MEDIA RESOURCES, ORGANIZATION AND UTILIZATION FOR INFORMATION SERVICE DELIVERY IN UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES IN NORTHWEST STATES IN NIGERIA

BY

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DECLARATION

I declare that the work in this thesis entitled Media Resources Organization and Utilization for Information Service Delivery in University Libraries in Northwest States in Nigeria has been carried out by me in the Department of Library and Information Science. The information derived from the literature has been duly acknowledged in the text and a list of references provided. No part of the thesis was previously presented for the award of another degree or diploma at this or any other institution.

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CERTIFICATION

This thesis entitled "Media Resources Organization and Utilization for Information Service Delivery in University Libraries in Northwest states in Nigeria" by Shehu, Mohammed Kokami meets the regulations governing the award of the degree of Master of Library and Information Science of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria and is approved for its contribution to knowledge and literary presentation.

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DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my beloved parents Late M. Shehu Tela Kokami and Malama A'ishatu (Indo) and my children: Farida, Fatima, Zainab, Bashir, Asiya, AL-mustapha, Ja'afar ,Khairat and the Rest of My Children

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Abstract

This study investigated Media Resources Organization and Utilization for Information Service Delivery in University libraries in Northwest states of Nigeria. In order to achieve this noble objective, five research questions were formulated to find out the types of media resources available for information service delivery in university libraries in Northwest states of Nigeria; systems used in organizing media resources in university libraries in Northwest states; systems used in utilizing media resources for effective information service delivery in university libraries in Northwest states of Nigeria; Media resources preferred by users and challenges to effective organization and utilization of media resources. Survey research method was adopted for the study. The population of the study was made up of the media staff in three Federal Universities i.e Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Bayero University, Kano and Usmanu Danfodiyo University,Sokoto. Structural questionnaires were used for collection of data and analyzed using frequency table and percentages. Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) was used for data analysis. The research concludes that both print, electronic and non print media resources like TV, radio, microfilm, microfiche etc are very much available for information services delivery in university libraries in Northwest states of Nigeria. And the users prefer electronic media resources more than the print resources. The study discovered that libraries use open and closed systems of organizing media resources. It was recommended that university libraries in Northwest states of Nigeria should be encouraged to use semi-open and semi closed system of organizing media resources to allow users to have easy access to resources. White cloth or towels should be used to cover the resources to prevent dust to penetrate into the resources for good utilization, This would enhance location and every access of the resources in various formats. This would also improve the life span of the resources.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Generally, information provision, access and utilization are made possible through variety of media; some of which may be in documented, printed and non printed formats. The extent to which needed information is available, accessed and utilized may largely depend on the type of media it is recorded and documented there in as well as the type of services provided to facilitate access and utilization.

Media refers to all means of communication which include non printed resources like audio visual and digital resources. e.g. microfilm, microfiche, slides, projector, television, Audio cassette, video cassettes, CDs, and DVDs. They have become one of the most important tools for entertainment, education and research. The academic life of students, staff and other library users depend on effective and efficient use of the library and information resources to satisfy their information needs. Herron (2010) has asserted that Librarians and information managers must be alert and keep abreast of the changing trends in information provision scene due to rapid and successive technological advances. In order to achieve these laudable benefits, libraries have to provide relevant resources that could aid teaching, learning and research.

Media resources have become an accepted form of communication in the society at large. Certain messages are communicated to targeted audience through musical songs in cassettes and discs, talks and lectures in audio and television programs, and acting in films.

These and other media of communication are what are heard and seen in day to day activities. People have no option than to stop to read, listen or watch some of the messages which easily capture their attention as they go about daily tasks. The new media has made the whole world a global village; communications are made easy between person to person and country to country. The use of media resources in libraries and information centers is not new. Hicks (2009) stated that media resources play a vital role in information generation, processing, and dissemination. Media resources like, microfilm, sound cassettes, video cassettes, slides, film projectors, CD's, DVD's. memos, photographs, tape recorders, etc. are very essential in information service provision. Librarians and information managers should therefore be alert and keep abreast of the changing trends that brought to bear on information provision scene to provide relevant resources that could aid teaching, learning and research.

Media Resources

Media refers to information resources used in transmission of a message or information Guyton (2010) described media resource as information resources in all formats that are vital for effective information service provision in library and information centers. Media are channels used for the transmission of a message. Kaam (2009) stated that Media resources play a vital role in generation, processing, and dissemination of information. Media resources like microfilm, sound cassettes, video cassettes, slides, film projectors, CDs and DVDs have become one of the most important tools for entertainment, education and research.

Information travels within space and time. Therefore there should be a holistic approach to acquisition /organization of information resources in order to add value to information services provided to end users. Media resources simply mean any source of information that can be read or consulted for knowledge. It could be documented or non documented, printed or non printed, e.g. books journals, reference sources, audio visual and computer based resources (e-resources).

Media refers to resources used in transmission of a message or information. Media resources can also be construed as information resources whose mode of presentation is through a combination of different communication technique either simultaneously or sequentially. Media resources are storage and transmission channels or tools used to store and deliver information or data. The Chambers 21st century dictionary defines media as; a means by which news and information etc is communicated to the public, usually considered to be TV, Radio and press collectively.

Organization of Media Resources in University Libraries

Generally, information resources are organized in libraries to provide easy access to users, and help the librarians and information managers to locate information for users easily and promptly. It also enables them to assist the users in the conduct of in-depth research, and bring to their knowledge the materials that are to be consulted at a given time. Basically, easy access to information resources by users, form the general concept and purpose of information organization that is applicable in all the libraries.

In order to have properly organized information resources in libraries, the use of cataloguing and classification is inevitable. Enright (2010) stated that cataloguing and classification were once extolled as democratizing knowledge. On the other hand, they have been

described as a necessary evil, and inevitable way of organizing library collection. Therefore, cataloguing is strictly the art of describing books and non books materials pointing out bibliographic information about the materials such as author, editor, title, publisher/producer, place of publishing/ production date of publishing/ production. While classification generally, is the arrangement of resources in logical order according to their degree of likeness. It is the scheme for the arrangement of books and other resources in a logical sequence according to the subjects on the shelf and in the catalogue.

Media librarian classifies resources by grouping those with the same or related subjects together and assign to them number /symbol. The symbol or number so assigned identifies documents or resources as members of specific group (class) and aids the library in organizing the resources. The common practice of organizing information resources in librarianship is to assign numbers or class marks to documents based on classification scheme.

Heinz (2010) stated that inability to access information resources by users may be as a result of lack of in accurate bibliographic source to identify the resource. Kaam (2009) further stated that "availability of information does not necessarily mean its accessibility not to speak of its use. Media resources may be available in library and may bibliographically be relevant to one's subject or area of interest, but the user may not be able to lay his hand on them due to lack of proper organization and other bibliographic information for the resources. Also one may identify the resources but may not have access to the sources containing the relevant information. The more accessible information sources are the more likely they are to be used. Readers tend to use information resources that requires least effort to access. Ibokwe (2010) stated that the problems faced by the media librarians are network problems, user friendly programme and lack of access to the web, lack of awareness or information on new media and epileptic power supply

also constitute some challenges. Also, Ezer (2009) asserted that lack of proper organization of media resources may hinder its accessibility and poses problems to internet access, low internet bandwidth, lack of knowledge of where the resources are kept is due to lack of proper organization of the resources.

The challenges faced by media librarians in organizing media resources has been on since when media resources are being used in information service provision for effective teaching, learning, entertainment, study and research. Foskett (2010) maintained that it is uncommon to locate any media resource in any library without necessarily making the use of the process of obtaining these vital information resources from the library collections. The comprehensive goal of organizing media resources in libraries is to assist the media librarian and the library customers to locate the available resources which will best suit users specific needs and best satisfy their particular needs. To achieve this, an analysis of the goal of cataloguing must emphasize the fact that organization of media resources is essential requirement for goal achievement. The library customers must know what resources are available and where and how to locate them. Anil (2004) stated that the purpose of cataloguing and classification is to organize resources for easy retrieval and to indicate the location of the resources.

Boyle (2010) asserted that grouping like media resources in a prescribed order helps the customer to find the information resources wanted more easily and more quickly. Problem of organizing media resources are said to be inherent in the system used for shelving, Media resources which will assist the users to locate and retrieve the resources easily. Bell (2012) stated that the purpose of classifying media resources in libraries is to organize the resources for easy retrieval and to indicate the location of the resources. Grouping like resources together in a

prescribed order helps the customer to find the media resources needed more easily and quickly and retrieve other available information resources which may be used for a particular purpose.

A very large collection of media is expected to grow indefinitely and also contain pictures and other many related media collections that contain pictures in many different forms, such as photographs, clippings, form periodicals, film slides, glass slides, transparencies, and realia as well, will have to be organized in a special card catalog of a picture collections. Anil (2004) opined that the essence of having a system of organizing media library collections is to provide immediate access to the material on hand and for the acquisition of other materials.

The fundamental aspect of utilization of media resources is the determination of information needs of the actual and potential users of information. Information service is defined as the process of providing access to information. It could also be said to be said to be the functions and activities carried out to satisfy the information needs of intended users. These activities include media broadcast, publications, extension visits etc. Information service is desired to meet the needs of library customers. Popoola (2008) enumerated information services provided in library as follows: Current awareness services (CAS); Statistical data analysis (SDA); Selective dissemination of information (SDI); Document Delivery, Computer Word Processing, CD-ROM Database searching. Indexing and Abstracting, translation of articles in current and noncurrent periodicals. Creation of data base through documentation of information anticipated to be of interest to potential users of services etc. Library services are essentially important in building up the information required by researchers. The value of information service in the present information dispensation is not possessing information per se but in providing access to it.

An efficient and effective utilization of media resources helps to facilitate access to all human knowledge, anytime, and anywhere in a friendly, and multimodal, by overcoming

barriers of distance, language and cultures. And it will provide librarians and the customers of the resources to use the resources carefully and expertly maximizing their applications to the task at hand and understand the priorities of the customer of the collections. The power of information service in delivering information lies in the fact that it is multisensory, stimulating the senses of the customers/ audience. It is also interactive enabling the end users to content and the flow of information and the way to communicate information to the customers. This will make them active participant in their own learning process, instead of just being passive learners of any educational content. Hicks (2012) viewed information service delivery as essential to help the librarian to have a clear idea or understanding of the information needs of the clientele or the society before rendering services to them. Information service deliveries are many and they include information consultation, information searching, and user education. Information service delivery is an "essential function of management to make the members of the organization aware promptly of new information which will contribute or help them to perform their individual tasks with the highest degree of competence. It is employed to satisfy the customers in request of information. Prompt dissemination of these services will enable the customers to meet their specific needs. Information service delivery is closely related to notions of constraints, control form, instruction, knowledge, meaning, pattern, perception, representation and creative works of human intellect and imagination that have been communicated to promote human resourcefulness socially, politically, economically, scientifically and technologically. Kaam (2012) Relevant information service delivery promotes and

Utilization of Media Resources

Media resources have long been very valuable library collections because of the immense potential benefits derived from them by the library users. These have made many libraries to spend huge amount of money on such collections for their maintenance and utilization.

Neo (2011) Posited that Effective utilization of media resource involves making the most effective use of the resources whether in form of machines or other related resources. The people responsible for utilizing media resources are the customers, media managers, as well as other library staff who are chiefly responsible for planning, directing and running their operations. He further stated that media resource will be valueless in the library until it is put to use. Olanlokun (2010) stated that media resource is a vital tool in dissemination of information and making information available to the intended users. Utilization of media resources also refers to physical control of resources, preservation of resources, minimization of the obsolescence and damage through timely disposal, efficient handling, maintenance of the resources for proper location and stocking. Proper utilization of media resources in libraries and information centers will provide adequate and proper preservation of media resources and can protect them from obsolesce, surplus, and scrap through proper codification, preservation, stocking and use can effectively be made.

