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CONTENTS

EFFECTS OF COGNITIVE ABILITY, ACCESSIBILITY AND UTILISATION OF LIBRARY INFORMATION RESOURCES ON ADMINISTRATIVE EFFECTIVENESS OF SENIOR OFFICERS IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS IN IBADAN METROPOLIS

By

Solomon Oluwatise Abomoge
Kenneth Dike Library, University of Ibadan
Email: abomoge4real@yahoo.com

Adepoju Samuel Olusegun
OlusegunOke Library, Lautech, Ogbomoso, Oyo State
Email: soadepoju@lautech.edu.ng.

Hafeez FolounshoAjibona
OlusegunOke Library, Lautech, Ogbomoso, Oyo State
Email: hnfajibona@lautech.edu.ag

Kolawole Idowu Oluwatola
AfeBabalola University, Ado Ekiti, Ekiti State
Email: koluwatola@gmail.com

Abstract

The main objective of the study is to investigate the effects of cognitive ability, accessibility and utilisation of library information resources on administrative effectiveness of senior officers in local governments in Ibadan metropolis. Total enumeration was used for the study because of the small size of the population of the senior officers in eleven local government areas in Ibadan metropolis. A total sample size of 234 was used. The questionnaire was used for data collection. Data was analysed using frequency distribution and regression analysis run on Statistical Package for Social Sciences(SPSS).The findings revealed that respondents generally have access to information resources.Larger proportion of the senior officers 161(73.2%) affirmed that local government authority organised training programme for effective administration. The most potent factors was types of information utilized ($\hat{a}$ = .484, p<0.05) followed by accessibility to information ($\hat{a}$ = 0.302, p<05), cognitive ability of

Senior Officer ((â = 0.19, p < 0.05) and sources of information utilization (â = 0.086, p < 0.05). Correlation between administrative effectiveness of senior officers is also significant (r = 0.52, p < 0.05) while limited number of computers 115(52.3%), poor power supply 125(56.8%), unavailability of resource 136(61.8%) and lack of funds 102(46.4%) were the major problems hindering administrative effectiveness. The study concluded that library and information professionals should know more about how senior officers in local government make use of information resources for effective administration and to guide the provision of information services in local governments.

INTRODUCTION

Information needs arise when people experience cognitive gaps that hinder their progress and induce uncertainty. To bridge these, they must seek good accessible information sources. The way they use the information acquired depends upon their personality organizational culture and emotional factors such as the desire to preserve group identity. There can also be no meaningful progress if little emphasis is placed on the use of information for administrative effectiveness. Information is power and knowledge, information has been recognized as the lifeblood of the corporate being, no modern organization can operate without access to the right information (Tibar, 2002).It is therefore of vital importance for individuals and policymakers to understand which abilities or skills determine success in the administration, in one view, cognitive ability is the single most important determinant of senior official outcomes (Heckman, Stixrud and Urzua, 2006). An alternative view holds that cognitive abilities such as persistence, motivation, emotional stability, or social skills are more important (Gintis and Osborne, 2009).The existing evidence is not clearly in favour of either view. Though a large literature confirms that intelligent quotient (IQ) and other measures of cognitive ability are robust predictors of senior officer outcomes. They can explain a small fraction of the variance in administrative effectiveness. Cognition is important in various disciplines such as psychology, philosophy, linguistics and information science. Usage of the term varies in different disciplines, for example in psychology and information science, it

usually refers to an information processing view of an individual is psychological functions. It refers to a faculty for the processing of information applying knowledge and changing preferences. (Abomoge, 2014).

Popoola and Haliso (2009) define library information resources as those information bearing materials that are in both printed and electronic formats. Such as textbooks, journals, indexes, abstracts, newspapers and magazines, reports, CD-ROM Databases, internet/E-mail, videotapes/cassettes, diskettes magnetic disk, computers, micro-forms, etc. These information resources are the raw materials that libraries acquire, catalogue, stock, and make available to their patrons, as well as use to provide various other services. Senior officers in local governments in Ibadan metropolis need various kind of information for administrative effectiveness and research for the purposes of smooth running of work activities and self-development. To achieve this, the right information must be available for the right person at the right time in its appropriate format(Daborh, 2012).

Statement of the Problem

There has been speculation that library information resources in eleven local governments are insufficient and underutilized for administrative effectiveness among senior officers. It is very unfortunate that no attempt has been made to verify the validity of that assumption. It was discovered that some senior officers do not understand how to maximally utilize the information that would enable them to access the quality information resources available in the local governments for administrative effectiveness. Thus many senior officers in local governments are unable to determine the sources from which information is needed to enhance their administrative effectiveness. Probably, the library information resources are inadequately provided and cannot be accessible or circulated among the senior officers. Therefore, the need to obtain maximum benefit from limited resources, to obtain everyone's full potential of administrative effectiveness necessitates the investigation on the effects of cognitive ability, accessibility and utilization of library information resources on administration effectiveness of senior officers in local government in Ibadan metropolis.

