

AVAILABILITY OF ELECTRONIC INFORMATION RESOURCE DATABASES IN UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES IN SOUTH- SOUTH, NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT: *The purpose of this study is to find out the Availability of Electronic Information Resource Databases in University Libraries in South- South, Nigeria. 2 research questions and 1 hypothesis were formulated to guide the study. The survey design was employed. The population of the study was made up of 11 systems librarians. A sample of 7 system librarians in 4 federal and 3 state university libraries were randomly selected for the study. Data collection was done through the use of structured questionnaires in a checklist format. The questionnaire in a check list format was titled: Availability of Electronic Information Resource Databases in University Libraries (AEIRDUL). The research questions 1 and 2 were analyzed quantitatively, while the hypothesis was tested using z- test of difference at 0.05 level of significance. The findings of the study revealed, among others, that majority of the EIR databases available in the federal and state university libraries in south-south, Nigeria were free based databases. The nature and subscription of available EIR databases is very low. The study also revealed that the proportions of federal and state university libraries that have EIR databases do not differ significantly. Based on these findings, implications were pointed out and recommendations were made, which included that there should be an improvement in the acquisition policies and subscription of more EIR databases in the libraries for teaching, learning and research work in this knowledge based society where access to current information is needed in developing the society*

KEYWORDS: EIR databases, Nature and Duration of Subscription, Libraries, Universities in Nigeria.

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, advancement in technologies has radically change ways in which information services are rendered in libraries and organizations. Libraries are being automated and connected to the internet, in order to facilitate the process of retrieving and disseminating information that will enhance teaching, learning, research and administrative work in universities. The internet has made it possible for libraries, research institutes and organizations to have access to electronic information resource (EIR) databases containing e-journals, books, seminars and conference papers for users to use irrespective of their geographical location. These EIR databases makes it easy for scholars to have full access to information needed for their research work at easy, many universities in developing nations have started adopting these EIR databases services in reducing the stress and timely access to information to their users. However, access to these resources in developing nations like Nigeria has been filled with lot of hip cup such as poor state of information and communication technologies ICT infrastructure, non-functional library web site, slow internet bandwidth, irregular subscription fee for EIR databases and many others. All this influencing factors had made it impossible for

EIR databases to be rendered in some libraries in Nigeria, despite these influencing factors some libraries still strive to ensure that they meet up with the demand to EIR databases to their users.

This study therefore seeks to investigate the availability of EIR databases in University libraries in South- South, Nigeria.

Statement of Problem.

In some university libraries in Nigeria, what they claim to be e-library are computers connected to internet. E-library is more than this, it involves the subscription of various types of online database, where lecturers and students can register with the library to have a username and password in order to use the electronic resources for their academic activities anywhere. The issue now is how many libraries have EIR databases available for teaching, learning, research and administrative work in their university.

The National Universities Commission (NUC) accreditation teams seriously frown at some of these libraries that are not able to subscribe to EIR databases in this modern knowledge-based society. Among the resources inspected by NUC in libraries is availability of EIR databases that meets the programmes of the university. They would want to see librarians practically demonstrate to them that there are available online EIR databases subscribed to by the university in their e-library and not just computers connected to the internet. Lecturers and students all have laptops and phones connected to the internet. What they want is access to EIR databases for research work.

This study, therefore, empirically examined the types of EIR database that are available, the nature and duration of subscription of EIR databases in the university libraries in South – South Nigeria. To have empirical fore knowledge of what to expect on availability of EIR databases would, perhaps, better equip librarians in developing EIR databases in university libraries that will help in facilitating programmes of the university.

Purpose of the Study

The main purpose of the study is to determine the availability of EIR databases in Federal and State University libraries in South - South Nigeria. The specific objectives are to determine:

1. the type of EIR databases available in federal and state university libraries in South-South, Nigeria.
2. the nature and duration of subscription of EIR databases in federal and state university libraries in South- South, Nigeria.

Research Questions

The following research questions will guide the research:

1. What are the types of EIR databases that are available in federal and state university libraries in South- South, Nigeria?
2. What is the nature and duration of subscription of EIR databases in federal and state university libraries in South- South, Nigeria?

Hypothesis.

There is no significant difference between the proportions of federal and state university libraries that have EIR databases.

