

**Library Resources Usage on Academic Staff Publication Output in
Nigerian Army College of Nursing (NACON) Yaba, Lagos State**

By

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ABSTRACT

The use of library resources remains a key determinant factor for increasing publication output among the 21st century academic staff across the globe. Thus, the study examines library resources usage on academic staff publication output in Nigerian Army College of Nursing (NACON), Yaba, Lagos State. Descriptive survey was adopted. Findings of the study indicated extent of library resources usage on publication output of academic staff in Nigerian Army College of Nursing (n=53, mean = 26.47, standard deviation = 8.682) and extent of publication output among academic staff in Nigerian army college of nursing (n=53, mean= 18.66, standard deviation= 5.873) and chi-square test, indicates that there is a significant relationship between Library resources usage and extent of publication output of academic staff in NACON at p-calculated is less than p-value ($0.002 < 0.05$). Additionally, publication output has shown to lead to access of academic staff work by readers across the globe; strengthening of their writing, communication and research skills; improving the college applications and building their credentials; enabling them to gain real- world experience and receive recognition for their work; and widen of their audience and inspire others amongst other benefits therefore, the study concludes that NACON academic staff should cultivate the habit of constant usage of library resources that will lead to their regular publication output in high impact journals to attract personal and institutional recognition across the globe.

Key Words: Academic Staff, Publication Output, Library Resources Usage

Introduction

Publication output implies the numerous educative write ups that are publishable in recognized journals locally and internationally by academic staff. Similarly, in Nigerian Army College of Nursing (NACON), academic staff are not expected to remain static in their lecturing careers but are required to make positive impact by researching into areas that catches their interest which will be publishable in high impact journals locally and globally like their counterparts worldwide. According to (Igere, 2021) the amount of research conducted or published, also referred to as publication output/research output, and is very important in the career journey of lecturers, considering the common saying “publish or perish.” Agreeing with this researcher, to prevent NACON academic staff from perishing career wise, they are encouraged to come up with interesting write ups that will be published in local and international journals in order to gain visibility and recognitions for themselves and the college at large. Another study posits that, lecturers’ publication output is shaped not only by individual research activity but also by institutional policies, such as repository practices, which enhance visibility and accessibility of their scholarly contributions, (Ibenne & Uhegbu, 2024). Also agreeing with this researcher, this implies that, NACON academic staff are require to carry out research regularly especially on good health practices to attract wide range of audience that the work will benefit in order to make themselves and institution visible locally and globally as a result of their captivating publications. Furthermore, attaining regularly publication will be easier for the academic staff once they constantly visit the library to access information resources in both formats.

Libraries as the heart of colleges of nursing locally and globally is truly helpful to academic staff in NACON since it is rich in information resources in diverse fields of nursing which assists them in delivering lectures with ease. A library is an organized collection of information resources in print or electronic formats, made available to a defined community for reference, borrowing, and research. It serves as a hub for learning, teaching, and knowledge dissemination in both physical

and digital environments, (Okiki, & Asiru, 2023). The Proper organization, accessibility, and utilisation of library resources are critical to supporting effective research, (Eze & Uzoigwe, 2022). The researchers further stated that, when these resources are systematically managed, they provide researchers and students with timely, relevant information that enhances the quality and outcomes of the research process. Academic libraries have transformed into essential knowledge hubs, integrating print and electronic resources to support teaching, learning, and research. Their effective organization and accessibility ensure that students and faculty can obtain relevant information, thereby improving research quality and educational outcomes, (Adebayo & Adeyemi, 2023). Research productivity is a robust measure of scholastic achievement in academia.

Institutional factors such as access to library resources, research funding, and supportive academic environments play a significant role in enhancing the research productivity of academic staff in Nigerian universities. When these factors are adequately provided, lecturers are better positioned to produce meaningful and impactful research outcomes, (Gbemi-Ogunleye, 2024). Agreeing with this researcher, once NACON academic staff are propelled to embark on constant research practices through the right usage of available library resources in both formats, their academic productivity will be accessed, thereby making them and the college recognizable across the globe. Globally, research productivity is strongly influenced by institutional support, collaboration networks, and access to digital resources this is because, universities that provide enabling environments and adequate infrastructure record higher levels of scholarly output among their faculty, (Chen, Li, & Zhang, 2023). Publication output of NACON academic staff will be more visible locally and globally once the college management equip both libraries with needed information resources.

