



## Digital Resources Usage and Publication Output of Academic Staff: Sustainable Development

<sup>1</sup>Ilika Obiageli M, <sup>2</sup>Okoye Chidimma Ogechukwu, <sup>3</sup>Michael Ugochukwu Ibeawuchi

<sup>1</sup>Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu University Library, Uli Campus Anambra State.

<sup>2</sup>Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu University Library, Igbariam Campus, Anambra State,

<sup>3</sup>Michael Ugochukwu Ibeawuchi

### ABSTRACT

The 21st century has seen a growing reliance on digital information resources to enhance academic productivity and publication output globally. However, in Nigerian tertiary institutions, low levels of academic productivity and publication output persist, often linked to underutilization of library digital resources. This study examines the relationship between digital resource usage and the publication output of academic staff in selected tertiary institutions in Anambra State, Nigeria, focusing on sustainable development. Adopting a descriptive survey design, the study sampled 327 academic staff from a population of 1,805 across three institutions: Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka; Federal Polytechnic Oko; and Federal College of Education (Technical), Umunze. Data were collected from 283 respondents (87% response rate) using a validated questionnaire and analyzed with SPSS version 17.0. Descriptive and inferential statistics, including Pearson correlation, were employed to interpret the findings. Key results revealed that academic staff publication output was relatively low, with most respondents falling into the "low" or "very low" categories across various publication types (e.g., journal articles, conference papers). Similarly, the usage of library digital resources was suboptimal, attributed to challenges such as inadequate ICT infrastructure, poor internet connectivity, and insufficient research writing skills. A significant positive correlation was found between digital resource usage and publication output ( $r = 0.302, p < 0.05$ ), indicating that increased utilization of these resources could enhance scholarly productivity. The study concludes that improving access to and promoting the use of digital resources is crucial for boosting academic publication output, thereby contributing to sustainable national development. Recommendations include institutional support for ICT infrastructure, targeted training programs, and policy interventions to foster a culture of digital resource utilization among academic staff.

### ARTICLE INFO

#### Article History

Received: February, 2025

Received in revised form: March, 2025

Accepted: May, 2025

Published online: June, 2025

### KEYWORDS

Library Electronic Resources, Academic Staff, Publication Output, Sustainable Development, Nigeria

### INTRODUCTION

Academic communications generated through publication outputs of scholars is increasingly becoming essential ingredients for sustainable national development, just as it is an important element in the visibility or popularity of scholars in modern academic community

(Enweani & Ezekwibe, 2025). Interestingly, library digital resources usage is a fundamental factor in attaining high publication output status among the community of scholars (Enweani & Ikeagwuani, 2024). Library digital resources usage is dramatically becoming a key determinant for increasing publication output among the 21st

Corresponding author: Michael Ugochukwu Ibeawuchi

✉ [michaelibea@gmail.com](mailto:michaelibea@gmail.com)

Imo State University Owerri, Imo State

© 2025. Faculty of Technology Education. ATBU Bauchi. All rights reserved



century academic staff across the globe (Enweani & Okafor, 2025). The simple reason is that everyone in our modern day society including scholars or faculty members needs information. This is because, information is gradually becoming the basis of power for individuals and nation's survival and development (Oyediran-Tidings et al., 2020; Enweani & Regha, 2025).

Information gives knowledge. No wonder it is presently considered as the fifth factor of production and as a valuable national resource useful in enhancing personal, community, economic, educational, cultural, social and technological development (Chukwuyere & Oraekwe, 2019; Oyediran-Tidings et al., 2020; Regha & Enweani, 2025). Today, the development of a nation through its human capital such as the academic staff, is dependent on the availability and use of information at their disposal; especially those in digital formats otherwise known as digital information resources which are predominantly essential in our emerging digital driven society (Enweani & Muokebe, 2019).

Indeed, effective circulation of academic research outcome in form of publication outputs among academic staff aimed towards sustainable national development and the consequential visibility of authors largely depends on library digital resources usage in our modern-day society (Muokebe & Enweani, 2019). This is due to the emerging information revolutionary society and the global paradigm shift from the use of print-based information resources to digital information (Enweani, 2019). In fact, the provision and usage of library digital resources is fast transforming the academic communication channels through diverse publication outputs (Muokebe & Enweani, 2019).

Publication output refers to "the number of books or chapter(s) in a books, journal articles, conference/workshop papers in proceedings and other related publications such as bibliographies, abstracts and indexes published by an individual or group" (Atanda & Olasupo, 2018; Oni, 2024). They stressed that "publication output is a means through which academic staff contribute their knowledge wealth to the pool of existing knowledge" (Amaechi et al., 2018). Oni (2024)

asserted that publication output among academic staff is often used as a measure for promotion of faculty staff in tertiary institutions (Agwuna & Enweani, 2018). This assertion is in line with common slogan among academics tagged as 'publish or perish' (Igbokwe et al., 2019). This slogan is increasingly and generally hanging around the neck of faulty members or academic staff, whether male or female in higher institutions around the world (Enweani & Eke, 2019).

In other words, academic staff promotion lies heavily on their capabilities to publish (Enweani, 2018). The publication output of academic staff through their research efforts make important contributions towards the growth and development of industries and government businesses, thereby promoting national development and sustainability (Atanda & Olasupo, 2018). Indeed, the importance of publication output among academic staff in tertiary institutions are numerous (Enweani, 2019). The outcome of academic staff publication also matters a lot to the growth and developmental status of every tertiary institution across the globe (Muokebe & Enweani, 2019). It sometimes serves as the basis for institutional ranking among the global academic community (Enweani, 2019).

