academicresearchJournals

International Journal of Academic Library and Information Science

Full Length Research

Influence of Funding and Techncal Proficiency on Use of Library Management Systems in South-West Public Universities, Nigeria: A Study

[1]Joseph Olubunmi Olorunsaye and [2]Bunmi Gabriel Alegbeleye

[1]Postgraduate student, Department of Information Resources Management, Babcock University, Ilishan-Remo, Ogun State. E-mail: olorunsaye2004@yahoo.com
[2]Department of Information Resources Management, Babcock University, Ilishan-Remo, Ogun State. E-mail: gb.alegbeleye@yahoo.com

The study observed the influence of funding and technical proficiency on use of the library management system in public universities in South-West, Nigeria. The study adopted a survey research design. The population of the study consisted of 337 library personnel in public universitiesin South-West, Nigeria. A self-designed and validated questionnaire was used for data collection with an overall reliability index of 0.853. The major findings of the study revealed that funding and technical proficiency influences the use of library management systems in public universities in South-West, Nigeria. It is thus recommended amongst others, a pungent reordering of the funding such that the public university in South-West, Nigeria would look inward for more enterprising, creative and innovative library services for use of Library Management Systems rather than the present overdependence on government.

Keywords: **Funding Sources Preference, Library Management Systems, Nigeria, Public Universities, South-West.**

INTRODUCTION

The use of library management systems seems to be a subject of great concern for organisations such as school, college, private, national, special, public, and university libraries. It has changed the way library personnel and library users communicate with library resources or offer library services. The use also impacts the management of the library content, which in turn may be further affected by its funding sources preferencein South-West public universities, Nigeria. University libraries nowadays rely on library management systems to keep track of library documents, loans, inventory and managing the process of allotting books and tracking the availability of all books in the library. The reliance on library management systems allows the librarian to maintain traditional library information resources in a more dynamic manner in the universities. Universities being the central point of higher education in Nigeria and degree-awarding institutions are established to provide highly skilled manpower needed to accelerate the social-economic development of a nation. This socio-economic development, academic success and efficiency of the university apparently depend basically upon the status of its university library.

The library management systems are application

software used in the university libraries for assisting library personnel in managing the entire library information resources (Olorunsaye, Ehioghae and Ukangwa 2020). Such library software are used for the library operation routines such as administration, selection, acquisition, classification reference and circulation.Its use for library operations has undoubtedly greatly simplified tasks such as acquisition, cataloguing, and classification commonly done in the university libraries. It is all about the organisation and management of the library and its related activities which involves the complete removal of manual processing of the library materials such as books, monographs and periodicals in the library. On the one hand, the introduction of the library management systems provide access to library's collections; classification of books according to subject; provision of easy ways to enter new books and to make a check-in/out; management of library daily operations efficiently enhances effective information access within the library community and increases library efficiency and library personnel patron's appreciation. Thus, helping librarians locate registered information resources in the library and enhancing performance. On the other hand,funding sources preferencehas been a serious challenge inhibiting the use of the library management systems for easy access to library resources and in a way also may be influencing the effective library services and appreciation of the library personnel.

The introduction of library management systems in university libraries has highly metamorphosed from traditional library operations to automated operations. These library operations are designed, integrated, and described in modules. For example, the integrated modules being used in Kenneth Dike Library, University of Ibadan consist of the administration module, selection/acquisition modules, cataloguing and classification modules, serial module, reference module, and circulation/OPAC modules. The administration module defines the process of maintaining the library information records. It is designed to monitor and maintain the whole library system. The selection/acquisition module which aids the collection development/acquisition librarian is to pick, procure and process library materials via the Internet. According to Iwayemi & Adebayo, (2019) the selection/acquisition module provides essentially internal efficiencies and improved management control over the purchase of materials. Most especially through the collection development module too transactions can be viewed and a decision can be made regarding the purchasing process. The cataloguing and classification module is designed to handle the descriptive cataloguing and production of the library catalogue. It maintains titles-in-process file of all items that are accessioned in the acquisition module. It also provides the facility for current awareness (CAS) and selective dissemination of information (SDI). The serial module, integrated to the

