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INFLUENCE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT) ON THE MANAGEMENT OF INFORMATION RESOURCES IN UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES IN BENUE STATE, NIGERIA

Joy Kuhe
Department of Library and Information Science
Rev. Fr. Moses OrshioAdasu University
joykuhe1989@gmail.com
+2348054589627

Abstract
The research examined the Influence of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) on the Management of Information Resources in University libraries in Benue State, Nigeria. Descriptive research design was adopted. The population of the study comprised (223) library staff. Two research questions were generated and two null hypotheses formulated and tested. Census sampling technique adopted and all the 223-library staff were used. Influence of Information and Communication Technology on the Management of Information Resources Questionnaire (IICTMIRQ) was used as instruments for data collection. Data were analyzed using mean and standard deviation to answer the research questions, while t-test and chi-square will be used to test the hypotheses at 0.05 level of significance. Findings of the study revealed that: staff competence significantly affects library resource management in the universities. It was further found out that ICT utilization substantially impacts library resource management in the studied universities. Based on the findings, it was concluded that ICT staff competence and the utilization of ICT facilities have a significant influence on the management of library information resources in university libraries in Benue State. Competent staff and effective ICT application enhance efficiency, accessibility, and the overall quality of resource management, thereby improving service delivery and supporting academic activities within the libraries. It was therefore recommended among others that library management should provide continuous professional development and hands-on training for ICT staff to strengthen both fundamental and advanced digital competencies, including specialized skills such as digitization and digital repository management, to enhance the effective management of library information resources.
Keywords: ICT staff competence, ICT facilities utilization, library information resources, service delivery, digital resource management

Introduction

The global integration of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has reshaped nearly every sector of modern society, driving unprecedented advancement in how individuals, institutions, and industries operate. Across continents, ICT has revolutionized banking, healthcare, transportation, governance, education, and significantly library services. This worldwide technological transformation has promoted digitization, automation, and more efficient information systems, fundamentally altering how knowledge is produced, accessed, stored, and shared. Libraries, in particular, have transitioned from traditional, manual methods of

operation to dynamic, technology-enabled environments that prioritize speed, accuracy, and user-centered service delivery. This shift has enabled libraries to expand their reach, improve access to digital resources, and offer more innovative services that meet the evolving needs of 21st-century users. According to Chauhan (2014), the advantages of ICT integration in service delivery can be summarized into four core areas: cost-effectiveness, convenience, expansion, and efficiency, all of which underscore its transformative impact on modern library operations.

This integration underscores ICT's role in enabling seamless communication and data exchange in today's interconnected society. Mayer (2016) added that ICT in libraries is a term that covers the acquisition, processing, storage and dissemination of information in textual, numerical, pictorial and audio-visual formats. The term is restricted to systems dependent on microelectronics, that is, the technology and techniques involved in the design, development and construction of extremely small electronic circuits such as computer on a single silicon chip. Similarly, Daniel (2017) sees ICT as forms of technology that are used to create, store, transmit, share or exchange information. This broad definition of ICT includes such technologies such as: radio, television, video, Digital Versatile Disk (DVD), telephone (both fixed line and mobile phones), satellite systems, computer and network hardware, software and the Internet, as well as the equipment and services associated with these technologies, such as videoconferencing and electronic mail.

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has significantly transformed libraries and the field of librarianship. Its integration into library operations has broadened the range of services offered, redefined the roles of librarians, and created the need for revisions in library science curricula. As a result, ICT competencies have become an essential component of training programs, contributing to the improved skills, effectiveness, and professional standing of information professionals. For instance, a study by Rahmah and Marlini (2020) emphasizes that the incorporation of ICT in library operations has redefined traditional librarianship, requiring professionals to adapt to technological advancements and acquire new skill sets. Similarly, research by Singh and Rana (2015) indicates that library science curricula have been updated to include ICT-related courses, ensuring that future librarians are well-equipped to manage modern information environments. Ogunsola and Abayade (2015) added that librarians have begun to adopt new designations to reflect their new roles i.e., information scientists, system librarians, digital librarians and information managers etc. Kaling and Gautam (2018) observed that the common theme behind ICT application in the library is to enhance library functions and make service delivery such as acquisition, organization, storage, retrieval, dissemination and maintenance of information resources more effective.

