Full Length Research

Factors militating against Audio-Visual Resources Utilization by Academic Library, Nigeria

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The article work was on Factor militating against Audio-Visual Resources Utilization by Academic Library, Nigeria. The instrument for data collection is questionnaire, thirty-four (34) questionnaires which the total number of librarians, para-professionals and supporting staff in the Dennis Osadebay University library were distributed to staff in library, and twenty(34) were duly returned. The descriptive survey research design methods was used, and Questionnaire was only instrument used to collect data. The instrument was analyzed with simple percent statistic. The library has more para-professional and supporting staff than professionals'. A finding shows that televisions, DSTV, Satellite were always used by Undergraduate students and supporting staff of the library, while computer usage is not frequent. Conclusively DVD usage is very low extent among staff in the library. Findings show that of the respondents' use of AV to a high extent, very high extent and very low extent. This indicates that college of education library staff knows how to use AV materials to a large extent. Another findings shows that the staff of the library agreed they are a lot of challenges in using AV resources this showed as follows: lack of power supply), lack of skills to operates the equipments and not available of AV materials.

Keywords: Audio-Visual, Library, Librarians, Use, and Non-Print Materials

INTRODUCTION

The terms non-print, non-book and audiovisual materials or resources are used interchangeably in librarianship. In line with this statement Agbanu, Ofordile, Okeji, and Ogwu, (2020) defined audio-visual materials are usually described as "non-print" documents, in the sense also been called "non-book" or "special formats" and sometimes require equipment to use. It is for this reason that audiovisual materials are sometimes classified into two groups – "projected materials" and non- projected materials". Audiovisual materials include sound recordings, film and video, graphic materials, three dimensional objects, maps, and microforms etc. An ever-increasing amount of information – covering educational and recreational interests as well as information needs – is being produced in a wide range of audiovisual and electronic formats. Access to these materials should be as open and as free as access to print-based materials. Audiovisual media are part of our cultural heritage, carrying a huge amount of information that needs to be preserved for future use. The

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rich variety of media expressions in society should be reflected in the services offered to users by the libraries(Eke, 2020).

Despite the fact that audiovisual or non- print materials play a vital role in the preservation of cultural heritage, they are very often neglected in most library. According to Dudley(2019) opined that Librarians, as information providers, should be concerned with the provision of information in the formats most suited to the differing needs of various types of user, each of which must be clearly differentiated. Furthermore, Dudley said that a library exists to serve its community and consequently the needs of all members of that community must be accommodated – the old and the young, the able and the disabled, the gifted and the backward members of the society. Non-print materials can reach out to sections of the public for whom the traditional print-based materials have little impact, e.g. to those who are reluctant to use the printed word, and to those with visual and other handicaps.

He moved further, in developing countries the provision of non-book materials and their associated equipment might be regarded as of greater importance than the printed word because the level of literacy is such that oral and visual expressions are essential for the purposes of communication. The need for still images, films and sound on the more traditional non-electronic audiovisual carriers still exists alongside the growing possibilities of the Internet. Multimedia and computer based information have contributed to a great explosion of audiovisual materials in libraries. Almost every library user or visitor is a potential user of audiovisual and multimedia materials as well as of print. (Omekwu, 2020).

Furthermore, despite the advantages of non- print materials in our libraries, especially in information centres like television stations in Nigeria and other parts of the world, there are still some challenges facing the organization and utilization of these non-print materials in our society. Research had shown that method used to organize these information materials, - catalogue and classified system used are not proper. Thus, when the need arises for the materials to be retrieved, they cannot locate it as a result of poor arrangement. According to Otokunefur, (2020)submitted that the problem of organization of non- book materials due to lack of experts. He further stated that the staff lack 'technical know-how' that would hinder the effective and efficiency of the job. Based on these challenges facing many libraries in Nigeria, the researcher want to know whether still applicable to Dennis Osadebay University Library, Nigeria.

Brief History of DOU Library

The Dennis Osadebay University(DOU), Library Anwai, Asaba Delta State is an offshoot from Delta State University, Anwai Campus. It took over the premises, and other assets and liabilities from the former. The former Anwai Campus of DELSU, it was established in 1947 as Rural Training Centre (RTC) by a Canadian Anglican Missionary, Late Rev. Pryor. It later metamorphosed intoBendel State School of Agriculture in 1991 and later; School of Agriculture Bendel State University Ekpoma; and in 1992 Delta State University, Anwai Campus.It became known as Delta State University, Asaba Campus and was variously described as *"Non-University type Institution "Village abandonment" and "Settlement"* in the white paper on the (Planning and Management Committee Report of 1991). The former Governor of Delta State, His Excellency Senator Dr. Ifeanyi Okowa established three new tertiary institutions in the State and Dennis Osadebay University, Asaba is one them. DOU inherited former DELSU Anwai Campus, with two faculties which are Agriculture and Management Sciences. Up till date, some of the books from RTC or Bendel School of Agriculture are available in the library, the resources are not current, and some had been moved to the Archive and Records Division/Unit of the library in case needed for research purpose. Before DOU library was established, resources of the former institution were about 4, 678 in volumes. Presently are over 6, 000 volumes.

