8	67.2
Assistance Librarian	0	0.0	00.0
Librarian II	2	3.4	70.7
Librarian I	4	6.9	77.6
Senor Librarian	7	12.1	89.7
Principal Librarian	0	0.0	00.0
Deputy Librarian	1	1.7	91.4
Administrative Staff	5	8.6	100.0
Total	58	100.0	

Table 2 indicates total respondents of 58 who are staff of Olusegun Oke Library. Out of 58 who responded to the questionnaire, 37(63.8%) were male while 21(36.2%) were female. The range of working experience, 1(1.7%) of the respondents fell within less than 6 years, 9 (15.5%) for 6-10 years and 15 (25.9%) for 11-15, while 21(36.2%) were for 16-20, also 12 (20.0%) for 21 years above. Many of the respondents 29(50.0%) were Ordinary National Diploma in Library and Information Science and 6(10.3%) has First Degree also 11(19.0%) were Master Degree, while out of 58 who respondent only 3(5.2) were Ph.D. Also, 20(34.5%) of the respondents were in the position of library Assistance, 19(32.8%) were in the position of Library Officer, while 7(12.1%) were in position of Senior Librarian and 5(8.6%) were Administrative Staff. None occupied a position as this research work is carried out were Assistance and Principal Librarian 0(0.0%).

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Table 3: Adequate with Library Resources

Variables	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Library Bulletin and Newsletters			
Adequate	13	22.4	22.4
More Adequate	13	22.4	44.8
Most Adequate	23	39.7	84.5
Not Adequate	9	15.5	100.0
Total	58	100.0	
National and International Journals			
Adequate	10	17.2	17.2
More Adequate	10	17.2	34.5
Most Adequate	34	58.6	93.1
Not Adequate	4	6.9	100.0
Total	58	100.0	
Books on the Shelves			
Adequate	11	19.0	19.0
More Adequate	8	13.8	32.8
Most Adequate	34	58.6	91.4
Not Adequate	5	8.6	100.0
Total	58	100.0	
Comprehensive Online Database Resources			
Adequate	9	15.5	15.5
More Adequate	13	22.4	37.9
Most Adequate	32	55.2	93.1
Not Adequate	4	6.9	100.0
Total	58	100.0	
Comprehensive Project and Thesis Collection			
Adequate	13	22.4	22.4
More Adequate	16	27.6	50.0
Most Adequate	13	22.4	72.4
Not Adequate	16	27.6	100.0
Total	58	100.0	
Electronic Storage Resources such as CD ROMs			
Adequate	11	19.0	19.0
More Adequate	10	17.2	36.2
Most Adequate	13	22.4	58.6
Not Adequate	24	41.4	100.0
Total	58	100.0	
Reference Materials			
Adequate	8	13.8	13.8
More Adequate	16	27.6	41.4
Most Adequate	29	50.0	91.4
Not Adequate	5	8.6	100.0
Total	58	100.0	
News Papers in the Serial Section			
Adequate	11	19.0	19.0
More Adequate	12	20.7	39.7
Most Adequate	29	50.0	89.7
Not Adequate	6	10.3	100.0

Total	58	100.0	
ICT Tools in the Library for Users			
Adequate	8	13.8	13.8
More Adequate	14	24.1	37.9
Most Adequate	31	53.4	91.4
Not Adequate	5	8.6	100.0
Total	58	100.0	
Regular Subscription of Online Databases			
Adequate	12	20.7	20.7
More Adequate	14	24.1	44.8
Most Adequate	26	44.8	89.7
Not Adequate	6	10.3	100.0
Total	58	100.0	

Table 3 show that the largest respondents 23(39.7%) library bulletin and newsletters, 34(58.6%) national and international journal, 34(58.6%) books on the shelves,32(55.2%) comprehensive online database resources, 16(27.6%) comprehensive project and thesis collection, 29(50.0%) reference materials in my subject, 29(50.0%) newspapers in the serial section, 31(53.4%) ICT tools in the library for users to source information and 26(44.8%) regular subscription of online databases were most adequate resources in the library. While only 24(41.4%) electronic storage resources such as CD ROMs were not adequate resources in the library.

