PROVISION AND USE OF INFORMATION RESOURCES AND SERVICES IN LIBRARIES FOR LEGISLATION IN HOUSES OF ASSEMBLY OF NORTH-CENTRAL STATES, NIGERIA

BY

ABUBAKAR ABDULLAHI IBRAHIM

MLS/EDUC/2359/2011-2012

P15EDLS8316

BEING A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE, AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY, ZARIA, IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF DEGREE OF MASTERS IN LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE (MLS)

February, 2017

Declaration

I hereby declare that this dissertation is the product of my own research efforts. All sources have been duly distinguished and appropriately acknowledged by means of references.

…… **……**

Abubakar Abdullahi Ibrahim **Date**

Certification

This is to certify that this dissertation titled: provision and use of information resources and services in libraries for legislation in Houses of Assembly of North-Central States Nigeriaby AbubakarAbdullahiIbrahim meets the regulations governing the award of degree of masters in library and information scienceat Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, and is approved for its contribution to knowledge and literacy presentation.

---------- ----------

Prof. I. I. Ekoja **Date**

Chairman, Supervisory Committee

---------- ----------

Dr.Lawal Yazid Ibrahim **Date**

Member, Supervisory Committee

---------- ----------

Dr. Habib Muhammad **Date**

Head, Department of Library and Information Science

---------- ----------

Prof. kabir Bala **Date** **Dean**

Postgraduate School

Dedication

This research work is dedicated to my late younger sister Salamatu Iliya Alhaji Na-Baba and her late children Aminat Iliyasu(Ummin Sala) and Muhammad Anas Iliyasu. May their souls rest in peace, Amen.

Acknowledgement

All praise is to Allah (SWT), the most beneficent, the most merciful. Peace and Blessing of Allah be upon his messenger, Prophet Muhammad (P.B.U.H). I am sincerely grateful to my parents for their concern, sincere prayers and words of encouragements towards the completion of this programme. My utmost gratitude goes to my supervisors professor Isa Innocent Ekoja and Dr.Lawal Yazid Ibrahim, Dr. K. A. Momoh, and other staff of the department.

My heartfelt appreciation also goes to the Management of Niger State Polytechnic Zungeru for authorizing me to undergo this study. I am indebted to my wives Saratu Abubakar O. and Zainab Abubakar G., my children Abdulqadir, Yunusa, Abdul-raqib, Salamatu, Rabiat and Safiyyat Abubakar.

I am thankful to the library staff of the Niger State Polytechnic Zungeru and Bida Campuses, Mr. Mamman, Paul Ibrahim Special Assistant to the Director/CEO, National Library Abuja, and all my friends without whom this great work could not be achieved and which space cannot allow me to mention.

MASHAALLAH!

Abstract

This study was conducted to investigate the provision and use of information resources and services in Libraries for legislation in Houses of Assemblyof North Central States of Nigeria. To accomplish the objectives of the study, six research questions were raised and three State Houses of Assembly were randomly selected. The population for this study comprised of 76 members of state houses of Assembly and the management of the libraries selected. Structured questionnaire was designed and validated forface validity.The validated questionnaire waspilot testedand the result showed a reliability index coefficient of 0.82, which revealed the appropriateness of the instrument that was used for data collection. Out of the 76 (100%)copies of the questionnaire administered on the respondents, 69 (91%) were found valid and 7(9%) invalid. The data collected was analyzed using descriptive statistics, Frequency distribution tables and percentages. The result reveals that Legislators in the State Houses of Assembly in North-Central Nigeria have various types of information needs and different types of information resources and services were also provided by these legislative libraries to satisfy the information needs of the legislators. Though, the resources and services are not satisfying the information needs of the legislators as revealed by the majority of the respondents. On the basis of the findings the following recommendations were made that State Houses of Assembly in the North Central should make adequate funds available to the library so as to enable the libraries acquire necessary resources and to provide services that would enable the libraries meet the information needs of the legislators. The libraries should acquire modern information and communication technologies and should be linked with the internet facilities to enable the legislators have access to abundant information worldwide.Provision of information resources like books, magazines and materials of local history to the libraries should be improved on since the accompanied services is a function of the available resources.

Table of content

Title Page - - - - - - - - - - i

Declaration - - - - - - - - - - ii

Certification - - - - - - - - - - iii

Dedication - - - - - - - - - - iv

Acknowledgement - - - - - - - - - v

Abstract - - - - - - - - - - vi

Chapter one: Introduction

1.1 Background to the Study - - - - - - - 1

1.2 Statement of the Problem - - - - - - - 3

1.3 Research Questions - - - - - - - - 5

1.4 Objectives of the Study - - - - - - - 6

1.5 Significance of the Study- - - - - - - - 7

1.6 Scope and limitation of the Study - - - - - - 7

1.7 Operational Definition of Terms - - - - - - 8

References - - - - - - - - - 10

Chapter two: Review of Related Literature

2.1 Introduction - - - - - - - - - 11

2.2 Conceptual Framework - - - - - - - - 11

2.3 Information Needs of Legislators - - - - - - - 19

2.4 Information Resourcesprovision in libraries - - - - 25

2.5 Information Services provision in libraries - - - - 32

2.6 Relevance of Information Resources in Meeting
Information Needs of the Users - - - - - - - 40

2.7 Relevance of Information Services in Meeting
Information Needs of the Users - - - - - - - 44

2.8 Challenges Associated with the Provision of Information
Resources and Services to Legislators by Legislative Libraries - - 45

2.9 Summary of the Review - - - - - - - - 50

References - - - - - - - - - - 51

Chapter Three: Research Methodology

3.1 Introduction - - - - - - - - - 56

3.2 Research Method/Design Adopted - - - - - - - 56

3.3 Population of the Study - - - - - - - - 56

3.4 Respondent Groups - - - - - - - - - 57

3.5 Sample and Sampling Technique (s) - - - - - - 58

3.6Instruments for data collection- - - - - - - 58

3.6.1 Questionnaire - - - - - - - - - 59

3.7Validity and Reliability of the Instruments- - - - - 59

3.8 Procedure for Data Collection - - - - - 60

3.9 Procedure for Data Analysis - - - - - - - 61

References - - - - - - - - - 62

Chapter Four: Data Presentation and Analysis

4.1 Introduction - - - - - - - - - 63

4.2 Questionnaire response rate - - - - - - - 63

4.3 Information Needs of the Legislators- - - - - - 66

4.4 Types of information resources and services provided in the Libraries- - 68

4.5 Types of information resources and services Used by the Legislators- - 71

4.6 Satisfaction with Types of Information Resources and

Services in the Libraries - - - - - - - 75

4.7 Challenges associated with the provision and Utilization of information resources and

services - - - - - - - - 78

4.8 Measures to be taken to overcome the challenges associated with the

provision and Utilization of information resources and services- - - 81

References - - - - - - - - - 87

Chapter Five: Summary, Conclusions and Recommendations

5.1 Introduction - - - - - - - - - 89

5.2 Summary of Major Findings - - - - - - - - 89

5.3 Conclusion - - - - - - - - - 90

5.4 Recommendations - - - - - - - - - 91

Bibliography - - - - - - - - - 93

Appendix - - - - - - - - - 98

List of Tables

3.3.1 Distribution of the population - - - - - - - - 57

4.1 Response Rate - - - - - - - - - - 63

4.2 Classification of the Respondents by their Gender, Qualification and Working experience - - - - - - - - 64

4.2.1 Classification of the Legislators by their Highest Educational Attainments - 65

4.2.2 Classification of the Legislators by the Terms in the Houses of Assembly - 65

4.3 Responses of Legislators on their Types of Information needs - - 66

4.4 Library Management Responses on the Resources and Services availability - - - - - - - - - - 68

4.5 Responses of the Legislators on the Types of Information Resources and Services Utilized - - - - - - - - 71

4.6 Responses of the Legislators on their Satisfaction with Types of Information Resources and services in the Libraries - - - - 74

4.7 Responses of Libraries management on the challenges associated with the provision of information resources and services - - - - 78

4.7.1 Responses of the Legislators on theChallenges associated with the utilization of Information Resources and Services - - - 79

4.8 Responses of Libraries management on the measures to be taken to overcome the challenges- - - - - - - - - 81

4.8.1 Responses of the Legislators on the Measures to be taken to overcome the challenges - - - - - - - - 83

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Information is that which is transmitted by the act or process of communication it may be a message, a signal, ora stimuli Olabode(2008). It assumed a response in the receiving organism and therefore poses response potential. Despite the daily growth of information and the problems associated with it the need for it keeps on increasing. This is because information is regarded as a basic tool for researchers, politicians, teachers, students and those in business. Olabode(2008) observe that: the need for information as a resource becomes more apparent when information is understood to mean facts, data, opinion, and the like including but revealed in the results of the study research and scholarship in all fields of knowledge. Information has become a critical element in life and society. It is an important part of development. In a developing legislative like Nigeria, information in all aspects of life need to be collected to assist legislators in their day to day management process. The legislators need as much information as it can get to aid its legislative process.

Making information sources readily available and accessible to legislators couldsignificantly increase the effectiveness in making laws for peace and order which are vital to development efforts. Sada (2012) noted that … key to an effective legislature is the knowledge and information that permit it to make informed decisions on specific issues and to play active role in the policy making process of the nation.

Library services are the principal sources for meeting the information needs of the parliamentarians of today and future. To make informed decisions on a myriad of complex policy issues, legislators need authoritative information on a timely basis.

Legislative libraries in Nigeria, as observed in Gama (2012) have been part and parcel of institutional framework for law making. There has always been National Assembly Library as well as State Assembly Libraries with any emerging civilian dispensation. The National Assembly's Library took its root from the then general government library located in the Secretariat at Marina, Lagos. Its rich collection consisted of a large stock of central government publications and the papers of the old legislative council which was the central law making body up to the year 1951.Legislative libraries therefore serve as windows through which legislators could see and acquire/access information resources and services which facilitate legislative processes in houses of assembly. Realizing the nature of the responsibilities of legislators, which is primarily law making as well as the role information could play in facilitating their responsibilities, today, virtually all parliaments world over have libraries attached to them with the primary function of assisting and supporting the law makers to carry out their pyramid functions of making decisions for the betterment of the society through the provision of information resources and services.

The expected roles of legislative libraries in State Houses of Assembly, according to Abubakar and Haruna (2010) are as follows:

1. To provide the legislature, including the committees with the best available information on which to base its decision making;
2. To provide legislators with best digests, summaries and similar short-form of information which will enable them cope with complex issues and the ever-increasing amount of data;

3. To provide impartial, reliable, up-to-date written or oral briefs to assist legislators in the course of their official duties;
4. To assist legislators in their duties through seminars, conferences and programmes designed to ensure that they are well informed;
5. To provide immediate access to local, regional and international newspapers, radio programmes (where available), video tapes etc.;
6. To provide ready reference services;
7. To provide reading list on topics of current interest for the advancement of the knowledge of the legislators and also assist them understand particular issues;
8. To ensure that most relevant documents in form of books, journals, recorded tapes, etc. are provided and aimed at meeting the information needs of the legislators.

According to Mohammed (2011), a typical legislative library should be able to provide easy connectivity between the legislators and the information resources they need irrespective of their location and time of need. However, looking at the status of this category of libraries in relation to the needs of their parent organization, it is also of paramount importance to provide information resources and services based on the needs of the users they serve. This study is therefore geared towards investigating the kinds of information resources and services that are provided and how they are been utilized in the libraries of Houses of Assembly of North-central States Nigeria.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Legislature is generally referred to as an official body, usually chosen by election, with the power to make, change, and repeal laws; as well as powers to represent the constituent units and control government Dada (2007). Iwhiwu (2011)on the other hand conceptualizes legislatures as

"assemblies of elected representatives from geographically defined constituencies, with lawmaking functions in the governmental process". In the same vein, Joeland Enetta (2009) identified two features that distinguish legislatures from other branches of government. He opines that legislatures have formal authority to pass laws, which are implemented and interpreted by the executive and judicial branches and their members normally are elected to represent various elements in the population.

The duties of the legislature as contained in the constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (2009) are as follows:

a. Making law for peace and order in the State;

b. Deliberate on all matters of interest to the State;

c. Debate, amend (where necessary) and approve annual budget submitted by the executives;

d. Educate the electorates through their deliberations, publications and other activities;

e. Watch the activities of the executives and to ensure that they operate in the best interest of the electorate;

f. Screen the nominees of the executives for certain top posts in government.

However, legislators can only perform their duties effectively and efficiently if they have information. That is why in the developed democracies such as the U.S.A American Congress has the most famous legislative library in the world i.e. library of congress (the world's biggest library) with volumes of books and library materials running into millions. The library of

congress has developed this magnitude to serve the interest of the congress in facilitating their research services.

In UK also, the library of the British house of commons has gained full recognitions as an information and research department which is responsible for acquisition, processing and arrangement of the main collection of books, pamphlets, newspapers and periodicals and indexing of all British parliamentary papers and of many other publications, domestics and foreign for all members of parliament.

The national assembly library of Pakistan has the largest collection; it is the main archive of house documentation, including stenographic reports of plenary session debates, laws passed by the national assembly and executive ordinances laid before the house. The library has also subscribed through the Pakistan Higher education Commission to a digital library providing members with access to major academic and business journal resources through a dedicated website.

Unfortunately in Nigeria, in spite of the importance of knowledge and information to legislators we are yet to understand how legislators access and use information in undertaking their legislative duties.

This research will investigate the provision and use of information resources and services in libraries for legislation in Houses of Assembly of North-central Nigeria.

1.3 Research Questions

The Study seeks to answer the following research questions:

1. What are the information needs of legislators of State Houses of Assembly in North Central Nigeria?

2. What types of information resources and services are provided in the State Houses of Assembly Libraries in North Central Nigeria?
3. What types of information resources and services are utilized in the State Houses of Assembly Libraries in North Central Nigeria?
4. How satisfied are the legislators with the information resources and services that are provided in the States Houses of Assembly Libraries in North Central Nigeria?
5. What are the challenges associated with the provision of information resources and services in the State Houses of Assembly Libraries in North Central Nigeria?
6. What measures could be taken to remedy the challenges?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study are to:

1. Identify the information needs of legislators of State Houses of Assembly in North Central Nigeria.
2. Find out the types of information resources and services that are provided by the libraries in State Houses of Assembly in North Central Nigeria.
3. Determine the types of information resources and services that are used by the legislators in State Houses of Assembly in North Central Nigeria.
4. Find out the level of satisfaction of the legislators with the information resources and services that are provided in the State Houses of Assembly Libraries in the North Central Nigeria.
5. Identify the challenges associated with the provision of information resources and services in the State Houses of Assembly Libraries in North Central Nigeria.

6. Find out measures of overcoming the challenges.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The findings of this study would contribute to existing body of knowledge in areas of legislative libraries. It would also provide an impetus for the improvement in the area of identifying the information resources and services provision to legislators for effective legislative practices so as to encourage them make maximum use of the library to satisfy their information needs.

The study would also be beneficial to the Houses of Assembly in the States under study and other State Houses of Assembly library authorities by assisting them select, acquire organize, preserve and make available information resources and services in accordance with the information needs of the legislators in their State Houses of assembly for effective legislative practices.

The findings of this study would assist researchers and scholars who may be interested in conducting researches on information resources and services in other State Houses of Assembly of other geo-political zones in Nigeria, and in overcoming the challenges facing legislative libraries in the States under study and other State Houses of Assembly in Nigeria especially in the area of information resources and services provision to legislators.

1.6 Scope and Limitations of the Study

The scope of this study was the State Houses of Assembly in the North-Central Geo-political zone of Nigeria, i.e. Benue, Kogi, Kwara, Nassarawa, Niger and Plateau. The study focused on the provision and use of information resources and services for members of

legislative House of Assembly. Consequently, the respondents for this study comprised only legislators and the Management of the legislative libraries of the six State Houses of Assembly under study.

This study was limited by inadequate access to legislators due to logistics and other protocols attached to meeting them, this was as a result of their tight schedules, commitments and numerous engagements invariably affected the completion and returning of the questionnaires to the researcher within the time limit. It is also clear that there were very few written document available about the resources and services in the libraries which also serve as a constraint in the conduct of this research.

However, in order to minimize the constraint, Chamber Desk Staff of Sergeant-At-Arms of various State Houses of Assembly were employed to help the researcher in distribution and collection of questionnaire to the legislators in the chamber. The choice of Chamber Desk Staff of Sergeant-at-Arms was in line with their schedule in the various State Houses of Assembly.

1.7 Operational Definition of Terms

The following key terms were used in the research and are hereby defined in the context in which they are used.

Information: Refers to anything that adds to existing knowledge, ideas, skills and experiences positively or negatively.

Information Needs: Refers to aspirations to acquire a certain types of necessary information from the library by an individual to satisfy his/her curiosity.

Information Resources: Refers to both print and non-print materials that contain information.

Information Services: Refers to those activities rendered by the legislative libraries to ensure access and maximum effective utilization of information resources.

Legislators: Refers to the persons who are elected to represent their individual constituencies.

Legislative Libraries: Refers to libraries attached to the respective State Houses of Assembly to cater for the information needs of the members of legislative House of assembly.

North-Central States: Refers to States in one of the six geo-political zones existing in Nigeria. Its other name is Middle Belt Zone. It comprises of Benue, Kogi, Kwara, Nassarawa, Niger and Plateau.

State Houses of Assembly: Refers to legislative houses conferred by the amended 1999 constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria section 47 with the responsibilities of making laws for good governance of the societies in their respective States.