acquisition module in some of the library management systems supports the procurement and management of serial/monograph/periodical collections in a library. The reference module handles technical reports, current awareness bulleting, technical reports, primary documents, indexing, and conference proceeding, monographs, and information retrieval services. The circulation/OPAC integrated module is the public face of the library management systems (LMS) designed to handle all aspects of loan processing. It provides the client with access, generates and print bar codes with photographs of library patrons, monitors the in/out flow of library loan-able materials, calculate fines and prepare statistical reports of transactions. When all of the integrated modules are utilised for library activities then funding sources preferenceand the use of library management systems is played out.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The concept of funding sources preference has become a commonplace in South-West public university libraries as noted by the researchers Olorunsaye, (2020). It was significantly noted that finance from the budget of the library's parent institution invariably comes directly from the government subvention. Many of the researchers agreed that most of the funding sources preference for university libraries in Africa are derived mostly by library stakeholders from government allocations Ahmed, Ivo and Nwalo (2013); Osinulu and Daramola (2017); and Ameh, Wonah and Nwannunu (2018). This implies the need for a hierarchy and an alternative source of funding for public university libraries. Funding in librarianship is a critical feature for a functional library. According to Olorunsaye (2020), funding is the use of library internally generated funds or revenue as a necessary alternative to support the provision of services, improve and maintain use of library management systems in public universities South-West, Nigeria. Libraries globally are changing in response to influences such as the form in which information is recorded, the nature of the library's' use and its readership, technological development in both architecture and librarianship. The library provides a variety of accommodation for library administration, selection, acquisition, organization, care and repair of the collections as well as quarters for supplementary functions such as photocopy services, bibliographic instructions, audio-visual materials preparations and computer support facilities etc. A functional library must be able to support the learning process of the society. It must have enough professionals, modern buildings with adequate artificial intelligence and good management. It must always provide a conducive environment for study research and entertainment for patrons. Where finance is lacking, it is impossible to organize an effective library

service; in fact, without a minimum funding level, it is not possible to provide any significant service (Awala-Ale, 2012). Essentially, the library as a storehouse of knowledge cannot be established, managed effectively through the use of library management systems without the right funding source preference.

There is a may be a derivative influence between funding sources preferenceand use of library management systems. The influence may originate as a by-construct of emerging varieties of a library management system. Funding sources preferenceis the funding sources order of priority or importance. Hierarchically, the funding sources are preferred in an order of importance and it is commonly used when a firm or organisation such as the library prioritised the funding sources according to an order of benefit. It is quite necessary to the use of library management systems in the university. Funding constraints from time immemorial havealways been an albatross to any viable project so it becomes imperative to serialise the sources in the most important order for proper evaluation and decision making. There are various sources of funding that are well attested to in literature, such as government grants, crowdfunding, support from investors, and bank loans,just to mention but a few.

Preferred funding source plays a supportive role to funding and the provision of information resources, procurement and maintenance of library facilities, human resources and the use of library management systems in the libraries. Generally, the word funding is used when a firm uses its internally generated revenues to satisfy its necessity for cash, while the term financing is used when the firm acquires capital from external sources (Compagnon & Leydon, 2001). In this paper, contrary to the popular definitions of funding in literature, funding would be conceived as the use of library internal and externally generated revenues for the use of library management systems in public universities in South-West, Nigeria. The internally generated fund could be from library fines, charges, enterprising library services, innovative and creative information consultancy services offered by the university library through the library personnel to the library service community. Other possible enterprising or fee-based services that could be assigned specifically to the use of library management systems are Internet and information search, information consultancy service, turn-it-in, use of reference managers, indexing and abstracting service, private library creation/classification services, digitization and document delivery services, current awareness and selective dissemination information services. The library could lease out the use of library management systems to banks for a period of time via an agreed memorandum of understanding and a fee payable electronic pop-up advert on the library management systems could be allowed. Internally Generated Revenue (IGR) from the university library is the statutory fund that is obtained or

provided from within the library system. Statutory in the sense of authorised funds, funds by legal entity or by the university acts which established a university library and should be made available by such a university library. Externally generated revenue on the other hand, could be the acquisition of capital from external sources such as the government statutory allocations for library development; raised funds from investors, friends of the library, fundraising activities, exploration of crowdfunding, and writing for grants/equity. Thus, the parent body of the public university libraries in South-West, Nigeria would take the full responsibility to explore such funding sources to fund use of library management systems. Funding and finding sources, according to Linyuy (2012) has always been a topical and sensitive issue for higher education academics, governments and non-academics, international organisations, donors and the local society. This is because it is like an indispensible resource to pilot the affairs of any institution and most especially in the university. As funding is very much essential to the use of library management systems in the South-West public universities, Nigeria, so the knowledge of how the university libraries order her funding sources for the use of library management systems becomes imperative. The library would no longer be seen as a consuming agency but productive when this is known. The library essentially may need to generate funds both internally and externally to alleviate inadequate funding.