Media resources help in transmission of knowledge by providing the customers with a total information environment, and capable of giving information in its own unique way. The library being an organized medium for obtaining information must acquire media resources regardless of form or format and make them available to customers for entertainment, study and research. Properly utilized media resources help in transmission

of knowledge by providing the customer with a total information environment, and are capable of giving information in its own unique way. Neo and Neo (2011) stated that media resources are organized and utilized in libraries and information centers to provide easy access to users, and help the media librarian to locate the needed resources for users easily and promptly. It also enables the users to consult the resources and to conduct in depth research.

An efficient and effective utilization of media resources helps to facilitate access to all human knowledge, anytime, and anywhere in a friendly, and multimodal, by overcoming barriers of distance, language and cultures. And it will provide librarians and the customers of the resources to use the resources carefully and expertly maximizing their applications to the task at hand and understand the priorities of the customer of the collections. The power of information service in delivering information lies in the fact that it is multisensory, stimulating the senses of the customers/ audience. It is also interactive enabling the end users to content and the flow of information and the way to communicate information to the customers. This will make them active participant in their own learning process, instead of just being passive learners of any educational content. Hicks (2012) viewed information service delivery as essential to help the librarian to have a clear idea or understanding of the information needs of the clientele or the society before rendering services to them. Information service deliveries are many and they include information consultation, information searching, and user education. Information service delivery is an "essential function of management to make the members of the organization aware promptly of new information which will contribute or help them to perform their individual tasks with the highest degree of competence. It is employed to satisfy the

customers in request of information. Prompt dissemination of these services will enable the customers to meet their specific needs. Information service delivery is closely related to notions of constraints, control form, instruction, knowledge, meaning, pattern, perception, representation and creative works of human intellect and imagination that have been communicated to promote human resourcefulness socially, politically, economically, scientifically and technologically.

Kaam (2012) emphasized that relevant information service delivery promotes and develops the resourcefulness of a person, society or the nation at large. Katz (2010) has maintained that information service delivery provides library users with adequate information on variety of print and non print resources to ensure good consultation through proper codification and handling of the resources, preservation, stocking and use can effectively be made and communication of information can be done in a more effective manner. It can be an effective instructional medium for delivering information.

Kinder (2009) stated that the main purpose of utilization of media resource is to provide relevant and pertinent information desired to meet the needs of the library customers. It assist in good and quick information services to be delivered to customers in university libraries. Popoola (2010) maintained that information service delivery assist library customers to locate library resources easily and help the library staff in documenting library resources for research and consultation. Media resources can be used to provide all kinds of services to users, and other services to meet customer's diverse needs. Information services are set out to identify and provide the use of documents or piece of information which could best help the user in his/her study, teaching or research.

Information service delivery generally requires careful planning for attainment of success to meet the desired goal in any library customer. This is usually achieved when the information resources are relevant and organized.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

University libraries are established to acquire process, organize, and disseminate information that will assist these universities to achieve their objectives. Guyton (2014) stated that the objective of any university is to provide public instruction to students in certain areas of knowledge; provide public service by training people for various profession especially in the areas of needs as articulated from time to time; make information available to members of their academic communities and those from outside, within the limit of the resources available, conduct research and extend the frontiers of knowledge; contributes to the efforts in finding solutions to the problems associated with the way on which these vital information resources are preserved, organized, managed and utilized to disseminate information.

Media resources have become very vital library collections because of the immense benefits derived from them by helping the library customers to obtain the desired information in whatever format whether in print, non print/electronics or new media. These have made many libraries to spend huge amount of money on these forms of library collections for their purchase, maintenance and utilization.

The researcher observed that even though libraries in North West states universities have large collections of media resources, the staff in charge of operating these resources find it difficult to organize these vital information resources in such a way that the

customers can consult and make a good utilization of them to retrieve the required information for research, entertainment and study.

It is on this basis that the research was conducted to find out the problems associated with the organization of these materials with a view to proposing appropriate methods of organizing the resources for effective information services delivery in university libraries in North West States of Nigeria.

1.3 Research Questions

The following research questions were formulated to guide this study.

1. What types of media resources are available for information service delivery in university libraries in North West states in Nigeria?
2. How are media resources organized for information service delivery in university libraries in Northwest states in Nigeria?
3. How are media resources utilized for information service delivery in university libraries in Northwest states in Nigeria?
4. Which media resources are more preferred by users in university libraries in Northwest states in Nigeria?
5. What are the challenges to effective organization and utilization of media resources in university libraries in Northwest States in Nigeria?

1.4 Objectives of the study.

The main purpose of this study is to explore the extent of utilization of media resources for information service delivery in North Western states university libraries. But in specifically the study has the following objectives

1. To find out how media resources are organized in North West states university libraries.
2. To find out how media resources are utilized in Northwestern states university libraries.
3. To find out which resources are preferred by users in Northwest states university libraries.
4. To find out the challenges to effective organization and utilization of media resources in university libraries in Northwest states of Nigeria.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The study has brought to light the challenges encountered by university libraries in organizing and utilizing media resources and offered solutions to such challenges. The research would be useful to customers and media librarians in understanding the proper ways of organizing and utilizing media resources for information service delivery in university libraries. The research is useful to customers and media librarians to understanding the proper ways of organizing and utilizing media collections in university libraries so their customers could easily retrieve media resources for research, studies and consultations. The study would be very useful to the university management and university librarians to know the best media resources needed/preferred by customers of media resources. The study would be of help to would be researchers, for further investigation on this important and special area of knowledge.

1.6 Scope of the Study

The study was limited to Federal university libraries in Northwest states in Nigeria. The three universities libraries were selected because all the libraries have media resource collections. The university libraries selected are: Kashim Ibrahim Library, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Bayero University library Kano and Abdullahi Fodio library Usman Dan fodio University, Sokoto.

1.7 Limitation of the Study

Due security threat in the country the study was restricted to three Federal Universities in the North west states university libraries in Nigeria (Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Bayero University Kano, and Usmanu Danfodio University Sokoto)

Operational Definition of Terms

Information: Data, facts, ideas, knowledge and experiences conveyed through any available and feasible means to an individual, groups or society for enlightenment, educational, cultural, attitudinal and behavioral changes in social, technological, and economic development

Information Service: Is the process of providing customer to access information or the functions and activities carried out to ensure the availability of information to the intended users. These activities include media broadcast, publications, extension visit etc.

Information Service Delivery Any information service rendered to aid customers to locate a resource

Media: Media resources simply mean any source of information that can be read or consulted to obtain information. It could be printed or none printed. E.g. Newspapers, audio, audio visual,

Media Resources This term is used to describe the complete range of physical forms for the recording of information carried by the media, for example books, wall charts, video recording, sound recording and computer discs.

Media Resources Organization: Appropriate method of organizing or arrangement of media resources to satisfy the customer's information needs.

Nigerian University Library established to serve the university clienteles, users or customers to obtain the needed information

Utilization of Media Resources: Making use of media resources in appropriate, purposeful and effective way to satisfy the customer's information need.

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CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Introduction

This chapter examined and reviewed literatures related to the study. It aimed at reviewing literature that relate to how staff should facilitate students use of media resources to enhance their studies. In order to do this, it is appropriate to explain a conceptual framework within which these concepts will be addressed, analyzed, and synthesized based on recent research in the area. It will also suggest models for staff and students engagement with the integration of media resources in teaching and learning.

The review was carried out under the following headings

2.2 The Concept of Media Resources.

2.3 Types of Media Resources.

2.4 Organization of Media Resources

2.5 Utilization of Media Resources

2.6 Challenges to Effective Organization and Utilization of Media Resources.

2.2 The Concept of Media Resource

Media are communication channels through which news, entertainment, education, or promotional messages are disseminated. Media includes every broadcasting and narrowcasting medium such as newspapers, magazines, TV, billboards, direct mail, telephone, fax, and Internet. Media is the plural of medium and can take the plural of singular verb depending on the sense intended.

Media can also be defined as a storage material, and are divided in to three broad categories according to the recording method (1) Magnetic, such as diskettes, disks, tapes, (2) Optical such as microfilm, microfiche, slides and more (3) Magno optical such as CDs and DVDs. an encompassing word that connotes electronic and print media. Adetona (2010) defined media as various methods for dissemination of information which include books, teachers in face to face situation, and different types of projected and non projected aids. Media resources have been used synonymously to refer to materials pertaining to both hearing and vision, especially of mechanical aids to teaching. The materials include filmstrip, television, slides, transparencies, various forms of graphics, three dimensional, audio and audio recordings, programmed instruction, and computer assisted instruction. Media is concerned with materials such as audio-taped, drawings, filmstrips, programmed texts, television, audio discs, mockups, computer software models dioramas, and real objects. He observed further several terms have emerged through the literatures to designate these resources, including non print media, audio visual media and multimedia. Applying media to educational settings, Okiy (1998) defined media resources as the collection of resources in various media including non book materials with or without books and other printed resources. Furthermore, He stated that media resources can be construed as the information sources whose mode of presentation is through the combination of different communication techniques either simultaneously or sequentially. Ugbo (2010) sees media as vehicle carrying the stimulus to be presented to the students. That is media resources include those entire devices, man, machines, and materials which can be used by educators to present a complete body of information in the teaching and learning process for an effective instruction.

Enright (2012) saw media as a resource that aid the transmission of information or instruction; such as graphics, photographic, electronic or mechanized means of arresting, processing or reconstructing visual or verbal information or any form of device or equipment which is normally used to transmit information between persons. However, Hicks, (2009+) described media resources as … ..Resource materials in non print format such as educational video cassettes, laser Discs, DVD's CD-ROMS music CD's and LP slides and audio cassettes. In the same vein Kinder (2009) defined media resources as any device which can be used to make the learning experience more concrete, or realistic or dynamic" He went further by grouping them in to materials that appeal to both senses of sight and hearing. These media resources include silent motion pictures, filmstrips, microforms, illustrations, graphs, maps, phonodics, audio tapes, video tapes, discs, slides, CD-ROMS computers, internet, televisions, radios, satellite dish etc.

2.3 Types of Media Resources

The term *news* **media** refers to the groups that communicate information and news to people. Most Americans get their information about government from the news media because it would be impossible to gather all the news themselves. Media outlets have responded to the increasing reliance of Americans on television and the Internet by making the news even more readily available to people. There are three main types of news media: print media, broadcast media, and the Internet.

Print Media

The oldest media forms are newspapers, magazines, journals, newsletters, and other printed material. These publications are collectively known as the **print media.** Although print media readership has declined in the last few decades, many Americans still read a newspaper every day or a newsmagazine on a regular basis. The influence of print media is therefore significant. Regular readers of print media tend to be more likely to be politically active.

The print media is responsible for more reporting than other news sources. Many news reports on television, for example, are merely follow-up stories about news that first appeared in newspapers. The top American newspapers, such as the *New York Times,* the *Washington Post,* and the *Los Angeles Times,* often set the agenda for many other media sources.

The Newspaper of Record

Because of its history of excellence and influence, the New York Times is sometimes called the newspaper of record: If a story is not in the Times, it is not important. In 2003, however, the newspaper suffered a major blow to its credibility when Times journalist Jayson Blair admitted that he had fabricated some of his stories. The Times has since made extensive efforts to prevent any similar scandals, but some readers have lost trust in the paper.