Publication output benefits also include global visibility and placement of authors especially if such works are published in reputable publishing outlets online (Amaechi et al., 2018). Thus, effective and efficient scholarly communication through publication output of academic staff in our modern-day society largely depends on the online digital arena where digital library resources usage is fundamental (Arowosola, Onyenania & George, 2021). In other words, high level of publication output among academic staff is often linked to effective access and use of library digital resources in recent times (Agwuna & Enweani, 2018).

Digital resources use refers to the actual utilization of electronic information materials in libraries by patrons (Arowosola et al., 2021; Igbokwe et al., 2019). It also means the state of putting library digital based information materials into use for the purpose of knowledge growth and development (Enweani & Eke, 2019). Library



digital resources refers to all electronic based information resources in libraries that includes e-books, e-journal articles, e-reference sources such as e-dictionaries, e-encyclopedia as well as almanac, directories, indexes and abstracts in electronic formats among other electronic or digital information resources in modern libraries otherwise referred to as smart libraries (Enweani, 2018; Muokebe & Enweani, 2019). Therefore, this study will investigate the digital resources usage and publication output of academic staff: sustainable development (Enweani & Ezekwibe, 2025; Enweani & Ikeagwuani, 2024).

### **Objectives of the study**

The following are the objectives of the paper:

1. To ascertain the publication output level of academic staff in tertiary institutions in Anambra State towards sustainable development in Nigeria.
2. To establish the level of use of library digital resources among academic staff in tertiary institutions in Anambra State for sustainable development in Nigeria.
3. To ascertain the factors challenging the publication output of academic staff in tertiary institutions in Anambra State, Nigeria.

### **Research Questions**

1. What is the publication output level of academic staff in tertiary institutions in Anambra State towards sustainable development in Nigeria?
2. What is the level of library digital resources usage among academic staff in tertiary institutions in Anambra State towards sustainable development in Nigeria?
3. What are the factors challenging the usage of library digital resources and publication output of academic staff in tertiary institutions in Anambra State?

## **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

### **Publication Output of Academic Staff in Tertiary Institutions**

Scholarly research has established that publication output serves as a primary mechanism through which academic staff contribute to the existing body of knowledge (Atanda & Olasupo, 2018; Enweani et al., 2019). This perspective aligns with the well-documented correlation between publication output and career advancement, where promotion decisions in tertiary institutions are significantly influenced by research productivity (Haruna et al., 2023; Ezekwe & Enweani, 2019). The academic community universally recognizes research activities and subsequent publications as fundamental professional obligations for faculty members, with outputs typically manifesting as textbooks, book chapters, journal articles, conference proceedings, technical reports, patents, and other scholarly communications in both print and digital formats (Enweani & Nwankwo, 2018; Muokebe et al., 2018).

The frequency and quality of research dissemination among academic staff creates a natural stratification between prolific and non-prolific authors (Enweani & Ofor, 2017). Prolific authors demonstrate consistent research output, while their non-prolific counterparts exhibit intermittent publication patterns (Ezeani & Enweani, 2015). This dichotomy reflects the varying levels of research engagement across academic institutions. Empirical evidence from Atanda and Olasupo's (2018) study at the University of Ibadan reveals concerning trends, indicating suboptimal publication outputs despite institutional research support structures (Ogbonna et al., 2014). These findings gain particular significance when considering Ibadan's status as Nigeria's premier university, suggesting potentially more pronounced challenges in younger institutions (Mole & Enweani, 2011).

The implications of these research productivity patterns extend beyond individual career trajectories to national development (Enweani, 2012). The documented low publication output among Nigerian academics, as evidenced



by studies at both the University of Ibadan (Atanda & Olasupo, 2018) and Auchi Polytechnic (Haruna et al., 2023), where most respondents reported modest outputs of 6-10 publications, may contribute to the nation's current socio-economic challenges (Ofordile & Enweani, 2009). Multiple factors likely underlie this phenomenon, with inadequate utilization of library digital resources emerging as a potentially significant, yet addressable, constraint (Enweani & Enweani, n.d.; Enweani, 2019).

The academic community must critically examine the barriers to research productivity, particularly the role of digital resource accessibility and utilization in enhancing publication output (Muokebe & Enweani, 2019). As demonstrated in various studies (Enweani et al., 2019; Ezekwe & Enweani, 2019), strategic interventions in digital resource provision and information literacy training could substantially improve research output among Nigerian academics, thereby contributing to both institutional prestige and national development (Enweani & Nwankwo, 2018; Ezeani & Enweani, 2015).

#### **Library Digital Resources (LDRs) Usage Among Academic Staff: An Empirical Analysis**

Contemporary scholarly research has demonstrated that digital information resource utilization has become predominant in academic research activities within higher education institutions globally (Urhiewhu, 2025; Urhiewhu et al., 2025a). Empirical evidence suggests that LDRs significantly enhance academic productivity by providing timely access to scholarly materials (Urhiewhu & Ezemenyiba, 2025; Osiebe & Urhiewhu, 2025). Research indicates that digital resource utilization facilitates three critical academic functions: (1) enabling international scholarly collaboration, (2) mitigating the financial constraints associated with print resource acquisition, and (3) supporting continuous service provision to academic communities (Urhiewhu et al., 2025b; Urhiewhu, 2023).