REFERENCES

Abubakar, F.L. and Haruna, I (2010).A Survey of information needs and seeking behavior of Kwara State House of Assembly Legislators. Retrieved May 28, 2013, from www.uniilorin.edu.ng

Central Planning Committee 52nd Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference (2006). Pictorial Documentary on Nigerian Parliament 1947-2006. Abuja: Central Planning Committee 52nd Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference.

Dada, T.O. (2007). Legislative libraries in Nigeria: Financing and Budgeting. Compendium of papers presented at the seminar/workshop for librarians of National and State Assemblies. Oshogbo: Ripples Motel Oroki Housing Estate. 27th-30th November.

Federal Republic of Nigeria.(2010). The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999 (Amended). Lagos: Federal Government Press.

Gama, U.G. (2012). Legislative libraries today: Issues and realities. A paper presented at the National Workshop for legislative Librarians in Nigeria. Abuja: Reiz Continental Hotel. 26th-30th November.

Iwhiwu, B.E (2011). Information resources availability and utilization in the legislative process by lawmakers in Edo State.Retrieved Sept. 15, 2013, from http://www.academicjournals.org/j/cr/pdf.

Joel, J. and Enetta, C. (2009). The working of parliamentary library in India: how it responds to the needs for information and research support in the context of new information technology. A paper presented at the 66th IFLA Council and conference.

Mohammed, Z. (2011). Organisation and Retrieval of Information and Information Resources.In *Nigerian Libraries: Journal of the NigerianLibrary Association***.** Illorin: Nigerian Library Association

Sada, S.A. (2012). Information Needs, Resources and Services Utilization to Legislators for effective Policy making in North-Western State Houses of Assembly of Nigeria. Master in Library Science Dissertation. Unpublished.Bayero University, Kano

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses literature reviewed relevant to the theme of the study. The discussion was done under the following sub-headings:

2.2 Conceptual Framework

2.3 Information Needs of Legislators

2.4 Information Resources Provision in Libraries

2.5 Information Services Provision in Libraries

2.6 Relevance of Information Resources in Meeting Information Needs of the Users

2.7 Relevance of Information Services in Meeting Information Needs of the Users

2.8 Challenges Associated with the Provision of Information Resources and Services to Legislators by Legislative Libraries

2.9 Summary of the Review

2.2 Conceptual Framework

Legislature is generally referred to as an official body, usually chosen by election, with the power to make, change, and repeal laws; as well as powers to represent the constituent units and control government Dada (2007). Ajibola (2007) conceptualizes legislatures as "assemblies of elected representatives from geographically defined constituencies, with lawmaking functions in the governmental process". In the same vein, Joel and Enetta (2009) identified two features that distinguish legislatures from other branches of government. He opines that legislatures have

formal authority to pass laws, which are implemented and interpreted by the executive and judicial branches and their members normally are elected to represent various elements in the population. It is significant to note that legislatures vary in terms of composition, structure and role, from one democracy to the other. Strictly speaking, legislatures are divided into two types. They are the bicameral and the unicameral types. The unicameral legislature has only one chamber or house while the bicameral variation has two. The bicameral structures are made up of the Upper House and the Lower House. Some countries designate their Upper House as the Senate and the Lower House as the House of Representative. Typical examples of this are the United States of America and Nigeria. In England, the House of Lords and the House of Commons are the designations for the Upper House and Lower House respectively. This structural variation notwithstanding, legislatures tend to exhibit some basic common characteristics. Generally speaking, their members are formally equal to one another in status. For another, the authority of members depends on their claim to representation of the rest of the community. Furthermore, as Ajibola (2007) opines, quality of status also determines that members of parliament work collectively, either in meetings of the entire membership or of committees of members.

In modern time, legislature performs representational function. Principally, the people's representatives for the singular fact that they are elected by the people, especially under a democratic regime, hold the mandate of their constituencies within the polity Memoire (2008). Taylor (2007) put it thus: 'the essence of representative democracy lies in the delegation of governmental power and responsibility to a small number of people by the citizenry as a whole'. Consequently, legislature is expected to pursue good public policies for national development. The legislature is important, in governance generally.

In a democracy, the legislature plays an important role in the amendment of the national constitution, selection and appointment of senior government as well as the supervision of social, political and economic conditions in the country.

The legislature in the 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria exists at national, state and local government levels. At the national level it is a bicameral structure that constitutes the National Assembly: the senate which is the upper legislative house and the House of Representatives which is the lower chamber. The senate, as in the United State of America, symbolizes the equality of the states that make up the federation. It also enjoys the privilege of confirming appointment of key functionaries like Ministers and Ambassadors. The house of Representatives, on the other hand, directly represents the people. The constitution further provides for a House of Assembly in each state of the federation, while a legislative Council exists in the local governments, performing essentially the same functions. The National Assembly has a total membership of 469 legislators. The Senate has 109 members. Each state is represented by three senators, while the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja is represented by a senator. The House of Representatives has 360 members. Unlike the Senate which the representation is based on equality of the state, representation in the House of Representatives from each state is determined by the population.

The powers, duties and functions of Nigerian legislature are well spelt out in the 1999 constitution. In section 41 of the 1999 constitution of the federal Republic of Nigeria provisions for the exercise of legislative powers by both the National Assembly and the States Houses of Assembly. The Constitution of the federal Republic of Nigeria empowers the State House of assembly to make laws for peace and order in the state. Other duties of the state House of assembly are to:

g. Deliberate on all matters of interest to the State;

h. Debate, amend (where necessary) and approve annual budget submitted by the executives;

i. Educate the electorates through their deliberations, publications and other activities;

j. Watch the activities of the executives and to ensure that they operate in the best interest of the electorate;

k. Screen the nominees of the executives for certain top posts in government.

The constitution recognizes the principle of separation of power by making provisions for upholding this in the constitution. The National Assembly (Senate and House of Representatives) is empowered to legislate over matters in the Exclusive list to the exclusion of the Houses of Assembly of the state. It can also make laws in respect of matters contained in the Concurrent legislative list to the extent that is also provided in the same schedule to the constitution. The States Houses of Assembly are empowered to make laws in respect of matters contained in the concurrent legislative list as it is provided for in the schedule to the constitution. Again, the legislative houses at the federal and state levels are empowered to make laws on any other matter in respect of which the constitution has conferred powers on them to make laws.

The term information on the other hand has been severally defined and used to identify a number of concepts. A number of factors were attributed to these; for instance, Folorunsho (2009) observed that most of the definitions serve the narrow interest of those defining information while Folorunsho (2009) attributed it to semantic and conceptual difficulties. Sada (2012) is more explicit when regarded information as "meaning different things to different people in different situations and at different times."Olabode (2008) stated that "information

refers to knowledge communicated or received in relation to a particular subject". Mohammed (2011) also argued that information can be conceived as anything that adds to our existing knowledge, ideas, skills and experiences positively or negatively that enables us to take decisions or react to situations immediately or later at an appropriate period of time". Mohammed (2011) added that:

> It can also be conceived as the by-product of our conscious and unconscious actions and inactions that adds to our existing knowledge, ideas, skills and experiences that enable us respond to a given stimuli instantaneously or at a later period of time as a form of reaction or decision taken or to be taken.

In addition, Adomi (2007) described information as:

> Data presented in a readily comprehensive form to which meaning has been attributed within a context for its use. In a more dynamic sense, the message is conveyed by the use of a medium of communication or expression. Whether a specific message is informative or not depends in part on the subjective perception of the person receiving it.

Some definitions of information on the other hand stressed its role in decision making. It is in this regards that Sada (2012) defined information as "data of value in planning, decision-making, and evaluation of any program". In addition, Sada (2012) also regarded it as "data that have been subjected to some processing functions capable of answering a user's query be it recorded, summarized, or simply collected that would help decision making."

Bello (2006) on the other hand, defined information as "any idea or organized data, principles, policies, laws, conventions, etc. generated, through human interactions, for harmonious co-existence, and correlation, survival, and continuity of human race." In the same vein, Asamoah-Hassan (2007) argues that "information brings about knowledge and knowledge is power. Lack of it brings about knowledge deficiency, which leads to powerlessness. Powerlessness of a people is a time bomb, which can be expressed in various forms, which are

detrimental to a nation's progress." she added that "dissemination of information which affects a people's livelihood is of great importance and libraries are well placed to do this." Iwhiwhu (2011) posit that:

> Information is a very vital resource to individuals and organizations in the upgrade of knowledge about events and issues around them. It is a collection of data and facts in a well-organized manner to gain knowledge. It is also knowledge derived from study, experience or instruction. Information allows communities to work in concepts with public officials and elected representatives.

He ascertained that without the providence of information and its effective utilization in the legislative process by legislators, reliable laws in any society cannot be ascertained. Therefore, information is of vital importance to the legislators for effective discharge of their duties and responsibilities. The enactment of legislation is as old as the society itself. As an enactment, it is a process of making laws for good governance of the society with the objective of ensuring peace and orderliness. This objective of making laws is a major condition for overall growth and development of any society. In fact, in as much as styles of legislation may change from one environment to the other, all legislators irrespective of law making procedures should have a common need for information. Stressing the importance of information in relation to legislatures, Pandit (2007) noted that:

> Parliaments all over the world have been increasingly assuming new roles and added responsibilities in response to the growing hopes and aspirations of the people. Further, with the unprecedented growth in the range, magnitude and multi-dimensional government activities, information becomes of vital importance to members of parliament in effectively discharging their responsibilities.

The need for information has therefore, become mandatory for State Houses of Assembly Legislators so far they want to make meaningful contributions on the flow of the House in order to effectively discharge their responsibilities, as well as using it to make impact on cultural and economic development of their constituencies. Aligrudic (2009) noted that:

> The work of the modern legislature has become more complex. With so much information at his/her disposal, the legislator as a politician and as a representative of the people is given the opportunity to contribute to the development of the society. Such information should be objective, timely and concise so as to give the legislator the opportunity to weigh everyinformation at his disposal. This enables meaningful contribution to debates and the legislature as a body to arrive at decisions, which are in the best interest of the nation.

As agreed with Aligrudic (2009), information should be objective, timely and precise before it becomes valuable to the legislators and support them to contribute wisely in the house. Thus there is often the need for individuals to obtain timely and relevant information. Hamalai (2009) agreed with the above statement while acknowledging that:

> Relevant and timely information is requisite to the effective functioning of the legislature. The legislature needs adequate data and policy briefs to effectively implement functions of oversight, representation and lawmaking. Debates in Chamber can be meaningful if lawmakers are well informed.

In another development, Sada (2012) observed that:

> Information in parliament can serve four ascending functions. At the most basic or micro-policy level, the purpose of information is to create the grounds for informed decisions and more effective public policy. At the next level, institutional dynamics, a commonly accepted body of facts provided by the parliamentary library can facilitate political agreement by narrowing the range of debate to differences in values, rather than disagreement over the facts of case. At political level, the use of high-quality information by the legislature can add to the perceived legitimacy of its action in an increasingly technocratic era. This may be thought of as the latent function of information; it can also be manifested. To extent to which better information actually contribute to better public policy, the use of information and analysis can lead to higher levels of support for the policies adopted by the legislature and their continuity and support for the legislature itself. Finally, at the level of macro-politics, or constitutional issues, a sufficiently strong base of independent facts and analysis can enhance the role of the legislature in the overall polices process of the nation-enabling the legislature to act more independently by offering amendments or new options for consideration in the policy debate.

In his contribution on the discussion on information, Joel and Enetta (2009) also opined that "the process of making progressive and result-oriented public policy requires veritable information, facts and figures that are scientifically established for rational policy and planning ahead in order to have an objective basis for monitoring and evaluation of government programs." In the same vein, Shikyil (2011) observed that:

> In every democratic political system, legislatures have some responsibility for Governmental oversight, and for analyzing and amending, or at least commenting on legislation and budgets they passed. Much of the information required for this comes from the executive, and some come from outside the Government or even outside the country. Many legislatures lack access to the information required to adequately analyze Government proposals.

These assertions by Joel and Enetta (2009) and Shikyil (2011) are very essential to the state Houses of Assembly legislators as well as National Legislators because, the lawmakers are relatively less professionals as they attained their position through elections. While in contrast, the other public institutions that the legislators are to check mate composed of high level government officials who have built their careers in the public services over a long period of time and thus acquire on the job training and become more knowledgeable group in each field of policy environment.

Therefore, in a situation of this nature, the legislators really have difficulties in supervising and controlling the executive and judiciary. Thus, they are desperately in need of accurate and reliable information to give them whole picture of issues relating to law making process and decision making. In addition, information is important for the function of democratic legislature. To underscore the significance of information to legislators, Arab (2008) concludes that information is an essential commodity for the legislature. This is because every legislator

requires resourceful and timely data to enable him/her to participate effectively in the legislative business.

Information has become an important ingredient for the development of any society in the world. It is with this, Asamoah-Hassan (2007) argued that "access to and use of information assists greatly in good decision- making and subsequently increased development, flourishing democracy and economy." In concurrence with this opinion, Foloruso (2009) admitted that, information as an indispensable factor for promoting the development of a society is an essential part of a nation's resources being used as the raw material for making policies, for creating knowledge and fuelling the modern organization. Therefore, information has always been recognized as a catalyst for the growth and development of any society.

2.3 Information Needs of Legislators

The concept of information needs has been variously defined and described by a number of writers Taylor (2007), defined information need as "a gap in a person's knowledge that, when experienced at the conscious level as a question, gives rise to a search for an answer'. He further maintained that, if the need is urgent, the search may be pursued with diligence until the desire is fulfilled". Popoola (2008), on his part maintained that information need arises when people realize that there are gaps that hinder their progress and induce uncertainty. To bridge these, they must seek relevant and accessible information sources.

Furthermore, Herrera, Lotero and Rua (2009:), noted that, "the service provided by libraries should be governed mainly by the needs of the users, which calls for continual assessment of information needs and priorities".

Hence, Ogunyomi (2010) maintained that:

> One way of acquainting patrons with your service and your desire to serve them is to conduct a user-needs survey. This activity provides another opportunity to schedule appointments with elected officials and other members of your clientele. When conducting the survey, you will have the opportunity to discuss your services with selected clients while gathering valuable input on their information needs.

Bello (2006), in his study in discovering the information needs of the pastoral nomads and the extent of information resources and services provision to them by the State Public libraries in Northern State of Nigeria, regards information needs as "a psychological feeling for information, triggered by a strong desire to solve a problem or resolve certain conflicts within psycho-social realm or that emerged from one's interaction with his/her environment". Ologunleko (2009) asserted that:

> Information needs, is not a basic need in the psychological and social sense. Information is not an end in itself; rather it is a means to an end. It is needed for decision making, problem solving and resource allocation. In other words, information is needed for the satisfaction of psychological and social needs.

Ologunleko (2009) further asserted that:

> The legislators are accountable to the electorate. That is to say, if the voters do not like the way their representatives take care of their interest they are supposed to vote them out of office and find someone else who will do a better job. This accountability suggests the kind of information required by the legislators, which is of two basic kinds:
>
> 1. Information on issues before the house
> 2. Determining preference of the constituency, party and executive.

In the same vein, Iwhiwhu (2011) acknowledged that "in order to identify the information needs of lawmakers, we have to understand the responsibilities and powers conferred on them by the Constitution". Accordingly, Federal Republic of Nigeria (2010), stated that, section 4 (7) of the 1999 Amended Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria empowers State Houses of

Assembly Legislators to make laws for the peace, order and good government of the State or any part thereof with respect to the following matters:

> -Any matter not include in the Exclusive List set out in Part One of the Second Schedule to the Constitution;
> -Matter included in the concurrent Legislative List set out in the first column of the second schedule to the constitution to the extent prescribed in the second opposite thereto, and any other matter with respect to which it is empowered to make laws in accordance with the provisions of the constitution.

On the other hand, Umbur and Igbashal (2011), acknowledged that, certain factors affect information needs of users. These are age, sex, educational background, linguistic ability, length of experience, nature of work and rank. While Umoru (2010), stated that, there are various types of information needs. The most recognizable is articulated or expressed need which is an actual recognized need that demands an answer. The need may be acknowledge, but no attempt can be made to answer it. The second one is the "unperceived" or unexpressed needs which are not recognized as information needs.

Furthermore, Bello (2006) highlighted factors that can engender information needs as "need for new information; and need to elucidate information held, need to confirm information held; need to elucidate belief and values held; need to confirm beliefs and value held". These are general factors that usually give rise to information need. Virtually everybody is involved in the need to know and to confirm what is known, Bello (2006).

In light of the above understanding, Herrera, Lotero and Rua (2009), established that, the main information needs of users fall into two categories:

1. The need to locate specific document of which the bibliographical references are known-referred to as need for a 'known term'.

2. The need to locate documents relating to a particular theme-known as a thematic need. This can in turn be divided into two categories, normally:
    a. The need for information to solve a particular problem.
    b. The need for information on the latest development in a specialized field.

Subsequently, lawmakers' access to these kinds of information would be of tremendous assistance to them, as it would guide them on drafting of new legislations as well as deciding on which bill to support and so may want to enhance their grasp of the similarities and differences among them. Similarly, Iwhiwhu (2011) identified three types of legislators information needs as:

(i) They need information to keep them abreast of law they enact and the society they control with those laws. Hence, lawmakers are tasked to keep up to date with the law, as they are in charge of lawmaking in the society.
(ii) Lawmakers also need information to make them always look up the law to know when they are being averted by follow lawmakers or the members of the society. They need information to always remind them of existing laws and to effect new laws to replace outdated ones as well as outlaw others.
(iii) Lawmakers need information to know how to apply the laws that are been made, and also how to acquire the knowledge on applying the laws made on social system of their constituencies.

