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Full Length Research Paper

Availability, Awareness and use of Electronic Information Resources amongst Library Registered Students in Federal University Lafia and Nasarawa State University Keffi

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ABSTRACT: This study investigated the availability, awareness, and use of electronic resources by Students in Federal University, Lafia, and Nasarawa State University, Keffi. The specific objectives of the study were to find out the availability and use of electronic information resources in the two universities in Nasarawa State; the extent of awareness of the available electronic information resources; and factors that hinder the students' awareness of electronic information resources by University students in Nasarawa State. Three research questions were raised in line with the objectives of the study and two hypotheses were formulated. The study adopted a survey research design. The population of the study was 7233 registered library users from two (2) Universities in Nasarawa State. A sample size of 379 users was drawn from the entire population through a stratified random sampling technique. Data was collected through questionnaires. Data collected for the study were analyzed using Mean Scores and Standard Deviations while null hypotheses were tested at a 0.05 level of significance using chi-square statistics. The findings of the study revealed that there are several available electronic information resources such as E-books, E-journals, E-newspapers, E-magazines, E-preprints, CD ROM, E-projects, E-lecture notes, E-research reports, Online databases, and internet services in the two universities libraries sample; Students are aware of the available electronic information resources; while it was also revealed that students are aware of the available electronic information resources for use by the students. The study reveals Lack of advanced searching skill, navigation problems, library staff indifference, poor internet connectivity, technological constraint, lack of ICT skill, student poor orientation, frequent breakdown of the system, lack of personal laptop and other electronic gadgets, erratic power supply, and lack of awareness and use of electronic information resources by some students. The test also reveals that electronic information resource significantly influences students usage of Electronic information resources by universities students in Nasarawa State; The study recommends that computer room or ICT centers be created in faculties and departments to ease congestion and make it easily accessible to students among others.

Keywords: Awareness, usage, resources, information, electronic information resources

INTRODUCTION

Electronic information resources, (Electronic Resources or E-resources) are collections of information in electronic or digital format that are accessed on an electronic device, such as a mobile phone, computer.

These are published resources in electronic versions/format such as encyclopedias, pamphlets, e-books, e-journals, databases. An electronic information is accessed via the internet (Okore et al., 2009). This definition was extended to include CD ROMs because CD-ROMs resources can be accessed online (Ugwu and Onyegiri, 2012), Okore et al. (2009),identified specific type of electronic information resources as consisting of electronic books (e-books), electronic journals (e-journals), indexes, collections of databases and websites. Electronic resources are the electronic representation of information, that are available in various forms like e-books, digital libraries, online journal magazine, e-learning tutors and on line test. Because of the effective presentation with multimedia tools, these e-resources have become the source of information. Electronic resources delivers the collection of information as full text databases, e-journals, image collections, multimedia in the form of CD, tape, internet, web technology.

Electronic information resources are resources that are generated through some electronic medium (internet and computer) and made available to wider range of viewers both onsite or off-site via some electronic transforming machine or internet. Resources may include e-journals, e-discussions, e-news, data archives, e-mail on line chatting, ebooks can be called as an e-resources. Electronic information source are a wide range of products going from electronic periodicals to CD-ROMs, from mailing list to databases, all of them having a common feature of being used and sometime modified by a computer while the internet provides a broad range of information via search engines, subject gateways, subject directories and other web-based resources, (Aina, 2014). Electronic resources are information resources provided in electronic form, and these include resources available on the Internet such as e-books e-journals, online database, CD-ROM databases and other computer – based electronic networks, among others Tsakonas, (2006).

Electronic information resources have become essential for the universities studies, and are very popular to most of the student because they can provide a number of advantages over traditional print based sources. The advantages of networking and use of electronic resources as follows: The information needed can be delivered from the most appropriate sources to the user; the user can re-specify his or her needs dynamically; the information is obtained when it is wanted, the user selects only the information needed to answer the specific question and finally, the information is stored only if the user wishes and very often by user, not the library. The potential of electronic information resources can only be of a benefit to students and researcher if they are aware of its existence.