Broadcast Media

Broadcast media are news reports broadcast via radio and television. Television news is hugely important in the United States because more Americans get their news from television broadcasts than from any other source.

Television News

The main broadcast networks—ABC, CBS, and NBC—each have a news division that broadcasts a nightly news show. For the past fifty years, most Americans watched one or more of these broadcasts. Since the 1980s, however, cable news channels have chipped away at the broadcast networks. CNN and MSNBC both broadcast news around the clock. Because the cable news channels are always broadcasting news programs, many people who want to follow a story closely tune in to these stations first. The relatively new Fox network news program has also drawn numerous viewers away from the big three networks.

Radio News

The other type of broadcast media is radio. Before the advent of television in the 1950s, most Americans relied on radio broadcasts for their news. Although fewer Americans rely on radio as their primary news source, many people still listen to radio news every day, especially during morning and evening commutes. Local news stations have a particularly large audience because they can report on local weather, traffic, and events.

Talk Radio

Since the 1980s, talk radio has emerged as a major force in broadcasting. Talk radio is a radio format in which the hosts mix interviews with political commentary. As a result, many talk radio shows are highly partisan. Conservatives have a strong hold on American talk radio through programs hosted by influential commentators, such as Rush Limbaugh and Sean Hannity.

The Internet

The Internet is slowly transforming the news media because more Americans are relying on online sources of news instead of traditional print and broadcast media. Americans surf the sites of more traditional media outlets, such as NBC and CNN, but also turn to unique online news sources such as weblogs. Websites can provide text, audio, and video information, all of the ways traditional media are transmitted. The web also allows for a more interactive approach by allowing people to personally tailor the news they receive via personalized web portals, newsgroups, podcasts, and RSS feeds.

Weblogs—known colloquially as **blogs**—have become very influential since the start of the twenty-first century. Leading bloggers write their opinions on a variety of issues, and thousands of people respond on message boards. Although many blogs are highly partisan and inaccurate, a few have been instrumental in breaking big stories.

Transforming Traditional Media

Bloggers are not only transforming traditional media sources but holding them more accountable too. When CBS news anchor Dan Rather challenged President George W. Bush's National Guard service record on television in 2004, bloggers countered by questioning Rather's sources. It soon became clear that Rather's information was dubious at best, prompting CBS to issue a public apology. Many media insiders believe that this forced Rather into an early retirement.

The Medium Is the Message

Media scholar Marshall McLuhan once said that "the medium is the message." He meant that the medium, or manner, through which the message is transmitted shapes the meaning of the message. Different types of media have different strengths and weaknesses, and how people

perceive a story depends on how they receive it. For example, television is primarily a visual media. Strong pictures and video affect television viewers more than words, and pictures convey emotion better than arguments or discussion. Television viewers, therefore, are more likely to remember how a story made them feel than the actual details of the story. Print media, in contrast, are better than visual media at communicating details and information. An average newspaper story, for example, contains substantially more facts than a comparable television story. This is not to say that television news is inferior to print media; the two media simply communicate information differently.

Media resources are channels used in transmission of a message and are meant to serve the customers with the needed information quickly and accurately. And these types of resources include the print media, electronic media and new age media. Print media includes: newspapers, books, journals, pamphlets, photographs, calendars, memos, bulletins etc. Electronic media includes television and radio, while new age media includes: the internet and mobile phones. Ogar (2011) categorised media resources into three main groups. Print, non print and electronic resources. And these includes: radio, television, video cassettes, audio cassettes, discs, microfilm, and microfiche, stereo, DVD players, VCD, slide etc.

Print Media

Print Media is a tangible mode for storing information. They are responsible for transferring news and information from one place to another in print format and these includes newspapers, journals, and magazines. Print media are rather commonly used terms referring to the medium

that disseminate that disseminate printed information. In everyday life printed media are referred to obtain the needed information as the industries are associated with the printing. Print media is also defined as industry which gathers and publishes news in form of newspapers, magazines, and other printed publications. The majority of print media are local with the exception of magazines and journals which have international distribution. Print media depend on advertising for the generation of revenue and they achieve this by selling advertising space.

Uses of Print Media

The print media continues to remain relevant despite the advent and popularity of the electronic media. People have learned the expediency of reading and this makes the print media live on. It will be herculean task to find an alternative that will manage to drive the print media out of business even as the world struggle to go paperless. The following are the general functions of print media, Education, Entertainment, Advertising, Local events and Education

The print media is at the forefront of disseminating information. Information such a powerful tool and major democracies thrives an open debate and free flow of information between the governed and the government. The development of the internet has made it possible for print media to publish breaking news within minutes of its happening anywhere in the world. All major print media outlets have websites that are updated more frequently and contain archives.

Entertainment

Even at the time when television appears to rule the mass media, the print media maintain a niche in the world of entertainment. Humor columns, comics, feature stories, crosswords,

puzzles and word and number games continue to stir interest for several leaders. Also several leaders buy printed newspapers just for the purpose of catching up with featured sport stories.

- **Advertising**

The print media has been used for the purpose of advertising, which simply means to inform by passing information about products and services from the manufacturers to intended customers. The aim of advertising is to try and influence the readers to make a decision such as buying the advertised products/services. Despite all other avenues for advertising, including social media, the print media remains particularly important owing to the vast readership it enjoys. In this way, the print media is is a major mover of economy.

- **Local Events**

  Print media is an important way for local communities to spread news about local events. In many rural communities the print media is still the place where local business and groups can advertise classes, fairs and other community based events. People associate a company with positive local action and become willing to buy products or exercise as a result.

  Advantages of Print Media

  The following are the advantages of print media: include Promoting literacy Informing people, entertainment, uniting communities, And Promoting Literacy

  Print media such as newspapers and magazines can promote adult literacy. In rural communities in the developing world, for example illiteracy level may be high in the absence of any reading matter in such cases having any kind of readily available print media can be of great benefit

Informing People

Through print media, information about value systems, government policies, consumer trends, violence and many other aspects of society are disseminated to the public. Learning about current events in local and national communities help people make choices as weighty and trivial as voting decisions, the pursuit of education, investing decisions

Entertainment

Most major newspapers and some magazines offer crosswords puzzles, number games, quizzes, and celebrity news. In addition print media tell us about local and national performance and culture to live thereafter, film, comedy, music, sports and more people of both rural and urban communities commonly rely on print media for such information.

- **Uniting Communities**

  Print publications may be instrumental in bringing communities together during times of crisis. At the height of recession or during war, for example readers can remain abreast of public programmers and volunteer efforts. In a crisis like a natural disaster, newspapers, magazines, and the internet can help in organizing relief efforts.

New Media

New media is a generic term for many different forms of electronic communications that are made possible through the use of computer technology. The term is in relation to "old media" forms such as print newspapers and magazines, which are static representations of text and graphics. Example of new media includes: Websites, chat rooms, e-mails, online communications, web advertising, DVD and CD-ROMS media, and virtual reality

environment, integration of digital data with the telephone, such as internet, telephony, digital camera and mobile computing.

Komonte (2011) has categorized the function of media resources in to: Informational, function, educational function, cultural needs, recreational function.

Informational Function

- Communication of ideas.
- The confidence and judgment in the handling of information.
- Utilization of available information to achieve specific ends, change economic, political, and social life conditions.
- Assist in solving problems.
- Centre for reliable information
- A source of rapid access, retrieval, and transfer of information.
- Locus from which to relate human knowledge to human needs.
- Focal centre which emphasize importance of information and knowledge towards resolution of human needs.

Educational Function

- Provide continuous lifelong education.
- To create and sustain broad academic interest, creativity, and independent intellectual activity, and support intellectual freedom.
- To encourage perceptual sensitivity and occupational competence.
- To promote positive social attitudes and democratic society.

The process by which these ends are accomplished by media includes, Provision of educational opportunities in an atmosphere of learning. Guidance and selection of resources. Training in perceptual and Research skills, promotion of intellectual freedom as related to the use and meaning of knowledge and the problems of human survival, emotional balance, and social needs.

Cultural needs

The media resources have its goals to make which includes: Improve the quality of life, broaden aesthetic interest and artistic creativity and cultural freedom, encouragement of artistic creativity and cultural freedom, development of human relations, promotion of artistic and cultural expression as related to daily living, sentient needs, and emotional and interpersonal needs, guidance in appreciation of the arts, culturally divergent point of view and an atmosphere of intercultural understanding.

2.4 Organization of Media Resources in university Libraries

Challenges faced by librarians is "ensuring that individuals who need information can obtain it with the minimum of cost (both in time and money) and without being overwhelmed with irrelevant matter. The process of obtaining these relevant information resources is known as information retrieval. When media resources are arranged in subjects wise, or number wise for convenience of access and retrieval of the resources according to the needs of customers of resources, the process is called organization of media resources. In organizing and storing of media resources the following processes has to be put in to consideration: Classification of the media resources, cataloguing of media resources. creation of database for media resources,

metadata for media resources. Digitization of media resources. Bibliographic information of media resources and maintenance of media resources.

The essence of organizing media resources in university libraries is to establish a means for accessing media materials so that greatest efficiency can match most effective service. Media resources are vital part of a modern library whatever type. University libraries have made the greatest use of the materials so far, to the point of becoming media-centers, but the avalanche of information is not only in print form and the need for information may often be satisfied only by media resources.

The need to emphasize on organizing media materials in university libraries is essential if use of these materials is to be the privilege of anyone the library serves. Unfortunately, many media specialists have assumed that large collection is more valuable than organization of somewhat smaller collection. The opposite is the case. A library contemplating locating all media resources in its confines- from wherever it has been kept before, because it is almost a certainty that such resource exists must plan to make the material readily available.

Steps of Organizing Media Resources

- **Classification of resources**

When media resources are acquired in to the libraries then the resources have to be classified. When classifying media resources only the main subject class and secondary class numbers are applied. The library can use the library of congress classification scheme or any other scheme adopted by the respected library. Some university libraries uses Arabic numbers to classify media resources. E.g. To classify resources like DVD, VCD, Video cassette (VC) the resources are classified using mixed notation like this: VCD1, VCD2. VCD,3 And DVD1, DVD2, DVD,3

Classifying the resources contents elevates the quality or the materials and enhances their value greatly and helps in the search of a desired information or retrieving the resource so easily. Thompson (2012) has asserted that the purpose of classifying media resources is to organize resources for easy retrieval and to indicate the location of the resources. Grouping like resources together in a prescribed order helps library customer to find what is needed more easily and quickly. In classification procedure, therefore, using an accepted and standardized classification scheme and information from the analysis procedure, the class which is most appropriate for the work is noted on the catalogue which should be easy and convenient to use, and should provide information as economically as possible. On the other hand problems of classification of media resources are said to be inherent in the system used for shelving the resources according to format rather than subjects. In an integrated library, where resources are grouped together regardless of format, there are fewer classification problems. These resources are often shelved numerically within a particular format, as the numerical system appears to be simpler and makes classification better understood and appreciated.