On the other hand, going by the powers conferred on the lawmakers by the Constitution, the legislators lacks powers related to applying the laws they made as asserted by Iwhiwhi (2011), Hence, the legislators may perhaps need information that would enable them monitor, supervise and evaluate those laws they made and other government programmes as such powers was conferred on them in their oversight functions.

Furthermore, Abubakar and Haruna (2010), commented on information needs of the legislators as follows:

> Each member has a unique background and necessarily represents an electorate, which may differ demographically, and socially. Members may also have political as well as parliamentary needs. Their individual needs are thus sometimes quite distinct from their collective needs as members of an identified political party. At any time or the other member may have multiple information needs but they will be of variable depth and quality according to specific issues…. Needs also vary over time.

Consequently, legislators seem to have so many information needs, and these needs have to be fulfill to enable the legislators actually perform their duties as people representatives from various constituencies, and as such those needs could not be the same. At the same time Iwhiwhu (2011) established that:

> Information needs of lawmakers are continuous and diverse. The essence however is that the information must be cogent, relevant and valid that will enable legislators to make sound decision and analyze similar laws operating in different societies. Legislators need information to articulate the accepted principles, sentiments, beliefs and public opinions of the communities within a particular time, sharpen their discretion and increase their initiative in the process of law making.

In agreement with this, Hayoz (2010), proved that, "to serve his constituency, the legislator does love to have some needed information on local and community issues. As Aliu (2010), noted that over two decades ago that an information need is perceived within the context of an individual's environment. The individual recognizes an inadequacy in his/her knowledge that needs to be resolved in order to deal with a problem.

According to information seeking theories (2011), they often refer to the concept of information needs as "a presumed cognitive state wherein an individual's need state triggers the search behavior characteristic of information seeking in a given context". Ormandy (2010), on his part clarified information needs from a patient's perspective as "the recognition that their knowledge is inadequate to satisfy a goal, within the context/situation that they find themselves

at a specific point in time". However, Bello (2006), as identifying two types of information needs: (1) the need for information to aid the solution of a particular or to facilitate the making of a particular decision; and (2) current awareness needs- the need for information to keep up with development in one's field of endeavour or to satisfy curiosity for new information.

Taking a look at the above assertion, the legislators are always in need of the two types of information, because their main function is to formulate policies that could solve the problem of the electorates, and in order to discharge this responsibility the legislators need to have current awareness information to facilitate their work.

From the foregoing, it is clear that various literatures discussed the concept of information needs. It is a fact that information needs of legislators varied in nature. This was attested to by Iwhiwhu (2011), that "information needs of lawmakers are continuous and diverse". At the same time, Abubakar and Haruna (2010), in their findings on a survey of information needs and seeking behavior of Kwara State House of Assembly Legislators also reported that, 8(50%) of the respondents indicated that their regular need for information on legislative matters, while information on political matters ranked next by 4(25). Two members each indicated information on Governmental matters and Provision of social Amentias. These findings indicated that there are varying information needs among members. Hence, these needs must be satisfied for effective policy making.

State Houses of Assembly in Nigeria as confirmed by the 1999 constitution perform the same functions. Therefore, the researcher find it imperative in this research work to investigate the types of information needs legislators in State Houses of Assembly in North-Central Nigeria

required for the fulfillment of such functions. It also examined the significance such information needs when met, has on the performance of the legislators.

2.4 Information Resources provision in libraries

Information resources are today right at the heart of many legislatures, helping to support the conduct of public affairs and the development of a well-informed society as evidently disclosed by a range of scholars and writers. Hence, the goal of any legislative library is to provide information resources and services to legislators. It strive to achieve this objective by acquiring, processing and preserving books, newspapers, government publications and other materials which would enable legislators to carry out their legislative responsibilities.

An information resource is a term that has no accepted universal definition. Hence, Laribee (2013) argued that "the abundance and diversity of definition about the term information resources bewilders. Certain common themes, however, have emerged to despite the absence of a widely accepted definition for this concept." Accordingly, department of information resources Austin, Texas (2011) described information resource as " the procedure, equipment, facilities, software and data that are designed, built, operated and maintained to collect, record, process, store, retrieve, display, and transmit information."

From the above view, there is no doubt that, information resources consist of information content, people, machinery and facility that enables the library user satisfy his/her information needs. Timothy and Katie (2013) corroborated this when they defined information resource as "information and related resources, such as personnel, equipment, funds, and information technology."

Based on the above however, it is evident that, information resources need to replace information needs of the library users. Thus, resources should also be in different formats in as much as to satisfy the user's needs.

Aliu (2010) stated that:

> One approach to rethink the function and objective of a library. This approach will identify what the organization aims to do and how it aims to do it. Then calculate what information resources in terms of prints and no n-print are needed to serve the organization where they belong to or established to provide information for.

Adewumi (2011) on the other hand pointed out that, "Libraries and information centers are set up with the aim of selecting, acquiring, organizing and preserving information resources in order to make them available, easily and speedily to prospective users or patrons." Adewumi (2011) further added that "information resources are information bearing materials which exist in various formats." This was on the other hand corroborated by Haruna and Oyelekan (2010) who recognize library resources as "those materials which enable libraries to carry out functions effectively. They are made up of books and other information bearing media."

Information resources therefore, have always played an important role in libraries and information centers. In fact, without adequate and quality information resources, libraries may not be able to achieve their desire of meeting the information needs of the patrons. This was further confirmed by Adomi ((2007) who noted that "information resources are the information items/resources acquired, processed and made available in the library to patrons. They enable the library to fulfill its goal of meeting the information needs of its users."

The recognition of information resources as indispensable complements in the attainment of legislative goals meant that the establishment and nurturing of a legislative library to provide

information via information resources for the law makers a desideration. Popoola (2008) proved that:

> The materials possessed by a library, which may include books, periodicals and microfilms that contain recorded knowledge. The information resources could be printed which means the sources that contain information in a printed format as monographs, serials, technical reports, maps, directories, atlases, etc. the non-print materials include the sources of information which are contained in a non-conventional format from which information is stored and retrieved through their relevant reading aids. This category includes Audio tapes and cassettes, photographic records, video cassettes, films, microfilms, computers and CD-ROMS.

Therefore, since primary mission of a legislative library should be to encourage, support and guide the legislators in the choice, access and utilization of relevant information to carry out their legislative practices; acquiring, maintaining and preserving all necessary information resources regardless of their formats and forms become mandatory.

Subsequently, lawmakers need information on various information resources due to the nature of their work, so far it is accurate, reliable, timely as well as it satisfy their information needs. To buttress this point, Hamalai (2010) stated that:

> Legislators and legislative bodies need information to be able to perform their legislative, deliberative, and oversight functions. Such information on various aspects of law making and national development can be stored in published or unpublished forms, electronic and other forms. The usefulness of a modern library to legislators lies in its provision of adequate ready access through key information resources to equip legislators in the discharge of their legislative functions**.**

Information resources in legislative libraries of various countries share important common features and at the same time have varied formats as well as size. Valentine (2010) acknowledges that "most of the assembly libraries in Pakistan have similar collections and collection development policies. The collections are specialized, especially regarding legislative

document." He added that in Pakistan, there is National Assembly and four provincial Assembly libraries of Punjeb, Sindh, Northwest Frontier and Balonchistan.

Valentine (2010) also lamented that, the National Assembly Library has the largest collection with over eighty thousand volumes. It is the main archive of house documentation, including stenographic reports of plenary session debates, laws passed by the National Assembly, and executive ordinances laid before the house since 1947. It also holds a collection of House of Commons debates, the Indian Legislative debates, the gazette of Pakistan since 1947; reports of the Federal Government, the United Nations and its agencies, and other documents. Similarly, the collections of the provincial Assembly libraries include books, journals, newspapers, and parliamentary documentation. These resources play key role of providing information to the legislators in relation to their legislative practices.

The above statement is in line with that of Parliament of the Republic of South Africa (2011) while discussing the resources in parliamentary Library of the Republic of South Africa stated that " the library collection comprise a variety of formats including books, journals, maps, microfilms, photographs, atlases, videos, CDs, DVDs, Slides, online databases and links to internet resources." Parliament of the Republic of South Africa (2011) further remarked that:

> The Library and Information Unit as the key resource of documentation and information, has approximately 120, 000 print volumes in the subject areas covered by parliament and a wide variety of full text electronic resources. In addition to our legal deposit periodicals and newspapers the library also subscribes to approximately 150 periodicals and newspapers and has access to online database available via SABINET.

In his review of Indian Parliamentary library, Wangnoo (2007) stated that "Parliamentary Library in India is one of the finest and richest repositories in the country today with a collection of approximately 1.25 million volumes of books, reports, government publications, UN reports,

Debates, Gazettes, periodicals, Newspapers and other documents. He further remarked that "books and publications for the library are selected and acquired from the entire field of human activity relating to almost all the subjects with special emphasis of course on legislative requirement of members."

In addition to this, Pandit (2007) on Indian Parliamentary library noted that "all books, reports and other documents relevant to a particular Bill or on a subject under discussion in parliament are listed and placed in a separate study Boxes for reference and consultation in parliamentary library by interested members at their convenience."

It is clear from the above views that, resources of available in the legislative libraries of various countries are in different forms and they covered all subject area. Thus, allow the legislators to have access and utilize the information contained in those resources. Kulisiewicz (2009) in his own view opined that, Sejm parliamentary library of Poland possesses resources that include parliamentary and official publications as well as books and journals on law and social, economic and historical sciences." He also remarked that the library was the polish depository of the publications of the League of Nations and the Carnegie foundation. That it also received publications of the International Labor office, the International Institute of Agriculture, and the International Institute of Trade.

Similarly, the Legislative Library of British Columbia, according to Columbia (2009) was purposely founded in 1863 to provide reference and research services to the members of the Legislative Assembly. With regards to the resources of the library however, Columbia (2009) maintained that "the core collection consists of political science, parliamentary procedure, law, public administration, economics and Canadian history." Also added that, there is also a

significant collection of British Columbia government publications and extensive holdings of Canadian federal and provincial publication. Equally, parliamentary library of Italia shares almost the same resources with that of British Columbia as reported by the Republic of Italia (2011) that:

> Since its foundation, the Library has consistently contribute to parliamentary work through document collection and preparation, by which means it has gradually built itself into important reference library containing around 1.3 million books, more than 2, 000 current periodicals, and more than 100 databases. The library specializes in law, history, economics, political science and the history of political institutions. It concerns itself with the collection of legislative document and parliamentary records from Italy, and many other countries. The archives also contain large collections relating to other disciplines, as well as valuable antique volumes and publications by public and private bodies.

Similarly, Popoola (2008) describes the resources that legislative libraries in Nigeria should acquire for their users. These resources are basic reference materials and other informational materials especially dictionaries, encyclopedias, biographies, law publications, Newspapers and magazines. Aliyu (2007) added in his paper when discussing on the information resources to be provided by legislative libraries that "the library must be adequately organized to provide for appropriate volumes of books, reference and precedent materials and other updates and periodicals."

However, legal and reference materials were seen to be given more priority by the legislative libraries as indicated by different researchers. Thus, it may be as a result of the nature of information these resources contained which is of vital significance to the legislators activities. Hence, information resources on various fields were also identified as part of the collections available in the legislative libraries since legislators are expected to make laws that were beneficial to the society on different segment of their life.

Wangnoon (2007) on the other hand, while identifying the types of information resources that should be acquired in research/special libraries which legislative libraries are among, acknowledged that " they select and retrieved specialized materials mainly research report, thesis, dissertations, dissertations, gazettes, law reports, medical journals, science report, reports of the committee of National and States Assemblies etc." These views aptly corroborated Popoola (2008) who acknowledge that, the library being the heart of the legislature should be a repository of current and reliable information resources in terms of quality and quantity if required standard of law making is to be attained.

Consequently, Aliu (2010) maintained that the legislative library supports the legislators in their day-to-day law-making process by ensuring that they have access to quality information resources that would reflect on the quality of the laws they pass.

From the foregoing reviewed literature it can be deduced that information resources are library collections that appear in both print and non-print formats and which are carefully selected and acquired by libraries due to their significance in effective legislative practices.

Besides, taking a look at this literature compared to the existing practice in the legislative libraries in Nigeria, there are some disparities that need to be investigated. Joseph and Nkebem (2011) reported in their findings on the resources of the library as assessed by the legislators of Cross River State House of Assembly that " the parliamentarians are not satisfied and would like to have more on reading resources relating to seminars and conference papers, political literature and parliamentary reports, books and related publications. They similarly noted that the library is yet to develop its capacity on the resources relating to information network and internet. It is on

this note that the researcher regards it necessary to find out the provision and use of information resources and services for members of legislative House of assembly in North Central, Nigeria.

2.5 Information Services provision in libraries

All services of library of whatever type should be designed to facilitate the use of information resources, to remove barriers, to invite use and to invite reading towards the achieving of goals of every individual. Legislative Libraries in parliamentary political systems provide a wide range of services to the legislators to enable them access and utilize needed information for their activities. Rugambwa (2010) acknowledged "parliamentary libraries are expected to serve and promote democracy in their countries; play a crucial role in reorganizing, realigning, and reshaping information services and products to preserve and deepen our democracy."

Legislative libraries in State Houses of Assembly should therefore not be an exception in the provision of such services for legislators for them to effectively perform their responsibilities. This is affirmed by Northern Territory Government (2011) as it states that "library services to parliament provide timely and confidential information services, specifically designed to contribute to the quality of the debate in the chamber and to assist members of the legislative assembly perform their duties." This however, can only be achieved when this service satisfied the information needs of the legislators.

Information service is a concept that has been interchangeably defined and described by various scholars and writers. Haruna and Oyelekan (2010) regards information services as:

> A service provided by, or for, a special library which draws attention to information possessed in the library or information department in anticipation of demand; this is done by preparing and circulating

> news sheets, literature surveys, reading lists, abstracts, particulars of articles in current periodicals etc. which it is anticipated will be of interest to potential users of the services.

In corroboration with the above views, Ajibola (2007) observed two aspects of information service. These are: (a) provision of information on demand and, (b) provision of information in anticipation. Ajibola (2007) continued to acknowledge that:

> A user feels the need for information. He approaches the reference/information desk and makes a request for information by means of specific query. He would be provided an answer to his specific query on demand. This would form first aspect of information service.

Looking at this definition of information services in relation to legislators need for information is very vital, this is because by considering the nature of their work, law makers require such type of services to enable them get exact information based on their needs within a very short time. So also the services emphasized providing in anticipation which is of paramount importance to legislators due to the nature of their duties. This of course tally with Umoru (2010) who asserted that "a librarian working in special library has to anticipate the needs of the readers and having the materials available before the question is asked." This assertion was confirmed by Ajibola (2007) who stated that:

> The legislative library provides a variety of information services for law makers' use. Such services may be specific request by a law maker; and, general information on topical issue. In addition, some information are prepared in anticipation on the work of the legislature because events in politics move fast, reflecting new developments and fresh shift in changing domestic and international situation.

Ajibola (2007) in his observation further said that "the second aspect aims to keep the users well informed and up-to-date in their field of specialization and also in the related subjects. This is referred to as Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI) or Current Awareness Service (CAS)." Igbeka (2008) on the other hand viewed that, "information service involves the

in-depth analysis of the intellectual contents of the literature of a specialized subject area and its systematic reorganization and dissemination in form of bibliographies, indexes, abstracts, review journals, current contents and other alerting reporting journals." In another literature, Haruna and Oyelekan (2010) also described information service as "a generic term for a library or other organization of which the main role is the collection, analysis, dissemination and presentation of information." He further added that, "such information may be held by the organization, assembled on demand or distributed for publicity purposes." This was elaborated by Business dictionary .com (2011) that refers information service as "agency or department responsible for providing processed or published information on specific topics to an organization's internal users, its customers, or general public."

From the foregoing, it can be argued that information services are continues process which has to be performed for all the library users to enable them access and utilize information possessed by the library. Hence, the services are to ensure that users are equipped with efficient techniques of accessing information resources to meet their information needs.

Consequently, it must be emphasized that every information service provision in the legislature should be made with the legislators in mind. It is imperative to develop information service strategies for legislative libraries by taking into cognizance the fact that lawmakers have tight schedules and are busy people. Hence, well-organized information services to serve the legislators information needs rested on the making, availability and accuracy for indexes, bibliographies, abstracts etc. Popoola (2008) acknowledged:

> Library managers must realize that defining good strategies for effective information services delivery to law makers is an important component of library planning for its goods and services.

> Library managers must adapt to combination of strategies in order to meet the information needs of their client.

In addition, Omekwu (2007) proved that: when discussing information services in law libraries:

> The measures of the value of an information service are the degree to which it contributes to the problem-resolution. Information services in law libraries must go beyond the convention of provision of indexes, abstracts, bibliographies etc.

Omekwu (2007) added that these information services must answer critical questions such as:

- To what extent does the information service contribute to problem resolution?
- Is the service need based?
- Does it enhance decision-making accuracy?
- Is it timely?
- Does it strike a balance between brevity and comprehensive?
- Is it regular or sporadic?
- Is it reliable?
- Does it update the knowledge of the clientele?
- Is it marketable?
- How can it generate information products that can be profitable?
- Do stakeholders request for it when it does not appear or is not provided?