Inadequate or irregular funding as noted in the literature Okiy (2005), Drabensott (2006), Fowowe, (2008), Adegbore (2010), Ishola (2014), Iyang andIgweche (2015), Ameh, Wonah and Nwannunu, (2018), Iwayemi and Adebayo (2019) is used as a good reason for the library directors to solicit and look inward creatively for more funds to sustain the use of library management systems. In the university libraries, the key funding source often explored is the government. This has been the primary financier for both the federal and state university libraries. The funding that comes directly from the government to tertiary institutions through allocations based on the yearly budget or indirectly through government agencies such as: Banks e.g. Central Bank of Nigeria, (CBN), TETFUND, and Treasury bills, are a form of externally generated revenue source.

The influence of funding sources on use of library management systems is similar to problems which exist in economic theory basic facts, firstly, human wants for goods and services are unlimited and secondly productive resources with which to produce goods and services are scarce. In other words, the (university libraries) have the problem of allocating scarce resources (disordered funding sources) so as to achieve the greatest possible satisfaction of wants (use of library management systems). This is the economic (university libraries) problem or economizing problem. The economic problem arises from the two basic inter related facts: Man's (public university libraryin South-West, Nigeria)

unlimited desire for the goods (library information resources) in the aggregate, and -the limited capital, natural and human resource (disordered funding sources) available to a society (library community) for the¬ production of goods (use of library management systems) in aggregate. Economic problem consists in making decision regarding the ends to be pursued and goods to be produced and the means to be used for achievements of certain ends. In essence, the university libraries (economy) problem consist in making decision regarding the use of library management systems (ends to be pursued) and effective service to user community (goods to be produced) and the means (funding-externally and internally revenues) to be used for achievement of effective library service (certain ends). The effective library service to which university libraries are known globally may be indirectly influenced by the public universities in South-West, Nigeria by disordered funding sources and conversely affecting the use of library management systems.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

In spite of the many obvious advantages the library management systems offer to the library which include promoting, faster and reliable access to information resources, reduction in paper work, cost-effectiveness, efficiency and effectiveness of library services and high level of user satisfaction, it is surprisingly inadequately used.The low or inadequate use of Library Management Systems (LMS) in libraries means the perpetuation of traditional library practices in routinised fashion and low usage of the library expensive information resources. The researcher has wondered why academic libraries have failed to take advantage of Library Management Systems (LMS) in spite of the huge benefits accruing from its usage.

Several reasons have been advanced in the literature for inadequate use of library management systems most especially in university libraries. Some of these include the lack of consensus on the best Library Management Systems (LMS) to use, the difficulty of choosing the best Library Management Systems (LMS), and funding use of Library Management System (LMS) in libraries. Considering the prominenceof funding in the literature,Bamigboye et.al, (2015) and Iyang and Igweche (2015) have suggested that libraries may be hard put to it to finance escalating costs of technology in libraries. On the other hand, (Olorunsaye, 2020) noted in his study that library management systems cannot be used for effective service in libraries with inadequate funding. The link,therefore, between the influence of funding sources hierarchy and use of Library Management System (LMS) lacks empirical evidence. The study sets out therefore to find out the link between the influence of funding sources hierarchical order and use of Library Management Systems (LMS) use in South-West University, Nigeria.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The main objective of the study was to find out the link between the influence of funding sources hierachical order and use of library management systems in public universities in South-West, Nigeria. Specifically, the objectives were to:

1.   find out the funding sources hierachy in use for library management systems in public universities in South-West, Nigeria.
2.   find out the influence of funding sources hierachy on use of library management systems in public universities in South-West, Nigeria.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

In investigating the influence of funding sources hierachy and use of library management systems in public universities in South-West, Nigeria, the research attempted to find answers to the following research questions:

1.   What is the funding sources hierachy in use for library management systems in public universities in South-West, Nigeria?
2.   What is the influence of funding sources hierachy on use of library management systems in public universities in South-West, Nigeria?