METHODOLOGY**Research Design**

The descriptive survey research was employed for this study. According to Egbule & Okobia (2001) this design is very valuable and advantageous because it has a wide range of scope, a great deal of information as well as representative sample which permits inference and generalizations of the entire population. It seeks to find out facts concerning existing phenomena with respect to one or more variables. It also provides appropriate methodology for human behavior, perception and opinion.

Population of this study

The population of this study consists of 11 system librarians in charge of the e- library services. There are 5 federal and 6 state university libraries in South-South Nigeria. These university libraries were Ambrose Alli University, Ekpoma, Delta State University, Abraka; University of Benin, Benin City; Rivers State University of Science and Technology; University of Port-Harcourt, Port-Harcourt; University of Calabar, Calabar; University of Uyo, Uyo; Niger Delta University, Wilberforce Island; Akwa Ibom State University of Science and technology, Ikot Ekpene; Federal University of Petroleum Resources, Effurun and Cross River State University of Technology, Ekpo Abasi.

Sample and Sampling Techniques

A sample of 7 system librarians in 4 federal and 3 state university libraries were randomly selected for the study. Excluding Niger Delta University, Wilberforce Island; Akwa Ibom State University of Science and technology, Ikot Ekpene; Federal University of Petroleum Resources, Effurun and Cross River State University of Technology, Ekpo Abasi.

Method of Data Collection

Data collection was done through the use of structured questionnaires in a checklist format. The questionnaire in a check list format was titled: Availability of Electronic Information Resource Databases in University Libraries (AEIRDUL). The questionnaire was divided into three sections. Section A: Background information of the respondents. Section B: Types of Electronic Information Resource Databases that are Available in University Libraries in Federal and State University Libraries in South-South Nigeria. Section C: Nature and Duration of Subscription of EIR Databases Available in Federal and State University Libraries in South-South, Nigeria.

Method of Data Analysis.

The research questions 1 and 2 were analyzed quantitatively, while the hypothesis was tested using z- test proportion of difference at 0.05 level of significance.

Review of Related Literature.

Several studies have been conducted on the availability of EIR databases in higher institution of learning, research centers and organization. Reitz (2004) asserts that they are resources

consisting of data and/or computer programs encoded for reading, learning and manipulation by a computer connected to the internet. Similarly, Appleton (2006) describes EIR Databases as those kinds of documents in digital format which are made available to users through computer-based information retrieval systems. The category includes electronic texts, bibliographic databases, e-newspapers/magazine, e-books, e-journals theses/dissertations collections etc. There are online electronic resources available free of charge and some are fee based that requires licensing and authentication before users can access it.

Ahiauзу (2009) defined electronic information resource databases as a collection of electronic journals, books and other study materials available through the computer and the internet. Some can be accessed free of charge, while others are subscribed to by universities or organizations before users can have access to these resources online. Hundies (2002) said that most of this information in the databases are accessible free of charge while some are fee-based. Libraries need to pay subscription fees in order to have access to these resources. But there are large numbers of databases that can be searched for at no cost an example of this is the Directory of Open Access Journal and many others. Some universities in developing nations, foundations and international organizations provide free access to EIR databases to higher institutions and research centers in developing nations to support teaching, learning and research work. The World Health Organization (WHO) is one of such international agencies that subsidize payment of online databases such as HINARI, AGORA and OARE to research centers, hospitals, non-governmental organizations, colleges, universities and government ministries (Research4life, 2012).

In a study conducted by Ani and Ahiauзу (2008) it was observed that there are available EIR databases in some Nigerian university libraries either through free based access or fees based subscription. In a research conducted by Patra (2006) on introducing e-journal services among researcher in Kolkata in India. It was discovered that the library subscribe to e-journals database such as Elsevier Science, Springer, American Institute of Physics, Blackwell, American Chemical Society, John Wiley, Cambridge University Press, Oxford University Press, Royal Society of Chemistry and Engineering databases. It must be noted here that it is what the library subscribed to that they get. The e-journals that are relevant to the institution curricular are what they focused on.

In a study conducted by Anthony and Shell (2008) on e-journals databases in libraries in CUSAT Central library, India. The study revealed that the CUSAT Central library subscribe to the following database: Elsevier Science, Taylor and Francis, Portland Press, Emerald, EBSCO, Oxford University Press, SpringerLinks, Chemical Abstract on CD and American Physical Society. The findings also show that the subscription rate ranges from 1-2 years.