Awareness is defined as an understanding of the activities of other, which provides a context for your own activity Ezema, (2015). Oragwam (2004) define awareness as a state of consciousness and purpose. Chinedu (2005) viewed awareness as the condition of being aware and able to understand what is happening around one. Awareness is the state or ability to perceive, to feel or to be conscious resource (e-resources) is defined as the information that of events, objects or sensory patterns. Awareness means having idea of the existence of something. To be aware means to have knowledge or idea of something, somebody, an event, a place or information that one needs. In this context, it means being aware of the electronic information resources that students can use to aid their studies and research. Awareness of the electronic information resources (EIRs) could be done in varieties of ways which include: User education which according to Okafor and Ukuoma, (2010) has become more demanding with the multiple formats, huge volume and dubious quantity and quality of information available in the internet. User studies will involve integration of information skill with teaching, research and enterprise programmes and high level concern about copyright and plagiarism. Corall, (2004) outlined topic that could be covered by user education as accessing electronic databases and journals, finding high quality resources on the web, keeping up to date with new information, using bibliographic software pages, carrying out citation and advance databases for systematic review.

Usage of electronic information resources implies making use of the resources and services of a library. Use as an activity which measures the work of an item to a library or information system. Use is the single criterion which could be used to determine the reason for retaining or discarding a document in the collection of a library. It is essential in guiding the collection development efforts of a library. The use of a library can be obtained from the demand of its resources and services. Thus, whenever users have no demand for the resources and services of a library it means that the library does not have what they wanted. Usage is concerned with discovering, articulating, understanding, influencing, and when appropriate, the elimination or at least minimization of those obstacles between a user and his information goals. A library user may encounter problems due to certain things such as lack of knowledge in the use of the library. It is on this premise that this research work is carried out on the perceived influence of awareness and accessibility of University students on usage of electronic information resources in Nasarawa State.

Statement of the problem

Information is generated in an exponential rate and the need to make them readily available, usability and accessible to all became an issue and in a bid to overcome this problem, brought about the quest for an alternative media for holding and propagating information

resources. Several attempts were made until the emergence of information and communication technology (ICT) especially the Internet in the early 1990s, which brought about the needed change to cope with the ever increasing volume of information. With the Internet and other electronic information resources (EIRs) media such as CD ROM, databases, OPAC, information can be stored in one place and be made simultaneously available to all for usage. However, observations has shown that Universities students seem not to be utilizing these e-resources available to them, could it be that they are not aware of these EIRs and if they are aware why is it that the usage is hindered? It is based on this premise that this research work is carried out on the awareness and use by University Students, electronic information resources in Nasarawa State Nigeria.

Objective of the study

The purpose of the study is to investigate the awareness, and utilization of electronic resources by Students in Nasarawa State. The study seeks to:

(i) Identify the available electronic information resources by university students in Federal University, Lafia and Nasarawa State University, Keffi.
(ii) Find out the extent to which students' awareness of electronic information resources influence their usage of the electronic information resources.
(iii) Find out the factors that hinder the students' awareness and use of electronic information resources by University students.

Research questions

This study was guided by the following research questions;

(i) What are the available electronic information resources by university students in Federal University, Lafia and Nasarawa State University, Keffi Nasarawa State?
(ii) To what extent does students' awareness of electronic information resources influence their usage of the electronic information resources by university students in Nasarawa State?
(iii) What are the factors militating against the awareness and use of electronic information resources by University students?

Statement of hypotheses

Null hypotheses were formulated to guide the study and were tested at 0.05 level of significance.
(i) Awareness of Electronic information resource does not significantly influence students' usage of Electronic information resources by universities students in Nasarawa State.
(ii) Accessibilities of Electronic information resource do not significantly influence students' usage of Electronic information resource by universities students in Nasarawa State.

Information Utilization Theory (IUT) By Havelock R.G. in1975

The theory of Information Utilization Theory was propounded by Havelock R.G. in 1975. The theory states that information utilization is a paradigm that moves information from availability to accessibility and finally to utilization level. Havelock examines the tasks of generation, dissemination and use of knowledge (information). He sees dissemination of information as the mode of moving knowledge/ information from one place to another. This means that knowledge already exists and that the components can be transmitted from one point to another. This Theory sees utilization as the action or what happens to knowledge (information) after it has reached its destination. Its utilization explains the state of how knowledge is received, interpreted or transformed and consumed when it gets to its destination. Havelock (1975) configures the essential elements of the paradigm he used to explain the elements in a research-utilization process on two premises. The first is that the User Communities and the Research and Development Communities are two distinct problem solving systems. The second is that the two-way communication process between the two communities is essential starting point to the event of "research utilization".