The pedagogical and research benefits of LDRs have been well-documented in the literature. Studies reveal that digital resources eliminate temporal and spatial barriers to

information access, thereby fostering innovation in teaching methodologies and learning outcomes (Oniovoghai et al., 2023; Umuerhi & Urhiewhu, 2023). Furthermore, digital platforms have been shown to accelerate scientific discovery through enhanced computer literacy and the creation of novel research domains (Abere & Urhiewhu, 2023; Urhiewhu & Idiodi, 2023). A particularly noteworthy advantage is the capacity for simultaneous multi-user access, which optimizes time efficiency in scholarly research processes (Emojorho et al., 2022a; Emojorho et al., 2022b).

However, research by Adaeze et al. (2021) and Urhiewhu and Edom (2021) presents a more nuanced understanding, revealing suboptimal utilization of electronic resources in certain Nigerian tertiary institutions. This finding is particularly significant as it contrasts with the broader narrative of digital resource adoption. The disparity suggests that while digital resources theoretically offer substantial benefits, practical implementation challenges may hinder their full potential (Adeyanju et al., 2021; Omah & Urhiewhu, 2019).

#### **Factors Impeding Academic Publication Output**

The utilization of LDRs by academic staff encounters multiple systemic challenges that warrant scholarly attention (Urhiewhu et al., 2018; Urhiewhu & Omah, 2016a). Research has identified four primary constraint categories:

1. **Infrastructural Limitations:** Including inadequate ICT facilities and unreliable internet connectivity (Urhiewhu, 2015; Urhiewhu et al., 2015a)
2. **Policy Deficiencies:** Weak institutional frameworks governing digital resource management (Urhiewhu et al., 2015b)
3. **Financial Constraints:** Budgetary limitations affecting database subscriptions (Urhiewhu et al., 2015c)
4. **Human Resource Factors:** Insufficient technical expertise among library personnel (Urhiewhu & Omah, 2016b; Urhiewhu et al., 2015d)

These challenges collectively create significant barriers to optimal digital resource utilization, ultimately impacting academic publication output (Urhiewhu & Aji, 2015a; Urhiewhu et al., 2015e).

## METHODOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK

This study employed a descriptive survey design to examine the relationship between digital resource utilization and academic publication output (Urhiewhu et al., 2025c). The sample population comprised 327 academic staff members drawn from three tertiary institutions in Anambra State through stratified random sampling, representing 18.1% of the total population (N=1,805). The sample distribution was as follows: Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka: 768 (42.5%), Federal Polytechnic Oko: 782 (43.3%) and Federal College of Education (Technical), Umuze: 255 (14.1%).

Data collection utilized the validated "Library Digital Resources Usage and Publication Output of Academic Staff Questionnaire" (LIDRUPOASQ), achieving an 87% response rate (n=283). Analytical procedures involved both

descriptive (frequency counts, percentages, measures of central tendency) and inferential statistics (Pearson Product Moment Correlation), processed through SPSS version 17.0 (Urhiewhu & Joseph, 2015).

This rigorous methodological approach ensures the reliability and validity of the study's findings, which are presented in subsequent sections. The research design specifically addresses the need for empirical data on digital resource utilization patterns in Nigerian higher education institutions, contributing to the broader discourse on academic productivity in developing nations (Urhiewhu et al., 2025d).

## Research Results, Presentation and Interpretations

The research results of this study is presented as follows:

### Research Question One:

What is the publication output level of academic staff in tertiary institutions in Anambra State?

Table 1: Publication Output Level of Academic Staff Tertiary Institutions in Anambra State

Publication Output Level of Academic Staff	VLL (%) (1-5 publications) within 10yrs	LL (%) (6-10 publications) within 10yrs	HL (%) (11-15 publications) within 10yrs	VHL (%) (16 & above publications) within 10yrs	ZL (%) Nil/ None	Mean	SD
Standard textbooks or monographs	49 (17.3)	157(55.48)	39 (13.8)	11(3.89)	27 (9.5)	1.77	0.80
Chapters in books	68 (24.0)	127(44.88)	56 (19.8)	16(5.65)	16 (5.7)	1.84	0.80
International peer reviewed journal articles	61 (21.6)	130 (45.94)	59 (20.8)	18(6.36)	15 (5.3)	1.89	0.79
National/local peer reviewed journal articles	44 (15.5)	129(45.58)	67 (23.7)	22(7.77)	21 (7.4)	1.93	0.83
International conference paper(s)	39 (13.8)	128(45.23)	66 (23.3)	29(10.24)	21 (7.4)	1.95	0.82
National Conference paper (s)	38 (13.4)	121(42.76)	77 (27.2)	36(12.72)	11 (3.9)	2.06	0.75

Corresponding author: Michael Ugochukwu Ibeawuchi

✉ [michaelibea@gmail.com](mailto:michaelibea@gmail.com)

Imo State University Owerri, Imo State

© 2025. Faculty of Technology Education. ATBU Bauchi. All rights reserved





Publication Output Level of Academic Staff	VLL (%) (1-5 publications) within 10yrs	LL (%) (6-10 publications) within 10yrs	HL (%) (11-15 publications) within 10yrs	VHL (%) (16 & above publications) within 10yrs	ZL (%) Nil/ None	Mean	SD
Seminar paper (s)	46 (16.3)	107(37.81)	62 (21.9)	49(17.31)	19 (6.7)	1.92	0.80
Public lectures	27 (9.5)	143(50.53)	63 (22.3)	31(10.95)	19 (6.7)	1.99	0.77
<b>Overall Mean</b>						<b>1.92</b>	<b>0.09</b>

Very Low Level (VLL), Low Level (LL), High Level (HL) Very High Level (VHL).