- **Cataloguing of media resources**

  Cataloguing and organizing media materials present a special problem in almost all university libraries that have media materials in their collections. The rules that pertain to books are frequently not at all appropriate to media materials because the materials do not lend themselves necessarily to the support of theories and description. For instance pictures of all kinds and anything similar are not named in a way that will enable the cataloger to describe them except in terms of content. The rules of cataloging should not depend upon the accidental fact that film slide collection A and B are commercially produced, named, and even have a kind of author, while film slide collection C awes

made from donations by the library patrons. A Picture serves as the models for all those materials in capable of being described except in terms of the subject content. When cataloguing media resources, title of the resource , subject, duration, and producer, tape number, year of production and brief synopsis of the programmers are some of the minimum fields which are given. The same inputs are used for creation of bibliographical data in the data base. From the foregoing, it is clear that the same general principles guiding the degree of descriptive cataloguing determine for books also apply to the cataloguing of media resources. But due to the varying physical formats of these resources and the variety of storage facilities, it may be difficult to examine them. Since the essential purpose of the catalogue is to assist the customers in determining the location of the available resources which will best answer his or her information needs, decisions, as to how much information should be included on the catalogue card will have to vary according to the local conditions, and the peculiarities of the customers of the library. Adetona (2010) believes that" it is easier to find a resource on the shelve according to simple call number rather than lengthy classification number" the chances of misfiling is also reduced if the simple sequential system is used. When shelving these resources according to format, the tendency is to allocate a shelf list or call number with a media resource symbol that will show specific formats of the material. For example, the symbol DVD might be used to indicate digital versatile disc, these resources then being given the individual number- DVD1, DVD2, DVD3, DVD4, etc.

- **Creation of Database for Media Resources**

An Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC) has to be designed for storage and retrieval of data on audio visual materials and the OPAC is the basic electronic access point to audio visual

materials to find out what is available with the library. The database is classified subject wise by using the Dewey decimal classification scheme used internationally the world over for classifying the universe of knowledge. Keywords, free terms and controlled and faceted vocabulary are used in accessing and retrieving information from the database. The main subject and secondary subjects help in cross references and also for linking and retrieving. See and see also terms are used for references and also for linking and retrieving the information using Boolean operators for searches. These methodologies help the search engines and the browsers are used in the software to retrieve the data. The user can access the Video OPAC for getting information on the multimedia resources through websites. One can use descriptors for retrieving the data by title, master tape number, subjects; synopds.The catalogue can be seen on the web OPAC by clicking at the library button and then going to the library search.

- **Metadata For Media Resources**

The metadata gains greater importance because of the development of content management software for managing and accessing the content. These days' people are using the terms metadata and meta tags for organizing and managing information. There are four broad categories of metadata. Structured metadata: describes the information architecture of the document.

I. The metadata element: in this case for video programs are title, duration, tape number, year of production, synopses, production centre images etc.
II. Content metadata: which identifies documents that are relevant to the subject information?

III. Descriptive metadata: helps in identifying the type of documents like images so the search is possible and is limited to web content, streaming video etc.

The document have to be tagged and stored properly in the data base so that the search engines can understand the content better and provide accurate searches with precision. Metadata can be used to encode information. Meta data helps in sharing information and knowledge resources that could be accessed by users.

- **Bibliographic Information For Media Resources**

Bibliographic information for media, for example audio images and data are accessed by utilizing the web based client server architecture. Many web browsers are designed for discovery and retrieval and prove to be powerful and useful tool for bringing multimedia networked information to users .It is challenging to change the text only the data base of a library into multimedia networked information for access by any user. Comprehensive textual annotations provide methods for video search and retrieval. Text based search techniques are the most direct and accurate and efficient methods for finding unconstrained images and videos. Visual content complements text based approaches.

System of Organizing Media Resources in University Libraries.

The philosophy of selection and organizing media materials is to provide quality media services through cooperatively planned, instructionally related, and unified media services that are developed at the local level, accessible to users and effectively managed by media professionals. The media resources contributions to educational process is to fully integrate resources with specific learner goals and objectives through cooperative partnerships of all those who are responsible for users learning. Media resources provides users with opportunities to appreciate

the value of information and ideas; develop an appreciation of good literature and become lifelong users of the collections.

Bibb (2013) described two methods used in organizing media collections in media library which include: 1. The Open system and 2. The closed system which are used in organizing media materials.

- **Open system :** Open system is used in organizing media materials where bigger materials like, television, microfilm readers, microfiche readers, computers, DVD changer, video tape, Video distribution amplifier and lot more are shelved on cubicles, floors, tables, desks etc to allow the users the opportunity to access the resources and obtain the required information. In this system of organizing media collection a white cotton cloth is used to cover the materials so that dust and other damaging agents could not penetrate into the materials that might cause damage and distortion to the materials.

  In an open system, the user can physically, touch, see and have a direct access to the collections to retrieve the materials without being assisted by the professional media librarian. Furthermore, the materials that uses open system are not fragile (cannot easily break). These materials include video cassettes, audio cassettes, phono discs, slides and more.

- **Closed system:** This system of organizing media materials are used to organize small and fragile media facilities, and the materials are organized in an enclosure like cupboards, DVD/ CD wallets, CD and DVD rack, envelops, bags, plastic case, wooden and iron boxes etc to protect the materials from direct contact with dust, sun light, extreme heat. The example of media materials that uses closed system are: DVD, Flash Drive, USB, CDs , slides, photographs, audio cassettes, Video cassettes, phono discs, etc.

In closed system the user can not have direct access to the materials because of the way the materials are being stored and organized, also in closed system the user is not allowed to operate the materials himself because the materials are very fragile i.e.(can easily break). The user should seek the assistance of the professional media librarian to retrieve the materials before he can locate where the materials are stored and organized, the operation of media materials in closed system is highly technical it requires the assistance of a highly technical and professional media librarian for their operations Eg. Operation of microfilm and microfiche readers to retrieve information needs some skills and expertise. . If it has become necessary for the user to operate the materials, the media librarian should give the user operating manual so that he can operate the materials appropriately to retrieve the needed information.

The professional skill of media librarian, the availability of the equipment, the time at one's disposal, the purpose for which the material will be used, and the permanence desired will determine which method is best to be applied to the library.

2.5 Utilization of Media Resources

Media resources as vital information resources in libraries contains most of the information that the print and other information resources libraries could hold in their collections. This made many university libraries to spend huge amount of money on this type of library collections for their maintenance and utilization.

Asogwa (2013) stated that utilization is the primary method by which asset performance is measured and business determined. It is the transformation of a set of input in to good or services Hemon (1998) posited that utilization involves creation of value in things.

Jaya(2012) stated that utilization refers to the rate or how often media resources is put in to use or services in university libraries. Utilization of media materials depends on their availability in the university library.

Utilization simply means making use of the resources in an appropriate way to prevent the resources from damage. It also involves maintaining the use of the resources and efficient handling. Bhatti (2009) posited that effective utilization of media resources is the responsibility of media librarians, managers of information centers as well as the users of the resources . Other people responsible for utilizing media resources in university libraries are the media managers, other library staff who are chiefly responsible for planning, directing and running their operations.

Mohammed (2011) opined that media resources is a very vital tool for information service provision hence the resources should be properly maintained to prevent the resources from damage. Obviously media materials are very fragile extreme care must be taken so that they do not break. The size of the materials , even when its print like, such as print and other materials will argue against its being stored in the same the book materials are stored and utilized. If the media materials are not placed in a protective materials like wooden and plastic shelves it can make a damage to the materials in a rather short time.

To make effective utilization of media resources in university libraries Olanlokun (2010) have outline procedures that must be followed if media materials should be properly utilized. These procedures include:

- Preview the resources
- Prepare the environment

- Present the resources
- Mode of operation
- Follow up

Preview the resources: After media librarian has analyzed the user's character there is need to preview the content of the media resources this will assist the media librarian to assist users to access the content of the media resources. The success of retrieving information from the content of the resources depends on how familiar and conversant the media librarian is with the resources. It is therefore necessary for the media librarian to preview the resources to help him get familiar with the contents and operation devices. The media librarian should take time to watch the resource before it is being presented to the customers to retrieve the desired information from the contents of the resource and will give media librarian hints on whether the resource is fully or partially functioning and it will give the media librarian room for corrections, additions, or subtraction of information where necessary.

- **Prepare the environment:** Preparing the environment includes setting up the stage, the equipment and the arrangement of the seats. It also involved the setting up of the information resources, where applicable such as strips, slide opaque overhead transparences, DVD changer Microfilm and microfiche readers etc that are to be used for information services provision to the users. In general, preparing the environment is a way of preparing the physical resources to be used to suit the background in which the resource are going to be used and make the materials to last long.

- **Prepare the audience/ users:** This is to introduce what is going to be presented to the users. It can take different forms. The interest and attention of the users has to be aroused by giving some cues, motivation explanation of some unfamiliar vocabulary, general overview of what is going to be presented to the customers etc. All these help to prepare as well as warm up the customers for the task ahead.

  However, preparing the users and the resources will give media librarian opportunity to provide expert services to the customers who uses the resource for study, entertainment and research activities.

- **Present the resources:** This can be referred as the showmanship. This is where the media librarian will present the actual resource. This is the peak of all what the media librarian have been aiming at. The resource is presented in accordance with the stipulated objectives. This has no rigidity about the appropriate period to use the media resource for information service provision to the customers.

- **Mode of operation**

  Most media materials are very fragile; the materials need to be handled with care to protect the materials from break and damage. The users should not be given automatic right to operate the material themselves no matter expertise the users are on operating the materials, but rather a well trained and a well experienced media staff of the library should operate the resources for the users to retrieve the required information needed.

Effecive utilization of media resources therefore involves efficient handling, proper use and maintenance of the resources for effective and efficient information services provision. Neo

(2011) posited that effective utilization of media resources is the responsibility of media librarians, information centre managers as well as the users of the collections. This help other library staff in monitoring the physical condition of the resources to take action to prevent further deterioration of the resources. It helps users to make the most effective use of the resources whether in form of machine or other related resources. Other people responsible of the materials. Other users who should contribute in utilizing media resources are the research experts, students, cleaners, etc as well as other library staff who are chiefly responsible for planning, directing and running the operations of these media resources.

Neo also stated that media resources will be valueless in the library until it is put to use. Heinz (2012) maintained that media resources are very vital resources and very effective on information services provision hence it should be well maintained. Utilization of media resources in university libraries help in proper preservation of the resources and can protect the resources from obsolesce, scrap, deterioration and loss of vital information from the contents of the resources.

A collection of media resources help media manager in transmission of knowledge by providing the user of the collections with a total information environment, capable of giving information to users in its own unique way. The libraries being an avenue of obtaining information must acquire media resources in their holdings to satisfy the information needs of their customers information should make these vital information resources available to users for entertainment, study or research.

Care and Maintenance of Electronic Media resource

If media resource is to give maximum performance for as long as a time as possible, a system of regular maintenance is essential. The frequency of this will naturally be with us, but as a rule of thumb, there should be weekly checks, monthly cleans and yearly inspections. The last should be done by qualified engineers or electric and electronic experts. In all aspects of care and maintenance, attention should be given to the manufacturer's instructions, and the operating manual is an important reference point.

- **Care of Plugs/ Sockets**

  Plugs and sockets carrying mains electricity to equipment can be a major safety hazard. Physical damage is commonly cause by careless use, and they should be regularly checked for cracks, chips or breaks. It is also necessary to ensure that the cable emerging form the plug is correctly held by the gripper device, as this can become loosened if users pull plugs form sockets by tugging on the cable.

- **Care of Lenses**

All lenses and other glass surfaces in equipment are carefully and accurately positioned, so dismantlement for cleaning purposes should only be done if there is no other means of access.

The biggest problems are dust and grease from finger marks, scratches cannot be eliminated, and if they interfere with effective viewing the lens or glass has to be replaced. Many modern lenses are made of plastic and if they are rubbed with a cloth there is chances that electrostatic currents are created which appear to glue the dust to the surface. Basic cleaning should consist of wiping surfaces with lint free tissues or an anti static cloth. These can be obtained opticians.