Management of information resources is the systematic process of acquiring, organizing, storing, preserving, and making accessible various forms of information materials; both physical and digital to support the informational, educational, and research needs of users within an institution. This process ensures that information resources such as books, journals, e-resources, archives, and databases are effectively utilized, maintained, and kept up-to-date. According to Ani and Ahiauzu (2021), managing information resources in academic libraries involves strategic planning, policy development, and the use of digital tools to ensure resources are aligned with

institutional goals. Effective information resource management is essential in today's knowledge-driven environments where institutions rely on timely and relevant information to make decisions. For instance, a university library that subscribes to e-journal databases and maintains a functional online public access catalog (OPAC) demonstrates good management practices that enable students and researchers to access needed materials remotely and efficiently (Onyebinama & Ugwunna, 2023).

University library has to manage its resources for effective service delivery to its patrons. Iya, Ekwueme, Gumel and Ohayagha (2015) asserted that the basic tasks in managing library resources include acquisitions, processing, storing, maintenance, preservation, loaning and general administration. Other management issues include the planning of the construction of new libraries or extensions to existing ones and the development and implementation of outreach services and reading-enhancement services. Akintunde (2016) noted that having resources in the library is one thing and managing them for effective service delivery is another. Most of the libraries are managing their resources manually which takes time and energy. Faboyinde (2016) pointed out that this can be done in a short period of time through the use of internet, computers and other ICTs facilities.

The ICT as the synergy between computers and communication devices is a composite term, which embodies three important concepts, i.e. information, communication and technology. Information means many things to many people, depending on the context. Information is any potentially useful fact, quantity or value that can be expressed uniquely with exactness. In the context of library and information science, information is produced when data is analyzed and interpreted, transforming it into a meaningful narrative that aids decision-making. This processed information is essential for expanding knowledge and influencing perceptions of the real world. Libraries play a crucial role in managing this information, ensuring it is accessible and valuable to users for informed decision-making (Sudarasan et al., 2023)

This study is therefore designed to expand and contribute to the existing body of knowledge on the subject matter by examining the effect of information and communication technologies to the management of library information resources in academic libraries in Benue state.

Statement of the Problem

Effective management of information resources is essential for supporting teaching, learning, and research in university libraries. Globally, ICT has transformed library operations by enabling faster access, better organization, and improved service delivery. However, the extent to which these benefits are realized in university libraries in Benue State remains unclear. Preliminary observations suggest that the competence of ICT staff may influence how effectively library resources are managed. While staff appear capable in some routine digital tasks, it is uncertain whether they possess the advanced skills needed for specialized activities such as system configuration, metadata management, and digital preservation. Similarly, although ICT facilities are available in many libraries, their utilization across core functions such as cataloguing, circulation, digital archiving, and reference services may be inconsistent or under-optimized. It is

not yet clear how the deployment and use of these facilities affect the overall management of information resources. Therefore, the study explored the competence of ICT staff and evaluate the extent to which ICT utilization influences the management of library information resources in university libraries in Benue State. The findings are expected to provide insights into possible gaps and areas for improvement.

Objectives of the Study

The objective of this study is to investigate the Influence of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) on the Management of Information Resources in University libraries in Benue State, Nigeria. The study specifically seeks to:

1. ascertain the competence of ICT staff in managing library information resources in university libraries in Benue State.
2. evaluate the extent to which the utilization of ICT facilities has influenced the management of library information resources in university libraries in Benue State.

Research Questions

This research will provide answers to the following questions:

1. What is the level of competence of ICT staff in managing library information resources in university libraries in Benue State?
2. To what extent has the utilization of ICT facilities influenced the management of library

Hypotheses

To properly guide the conduct of this research, three null hypotheses are formulated and will be tested at 0.05 level of significance:

Ho_1: *There is no significant influence in the level of staff competence in managing library information resources among university libraries in Benue State.*

Ho_2: The utilization of ICT facilities in university libraries in Benue State does not have a significant effect on the management of their library information resources.