The objectives of this study are to: determine the extent of the usage of library resources among academic staff in NACON, examine the extent of publication output among academic staff in NACON, and determine the challenges academic staff experience in their quest for publication output in NACON.

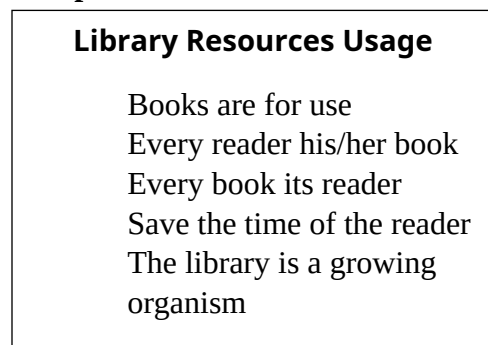
The following research questions were raised to guide the study: what is the extent of the usage of library resources among academic staff in NACON?, what is the extent of publication output among academic staff in NACON?, and what are the challenges academic staff experience in their quest for publication output in NACON?

H₀1: There is no significant relationship between library resources usage and extent of publication output among academic staff in NACON.

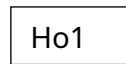
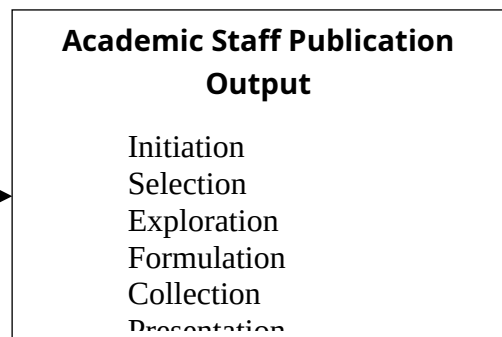
Conceptual Model

This study adopts Ranganathan (1931) and Kuhlthau (2010) Information search process Model.

Independent Variables



Dependent Variable



Self Constructed Conceptual Model on Library Resources Usage on Academic Staff Publication Output

Source: Researcher’s work 2024

This study utilises Dr. S.R. Ranganathan Library Usage Theory (1931) for the dependent variable, that is underpinned by the Five Laws of Library. The sub-metrics which is usually regarded as set of norms, precepts, and guides to good practice in librarianship which are books are for use; every reader his/her book; every book its reader; save the time of the reader; and Library is a growing organism. The availability of Books (information resources) to all NACON academic staff in both formats in the library that can address their information needs will assist them to come up with interesting health publishable topics. Also, when NACON academic staff time is saved whenever

they visit both libraries, they will be able to access hosts of information resources that can be publishable in high impact journals locally and globally.

The independent variable is underpinned by Kuhlthau (2010). He describes the model as a series of thoughts, actions and feelings accompanying the information seeker. Therefore, focusing on three submetrics out of six such as: the first (Selection); fourth (Formulation); and sixth (Presentation); selection will assist NACON academic staff to develop interesting title on health that will be captivating to readers; Formulation will enable NACON academic staff develop working title to the understanding of readers; and presentation will enable NACON academic staff publish either in print/electronic formats on high impact journals that will be accessed and utilised by many across the globe as a way of adding to existing and new knowledge.

Review of Related Literature

Library resources use refers to the various materials and services available in a library that aid learning, research, and information needs. These resources can include printed books, e-books, academic journals, newspapers, magazines, multimedia materials, online databases, and more. Also, library resources may encompass services such as reference assistance, interlibrary loan, computer access, study spaces, and workshops. The integration and proper utilization of library resources, especially electronic collections, have transformed information access in higher education. When students and faculty actively use these resources, they improve their academic performance and research productivity, (Hafsat, Salah & Bello 2024). Agreeing with these researchers, for NACON academic staff to improve themselves as a way of gaining self-actualization in their lecturing career, they are expected to constantly imbibe the life-style of usage of library resources that will lead to their regular publication output.

Research productivity is the measure of publication counts of articles published in “peer-reviewed” journals, referred books, book chapters, h-index, awarded research grants, conference proceedings, and patents of academics (Igiri, Okoduwa, & Akabuogu, 2021). Agreeing also with these

researchers, the academic impact of NACON academic staff can only be measured through the number of publications they have authored in high impact journals across the globe. Once this is achieved through their constant library resources usage, they are directly showcasing themselves and the college across the globe which will eventually bring recognition to them and high enrolment into the college in every academic session.