Statement of the Problem

All over the world there has been significant development in communication of information in different formats to the society. Information is being packaged and repackaged in print, electronic and non- print formats to people in needs. Nathan, (2010) opined that despite the fact that audiovisual materials play a vital role in the preservation of cultural heritage, they are much neglected. It is important that library staff realize the potential of the non- print resources in the library and efforts should be made to incorporate them into their collection, get them organized and utilize properly by users. In the view this, the present study will investigated on factors militating against audio-visual resources utilization by academic library, Nigeria
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Objectives of the Study

The general purpose of this study is to factors militating against audio-visual resources utilization by academic library, Nigeria..
Specific objectives includes:

1. Determine the extent of AV resources utilization in Dennis Osadebay University library, Asaba, Delta State.
2. To know the various ranges of audio-visual resources stocked in Dennis Osadebay University library, Asaba, Delta State.
3.   To identify the problems faced by students in utilizing non- book materials in Dennis Osadebay University library, Asaba, Delta State.

Literature Review

   It is evident from literature that in this digital age, any users at higher level who intends to better achieve and go further in academics should have ability to explore books, non-print and electronic materials effectively. Otokunefur, (2020) stated that audio-visual materials are usually described as "non-print" documents, in the sense also been called "non-book" or "special formats" and sometimes require equipment to use. It is for this reason that audiovisual materials are sometimes classified into two groups – "projected materials" and non- projected materials". Audiovisual materials include sound recordings, film and video, graphic materials, three dimensional objects, maps, and microforms etc. According to library glossary online (2020) defined non-print or audiovisual materials, as items in formats other images or words printed on paper. Examples include films, slides, audiotapes, CDs videocassettes, and computer software. Edmondson cited in Otokunefur, (2020) proposes wider definition of audiovisual heritage which he suggests ought to include:

a. Recorded sound, radio, television, video or other productions comprising moving images and /or recorded sounds, whether or not primarily intended for distribution to the public.
b. Objects, materials, works and intangibles relating to audiovisual documents, whether seen from technical, industrial, cultural, historical or other viewpoint, this shall include materials relating to film, broadcasting and recording industries, such as literature, scripts, stills, posters, advertising materials, manuscripts, and artefacts such as technical equipment or costumes.
c. Concepts such as the perpetuation of obsolescent skills and environments associated with the reproduction and presentation of this media;
d. Non-literary or graphical material such as photographs, maps, manuscripts, slides, and other visual works selected in their own right.

   As can be seen from the above definition, audiovisual materials encompass different materials. Generally, audiovisual materials may be divided into four major groupings: (i) visual materials (still and motion picture); (ii) audio materials (discs and tape recordings); (iii) objects and manipulative materials (realia and game models); and (iv) machine readable data files (magnetic tapes, punched cards and aperture cards(Non-print Media Library Management (NMLM) (n.d)). However, Agbanu, Ofordile, Okeji, and Ogwu (2010) seen AV non-print materials are those materials which do not depend solely upon reading to convey meaning. They may present information through the sense of hearing: audio resources, or through the sense of sight: visual resources, or through combination of senses. The term AV material encompasses all those information media that convey their messages without themediation of the written word. They can be viewed and / or listed to (Non-print Media Library Management, n.d).
   Feather and Sturges, (2020) avers that "audio-visual records are vital elements of our collection memory, determining our achievements over the years, documenting our past, present and determining our future". They are information carriers comparable to books and other well-known archival documents. Materials such as audiotapes, compact discs, videos, films etc are very useful for entertainment purposes. Some of these materials are readily found in homes and social centres where communities often gather to enjoy listening to them. Others are used purely for educational and research purposes.
   According to online definition of audiovisual materials http//www. answer.com audiovisual materials are both audible and visible which relating to materials, such as tape recordings, that present information in audible and pictorial form or an aid other than printed matter, that uses sight or to present information: language tapes, video cassettes, and other audio-visuals. While business dictionary online defined audiovisual as non- print educational or promotional such as

cassettes, CDs, DVDs, videotape etc. According to Feather, & Sturges, (2020).defined non- print or non- book materials as formats are also known in the past or whole as audio-visual aids, non-book media and new media. Furthermore the researchers said that non-print or audio-visual materials are those materials used by teachers or instructors to illustrate the information contained by students. They are information bearing media that are not printed form. While Eke 2020) is of the viewed that non-print/e-resources materials as those library materials which do not come within the definition for book, periodical or pamphlet and which requires specials handling e.g audio-visual materials , vertical files materials and similar items.