The relevance of the theory to this study in Figure 1 is that the community of research and development is the same as the users of information; however others like the government, industries, individuals and institutions all constitute the users of information. Students' need information for research output and career progression. They need to do research and advance the frontier of knowledge so they seek information to cover their areas

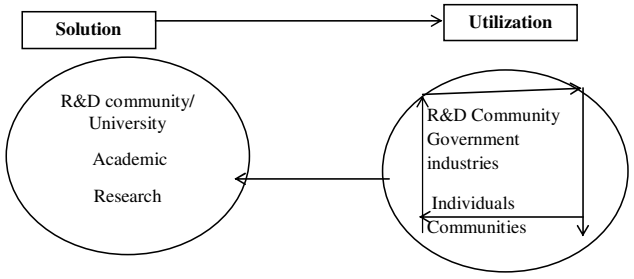

Figure 1: The problem solving dialogue. Source: Havelock (1975) from knowledge to wisdom in information for action.

of research. They need to determine the approach of obtaining answers to their problems through electronic information resources. Librarians get information through accessing the available electronic information resources and utilized such information for the purpose of research work, this theory state how information is moved from one place to another. Through research output students' can move information from one place to another. The researcher adopted this theory because of its relationship to the problem under investigation.

Concept of awareness

Awareness can be seen as knowledge or perception of a situation, fact, consciousness, recognition, realization, grasp and acknowledgement concern about and well-informed interest or familiarity in a particular situation or development Akpojotor, (2016). Asemi and Riyahiniya, as cited by Sejane, (2017) observed that awareness of the existing library resources was crucial in influencing the usage of the resources and maintained that when a user is aware of resources, it would usually lead to a greater use of the resources, ironically majority of the students were not aware of the online public access catalogue and e-resources provided through the library web pages.

Awareness is a state of consciousness and purpose. Awareness is the condition of being aware and able to understand what is happening around one. Others sees it as an attribute of action. Doing one thing while lacking head of other relevant occurrences over not two parallel line of active but a specific way of pursing a line of action, namely to do it heedfully, competently, mindfully, accountably. Awareness does not refer to some special category of mental state existing independently of action but to a person's being or becoming aware of something Chinedu, (2008). Awareness is an integrated aspect of practice and must be investigated (Schnidt, 2002). Awareness is referred to as a feature of practical action which is systematically accomplished within developing course of everyday activities (Heath, 2002). The author explains further that it is not the same as cognizance; awareness is an automatic response to one's environment, which one can direct when needed. Awareness is a social activity in that one takes cares from those around one which can influence his/her awareness and lead to a greater shared awareness. Awareness is achieved in collaboration with engagement in other human activities (Heath, 2002).

Awareness according to New Webster comprehensive dictionary defines awareness as a possessing knowledge, conscious, cognizant of something. To be aware means to have knowledge or idea of something, somebody, an event, a place or information that one needs. In this context, it means being aware of the electronic information resources that students can use to aid their studies and research. Awareness of electronic resources means users of the library have information and knowledge of e-resources been subscribed to. When users of a library have adequate information on what resources that is available in the library, they are encouraged to use them as the need arises. Creating awareness of the e-resources could be done in varieties of ways including: instructional services such as library orientation and training in the use of library skill and study guide, Current Awareness services, publications of library newsletters, pasting of data bases that could be used in accessing e-resources with password in bill boards, workshops seminars university websites.

Concept of usage of electronic information resources

Electronic information has gradually become a major resource in every university library in recent years Shuling, (2007). The growth and diversity of electronic resources, especially e-journals, has led many to predict the extinction of the printed journal. It has been suggested that a new paradigm is sweeping scholarship. In the global information communications technology (ICT)-dominated world, "place" is less important. The impact of moving from text-based to resource-based learning has involved heavier use of library materials and a demand for more and varied media sources. This makes the provision and use of electronic information systems in university libraries a critical issue for those working in information and library services. The pace at which information resources are being produced and converted into electronic formats is greater today than in previous years. In today's information age it would seem that library users would not only be eager to take advantage of the convenience electronic are sources and have to offer, but would be fully immersed in the new technologies.