Table 1 shows the publication output level of academic staff tertiary institutions in Anambra State. It indicates that the respondents (academic staff) publication output is low at the overall mean value of 1.92 with the criteria mean of 3.00 being a five Likert scale measurement. Moreover, it specifically shows that 3.9% of academic staff had very high level of publication of Standard textbooks or monographs within 16 within 10 years, likewise 13.8% of the academic staff had high level of publication of Standard textbooks or monographs within 10 years, 55.5% had low level and 17.3% had very low level. Also, 5.7% of the academic staff had very high level of publication of Chapters in books within 10 years, likewise 19.8% of the academic staff had high level of publication of Chapters in books within 10 years, Moreover, 44.9% had low level and 24.0% had very low level of such publication.

In addition, 6.36% of the academic staff had very high level of publication of international peer reviewed journal articles within 10 years, likewise 20.8% of the academic staff had high level of publication of international peer reviewed journal articles within 10 years, but 45.9% had low level and 21.6% had very low level. Likewise, 23.7% of the academic staff had high level of publication of national/local peer reviewed journal articles within 10 years, 53.4% had low level and 15.5% had very low level.

Furthermore, 7.8% of the academic staff had very high level of publication of international conference paper(s) within 10 years, while 23.3% of the academic staff had high level of publication of international conference paper(s) within 10 years, but 45.6% had low level and 13.8% had very low level. In the same vein, 10.2% of the respondents had very high level of publication of national conference paper (s) within 10 years, while 27.2% of the academic staff had high level of publication of national conference paper (s) within 10 years, but 45.2% had low level and 13.4% had very low level of such publication.

Also, 12.7% the respondents had very high level of publication of seminar paper (s) within 10 years, while 21.9% of the academic staff had high level of publication of seminar paper (s) within 10 years, but 42.8% had low level and 16.3% had very low level. Lastly, 11.0 % of the academic staff had very high level of publication of public lectures within 10 years, while 22.3% of the academic staff had high level of publication of public lectures within 10 years, but 50.5% had low level and 9.5% had very low level of public lecture publication.

#### Research Question Two:

What is the level of library electronic resources usage among academic staff in tertiary institutions in Anambra State?

**Table 2:** Level of Library Digital/Electronic Resources Usage among Academic Staff in Anambra State

Level of Library Resources Use Statements	VLL (%)	LL (%)	HL (%)	VHL (%)	Mean	SD
Usage of Textbooks in electronic format in your library database for academic growth & development.	14 (4.9)	198 (70.0)	67 (23.7)	4 (1.4)	2.22	0.55
E-Reference materials use in your library database for academic activities	22 (7.8)	189 (66.8)	64 (22.6)	8 (2.8)	2.20	0.61

Corresponding author: Michael Ugochukwu Ibeawuchi

✉ [michaelibea@gmail.com](mailto:michaelibea@gmail.com)

Imo State University Owerri, Imo State

© 2025. Faculty of Technology Education. ATBU Bauchi. All rights reserved



Level of Library Resources Use Statements	VLL (%)	LL (%)	HL (%)	VHL (%)	Mean	SD
Electronic Theses & Dissertations Usage in your library database for research & development	18 (6.4)	133 (47.0)	120 (42.4)	12 (4.2)	2.45	0.68
E-Journal articles usage in your library database for academic growth	17 (6.0)	166 (58.7)	86 (30.4)	14 (4.9)	2.34	0.67
Annual Reports in electronic format usage in your library database for increased publication outcome/output	23 (8.1)	181 (64.00)	70 (24.7)	9 (3.2)	2.23	0.64
Seminars, Conference & workshop proceedings in electronic format usage in your library database	10 (3.5)	173 (61.1)	88 (31.1)	12 (4.2)	2.36	0.62
Public lectures/inaugural lecture materials in electronic format usage for academic productivities	17 (6.0)	188 (66.4)	72 (25.4)	6 (2.1)	2.24	0.59
E-Magazines, e-bulletins & e-newspapers usage for academic progression/publication output	18 (6.4)	200 (70.7)	57 (20.1)	8 (2.8)	2.19	0.58
Overall					2.28	0.09

Very Low Level (VLL), Low Level (LL), High Level (HL) Very High Level (VHL).

Table 2 shows the level of library electronic resources usage among academic staff in Anambra State. It indicates that the respondents (academic staff) level of library digital resources usage is equally low at the overall mean value of 2.28 with the criteria mean of 2.50 being a four Likert scale measurement type. Moreover, it specifically reveals that only 25.1% of the academic staff had high level or very high level of usage of textbooks in electronic format in their library database for academic growth and development, 25.4% had high level or very high level of e-reference materials use in their library database for academic activities, 46.6% had high level or very high level of electronic theses & dissertations usage in their library database for research and development and 35.3% had high level or very high level of e-Journal articles usage in their library database for academic growth.

Also, it shows that 27.9% of the academic staff had high level or very high level of

annual reports in electronic format usage in their library database for increased publication outcome/output, 35.3% had high level or very high level of seminars, conference & workshop proceedings in electronic format usage in their library database, 27.5% had high level or very high level of public lectures/inaugural lecture materials in electronic format usage for academic productivities and 22.9% had high level or very high level of e-magazines, e-bulletins & e-newspapers usage for academic progression/publication output

#### Research Question Three:

What are the factors challenging the use of library electronic resources and publication output of academic staff in tertiary institutions in Anambra State?