Objectives of the Study

The specific objectives of the study are to:

1. determine the level of accessibility of the library information resources in the local government to senior officers.

2. ascertain the training for the utilization of information resources for administrative effectiveness of senior officers.

3. find out the level of cognitive ability of senior officers.

4. find the source of information and types of information utilized for administrative effectiveness.

5. find out the degree of relationship among administrative effectiveness, cognitive ability, accessibility and utilization of information resources among senior officers.

6. determine the relative contributions of cognitive ability, accessibility, and utilization to administrative effectiveness.

7. determine the inhibitions in using library information resources for administrative effectiveness among senior officers.

Research Questions

The following questions were answered in the study:

a. How accessible is library information resources to senior officers?

b. How do senior officers in local government acquire training to utilize the information resources for administrative effectiveness?

c. What is the level of cognitive ability of senior officers on administrative effectiveness?

d. What are the sources of information and types of information utilized by senior officers for their administration effectiveness?

e. What is the degree of relationship among administrative effectiveness, cognitive ability, accessibility and utilization of library information resources of senior officers?

f. What is the relative effect of cognitive ability, information accessibility and information utilization on administrative effectiveness of Senior Officers?

g.   What are the problems associated with the utilization of library information resources for administrative effectiveness?

Literature Review

Administrative effectiveness is an integrating activity which permeates every facet of the operations of an organization. Administration is the cornerstone of organization effectiveness and the contribution to economic and social needs of society. Every work organization is concerned with being effective upon the attainment of its aims and objectives, rest the success and ultimate survival of the organization, the quality of management is central to organization development and improved performance. Therefore, senior officers need to understand the importance of improving the overall performance and effectiveness of the organization (Mullins, 2004). The emphasis given to administrative effectiveness varies from one senior officer to the other and is especially dependent upon the level of the senior officers in their various local governments or organization. Thus, there is need to pay special attention to the administrative process adopted by senior officers, for without decisions, administrative effectiveness, the planning process of an organization is a sterile exercise. As in other organizations, library information resources use can aid and facilitate decision-making and administrative effectiveness of workers and also help in controlling the future in a proactive rather than reactive manner (Oyewusi, 2008).

Any organization that wants to remain relevant, therefore, would first seek ways to continually improve on its method of operation. One of which must be the climate under which it transacts business. Secondly, there must be a culture that operates on agreed values which synchronize the attainment of organizational and workers' goals and expectations for increased productivity. One of the things that characterize excellent corporations and administrative effectiveness is putting in place a corporate atmosphere that encourages free and honest communication. Ideally, a good organizational communication climate is open and supportive. That is, there is open, constructive, honest, and effective interaction in the workplace. It should also be solution-oriented, caring, egalitarian, forgiving, making ample provision for and recognition of the need for feedback. Organizations must remove communication barriers, physical and psychological - which must be removed in order to achieve administrative effectiveness (Asekun-Olarinmoye, 2006).

Research Methodology

The study is a descriptive survey design of ex-post facto type of research. The ex-post facto research design is of importance to this study because the research design examines cause and effect relationships. The population of this study included all the senior officers in Ibadan Local Government metropolis which consisted of eleven local governments. The total population of the senior officers in the eleven (11) local governments was 234. This is represented in Table 1.

Table 1: Profile of senior officers in eleven (11) local Governments in Ibadan Metropolics.

	Local Government	AD1	AD2	SAO	PAO	TOTAL
1.	Ibadan North	11	6	5	3	25
2.	Ibadan East	8	7	6	3	24
3.	Ibadan West	6	5	7	2	20
4.	Ibadan South West	7	5	6	2	20
5.	Ibadan South East	5	4	5	3	17
6.	Akinyele	8	6	4	2	20
7.	Lagelu	5	5	5	2	17
8.	Ona-ara	8	6	7	2	23
9.	Oluyole	7	8	5	2	22
10.	Egbeda	8	8	7	2	25
11.	Ido	5	8	5	2	21
	TOTAL	78	68	62	26	234

AD1 = Administrative Officer One (1)
AD2 = Administrative Officer Two (2)
SAO = Senior Administrative Officer
PAO = Principal Administrative Officer

Sources: Collected from the various local governments in Ibadan metropolics.

Total enumeration was used for the study because of the small size of the population of the senior officers in eleven local governments in Ibadan metropolis. A total sample size of 234 was used. The questionnaire was divided into five sections. Section A elicited information on the background of senior officers in terms of their age, sex, local government, position and their academic qualifications. Section B elicited information on effects of cognitive ability and accessibility of information resources. Section C focused on the types of information and utilization of library information resources, information requirements, sources of management, information and the frequency of getting information. Section D focused on the administrative

effectiveness in the local governments and Section E elicited questions on problems relating to the use of information resources, source of the variable of interest were measured using the Likert-type rating scale. Data collected were analyzed using both descriptive statistics and inferential statistics. The descriptive statistics used included frequency counts, percentages, means, and standard deviations. The statistical package for social scientists (SPSS) was used in analyzing the data.