Electronic information resources offer today's students new opportunities not available to previous generations. Reading an e-journal is not the same as reading a printed issue, many people now acknowledge that electronic documents offer users advanced features and novel forms of functionality beyond those possible in printed form. Electronic resources are invaluable research tools that complement the print-based resources in a traditional library. Their advantages include access to information that might be restricted to the user due to geographical location or finances, access to more current information, and provision of extensive links to additional resources or related content. The arguments for students using electronic resources are compelling. However, knowledge of computers and retrieval techniques is needed to search these resources effectively. It is therefore necessary to determine what computer skills students need to access library electronic information resources (Okello-Obura and Magara, 2008). Students' ability to find and retrieve information effectively is a

transferable skill useful for their future lives as well as enabling the positive and successful use of electronic resources. The ability to explore the digital environment is a requirement for academic success today Tella, (2007). Students are increasingly expected to use electronic information resources at the university. In order to make use of the growing range of electronic resources, students must acquire and practice the skills necessary to exploit them. Skills' learning is essential in a technology driven environment, and it can be enhanced through the use of innovative learning strategies (Lawson, 2005).

Concept of electronic information resources

In recent time, there has been the need of Electronic Information Resources EIRs in libraries to meet up with the objective of their parent institution. Electronic information resources are invaluable tools for study, learning and research (Togia and Tsigilis, 2009). For any library to thrive in this information age, the library irrespective of the size of its collection must embrace Information Communication Technology. However libraries are established to facilitate and supports research and teaching. The electronic resources are systems in which information is stored electronically and made accessible through electronic systems and computer networks.

These resources include OPAC, CD-ROMs, Online-Databases, E-journals E-books, Internet resources information repositories. Multiple accesses speed, richer in content, reuse, timeliness, anywhere access is some of the features of resources. The electronic documents can be stored, accessed, and delivered as and when required; therefore the services of libraries are not confined within the four walls but are integrated into local, regional, national, and international networks. It is common knowledge that virtually all scholarly and academic journals, electronic databases, online library catalogues, grey literature and other relevant scholarly materials in all fields of knowledge are now accessible on the internet. Information explosion via Internet connectivity has greatly increased the amount of electronic information resources available on the web. E-information resources have enhanced accessibility, increased usability, effectiveness and established new ways for information users in using information for more productivity in their endeavors.

Electronic information resources simply referred to as electronic resources or e-resources are information stored in electronic format in computer or computer related facilities (CDROMs, digital libraries or the Internet). Haridasan and Khan, (2009) defines electronic information resources as "resources in which information is stored electronically and which are accessible through electronic systems and networks". Electronic resources are now used to supplement printed information sources in the university libraries. Different types of electronic resources that are used in this study are: e-journals, e-books, online databases, electronic conference proceedings and CD-ROM databases (Appleton, 2006; Lee, 2002). Online databases that are commonly used by academic staff in Nigerian universities for their research are EBSCO HOST, AGORA, HINARI, MEDLINE, JSTOR and OARE. A number of these e-resources (online databases / digitized local journals) are accessible via the National Virtual Library which is run by National Universities Commission. Aina et al. (2008) recorded that electronic resources are information Resources that are available in computer process able form the electronic environment presents a new and relatively unexplored area for such study. Some early effects of the increasing availability of electronic resources are already apparent. The emergence of electronic information resources has tremendously transformed information handling and management in Nigerian academic environments and University libraries in particular (Ani and Ahiauzu, 2008).

These dramatic changes include the way in which information is provided to the University communities. A number of electronic resources initiatives have been put in place to assist in the development training and use of electronic resources in a number of academic institutions (Egberongbe, 2011). The electronic resources are systems in which information is stored electronically and made accessible through electronic systems and computer networks. These resources include OPAC, CD-ROMs, Online- Databases, E-journals E-books, Internet resources. Multiple accesses speed, richer in content, reuse, timeliness, anywhere access is some of the features of e resources. Electronic resource as defined by AACR2, (2002) is any work encoded and made available for access through the use of a computer which includes electronic data available by: Remote access: (electronic resources) refers to the use of electronic resources via computer networks. Direct access (fixed media): (electronic resources) refers to the use of electronic resources via carriers (e.g., discs/disks, cassettes, cartridges) designed to be inserted into a computerized device or its auxiliary equipment. Accordingly Shuling, (2007), electronic information has gradually become a major resource in every university library. The emergence of electronic information resources, simply referred to as electronic resources, has tremendously transformed information handling and management in academic environments and in University libraries in particular. Libraries need to be vanguards for technology transfer from the developed world to the developing economies of Africa; to meet these expectations African university libraries must provide a link between local researchers, scholars and their counter parts in other parts of the world.