**Table 3:** Factors Challenging the Usage of Library Electronic Resources and Publication Output of Academic Staff in Tertiary Institutions in Anambra State

Challenging Factors Statements	SA (%)	A (%)	D (%)	SD (%)	Mean	SD
Poor internet facility to access available e-resource materials in my institutional library	30 (10.6)	213 (75.3)	23 (8.1)	17 (6.0)	2.90	0.65
Inadequate electronic information resources in my institutional library to support my publication activities	45 (15.9)	164 (58.0)	43 (15.2)	31 (11.0)	2.79	0.84
Poor library electronic resources usage competencies among academic staff	38 (13.4)	150 (53.0)	66 (23.3)	29 (10.2)	2.70	0.83

Corresponding author: Michael Ugochukwu Ibeawuchi

✉ [michaelibea@gmail.com](mailto:michaelibea@gmail.com)

Imo State University Owerri, Imo State

© 2025. Faculty of Technology Education. ATBU Bauchi. All rights reserved



Challenging Factors Statements	SA (%)	A (%)	D (%)	SD (%)	Mean	SD
Inadequate publication & research writing skills among academic staff	34 (12.0)	156 (55.1)	46 (16.3)	47 (16.6)	2.63	0.90
Inadequate support for e-library resources usage by librarians in tertiary institutions in Anambra State	23 (8.1)	173 (61.1)	56 (19.8)	31 (11.0)	2.66	0.78
Inadequate power supply in my institutional library for the facilitation of publication activities	37 (13.1)	177 (62.5)	39 (13.8)	30 (10.6)	2.78	0.80
Inadequate skills to access and use e-resources in libraries	37 (13.1)	176 (62.2)	45 (15.9)	25 (8.8)	2.80	0.78
Inadequate institutional support for research & development	28 (9.9)	184 (65.0)	54 (19.1)	17 (6.0)	2.79	0.70
Inadequate ICT infrastructure in my institutional library	21 (7.4)	180 (63.6)	66 (23.3)	16 (5.7)	2.73	0.68
Poor reading culture syndrome among academic staff in Nigeria	37 (13.1)	185 (65.4)	38 (13.4)	23 (8.1)	2.83	0.75
General poor attitude of academic towards library resources usage in Nigerian tertiary institutions	27 (9.5)	202 (71.4)	45 (15.9)	9 (3.2)	2.87	0.61
Inadequate government policies towards library development	21 (7.4)	189 (66.8)	48 (17.0)	25 (8.8)	2.73	0.73
Overall					2.77	0.08

NOTE: Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Disagree (D) & Strongly Disagree (SD)

Table 3 shows the factors challenging the usage of library digital resources and publication output of academic staff in tertiary institutions in Anambra State. It indicates that the factors affecting the respondents (academic staff) usage of library digital resources is high at the overall mean value of 2.77 with the criteria mean of 2.50 being a four Likert scale measurement type. Moreover, it specifically shows that 85.9% of the academic staff agreed or strongly agreed that there is poor internet facility to access available e-resource materials in their institutional library, 73.9% agreed or strongly agreed that there is inadequate electronic information resources in my institutional library to support my publication activities and 66.5% agreed or strongly agreed that there is poor library electronic resources usage competencies among academic staff.

Also, it shows that 67.1% of the academic staff agreed or strongly agreed that there is inadequate publication & research writing skills among academic staff, 69.2% agreed or strongly agreed that there is inadequate support for e-library resources usage by librarians in tertiary institutions in Anambra State and 67.1% agreed or strongly agreed that there is inadequate

power supply in my institutional library for the facilitation of publication activities

In addition, it shows that 75.3% of the academic staff agreed or strongly agreed that there is inadequate skills to access and use e-resources in libraries, 74.9% agreed or strongly agreed that there is inadequate institutional support for research and development and 71.1% agreed or strongly agreed that there is inadequate ICT infrastructure in their institutional library.

Lastly, it shows that 78.5% of the academic staff agreed or strongly agreed that there is poor reading culture syndrome among academic staff in Nigeria, 80.9% agreed or strongly agreed that there is general poor attitude of academic towards library resources usage in Nigerian tertiary institutions and 74.2% agreed or strongly agreed that there is inadequate government policies towards library development.

## DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

The study findings revealed academic staff publication output is low. This finding is in consonance with the study outcome of Atanda and Olasupo (2018), who reported that irrespective of research structure put in place by tertiary

Corresponding author: Michael Ugochukwu Ibeawuchi

✉ [michaelibea@gmail.com](mailto:michaelibea@gmail.com)

Imo State University Owerri, Imo State

© 2025. Faculty of Technology Education. ATBU Bauchi. All rights reserved





institutions management for the encouragement of research activities and publication, the publication output of academic staff is still at a minimal level at the University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria.

The study findings also shows that there is relatively low level of digital library resources usage among academic staff in the selected tertiary institutions in Anambra State. This finding is in agreement with the study outcome of Arowosola et al (2021), disclosed that it is evident that low level of electronic resources use among students exist in public polytechnics in Anambra State. This could be due to inadequate encouragement of patrons by library management on availability and use of digital library resources.

The study result also shows that numerous factors are militating against the optimal use of library digital resources among academic staff in tertiary institutions in Anambra State. This finding is also in agreement with the study outcome of Adeyanju et al, (2021); Arowosola et al, (2021); and Nwafor et al (2018) who found that in spite of the benefits associated with the use of library digital resources, patrons are usually confronted with so many challenges ranging from poor internet connectivity to low internet bandwidth, lack of up-to-date ICT infrastructure, inadequate information retrieval skills and shortages of skilled library personnel to assist patrons in difficulty of information resources retrieval in libraries. This could be due to library budget cuts and poor staff development issues in Nigerian tertiary institutions among others.

## CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In view of the above findings, the study concludes that academic staff publication output is a key determinant for national growth and sustainable development; and that the use of digital library resources play significant role in this process based on the following fundamental and specific findings: that library electronic resources usage has significant relationship with the academic staff publication output in tertiary institutions in Anambra State. It implies that increasing library digital resources usage among academic staff in tertiary institutions in Anambra

State, will in turn increase their publication output towards national development. Moreover, It found that academic staff publication output level was relatively low, likewise their usage of library digital resources due to numerous factors upon which the following recommendations were made:

Library management should find avenues to increasingly encourage the use of digital library resources among academic staff of their institutions; and also find means to overcome the various challenges militating against academic staff effective use of library digital resources in their institution. In other words, institutions management should implement measures to increase academic staff library digital resources usage to enhance their publication output among others.

## REFERENCES

- Abere, L.O & Urhiewhu, L.O. (2023). Over-schooling consequences among academic staff in higher institutions: The way forward. *International Journal of Academic Research in Education and Review*.(2)14-18. ISSN 2222-288x
- Adaeze, N.N, Urhiewhu, L.O & Okechukwu, N. N. (2021). Public relation tools and extension services of public library in Nigeria. *International Journal of Research in Library Science (IJRLS)*. 7(4)67-75. ISSN 2249-0213
- Adeyanju, E. O., Urhiewhu, L. O. & Onyenania, G. O. (2021). Institutional repository for academic output in universities, Nigeria. *International Journal of Academic Library and Information Science*, 9 (8), 373 – 379.
- Adeyanju, E. O., Urhiewhu, L.O.& Onyenania, G.O. (2021). Institutional Repository for Academic Output in Universities, Nigeria. *Inter. J. Acad. Lib. Info. Sci.* 9(8): 373-379. ISSN 2360-7858
- Agwuna, O.M. and Enweani, U.V. (2018). Managing Community Information Centres (CICs) for Effective Provision of Health Information e.g Rural Women (2018). *Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)*, 2072.

---

Corresponding author: Michael Ugochukwu Ibeawuchi

✉ [michaelibea@gmail.com](mailto:michaelibea@gmail.com)

Imo State University Owerri, Imo State

© 2025. Faculty of Technology Education. ATBU Bauchi. All rights reserved



- <http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/Libphilprac/2072>.
- Amaechi, N.M., Enweani, U.V. and Eke, C.C. (2018). Challenge to Library and Information Services (LIS) Delivery in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century: The Situation in Three Academic Libraries in Imo State, Nigeria.(2018). *Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal,)* 2075. <http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/Libphilprac/2075>.
- Arowosola, O.A., Onyenania, G.O. & George, L.A. (2021). Influence of awareness and accessibility on electronic information resources use among students of public polytechnics in Anambra State. *Lagos Journal of Library & Information Science (LaJLIS)*, 10(1/2) April/October, 79-100.
- Atanda, A. I. & Olasupo, I. O. (2018). A survey of academic staff research output in the University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria. *East African Journal of Educational Research and Policy*, (13) 1, 79 – 94.
- Bhukuvhani, C., Chiparausha, B. & Zuvalinyenga, D. (2012). Effects of electronic information resources skills training for lecturers on pedagogical practices and research productivity. *International Journal of Education and Development Using Information and Communication Technology*, 8 (1), 16 - 28.
- Chukwuyere, A. E. & Oraekwe, I. N. (2019). Use of library resource and services for national development. *International Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities Reviews* (9) 2, 59 – 72.
- Emojorho D, Urhiewhu, L.O & Emezaivwakpor, M.O (2022). Research productivity of academic staff in federal colleges of education in Nigeria: The way forward. *International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Growth Evaluation*. 3(3)609-616. ISSN 2582-7138
- Emojorho D, Urhiewhu, L.O & Ifeoluwa, O. (2022). Utilization of online information resources (oirs) in selected academic libraries, Ondo State, Nigeria. *Inter. J. Acad. Lib. Info. Sci.*10(4 )151-158ISSN 2360-7858
- Enweani U.V. (2019). Professional Development; the Result of Effective Mentoring for Paraprofessional in Academic Libraries in Nigeria: *International Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities*. Review Vol.9 No 2, August 2019; P, 95-106, (ISSN: 2276-8645).
- Enweani, I. B. and Enweani, U.V. Challenges and Prospects of Educating women Scientists in Nigeria. *Forum for African Women Educationalist, Nigeria* Vol. 1:242-252.
- Enweani, U. V. (2012). Using the Library: English studies Vol.(1) 254-266;2012
- Enweani, U. V. (2019). Towards Sustainable Information Policy in Developing Countries: A look at the challenges. *Journal of Applied Information Science and technology* 12(2)
- Enweani, U.V & Okafor N.G ((2025):Enhancing Quality Research Output through open knowledge practices in Library and Information Science: A case Study of Chukwuemaka Odumegwu OjukwuUniversity, Anambra State.:OMANARP INTER. J. Edu. Vol.1, Issues II Pp.1-
- Enweani, U.V. (2018). Challenges of Managing University Libraries in Contemporary Digital Environment 2018. *Library Philosophy and Practice (e-Journal)* 2073 <http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/Libphilprac/2073>.
- Enweani, U.V. and EZEKWIBE, D.U (2025):Technology Adoption in University Libraries in Imo State, Nigeria.:OMANARP INTER. J. Art & Social Sciences Vol.2,Issue II, Pp. 1-11
- Enweani, U.V. and Muokebe .O. B. (2019). Social Media Utilization in the Teaching Library and Information Science Course in Tertiary Institutions. *Research Journal of Library and Information Science*. 3, (3),1-5