RESEARCH HYPOTHESES

Ho_1 There is no significant influence of funding sources hierachy on use of library management systems in public universities in South-West, Nigeria.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The finding of the paper will help to identify the funding sources hierarchy in use in public universities, South-West, Nigeria for use of library management systems. The library personnel, library directors, Government and the university institution will be able to use the research outcome for management decisions and may guide or enhance the development of a standing library management systems (LMS) use policy in Nigerian Universities. To the library personnel, it would enhance effective use of library management systems (LMS) for problem solving research. To the heads of the library (library directors and management), it may help the management to prioritise the need to specifically fund use of LMS or prioritise funding through creative, innovative and enterprising services. It may further encourage the allocation of more funds as internal reserve only for use

of library management systems. To the Librarian Registration Council of Nigeria (LRCN) the study recommendation may serve as a catalyst for the promotion of library management systems policy and fund generating service autonomy bill. To the government, it would further convince the government on the need to support the passage of the library management systems fund generating service/autonomy bill. The passage of the bill would alleviate the current overdependence on the government and would improve the quality of information service delivery of the university libraries. The recommendation of the study, if implemented, may serve as comprehensive and objective information surrounding the use of library management systems in public universities in South-West, Nigeria.

METHODOLOGY

The study adopted a survey research design. The total population for the study was 337 (three hundred and thirty-seven), made up of library personnel and Library

Directors in federal and state (public) universities in South-West, Nigeria. The states for consideration in the South-West zone are as follows: Lagos, Oyo, Ekiti, Osun, Ondo and Ogun states. There are six (6) federal universities with a population of 182 library personnel and there are ten (10) state universities with a total population of 155 library personnel in South-West, Nigeria. The public universities were selected based on their homogenous funding method, that is, they all get funded through the public purse of both the federal and state governments. The instrument for data collection was a structured questionnaire. The data obtained was collected, coded and analyzed using statistical package for Social Sciences version 22 where frequency counts, percentage distribution as well as mean, standard deviation were calculated for the items measuring socio demographic characteristics and research questions. Furthermore, linear and multiple regression analysis were used to test the formulated hypotheses at 0.05% level of significance. The statistics of the names of the federal and state universities and the number of library personnel in each university as obtained from the Association of University Librarians of the Nigerian Universities AULNU (2016) and Pre-Field work, 2019 is shown in Table 1.

Data Analysis

A total of three hundred and thirty-seven copies of the questionnaire were distributed to sixteen in public universities in South-West, Nigeria. Two hundred and seventy-seven copies returned were good enough for analysis making the Figure an eighty-two percentage (82.2%) of the total distributed. The highest return rate was recorded in Ondo State University of Science and Technology (100%), other high return rates were recorded in Adekunle Ajasin University (92%), Osun State University (90%), Obafemi Awolowo University (88%), Federal University of Technology, Akure (87%), Olabisi Onabanjo University, Ago Iwoye, (86%), Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta (84%) and Ladoke Akintola University of Technology (81%). The lowest return rate of 66.7% from the distributed and administered questionnaire was experienced both in the National Open University, Ibadan and Tai Solarin University of Education, Ijagun. The overall representation of the participating institutions indicates that Federal University of Education, Abeokuta, has the highest (15.2%) while the lowest came from National Open University, Ibadan, (0.7%) as contained in Table 1.

Analysis of Demography Data of the Respondents

Table 1. presents the demographic information such as age, gender, marital status, designation, certification year working experience and academic qualification of the respondents.