In Nigeria, a study examine the utilisation of library resources by lecturers in Nigerian tertiary institutions using lecturers Enugu State University of Science and Technology (ESUT) as case study, (Obodo, Eze & Ani 2022). The specific objectives of the study are to find out the level of availability of library materials in Nigerian university, and determine the extent of use of the materials by lecturers. It is also to find out the factors that impede lecturers use of the library. Descriptive survey research design was adopted for the study. The population for the study consisted all the full-time lecturers made up of 536 females and 298 males' lecturers of ESUT numbering 834 as at the time of the study. Purposive sampling techniques was used to draw a sample 153 (102 female and 51 male) lecturers from the population. Five research questions guided the study. Frequency counts and mean scores were used to answer the research questions. Findings from the study revealed that there are many library resources such as books, journals, bulletin, transactions and proceedings, research monographs, research reports patents, technical bulletin, price lists, data sheets, dissertations, indexes/abstracts, biographies, gazetteers, dictionaries, and encyclopedias amongst others, and that lecturers use the library mainly for consultation of books and reference materials. They also use it for research purpose and borrowing of books. Major findings were also that lecturers utilised books more than any other source of information. A number of recommendations were put forward for improvement of library use but the most prominent suggestion was that more up to date and relevant information sources should be acquired for the library, and that the library should be properly funded. Agreeing with the findings of the study, if academic staff in NACON will constantly use library print resources, they will be able to compete favourable well with other institution academic staff in terms of publication output in reputable journal locally and globally.

Another study examined the utilisation of library resources and services by academic staff of Federal College of Education (special) Oyo, Oyo state, Nigeria, (Okere, 2022). The participants included all the academic staff of the college from the seven schools. In terms of geographical scope, the study was limited to Federal College of Education (Special), Oyo. Descriptive survey design was adopted. The study population comprised 415 academic staff of the college. Total enumeration technique was employed and the instrument used to obtain data from the respondents was a self-constructed questionnaire. Descriptive statistics such as frequency counts, percentages, mean and standard deviation was used in analyzing the data. Findings of the study showed that textbooks (251, 75.5%, mean = 1.89), journals (237, 71.0%, mean = 1.71), dictionaries (231, 69.2%, mean = 1.59) and newspapers (187, 56.0%, Mean = 1.37) were the most prominent types of library information materials available. It was reported that majority of the respondents were aware of the availability of the information materials but not aware of the availability of e-books (133, 39.8%), e-journals (119, 35.6%), audio-visual materials (105, 31.4%), manual (67, 20.1%) and assistive listening devices (67, 20.1%). In addition, the respondents used library information materials for research and other purposes (251, 75.1%, mean= 1.76). It was also revealed that the respondents were satisfied with information materials in general subject (242, 72.5%), rather than in their various fields of interest (136, 40.7%); attitude of library personnel in rendering services (218, 65.3%) and quality of library services (199, 59.6%) respectively. Poor Internet access (265, 79.3%, mean = 3.16), lack of adequate library information resources on their fields of study (251, 75.1%, mean = 3.07) and inadequate up-to-date resources (235, 70.4%, mean = 2.95) were the most prominent challenges. Hence, rigorous creation of awareness on the available library information materials, provision of Internet facility with effective bandwidths among others were recommended. Agreeing with the recommendations of the study, if NACON library staff will ensure constant availability and accessibility of more copies of information resources in all fields of nursing, stable internet services, up-to-date information resources, the college academic staff will constantly visit the library to utilise information resources that could propel them to come up

with lots of publication output before the end of each academic session like their counterparts in other colleges of nursing globally.