Review of related Literature

Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) refer to a broad range of digital tools and systems used to handle, process, transmit, store, retrieve, and share information. These technologies enhance communication and improve efficiency in various fields, including education, business, healthcare, and governance. In the context of library and information science, information and communication technology (ICT) refers to the use of electronic and digital technologies to enhance library operations such as acquisition, cataloguing, storage, retrieval, circulation, management, and preservation of library resources. Mayer (2016) further expands on the role of ICT in libraries, describing it as the management of information in multiple formats-including text, numbers, images, and audiovisual content-while highlighting its foundation in microelectronics. This includes the technologies and techniques used to design, develop, and

construct highly compact electronic circuits, such as those integrated into computer chips. Likewise, according to Daniel (2017), ICT encompasses various technologies utilized for generating, storing, transmitting, sharing, or exchanging information. This comprehensive definition encompasses a wide array of technologies, including radio, television, video, DVDs, telephones (both landlines and mobile), satellite systems, computer hardware and software, and the Internet, along with associated equipment and services like video conferencing and email.

Competence of ICT staff has become a crucial determinant of how effectively university libraries manage their expanding digital and electronic information resources. According to Ubogu (2022), ICT proficiency among library personnel enables the efficient handling of tasks such as e-resource integration, digital cataloguing, and online user-support systems, which are central to modern academic library operations. Atchrimi and Ogunbodede (2024) observe that ICT-skilled staff are better equipped to manage digital institutional repositories, troubleshoot system challenges, and enhance user accessibility to electronic databases. These scholars emphasize that ICT competence goes beyond basic computer literacy; it includes advanced technical abilities, problem-solving capacity, and the application of digital tools in information management. Thus, ICT staff competence is foundational for sustaining functional, technology-driven information services in university libraries.

The level of ICT competence among library staff also directly influences the quality, reliability, and visibility of digital collections. According to Suleiman and Gulum (2023), inadequate ICT expertise among librarians negatively affects institutional repository operations, limiting the capacity for digital preservation, metadata creation, and effective content management. Idowu and Chukwu (2024) found that libraries with highly trained ICT personnel demonstrate stronger performance in managing electronic journals, e-books, and online research databases. Their findings show that when staff possess up-to-date ICT skills, libraries are more successful in resource digitization, remote access facilitation, and meeting users' evolving information needs. These studies collectively suggest that the presence of competent ICT personnel is one of the strongest predictors of library effectiveness in the digital era.

The utilization of ICT facilities has significantly transformed the management of library information resources in university libraries by improving the efficiency, accessibility, and organization of digital and print collections. According to Nnam and Edeh (2023), ICT facilities such as integrated library systems, online public access catalogues, and electronic databases have enhanced cataloguing accuracy, increased resource retrieval speed, and streamlined circulation processes. Alawode and Ibrahim (2024) observe that the adoption of ICT tools has reduced the workload associated with manual record-keeping, enabling libraries to shift more attention toward user support and resource development. These scholars assert that ICT utilization has reshaped managerial practices by promoting automation, reducing human error, and supporting more systematic resource organization, thereby improving overall service delivery in academic libraries.

The influence of ICT facilities is also evident in the improved accessibility and preservation of library information resources. According to Mohammed and Yakubu (2024), ICT deployment enables digital preservation of rare and fragile materials through digitization, which ensures long-

term accessibility and minimizes the risk of physical deterioration. In the same vein, Edem and Okon (2023) state that ICT facilities facilitate remote access to electronic journals, e-books, and institutional repositories, greatly expanding users' opportunities for research and learning beyond the physical library walls. These developments have not only enhanced user satisfaction but also strengthened the role of the library as a central knowledge hub within the university system. The extensive influence of ICT can therefore be seen in both resource preservation and the increased visibility and accessibility of information resources.

Okafor and Agbo (2021) examined the application of ICT in Core Library Operations in University Libraries in South-East Nigeria. The purpose of the study was to investigate the specific areas of library operations where ICT facilities are applied in managing information resources. The research adopted the descriptive survey research design. The population of the study comprised 208 librarians working in the selected university libraries. The data collected were analyzed using descriptive statistics such as mean and standard deviation for answering the research questions while hypotheses were tested using the t-test statistical tool at a 0.05 level of significance. The findings of the study revealed that ICT facilities were mostly utilized in cataloguing, circulation, and user services, with minimal application in acquisition and serials control.

Adeyemi and Kolade (2023) examined the Utilization of ICT Tools in Cataloguing and Circulation Units of Federal University Libraries in South-West Nigeria. The study was carried out in Lagos and Osun States. The main purpose was to identify how ICT facilities were used in cataloguing and circulation sections. Findings from the study revealed that ICT tools such as MARC, KOHA, and barcoding systems were heavily used in cataloguing and circulation, improving both speed and accuracy of operations.