The studies of Otokunefor and Kari (2008) and Nok (2006) showed that these libraries in Nigeria are gradually developing their electronic resource databases collection and the major databases that could be found are Access to Global Online Research in Agriculture (AGORA), Health Internetwork Access to Research Initiative (HINARI) and Online Access to Research in the Environment (OARE), Directory of Open Access Journal (DOAJ) and EBSCO host resources. It could be possible because they are free access databases that are made available by for developing nations like Nigeria. Each of these EIR databases consist of different titles of peer reviewed journals, books and other educative resources.

Similarly, Paines and Kwachi (2013) study shows that majority of the databases subscribed to by the university were HINARI, JSTOR, OARE, AGORA, Ebsco host resources, TEEAL, DOAJ, MIT Open Course ware, Proquest, ScienceDirect and Elsevier EIR databases in Kurukshetra University library, India. It was also discovered that the duration of subscription of these resources 2- 3 years, while some of these databases were free. Akinseye (2014) observed that many university libraries have subscribed 2-3 years online databases for lecturers and students in order to have access to information and to updating their knowledge for the purposes of teaching, learning and research work.

According to Kinengyere, Kiyangi and Bazirake (2012) and Fagbami (2014) most of the resources available in African universities like Nigeria are open access resources which are free to libraries in developing nations that have internet connectivity to support teaching, learning and research work. The open access resources are made free courtesy of Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) which includes 3,622 free quality controlled journals, covering all subjects and languages. There are few universities in developing nations that subscribe to fees databases in their libraries.

A publication of Queen`s University (2013) revealed that the university library had 1750 e-databases resources. New Castle University On line Publication (2014) stated that there are 450 e-resources available for teaching, learning and research work. It could be seen that in both universities there is a high level of availability of EIR databases in their library. In South Africa a developing nation like Nigeria, James (2014) study on availability of EIR databases in three higher institutions in South Africa, showed that University of Johannesburg had 160 e-databases, Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University had 40 and Cape Peninsula University of Technology had 100 e-database resources in their univers

In Nigeria, the National University Commission (2010) reported that Educational Trust Found (ETF) now known as Tertiary Education Trust Fund (Tetfund) have been able to subsidized the payment of online databases such as Ebsco host resources for Universities, Polytechnic and Colleges of Education. The EIR databases in libraries is an opportunity open for university libraries in developing nations like Nigeria to bridge the knowledge gap and move toward a digital knowledge based society. However, the study of Okiy (2005), Tiemo and Ateboh (2015) showed that lack of funds have limited university libraries in Nigeria in providing EIR databases and other facilities to users. As a result of this, libraries in developing countries opt for free EIR databases on the internet, such as the open access journals. Open access is free of charge for readers that are registered with the resource databases. They allow library users to freely read, download copy and acknowledge the author in their work (Kwan, 2003; Ricardo and Merce 2004). The internet connectivity that enable librarians render EIR database services to lecturers and students is slow. Chigbu and Dim (2012) affirmed that the internet connectivity is far below what is obtainable in developed countries.

Presentation of results.

A total of 7 copies were administered to the systems librarians in the university e- libraries and 7 (100%) were returned and found useful for this study.

Research Question 1: What are the types of EIR database that were available in federal and state university libraries?

To determine the available EIR databases in federal and state university libraries, the system librarians were asked to indicate the various types of database that are available in their library. Their responses are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Types of EIR Database that are Available in Federal and State University Libraries.

EIR databases	Availability of EIR databases in federal universities	Availability of EIR databases in state universities
AGORA	Available	Available
HINARI	Available	Available
EBSCO	Available	Available
AJOL	Available	Available
OARE	Available	Available
DATAD	Available	Not Available
TEEAL	Available	Available
INASP	Available	Not Available
MIT Open Course Ware	Available	Not available
DOAJ	Available	Available
Bibliomanania	Not available	Not available
BLDS	Not available	No available
JSTOR	Available	Available
Others		
World Public Library	Available	Not available
Lexisnexis	Available	Not available
Questia	Available	Not available
Ebrary	Available	Available
The Observatory	Available	Not available
Egranary	Available	Not available
Oxford online journal	Not available	Available
Biomed central	Not available	Available
Aluka publications	Not available	Available