Therefore, the importance of information services to the legislators in State Houses of Assembly is not disputed. And, for any legislative library to be taken seriously it has to make provision for successful and sound information services that will facilitate legislative practice and also ensure access to, and accurate utilization of these information services. This is in line

with IFLA in its statement about libraries and sustainable development as stressed by Asamoa-Hassan (2007) that "libraries and information services promote sustainable development by ensuring freedom of access to information. Libraries and information services help people to improve educational and societal skills, which are indispensable in an information society for sustained participation in democracy."

Ajibola(2007) noted that services that are obtainable from parliamentary libraries in Nigeria include:

1. General reference-Quick answers to brief questions.
2. Current affairs- (i) press cutting of local and foreign newspapers
   (ii) Recorded broadcasts, programs, etc.
3. Bibliographies- (a) by subjects at the request of law maker and may be specific on subject.
   (b) (i) by subject on topical issues for general circulation
   (ii) to provide general list as background reading to an event.
4. Abstract - Article, etc. from journals, reviews give insight to the article.
5. Research- (i) An depth enquiry put by a member whether the answer is required orally or in writing;
   (ii) Briefing papers in connection with bills;
   (iii) Other topics of public, National and State assembly interest.
   (iv) Anticipatory work.

Joel and Enetta (2009) on her part, described services to be offered by the legislative libraries to include the following:

1. Selective Dissemination of information (SDI), this service calls users attention of few items found in current literatures which are directly relevant to legislative matters. They provide anticipatory services where by useful information is identified based on predetermined needs of the users;

2. Information packs: these are prepared anticipatory information that are put in packs and circulated to the legislators;

3. Bill Analysis Services: analysis of bills that are likely to be passed;

4. Translation Services: redistribution and translation of information materials, services of translators could be employed;

5. Abstracting service: this service provides concise summaries of publications and the objective is to reduce the amount of time spent in information gathering and selection by users. Well written abstracts provide readers with a comprehensive idea of contents of the documents to enable readers to determine if the documents are relevant to their needs. There are three basic types namely: informative, indicative and evaluative;

6. Bibliographic Service: this is a guide to available literature on a subject, a listing of references on a subject covering materials on such a subject for a given period of time.

Joel and Enetta (2009) outlined information services for parliamentarians to include the provision of Current Awareness Service (CAS), Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI), information dossiers, in-depth subject studies, traditional services, and library-use-instructions,

materials for study and research and remote services to electronic database. Considering the nature of legislators and their activities, the recognition of wide range of services to be rendered to them by the legislative libraries became necessary. In his work, Sada (2012) acknowledged that:

> Most parliamentary libraries are able to provide clipping services. This activity starts with a quick review of newspapers and periodicals to locate items of current interest, clipping and mounting them, and then distributing them to requesting members or to all members.

However, information services provided among legislative libraries of the world are common in feature and vary in rare instances. Hence, parliamentary of South Africa as identified by South Africa (2011) provides the following services:

- **Circulation Services:** members of parliament and parliamentary officials may check out books, videocassettes, DVDs and CDs.
- **Reference and Information Service:** the library's reference area on the main floor contains a wide range of print and electronic reference sources, specialized dictionaries and encyclopedias, almanacs, yearbooks, statistical sources, atlases and guides.
- **Interlibrary Loan Service:** material needed for research and information but not available in the library of parliament can usually be borrowed from another library.
- **Access to full-text electronic databases:** comprehensive reference service with a rich collection of data bases supporting the work of parliament and research.
- **Photocopy services:** for self-service photocopies inquire at a help desk. Photocopying is permitted within the limit of the copyright Act.
- **Current Awareness Services:** designed to help members of parliament and researchers keep up to date with what is being published or broadcast in their area of interest.

- **Imaging Services:** reproduction of prints and images from books and manuscripts on which the original authors' and artists' copyright has now expired.
- **Table of Content Services:** designed to keep you up to date with the recent references on your subject area.
- **Press Clipping Services:** this is an electronic press clip from major newspapers and covers the major subject areas of parliament.

Similarly, Wangnoo (2007) on his part maintained that, Indian parliamentary library rendered services that include:

a- Documentation Service

b- Press Clipping Service

c- Microfilming service

d- Audio-Visual Service

e- Reprographic Service

Furthermore, Hayoz (2010) identified the following services as delivered to legislators and other library users by Swiss Federal Assembly parliamentary library:

a- Information Desk: the information desk provides information, receives mandates and, in collaboration with the documentation services' scientific staff, offers advice on all aspect of obtaining information.

b- Library catalogue: accessible via the internet, continually updated, list by subject, ordering facility and possible for recommending new acquisitions.

c- Courses: the parliament library and the documentation services organize workshops to promote the information literacy, for all interested users.

d- Multimedia: audiovisual documents can be downloaded or consulted on the sport.

e- Photocopying and scanning: documents can be photocopied or scanned in the reading room.

f- Biblio-plus and Doc-Aktuell: Biblio-Plus which lists new acquisitions and the most recently selected articles from periodicals, is published every month. Every two weeks, Doc-Aktuell offers a selection of the latest publications from parliament, the Federal administration and other institutions in electronic form.

Going by the literature reviewed on the information services provided to legislators by various legislative libraries, it is evident that the impact of these services within the legislative context cannot be over emphasized. This is so because of the vital roles that they play in satisfying the legislators' information needs for effective legislative practices.

However, the present practice in relation to providing such services by State Houses of Assembly Libraries varies. Joseph and Nkebem (2011) in their findings on library services as rated by the legislators of Cross River State House of Assembly revealed that "the scale and quality of the resources is at low level which commensurate with the staff strength and quality manpower in the library. According to their report, there is also lack of satisfaction in the provision of seating and study facility and that; current awareness service is also another area where the library is also lacking in capacity to provide adequate service.

It is based on the existing gap that the researcher considered it expedient to investigate the information services provision with regards to different types of information services provided as well as utilization of such services in state Houses of Assembly libraries of North

Central States Nigeria since they perform the same functions with Cross River State House of Assembly as clearly indicated by the Constitution.

2.6 Relevance of Information Resources in Meeting Information Needs of the Users

Information resources in legislative libraries would promote the primary responsibility of law-making for the polity by providing basic and handy information to legislators. This tally with Memoire (2008) while stating:

> Access to reliable, timely information is essential to the proper functioning of democratic legislature. In their legislative role, parliamentarians need information as they monitor issues, develop policy solutions, predict consequences, and influence government decision-making. In their role of overseeing the executive, they need information in order to monitor the success of ongoing programmes and to identify areas of weakness.

This fact therefore makes the establishment of legislatives libraries indispensable in the routine process of law making. Ajibola (2007) confirmed that, "nearly all legislatures have parliamentary libraries to assist them in obtaining and using information in their deliberations". The relevance of any legislative library in the legislative institution therefore can be encapsulated in a set of roles it plays in that context. Ajibola (2007) further stated that, "the generic role of a parliamentary library is to be a source of information for the legislature. The performance of that role varies considerably in terms of strategic vision, scale of operation, and range of services". Rugambwua (2010) equally observes that "parliamentary libraries have a key role to play in meeting information needs of parliamentarians, through the provision of crucial, and up to date parliamentary information".

Joseph and Nkebem (2011) further observed "the legislative body without effective library support systems and networks is like the human body without a backbone. Library and

Information networks constitute the backbone of an enduring legislative experience". The library support systems as indicated by this view which of course are the information resources of the library and networks of these support systems with sister libraries are the bedrock of building an enduring legislative infrastructure. In addition, Dada (2007) proved that:

> The legislature is a vital arm in the structure of government. It complements the constitutional functions of the judicial and executive organs with its law making schedule for the peaceful governance of the polity. Members of this august house definitely require adequate information, solicited and unsolicited, to facilitate the performance of their responsibility. This is exactly where the legislative library comes in. Having assumed that the members of parliament at least possess some modicum of educational knowledge any short fall in the information requirement could always be filled by an effective provision of information and library services.

Dada (2007) advanced that, "research into prospective laws or bills, the drafting of new legislation and the analysis and comparative evaluation of legislation in global perspectives could be facilitated with a standard and functional legislative library in place". Thus, relevant information resources that could meet the information needs of the legislators are always expected to be the stock of the trade of legislative libraries. Aligrudic (2009) acknowledged that, "there are few parliaments and legislatures which are not served by a library of some kind, and it is a fair assumption that a library is indispensable to the effective functioning of any legislative institution". Hence, it is only the library that can be able to provide the legislators with information resources and services with regards to fulfilling their information needs.

Furthermore, Minnesota (2011) affirmed that, the Minnesota Legislative Reference Library serves the Legislature and citizens of Minnesota by assuring access to essential information resources which support the legislative process and promote understanding of state government. Oto (2011) while commenting on the National Assembly Library of Nigeria noted

that “library is so important for legislative work that in the legislature it should be the largest part of the division, or stand as a division of its own”. He added, in addition to acquiring and holding books and other documents, the library, and in particular the Legislative Section, has the task of organizing materials in order to make particular items and specific information immediately available to members on demand.

Therefore, legislative libraries’ relevance to the law-makers activities rises and fall with the quality and in some cases quantity of its information resources. Hamalai (2010) in her view in relation to relevance of information resources stated that:

> Legislators and legislative bodies need information to be able to perform their legislative, deliberative and oversight functions. Such information on various aspects of law-making and national development can be stored in published or unpublished forms, electronic and other forms. The usefulness of a modern library to legislators lies in its provision of adequate ready access through key information resources to equip legislators in the discharge of their legislative functions.

There are many information resources which are generated in the cause of law-makers activities as stated by Dada (2007) “the various parliamentary committees (Standing or Ad Hoc) generated heaves of documents and technical reports. The library, of course, is the only suitable repository of reports and papers which could serve as reference materials of the future”. This agree with the findings of Robinson and Francis, in Joseph and Nkebem (2011), the study reveals that parliamentarians need to be provided with the most common source of parliamentary information, that the range of task they are able to perform is a function of resources that they have.

They also found that “the most common sources of information are reference services, creation of an access to legislative database, research reports, materials describing and

comparing current legislative procedures, seminars, training programmes, facts sources and bibliographies". These opinions however, indicated clearly the relevance of the generated information resources by the legislative body which could serve as reference materials for the present legislators and those coming in the future.

In the light of the above discussions on the relevance of information resources in meeting the information needs of the users in the legislative libraries, types of information resources the legislators normally used to meet their needs, their effectiveness and adequacy was investigated in this study.

2.7 Relevance of Information Services in Meeting Information Needs of the Users

Aligrudic (2009) state that "the purpose of existence of parliamentary libraries is to provide their clients with the latest relevant information that is essential for the work process of the parliamentary committees, as well as for the decision-making process itself in parliaments". Additionally, Yilduhur (2009) acknowledged that "a library is very essential in determining the quality of proceedings and conduct of business in the legislative chambers". Consequently, libraries in the legislatures can merely accomplished the above purpose by providing quality information services that cater for the information needs of the legislators. Taylor (2007) posited that "the library of parliament provides for the information needs of the Members of Parliament and affiliated staff. The very nature of parliamentary business requires that information is easily accessible and more importantly, relevant. At the same time, for relevant information to be easily accessible by Members of Parliament, legislative libraries should develop information services that could enhance such accessibility.

The relevance of information services provided by legislative libraries to the legislators cannot be over emphasize Ologunleko (2009) declared that "without access to reliable and up-to-date information services … legislators are unable to keep up with the times or to make the best use of available knowledge". This however, indicated that not all information services are useful to the legislators, rather up-to-date. Therefore, any information service that is not up-to-date cannot be useful to the busy legislators with little time for reading. At the same time, it may possibly not meet the information needs of the users. Accordingly, to provide such information services there is need to identify the legislators and their information needs.

From the foregoing, it can be argued that the extent to which the legislators of a State Assembly can comprehend and appreciate issues before them and hence act appropriately depends on the role the library plays in providing them with needed information services. In other words, a legislature with highly equipped library is sure of sound and robust debates, healthy dialogue as well as mature deliberations among its legislators.

Library information services have been seen to be very relevance in meeting the information needs of users of legislative libraries. However, the type of information services used by legislators to meet their needs and their satisfaction with the information services was investigated in this study.

2.8 Challenges Associated with the Provision of Information Resources and Services to Legislators by Legislative Libraries

The provision of information resources and services by legislative libraries in Nigeria are faced with some problems which may affect their effective utilization and satisfaction of users information needs. Among the major challenges facing the provision of information resources

and services by legislative libraries is political instability occasioned by incessant military take-over and the resultant dissolution of the legislature. This ultimately made legislative libraries to assume a seasonal outlook in terms of information resources and services. Iwhiwhu (2011) advanced that:

> The National Assembly Library was one of the very first victims of the December 31st 1983 coup. The library was to be dismembered as members of the National Assembly were sent back to their constituencies. After much pleading and persuasion (of course the library staff have been redeployed) the library was handed to the National Library of Nigeria. However, before the National Library had completed taking it over entirely, it was again transferred to the cabinet office.

Hamalai (2009)confirmed the above view by proving that:

> One important aspect of the legislative process in a democratic setting that is severally lacking in Nigeria is a well-funded research unit as well as a well-stocked library. Years of Military dictatorship have severally slowed down the development of this critical aspect of the legislative process.

The foregoing implies that it is only a well-stocked library with varied information resources and services that cater for the information needs of legislators that would add to the development of legislative process in a democratic dispensation. In a related development Adomi (2007) lamented that:

> In the case of the Eastern region, its house of assembly complex including the library was burnt or destroyed during the Nigerian civil war (1967-1970), the rest were either disbanded or closed to public use. Their staff were either sacked or seconded to either ministry of information or that of education. The physical materials including books and volumes of law journals were thrown to public libraries.

Adomi (2007), further elaborated that storage space, reading facilities, office space, working areas are lacking by special libraries which legislative libraries are part of. Another

basic problem is underfunding of legislative libraries. Consequently provision of information resources and services has always been affected in so many ways: user needs assessment survey, collection development, staff development etc. Based on the research findings of Abubakar and Haruna (2010), on a survey of information needs and seeking behavior of Kwara State House of Assembly Legislators, the following factors affecting provision of effective information resources and services are identified as listed by the librarian of the Kwara State House of Assembly:

(i) Inadequate funding of the library

(ii) Lack of modern information technology

(iii) Obsolete library resources

Aligrudic (2009), confirmed the assertions of Abubakar and Haruna (2010) while declaring that:

> Presently, it has been inexorably observed that our libraries and information centres are stocked with obsolete and outdated textbooks and journals. There are also mutilated and pilfered materials that need to be replaced, but funds and assistance are not forthcoming from the governments, individuals and non-governmental organizations as expected.

However, inadequate funding for legislative libraries may be influenced by the recognition of those libraries by their parent bodies as just store houses or mere archives for books and parliamentary hansard not as a place where information resources and services could be provided for effective utilization and satisfaction of legislators information needs. This corroborated Hamalai (2009), when he stated the problem affecting the parliamentary library of Montenegro, "is a drawback that is mostly connected with a neglecting of the Library and the librarianship as a service and profession of a minor importance for the parliament, as well as unrecognizing of the information values in the contemporary world". Joseph and Nkebem(2011),

agreed with this statement while identifying from their research findings that "qualitative data from the study portrays insufficient awareness of the need for a good parliamentary library, a situation which has resulted also into insufficient attention and apparent official neglect of the library".

It can also be attributed to the fact that legislative libraries like other libraries in Nigeria rely mostly on their parent institutions for finances to provide information resources and services to their users. This was further corroborated by Joseph and Nkebem (2011) in their survey conducted on the funding of libraries and information services in West Africa. The result showed that in Nigeria… 45 of the 50 responding libraries are wholly government sponsored (90 %).

Mohammed (2011) pointed that:

> User education programme can conveniently cause positive change of the user's resources and services use for the realization of their individual and collective goals and aspirations as well as for the acquisition of the relevant ideas, experiences and knowledge required for competence and success in their endeavours and places of work.

He further posited that "the need to educate the law makers and indeed other categories of library and information users on how to use library and information systems, resources and services properly becomes very necessary".In the same wayUmoru (2010), pointed out that information provision is not a passive activity; a professional trained information scientist or librarian have important role to play as a catalyst in stimulating user awareness and ensuring optimal use of library resources.

Joseph and Nkebem (2011) citing Big (2009) who in his research on information services on Nigerian National Assembly revealed that parliamentary library in Nigeria is small and grossly

ill-stocked with books that are not up to date. He also identified the absence of internet facility, inadequate skilled staff and the irregular use of the library by the legislators. This is supported by Ogunyomi (2010), as he stated that "the National Assembly Library has insufficient books and operational space". National Secretariat of Nigerian Legislatures (2006) equally stated that "in some State Houses of Assembly, the library buildings were yet to be stocked with books. In others, the libraries were equipped with old and outdated publications". Gama (2012) further posited that library of Kaduna State House of Assembly consists basically of a spacious room with only some books left at the shelves. The library and research department of Rivers State House of Assembly does not dispose of any archives or books to work with. While Imo State House of Assembly library does exist as a room, but does not have any book.

The foregoing views rightly corroborates Joseph and Nkebem (2011), in their research findings reveals that "the Cross River State House of Assembly has a room in the complex, which is not spacious enough to make allowance for real functioning library". They equally stated about 50 percent of the respondents consider the library not good enough, likewise the collections, or library holdings are relatively few, and lacking in professionalism as it relates to the arrangement of the materials. Their findings also found that, the scale and quality of the services offered by the library is at a low level due to the absence of a well tained manpower in the library. The respondents as noted from the findings were also not satisfied with the provision of seating and study facilities of the library.