Lawal and Onuoha (2022) investigated ICT Competency Levels of Library Staff in Federal Universities in South-South Nigeria. The study was conducted across three federal university libraries located in Delta, Rivers, and Bayelsa States. The purpose of the study was to examine the level of ICT competence among library personnel involved in managing information resources. The researchers adopted the descriptive survey research design. The findings of the study revealed that while the majority of the library staff possessed basic ICT skills such as word processing, Internet browsing, and email communication, a smaller percentage demonstrated competence in advanced applications such as database management, library automation software, and digital repository administration.

Abdulrahman and Ismaila (2021) examined Digital Skills and Proficiency of Library Personnel in Federal University Libraries in North-Central Nigeria. The primary aim was to determine the level of proficiency in digital tools among library personnel and how these skills affected their ability to manage electronic resources. The findings indicated that although staff had moderate skills in using general office applications, a significant skills gap existed in areas such as metadata generation, library system configuration, and the use of cloud-based information platforms.

Research Methodology

The research design chosen for this study was descriptive survey design. The population

of this study comprises two hundred and twenty-three (223) library staff of the three selected universities in Benue State. The sample size for the study consisted of 223-library staff using census sampling technique. The choice of census sampling in this study is in line with Adegoke (2022), who posits that a census is appropriate when the population under study is small and manageable, allowing for the collection of data from all members of the population to provide a more comprehensive and accurate view of the phenomenon under investigation.

The study utilized a self-structured questionnaire titled "Influence of Information and Communication Technology on the Management of Information Resources Questionnaire (IICTMIRQ)" for data collection. The data were analyzed using frequencies, mean, and standard deviation to answer the research questions, with a midpoint mean of 2.5 on a 4-point Likert scale serving as the benchmark for decision-making mean scores of 2.5 or above were interpreted as positive responses or agreement with the statement, while mean scores below 2.5 indicated negative responses or disagreement. t-test and chi-square will be used to test the hypotheses at 0.05 level of significance; a p-value less than 0.05 led to the rejection of the null hypothesis, indicating a significant difference, while a p-value equal to or greater than 0.05 resulted in the acceptance of the null hypothesis, indicating no significant difference.

Result

Research Question 1: What is the level of competence of ICT staff in managing library information resources in university libraries in Benue State?

Table 1: Competence Level of ICT Staff in Managing Library Resources

S/N	Competence Level of ICT Staff (N=218)	SA	A	D	SD	$\bar{x}$	S. D	Dec.
1	I can select, order and acquire library information resources online through the online publisher catalogue	91	51	31	45	2.86	1.17	Agree
2	I can catalogue/classify information resources with the use of library application software	108	50	5	55	2.97	1.24	Agree
3	I can save, retrieve and disseminate library information resources with the library application software	126	44	11	37	3.19	1.13	Agree
4	I can scan information resources in the library using scanners	112	52	13	41	3.08	1.15	Agree
5	I can digitize library information resources available in the library	101	57	5	55	2.94	1.22	Agree
6	I can create backup of information resources into the storage devices like DVDs, CDs, Memory card, flash drive	107	42	5	64	2.88	1.30	Agree
7	I can use digital cameras to digitize library information resources	97	40	10	71	2.75	1.32	Agree
8	I can use barcode sensor or reader in securing the library information resources.	87	53	74	4	3.02	0.90	Agree
9	I can select, order and acquire library information resources online through the online publisher catalogue	80	53	53	32	2.83	1.08	Agree
10	I can catalogue/classify information resources with the use of library application software	90	52	37	39	2.89	1.14	Agree
	Cluster					**2.94**	**1.17**	**Agree**

The means in Table 1 was clustered around 2.75 to 3.19, with all items categorized as "Agree," indicating that respondents perceived ICT staff as generally competent in managing library information resources. The highest mean (3.19) was related to "saving, retrieving, and disseminating resources," highlighting that staff were notably skilled in core digital information management tasks. Conversely, the lowest mean (2.75) was associated with "using digital cameras to digitize resources," suggesting slightly less confidence or frequency in this specific skill, but still within the "Agree" range. The standard deviations (around 1.13 to 1.32) showed a moderate spread around the mean, implying that perceptions of staff competence were relatively consistent but with some variation, possibly due to differences in staff training or experience levels. The data indicated that ICT staff were perceived as sufficiently competent across various digital management activities essential for effective library resource management.