If grease is present, breathing on the surface and wiping with a tissue or cloth may be sufficient. Should this not work, a small amount of spirit may wiped over the area, but be careful not to

allow this to touch glued joints as it may act as a solvent. On no account should dirt be scrapped off a lens or glass in case the surface becomes scratched. If access to the lens is too limited for a tissue or cloth to reach, a soft brush may be used, particularly if linked to a puffer to blow but also dust off the surface.

- **Care of Apertures**

When film is being projected, the edges of the frames are defined by the edge or the aperture as well as the boundaries around the picture. These are found particularly in cine projectors but also occur in some filmstrip and slide projectors. As any cinema will have noticed, bits of hair or apparently even cobwebs sometimes seem to hang from the top of the picture. These are attached to the bottom of the aperture in the gate (remember the aperture like the picture is inverted on the screen), and they move in the convection currents caused by the heat of the lamp. Access to the apertures is gained by moving the projection lens out or swinging it to one side. A stiffer brush should be used to clean around the edges.

- **Oiling**

Most modern equipment has its mechanical parts permanently lubricated in sealed joints so that there is little need for oiling. However some operating manuals indicate points where light oil is required. Depending on the use it is unlikely that lubrication need be done more frequently than every six months.

Silicone fluid is useful where two surfaces are screwed together, for example betweens lens holders and carriers. If they should prove particularly stiff and difficult to control, a small

amount of this fluid can improve use. Oil or any lubricant must be kept away from all film or glass surfaces.

- **Care of Head Phones**

These delicate pieces of ferrite collect dust and deposits from the magnetic coating of the tape, which accumulate and prevent close contact. Regular cleaning is therefore essential. At the same time, the capstan spindle and pinch wheel should be cleaned.

Abrasive tape cassette can be purchased for use with sound cassette recorders and can be quite effective, particularly the heads. a weekly play through with this tape can keep standards of reply to a high standard but they should be supplemented by the following method every few months. Methylated spirit should be rubbed over the surfaces, While a cloth can be used for the spindle and pinch wheel, it is advisable to use a stick with cotton wool at the tip .One should be used to apply the spirit, another to wipe it away. The rubbing motion should be up and down to be most effective. Under no circumstances should any metal be brought in to contact with or near the heads.

Video recorder heads are more delicate than those in sound equipment and often less accessible. Aerosol sprays are available which are suitable for a weekly clean, but again a six monthly wipe with spirit is useful. It may be necessary for an engineer to do this if access is difficult, as the dirt still accumulates. Abbrasive materials must not be used.

- **Care of Styli**

The stylus on a record player wears away, and therefore careful inspection is needed to ensure that it does not need replacement. In the case of magnetic cartridges, only the stylus itself has to be replaced. Timers are available which keep track of the extent of use of a stylus.In its travels along the grooves of the disc, the stylus picks up dust and also pieces of plastic material which should be removed. Dust can be prevented by keeping the discs themselves clean with anti-static cloth, or the occasional use of the dust brush.

Liquids are available for cleaning the stylus. A small amount is placed on a brush which is carefully drawn over the tip. The liquid helps to looses the materials attached to the stylus and the brush clears it away. This is a delicate part of the equipment and the treatment should be gentle. Under no circumstances should the stylus be fingered as grease will be deposited which will make the final condition worse at the beginning.

- **Care of Headphones, Microphones etc**

These require no special treatment to maintain mechanical and electrical quality, but these well handled pieces of equipment can transfer disease- causing organisms between users. Careful use of disinfectant over those parts of headphones which touch the ears and other handled parts will help to prevent cross-infectious, occurring. Microphone surfaces may be carefully wiped with cloth impregnated with disinfectant, but aerosol sprays are not recommended.

- **Fuses**

Equipment sometimes carries an internal fuse, and all main equipments should also be fused at the plug socket. The fuses used should be correct for the power supply used by the equipment,

and this is normally indicated by the manufacturer.As a rough guide the following ratings may be used if no other instructions are given. They apply only to 220-250 voltage mains:

3 amp fuse: radio, tape recorders, record players, DVD changers,VCDs, all projectors with a lamp rating less than 500 watts. 5 amp fuse: all other equipment. Fuses which are part of equipment are of those types, replaceable, and reinsert able.

The replaceable variety can be removed and changed, and are usually similar in design to those used in mains plugs. Reinsert able fuses disengages from the circuit when they should blow, and may be pushed back in when the fault has been rectified. Major electrical faults and damage which causes fuses to blow will require the intervention of engineer. However, a lamp failing in normal use is quite likely to break the fuse, and after a new lamp has been inserted it may be necessary to change the fuse as well.

Media Resources Preference

Media resources have become an accepted form of medium of communication in the society at large. Certain messages are communicated to the targeted audience through musical songs in cassettes and discs, talks, and lectures in audio and audio visual and television programs. These and other medium of communication systems are what we see and hear in our day to day activities. Users have no option than to stop and listen or watch some of the messages which easily capture the attention and satisfy customer's information needs. Library customers nowadays prefer to consult new media such as internet, websites to obtain the needed information because these vital information resources assist library customers to access the information easily. And assist the customers learning process, instead of just being passive learners of educational content.

And these new media resources facilitates access to all human knowledge, anytime and anywhere in a friendly, multimodal efficient and effective way, by overcoming barriers of distance, language and culture and by using multiple internet-connect devices. Non print media like microfilm, slides, microfiche etc provides powerful sources of information. Certain information needs are best saved by particular formats because some users have a format preferences based on their information needs. Birnhack (2011) Users prefer to use the new media and non print media resources because they promote interactivity and enhance digital attitudes to learning and plays a crucial role in the access of information resources and provide the customers with a broad spectrum of information using unique technologies. Libraries are satisfying the needs of the customers by expanding the activities with the introduction of the new media to serve the needs of more varied clienteles. Library customers prefer new media because of the impact on teaching and learning process. The evolution of new media has made it possible for the learners to become more involved in their work.

2.6 Challenges to Effective Organization and Utilization of Media Resources in Nigerian University Libraries

Media resources are very vital in managing and utilization of information as well as information service provision. Ugbo (2010) has asserted that in managing media and information resources a lot of challenges are encountered which includes: Erratic power supply, Poor infrastructures, Lack of adequate skills, High cost of the resources, financial inadequacy, In adequate trained personnel to manage the resources

1. Erratic power supply: power supply is used to mitigate the adverse of effect of heat and humidity as most of the media resources uses power to operate, control, manage, and utilize the resources.

2. Poor infrastructures/facilities: Most media resources in Nigerian university libraries are insufficient and outdated and some of them are even not functioning and some of them like phono disc, film projector etc do not have spare parts available in market to buy and replace the deteriorated/dilapidated parts.

3 Lack of skills to manage/utilize the resources: some of the media resources are very fragile which requires expertise I their operation and therefore requires technical knowhow for managing and utilizing them.

4. High cost of the resources: some media resources are very expensive to purchase and some libraries cannot be able to buy them.

5. Financial inadequacies: Most university libraries in Nigeria suffer from the financial problem to enable them to discharge their duties accordingly to purchase, maintain, or manage the existing ones

6. Dust: dust contribute negatively in managing media resources because the dust from the blowing wind and sweeping dust can enter into the resources and make the resource unfunctional.

7. Some of the media resources are very sophisticated to operate. Most of them require expertise experience for their operation.

8.Spare parts of some of the media resources are very expensive to purchase while some others need to be placed on special order from the manufacturer if they are damaged.

2.9 Accessing Media Resources

Development of information technology has revolutionalised the process of accessing media collections for more than a decade ago. The process has begun with online journalism utilizing the internet. Individual computer screens are replacing news prints. Websites are replacing news papers. The revolution in technology brought about by internet which is changing the print media even faster than introduction of computers.

Today millions of people worldwide are returning to internet for searching and accessing information and put knowledge to work. One does not have to wait for the next television bulletins for the next morning. All one has to do is to log on to the net and get the latest views and much more information including opportunity to comment on it and make his or her views known to others. Publishers, television channels and all those involved in the news business in the world wide are realizing information instantaneously to information seekers a cross the globe. In the past two years or so , the online media scene has virtually exploded and is reaching new heights with with every major news event happenings. Internet has greatly increased the size of potential audience. It has also cut down the time to get across to it. The process of accessing and processing and retrieving of information has already been accelerated using media facilities.

Accessing media resources in any university library seems to be very easy but it is somehow difficult this is because some of the media resources are organized in enclosed envelopes, Wallets, racks and boxes. This is what makes them to be very difficult for the customer to access. And some other media resources are organized on the tables, packs, cabinets, and some in the album where a library customer may find it difficult to have access to these vital research resources until when the user get the assistance of the media staff/librarian that the customer can be able to locate the resources. Aguolu (2011) stated that access to information required by experts may be hindered by lack of current bibliographic source to identify it. He

further stated that "availability of information does not necessarily mean its accessibility not to speak of its use. Media resource may be available in the library and may bibliographically be relevant to ones subject or area of interest but the customer may not be able to lay his hands on them because of the nature and the place where the resources are being stored / organized. The more accessible the resources the more likely they are to be used. Readers tends to use the resources that requires the least effort to access. Ibokwe (2010) stated that the problems faced by the media librarian in accessing some of the information resources are the network problems, lack of access to the web, lack of awareness or information on the databases and epileptic power supply also constitutes some challenges in accessing information from some of the media resources.

University libraries must find ways to make their media resources available to their patrons to provide for a remote access to the collections.

2.10 Steps for Accessing Media Collections.

These steps aim to improve access, both physically, and intellectually, for members of staff and other users wishing to use the materials in media collections.

- On arrival , users will be asked to sign the users log book and if they have not already done so, sign to confirm they have read the conditions of access and will abide by its rules.
- Every effort will be made to provide access to materials requested, within the limitations of media staff time and space available.
- Customers may only consult the material depending on the nature of collections being examined

- Media staff reserve the right to deny access to any individual whose presence might in any way jeopardized the collections.
- Access to collections will be supervised by media staff.
- Direct access to materials by users is strictly prohibited.
- The media librarian , with the assistance of other member of staff will give permission and outline any restrictions, taking in to account issues concerning sensitive materials.
- Users must not bring any materials into collection areas which could cause damage, e.g. chewing gum, water, highlighter pens, drinks and more.
- Smoking , eating and drinking are not permitted.
- When material is to be removed from its home location for study by a user, its temporary location will be recorded on the computer.

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CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the methodology used in carrying out the research. population of the study, sample and sampling techniques, the instrument for data collection, procedure for gathering data, and procedures for analyzing the data.

3.2 Research Design Adopted

Survey research method was adopted for this study. Gall (1986) observed that survey method helps the researcher to measure knowledge or information, preferences and attitudes or beliefs. Francis (1989) and Abubakar (1995) asserted that survey method enables the researcher to gather information from a relatively large number of cases at a particular time by asking questions. Adogbo (2003) stated that survey method is used to study wide population that are scattered across a country, a region or a state. This method was therefore considered to be very appropriate for this research because of the nature and size of the population of the study.

3.3 Population of the Study

The population of this study comprised all the customers of media resources from the three selected Federal Universities in Northwest States University Libraries i.e Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Bayero University, Kano and Usmanu Danfodiyo University Sokoto.

Table 3.1 Population of Customers of Media Resources from Three Federal University Libraries in Northwest States in Nigeria.