Electronic information resources are a wide range of products going from electronic periodicals to CD-ROMs,

from mailing list to databases, all of them having a common feature of being used and sometime modified by a computer while the internet provides a broad range of information via search engines, subject gateways, subject directories and other web-based resources. When users of the library are informed of the available materials, it is expected that those resources should be well organized for easy accessibility. Some of the electronic resources required password and User ID for them to be accessible while some can be accessed without any restrictions. Electronic information resources provide access to information that might be restricted to the user because of distance. The emergence of electronic resources has cut the barrier to valuable information resources which until now were difficult to access especially by scholars in the developing nations of the world (Sabouri, 2010).

In Nigeria, the use of computer terminals in information searching is gradually gaining popularity and so the students need to be computer literate. Thus, many Nigerian university libraries are striving to be fully automated while some are still in the process of computerization. To derive maximum benefit from the increasingly electronic library use environment, the user of Nigerian university libraries need to be computer literate, (Emwanta and Nwalo, 2013). Electronic resources provide a number of benefits over print resources. These benefits include the fact that electronic resources are often faster to consult than print indexes especially when searching retrospectively, and they are straight forward when wishing to use combination of keywords. They open up the possibility of searching multiple files at a time. Electronic resources can be printed, searched and saved to be repeated or consulted at a later date. They are updated more often than printed resources. The major benefit of electronic resources in the university library besides ease of access to the needed information is that access can be done remotely by students, and academic staff in their offices/laboratories or at homes/ hostels without physical visit to the library. Thus, electronic resources promote efficiency in dissemination of information for research purposes in universities (Thanuskodi, 2012).

Challenges of availability, awareness and usability of electronic information resources

Despite the fact that electronic resources have a lot of benefits, there are some hindrances to its effective use. Challenges of electronic information resources that hinges directly on Africa and Nigeria in particular includes according to Alabi, (2003) poor and inadequate telecommunication facilities, poor level of computer literacy among Nigerian higher education students and researchers (even among staff of the institutions), poor computer facilities, poor level of awareness of internet facilities and importance of information among Nigerians, ignorance of decision/ policy makers on the power of information technology for industries and economic development of a nation. In addition to information technology in Nigeria, namely (Nitel, MTNGlo, Airtel.) and Electric Distribution Commission (EDC) have always rendered epileptic services, which affect adversely the electronic service provision. The slow speed results in to wastage of time required to retrieve relevant information. Others may include lack of constant electricity supply and access to electronic resources.

Furthermore, a close look at the budget allocation for education in Nigeria, gives the picture of a poorly funded ministry. Gbaje, (2007) affirms that higher institution of learning in Nigeria cannot cope with the fast growing trend of information communication and consequently the web, because they cannot acquire and install information and communication facilities adequately. Plum, (2010) and Shuling, (2007), identify some challenges faced by users in the utility and access of the e-resources which includes lack of awareness, lack of information literacy skills. Angello, (2010), maintains that other challenges include necessary skill to search databases, lack of time, the challenge of locating “good citable stuff”, inability to use effectively the library, and poor skills in information searching due to poor access to computer. Lack of information literacy skills among most of the researchers and this was found to be limiting their access and use of e-resources. These challenges hinder the students in the use and non-use of e-resources such as e-journals, databases, and e-books. So there is a need to develop and improve ICT and information literacy skills for utilizing the enormous benefits available in electronic formats.