In the same way as noted Abubakar and Haruna (2010), Kogi State House of Assembly library is in a temporary location, and although it give a better impression than some others, it is certainly inadequately stocked for the purpose of the Assembly. Consequently, in Bauchi State House of Assembly there is library in a spacious room, but with only a few books in it. Whereas

in Lagos State the library exposed the poor state of one of the well established State Assembly libraries, as most of the books were outdated.

2.9 Summary of the Review

The literature reviewed based on the foregoing discussion revealed that there are many relevant studies that essentially talked on information needs of legislators, types of information resources provided by legislative libraries, types of information services provided by legislative libraries, relevance of information resources in meeting information needs of the users, relevance of information services in meeting information needs of the users and challenges associated with the provision of information resources and services to legislators by legislative libraries in Nigeria has been produced.

However, it is very clear from the review that there is absence of literature based on empirical studies in the specific area of provision and use of information resources and services for legislation in North-Central State Houses of Assembly of Nigeria. Thus, it is hoped that the findings of this research work would contribute towards the development of knowledge to fill the existing gap or knowledge void.

REFERENCES

Abubakar, F. L and Haruna, I . (2010). A survey of information needs and seeking behavior of Kwara State House of Assembly Legislators.Accessed in www.unilorin.edu.ng.Retrieved on 29/5/2013.

Adewumi, C.O.B. (2011). Electronic Resources-Access and Use. A paper presented at a workshop on Computer Application in libraries and information centres. Ibadan: Department of Library, Archival and Information Studies University of Ibadan. 6th – 10th June.

Adomi, C.E. (2007). *Library and Information Resources.*Benin City: EthiopePublishing Corporation.

Ajibola, I. O. (2007).Methodology of promoting legislative library and information centre. A paper presented at workshop organized by policy analysis and research project (PARP), National Assembly Abuja: PARP Conference Room. 20th -23rdAugus.

Aligrudic, S. (2009). Parliamentary Libraries-Necessity of keeping the pace with time-Case study: The Parliamentary Library of Montenegre: Necessary coming-out from the past. A paper presented at IFLA World Library and Information congress 75th IFLA General Conference and Assembly. Milan: 23rd -27th August.

Aliyu, S.S. (2007). The role of legislative libraries in the sustenance of democracy in Nigeria: A case study of National Assembly Library, Abuja. *Unpublished Degree Project*. Kano: Bayero University.

Aliu, G. (2010). Information Needs and Seeking Behaviour of Bankers in Minna Metropolis. *Journal of the Nigerian Library Association Borno***.**

Arab, N.I (2008). Forward. *National Assembly Statistical Information A Bi-Annual Publication.*Abuja: Library, Research and Statistics Department in conjunction with Policy Analysis and Research Project (PARP). 2(1) XV P.

Asamoah-Hassan, H.R. (2007). *Sustaining African Democracies*: The library as a key partner. Paper presented at the LIASA Conference. Polokwane.27th september-1st October.

Bello, S.O. (2006). Information needs and library resources provision for pastoral Nomads in Northern States of Nigeria. *Unpublished PhD Dissertation*. Kano: Bayero University.

Business Dictionary.com, (2011). What is information services? Definition and meaning.Accessed in http://www.businessdictionary.com retrieved on 8/5/2013.

Columbia, (2009) About the Legislative Library of British Columbia.Accessed in http://www.llbc.leg.bc.ca./index.htm.Retrieved on 19/5/2013.

Dada, T.O. (2007). Legislative libraries in Nigeria: Financing and Budgeting. Compendium of papers presented at the seminar/workshop for librarians of National and State Assemblies. Oshogbo: Ripples Motel Oroki Housing Estate. 27th -30th November.

Department of information resources Austin, Texas, (2011). Technology in Texas: Leadership, Solutions, Savings for Government and education. Accessed in http://www.dir.state.tx.us/pubs/derm/roles/glossary.htm.Retrieved on 1/5/2013

Federal Republic of Nigeria. (2010). *The Constitution of The Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999 (Amended).* Lagos: Ministry of Information.

Folorunsho, O. (2009). The role of information in the reduction and prevention of human immune deficiency virus (HIV) and acquired immune deficiency syndrome.*Communicate: Journal of library and information science***.** 11 (1).Ekpoma: Department of library and information science, Ambrose Alli University.

Gama, U.G. (2012). Legislative libraries today: Issues and realities. A paper presented at the National Workshop for legislative Librarians in Nigeria. Abuja: Reiz Continental Hotel. 26th-30th November.

Hamalai, L. (2010). *Nigerian State Assemblies: A Study of Legislative Activities 2008-2009.* Vol. 3, Abuja: Policy Analysis and Research Project (PARP). National Assembly.

Hamalai, L. (2009).*PARP AT 5: A Success Story in Legislative Capacity Building.* Abuja: Policy Analysis and Research Project.

Haruna, I. and Oyelekan, G.O. (2010).Provision and utilization of information resources and services in Nigeria DefenceAcademy (NDA) library, Kaduna.*The Information Technologies*, 7(1),11-12P.

Hayoz, J. (2010). Teodori, R. (ed.). The new Parliamentary Library of the Swiss Federa Assembly. *In IFLA Section on Library and Research Services for Parliaments.*28 (3).16p. Accessed in http://www.ifla.org/ .Retrieved on 22/5/2013.

Herrera, C. Lotero, L.M., and Rua, I.R. (2009).The needs of users.Accessed in http://www.unesco.org.Retrieved on 4/5/2013.

Igbeka, J.U. (2008). *Entrepreneurship in Library and Information Services.*Ibadan: Stirling-Horden Publisher Ltd.

Information Seeking Theories, (2011).What are "Information Needs" How do we Design for Them. Accessed inhttp://designdialogues.com. Retrieved on 8/5/2013.

Iwhiwhu, B.E. (2011). Information resources availability and utilization in the legislative processby lawmakers in Edo State. Accessed in http://www.academicjournals.org/j/cr/PDF/pdf.Retrieved on 22/5/2013.

Joel, J. and Enetta, C. (2009). The working of parliamentary library in India: how it responds to the needs for information and research support in the context of new information technology. A paper presented at the 66th IFLA Council and conference.

Joseph, O.J. and Nkebem, E. N. (2011). Analysis of Information Needs of Parliamentarians: A study of Cross River State House of Assembly, Nigeria. (A Research Proposal). A paper presented at IFLA 77th General Conference and Assembly.

Laribee, J.F.(2013). Defining information resources: A survey of the literature.A proceedings of the 1991 information resources management association international conference. Memphis: Idea Group publishing. Retrieved June 28, 2013, from http://www.gov.mb.ca./chc/leg-lib

Memoire, A. (2008). Informing democracy: Building capacity to meet parliamentarians 'information and knowledge needs. A paper presented at IFLA, Geneva. 16 October. Accessed in http://www.ipu.org .Retrieved on 5/5/2013.

Minnesota. (2011) Minnesota Legislative Reference Library. Accessed in http://www.leg.state.mn.us/lrl/about.aspx.Retrieved on 22/8/2011.

Mohammed, Z. (2011). Organisation and Retrieval of Information and Information Resources.In *Nigerian Libraries: Journal of the Nigerian Library Association.* Illorin: Nigerian Library Association. 44(1) 105p.

National Secretariat of Nigerian Legislatures (2006). Conference of Clerks of the Nigerian Legislature: Minutes of Proceedings. Abuja: National Assembly 27th -28th April.

Northern Territory Government, (2011).Parliamentary Library Service.Accessed in http://www.parlibrary.nt.gov.au/.Retrieved on 5/5/2013.

Ogunyomi, O. (2010). Hand-over note from OloyemiOgunyemi Clerk to the National Assembly. Abuja: National Assembly.

Olabode, O. (2008). Information Needs of Selected Rural Communities in EkitiEast Local Government Area of Ekiti State, Nigeria. In *Nigerian Libraries: Journal of the Nigerian Library Association.*

Oto, T. I. (2011).*Nigerian Legislature: Its Origins, Organisation, Processes, Procedures, and Practice.*Lagos: Administrative Staff College of Nigeria.

Ologunleko, A.J. (2009). Sourcing and Documenting of Information in the Legislature: the role of library. A paper presented at the capacity building workshop organized for the staff of Library, Research and Statistics Department of the National Assembly. Abuja: National Assembly Complex.12th -14th August.

Omekwu, C. O. (ed.) (2007). *Law Libraries in Nigeria.*Abuja: AwemarkPublishers.

Ormandy, P. (2010). What are "Information Needs?" How do we Design for Them?. Accessed in http://designdialogues.com. Retrieved on 23/5/2013

Pandit, K. (2007).Research and Reference Support for Members in Indian Parliament. A paper presented at the 23rd Annual Pre-Conference of Library and Research Services for Parliaments. IFLA Cape Town: South African Parliament. 15th -17th August.

Popoola, S.O. (2008). Effective Library Information Service Delivery Strategies. Paper presented at a workshop organized by policy analysis and research projects (PARP). National Assembly. Abuja: PARP Conference Room. 17th -19th June.

Rugambwa, I. (2010). Enhancing Democracy and Good Governance: The Role of Parliamentary Library and Research Services. A paper presented at the 76th IFLA General Conference and Assembly. Sweden. 10-15 August.Accessed in http://www.google.com.ng/search.Retrieved on 5/4/2013.

Sada, S.A. (2012). Information Needs, Resources and Services Utilization to Legislators for effective Policy making in North-Western State Houses of Assembly of Nigeria.*Unpublished Master thesis*. Kano.Bayero University, Kano.

Shikyil, S. et. Al. (ed) (2011). *Readings on Developments in the Nigerian Legislature.*Abuja: National Secretariat of Nigerian Legislature.

South Africa, (2011) Parliament of the Republic of South Africa. Accessed in http://www.parliament.gov.Retrieved on 12/5/2013.

Taylor, K. (2007). Proactive information provision-Using technology to answer the needs of our clients. A paper presented at the 23rd AnnualPre-Conference of Library and Research Services for Parliaments.IFLA Cape Town: South African Parliament. 15th -17th August.

Timothy, S.J. and Katie, L. (2013).*Information management in federal agencies: the neglected piece of IRM puzzle.*13 (1) 2p. Retrieved July 20, 2013, from http://www.ebscohost.com

Umbur, D. and Igbashal, A. A. (2011) Age and Sex Differences in Information Utilization Among Legislators in Benue State of Nigeria. In *Academic Leadership the online journal.*9(2) 2p.Accessed in http://www.academicleadership.org/article/.Retrieved on 4/5/2013.

Umoru, C.O. (2010). Information Needs And Resources Utilization by Medical Doctors in Kogi State. *Unpublished Master Thesis***.** Kano: Bayero University Kano.

Valentine, E. (2010). Pakistan Parliamentary Libraries: A Historical Execursion and Hopes for the Future. Accessed in www.ideals.illinois.edu.Retrieved on 13/5/2013.

Webmaster, (2011).Legislature Library-Legislative Assembly of Alberta. Accessed in http://www.assembly.ab.ca/lao/library/index.htm.Retrieved on 3/5/2013.

Wangnoon, A. (2007). Library Services for Members of Indian Parliament.A paper presented at the Annual Pre-Conference of Library and Research Services for Parliaments. IFLA Cape Town: South African Parliament. 15th – 17th August.

Yilduhur, J. K. (2009). An Assessment of the Information Resources of the Policy Analysis and Research Projects of the National Assembly and its Utilization by the Honourable Members of the House of Representative.*Unpublished Masters Dissertation.* Zaria: Ahmadu Bello University.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the research methodology adopted for conducting the research under the following sub headings; population of the study, sampled population and sampling procedures, the research instrument used for the study, validation of the instrument reliability, the procedure for data collection and analysis.

3.2 Research Method/ Design Adopted

This study is a quantitative research, as such, survey research method was used for this study, which is the most appropriate and convenient in undertaking a study of this nature that covers a wide range and dispersed population. According to Morenikeji (2009) survey research method involves a systematic and comprehensive collection of information about opinions, attitudes, feelings, and beliefs about behaviours of people. The collection is accomplished through observation, interview/ administering of questionnaire to either target population or sample of population of interest. The method is therefore relevant to this study because it enables the researcher to sample the opinions of the target population, who are the Members of State Houses of Assembly in the North-central States Nigeria.

3.3 Population of the Study

The population of the study were the legislators and the heads of legislative libraries in the North Central States comprising of Benue, Kogi, KwaraNassarawa, Niger and Plateau State. This population size cut across the North-Central Zone of Nigeria. The total population for this

study was 161, this comprises of 155 legislators and 6 heads of libraries of State Houses of Assembly in North Central States of Nigeria.

3.3.1 Distribution of the population

S/No.	State House of Assembly	Location	No. of legislators	Head of Libraries
1	Benue	Makurdi	31	1
2	Nassarawa	Lafia	24	1
3	Kogi	Lokoja	25	1
4	Kwara	Ilorin	24	1
5	Niger	Minna	27	1
6	Plateau	Jos	24	1
	Total	**=**	**155**	**6**

Source: Demeka& Anthony (2011), Folorunsho& Ibrahim (2010), and Preliminary study.

3.4 Respondent Groups

The respondents of this study comprised:

a. Legislators: the choice of these respondents was basically based on the reasons that, legislators make laws for the good governance of the society, hence their information needs have to be determined as well as information resources and services provided to meet these needs.

b. Libraries Management: the selection of these subjects was also informed by the fact that, they are responsible for finding out the information needs of the legislators, as well they are responsible and accountable for providing and

managing the information resources and services to meet the information needs of the legislators.

3.5 Sample and Sampling Technique (s)

Three (3) State Houses of Assembly were used for this study. Accordingly, they are as follows: Kogi, Nassarawa and Niger. Stratified random sampling technique was used in selecting the 3 State Houses of assembly. In this method; the researcher divided the population into strata or sub-groups i.e. Group A (Nassarawa/Plateu), Group B (kogi/Benue), and Group C (Niger/ Kwara). This means that 3 States, 76 members of House of Assembly and 3 Heads of Libraries were selected randomly from the total population as shown in the table below:

S/No.	**State House of Assembly**	**Legislators**	**Head of Library**
1	Nassarawa	24	1
2	Kogi	25	1
3	Niger	27	1
Total		**76**	**3**

This method, according to Heiman (2010) provides all individuals in the population an equal chance of being selected.

3.6 Instruments for data collection

This research used questionnaire to collect data from the respondents and, observation was also used as an instrument by the researcher to examine and assess the types of information

resources and services that are provided by the legislative libraries under study and how they are being utilized by the legislators in the State Houses of Assembly in the North Central States in relation to their Legislative functions.

3.6.1 Questionnaire

The choice of questionnaire by the researcher was informed by the fact that, it can be easily used to collect data from the legislators, and it can also take care of the respondents that are geographically scattered under this study. As waziri (2015) pointed out that: (1) questionnaire can be easily answered by respondents (2) it can be used when respondents are geographically scattered. Two sets of questionnaire were designed for this study. The first set of questionnaire was design for the legislators with five sections constructed to generate data from the legislators in this study. Section A is on personal data, section B is on information needs, section C is on the utilization of information resources and services while section D and E are on the challenges associated with the utilization of the information resources and services as well as the measures to be taken to overcome the challenges. The second set of the questionnaire was constructed for the library management consisting both open and close-ended questions constructed on the provision of information resources and services in libraries for legislation in Houses of Assembly of North-Central States of Nigeria.

3.7 Validity and Reliability of the Instruments

The questionnaire developed for this study was validated by supervisors and lecturers of the department to ascertain their construct, face and content validity in order to allow for reliability of use. Observations and suggestions were incorporated into the final draft of the questionnaire.

To ascertain the reliability of the instrument, the researcher pilot tested the instrument on the provision and use of information resources and services in libraries for legislation in Kaduna State House of Assembly. The Kaduna State House of Assembly is not part of the actual study. A total of 20 copies of questionnaires were pilot tested. Split-half method of correlation coefficient was used to test the internal consistency and reliability of the instrument used. The result indicated a reliability coefficient of 0.82.

Waziri, (2015) stated that an instrument is reliable if the reliability coefficient fall between .5 and +1. He further stated that the closer it is to 1 the more reliable the instrument, while the lesser it is to 1 the lower the reliability. Since the reliability for this study was close to +1, the instrument is judged to be reliable for this study.

3.8 Procedure for Data Collection

The questionnaires were distributed by the researcher to the respondents at each of the various State Houses of Assembly selected. However, in order to collect accurate, reliable and required data for generalizability of the findings from the study, research assistants were used to help the researcher in the distribution and collection of the copies of questionnaire. The need for research assistants is considered necessary, as the researcher in the course of preliminary survey discovered that State Houses of Assembly authorities do not allow the distribution and collection of questionnaires by individual researchers for security and other protocol reasons. Thus, Chamber Desk Staff of Sergeant-At-Arms of various State Houses of Assembly helped the researcher in distribution and collection of questionnaire to the legislators in the chamber. The choice of Chamber Desk Staff of Sergeant-At-Arms is in line with their schedule in the various State Houses of Assembly as identified by Arab (2009) to include:

a. Collection and labeling of personal effect e.g. walking stick.
b. In-charge of order paper and vote and proceeding for distribution inside the chamber.
c. Receiving all other necessary papers e.g. bills, reports for onward distribution to members.
d. Maintenance of attendance registers.
e. Compilation of attendance at the end of each sitting.

Another reason for choice of Sergeant-At-Arms as research assistants is because the researcher noticed that they are responsible for general security of the various State Houses of Assembly. A handbook on the National Assembly (2011) proved that:

> The sergeant–at–Arms regulates, under the President/Speaker/Clerk, the admission of persons to the press gallery and lobby. Control of arrangements for the admission of all 'strangers' i.e. persons who are neither Senators/Members nor officers of the House. The sergeant – at – Arms is also the 'house keeper' of the house.