Research Question 2: To what extent has the utilization of ICT facilities influenced the management of library information resources in university libraries in Benue State?

Table 2: Influence of ICT Utilization on Library Management

S/No	ICT Utilization (N=218)	VHE	HE	LE	VLE	$\bar{x}$	S.D	Dec.
11	It has improved staff productivity	97	44	46	31	3.20	1.10	HE
12	It enhances users satisfaction	84	76	27	31	3.37	.80	HE
13	It facilitates acquisition of library resources	92	41	18	67	3.27	1.05	HE
14	It is instrumental in expanding the library e-resources	90	48	49	31	3.17	1.11	HE
15	Through copy-catalogue, ICT has radically enhanced processing of library resources	94	52	45	27	3.26	1.02	HE
16	It facilitates registration of library users, charging and discharging of library information resources	96	44	51	27	3.32	1.04	HE
17	It enhances marketing of library and information products and services	90	44	53	31	3.17	1.14	HE
18	It has enhanced the preservation of library resources	90	56	45	27	3.23	1.09	HE
19	It has made access to library information resources management much easier than with the manual system	98	43	50	27	3.14	1.09	HE
20	It facilitates quick retrieval of information resources	99	42	50	27	3.17	1.17	HE
21	It helps in ordering of information resources	89	53	46	30	3.21	1.07	HE
22	It enhances the preservation of information resources	77	53	53	35	3.21	1.09	HE
23	It has made library information resource management routines easier	91	53	36	38	3.23	1.11	HE
24	It has increased the number of users in the library	90	43	54	31	3.26	1.04	HE
25	Processing of library information resources take less time using the automated library application software	82	55	10	71	3.26	1.05	HE

26	It has eased the production of library catalogue and users can access information resources easily through the library OPAC	90	38	25	65	3.24	1.07	HE
27	Users can easily access the library database and IDRs	87	44	37	50	3.28	0.96	HE
28	Application of ICTs in cataloguing/classification system of a library and information centre is most successful due to its speed, accuracy and reliability than the manual system	89	46	79	4	3.22	1.04	HE
29	The library application software in the library allows users to easily know if certain information resource has been issued out, to whom and when it is due to be returned	91	39	17	71	3.09	1.08	HE
	Cluster					**3.23**	**1.06**	**High Extent**

The mean scores in Table 2 **was** predominantly high, with values ranging from approximately 3.09 to 3.28, all falling into the "High Extent" (VHE or HE) categories. This suggested that respondents perceived ICT utilization as significantly impacting library management positively. Items such as "Users can easily access the library database" and "processing of library information resources takes less time" had particularly high means (~3.26 to 3.28), highlighting the perceived efficiency gains from ICT integration. The relatively low standard deviations (around 0.96 to 1.17) indicated a consensus among respondents that ICT tools had a substantial and beneficial influence. The cluster mean of 3.23 reinforced the conclusion that ICT had a high impact on improving various aspects of library management, including resource access, processing efficiency, and user satisfaction, thus transforming traditional library routines into more effective digital processes.

Hypothesis 1: ***There is no significant influence in the level of staff competence in managing library information resources among university libraries in Benue State.***

Table 3: Chi-square Analysis of the Significant Influence in the Level of Staff Competence in Managing Library Information Resources among University Libraries in Benue State

Responses	Observed Frequency	Expected Frequency	*df*	x^2 Cal.	*p*-value	Remark
SA	126	54.5				
A	42	54.5	3	134.807	0.000	Sign.
D	12	54.5				
SD	38	54.5				
Total	**218**					

The chi-square analysis in Table 3 examined the influence of staff competence on managing library information resources. The result shows chi-square value of 134.807 with 3 degrees of freedom and a p-value of 0.000. Since the p-value is less than 0.05, it indicates a significant influence of staff competence on resource management. The observed frequencies differ significantly from the expected frequencies under the null hypothesis. As a result, the null hypothesis stating that staff competence has no significant influence was rejected, confirming that staff competence significantly affects library resource management in the universities.