Table 1 showed that of the 22 types of EIR database listed, the federal universities had 17 namely: AGORA, HINARI, EBSCO host resources, AJO, OARE,

DATAD, TEEAL, INASP, MIT Open Course Ware, DOAJ, JSTOR, World Public Library, Lexisnexis, Questia, Ebrary, The Observatory and Egranary. The state universities in South-South, Nigeria had 12 namely: AGORA, HINARI, EBSCO host Resources, AJOL, OARE, TEEAL, DOAJ, JSTOR, Ebrary, Oxford online journal, Biomed central and Aluka Publication.

It could be seen that six of EIR database were available in both federal and state universities in South-South, Nigeria. These are AGORA, HINARI, EBSCO Host Resources and OARE, AJOL and TEEAL. However, Bibliomanania and BLDS were not available in all the Federal and State University libraries. As a result this, these EIR databases will not be listed and reported in subsequent analysis.

Research Question 2: What are the nature and duration of subscription of EIR databases available in federal and state university Libraries?

To determine the nature and duration of subscription of EIR databases available in federal and state university libraries, the system librarians were asked to indicate the available free or fee-based database subscribed to and also specify the duration of subscription of the fee-base in their library. Their responses are shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Nature and Duration of Subscription of EIR Databases Available in Federal and State University Libraries in South-South, Nigeria.

EIR databases	Federal universities		State universities	
	Nature of databases	Duration of subscription of based databases	Nature of fee-databases	Duration of subscription of fee-based databases
AGORA	Free	-	Free	
HINARI	Free	-	Free	
EBSCO Host Res.	Fee	3 yrs	Fee	3 yr
AJOL	Free	-	Free	
OARE	Free	-	Free	
DATAD	Free	-	-	
TEEAL	Free	-	Free	
INASP	Fee	2 yrs	-	
MIT Open Course Ware	Free	-	-	
DOAJ	Free	-	Free	
JSTOR	Fee	3 yrs	Free	
Others				
World Public Library	Public Fee	2 yrs	-	
LexisNexis	Fee	2yrs	-	
Questia	Fee	2yrs	-	
Ebrary	Fee	1yr	Fee	1yr
The Observatory	Free	-	-	
Egranary	Free	-	-	
Oxford online journal	-	-	Free	
Biomed central	-	-	Free	
Aluka publications	-	-	Free	

Table 2, indicates that of the 20 EIR databases listed, the federal universities had 10 free and 7 fee-based databases. The free EIR databases are AGORA, HINARI, AJOL, OARE, DATAD, TEEAL, MIT Open Course Ware, DOAJ, JSTOR, The Observatory and Egranary. The 7 fee-based EIR databases are Ebsco host resources (3 years duration of subscription), INASP (2 years duration of subscription), JOSTOR (3 years duration of subscription), World Public Library (2 years duration of subscription), Lexisnexis (2 years duration of subscription), Questia (2 years duration of subscription) and Ebrary (1 years duration of subscription).

The state university libraries had 10 free EIR databases and 2 fee EIR databases. The free EIR databases are AGORA, HINARI, AJOL, OARE, TEEAL, DOAJ, JSTOR, Oxford online Journal, Biomed Central and Aluka publications. The fee-based databases are Ebsco host resources with (3 years duration of subscription) and Ebrary with (1 year duration of subscription). These suggest that most of the EIR databases in both federal and state universities' were free online databases. There were more fee-based EIR databases in the federal universities than the state universities.

Testing the Null Hypotheses

There is no significant difference between the proportions of federal and state university libraries that have EIR databases

Table 3: Z test Analysis on the Difference between the Proportions of Federal and State University Libraries that have EIR Databases.