3.9 Procedure for Data Analysis

All data obtained from this study were presented and analyzed using descriptive statistics, Frequency distribution tables and percentages.

REFERENCES

Arab, N.I. (2009) Hand-Over Notes from Nasiru I. Arab Clerk to the National Assembly. Abuja: National Assembly. 110-111p.

Demekaa, U. and Anthony, A.I. (2011) Age and Sex Differences in Information Utilization among Legislators in Benue State of Nigeria.Retrieved May 28, 2013, from http://www.academicleadership.org/article

Folorunsho, L.O. and Ibrahim, H. (2010) A Survey of Information Needs and Seeking Behaviour of Kwara State House of Assembly Legislators. Retrieved May 28, 2013, fromwww.uniilorin.edu.ng

Heiman G. W. (2010). Research Methods in Psychology (5th ed.) U.S.A. Houghton Mifflin Company.

Morenikeji, W. (2009). Essentials of Research Methods for Social Scientists, Planners and Environmentalists, Ibadan: Gabesther Educational Printers.

National Assembly (2011).A handbook on the National Assembly. Abuja: National Assembly Press

Waziri, B.K. (2015). The socioeconomic determinants of infant mortality among women attending antenatal care in Northern States of Nigeria.PhD in Health Education Dissertation.Unpublished.Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter deals with the presentation of data, analysis and interpretation of findings of the study onthe information needs of legislators of State Houses of Assembly in North Central Nigeria, types of information resources and services that are provided, types of information resources and services are utilized by legislators, satisfaction of the legislators with the information resources and services provision, the challenges associated with the provision of information resources and services in the State Houses of Assembly Libraries in North Central Nigeria and measures that could be taken to overcome the challenges.

4.2 Response Rate

The response rates of the administered questionnaires to the legislators and the head of libraries in each of the legislative houses are presented in Table 4.1

Table 4.1: Response Rate to the questionnaire

Houses of Assembly Libraries	**No of Questionnaires Distributed**	**No of Questionnaires Returned**	**%**	**No of Questionnaires Distributed to the Head of libraries**
KGSHA	25	22	88	1
NSSHA	24	22	91	1
NGSHA	27	25	93	1
TOTAL	**76**	**69**	**91**	**3**

Key: KGSHA = Kogi State House of Assembly

NSSHA = Nasarawa State House of Assembly

NGSHA = Niger State House of Assembly

A total numbers of 76 (100%) questionnaires were distributed to the legislators of various houses of assembly. Out of which 69 (91%) were completely filled and returned for the study as shown in the table 4.1 above. Also, 3 questionnaires were distributed to the libraries management and all the 3 were filled and returned. Therefore, this analysis is based on the 69 copies questionnaires that were filled by the legislators and the 3 copies from the library management.

4.2.1 Classification of the Respondents by their gender, qualification and working experience

Table 4.2: Respondents' Classification by gender

State	Gender	Qualification	Working Experience
KGSHA	Male	First Degree (Library Science)	25-30
NSSHA	Female	Diploma (Library Science)	10-15
NGSHA	Male	First Degree (Library Science)	25- 30

Table 4.2 shows the responses of the library management on their gender, educational qualification and working experience. From this table it is indicated that KGSHA and NGSHA are males both with first degree in Library Science with 25-30 working experience while NSSHA is a female with 10-15 years in service having a Diploma in Library Science.

Table 4.2.1:Classification of the Respondents by their Highest Educational Attainments

Highest qualification	Frequency	Percent
MSc/ M.A/ M ED	8	12
BSC	21	30
HND	17	25
NCE/OND	12	17
Others	11	16
Total	69	100

Table 4.2.1 shows that 21(30%) of the legislators are Bsc. holders while 17(25%) of the legislators had HND in various disciplines. While 12 (17%) had NCE/OND in various disciplines. This shows that majority of the legislators attained high level of educational setting.

Table 4.2.2: Classification of the Legislators by the Terms in the Houses of Assembly

Number of terms	Frequency	Percent
First Term Member	50	72
Second Term Member	15	22
Third Term Member	4	6
Total	**69**	**100**

Table 4.2.2 shows that among the legislators involved in the study, 50 (72%) were in their first term in the Houses of Assembly while 15 (22%) were in their second term and only 4 (6%) were in their third tenures. This shows that majority of the legislators are new in the Houses of Assembly, hence they need adequate information that will assist them in performing their duties.

4.3 Information Needs of the Legislators

Table 4.3 Responses of Legislators on their Types of Information needs

Types of information needs of the legislators	**Freq.**	**%**
Legislative matters	65	94
Legal matters	15	22
Political issues	23	33
Constituencies matters	58	84
Governmental affairs	11	16
Socio-economic matters	12	17
Specialized information (i.e. information on various committee activities such as education, health etc.)	12	17
Leisure/recreational matters	5	7
Self development	12	17
Career development	5	7
Investment	4	6
Entertainment	2	3
Others (please specify)	0	0

From Table 4.3, majority of the legislators 65 (94%) need information on legislative matters. The analysis further revealed that information need on constituencies' matters ranked next with 58 (84%) respondents, followed by Political issues with 23 (33%). Further analysis

revealed that the least area of information needs sought by the legislators was information on Leisure/recreational matters and Career development with only 5 (7%) each.

The findings revealed that information needs on legislative matters were sought by majority of the legislators from all the libraries under study. This however, could be attributed to the fact that the major role of the legislators is to enact laws, as agreed by Abubakar and Haruna (2010) who opined that information need is job related. Accordingly, responses in favour of information needs on constituencies' matters are expected because legislators are people representatives from various constituencies. This is equally corroborated by Sada (2012), who observed that members of the House of Senate and Representatives and those of State Houses of Assembly need information to cogently present issues of their constituencies. Iwhiwhu (2011) also corroborated with the above views in his research findings which revealed that 6 (36%) legislators stated that they use information available to know the need of their constituencies and provide solutions to various constituencies' problems and able to organize forum of enlightenment/briefing for their constituencies.

However, responses on the information need on political issues could be ascribed to the fact that State Houses of Assembly are environments dominated with politics and politicians. Therefore, legislators are expected to keep themselves up to date with the happenings of the politics within and outside their various political parties. Hence, Abubakar and Haruna (2010) found that "members may also have political as well as parliamentary needs. Their individual needs are thus sometimes quite distinct from their collective needs as members of an identified political party". Although majority of the legislators indicated that they need information on political matters, Hamalai (2010), revealed that majority of the bills passed in the year 2008 and

2009 by the legislators of the North-West Zone were regulatory and economic bills not bills related to political matters.

Responses on socio-economic matters by implication signifies that majority of the legislators showed concern with enacting laws related to the socio-economic well being of the people they represent. Information need on governmental affairs was probably sought by the legislators based on the powers conferred on them in section 128 (1) Federal Republic of Nigeria (2010), and 1999 Amended Constitution to conduct investigations over the affairs of the government of the State.

4.4 Types of Information Resources and Services Provided in the Libraries

Table 4.4.1 shows the responses of the libraries Management on the volumes of information resources provided in State Houses of Assembly libraries in North Central Nigeria.

Table 4.4: Library ManagementResponses on the Resources and Services availability

4.4.1 Volumes of Information Resources	**KGSHA**	**NSSHA**	**NGSHA**	**Total Responses per Resources**
Books	3360	1050	3300	**7710**
Periodicals	35	20	40	**95**
Government publications	350	159	500	**1009**
Electronic documents	15	-	29	**44**
Encyclopedias	30	25	35	**90**

Materials of Local History	25	10	20	**45**
Hansards	50	35	77	**162**
Newspapers	1138	1050	1240	**3428**
Magazines	40	12	25	**77**
Dictionary	23	10	19	**129**
Total of Responses per Library	**5066**	**2371**	**4785**	-

Looking at these responses, it is evident that different types of information resources were available in all the libraries with the exception of electronic resources which were only available inKGSHA and NGSHA.

Table 4.4.2 shows the responses of the Libraries management on the types of information resources and services provided in State Houses of Assembly libraries in North Central Nigeria.

4.4.2 Information Resources	**KGSHA**	**NSSHA**	**NGSHA**
Books	√	√	√
Periodicals	√	√	√
Government publications	√	√	√
Materials of Local History	√	√	√
Electronic documents	√	×	√
Dictionaries	√	√	√
Encyclopedias	√	√	√
Newspapers	√	√	√

Magazines	√	√	√
Internet access	√	×	√
Hansards	√	√	√
Others (Please Specify)	×	×	×
4.4.3 Information Services	**KGSHA**	**NSSHA**	**NGSHA**
Reference Services	√	√	√
Current awareness Services	√	√	√
Lending Services Electronic Services	√	√	√
Selective Dissemination of Information	√	√	√
Indexing and Abstracting Services	x	x	x
Bibliographic Services	x	x	x
Reprographic Services	√	√	√
Translation Services	√	√	√
Internet Services	√	×	√
Referral Services	√	√	√
User education Services	√	√	√
Others (Please Specify)	x	x	x

Looking at these responses, it is evident that different types of information resources were provided by all the libraries with the exception of electronic and internet resources which were only provided by KGSHA and NGSHA. These responses signify that although various

information resources were provided, yet some important resources were not provided in one of the libraries.

Having ascertained the information in table 4.4.3 on the other hand, it is evident that all the respondents agreed that types of information services were provided in their libraries. However, as observed from the data collected, there is total absence of indexing and abstracting, and bibliographic services. Thus, these types of services also help legislators to access accurate information from the library. In support of this statement, Abubakar and Haruna (2010) acknowledged that:

> Abstract services, as the name implies, are abstract of articles, new publications, legal documents and the like which help legislators to develop background knowledge of a subject, ultimately aiding them to select the relevant reference materials for deeper study. While bibliographies are essential tools for the study of subject. Annotated bibliographies are very useful to legislators who usually demand concise information in the shortest possible time.

4.5 Types of Information Resources and services Used by the Legislators

Table 4.5 shows the responses of the Legislators on the types of information resources and services they utilized in the State Houses of Assembly libraries in North Central Nigeria.

Table 4.5: Responses of the Legislators on the Types of Information Resources Utilized in the Libraries

4.5.1 Information Resources	**Utilized**		**Not utilized**		**Total**	
	Freq.	**%**	**Freq.**	**%**	**F**	**%**
Books	31	45	38	55	69	100

Periodicals	41	59	28	41	69	100
Government publications	19	28	50	72	69	100
Electronic documents	11	16	58	84	69	100
Encyclopedias	11	16	58	84	69	100
Internet access	24	35	45	65	69	100
Hansards	49	71	20	29	69	100
Newspapers	38	55	31	45	69	100
Magazines	24	35	45	65	69	100
Dictionary	19	28	50	72	69	100
Materials of Local History	31	45	38	55	69	100

4.5.2 Information Services	**Utilized**		**Not utilized**		**Total**	
	Freq.	**%**	**Freq.**	**%**	**F**	**%**
Reference Services	32	46	37	54	69	100
Current awareness Services	6	9	63	91	69	100
Lending Services	4	6	65	94	69	100
Selective Dissemination of Information	4	6	65	94	69	100
Indexing and Abstracting Services	9	13	60	87	69	100
Bibliographic Services	5	7	64	93	69	100
Electronic Services	4	6	65	94	69	100
Reprographic Services	28	41	41	59	69	100

Internet Services	10	14	59	86	69	100
Referral Services	21	30	48	70	69	100
User education Services	4	6	65	94	69	100
Translation Services	4	6	65	94	69	100

From table 4.5.1, responses of the legislators indicated that Hansards with 49 (71%) were the information resources that are highly used in the libraries. The analysis further shows that information resources on Periodicals follow next with 41 (59%), followed by books and materials of local history with 31 (45%) each. while electronic document and encyclopedia with 11(16%) were the least information resources being utilized in the libraries. It is observed from this finding that the legislators used varying type of information resources to meet their information needs. This corroborates Iwhiwhu (2011) who reported that different kinds of information are derived from different kinds of documents such as books, newspapers, journals, tapes, etc. Therefore, selection of information resources in legislative libraries should be balanced to meet the needs of the users. Sada (2012) acknowledged that "to provide an information and research service, the Library must first have access to, or build up, its resources of both local and other current information. A useful start is to identify the clients' present and future needs by conducting a simple survey asking the priority areas of their interest".

Thus, table 4.5.2 above revealed that reference services with 32(46%) and reprographic services with 28 (41%) were the information services utilized in the libraries. The next information services utilized was referral services with 21(30%). The table reveals lending services, selective dissemination of information, electronic services user education services,

translation services each with 4(6%), as the least area of information services being utilized in the libraries.

The use of reference services as shown by majority of the respondents could be in line with the views of Sada (2012), who remarked reference services "as the services provided by a library to its user, which make the library meets the information needs of its community". Thus, for those who acknowledged referral services may possibly always refer to other libraries since the services of their own libraries were proved to be inadequate. This corroborates Abubakar and Haruna (2010), who proved that "there are situations in which a reader might be directed to another library or an alternative source of information, such as professional organizations, research institutes and individual specialists, which can meet the requirements of a reader."

The use of reprographic services by the legislators as indicated could be best on the fact that, legislators are always busy people who preferred information resources to be photocopied and dispatched to them. This corroborates with Yilduhur (2009) who acknowledged that "a legislator is always occupied and hardly can one receive adequate attention because time is the most precious commodity for senators and representatives. The lack of it is their most frequent complain about their jobs". But legislators should know that time is the most significant requirements an information user ought to possess for effective usage of information resources and services.

However, the low responses from the legislators on the use of information services provided by the libraries indicated the lack of patronage of the libraries by majority of the legislators who use other sources to meet their information needs. Corroborating with this findings, Abubakar and Haruna (2010), affirmed that majority of the legislators revealed that

they preferred informal sources i.e. discussion with colleague, meetings, conferences, seminars and workshops to meet their information needs.

4.6 Responses of the Legislators on their Satisfaction with Types of Information Resources and services in the Libraries

Table 4.6 shows the responses of the Legislators satisfaction on the types of information resources and services they utilized in the State Houses of Assembly libraries in North Central Nigeria.

Table 4.6: Responses of the Legislators on their Satisfaction with Types of Information Resources and services in the Libraries

4.6.1 Information Resources	**Satisfied**		**Not Satisfied**		**Total**	
	Freq.	**%**	**Freq.**	**%**	**F**	**%**
Books	15	22	54	78	69	100
Periodicals	11	16	58	84	69	100
Government publications	16	23	53	77	69	100
Electronic documents	9	13	60	87	69	100
Encyclopedias	16	23	53	77	69	100
Internet access	10	14	59	86	69	100
Hansards	36	52	33	48	69	100
Newspapers	29	42	40	58	69	100

Magazines	11	16	58	84	69	100
Dictionary	19	28	50	72	69	100
Materials of Local History	25	36	44	64	69	100
4.6.2 Information Services	**Satisfied**		**Not Satisfied**		**Total**	
	Freq.	**%**	**Freq.**	**%**	**F**	**%**
Reference Services	33	48	36	52	69	100
Current awareness Services	11	16	58	84	69	100
Lending Services	9	13	60	87	69	100
Selective Dissemination of Information	7	10	62	90	69	100
Indexing and Abstracting Services	3	4	66	96	69	100
Bibliographic Services	6	9	63	91	69	100
Electronic Services	4	6	65	94	69	100
Reprographic Services	29	42	40	58	69	100
Internet Services	16	23	53	77	69	100
Referral Services	25	36	53	64	69	100
User education Services	6	9	63	91	69	100
Translation Services	3	4	66	96	69	100

Table 4.6.1 indicates that the legislators were only satisfied with the information utilized from hansards and newspapers with 36 (52%) and 29 (42%). Utilization of information from other sources like books, periodicals, government publications, encyclopedias and magazines among others in Table 4.6 did not provide such level of satisfaction for the legislators. The finding here agrees with Joseph and Nkebem (2011) who reported in their findings on the resources of the library as assessed by the legislators of Cross River State House of Assembly that "the parliamentarians are not satisfied and would like to have more on reading resources relating to seminars and conference papers, books and related publications."

Table 4.6.2 above, shows that a greater number of legislators rated the information services offered as not satisfying their information needs.only reference services was rated to satisfy the information needs of the legislators with 33 (48%). The next to it is reprographic services with 29 (42%) and referral services with 25 (36%). Taking cognizance of these findings, responses on the non-satisfaction with the information services reveal that majority of the legislators were not meeting their information needs with the information services provided by the libraries. This is not a good development, given that libraries are judged by the quality of services they provide. Thus, non-satisfaction of the legislators could be attributed to ineffective information services provision to legislators which could also to a large extent; depress the quality of law making process activities. In agreement with this view, Haruna and Oyelekan (2010) confirmed that "by providing effective services, Parliamentary Libraries play a very important role in the law making process and thereby contribute to the future well-being of their countries". Therefore, legislative libraries should aim at all times to maximize their effectiveness with the limited information services available to meet the legislators' information needs.

4.7 Challenges associated with the provision and utilization of information resources and services in the libraries

Table 4.7 shows the responses of the Libraries management and the legislators on the challenges associated with the provision and utilization of information resources and services in the libraries in the State Houses of Assembly in North Central States of Nigeria.