METHODOLOGY

The study adopted a survey research design. The survey research design is most appropriate for this study which directly sought a target population of registered library user’s opinion by using questionnaire to gather information on the perceived influence of availability and awareness of university students on usage of electronic information resources. The study was conducted in Nasarawa State of Nigeria. The population for the study was 7233 registered library users from two (2) Universities in Nasarawa State from 2017/2018 academic session. The Population includes: Federal University Lafia (FULAFIA) with 2,871 registered library users and Nasarawa State University Keffi (NSUK) with 4, 362, registered library users (Data obtained 2018). The sample size of this study is 379 drawn using Taro Yamane’s formula for sample size determination. Proportionate stratified random sampling technique was used to select the sample of respondents from the two Universities. Federal University Lafia with 150 and Nasarawa State University of Keffi 229 making a total of 379. The instrument for data collection for this study was

a self-structured questionnaire with four responses mode (High Extent; Moderate Extent; Extent; Not Extent), and "F" contains (4) items with a response mode and scoring scale of (Strongly Agreed; Agreed; disagreed; Strongly Disagreed. The instrument was subjected to face and content validation by three experts, two from Library and Information Science and One expert from test and measurement, requesting to examine the clarity of expression used as well as the appropriateness of the language used in the instrument. Their comments and observations were therefore used to refine the instrument. In order to determine the reliability of the instrument, the researchers distributed thirty (30) copies of the instrument to thirty respondents of Benue State University, Makurdi that are not part of the main study for trial testing after approval of the instrument by the supervisors. Cronbach alpha method was used to determine internal consistency of the questionnaire items and a coefficient of 0.729 was obtained. With this reliability coefficient yielded, it was deemed fit for the research to be conducted using the questionnaire designed for the data collection. The questionnaires were administered to the students of the two (2) universities under study. The data for the study was collected by the researcher and research assistants through personal contact. To ensure high percentage return, the questionnaire was personally administered and collected directly on the spot by the researcher and two research assistants. The data collected was analyzed using descriptive statistics of Percentage, Frequency Count Mean scores ($\overline{X}$) and Standard Deviation (SD) were used to answer the research questions raised. The average of the responses on a 4 point type scale was 2.50. Mean values ranging from 1.00 – 2.49 indicates low extent, mean values ranging from 2.50–3.49 indicates moderate extent while mean values ranging from 3.50 – 4.00 indicates high extent. Percentage ranging from 50 and above indicates available while percentage ranging below 50 indicates not available. The hypotheses were tested using chi-square. Chi square was used to test the hypotheses since data that will be obtained are nominal data and it summarizes the discrepancies between the expected numbers of times each outcome occurs and the observed number of times each outcome occurs, by summing the square of the discrepancies, normalized by the expected numbers, over all the categories.

RESULTS

This section deals with the presentation results and analysis of data obtained from respondents. Therefore, the data analysis was based on the total number of questionnaire returned. As earlier noted sample population for the study were 379. Accordingly, 379 questionnaires were sent and 362 returned. Hence the percentage returned is 95.5% showing reasonable high percentage.

Research question 1

What are the available electronic information resources in Federal University, Lafia and Nasarawa State University, Keffi? Table 1 showed the available electronic information resources in universities in Nasarawa State. As shown in this table, respondents ranked Internet services and E-journals as the most available choice. From the findings, it can be deduced that there is availability of electronic information resources in universities in Nasarawa State.

Research question 2

To what extent does students' awareness of electronic information resources influence their usage of the electronic information resources in university in Nasarawa State? Table 2 showed extent of students' awareness of electronic information resources influence their usage of electronic information resources by universities students in Nasarawa state. As shown in this table, respondents ranked E-journals and E-books as the most electronic information resources that influence their usage of electronic information resources. The grand mean and standard deviation are 3.25 and 0.93 respectively.

Research Question 3

What are the factors militating against the awareness and use of electronic information resources by University students in Nasarawa State? Table 3 showed factors militating against the awareness and accessibility to electronic information resources by University students in Nasarawa State. As shown in this table, respondents' ranked lack advanced searching skills and navigation problems as the most choice. The cluster mean and standard deviation are 3.50 and 0.76 respectively.

Test of research hypotheses

This is designed to test the hypotheses formulated to guide the study. The hypotheses is tested at 0.05 level of significance.

Hypotheses 1

Awareness of Electronic information resource does not significantly influence students' usage of Electronic information resources by universities students in Nasarawa State. From table 4, the Chi-square calculated value of 302.21, degree of freedom df =30 and a sig (P-value=0.00) which is less than the alpha value (α=.05). Since P<.05, the result is significant, therefore the null hypothesis is rejected. This implied that awareness of

Table 1: Responses on Available electronic information resource in Federal University, Lafia and Nasarawa State University, Keffi.