Table 4: Adequate with Library Services

Variables	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Opening Hours of the Library			
Adequate	11	19.0	19.0
More Adequate	6	10.3	29.3
Most Adequate	37	63.8	93.1
Not Adequate	4	6.9	100.0
Total	58	100.0	
Reference Services			
Adequate	14	24.1	24.1
More Adequate	19	32.8	56.9
Most Adequate	19	32.8	89.7
Not Adequate	6	10.3	100.0
Total	58	100.0	
Photocopying Services			
Adequate	10	17.2	17.2
More Adequate	11	19.0	36.2
Most Adequate	6	10.3	46.6
Not Adequate	31	53.4	100.0
Total	58	100.0	
Inter-Library Loan Services			
Adequate	13	22.4	22.4
More Adequate	8	13.8	36.2
Most Adequate	7	12.1	48.3
Not Adequate	30	51.7	100.0
Total	58	100.0	

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Library Orientation Services			
Adequate	14	24.1	24.1
More Adequate	15	25.9	50.0
Most Adequate	25	43.1	93.1
Not Adequate	4	6.9	100.0
Total	58	100.0	
Lending Services			
Adequate	15	25.9	25.9
More Adequate	16	27.6	53.4
Most Adequate	20	34.5	87.9
Not Adequate	7	12.1	100.0
Total	58	100.0	
Downloading and Printing of Online Resources Services			
Adequate	10	17.2	17.2
More Adequate	11	19.0	36.2
Most Adequate	28	48.3	84.5
Not Adequate	9	15.5	100.0
Total	58	100.0	
Subscribe to Database Resources			
Adequate	8	13.8	13.8
More Adequate	13	22.4	36.2
Most Adequate	29	50.0	86.2
Not Adequate	8	13.8	100.0
Total	58	100.0	
Projector Lending Services			
Adequate	10	17.2	17.2
More Adequate	9	15.5	32.8
Most Adequate	9	15.5	43.3
Not Adequate	30	51.7	100.0
Total	58	100.0	
Computer Lending Services			
Adequate	6	10.3	10.3
More Adequate	11	19.0	29.3
Most Adequate	27	46.6	75.9
Not Adequate	14	24.1	100.0
Total	58	100.0	
Notification of Conferences, Seminars, and Workshops			
Adequate	10	17.2	17.2
More Adequate	13	22.4	39.7
Most Adequate	32	55.2	94.8
Not Adequate	3	5.2	100.0
Total	58	100.0	
Notification of the New Arrival of Library Materials			
Adequate	11	19.0	19.0
More Adequate	14	24.1	43.1
Most Adequate	30	51.7	94.8
Not Adequate	3	5.2	100.0
Total	58	100.0	
Renewal of Library Materials			
Adequate	10	17.2	17.2

More Adequate	15	25.9	43.1
Most Adequate	22	37.9	81.0
Not Adequate	11	19.0	100.0
Total	58	100.0	
Bindery Services			
Adequate	9	15.5	15.5
More Adequate	4	6.9	22.4
Most Adequate	7	12.1	34.5
Not Adequate	38	65.5	100.0
Total	58	100.0	
Computer Literacy Skill Services			
Adequate	8	13.8	13.8
More Adequate	12	20.7	34.5
Most Adequate	32	55.2	89.7
Not Adequate	6	10.3	100.0
Total	58	100.0	
Current Awareness Services			
Adequate	14	24.1	24.1
More Adequate	15	25.9	50.0
Most Adequate	24	41.4	91.4
Not Adequate	5	8.6	100.0
Total	58	100.0	
Document Delivery Services			
Adequate	14	24.1	24.1
More Adequate	12	20.7	44.8
Most Adequate	5	8.6	53.4
Not Adequate	27	46.6	100.0
Total	58	100.0	
Long Hours of Internet Services in the Library			
Adequate	8	13.8	13.8
More Adequate	9	15.5	29.3
Most Adequate	38	65.5	94.8
Not Adequate	3	5.2	100.0
Total	58	100.0	
Library Management Software Service (koha)			
Adequate	8	13.8	13.8
More Adequate	11	19.0	32.8
Most Adequate	37	63.8	96.6
Not Adequate	2	3.4	100.0
Total	58	100.0	