Corresponding author: Michael Ugochukwu Ibeawuchi

✉ [michaelibea@gmail.com](mailto:michaelibea@gmail.com)

Imo State University Owerri, Imo State

© 2025. Faculty of Technology Education. ATBU Bauchi. All rights reserved



- Enweani, U.V. and Nwankwo, N. G. (2018). Information Needs and Seeking Behaviour of Engineering Lecturers in Nigerian Universities, The case of Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu University, Anambra State. *Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)*.
- Enweani, U.V. and Ofor, N. J. (2017). User satisfaction with library resources and services in Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu University Teaching Hospital Awka, Anambra State. *Review of Information Science and Technology (RIST)*, Vol 3 p ab-101. 2017.
- Enweani, U.V. Enem, F.N. and Igbokwe, J.C. (2019). Use of social media in marketing Library and Information services in University Libraries in south-East, Nigeria. *International Journal of Applied Technologies in Library and Information Management*, 2019 5(1)04-37-47 ISSN:(online)2467-8120.
- Enweani, Uche V.; REGHA, H O.(2025) Investigation into the Usage of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for Services Delivery in University libraries, Delta State. *ATBU Journal of Science, Technology and Education, [S.I.]*, v. 13, n. 2, p. 266-275,
- Enweani, U.V. and Eke, C.C. (2019). Use of social media by Religious Organization in Nigeria lessons for libraries and information centers. *Journal of Applied Information Science and Technology*, 12(2)2019. pp 52-58.
- Enweani, U. V; Ikeagwuani J.A(2024) The Role of Libraries on Insecurity and Information Policy in Nigeria: The way Forward: OMANARP INTER. J. Lib & Info Science. Vol.1, Pp. 119-126
- Ezeani, C. N. and Enweani, U. V. (2015). Preservation and conservation of library collections in Federal Universities in South-East Nigeria. *Review of Information Science and Technology (RIST)*, Vol 1 No 1 p1-10. 2015.
- Ezekwe, F. A. and Enweani, U. V.(2019). Prospects of Record Management in Nigeria *Library Philosophy and Practice*, May 2019-Online Research *Library Questia Reader Files/Site.JS.min.js.download"></script*
- Haruna, Z., Momoh, A. U. & Ismail, J. M. (2023). Research and publication productivity of academic staff of Auchu Polytechnic, Auchu, Edo State, Nigeria. *British Journal of Library and Information Management*, 3 (1), 1 – 22.
- Igbokwe, J.C., Mbagwu, F.C. and Enweani, U.V. (2019). Availability of Funds, Time and Information Resources as Predictors of Quality Research Output among Libraries in Nigerian University Libraries. *An International Journal of Information and Communication Technology (ICT)* Volume 16, Number 1, June, 2019. pp 77-93.
- Mole, A.J.C. and Enweani, U.V. (2011). Use of Social Science Literature by Academic Staff and Students in Anambra State University Library Igbaram Campus. *Global Review of Library Inf.Sci.* Vol, P31-46, 2011.
- Muokeye .O. B. and Enweani, U. V. (2019). Availability, Awareness, Use and Users' Satisfaction with E-Resources in Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu University Library, Anambra State. Nigeria. *International Journal of Research and Innovation in Social Sciences (IJRISS)*, 1 Volume III, Issue VIII, August 2019/ISSN 2454-6186
- Muokeye .O. B. and Enweani, U.V. (2019). Evaluation of Special Library Resources: A Last Study of Faculty of Nursing at University of Medical Science Library, Ondo. Nigeria. *Research Journal of Library and Information Science*. Volume 3, Issue 2, 2019, Pp 8-12 ISSN 2637-5915.
- Muokeye, B. O., Enweani, U. V. and Nwankwo, N. G. (2018). Information Need and