S/NO	University	Male Users	Female Users	Total	Percentage %
1.	Ahmadu Bello University,Zaria	1,120	852	1,972	65.0%
2.	Bayero University, Kano	9,080	428	9,508	42.1%
3.	Usmanu Danfodiyo University, Sokoto	8,90	386	1276	31.8%
TOTAL	3	11,090	1,666	12,756	

SOURCES: Statistics for the record of users of media resources from the three university libraries. Table 3.1 above represented the number (11,090) of male users from the three universities and the number of (1,666) female users ; totaling 12,756

3.4 Sample and Sampling Technique

A total number of at least 142 customers were selected as the sample for the study. The figure was appropriate for the study because, Mohammed (2005) posited that if a sample is too large it will cause the loss of vital information. It is obvious that if the sample size is too small it is possible that the study may be biased toward the small group and the study would be prone to error. The researcher adopted stratified sampling technique in choosing the 142 samples; because the populations have a different strata or categories.

Adogbo and Ojo (2003.32) observed that stratified sampling could be used when the targeted population is divided in to relevant strata or categories. Therefore, to have a complete and reliable sample, each stratum must be represented in the sample. The three universities under study i.e. ABU, BUK, UDUS were considered as a stratum in this study. I n order to avoid bias in sample representation a proportionate sampling technique was further deployed in selection the sample from the stratu

Table 3.1: Sample and Sampling Techniques

S/No	University Library	Sample size	Percentage
1	Kashim Ibrahim Library,ABUZaria	55	45.7
2	Bayero University Library, Kano	42	29.5
3	Abdullahi Fodiyo Library, Sokoto	30	21.1
Total	3	127	85.8

Due to imbalance number of the customers in the three (3) universities, the researcher adopted proportional sampling of equal distribution technique to determine the number of respondents in each university. Simple random sampling procedure was used in selecting the respondents in each university. In selecting the sample "YES" and "NO" were written on pieces of paper. Each piece of paper was folded and put in a bag and thoroughly mixed. The researcher gave equal chance to the respondents to pick, one by one from the container. Those who picked "YES" constituted the sample of the study.

3.5 Instrument for Data Collection

Questionnaire was used to collect the data for the study.

3.6 Questionnaire

Questionnaire is a set of questions designed to obtain information on a particular subject under study. The questions can be structured or unstructured. Structured questions demand answers from the respondents. The respondents do not go outside the range of answers or alternatives provided for the questionnaire. Unstructured questions are designed to provide opportunity for the respondents to express their views and make suggestions. (Adogbo and Ojo 2003).

Nworgu (1991) stated that questionnaire is by far the most frequent used instruments in educational research. Gall (1983) described questionnaire as a valuable research instrument in education and social sciences.

For the purpose of this work, structured questionnaire was used because the researcher investigated media resources organization and utilization. The questionnaire was divided in to two sections. Section A: the nature and characteristics of the respondent which are the name of the institution, educational qualification, age, sex etc. However, structured questions were used to meet the purpose of the research or answer the research questions.

3.7 Procedure for Data Collection

In this work, questionnaire was prepared and administered to obtain information from the respondents. The researcher visited the three federal universities in Northwest states and administered questionnaires to obtain information from these three federal universities(ABU,

Zaria, BUK, Kano, UDUS, Sokoto) that organize and utilize media resources in their libraries. This was done to enable the researcher to gather data/information.

3.8 Procedure for Data Analysis

The raw scores from the various items in the questionnaire was analyzed using frequency scores and percentages. These and equivalent percentages formed the basis of the interpretation.

3.9 Validity of Research Instruments

The questionnaire developed for this study was validated by supervisors, professional librarians and research experts to ascertain the validity of the instruments used. In order to ascertain the validity of the instruments the questionnaires were given to colleagues, supervisors and experts to check and make necessary observations, corrections and amendments for the researcher to strengthen the questionnaires before they were administered to the respondents to ensure the effectiveness of the exercise.

3.10 Reliability of the Instruments

The reliability of the instrument was established by conducting a pilot study within 7 days (1 week) in Umaru Musa Yar'adua University. 24 customers were issued with the research instrument. Afolabi M. (1986) stated that small sample are adequate for testing measuring instruments for pilot testing to determine the practicability of the research instrument, while Abdulmaliq (2006) had the view that pilot testing is usually done on a much smaller scale than the main study but under similar conditions.

The reliability test for the instrument was conducted using Split- half method , the instruments reliability of coefficient was 0.8 which is considered to be good as postulated by Peterrotto and Rucdesdel.

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CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presented the data collected for the study analyzed and discussed under the following headings:

4.2 Response Rate

4.3 Data Analysis and Discussion

4.4 Descriptive Analysis

4. 2: Response Rate

Out of the 142 copies of questionnaire distributed to the respondents, a total of 127 (89.4%) copies were returned duly completed and found usable for this study. The high response rate of 82.6% was realized due to the fact that the research assistants used were well trained on the administration of the questionnaire. Some of them were part of the respondents. Also the respondents were given up to two weeks within which to complete and return their copies of the questionnaire. Table 4.1 below shows the response rate.

Table 4.1: Distribution of the Response Rate

University	**Questionnaire Distributed**	**Questionnaire Retrieved**	**Percentage of Return**
ABU	65	55	38.7
BUK	45	42	29.5
UDU	32	30	21.1
Total	**142**	**127**	89.3

4.2 Data Analysis

This section analyzed and discussed the data collected for the study with respect to the research questions raised using descriptive statistical techniques the findings are presented as follows:

4. 2. 1 Types of Media Resources Available for Information Service Delivery in University Libraries in Northwest States in Nigeria.

This research question on the types of media resources available for information service delivery in university libraries in Northwest states in Nigeria was raised in order to identify the type of media resources available for information service delivery in Northwest states of Nigeria. In order to achieve this objective, a list of media resources was provided for the respondents to tick as many options as possible. Table 4.2.1 below show their responses accordingly.

Table 4.2.1 Types of Media Resources Available for Information Service Delivery in University Libraries in Northwest States University Libraries.

Types of Media Resources Available	University					
	ABU		BUK		UDUS	
	F	%	F	%	F	%
DVD	55	38.7	42	29.5	30	21.1
Audio Cassette	52	36.6	40	28.1	28	19.7
Video Cassette	50	35.2	39	27.4	27	19.0
Disc	25	17.6	30	21.1	29	20.4
Micro Film	27	19.0	32	22.5	24	16.9
Microfiche	32	22.5	33	23.2	25	17.6
Filmstrip	49	34.5	29	20.4	33	23.2
Aperture card	42	29.5	40	28.1	27	19.0
Cine projector	45	31.6	38	26.7	28	19.7
Tape Recorder	50	35.	36	25.3	19	13.3
Digital Audio Tape recorder	52	36.6	39	27.4	29	20.4
Digital Camera	42	29.5	26	18.3	26	18.3
Newspapers	50	35.2	40	28.1	29	20.4
Photographs	51	31.6	46	32.3	23	16.1
Radio	45	3I.6	35	24.6	28	19.7
Television	47	33.0	38	26.7	24	16.9
Internet	53	37.3	41	28.8	28	19.7

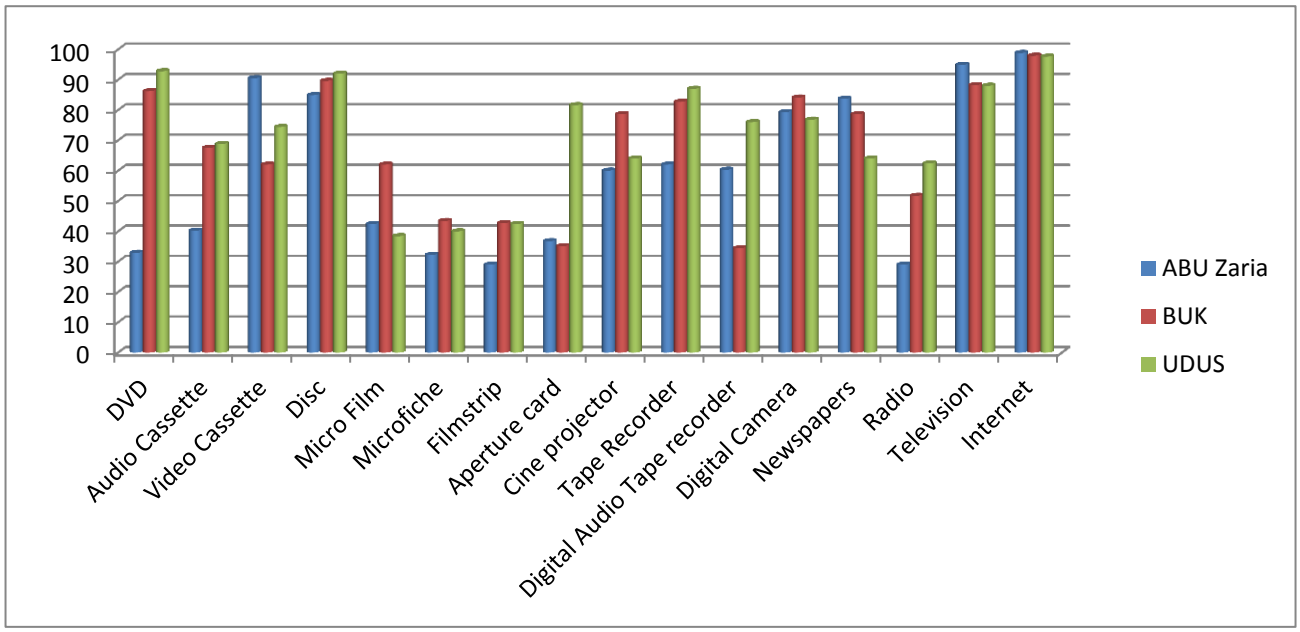


Fig.4:1 Type of Media Resources Available for Information Service Delivery in University Libraries in Northwest States in Nigeria.

Table 4.2.1 and Fig 1 above discovered that video cassette, disc, newspapers, digital camera, tape recorder television and Internet resources were the types of media resources available for information services delivery with the highest frequency of over 38.7% response score by the respondent of both ABU Zaria and Bayero University, Kano. Whereas Radio, Microfilm, microfiche and aperture Card were the types of media resources available for information service delivery with frequency of less than 17.6% responses respectively. However, at Usmanu Dan Fodiyo University Library it was revealed that Internet resources, digital camera, video cassettes, newspapers, television, disc and DVD were the types of media resources available for information service delivery with the highest frequency of over 25.3% responses by the respondent. Whereas microfilm, microfiche and filmstrip scored the least frequency of less than 42% responses respectively. However, the finding showed that internet resources, DVD, Dics,

Digital Audio tape recorder, television, video cassettes were the types of media resources available for information service delivery in Northwest States University Libraries.

Table4.2.2 System of Media Resources Organization in Northwest States University Libraries.