Table 4 shown that the largest respondents 37(63.8%) opening hours of the library, 19(32.8%) reference services, 25(43.1%) library orientation services, 20(34.5%) lending service of the library, 28(48.3%) downloading and printing online, 29(50.0%) full access to subscribe to database, 27(46.6%) laptops lending service, 32(55.2%) notification of conference, seminars, and workshop services, 30(51.7%) notification of new arrival of library materials, 22(37.9%) renewal of library materials, 32(55.2%) computer literacy skill services, 24(41.4%) current awareness services, 38(65.5%) longer hours of internet services in the library and 37(63.8%) library catalogue is user-friendly. These services were most adequate present in the library. Furthermore, 31(53.4%) photocopying

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services, 30(51.7%) inter-library loan, 30(51.7%) projectors lending services, 38(65.5%) bindery services and 27(46.6%) document delivery services were not adequate in the library.

Table 5: Sustainability of the Library

Variables	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Currency of Resources in the Library			
Currency	48	82.8	82.8
Not Currency	10	17.2	100.0
Total	58	100.0	
Use of Library's Materials			
Useful	43	74.1	74.1
Not Useful	15	25.9	100.0
Total	58	100.0	
Materials Up-to-Date			
Yes	54	77.6	77.6
No	13	22.4	100.0
Total	58	100.0	
Library Materials Relevant to Users' Information Needs			
Yes	51	87.9	87.9
No	7	12.1	100.0
Total	58	100.0	
Library Materials Relevant to Users' Information Sources			
Yes	45	77.6	77.6
No	13	22.4	100.0
Total			
Satisfaction of Library Services			
Yes	49	84.5	84.5
No	9	15.5	100.0
Total	58	100.0	

In order to find the currency and maintenance about sustainability of Olusegun Oke Library, some statements were made for the respondents to either affirm or reject by "Yes" or "No". The result is presented in Table 5 and 6.

Therefore, table 5, the respondents affirmed that 48(82.8%) of the library materials were current, 43(74.1%) were useful, 54(77.6%) were up-to-date, 51(87.9%) were relevant to user's sources of information and 49(84.5%) were also relevant to user's information sources.

Table 6: Maintenance in Relation to Sustainability of the Library

Variables	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Policies for Maintenance Culture			
Yes	12	20.7	20.7
No	46	79.3	100.0
Total	58	100.0	
Library Building and Equipment Repaired			
Monthly	8	13.8	13.8
Yearly	9	15.5	29.3
Rarely	6	10.3	39.7

Often	35	60.3	100.0
Total	58	100.0	
Library Building and Equipment are Maintained to the Satisfaction			
Yes	42	72.4	72.4
No	16	27.6	100.0
Total	58	100.0	
Is the Library Possesses Adequate Material for Sustainability			
Yes	45	77.6	77.6
No	13	22.4	100.0
Total	58	100.0	
Can Quality of the Staff in the Library Sustain its Services			
Yes	46	79.3	79.3
No	12	20.7	100.0
Total	58	100.0	
Can the University Library be Sustained from the Current Funding			
Yes	19	32.8	32.8
No	39	67.2	100.0
Total	58	100.0	

Furthermore, table 6, the respondents 46(79.3%) signified that there were no policies for maintenance, 35(60.3%) agreed that library building and facilities were gotten repaired often, 42(72.4%) affirmed that library building and equipments were maintained to the satisfaction, 45(77.6%) said yes that library possesses adequate materials that can ease its sustainability, also, 46(79.3%) mentioned that the quality of the staff in the library can sustain its service. While, 39(32.8%) of the respondents said no that the Olusegun Oke Library can not be sustained from the current funding.