Parameter	Classification	Frequency N	Percentage %
Age	21-30	74	26.7
	31-40	124	44.8
	41-50	25	9.0
	51-60	48	17.3
	61-70	6	2.2
	Total	**277**	**100.0**
Gender	Male	108	39
	Female	169	61
	Total	**277**	**100.0**
Marital Status	Married	212	76.5
	Single	51	18.4
	Others	14	5.1

Table 1.continues

		Total	277	100.0
Designation	UL		3	1.1
	DUL		7	2.5
	PL		35	12.6
	SL		45	16.2
	LIB.11		47	17.0
	LIB.1		35	12.6
	ASST. LIB.		46	16.6
	CLO		27	9.7
	HLO		14	5.1
	LO		18	6.6
	TOTAL		**277**	**100.0**
Certification Year Range	Less than 1 year		19	6.9
	1–10years		181	65.3
	Over 10years		52	18.8
	Not at all		25	9
	TOTAL		**277**	**100.0**
Years of Working experience	Less than 1 year		19	6.9
	1–10years		96	34.7
	Over 10years		162	58.4
	Total		**277**	**100.0**
Highest Degree Earned	Bachelor		24	8.7
	Masters		224	80.9
	Mphil.		13	4.7
	Ph.d		16	5.7
	Total		**277**	**100.0**

Source: Field Survey Results 2020

Table 1 presents the demographic information of the respondents. The result in Table revealed that, the largest age range of the respondents is between 31 and 40 years 124 (44.8%) while the age range of between 61 and 70 accounted for the least 6 (2.2%). The implication of this is that the librarianship profession is currently engaged by young people in view of the fact that the majority falls between the ages of between 21 and 40 (71.5%).This is also a good development for growth and prospect of the profession in the South-West, Nigeria. The further study revealed in Table that out of the total number of respondents, 108 (39%) are females and 169 (61%) are females. This indicated that both sexes are represented but majority of the respondents were female 169 (61%). The female being in the majority may infer that women are more predisposed to librarianship profession in the public universities in South-West, Nigeria, than the male counterpart.

The marital status revealed that the majority of the respondents are married 212 (76.5%). This is an indication that there more matured and responsible minds in the librarianship profession in South-West, Nigeria. Although, there existed 5% of the respondents who claimed to be neither married nor single, this category may have belonged to the class of widows or widowers, married but separated, etcetera. The designation result in Table revealed that, respondents in the grade level of Librarian I formed the majority 47 (17%), followed by those in the grade level of Assistant Librarian 46 (16.6%) and Senior Librarian 45 (16.2%). For the Library Officers' cadre, Chief Library Officer 27 (9.7%) were in the majority, followed by Library Officer 18 (6.6%) and Higher Library Officer 14 (5.1%). Besides, the lowest cadre was the University Librarian category which represents only 3 (1.1%).The Librarian Registration Council certification year range for the respondents were at least between one and ten years 181 (65%) while only 25 (9%) are yet to be certified. This implies that majority of the respondents are seasoned or experienced professionals. The majority of the respondents stated that they have more than ten years of working experience 162 (58.5%). Lastly, a larger percentage of the respondents 224 (80.9%) have obtained a Masters degree which is the basic requirement for academic librarians. This indicates that the librarians in the South-West part of Nigeria have their background in librarianship as well as the prerequisite educational qualifications. The study further revealed that there were more Academic Librarians than

Library Officers that participated in the survey however; it indicated that both personnel which was the focus of the research are represented in the study.

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

This section presented the discussion of findings obtained from the study. The presentation format follows analysis and discussion of the outcomes of the research questions and the hypothesis in successive pattern. The research questions and hypothesis were the synthesis of the research objectives. The main objective of the study was to find out funding sources hierachy as factors influencing use of library management systems in South-West public universities, Nigeria. The specific objectives were to find funding sources hierachical order for use of library management systems in South-West public universities, Nigeria.

The discussion of findings focused on the results of the survey data. The survey data were collected from two hundred and seventy-seven (277) library personnel, comprising librarians and library officers, through the use of questionnaire responses to satisfy the research questions and hypotheses on use of LMS. The discussion of findings is presented according to the overall objectives of the study and is sectionalized with each section dealing with each of the objectives of the study. The first specific objective of this study was to find out the funding sources hierachical order for use of library management systems in public universities in South-West, Nigeria. Secondly, to find out the influence of the funding sources hierqachical order for use of library management systems in public universities in South-West, Nigeria.