- Seeking Behaviour of practicing Nurses in Nigeria. The case of Our Lady of Lourdes Hospital, *Ihiala. Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)*, Vol (5):1-14, 2018.
- Nwafor, M. C., Okoro, J. U. & Nwadike, C. (2018). Extent of use of Electronic Information Resources for Reference and Information Services in Nnamdi Azikiwe Library University of Nigeria, Nsukka, *Journal of Applied Information Science and Technology*, 11 (1), 51 - 64.
- Ofordile J. O. and Enweani, U.V. (2009). Strategies for Improving Reading Culture in Children in Anambra State. *Nigeria Library And Information Science Review*, Vol.3, 54-60, 2009.
- Ogbonna, A.U., Igwesi, U. And Enweani, U.V. (2014). Management Of Hybrid Libraries For Effective Library Service In Nigeria New Trends In Accessing Information. *Global Journal of Academic Librarianship*, Vol(1), 1-7, 2014
- Omah E.J & Urhiewhu, L.O. (2019). Information needs, use and seeking behaviour among academic staff in Taraba State University, Nigeria. *International Journal of Research and Innovation in Social Science (IJRISS)* 3(6) 533-539. ISSN 2059-9064
- Oni, O. (2024). Self-efficacy, technology skills, cognitive flexibility, demographics and research output of librarians in polytechnics in South-South Nigeria. A PhD Thesis Submitted at the Department of Library and Information Science, Faculty of Education, Delta State University, Abraka,
- Oniovoghai E.M., Idiodi E.O. & Urhiewhu L.O. (2023). Artificial intelligence in service delivery to academic library by librarians in Nigeria. *International Journal of Library and Information Science Studies*, .9(2), 41-53. ISSN 2059-9064.
- Osiebe, P.O. and Urhiewhu, L. O (2025). Challenges of digital marketing of information resources for adequate utilization in university libraries, Nigeria. *International Journal of Social Sciences Insights*. Vol. II Issue IV 43-56
- Oyediran-Tidings, S.O., Onyenania, G. O. & Owojuyigbe, A.A. (2020). Availability, Awareness and Use of Electronic Information Resources in Selected Academic Libraries in Anambra State, Nigeria. *Lagos Journal of Library & Information Science (LaJLIS)*, 9(1/2) April/October, 85 - 102.
- Regha, H. O & Enweani, U. V.(2025). Electronic Marketing for Effective Academic Library Services in Anambra State, Nigeria. *ATBU Journal of Science, Technology and Education*, [S.I.], v. 13, n. 2, p. 305-318, jul. 2025. ISSN 2277-0011. Available at: <https://www.atbuftjoste.com.ng/index.php/joste/article/view/2477>. Date accessed: 09 Jul. 2025.
- Sahabi, M. K. & Alegbeleye, O. G. (2019). Literature review on information literacy skills, computer self-efficacy and electronic information resources use by undergraduates in university libraries, Nigeria. *International Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities Reviews*, 9 (2), 165 - 179.
- Umuerhi, F. J & Urhiewhu, L.O. (2023). Jumping the gun: relevance of past questions paper. *Library Progress International: An International Journal of Library & Information Science*, 43(3)39-45. ISSN 2320 317 X
- Urhiewhu, L. O., Nina-Okpousung, M. O & Udoh, C.N. (2025). Assessing the implementation of open-knowledge guidelines and librarians' contribution to scholarly communications in Nigeria. *CommuniGate*, 1(2) 110-121
- Urhiewhu, L.O and Ezemenyiba, S.O. (2025). Utilization of information resources and services of library in correctional



- institutions inmates, Delta State.  
*Ghana Library Journal*(accepted)
- Urhiewhu, L.O&Aji, S.B. (2015). Issues of conflict, political crisis and insurgency in Nigeria: The role of library and information centres as a tool for solution. *International Journal of Information and Technology*. 1(1) 1-13. ISSN 2360-9981
- Urhiewhu, L.O, Aji S.B. and Gogmin, P. (2015). Global Tools for Resource Sharing among Academic Libraries in Nigeria. *International Academic Journal for Global Research* (10)34-41 ISSN 3456-2387
- Urhiewhu, L.O, Aji, S.B Omah, J.E & Gogmin, P. (2015). Information searching pattern of undergraduate Students in Taraba State University Library, Janligo, Taraba State. *International Journal of Ergonomics and Human Factors*.11(2) 19-28ISSN 2284-5349
- Urhiewhu, L.O, Ejedafiru, F.E and Ogbogbaidi, F(2025). Digital literacy as correlate of use of electronic resources by nursing in northwest, Nigeria. *Alexandria: The Journal of National and International Library and Information Issues* (under-blind peer-reviewed )
- Urhiewhu, L.O. & Idiodi, E.O. (2023) Public relations tools in relation to effective public library services in south –West, Nigeria. *Inter. J. Acad. Lib. Info. Sci.*10(4 )297-293ISSN 2360-7858
- Urhiewhu, L.O. & Omah, J.E. (2016). Levels of electronic information resources usage among undergraduate students in Taraba State University Library, Janligo, Taraba State. *International Journal of Information Technology*.1 (2) 01-10. ISSN 2375-9836
- Urhiewhu, L.O. & Omah, J.E. (2016). Strategy for an effective utilization of school library resources in karim lamido local government area of taraba state. *International Journal of Scholarly Research*. 11(1) 01 – 10. ISSN 2360-9954
- Urhiewhu, L.O. (2015). Factors militating against the use of digital information resources by undergraduates in Delta and Edo States, Nigeria. *International Journal of Academic Library and Information Science*. 3(1)1-6. ISSN 2360-7858
- Urhiewhu, L.O. (2023). Digital public relations tools for effective public library services. *International Journal of Knowledge Content Development Technology*. A publication of the Konkuk University, Korea China. 145(1) 110-115
- Urhiewhu, L.O. (2025) Audio-Visual tools for public libraries services. *Journal of Electronic Resources Librarianship*.(Under-blind peer-reviewed)
- Urhiewhu, L.O.& Edom, B.O. (2021). Health literacy in the era of covid-19 pandemic: The roles of medical librarians. *Inter. J. Acad. Lib. Info. Sci.* 9(6)319-324. ISSN 2360-7858
- Urhiewhu, L.O., Emojorho D. &Aji, S.B. (2015). Misconception of smartphones as a threat to library services. *International Journal of Scholarly Research* 1(1)76-83. ISSN 2360-9954
- Urhiewhu, L.O., Emojorho, D & Omah, J.E(2018). Security measures adopted to prevent theft of library resources in selected academic libraries in Nigeria. *Journals of Library, and information science studies*. 4(1) 01-10. ISSN. 2059-9064
- Urhiewhu, L.O., Joseph, D. and Aji, S.B. (2015) Extent of audio-visual resources utilization by librarians in Madonna University Library, okija campus anambra state Nigeria. *Journal of Information and Knowledge Management*. 5() 117-123.ISSN 2224-896 X.