Test of Hypothesis

The test of the hypotheses is shown in Table 7, indicating the relationship between dependent and the predictor variables.

Table 7: Regression analysis result

	B	Sig. Level
Sustainability (Dependent Variable)		
Predictor Variable		
Adequate Resources	0.058	0.036
Sustainability (Dependent Variable)		
Predictor Variable		
Adequate Services	-0.078	0.041
Sustainability (Dependent Variable)		
Predictor Variable		
Current Resources	-0.178	0.002
Sustainability (Dependent Variable)		
Predictor Variable		
Funds	0.282	0.000

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The result from table 8 above shown that at $p < 0.05$ in hypothesis 1, 2, 3 and 4. There is significant relationship between (Adequate Resources, Adequate Services, Currency Resources and fund) and sustainability of the library ($p = 0.036, 0.041, 0.002$ and 0.000). Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected.

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

The population sampling reflects that library staff from Olusegun Oke Library, LAUTECH, Ogbomoso, Oyo State, Nigeria is a male-dominated as in many other academic libraries in Nigeria. This finding corroborates the work of AbdulGaniy and Nwalo (2013) that males had been dominated in the field of library services in Nigeria. The majority of respondents of the entire population had a professional qualification. The implication of this is that, the largest percentage of the respondents have undergone a program in Librarianship. The result above also shown that the majority of respondents 21(36.2%) were 16 to 20 working years of experience. This implies that the library staff becomes more experienced and skillful based on the more the number of years in service, the more experienced the respondents. This study also found that library bulleting, national and international journals, books on shelves, online database resources, project and thesis collections reference materials, newspapers, ICT tools in the library and subscription online databases were adequately resources present in the library except for electronic resources such as CD ROMs which are not adequately present. This finding agreed with that of Saturday and Emuejevoke (2018), Samson (2019), and Adekoya (2020) that the acquisition of books, reference materials, and ICT infrastructure (ICT tools) were facilitated sustainable library development. Notwithstanding, all the literature reviewed on the adequacy of academic library resources negated the findings of this research which fund that in Olusegun Oke Library there was inadequate electronic storage such as CD-ROMs. Furthermore, the study discovered that there were no writing policies that can facilitate library maintenance both in resources and structures. This affirmed with the assertion of Samson (2019) stated that for an effective collection development policy, there must be a document that clearly states the mission and vision of the library. More so, the results of the hypothesis show that there were relationships between adequate resources, adequate services, the currency resources but a stronger relationship between funds and sustainability of the library. This implies that the attainment of sustainable development of academic library requires adequacy of resources, adequacy of services, the currency of resources, maintenance of library facilities, and mostly, funds. All these variables were very important for the sustainability of academic libraries in the study area in line with the aforementioned model.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The weak resources situation of academic libraries must be addressed with the aim of reversing the status quo.
2. Institution management must provide adequate funds for the sustainability of library resources and services.
3. On the issue of maintenance, there should be a good writing policies to guide the activities and process of maintaining all library facilities both physical structures and resources.

CONCLUSION

The task of the inadequacy of bindery services, document delivery services, and maintenance policies for sustainability of Olusegun Oke Library from the foregoing discourse poses great challenges on funding, to say the least, but achievable. It has also been made clear in this paper that the present library resources, library services, the currency of library resources, and maintenance of library facilities are able to sustain the academic library in studying. Further the study can be carried out in the nearest future on the relationship between fund allocations and sustainability of academic libraries in Nigerian universities.

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