Another study also examined the research and publication productivity of the academic staff of Auchu Polytechnic, Auchu, Edo State, Nigeria, (Zainab, Aminu & Jimoh, 2023). This paper ascertained the research and publication productivity of academic staff in Auchu Polytechnic, identify the sources the academic staff commonly publish their research findings, examine the authorship pattern of the research and publication productivity of academic staff in Auchu Polytechnic, Auchu, examine the factors that motivate academic staff in Auchu Polytechnic, Auchu in their research and publications productivity and identify the factors that hinder research and publication productivity of academic staff in Auchu Polytechnic, Auchu. Design/Methodology/Approach: Descriptive design adopted. The research instrument used for data collection in this study was the questionnaire. The total population is 836. However, 30% which is two hundred and fifty (250) of the total population was used in this study. Purposive sampling technique was adopted in this study. The researchers administered and retrieved the completed questionnaire from the respondents. The data to be obtained from the copies of the questionnaire retrieved from the respondents was analyzed using statistical package for the social sciences (SPSS) to determine the frequency, percentage, mean score and standard deviation. Findings: This paper reported that majority of the academic staff used in this study research and publication productivity is between 6-10 and contribution to knowledge, Career advancement, Promotion, Recognition, Visibility, Institutional recognition, Prestige, Departmental recognition and Job satisfaction are the factors that motivate academic staff in Auchu Polytechnic to research and publication productivity. Research implication: Motivation such as promotion and publication-based incentives such as training and retraining on research, regular funds; departmental support and building sophisticated research infrastructure from government and polytechnic management are among measures that could improve the research and publication productivity of academic staff of Auchu polytechnic. Originality/Value: The paper provided valuable insight into the

research and publication productivity of academic staff at Auchi Polytechnic, Auchi. The study pointed out the importance of research and publication productivity in terms of career advancement, contributing to knowledge, institutional visibility, and personal prestige. The study showcased the research and publication productivity of academic staff in Auchi Polytechnic, Auchi. Agreeing with the pointed-out importance of research and publication output of this study, the constant library resources usage by NACON academic staff will also help them in terms of career advancement, contributing to knowledge, institutional visibility, and personal prestige. There are some challenges associated with publication output of academic staff across the globe that have prevented most staff from publishing.

A study investigated Challenges and Productivity of Researchers in Nigerian Academic Institutions Without Funding, (Igiri, 2021). The reported in their findings that the major challenges hindering research productivity of academic staff in Nigeria research and tertiary institutions were non-funding of research, lack of mentorship, brain drain challenge, lack of training, lack of motivation, and non-payment of hazard and publication allowances. Agreeing with the researchers, if the challenges mentioned are not improved upon, it will prevent most academic staff in NACON from publishing.

Methodology

The study adopted a survey research design. The population of the study consisted of 53 staff of Nigerian Army College of Nursing, Yaba Lagos. The breakdown of the population is provided in Table 1.

Table 1: Population of NACON academic Staff

variables	Categories	Frequencies (n=53)	Percentages (%)
Gender	Male	23	43.4
	Female	30	56.6
Academic Rank	Graduate Assistant	3	5.7
	Assistant Lecturer	6	11.3
	Lecturer III	4	7.5
	Lecturer II	3	5.7
	Lecturer I	20	37.7
	Senior Lecturer	17	32.1
Marital Status	Married	29	54.7
	Single	23	43.4
	Others	1	1.9
Age group(year)	21-25	10	18.9
	26-30	5	9.4
	31-35	12	22.6
	36-40	7	13.2
	41-45	13	24.5
	46-50	2	3.8
	50 and above	4	7.5
Highest qualification	Hnd	2	3.8
	B.sc	15	28.3
	M.sc	32	60.4
	Ph.d	4	7.5
Length of Service (year)	1-5	13	24.5
	6-10	17	32.1
	11-15	5	9.4
	16-20	11	20.8
	21-25	2	3.8
	26-30	1	1.9
	31 and above	4	7.5

Source: Researcher’s Field work 2025

The demographic data on gender indicated that 23 respondents (43.4%) were male while 30 respondents (56.6%) were female. However, graduate assistant showed that 3 respondents (5.7%), Assistant lecturer 6 respondents (11.3%), Lecturer III, 4 respondents (7.5%), Lecturer II, 3 respondents (5.7%), 20 Lecturer I, representing (37.7%), 17 Senior lecturers representing (32.1%). The shows that 29 respondents (54.7%) were male, 23 respondents (43.4%) were female and others 1(1.9%).The age results revealed that 21-25yrs of 10 respondents represents (18.9%), 26-30yrs of 5 respondents representing (9.4%), 31-35yrs of respondents 12 representing (22.6%), 36-40yrs of 7 respondents representing (13.2%), 41-45yrs of 13 respondents signifying (24.5%), 46-50yrs of 2 respondents

indicated (3.8%) and 51 and above of 4 respondents showed (7.5%). The table further revealed the result on highest educational qualification. It was revealed that (60.4%) of the 32 respondents had Master Degree, follow by B.Sc with (28.3%) of 15 respondents, Ph.D indicated that 4 respondents representing (7.5%) and H ND with 2 respondents representing (3.8%). The length of service indicated that the longest service is 6-10yrs representing 13 (24.5%) while the shortest service is 26-30yrs representing 1(1.9%).