EIR databases	Federal universities	State universities	Total	Df	Cal. X ²	Crit. X ²	Decision
AGORA	4	3	7	6	0.00	1.96	Not Sig
HINARI	4	3	7	6	0.00	1.96	Not Sig
EBSCO Host Resources	4	3	7	6	0.00	1.96	Not Sig
AJOL	4	2	6	6	0.03	1.96	Not Sig
OARE	4	3	7	6	0.00	1.96	Not Sig
DATAD	1	0	1	6	0.00	1.96	Not Sig
TEEAL	4	2	6	6	0.03	1.96	Not Sig
INASP	3	0	3	6	0.00	1.96	Not Sig
MIT Open Course Ware	2	0	2	6	0.00	1.96	Not Sig
DOAJ	3	3	6	6	0.00	1.96	Not Sig
JSTOR	2	2	4	6	0.00	1.96	Not Sig
World Public Library	1	0	1	6	0.00	1.96	Not Sig
Lexisnexis	1	0	1	6	0.00	1.96	Not Sig
Questia	1	0	1	6	0.00	1.96	Not Sig
Ebrary	1	1	2	6	0.00	1.96	Not Sig
The Observatory	1	0	1	6	0.00	1.96	Not Sig
Egranary	1	0	1	6	0.00	1.96	Not Sig
Oxford online journal	0	1	1	6	0.00	1.96	Not Sig
Biomed central	0	1	1	6	0.00	1.96	Not Sig
Aluka publications	0	1	1	6	0.00	1.96	Not Sig
Total	40	25	66		00.06	39.2	NS

Table 3 shows that at 0.05 level of significance and 6 df, the calculated X² 00.06 is less than the critical X² 39.2. Therefore, the first null hypothesis is upheld. The proportions of federal and state university libraries that have EIR databases do not differ significantly.

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS.

Research Question 1. What are the types of EIR databases that are available in federal and state university libraries in South- South, Nigeria?

The study revealed that there were 17 type of EIR databases available in the federal university libraries in South-South, Nigeria namely: AGORA, HINARI, EBSCO host resources, AJOL,OARE, DATAD, TEEAL, INASP, MIT Open Course Ware, DOAJ, JSTOR, World Public Library, Lexisnexis, Questia, Ebrary, The Observatory and Egranary.

The state universities in South -South, Nigeria had 12 EIR databases namely: AGORA, HINARI, EBSCO host Resources, AJOL, OARE, TEEAL, DOAJ, JSTOR, Ebrary, Oxford online journal, Biomed central and Aluka Publication. This is unlike other university libraries in developed nations such as Queen`s University that had 1750 e-databases, New Castle University in England that had 450 online resources in their libraries, (Publication of Queen`s University, 2013, & New Castle University Online Publication, 2014).

In South Africa a developing nation like Nigeria, James (2014) study on availability of EIR databases in three higher institutions in South Africa, showed that University of Johannesburg had 160 e- databases, Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University had 40 and Cape Peninsula University of Technology had 100 e- database resources in their university e- library. The reason for the low level of EIR databases in the federal and state university libraries in South-South, Nigeria, could be due to poor funding and lack of awareness of free databases among librarians, as it could be observed from this study that some of the EIR databases that were available in the federal universities were not available in the state universities. It was noted by Otokunefor and Kari (2008), Aliy and Nok (2006) studies found out that Ebsco host resources, Agora, AJOL and TEEAL were among the types of EIR available in university libraries in Nigeria.

Research Question 2. What is the nature and duration of subscription of EIR databases in federal and state university libraries in South- SoutThe study showed that the federal universities in South-South, Nigeria had 10 free and 7 fee-based EIR databases. The 10 free EIR databases are AGORA, HINARI, AJOL, OARE, DATAD, TEEAL, MIT Open Course Ware, DOAJ, The Observatory and Egranary. The 7 fee-based EIR databases are Ebsco host resources (2 years duration of subscription), INASP (2 years duration of subscription), World Public Library (2 years duration of subscription), JSTOR (3 years duration of subscription), Lexisnexis (2 years duration of subscription), Questia (2 years duration of subscription) and Ebrary (3 years duration of subscription).

The state university libraries had 10 free databases and 2 fee-based EIR databases. The 10 free EIR databases are AGORA, HINARI, AJOL, OARE, TEEAL, DOAJ, JSTOR, Oxford online Journal, Biomed Central and Aluka publications. The only fee based databases are EBSCO Host Resources with (2 years duration of subscription) and Ebrary (1year duration of subscription).