Services/ Facility	N	Available	%	Not Available	%	Decision
Internet Services	362	361	(99.7)	1	(0.3)	Available
E- journals	362	333	(92)	29	(8)	Available
E- books	362	326	(90.1)	36	(9.9)	Available
E- research Reports	362	300	(82.9)	62	(17.1)	Available
E- newspapers	362	293	(80.9)	69	(19.1)	Available
E- lecture notes	362	287	(79.3)	75	(20.7)	Available
E- projects	362	275	(76)	87	(24)	Available
CD ROM	362	272	(75.1)	90	(24.9)	Available
E- magazines	362	263	(72.7)	99	(27.3)	Available
Online Databases	362	261	(72.1)	101	(27.9)	Available
E- pre prints	362	257	(71)	105	(29)	Available

Source Field work 2018

Table 2: Mean score and standard deviation of extent of students' awareness of electronic information resources influence their usage of electronic information resources in university in Nasarawa State.

Items	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Decision
E-journals	362	3.42	0.77	Moderate Extent
E-books	362	3.41	0.90	Moderate Extent
E-research reports	362	3.31	0.76	Moderate Extent
CDROM	362	3.27	0.93	Moderate Extent
E-projects	362	3.27	0.95	Moderate Extent
E-newspapers	362	3.25	0.96	Moderate Extent
E-magazines	362	3.23	1.00	Moderate Extent
E-preprints	362	3.21	1.01	Moderate Extent
Online Databases	362	3.19	0.93	Moderate Extent
Internet Services	362	3.19	0.87	Moderate Extent
E-lecture notes	362	2.98	1.10	Moderate Extent
Grand Mean	362	3.25	0.93	Moderate Extent

Source Field work 2018

electronic information resource significantly influence students' usage of electronic information resources by universities students in Nasarawa State.

Hypotheses 2

Accessibilities of electronic information resource does not significantly influence students usage of electronic information resource by universities students in Nasarawa State. From table 5, the Chi-square calculated value of 441.5, degree of freedom df =30 and a sig (P-value=0.00) which is less than the alpha value (α=.05). Since P<.05, the result is significant, therefore the null hypothesis is rejected. This implied that accessibility of electronic information resource significantly influence students' usage of Electronic information resource by universities students in Nasarawa State.

Major findings

(i) There are several available electronic information resources such as E-books, E-journals, E-newspapers, E-magazines, E-preprints, CD ROM, E-projects, E-lecture notes, E-research reports, online databases and internet services in Nasarawa State libraries.

(ii) Students are aware of the available electronic information resources in Nasarawa state libraries. These include E-books, E-journals, E-newspapers, E-magazines, E-preprints, CD ROM, E-projects, E-lecture notes, E-research reports, online databases and internet services.

(iii) Students to a high extent are accessible to available electronic information resources in
Nasarawa state.

(iv) Awareness of the available electronic information resources influences the usage of the resources in Nasarawa state.

(v) There are several challenges militating against the awareness and accessibility of university students on usage of electronic information resources in Nasarawa state.

(vi) Awareness of electronic information resource significantly influences students' usage of Electronic information resources by universities students in Nasarawa State.

Table 3: Mean score and Standard Deviation of factors militating against the awareness and accessibility to electronic information resources by University students in Nasarawa State.

Items	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Decision
Lack of advanced searching skill	362	3.90	0.54	Agreed
Navigation problems	362	3.88	0.56	Agreed
Library staff are in difference	362	3.81	0.56	Agreed
Poor internet connectivity	362	3.72	0.45	Agreed
Technological constraint	362	3.69	0.58	Agreed
Lack of ICT skill	362	3.68	0.66	Agreed
Student poor orientation	362	3.67	0.74	Agreed
Frequent breakdown of system	362	3.47	0.73	Agreed
Lack of personal laptop and other electronic gadget	362	3.46	0.87	Agreed
Erratic power supply	362	3.22	0.91	Agreed
Lack of awareness	362	3.06	1.12	Agreed
Grand Mean	362	**3.50**	**0.76**	

Source Field work 2018

Table 4: Chi-square Analysis of Mean Ratings of the Students Responses on Awareness of Electronic Information Resource by Universities Students' in Nasarawa State.