Methodology

The instrument for data collection was questionnaire, thirty-four (34) questionnaires which the total number of professional librarians, para-professionals and supporting staff in the library were distributed to staff in library, and all were duly returned. The descriptive survey research design method was used. The instrument was analyzed with simple percent statistic. The entire population was used due to small number. Hence, there is no sampling of the population. That is, enumerative sampling was adopted for the study.

Data presentation and Analysis

Number of Dennis Osadebay University Library Staff

Library staff	Response	Percentage (%)
Librarians	17	50%
Para- professionals	8	23.5%
Supporting staff	10	29.4%
Total	34	100%

The table 1 shows that staff the Dennis Osadebay University Library were 17(50%) professional librarians, para-professionals are 8(23.5%) while supporting staff are 10(29.4%). From the analyses the researchers concludes that professional are adequate in the library. This will affect library services greatly.

Research question 1: Extent of AV resources in the library

usage of A.V resources	Response	Percentage (%)
High extent	4	11.76
Very high extent	-	-
Low extent	20	58.82
Very low extent	10	29.4
Total	34	100

The table shows that 4(11.76%) of the respondents use of AV to a high extent, while low extent 20(58.824%) and very low extent 10(29.4%). This indicates that Dennis Osadebay university library staff knows how to use AV materials to a large extent.

Research question 2: Various ranges of Audio-visual resources stocked for Librarians

Types of A.V resources	Response	Percentage (%)
Computer, Projector, CD-Rom, Radio, Cassette,	10	29.4%
Television, DSTV, Satellite, GOtv, Star times etc	20	58.82%
DVD, VCD, Video tapes, slides etc	4	11.76%
Use all the above	-	-
Total	34	100

The table shows that televisions, DSTV, Satellite etc were always used by staff and supporting staff of the library 20(58.82%), while computer projector, radio etc, usage is not frequent 10(29.4%). Conclusively DVD, VCD; Video etc 4(11.76%) are Audio-visual resources stocked among staff in the library are very little amount.

Research question 3: Factors militating against use of AV resources by Librarians

problems of A.V resources	Response	Percentage (%)
Lack of power supply	10	29.4%
Lack of skills to operates the equipments	4	11.76%
AV materials are not available	20	58.82%
Total	34	100

The table shows that the staff of the library agreed they are a lot of challenges in using AV resources this showed as follows: lack of power supply 10(29.4%), lack of skills to operates the equipments 4(11.765%) and not available of AV materials 20(58.82%). From the analyses the researcher could inferred that the use of AV materials in the university library has some problems and there is none section for audio-visual in the library exempt ones that following purchase books in foreign.

Discussion of Findings

The table shows the University, Library professional para- professionals are while supporting staff. From the analyses the researcher concludes those professionals are adequate in the library. This will affect library services greatly. Other finding shows that staff of the library agreed they are a lot of challenges in using AV resources this showed as follows: lack of power supply, lack of skills to operates the equipments and not available of AV materials. From the analyses the researcher could inferred that the use of AV materials in the university library has some problems. These findings agreed with Nihuka, (2020) also attributes the problem of organization of non- book materials due to lack of experts. He further stated that the staff lack 'technical know-how'   that would hinder the effective and efficiency of the job.

Another findings shows that 4(11.76%) of the respondents use of AV to a high extent, while low extent 20(58.824%) and very low extent 10(29.4%). This indicates that Dennis Osadebay university library staff knows how to use AV materials to a large extent. This indicates that university library staff knows how to use AV materials to a large extent. This is in line with Lawal. (2019). opined that Librarians, as information providers, should be concerned with the provision of information in the formats most suited to the differing needs of various types of user, each of which must be clearly differentiated. While Kaye, (2020) supported that a library exists to serve its community and consequently the needs of all members of that community must be accommodated – the old and the young, the able and the disabled, the gifted and the backward members of the society. Non-print materials can reach out to sections of the public for whom the traditional print-based materials have little impact, e.g. to those who are reluctant to use the printed word, and to those with visual and other handicaps.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The article work was on extent of audio-visual utilization y in Dennis Osadebay University Library Delta State. Audiovisual materials include sound recordings, film and video, graphic materials, three dimensional objects, maps, and microforms etc. An ever-increasing amount of information – covering educational and recreational interests as well as information needs – is being produced in a wide range of audiovisual and electronic formats (CDs & DVD). Access to these materials should be as open and as free as access to print-based materials. Audiovisual media are part of our cultural heritage, carrying a huge amount of information that needs to be preserved for future use   Based on the findings of this study, the researcher wish to make the following recommendations in order to improve the effectiveness of extent of audio-visual utilization by librarians in Dennis Osadebay University, Library, Asaba Delta State.

1.   Library should provided a guide for students on how to use AV materials.
2.   Library facilities/information materials in all formats should be adequate
3.   Lack of AV materials should look upon by management
4.   Staff should be allowed to attend conferences in both national and international levels.

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