Results and Discussion

Table 2: The Descriptive Statistics of the Variables

		Statistics	
		Extent of Library Resources usage on publication output of Academic Staff in NACON	Extent of publication output among academic staff in NACON
N	Valid	53	53
	Missing	0	0
Mean		26.47	18.66
Std. Error of Mean		1.193	.807
Std. Deviation		8.682	5.873

Source: Researcher’s Field work 2025

The table above indicates that the mean and standard deviation are 26.47, 18.66 and 8.682, 5.873 respectively. The standard deviation of the extent of publication output among academic staff in Nigerian Army College of Nursing is better than extent Library resources usage on publication output of Academic staff in NACON.

Table 3: Research Question: What is the extent of the usage of library resources among academic staff in NACON?

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	12	3	5.7
	15	1	1.9
	16	2	3.8
	17	1	1.9
	18	1	1.9
	21	7	13.2
	22	10	18.9
	23	1	1.9
	25	1	1.9
	27	6	11.3
	28	1	1.9
	29	2	3.8
	30	4	7.5
	31	1	1.9
	32	2	3.8
	34	1	1.9
	36	2	3.8
	38	1	1.9
	41	1	1.9
	43	2	3.8
44	2	3.8	
48	1	1.9	
	Total	53	100.0

The table shows the highest percent to be 18.9% and the lowest output to be 1.9%.

Source: Researcher's Field work 2025

Table 4: Research question: what is the extent of publication output among academic staff in NACON?

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	10	7	13.2
	11	1	1.9
	12	2	3.8
	13	1	1.9
	14	3	5.7
	16	2	3.8
	17	8	15.1
	18	5	9.4
	19	3	5.7
	20	4	7.5
	21	2	3.8
	22	1	1.9
	23	3	5.7
	24	2	3.8
	25	1	1.9
	26	1	1.9
	27	2	3.8
	28	2	3.8
	30	2	3.8
	32	1	1.9
Total		53	100.0

The table shows the highest percent to be 15.1% and the lowest output to be 1.9%.

Source: Researcher's Field work 2025

Table 5: Research Hypothesis (Ho): There is no significant relationship between library resources usage and extent of publication output.

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	Df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	488.044 ^a	399	.002
Likelihood Ratio	199.174	399	1.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	5.515	1	.019
N of Valid Cases	53		

a. 440 cells (100.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .02.

Source: Researcher’s Field work 2025

From the table above, since the *p*-value indicates significant relationship between Library resources usage and extent of publication output of academic staff in NACON as *p*-calculated is less than *p*-value, $0.002 < 0.05$, the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternative hypothesis is accepted. Therefore, there is significant relationship between Library resources usage and extent of publication output of academic staff in NACON.

Conclusion

Library resource usage is paramount in publication output of academic staff in Nigerian Army College of Nursing, Yaba Lagos State. Therefore, the college management are required to equip both libraries with relevant information resources to create ease of access to the staff in order to always write and publish in high impact journals where their work can be accessed across the globe that will eventually lead to the visibility of both the academic staff and the college as an institution.

Recommendations

1. The College management should equip both libraries with relevant information resources to encourage academic staff to study, write and publish in high impact journals to create global visibility for both the staff and college.

2. The Government and college management should make provision for adequate research grant to lessen the financial impact of publication output of academic staff in NACON so that their publication output can be increased.
3. Academic staff in NACON should embark on self- development in area of research and constant publication knowing fully well that it is paramount to their career advancement, institutional visibility, tenure, promotion and prestige.
4. NACON management should developed a policy framework on mentor and mentee that will ensure assistant lecturers under-study chief lecturers especially in the area of research to enhance their research self-efficacy that will can lead to consistent publication output by the academic staff.

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