It could be deduced from the result that there are more free EIR databases than fee-based EIR databases in the federal and state university libraries in South-South, Nigeria. The reason why there are more free databases in both university libraries could be that they cannot afford the

subscription fee of EIR databases and so they rely on free access databases for teaching, learning and research. In support of this finding Kinengyere, Kiyangi and Bazirake (2012) and Fagbami (2014) said that most of the resources available in universities in developing nations like Nigeria are open access resources such as AGORA, HINARI, OARE, and DOAJ which are free to libraries in developing nation that have access to the web for teaching, learning and research work.

This finding also showed that there were more fee-based EIR databases in the federal universities than in the state university libraries in South-South, Nigeria. It has been discovered by Ani and Ahiauzu (2008) that there were more fee-based EIR databases in federal universities than the state universities in Nigeria. Okiy (2005) and Tiemo and Ateboh (2015) noted that this is as a result of inadequate funding in state owned universities which has limited the subscription of EIR databases in state university libraries in Nigeria. On the issue of duration of subscriptions of fee-based EIR databases, this result showed that the fee based databases duration ranges from 2-3 years subscription fee. The findings here agree with Akinseye (2014) who reported that many university libraries have subscription period of 2-3 years online databases for lecturers, students and staff to have access to information for the purposes of teaching, learning and reach work. The findings were also supported by The National University Commission (2010) that Educational Trust Fund (ETF) has been able to subsidize the payment of 2 years subscription for online databases such as Ebsco host resources for Universities, Polytechnics and Colleges of Education.

The significant differences in the hypothesis.

The study also revealed that the proportions of federal and state university libraries that have EIR databases do not differ significantly. This result is not surprising, because some of the various types of EIR databases found in the federal universities were also found in the state universities. Hundies (2002) reported that majority of the databases in universities in developing nations' are accessible at no cost. The reason for this could be as a result of insufficient funding of universities to subscribe to fee based databases. As a result of this, libraries rely on free-databases for teaching, learning and teaching. Furthermore, some of these online databases are subsidized to developing nations by academic institutions, foundations, international organization or government information center. The World Health Organization (WHO) is one of such international agencies that subsidize payment of online databases such as HINARI, AGORA and OARE to research centers, hospitals, non-governmental organizations, colleges, universities and government ministries (Research4life, 2012).

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings of this study, it could be concluded that:

Despite all the efforts made so far by agencies such as TETFUND to provide EIR databases in universities, the availability of EIR databases in federal and state university libraries in South-South, Nigeria is still very low. This shows that there is still much to It could be seen that the nature of EIR databases available were mainly free-based, only 7 fee-based EIR databases were subscribed to by the federal universities and 2 fee-based EIR databases were subscribed to by the state universitIt is evident from this study that most of the free-based EIR databases that were available in the federal university libraries were not available in the state university libraries in South-South, Nigeria despite being free.

The proportions of federal and state university libraries that have EIR databases do not differ significantly. This shows that there is no much gap in the EIR databases in these universities. What is available in the federal universities could also be found in the state universities as both universities use these resources for similar purposes.

IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY

The results of this study have raised some implications for federal and state universities in the South-South, Nigeria to improve on the development of their electronic information resource databases.

1. The study revealed that federal and state universities in the South-South, Nigeria do not subscribe to wide range of electronic information resource databases in their libraries for teaching, learning and research work. This could be because enough funds were not released for the subscription of fee-based EIR databases in the federal and state universities that will enhance effective teaching, learning and research.
2. The free-based EIR databases available are few, these indicate that librarians in the federal and state universities may not be well exposed to free based databases that can be used to develop their e-resources for teaching, learning and research work.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings of this study and their implications, the following recommendations were made.

1. The university libraries should be well funded in order to subscribe to more fee based EIR databases that are relevant to the teaching, learning and research work in their libraries.
2. There should be periodic assessments by library management committee on the acquisition of EIR databases in the university libraries in order to ensure that they improve on the EIR databases and that the collections that match with the curriculum of the universities should be acquired.
3. The acquired EIR databases should be evaluated from time to time through usage statistics.
4. University library committee should draw up acquisition policy to guide the librarians in the selection and acquisition of EIR databases.
5. Efforts should be made by librarians to increase the free- based EIR databases in their libraries in order to reduce users' frustration.
6. University management should use the fund provided by Tertiary Education Trust Fund to develop their library.
7. University management should assist their libraries by ensuring that the identified EIR databases collection weaknesses are strengthened

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