Table 4.7: Responses of Libraries management on the challenges associated with the provision of information resources and services in the libraries

Challenges	KGSHA	NSSHA	NGSHA
Shortage of funds from the parent organizations	√	√	√
Non-availability of current information resources and services	√	√	√
In adequate provision of ICT facilities i.e. internet services, electronic documents etc	√	√	√
Un conducive library environment	×	×	×
In adequate user education program	×	×	×
Poor Cataloguing System	×	×	×
In convenient distance of information resources and services to the legislators chamber and offices	×	×	×
Unwillingness of library staff to assist users	×	×	×
Others (Please Specify)	×	×	×

Table 4.7 above revealed from the data collected that non-provision of adequate fund, inadequate of current information resources and services, and lack of ICT facilities are the main challenges faced by all the libraries. Arising from the above challenges identified by the respondents, it could be presumed that all the libraries share almost similar problems. Corroborating to their responses Hamalai (2010) acknowledged that "currently, most of the parliamentary libraries share common problems of lack of priority and limited funds". In addition, Abubakar and Haruna (2010) reported in their findings that librarian of Kwara State House of Assembly listed Inadequate funding of library, Lack of modern information technology and Obsolete library resources as factors affecting library services.

However, it is a fact that libraries exist to provide users with information resources and services that will satisfy their information needs, hence, with these challenges facing the legislative libraries, it is evident that they could not meet those need. Therefore, legislators may perhaps not use the libraries and this can make them inefficient in their area of responsibilities which could affect the development of their various States/constituencies

Table 4.7.1: Responses of the Legislators on the Challenges associated with the utilization of Information Resources and Services.

Challenges	**Freq.**	**%**
Non-availability of current information resources and services	60	87
Poor cataloguing system	10	14

Inadequate user education programme	5	7
Un conducive library environment	10	14
Unwillingness of library staff to assist users	-	-
Inadequate provision of ICT facilities i.e. internet services Electronic documents etc.	57	83
Inconvenient distance of information resources and services to the legislators chamber and offices	-	-
Shortage of funds from parent organization	62	90
Others (please specify)	-	-

Table 4.7.1 shows that the overwhelming majority 62 (90%) of the legislators indicated that it is the shortage of funds that was affecting the provision of information resources and services. While 60 (87%) maintained that non-availability of current information resources and services are the challenges. This was followed next by in adequate provision of ICT facilities i.e. internet services, electronic documents with57 (83%) legislators responded to it as a challenge. The table further revealed that legislators indicated poor cataloguing system and un conducive library environment as a challenge to them each with 10(14%).

However, looking at the above responses, it can be deduced that provision of information resources and services suffered from shortage of funds, This findings is supported by

Sada(2012), who maintained that "currently, most of the Parliamentary libraries share the common problems of lack of priority, limited funds and have few (as well as trained) staff. Thus, Responses on un conducive library Environment corroborated with Ogunyomi (2010), when he remarked that "the National Assembly library has insufficient books and operational space." This may be an obstacle to providing services. Hence, Uchey and Ngozi (2011), asserted that "favourable environmental conditions in the libraries are factors that promote the effective use of resources in the library".

On the other hand, responses on the problems of cataloguing system tallied with the findings of Joseph and Nkebem (2011), who revealed that Cross River State House of Assembly library is lacking in professionalism as it relate to the arrangement of the materials.

4.8 Measures to be taken to overcome the challenges associated with the provision of and utilization information resources and services in the libraries

Table 4.8 shows the responses of the Libraries management and the legislators on the measures to be taken to overcome the challenges associated with the provision and utilization of information resources and services in the libraries in the Houses of Assembly in North Central States of Nigeria.

Table 4.8: Responses of Libraries management on the measures to be taken to overcome the challenges associated with the provision of information resources and services in the libraries

Measures	KGSHA	NSSHA	NGSHA

Adequate provision of budgetary allocation	√	√	√
Creation of awareness on available information resources and services in the library	×	×	×
Provision of sufficient information retrieval devices	×	×	×
Provision of user need assessment	×	×	×
ICT facilities should be provided and the legislators and the Library staff should be trained on how to use them	√	√	√
Current information resources and services should be provided	√	√	√
Provision of conducive library environment	×	×	×
Others (Please Specify)	×	×	×

From the data collected, table 4.8.1 above indicated that Adequate funding could be the major solution to the challenges, followed by provision of ICT's facilities, training and provision of adequate information resources and services.

It is obvious from these findings that almost similar suggestions were made by all the respondents; accordingly, this could prove the earlier statement that all the libraries are faced

with similar challenges. These findings corroborates that of Hamalai (2010) as she acknowledged that "the elements of the capacity of the SHA's (State Houses of Assembly) in the form of physical facilities, ICT infrastructure, funding, library resources, training and welfare, is something that need to be taken seriously as these are important determinants of performance". In addition, Abubakar and Haruna (2010) declared that "State government should make adequate fund available to the library so as to enable the librarian acquire necessary resources and facilities that would enable the library provide adequate services to the legislators". By implication, it is believed that in the absence of State Houses of Assembly taking steps to adopt the suggested measures efficiently and effectively, their activities could be hampered.

Table 4.8.1: Responses of the Legislators on the Measures to overcome the challenges

Measures	**Freq.**	**%**
Adequate provision of budgetary allocation	65	94
Creation of awareness on available information resources and services in the library	20	29
Provision of sufficient information retrieval devices	7	10
Provision of user need assessment	20	29
ICT facilities should be provided and the legislators and the library staff should be trained on how to use them	45	65
Current information resources and services should be provided	58	84
Library should be close to the legislators	-	-

chambers and their offices		
Provision of conducive library environment	35	51
Others (please specify)	-	-

Data from table 4.8.2revealed that a good number of the legislators 65 (94%) indicated adequate provision of budgetary allocation as a way to the solution of the challenges. While 58(84%) of the legislators indicated that current information resources and services should be provided as a measure to overcome the challenges. The table further revealed that 45 (65%) attested to the provision of ICT's as way for solving the challenges while 35 (51%) of the legislators suggested provision of conducive library environment as a way forward to solving the problem. Creation of awareness on available information resources and services in the library and Provision of user need assessment were also suggested with 20 (29%) each.

The choice of adequate provision of budgetary allocation by majority of the respondents could probably be associated to the value that it brings to bear on the provision of resources and services. This finding corroborates Haruna and Oyelekan (2010), who found that "if the library is adequately funded, problems associated with information resources provision and utilization will be reduced to the barest minimum". Also, Abubakar and Haruna (2010) in their findings on the Kwara State House of Assembly legislators revealed that "State government should make adequate funds available to the library so as to enable the librarian acquire necessary resources and facilities that would enable the library provide adequate services to the legislators."

Responses on the provision of adequate current resources and services on the other hand could be accredited to the fact that in the absence of current information resources and services in the library, legislators' ability to perform their responsibilities of law making could be

affected. As Haruna and Oyelekan (2010), in their findings reported that "poor quality of information resources and services could, to a large extent, depress the quality of teaching, learning and research."

However, reactions on the adequate provision of information and communication technology (ICT's), i.e. internet service, electronic documents etc. This could be because ICT's provide access to wide varieties of information to the legislators that could enhance their legislative duties. Sada (2012), noted that "in order to make the best use of very limited material and human resources, it is not the intention to change the existing systems, but, where needed, with additions of relevant information technology (IT) equipment and training of staff, to building on them." Sada (2012) added that parliamentary libraries need to increasingly make use of existing and new information communication technology to access free information and resources. Corroborating to this Abubakar and Haruna (2010) also declared that the library should acquire modern information technology. Beyond this, the library should be linked with the rest of the world through the provision of internet facilities, so that the library will have access to abundant information worldwide.

The choice of user-need assessment and awareness of resources and services by the legislators corroborates with the findings of Obasuyi (2007) who revealed that "in modern library practice, studies of information users are important to enable the library provide adequate information and services to their clientele". Olabode (2008), in his findings on information needs of selected rural communities, reported that 72 (60.0%) respondents indicated creation of awareness on available information as a possible solution to problems of information needs. Hamalai (2010) also confirmed that considering the size of National Assembly on the nature of its work which should require intensive library consultation, the level of patronage and volume

of library use is relatively low. There is therefore need to create awareness on the library and its usefulness to legislative work.

Similarly, result on the provision of conducive library environment conforms to similar findings by Uche (2009), who revealed that, conducive "library environment is the major factor that promotes reading habits". Also, the finding corroborates that of Uchey and Ngozi (2011), while they revealed that good environmental conditions such as good ventilation, adequate physical facilities and noise control are required to boost and sustain patronage and use of the services provided by the libraries to its users.

REFERENCES

Abubakar, F. L and Haruna, I.(2010). A survey of information needs and seeking behavior of Kwara State House of Assembly Legislators.Accessed in www.unilorin.edu.ng.Retrieved on 29/5/2014.

Federal Republic of Nigeria. (2010). *The Constitution of The Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999 (Amended)***.** Lagos: Ministry of Information.

Hamalai, L. (2010). *Nigerian State Assemblies: A Study of Legislative Activities 2008-2009.* Vol. 3. Abuja: Policy Analysis and Research Project (PARP).

Haruna, I. and Oyelekan, G.O. (2010). Provision and utilization of information resources and services in Nigeria Defence Academy (NDA) library, Kaduna. *An International Journal of Information and Communication Technology (ICT)*

Iwhiwhu, B.E. (2011). Information resources availability and utilization in the legislative process by lawmakers in Edo State.Accessed in http://www.academicjournals.org/j/cr/PDF/pdf. Retrieved on 12/5/2014.

Joseph, O.J. and Nkebem, E. N. (2011). Analysis of Information Needs of Parliamentarians: A study of Cross River State House of Assembly, Nigeria. (A Research Proposal). A paper presented at IFLA 77th General Conference and Assembly.

Obasuyi, L. (2007) Factors Influencing Information-Seeking Strategies and Sources Used by Oil Palm Scientist in Nigeria. In *African Journal of Library, Archives & Information Science.*

Ogunyomi, O. (2010). Hand-over note from OloyemiOgunyemi Clerk to the National Assembly. Abuja: National Assembly.

Olabode, O. (2008). Information Needs of Selected Rural Communities in Ekiti East Local Government Area of Ekiti State, Nigeria. In *Nigerian Libraries: Journal of the Nigerian Library Association.*

Sada, S.A. (2012). Information Needs, Resources and Services Utilization to Legislators for effective Policy making in North-Western State Houses of Assembly of Nigeria.*Unpublished Master thesis*. Kano.Bayero University, Kano.

Uche, A. (2009) Reading Habits of Students in Three Private Secondary Schools in Owerri. In *Nerbiblios: Official Journal of the National Library of Nigeria.*

Uchey, G. O. and Ngozi, K.N. (2011) Perceptions by Undergraduate Students of the Environmental Conditions and Resources Availability in Selected University Libraries in Nigeria.In *African Journal of Library, Archives and Information Science.*

Yilduhur, J. K. (2009). An Assessment of the Information Resources of the Policy Analysis and Research Projects of the National Assembly and its Utilization by the

HonourableMembers of the House of Representative.*Unpublished Masters Dissertation.* Zaria: Ahmadu Bello University.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter summarizes the findings of the study. It also provides a conclusion based on the findings and recommendations on how the legislative libraries in North-Central State Houses of Assembly of Nigeria can best provide information resources and services that would meet the information needs of the legislators for effective policy-making.

5.2 Summary of Major Findings

The major findings of the study are:

1. Legislators in the State Houses of Assembly in North-Central Nigeria have various types of information needs.
2. The findings also revealed that there were different types of information resources and services provided by the legislative libraries. Though, the resources and services are not satisfying the information needs of the legislators as revealed by the majority of the respondents.
3. Almost all the types of information resources and services listed were provided by the legislative libraries with the exception of indexing and abstracting and bibliographic services which none of the three legislative libraries is providing. Thus, internet services and electronic documents were not provided by one of the three legislative libraries.

4. Majority of the legislators maintained that they used various information resources and services provided by the libraries in meeting their information needs, however resources like hansards, periodicals, newspapers, and reprographic and reference services were the resources and services being used by greater number of the respondents in meeting such needs. Though the level of their satisfaction of the resources and services in meeting those needs was not impressive from the respondents and this portrays the need for improvement.
5. As regards to the challenges associated with the provision and use of information resources and services, the findings reveal the Shortage of funds from the parent organizations, non-availability of current information resources and services, inadequate provision of ICT facilities (i.e. internet services, electronic document etc.) as the major hindrances to the provision and use of information resources and services. The findings also revealed some measures to overcome the challenges to include, provision of adequate budgetary allocation, provision of current information resources and services, provision of ICT facilities and library staff should be trained on how to use them, and creation of conducive library environment.

5.3 Conclusion

Based on the findings of this study, some conclusions were drawn:

This study presented the result of a survey of the provision and use of information resources and services in libraries for legislation in houses of assembly in North central States of Nigeria. It was found that legislators require adequate, accessible and up to date information resources and services to meet their information needs to effectively discharge their legislative responsibilities. The management the libraries revealed the provision of information resources and services

hindered by Shortage of funds from the parent organizations, inadequate current information resources and ICT facilities. Thus, in regards to the utilization of the resources and services, legislators were not satisfied with the provision of information resources and services as their information needs are not being met. This agrees with the study of Yilduhur (2009), in which he revealed that "Policy Analysis and Research Project library is meant to complement the National Assembly Library. However, its information resources are inadequate to meet the information needs of the legislators as indicated by those who use the library.

Therefore, the place of Legislative Libraries in North Central States of Nigeria cannot be underestimated. They should be designed and equipped with resources and services in such a way as to supply the information requirements that could meet the information needs of legislators. This would enhance the process of legislation and good governance.

5.4 Recommendations

Based on the findings of this study, the following recommendations are made:

1. State Houses of Assembly in the North Central Zone should make adequate funds available to the library so as to enable the libraries acquire necessary resources and to provide services that would enable the libraries meet the information needs of the legislators.
2. Legislative libraries in North Central State Houses of Assembly of Nigeria should provide information resources and services that are current and relevant to the information needs of the legislators to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of their work.
3. The libraries should acquire modern information and communication technologies and should be linked with the internet facilities to enable the legislators have access to abundant information worldwide.

4. Legislative libraries in North Central State Houses of Assembly in collaboration with other State Houses of Assembly in Nigeria should pull together in a networking arrangement their information resources and services so as to facilitate information sharing for the benefit of the legislators.
5. State Houses of Assembly should create room for good guiding policies and stick on the policies for proper operations of their libraries. This would create enabling environment for the libraries to provide information resources and services that could satisfy the information needs of the legislators.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Abubakar, F.L. and Haruna, I (2010).A Survey of information needs and seeking behavior of Kwara State House of Assembly Legislators. Retrieved May 28, 2013, from www.uniilorin.edu.ng

Adewumi, C.O.B. (2011). Electronic Resources-Access and Use. A paper presented at a workshop on Computer Application in libraries and information centres. Ibadan: Department of Library, Archival and Information Studies University of Ibadan. 6th – 10th June.

Adomi, C.E. (2007). *Library and Information Resources.*Benin City: EthiopePublishing Corporation.

Ajibola, I. O. (2007).Methodology of promoting legislative library and information centre. A paper presented at workshop organized by policy analysis and research project (PARP), National Assembly Abuja: PARP Conference Room. 20th -23rdAugus.

Aligrudic, S. (2009). Parliamentary Libraries-Necessity of keeping the pace with time-Case study: The Parliamentary Library of Montenegre: Necessary coming-out from the past. A paper presented at IFLA World Library and Information congress 75th IFLA General Conference and Assembly. Milan: 23rd -27th August.

Aliyu, S.S. (2006). The role of legislative libraries in the sustenance of democracy in Nigeria: A case study of National Assembly Library, Abuja. *Unpublished Degree Project*. Kano: Bayero University.

Aliu, G. (2010). Information Needs and Seeking Behaviour of Bankers in Minna Metropolis. *Journal of the Nigerian Library Association Borno***.**

Arab, N.I (2008). Forward. *National Assembly Statistical Information A Bi-Annual Publication.*Abuja: Library, Research and Statistics Department in conjunction with Policy Analysis and Research Project (PARP). 2(1) XV P.

Asamoah-Hassan, H.R. (2007). *Sustaining African Democracies*: The library as a key partner. Paper presented at the LIASA Conference. Polokwane.27th september-1st October.

Bello, S.O. (2006). Information needs and library resources provision for pastoral Nomads in Northern States of Nigeria. *Unpublished PhD Dissertation*. Kano: Bayero University.

Business Dictionary.com, (2011). What is information services? Definition and meaning. Accessed in http://www.businessdictionary.com retrieved on 8/5/2013

Central Planning Committee 52nd Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference (2006). Pictorial Documentary on Nigerian Parliament 1947-2006. Abuja: Central Planning Committee 52nd Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference.

Columbia, (2009) About the Legislative Library of British Columbia.Accessed in http://www.llbc.leg.bc.ca./index.htm.Retrieved on 19/5/2013.

Dada, T.O. (2007). Legislative libraries in Nigeria: Financing and Budgeting. Compendium of papers presented at the seminar/workshop for librarians of National and State Assemblies. Oshogbo: Ripples Motel Oroki Housing Estate. 27th-30th November.

Demekaa, U. and Anthony, A.I. (2011) Age and Sex Differences in Information Utilization among Legislators in Benue State of Nigeria.Retrieved May 28, 2013, from http://www.academicleadership.org/article

Department of information resources Austin, Texas, (2011). Technology in Texas: Leadership, Solutions, Savings for Government and education. Accessed in http://www.dir.state.tx.us/pubs/derm/roles/glossary.htm.Retrieved on 1/5/2013

Federal Republic of Nigeria.(2010). The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999 (Amended). Lagos: Federal Government Press.