System of organizing media resources	University					
	ABU		BUK		UDU	
	F	%	F	%	F	%
Classification	52	36.6	36	25.3	27	19.0
Cataloguing system	32	22.5	37	26.0	28	19.7
Metadata system	40	28.	35	24.6	22	15.4
Digitization system	26	18.3	37	26.0	24	16.9
Open system	53	37.3	28	19.7	23	16.1
Bibliographic inf.	31	21.8	40	28.1	24	16.9
Closed system	49	34.5	29	20.4	28	19.7

Key: ABU- Ahmadu Bello University **BUK**- Bayero University**,** Kano **UDUS**-Usmanu Danfodiyo University**,** Sokoto

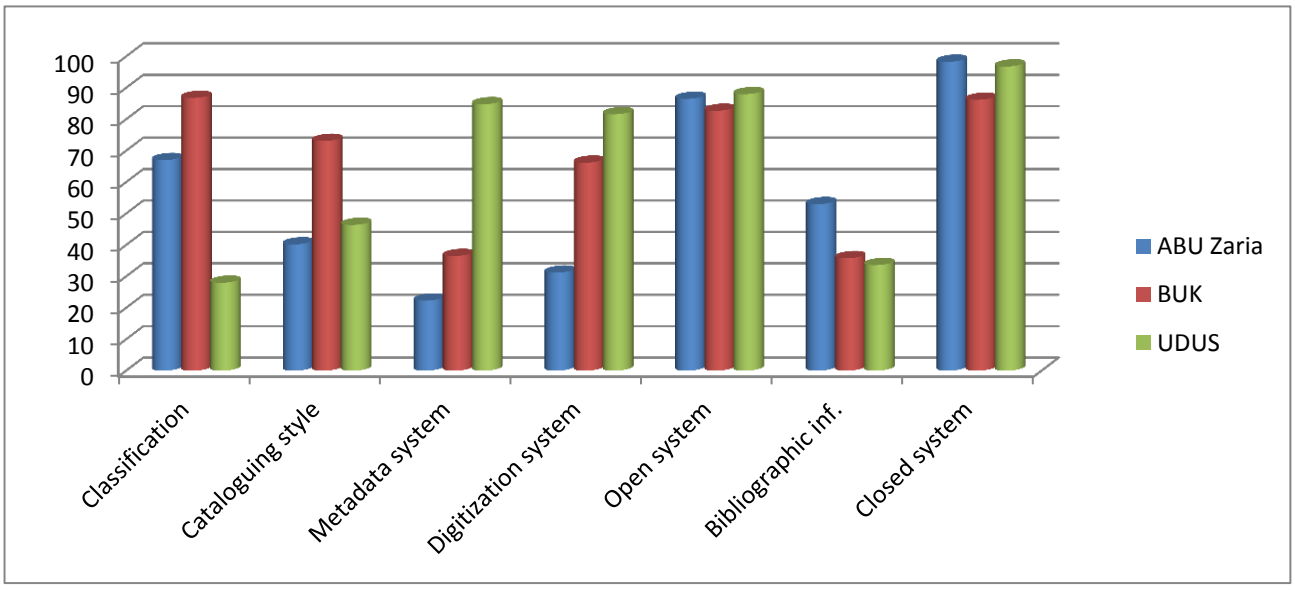


Fig. 4:2:3 System of Media Resources Organization in University Libraries in Northwest States in Nigeria.

Table 4.2.3 and Fig 4.2 above revealed that closed system, Classification and open system were used in media resources organization with the highest frequency of over 34.5% responses in Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria and Bayero University Kano. Whereas Metadata and Digitization were the systems of Media resources organization with the least frequency of less than 15.4 % responses respectively. However, Abdullahi Fodiyo University library discovered that Metadata , Digitization and open systems were the types of system used in organization of media resources with the highest frequency of over 26.0% responses by the respondent, whereas Classification and bibliography scored the least frequency of less than 16.9% respectively. This finding showed that there is variation in terms of systemS used in the organization of media resources in Northwest states university libraries. This finding is collaborated with the finding of Heinz (2012) who maintained that media resources are very vital resources and very effective on information services provision hence it should be well maintained.

4.2.3 Types of Media Resources used for Information Service Delivery in Northwest State University Libraries.

Types of media resources Available	INSTITUTION					
	ABU		BUK		UDUS	
	F	%	F	%	F	%
DVD	52	36.6	40	28.1	28	19.7
Audio cassette	40	28.1	32	22.5	26	18.3
Video cassette	38	15.6	83	57.2	45	36
Disc	20	11.1	19	13.1	10	8
Microfiche	3	1.6	5	3.4	10	8
Film strip	8	4.4	18	12.4	9	7.2
Projector	80	44.6	75	51.7	10	8
Tape recorder	48	26.8	16	11.0	13	10.4
Digital audio tape recorder	34	18.9	22	15.1	110	88
Newspapers	52	27.3	46	24.8	75	82
Photographs	37	20.6	56	38.6	64	51.2
Radio	3	1.6	9	6.2	7	5.6
Television	54	38.2	34	23.9	29	20.04
Internet	55	38.07	36	25.3	27	19.0

Table 4.2.3 above revealed the responses of the respondents on the types of media resources used for information services delivery in Northwest states university libraries. It was discovered that Television, internet, Video cassettes, DVD and projector were the type of media resources used for information service delivery with highest frequency of over 44.6% scores in ABU Zaria and BUK . Whereas Radio , microfiche were the types of media resources used with least frequency of less than 1.6% response scores respectively. However at UDUS Library, it was discovered that DVD, Digital audio tape recorder, television and internet were the types of media resources used with highest frequency of over 88% scores where as radio and filmstrip were the types of media resources used with least frequency of less than 6.2% scores respectively.

Finding showed that DVD, projector, television, internet, and digital audio tape recorder were the types of media resources used for for information service delivery in North west states university libraries.This finding was supported by the finding of Heinz (2012) stated "availability of information does not necessarily mean its accessibility not to speak of its use. Media resources may be available in the library and may bibliographically be relevant to one's subject or area of interest, but the user may not be able to lay his hand on them due to lack of proper organization and other bibliographic information for the resources.

. Heinz (2012) maintained that media resources are very vital resources and very effective on information services provision, hence it should be well maintained.

Table 4.2.4 Level of Usefulness of Media Resources for Information Service Delivery in University Libraries in Northwest States of Nigeria

Types of Media Resources Used	Institutions																	
	ABU Zaria						BUK						UDUS					
	Very often		Often		Undecided		Very often		often		Undecided		Very often		Often		Undecided	
	F	**%**	**F**	**%**	**F**	**%**	**F**	**%**	**F**	**%**	**F**	**%**	**F**	**%**	**F**	**%**	**F**	**%**
DVD	40	28.1	15	8.3	7	3.9	32	22.0	28	19.3	15	10.3	29	20.4	16	11.2	10	7.0
Video cassette	53	37.3	28	15.6	12	6.7	40	27.5	28	19.3	15	10.3	23	16.1	9	7.2	4	3.2
Disc	12	6.7	5	2.7	3	1.6	9	6.2	7	4.8	3	2.0	20	16	16	12.8	9	7.2
Microfilm	9	5.0	5	2.7	4	2.2	3	2.0	1	0	1	0.6	6	4.8	4	3.2	3	2.4
Microfiche	12	6.7	6	3.3	3	1.6	18	12.4	12	8.2	4	2.7	12	8.4	6	4.8	3	2.4
Filmstrip	6	3.3	2	1.1	1	0.5	5	3.4	3	2.0	1	0.6	6	4.2	3	2.4	2	1.6
Aperture card	3	1.6	2	1.1	0	0	3	2.0	2	1.3	1	0.6	5	4	4	3.2	1	0.8
Projector	53	29.6	20	11.1	7	3.9	58	40	22	15.1	10	6.8	18	12.6	12	9.6	7	5.6
Tape recorder	23	12.8	16	8.9	9	5.0	25	17.2	14	9.6	9	6.2	9	6.3	6	4.8	3	2.4
Digital Audio tape recorder	18	10.0	10	5.5	6	3.3	11	7.5	8	5.5	3	2.0	13	10.4	9	7.2	3	2.4
Digital camera	9	5.0	4	2.2	2	1.1	23	15.8	12	8.2	6	4.1	9	7.2	7	5.6	4	3.2
Newspapers	75	41.8	35	19.5	10	5.5	68	46.8	41	28.2	21	28.2	30	21.1	26	20.8	16	12.8
Radio	3	1.6	2	1.1	0	0	8	5.5	3	2.0	1	0.6	4	3.2	2	1.6	1	0.8
Television	49	34.5	45	31.6	38	26.7	40	28.1	42	29.5	18	12.6	30	21.1	13	9.1	7	4.9
Internet	53	37.3	47	33.0	28	19.7	39	27.4	33	23.2	22	15.4	30	21.2	14	9.8	10	7.0
Audio Cassette	28	28	12	6.7	5	2.7	23	15.8	11	7.5	7	4.8	16	12.8	7	5.6	3	2.4

The researcher requested the respondents to indicate the most preferred media resources in university libraries in Northwest states in Nigeria using likert measurement scale. For convenience, the options were merged in to three options in order to ease analysis as shown under table 4.2.4 these were most preferred; preferred; and Not preferred with highest frequency of over 29.6% of response.

The finding showed that Disc, Microfilm, Microfiche, Filmstrip, Aperture card, Radio, and Audio cassette were not very useful by the respondents of Northwest states university libraries.

Table 4:2:4 Media Resources Preference in University Libraries in Northwest States in Nigeria.

Types of media resources Preferred.	Institutions																	
	ABU Zaria						BUK						UDU					
	Most preferred		Preferred		Not preferred		Most preferred		preferred		Not preferred		Most preferred		preferred		Not preferred	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Electronic Media	55	38.7	27	19.0	28	19.7	11	7.7	23	15.8	9	6.3	27	19.0	10	8.0	25	17.6
Print Media resources	20	14.0	13	9.1	15	10.5	29	20.4	12	8.4	40	28.1	10	8.0	25	17.6	42	29.5
Non Print Media Resources	10	5.5	15	10.5	12	8.4	15	10.5	14	9.8	29	20.4	16	12.8	20	16.0	28	19.7

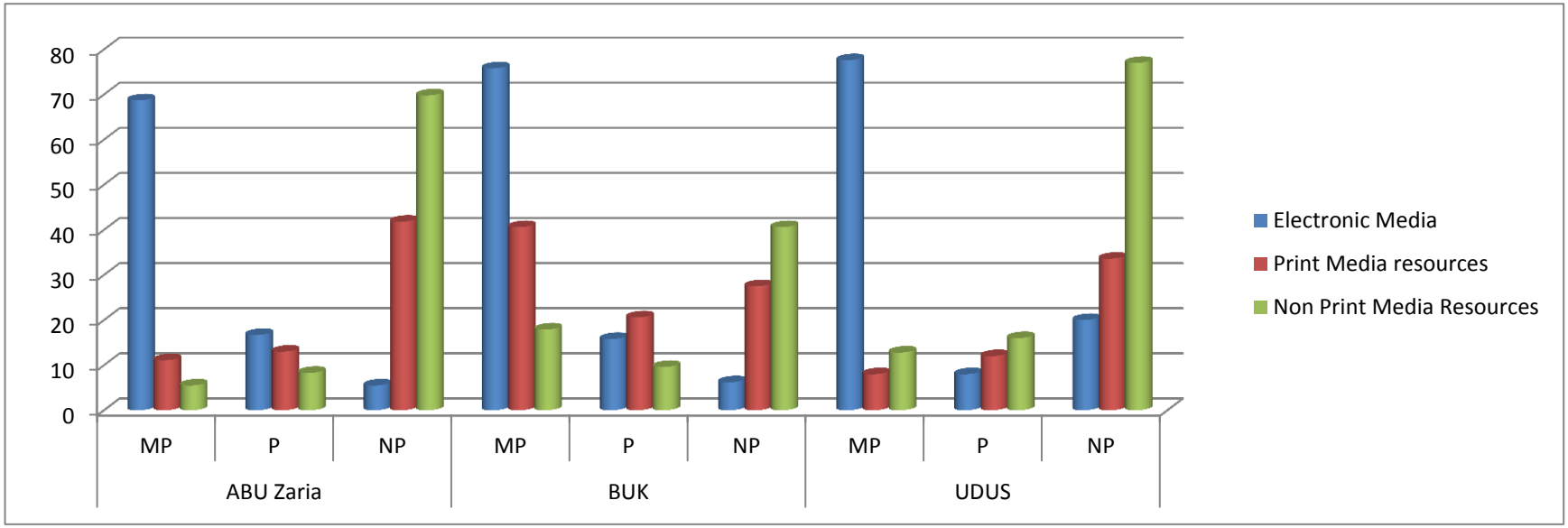

80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
MP
P
NP
MP
P
NP
MP
P
NP
ABU Zaria
BUK
UDUS
Electronic Media
Print Media resources
Non Print Media Resources

Fig. 4:2:4 Media Resources Preference in University Libraries in Northwest States in Nigeria

Table 4.2.4 showed the responses of the respondents of the type of media resources preferred in the Northwest states university libraries. It was discovered that Electronic media resources were mostly preferred with the highest frequency of over 38.7% score by the respondents Northwest states university libraries. Whereas print and non print media resources scored the least with less than 5.5% and 11.1% as the most preferred resources scored by the respondents respectively. This finding concluded that most Northwest states university libraries preferred electronic Media resources for information services delivery. This finding is supported by the findings of Birnhack (2011) stated that users prefer to use the new media and non print media resources because they promote interactivity and enhance digital attitudes to learning and plays a crucial role in access to information resources and provide the customers with a broad spectrum to information using technologies.