Funding sources sought to establish the funding sources hierachical order in public universities in South-West, Nigeria. It prompty asked the research question 1 which was answered by the data from questionnaire items. The question was meant to ascertain the funding sources hierachy among the libraries for use of library managment systems The funding sources hierachy was categorised into three stages. The first stage was, Government Allocation/Library's IGR - Bank Loan - Equity Financing. The second stage Equity Financing - Government Allocation/Library's IGR - Bank Loan. The third stage, Bank Loan - Equity Financing - Government Allocation/Library's IGR. In order to ascertain the three stages and the most predominant of the stages, a descriptive analysis of the three stages was conducted. Results show that all the three stages yielded good mean and standard deviation. However, the finding of this study translates that the hierachical order of the funding source is, 1, that is, Government Allocation/Library's IGR - Bank Loan - Equity Financing is still the most viable of the three stages.

This finding affirmed those of Okiy (2005); Drabensott

(2006); Fowowe (2008); Adegbore (2010); Ishola (2014); Iyang and Igweche (2015); Ameh, Wonah and Nwannunu (2018); Iwayemi and Adebayo (2019) who posited that funding for LMS use comes directly from the government to tertiary institutions through allocations based on the yearly budget or indirectly through government agencies including: Banks e.g. Central Bank of Nigeria, (CBN), TETFUND, and Treasury bills a form of external generated revenue source. In addition, the study further asserted the claims of Fowowe (2008) who stated that funding sources and systems of funding for Nigerian universities have become very important more than ever before. Thus, sourcing funds through bank loans and equity financing are becoming funding sources for libraries.

The finding also confirms the study of Iyang and Igweche, (2001) who posited that the concept of funding in libraries is accumulated from a mixture of local, state, federal, and other sources. The study further stated that public library income is acquired from local funds, 12.1% from state funds, and 0.9% from federal funds while sources of such funding may include credit, venture capital, donations, grants, savings, subsidies, and taxes. Funding such as donations, subsidies, and grants that have no direct requirement for return of investment are described as "soft funding" or "crowd funding".

Influence of funding sources hierachy on use of library management systems in South-West public universities, Nigeria objective was aimed at identifying the influence of funding sources hierachical order on use of library management systems in public universities, South-West and to achieve this objective, the first research hypothesis was raised. Results showed that there is a positive significant influence of the hiercahical order of funding sources for use of library management systems in public universities in South-West. The implication of this result is that, the funding source hierachical order is key to use of library management systems. This indicates that funding sourcee hierachical order will aid the determination of the actaul funding sources for use of library management systemsin public universities libraries in South-West, Nigeria. This result affirmed that of Atanda (2018) who noted that the lack of literacy of the right funding sources is a very critical problem for all libraries. The author further added that University libraries sources of funding varies and disorderly therefore libraries are not able to carry out their ICT plans. The study is also in conformity with the study of Ubogu and Okiy (2010) who affirmed that generally, funding for academic libraries in Africa is financed from the budgets of their parent institutions which invariably come directly from government subvention and other internal sources. Similarly, the finding sources is in conformity with that of Okojie (2010) who is of the same mind that ninety per cent of the funds for university libraries in Africa is derived mostly from government allocation and alternative sources. It is also in consonance with the

conclusion of Emojorho (2004) who stated that other sources of funding in libraries include endowment funds, library fees, gifts and other miscellaneous sources. In addition, this finding is similar to the findings of Ameh, Wonah and Nwannunu (2018) who stated that innovative funding strategies had a significant positive relationship with quality university education for sustainable development.

Research Question One: What was the funding sources' preference in use for LMS in public universities in South-West, Nigeria?

This research question aims at determining the funding source preference in use for library management systems in the surveyed universities. The purpose of this research question is to determine which funding source preference is most preferred among university libraries in South-West, Nigeria. The questionnaire data obtained was analyzed using frequency counts and percentages, overall mean and standard deviation of each preference.