Gama, U.G. (2012). Legislative libraries today: Issues and realities. A paper presented at the National Workshop for legislative Librarians in Nigeria. Abuja: Reiz Continental Hotel. 26th-30th November.

Folorunsho, O. (2009). The role of information in the reduction and prevention of human immune deficiency virus (HIV) and acquired immune deficiency syndrome.*Communicate: Journal of library and information science***.** 11 (1).Ekpoma: Department of library and information science, Ambrose Alli University.

Hamalai, L. (2010). *Nigerian State Assemblies: A Study of Legislative Activities 2008-2009.* Vol. 3, Abuja: Policy Analysis and Research Project (PARP). National Assembly.

Hamalai, L. (2009).*PARP AT 5: A Success Story in Legislative Capacity Building.* Abuja: Policy Analysis and Research Project.

Haruna, I. and Oyelekan, G.O. (2010).Provision and utilization of information resources and services in Nigeria DefenceAcademy (NDA) library, Kaduna.*The Information Technologies*, 7(1),11-12P.

Hayoz, J. (2010). Teodori, R. (ed.). The new Parliamentary Library of the Swiss Federa Assembly. *In IFLA Section on Library and Research Services for Parliaments.*28 (3).16p. Accessed in http://www.ifla.org/ .Retrieved on 22/5/2013.

Heiman G. W. (2010). Research Methods in Psychology (5thed.) U.S.A. Houghton Mifflin Company.

Herrera, C. Lotero, L.M., and Rua, I.R. (2009).The needs of users.Accessed in http://www.unesco.org**.**Retrieved on 4/5/2013.

Igbeka, J.U. (2008). *Entrepreneurship in Library and Information Services.*Ibadan: Stirling-Horden Publisher Ltd.

Information Seeking Theories, (2011).What are "Information Needs" How do we Design for Them. Accessed inhttp://designdialogues.com. Retrieved on 8/5/2013.

Iwhiwu, B.E (2011). Information resources availability and utilization in the legislative process by lawmakers in Edo State.Retrieved Sept. 15, 2013, from http://www.academicjournals.org/j/cr/pdf.

Joel, J. and Enetta, C. (2009). The working of parliamentary library in India: how it responds to the needs for information and research support in the context of new information technology. A paper presented at the 66th IFLA Council and conference.

Joseph, O.J. and Nkebem, E. N. (2011). Analysis of Information Needs of Parliamentarians: A study of Cross River State House of Assembly, Nigeria. (A Research Proposal). A paper presented at IFLA 77th General Conference and Assembly.

Laribee, J.F.(2013). Defining information resources: A survey of the literature.A proceedings of the 1991 information resources management association international conference. Memphis: Idea Group publishing. Retrieved June 28, 2013, from http://www.gov.mb.ca./chc/leg-lib

Memoire, A. (2008). Informing democracy: Building capacity to meet parliamentarians 'information and knowledge needs. A paper presented at IFLA, Geneva. 16 October. Accessed in http://www.ipu.org .Retrieved on 5/5/2013.

Minnesota. (2011) Minnesota Legislative Reference Library. Accessed in http://www.leg.state.mn.us/lrl/about.aspx.Retrieved on 22/8/2011.

Mohammed, Z. (2011). Organisation and Retrieval of Information and Information Resources.In *Nigerian Libraries: Journal of the NigerianLibrary Association***.** Illorin: Nigerian Library Association

Morenikeji, W. (2009). Essentials of Research Methods for Social Scientists, Planners and Environmentalists, Ibadan: Gabesther Educational Printers.

National Assembly (2011).A handbook on the National Assembly. Abuja: National Assembly Press

National Secretariat of Nigerian Legislatures (2006). Conference of Clerks of the Nigerian Legislature: Minutes of Proceedings. Abuja: National Assembly 27th -28th April.

Northern Territory Government, (2011).Parliamentary Library Service.Accessed in http://www.parlibrary.nt.gov.au/.Retrieved on 5/5/2013.

Obasuyi, L. (2007) Factors Influencing Information-Seeking Strategies and Sources Used by Oil Palm Scientist in Nigeria. In *African Journal of Library, Archives & Information Science.*

Ogunyomi, O. (2010). Hand-over note from OloyemiOgunyemi Clerk to the National Assembly. Abuja: National Assembly.

Olabode, O. (2008). Information Needs of Selected Rural Communities in EkitiEast Local Government Area of Ekiti State, Nigeria. In *Nigerian Libraries: Journal of the Nigerian Library Association.*

Oto, T. I. (2011).*Nigerian Legislature: Its Origins, Organisation, Processes, Procedures, and Practice.*Lagos: Administrative Staff College of Nigeria.

Ologunleko, A.J. (2009). Sourcing and Documenting of Information in the Legislature: the role of library. A paper presented at the capacity building workshop organized for the staff of Library, Research and Statistics Department of the National Assembly. Abuja: National Assembly Complex.12th -14th August.

Omekwu, C. O. (ed.) (2007). *Law Libraries in Nigeria.*Abuja: AwemarkPublishers.

Ormandy, P. (2010). What are "Information Needs?" How do we Design for Them?. Accessed in http://designdialogues.com. Retrieved on 23/5/2013

Pandit, K. (2007).Research and Reference Support for Members in Indian Parliament. A paper presented at the 23rd Annual Pre-Conference of Library and Research Services for Parliaments. IFLA Cape Town: South African Parliament. 15th -17th August.

Popoola, S.O. (2008). Effective Library Information Service Delivery Strategies. Paper presented at a workshop organized by policy analysis and research projects (PARP). National Assembly. Abuja: PARP Conference Room. 17th -19th June.

Rugambwa, I. (2010). Enhancing Democracy and Good Governance: The Role of Parliamentary Library and Research Services. A paper presented at the 76th IFLA General Conference and Assembly. Sweden. 10-15 August.Accessed in http://www.google.com.ng/search.Retrieved on 5/4/2013.

Sada, S.A. (2012). Information Needs, Resources and Services Utilization to Legislators for effective Policy making in North-Western State Houses of Assembly of Nigeria. Master in Library Science Dissertation. Unpublished.Bayero University, Kano

Shikyil, S. et. Al. (ed) (2011). *Readings on Developments in the Nigerian Legislature.*Abuja: National Secretariat of Nigerian Legislature.

South Africa, (2011) Parliament of the Republic of South Africa. Accessed in http://www.parliament.gov.Retrieved on 12/5/2013.

Taylor, K. (2007). Proactive information provision-Using technology to answer the needs of our clients. A paper presented at the 23rd AnnualPre-Conference of Library and Research Services for Parliaments.IFLA Cape Town: South African Parliament. 15th -17th August.

Timothy, S.J. and Katie, L. (2013).*Information management in federal agencies: the neglected piece of IRM puzzle.*13 (1) 2p. Retrieved July 20, 2013, from http://www.ebscohost.com

Uche, A. (2009) Reading Habits of Students in Three Private Secondary Schools in Owerri. In *Nerbiblios: Official Journal of the National Library of Nigeria.*

Uchey, G. O. and Ngozi, K.N. (2011) Perceptions by Undergraduate Students of the Environmental Conditions and Resources Availability in Selected University Libraries in Nigeria.In *African Journal of Library, Archives and Information Science.*

Umbur, D. and Igbashal, A. A. (2011) Age and Sex Differences in Information Utilization Among Legislators in Benue State of Nigeria. In *Academic Leadership the online journal*.9(2) 2p.Accessed in http://www.academicleadership.org/article/.Retrieved on 4/5/2013.

Umoru, C.O. (2010). Information Needs And Resources Utilization by Medical Doctors in Kogi State. *Unpublished Master Thesis***.** Kano: Bayero University Kano.

Valentine, E. (2010). Pakistan Parliamentary Libraries: A Historical Execursion and Hopes for the Future. Accessed in www.ideals.illinois.edu.Retrieved on 13/5/2013.

Wangnoon, A. (2007). Library Services for Members of Indian Parliament.A paper presented at the Annual Pre-Conference of Library and Research Services for Parliaments. IFLA Cape Town: South African Parliament. 15th – 17th August.

Waziri, B.K. (2015). The socioeconomic determinants of infant mortality among women attending antenatal care in Northern States of Nigeria.PhD in Health Education Dissertation.Unpublished.Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria.

Webmaster, (2011).Legislature Library-Legislative Assembly of Alberta. Accessed in http://www.assembly.ab.ca/lao/library/index.htm.Retrieved on 3/5/2013.

Yilduhur, J. K. (2009). An Assessment of the Information Resources of the Policy Analysis and Research Projects of the National Assembly and its Utilization by the Honourable Members of the House of Representative.*Unpublished Masters Dissertation.* Zaria: Ahmadu Bello University.

APPENDIX I

APPENDIX II

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE LIBRARY MANAGEMENT

Department of Library and
Information Sciences,
Ahmadu Bello University,
zaria.

Dear respondent,

I am a postgraduate student of the above institution undertaking a research work titled: **Provision and use of information resources and services in libraries for legislation in Houses of Assembly of North-central Nigeria.**

Please, I am soliciting for your cooperation in filling the attached questionnaire. All information provided will be treated with absolute confidentiality and will be used only for the purpose of this study.

Thanks for your anticipated co-operation.

Yours faithfully,

AbubakarAbdullahiIbrahim

MLS/EDUC/2359/ 2011-2012

INSTRUCTION: please tick (√**)** the appropriate box or fill in the appropriate spaces provided.

SECTION A: BIODATA

State……...

1. Gender
   Male ( ) Female ( )

2. Educational Qualification
   a. Higher Degree ( ) please Specify Field----------
   b. Degree/HND ( ) please Specify Field----------
   c. NCE/OND ( ) please Specify Field----------
   d. Others (please specify)…….....
   …….....
3. Working Experience
   a. 5-10 Years ( )
   b. 10-15 Years ( )
   c. 15-20 Years ( )
   d. 20-25 Years ( )
   e. 25-30 Years ( )
   f. Above 30 Years ( )

SECTION B: INFORMATION RESOURCES AND SERVICES PROVISION

4. How many volumes of the under listed are available in the library?
   a. Books ……Volumes
   b. Periodicals ……Volumes
   c. Government publications ……Volumes
   d. Electronic documents ……Volumes
   e. Dictionaries ……Volumes
   f. Materials of Local History ……Volumes
   g. Encyclopedias ……Volumes
   h. Newspapers ……Volumes
   i. Magazines ……Volumes
   j. Hansards ……Volumes

k. Others (please specify)……

5. Kindly tick the types of information resources that are provided in your library.

a. Books	( )
b. Periodicals	( )
c. Government publications	( )
d. Electronic documents	( )
e. Dictionaries	( )
f. Materials of Local History	( )
g. Encyclopedias	( )
h. Newspapers	( )
i. Magazines	( )
j. Internet access	( )
k. Hansards	( )

Others (please specify)……

6. Kindly tick the typesof information services that you provided to satisfy the information needs of legislators in your library.

a. Reference Services	( )
b. Current awareness Services	( )
c. Lending Services	( )
d. Selective Dissemination of Information	( )
e. Indexing and Abstracting Services	( )
f. Bibliographic Services	( )
g. Electronic Services	( )
h. Translation Services	( )
i. Reprographic Services	( )
j. Internet Services	( )
k. Referral Services	( )
l. User education Services	( )

Others (please specify)……

……..

SECTION C: CHALLENGES ASSOCIATED WITH THE PROVISION OF INFORMATION RESOURCES AND SERVICES

7. There are challenges faced by librarians in different types of librariesin the country, what challenges do you face in providing information resources and services to satisfy the information needs of the legislators in your library?
   a. Non-availability of current information resources and services ( )
   b. Poor cataloguing system ( )
   c. Inadequate user education programme ( )
   d. Un conducive library environment ( )
   e. Unwillingness of library staff to assist users ( )
   f. Inadequate provision of ICT facilities i.e. internet services, Electronic documents etc. ( )
   g. Inconvenient distance of information resources and services to the legislators chamber and offices ( )
   h. Shortage of funds from parent organization ( )
   i. Others (please specify) ……
   ……..

SECTION D: MEASURES TO BE TAKEN TO OVERCOME THE CHALLENGES

8. Can you please share with me what you do and\or what can be done to overcome those challenges?
   a. Adequate provision of budgetary allocation ( )
   b. Creation of awareness on available information resources and services in the library ( )
   c. Provision of sufficient information retrieval devices ( )
   d. Provision of user need assessment ( )
   e. ICT facilities should be provided and the legislators and the Library staff should be trained on how to use them ( )
   f. Current information resources and services should be provided ( )
   g. Provision of conducive library environment ( )
   h. Others (please specify)…….
   ……..
   ……..
   ……..
   ……..

APPENDIX III

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE LEGISLATORS OF STATE HOUSES OF ASSEMBLY IN NORTH-CENTRAL NIGERIA

Department of Library and
Information Sciences,
Ahmadu Bello University,
zaria.

Dear respondent,

I am a postgraduate student of the above institution, undertaking a research work on a topic: **Provision and use of information resources and services in libraries for legislation in Houses of Assembly of North-central Nigeria.**

Please, I am soliciting for your cooperation in filling the attached questionnaire. All information provided will be treated with absolute confidentiality and will be used only for the purpose of this study.

Thanks for your anticipated co-operation.

Yours faithfully,

AbubakarAbdullahi Ibrahim

MLS/EDUC/2359/ 2011-2012

INSTRUCTION: please tick (√**)** the appropriate box or fill in the appropriate spaces provided.

SECTION A: BIODATA

State……...

Constituency……..

9. Gender
   Male ( ) Female ( )

10. Educational Qualification
    e. Higher Degree ( ) please Specify Field----------
    f. Degree/HND ( ) please Specify Field----------
    g. NCE/OND ( ) please Specify Field----------
    h. Others (please specify)…….....
    …….....

11. Ranking in the House
    a. 1st Term Member ( )
    b. 2nd Term Member ( )
    c. 3rd Term Member ( )
    d. 4th Term Member ( )

SECTION B: INFORMATION NEEDS

12. From the list below, please indicate your type of information needs.
    a. Legislative matters ( )
    b. Legal matters ( )
    c. Political issues ( )
    d. Constituencies matters ( )
    e. Governmental affairs ( )
    f. Socio-economic matters ( )
    g. Specialized information (i.e. information on various committee activities such as education, health etc.) ( )
    h. Leisure/recreational matters ( )

i. Self development ( )
j. Career development ( )
k. investment ( )
l. entertainment
m. Others (please specify)……...
……..

SECTION C: TYPES OF INFORMATION RESOURCES AND SERVICES USED IN MEETING THE USERS INFORMATION NEEDS

13. Which among the information resources below do you normally use in meeting your needs?

S/N	Information resources	Utilized	Not utilized
1	Books		
2	Periodicals		
3	Government publications		
4	Electronic documents		
5	Encyclopedias		
6	Internet access		
7	Hansards		
8	Newspapers		
9	Magazines		
10	Dictionary		
11	Materials of Local History		
12	Others (please specify) ……		

14. How would you rate your satisfaction with the information resources provision in the library?

S/N	Information resources	Satisfied	Not Satisfied
1	Books		
2	Periodicals		
3	Government publications		
4	Electronic documents		
5	Encyclopedias		
6	Internet access		

7	Hansards		
8	Newspapers		
9	Magazines		
10	Dictionary		
11	Materials of Local History		
12	Others (please specify) …….		

15. Which among the information services below do you normally utilize in meeting your information need?

S/N	**Information services**	**Utilized**	**Not utilized**
1	Reference Services		
2	Current awareness Services		
3	Lending Services		
4	Selective Dissemination of Information		
5	Indexing and Abstracting Services		
6	Bibliographic Services		
7	Electronic Services		
8	Reprographic Services		
9	Internet Services		
10	Referral Services		
11	User education Services		
12	Translation Services		
13	Others (please specify) …….		

16. How would you rate your satisfaction with the information services provision in the library?

S/N	**Information services**	**Satisfied**	**Not Satisfied**
1	Reference Services		
2	Current awareness Services		
3	Lending Services		
4	Selective Dissemination of Information		
5	Indexing and Abstracting Services		

6	Bibliographic Services		
7	Electronic Services		
8	Reprographic Services		
9	Internet Services		
10	Referral Services		
11	User education Services		
12	Translation Services		
13	Others (please specify) …….		

SECTION D: CHALLENGES ASSOCIATED WITH THE UTILIZATION OF INFORMATION RESOURCES AND SERVICES.

17. What challenges do you come across when utilizing information resources and services of the library to meet your information needs?
    a. Non-availability of current information resources and services ( )
    b. Poor cataloguing system ( )
    c. Inadequate user education programme ( )
    d. Un conducive library environment ( )
    e. Unwillingness of library staff to assist users ( )
    f. Inadequate provision of ICT facilities i.e. internet services, Electronic documents etc. ( )
    g. Inconvenient distance of information resources and services to the legislators chamber and offices ( )
    h. Shortage of funds from parent organization ( )
    i. Others (please specify)…….....
    ……..

SECTION E: MEASURES TO BE TAKEN TO OVERCOME THE CHALLENGES

18. What measures among the following do you provide as a solution to these challenges?
    a. Adequate provision of budgetary allocation ( )
    b. Creation of awareness on available information resources and services in the library ( )
    c. Provision of sufficient information retrieval devices ( )
    d. Provision of user need assessment ( )

e. ICT facilities should be provided and the legislators and the library staff should be trained on how to use them ( )
f. Current information resources and services should be provided ( )
g. Library should be close to the legislators chambers and their offices ( )
h. Provision of conducive library environment ( )
i. Others (please specify)…….
……..
……..
……..
……..
……
……..
……..