Table 4.2.5 Challenges to Effective Organization and Utilization of Media Resources in Northwest States University Libraries.

S/N	Challenges to effective organization and utilization of media	University					
		ABU		BUK		UDU	
1.	Erratic power supply	F	%	F	%	F	%
		52	36.6	40	28.1	28	19.7
2.	Poor infrastructures / facilities	45	31.6	38	26.7	27	19.01
3.	Lack of adequate staff	50	35.2	37	26.0	29	20.4
4.	Lack of repairs/ maintenance	50	35.2	40	28.1	24	16.9
5.	Fragility of the resources	26	18.3	32	22.5	25	17.6
6.	Inadequate funds	52	36.6	35	24.6	38	26.7
7.	Lack of adequate skills	49	34.5	38	26.7	26	18.3
8.	Dust	54	38.2	34	23.9	29	20.4
9.	Lack of spare parts	44	30.9	32	22.5	32	22.5
10.	Sophistication of resources	29	20.4	39	27.4	30	21.1
11.	High cost of the resources	44	30.9	33	23.2	19	13.3
12.	Low internet bandwidth	48	33.8	32	22.5	27	19.0

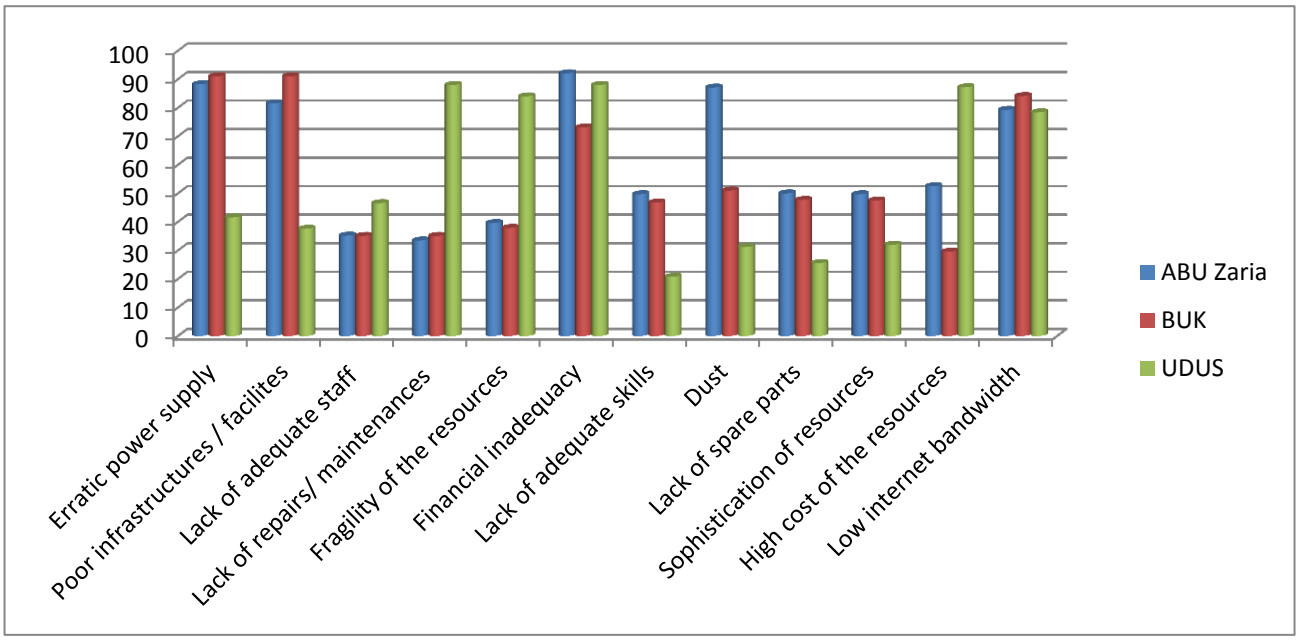


Fig. 4:2:5 Challenges to Effective Organization and Utilization of Media Resources for Information Service Delivery in University Libraries in Northwest States in Nigeria.

Table 4.4.5 and Fig 4.2.5 showed that Erratic power supply, dust, low internet bandwidth , financial inadequacy and poor infrastructures / facilities were the major challenges to Effective organization and utilization of media resources in Northwest states university libraries with the highest frequency of 25% and 40% responses by the respondents of both Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria and Bayero University Kano, whereas sophistication of resources, lack of adequate skills, fragility of the resources, low internet bandwidth and Lack of adequate staff were the major Challenges to Effective organization and utilization of media resources in Usmanu Danfodiyo University Sokoto. This finding s collaborates with finding of Ugbo (2010) that managing media and information resources has a lot of challenges which include: Erratic power supply, poor infrastructures, lack of adequate skills, high cost of resources, inadequate finance, un trained personnel to manage the resources

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The summary of the major findings of the study were presented according to the main themes of the work.

5. I Summary of the Major Findings.

The summary of the major findings of the study are:

1. The types of media resources available for information service delivery in Northwest states university libraries were: DVD's, internet, television, microfilm, and newspapers.

2. The media resources in Northwest states university libraries are organized using closed system, semi closed system, metadata system and cataloguing.

3. Previewing resources, mode of operation, care of head phones, and oiling were the system used for utilizing media resources in Northwest states university library.

4. The most preferred media resources are electronic resources.

5. Unstable power supply, inadequate professional staff, outdated/dilapidated equipments, low internet bandwidth and finance were the challenges to effective organizing and utilization of Media resources in Northwest states university libraries.

5.2 Conclusion

Media resources are very vital and important tools for information services provision in our modern society. Media resources like video cassette, disc, newspapers, digital camera, tape recorder television and internet resources, video cassettes, Newspapers, disc and DVD were the types of media resources available for information services delivery in Northwest states university libraries. The systems used for organizing media resources in Northwest states university libraries: includes closed system, cataloguing, metadata system and open system.

Mode of operation, preview the resource and care of plugs and sockets, repairs and maintenance, care of head phones/ fuses are the systems used in utilizing media resource for information service provision.

Microfiche, radio, filmstrip, slides and microfiche were not considered as veritable source of information by the users of media resources. Despite the vital information they contained. internet, DVD, newspapers, and television were the commonest means through which users access information.

The major challenges to effective organization and utilization of media resources in Northwest states university libraries, erratic power supply, dust, low internet bandwidth, Financial inadequacy and poor infrastructures / facilities were the major challenges to effective organization and utilization of media resources in Northwest states university libraries.

Electronic media, print media resources were mostly preferred by the respondents in Northwest states university libraries

5.3 Recommendations.

From the findings of this study the following recommendations are made:

1. Universities in Northwest states should provide libraries with media resources like microfilm and microfilm readers, microfiche and microfiche readers that are attached with printers and photocopiers attached to the machine for the customers of the resources in case of the needs for printing and photocopying may arise.

2. Libraries in Northwest states universities should introduce another systems of organizing media resources in university libraries like: semi-open system and semi closed system of organizing media resources in their libraries. So that the users can have direct access to resources without much restriction.

3. University libraries should guide customers how to operate media resources by using head phones,

4. Electronic media resources should be provided to university libraries in Northwest states

5. Professionally trained staff, stand by generators, Adequate finance, regular maintenance of the resources should be provided for resources effective information service delivery in Northwest states university libraries

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Department of Library and Information Science

Faculty of Education

Ahmadu Bello University,

Zaria.

Dear Respondent,

QUESTIONNAIRE ON MEDIA RESOURCES ORGANIZATION AND UTILIZATION FOR INFORMATION SERVICE DELIVERY IN UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES IN NORTHWEST STATES IN NIGERIA

I am a postgraduate student in the above mentioned Department and I am currently undergoing a research on a topic titled "**Media Resources Organization and Utilization for Information Service Delivery in University Libraries in Northwest States of Nigeria**" The study is in

partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of master of library and information science (MLIS) in library and Information Science.

You are selected as one of the respondent for the study and requested to complete the attached questionnaire. Kindly fill the questionnaire with correct information because the information provided is going to be used for research..

Thank you

Yours faithfully,

SHEHU, Mohammed Kokami

SECTION A. BIODATA

1.NAME OF UNIVERSITY…….

2. NAME OF LIBRARY…….

- SEX: Male { } Female { }
- MARITAL STATUS Married { } Single { }
- AGE RANGE

(**a**) 25-30 ( ) (**b**)31-35 ( ) (**c**) 36-40 ( ) (**d**) 41-45 ( ) (**e**) 46-50 ( ) (**f**) above 50 ( )

- **EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS**

  (a) DIPLOMA/ NCE ( ) (b) DEGREEE /HND ( )MASTERS/ PHD ( ) OTHERS SPECIFY……

- **What types of media resources are available for information service delivery in your university library? (Please tick)**

  1. DVD ( )

  II. Audio cassette ( )

  III. Video cassette ( )

  IV. Disc ( )

  V. Microfilm ( )

  VI Microfiche ( )

  VII. Filmstrip ( )

  VIII. Aperture cards ( )

  IX. Cine projectors ( )

  X. Digital audio tape recorder ( )

  XI. Tape recorder ( )

  XII. Tape slide equipment ( )

  XIII. Digital camera ( )

  XIV. Newspapers ( )

  XV. Radio ( )

  XVI. Television ( )

  XVII. Internet ( )

  XVIII. Flash drive ( )

  Others specify……

- **How are media resources organized? (Please tick)**

I. Classification ( )
II. Cataloguing ( )
III. Creation of database ( )
IV. Metadata system ( )
V. Digitization ( )
VI. Bibliographic information ( )
VII. Open system ( )
VIII. Closed system. ( )

Others specify…….

- **Which of the media resources are preferred by users?**
  i. Electronic media resources ( )
  ii. Print media resources ( )
  iii. Non print media resources ( )

  Others specify…….

- **How are media resources utilized ? (Please tick)**

I. Preview the resources ( )
II. Oiling ( )
III. Care of plugs /sockets ( )
IV. Mode of operation ( )
V. Regular servicing and repairs ( )

Others Specify……..

- **What are the challenges to effective organization and utilization of media resources in North West states university libraries? (Please tick)**

I. Erratic power supply ( )

II. Poor infrastructures/ facilities ( )

III Lack of professionally trained staff to managed the resources ( )

IV. Lack of repairs /Maintenance ( )

V. Fragility of the resources ( )

VI. Financial inadequacies ( )

VII. Lack of adequate skills ( )

VIII. Dust ( )

IX. Spare parts ( )

X. Sophistication of the resources ( )

XI. High cost of the resources ( )

XII. Low internet bandwidth ( )

Others specify…….....