Table 2: Funding sources preference for use of LMS in public universities in South-West, Nigeria

S/N	Funding sources preference		SA	A	D	SD	Mean	Std. Dev.
1.	Order 1	i. Government allocation /Library's IGR	45(16.2%)	56(20.2%)	143(51.6%)	33(11.9%)	2.59	0.89
		ii. Bank loan	56(20.2%)	147(53.1%)	74(26.7%)		3.06	0.68
		iii. Equity financing	124(44.8%)	83(30.0%)	24(8.7%)	46(16.6%)	1.97	1.11
		Overall mean					**2.54**	
2.	Order 2	i. Equity financing	97(35.0%)	107(38.6%)	32(11.6%)	41(14.8%)	2.07	1.05
		ii. Government allocation/Library's IGR	71(25.6%)	113(40.8%)	43(15.5%)	50(18.0%)	2.29	1.10
		iii. Bank loan	70(25.3%)	137(49.5%)	31(11.2%)	39(14.1%)	2.16	1.02
		Overall mean					**2.17**	
3	Order 3	i. Bank loan	96(34.7%)	127(45.8%)	38(13.7%)	16(5.8%)	1.91	0.84
		ii. Equity	46(16.6%)	119(43.0%)	72(26.0%)	40(14.4%)	2.38	0.92
		iii. Government allocation/Library's IGR Credit	28(10.1%)	127(45.8%)	85(30.7%)	37(13.4%)	2.47	0.84
		Overall mean					**2.25**	

Key: SA (Strongly disagree =4); A (Agree =3); (Disagree =2); SD (Strongly disagree =1)
Decision rule:
Criterion mean: 9/4=2.25
Strongly disagree =3.76-5.0
Agree   = 2.51-3.75
Disagree   = 1.26-2.5
Strongly disagree = 0.01-1.25

   Table 2 revealed the funding source preference with the highest overall mean (2.54) on a four points scale**.** It means that the funding source preference 1 that relies on government allocation, followed by bank loan and equity as the funding preferences for use of LMS in public universities in South-West libraries, Nigeria. Next to order 1 is order 3, whereby the library firstly source fund through a bank loan, followed by equity and government allocation/library's IGR with the mean score of 2.25 and lastly with the mean score of 2.17 is order 2 which is funding preference starts from equity financing, followed by government allocation/library IGR and bank loan. The overall implication of these results is that the most available order of funding of library management systems is from government allocation to bank loans and equity financing.

Research Question Two: What is the significant influence of funding sources preference on use of library management systems in public universities in South-West, Nigeria?

Table 3: Influence of funding on use of library management systems

Variable	Mean	Std. Dev.	N	R	Sig. P
LMS Funding Sources Preference	23.3502	5.11641	277	0.476**	.000
LMS Use	16.0072	4.97748			

Source: Field Survey Results, 2019

Table 3 shows the significant influence of funding on use of library management systems in public universities in South-West, Nigeria. To determine this, a Pearson Product Moment Correlation was conducted. The result showed that there is a positive significant influence of funding sources preference on use of library management systems in public universities in South-West, Nigeria (r = .476**, N= 277, p<.05). Hence, the null hypothesis 1 is rejected. The inference to be drawn from this result is that adequate funding is very germane to the use of library management systems. This indicates that the more library management systems arefunded, the higher its use, which means if library management systems are well funded by the management of university libraries in South-West, Nigeria, the usage will be enhanced and encouraged.

Level of influence of funding sources preference on library management systems
Coefficients[a]

Model	Un-standardized Coefficient		Standardized Coefficients			95.0% Confidence Interval for B	
	B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
1 (Constant)	4.496	1.907		2.358	.019	.742	8.249
FUNDING SOURCES PREFERENCE	.464	.052	.477	8.980	.000	.362	.566

Source: Field Survey Results, 2019
a. Dependent Variable: LMSUSE

To determine the level of influence of funding sources preference on library management systems, results from Table 4 indicate thefunding sources preference was significant in its contribution to the prediction of LMS use. Funding sources preference made the highest and significant contribution (Beta = 0. 477, t = 8.980) as regards LMS use in public universities in South-West, Nigerian. Therefore, funding sources preference can be taken as a good measure of LMS use.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The study has focused on the funding sources preference on use of library management systems in public universities in South-West, Nigeria. Based on the findings of the study, the following conclusions are drawn. Firstly, the funding sources preferences, such as, government allocation/library's IGR, bank loan and equity financing, were regarded to be strong funding sources prefrerred for LMS use in libraries. However, the government allocation is still the main funding source preferred. The study concludes that the public university in South-West, Nigeria need to proactively and actively look inward for means of generating fund through other enterprising and innovative services specifically for the use of library management systems. No library system would effectively survive without prioritising the funding sources for service functions. It is therefore evident that there is a positive link between the influence of funding source hierarchy and use of library management systems in South-West public university, Nigeria.