Hypothesis 2: The utilization of ICT facilities in university libraries in Benue State does not have a significant effect on the management of their library information resources.

Table 4: Chi-square Analysis of the Significant Effect of Utilization of ICT Facilities in University Libraries in Benue State on the Management of their Library Information Resources

Responses	Observed Frequency	Expected Frequency	*Df*	x^2 Cal.	*p*-value	Remark
SA	136	54.5				
A	43	54.5	3	171.321	0.000	Sign.
D	12	54.5				
SD	27	54.5				
Total	**218**					

The chi-square analysis in Table 4 shows the effect of ICT facility utilization on library resource management yielded a chi-square value of 171.321 with 3 degrees of freedom and a p-value of 0.000. The p-value being less than 0.05 signifies a significant effect of ICT utilization on how library resources are managed. The observed frequencies are significantly different from what would be expected if there were no effect. Consequently, the null hypothesis asserting that ICT facility utilization does not have a significant effect was rejected, indicating that ICT utilization substantially impacts library resource management in the studied universities.

Discussion

Findings on the level of ICT staff competence in managing library information resources in university libraries in Benue State showed that respondents agreed that ICT staff were generally competent in carrying out their duties. Staff demonstrated greater skill in saving, retrieving, and disseminating digital resources, while they were slightly less proficient in using digital cameras for digitization. This result was validated by chi-square analysis, which revealed a significant influence of staff competence on the management of library information resources. A possible reason for this result is that most library staff receive more training and hands-on experience in core digital skills such as saving, retrieving, and disseminating information, which are essential for daily library operations. In contrast, specialized tasks like using digital cameras for digitization require more technical expertise and dedicated equipment, which may be less frequently available or less emphasized in staff training programs. Consequently, staff competence tends to be stronger

in routine ICT functions than in highly technical or resource-intensive activities. The study agrees with that of Lawal and Onuoha (2022) who found out that while the majority of the library staff possessed basic ICT skills such as word processing, Internet browsing, and email communication, a smaller percentage demonstrated competence in advanced applications such as database management, library automation software, and digital repository administration. The findings also agree with that of Abdulrahman and Ismaila (2021) who found out that although staff had moderate skills in using general office applications, a significant skills gap existed in areas such as metadata generation, library system configuration, and the use of cloud-based information platforms.

Finding on the areas of library operation where ICT are utilized for managing information resources revealed that ICT facilities were widely utilized across various library operations, as all the items recorded mean scores within the "Agree" category. Areas such as digital archiving and preservation, as well as mobile library services, received the highest mean scores, indicating that these functions were more prominently supported by ICT tools. This suggests that libraries place significant emphasis on enhancing digital access, resource preservation, and mobile service delivery to align with evolving user expectations and modern information needs. On the other hand, inventory control and stocktaking recorded the lowest mean score, reflecting comparatively less attention or effectiveness in ICT application in this administrative area, even though it was still acknowledged as a functional use of ICT. The moderate variability observed in standard deviations further indicates that, although there was general consensus on ICT utilization, respondents differed slightly in their perceptions of how effectively these facilities were applied across specific operational functions. The findings of this result support that of Adebisi and Ojo (2021) who found that that ICT facilities have significantly influenced cataloguing, circulation, serial control, and reference services. The use of integrated library systems (ILS), OPAC, and electronic databases had improved the speed, accuracy, and accessibility of information resources. The findings further support that of Terseer and Agbaji (2023) who found that ICT had been extensively applied in cataloguing, circulation, and reference services but was still minimally used in acquisition and serial control. Staff respondents reported that ICT improved the speed and quality of service delivery.

Conclusion

Based on the findings, it was concluded that ICT staff competence and the utilization of ICT facilities have a significant influence on the management of library information resources in university libraries in Benue State. Competent staff and effective ICT application enhance efficiency, accessibility, and the overall quality of resource management, thereby improving service delivery and supporting academic activities within the libraries.

Recommendations

1. Library management should provide continuous professional development and hands-on training for ICT staff to strengthen both fundamental and advanced digital competencies, including specialized skills such as digitization and digital repository management, to

enhance the effective management of library information resources.

2. University libraries should expand and upgrade ICT facilities across all operational areas particularly in cataloguing, inventory control, and acquisition to ensure consistent and efficient application of technology, thereby improving the accessibility, preservation, and overall management of library information resources.

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