	Df	X^2Cal	Sig	Alpha Level	Remark
Chi – square	30	302.21	0.000	0.05	Significant
Number of valid Cases		362			

P<.05

Table 5: Chi-square analysis of mean ratings of the students responses on Usability of Electronic Information Resource by Universities Students' in Nasarawa State.

	Df	X^2Cal	Sig	Alpha Level	Remark
Chi – square	30	441.5	0.000	0.05	Significant
Number of valid Cases		362			

P<.05

DISCUSSION

The findings on research question 1 in table 1 revealed that there are several available electronic information resources such as E-books, E-journals, E-newspapers, E-magazines, E-preprints, CD ROM, E-projects, E-lecture notes, E-research reports, Online databases and internet services in Nasarawa State libraries. The findings on research question 2 on table 2 revealed that Students are aware of the available electronic information resources in Nasarawa state libraries. These include E-books, E-journals, E-newspapers, E-magazines, E-preprints, CD ROM, E-projects, E-lecture notes, E-research reports, Online databases and internet services. This agrees with Ezema (2015) who attested that students are aware of the available electronic information and disagrees with Aina (2014) who attested that majority of the respondents are not aware of the electronic information resources and this affect the access and use of electronic resources. It also agrees with Okiki (2012) who is of the opinion that the level of awareness of subscribed electronic information resources is quite low. The findings on research question 3 on table 3 revealed that students to a high extent are accessible to available electronic information resources in Nasarawa state. This finding collaborates with Ezema (2015) who attested that students are accessible to available electronic information resources and disagrees with Aina (2014) who attested that since respondents are not aware of the electronic information resources, this affect the access and use of electronic resources. The findings on research question 4 in table 4 revealed that awareness of the available electronic information resources influences the usage of the resources in Nasarawa state. This is in conformity with Okello-Obura and Mogara (2008) who attested that respondents are aware of the available electronic information resources and disagrees with Okiki (2012) who attested that the level of awareness of subscribed electronic information resources is quite low.

The findings on research question 5 on table 5 revealed that the extent of students' accessibility to electronic information resources influences their use of the resources in Nasarawa state. This is in conformity with Okello-Obura and Mogara, (2008) who attested that the extent of students' accessibility to electronic information resources influences their use of the

resources in Nasarawa state. The findings on research question 3 in table 3 revealed that Lack of advanced searching skill, navigation problems, library staff are indifference, poor internet connectivity, technological constraint, lack of ICT skill, student poor orientation, frequent breakdown of system, lack of personal laptop and other electronic gadget, erratic power supply and lack of awareness as factors militating against the awareness and accessibility of university students on usage of electronic information resources in Nasarawa state. This is in line with Sejane (2007) who attested that challenges such as budget cuts, low internet bandwidth, lack of up-to-date Information Technology (IT) infrastructure, inadequate searching skills, shortage of staff and high cost of subscription fees posed many of the threats to access to and use of e-resources in the institutions libraries.

In order to determine if awareness of electronic information resource significantly influence students usage of Electronic information resources by universities students in Nasarawa State, the study reveals that awareness of electronic information resource significantly influence students usage of Electronic information resources by universities students in Nasarawa State. It was also observed that accessibilities of electronic information resource significantly influence students' usage of Electronic information resource by universities students in Nasarawa State.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the findings, it was concluded that availability, awareness and accessibility of electronic information resources significantly influence its usage by university students in Nasarawa State.

Recommendation

Based on the findings of the study, the following recommendations were made:

(i) Computer room or ICT centers should be created in faculties and departments to ease congestion and make it easily accessible to students. This would no doubt enable the students to have wider access to more and current electronic information resources without restriction of space and time.
(ii) Universities libraries should give more education to users on the available electronic information resources. Current awareness services, selection dissemination of information on electronic information resources should be intensified by library staff to users of the libraries.
(iii) Alternative sources of power should be provided for equipment/ facilities that enable uninterrupted power supply to facilitate in order to enable students interrupted services.
(iv) Universities libraries should include ICT/web training in their curriculum to train student at all level on the relevant skill needed to access the web.

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