Secondly, it is concluded by the study that government allocation should temporarily still remain the most preferred source of funding for LMS use. Therefore, funding sources heirachy is regarded to be a significant predictor of library management systems (LMS) use in public university in South-West, Nigeria and should be

well attended to by the university library stakeholders. Strong funding sources' preference for internally generated revenue of the libraries should be intensified by the library management. The library management should explore how the use of LMS would be viable as a fund generating source for the university library. Finally, the need to be looking inward for more enterprising, creative and innovative library services, and private partnerships to support specifically the funding of LMS use in public university libraries should be a matter of urgency. However, the governments, federal and states, and library management should invest both financial and material resources in tackling challenges to LMS use. Such should include the provision of adequate infrastructure and fee policy fund for the use of LMS.

REFERENCES

Adegbore, A. M. (2010). Automation in two Nigerian University libraries. *Library Philosophy and Practice.* Retrieved from http://www.webpages.uidaho.edu/mbolin/adegbore.htm/

Ameh, E, Wonah, F, A. and Nwannunu, B. I. (2018). Innovative funding strategies and quality university education for sustainable development in Cross River State, Nigeria. *International Journal of Education and Evaluation,*4(6), 34-41.

Atanda, L. A. (2018). Impact of library automation in Nigerian Universities. Research Journal of Library and Information Science. (2)4, 21-25.

Awala-Ale, I. I. (2012). Library Building and Services Development in Nigeria for Enterpreneurship Education. In J. O. Daniel, E. I. Ifidon, & T. and Okegbola, *Trends in Library & information science in Nigeira: Festschrift in honour of Prof. Sam E. Ifidon* (pp. 183-206). Lagos Nigeria: Elis Associates.

Bamigboye, O.B.; Okonedo, S.; Bakare, O.D. (2015). Funding academic libraries in Nigeria: A cace study. *https://www.researchgate.net/publication/281633507_Funding_Academic_Libraries_in...*

Compagnon, B., & Leydon, J. F. (2001). Manage computer support costs through effective user training. *Journal of Education*, (2), 47-53.

Drabenstott, J. (2005). Projecting library management systems costs. *Library Hi Tech,* (3), 111-119.

Drabenstott, J. (2006). Funding library management systems.Library Hi Tech, 4(1), 111-119.

Emojorho, D. (2004). Budgets and budgeting in selected Nigeria University libraries. The Bottom Line: Managing Library Finances, 17(3), 98-101.

Fowowe, S. O. (2008). Funding academic libraries in Nigeria: A survey of some Nigeria University libraries. Pdf.

Ishola, B. C. (2014). Funding problems in Nigerian University libraries : Fee based library and information services to the rescue , focus on pricing policy.*Library Philosophy and Practice (E-Journal).* Retrieved from http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/1176/

Iwayemi, A., & Adebayo, S. O. (2019). Development of a robust library management systems. *International Journal of Computer Applications*, 178(12), 9-15.

Iyang N.A. and Igweche, W.H. . (2015). Funding and library resources in government owned university libraries in Nigeria. *International Journal of Advanced Library and Information Science*, 3(1),136-146. http:/doi:10.23953/cloud.ijalis.242.

Linyuy, L. (2012). Theory and Practice of Fundimg Models: the case of Cameroon. *Universitas Osloensis MDCCCXI* , 1-90. Universitetet I OSLO.

Okiy, R. B. (2005). Funding Nigerian libraries in the 21st century. Will funding from alternative sources suffice? *The Bottom Line Managing Library Finances,* 18(2), 71-77.

Okojie, V. (2010).Innovative financing for University libraries in sub-Saharan Africa, Library Management, 31(6), 404–419. Retrieved from http://www.emeraldinsight.com/0143-5124.htm/

Olorunsaye, J. O. (2020). The influence of funding and technical proficeincy on Library management system in South-West University Libraries, Nigeria. S*eminar paper presented at Department of information resources management* . Illishan-Remo, Ogun, Nigeria: School of management sciences babcock university.

Olorunsaye, J. O.; Ehioghae, M. and Ukangwa, C.O. (2020). The symbiotic relatiosnhip of funding and use of library managment system in academic libraries: A review. University of Ibadan Journal of Library and Information Science. 3 (1):170-191.