Result and Discussion

Table 2: Questionnaire Response Rate

S/N	Name of Local Government	Sample	Returned	Percent
1	Egbeda	25	23	10.5
2	Lagelu	17	13	5.9
3	Ibadan South-East	17	17	7.7
4	Ibadan North	25	25	11.4
5	OnaAra	23	23	10.5
6	Akinyele	20	20	9.1
7	Ido	21	21	9.5
8	Ibadan South	20	18	8.2
9	Ibadan East	24	23	10.5
10	Ibadan West	20	20	9.1
11	Oluyole	22	17	7.7
	Total	**234**	**220**	**100**

A total of 234 copies of the questionnaire were administered to respondents in eleven local government in Ibadan out of which 220 copies were duly completed and returned and were found valid for analysis. This represents a total of 94.0% response rate as revealed in Table 1, which is a very good result.

Table 3: Distribution of Respondents by Department/Unit

Department	Frequency	Percent
Administration	36	16.4
Education	44	20
Finance	37	16.8
Registry	23	10.5
Information and orientation	26	11.8

Department	Frequency	Percent
Public Relation	1	0.5
Health	20	9.1
Maintenance	17	7.7
Works	2	0.9
Budget and Planning	2	0.9
Typing pool	1	0.5
Sport	9	4.1
No response	2	0.9
	220	100

The department which the respondents belong to according to the above table, 36(16.4%) were in administrative unit, larger proportion 44(20%) were in the education unit, 37(16.8%) were in finance, 23(10.5%) were in registry, 26(11.8%) were in information and orientation, 1(0.5%) was in public relation, 20(9.1%) were in health unit, 17(7.7%) were in maintenance, 2(0.9%) were in works unit, 2(0.9%) were in budget and planning, 1(0.5%) was in typing unit, 9(4.1%) were in sport and 2(0.9%) did not respond.

Table 4: Distribution of Respondents by Designation

Designation	Frequency	Percent
Admin officer	73	33.2
Principal Admin officer	31	14.1
Senior Admin officer	53	24.1
Admin officer1	57	25.9
Senior Admin Officer2	6	2.7
Total	220	100

Respondents designation as reported by the above table shows that 73(33.2%) admin officer, 31(14.1%) principal admin officer, 53(24.1%) senior admin officer, 57(25.9%) admin officer 1, and 6(2.7%) senior admin officer.

Table 5: Distribution of Respondents by Age

Age	Frequency	Percent
20 - 30 years	46	20.9
31 - 40 years	81	36.8
41 - 50 years	58	26.4
50 years and above	28	12.7
No response	7	3.2
	220	100

The age distribution of the respondents according to the above table shows that 46(20.9%) fell under the age bracket 20-30 years, larger proportion of them 81(36.8%) had the age bracket 31-40 years, 58(26.4%) fell under the age bracket 41-50 years, 7(3.2%) were 50 years and above and 7(3.2%) did not respond.

Table 6: Frequency Distribution of Respondents by Highest Educational Qualification

Educational Qualification	Frequency	Percent
B Sc/E Ed	70	31.8
Master degree	96	43.6
Ph D	6	2.7
ND/HND	14	6.4
Certificate diploma	28	12.7
No response	6	2.7
	220	100

70(31%) had B.Sc/BA,96(43.6%) had master's degree, 6(2.7%) had Ph.D., 14(6.4%) had ND/HND.

Table 7: Frequency Distribution of Respondents by years of experience

Years of experience	Frequency	Percent
1 - 5 years	24	10.9
6 - 10 years	56	25.5
11 - 15 years	52	23.6
16 - 20 years	33	15
21 years and above	55	25
Total	**220**	**100**

The respondents years of experience is revealed as 24(10.9%) had below 5 years of experience, 56(25.5%) had between 6-10 years, 52(23.6%) had between 11-15 years of experience, 33(15%) had between 16-20 years o experience, and 55(25%) had experience beyond 20 years of experience

Analysis of Research Questions

There were seven research questions formulated for this study in order to achieve the set objectives. Answers to these research questions are provided below:

Research Question 1: How accessible is library information resources to senior officers?

Table 8: Level of Accessibility to Information Resources

Information Resources	VEA	EA	OA	NEA	Mean	Std
Encyclopaedia	32(14.5%)	52(23.6%)	46(20.9%)	90(40.9%)	2.5692	1.15879
Dictionary	72(32.7%)	22(10%)	50(22.7%)	76(34.5%)	3.1538	1.14879
Yearbooks	17(7.7%)	21(9.5%)	88(40%)	94(42.7%)	1.9844	.95106
Newspapers	96(43.6%)	23(10.5%)	42(19.1%)	59(26.8%)	3.0615	1.18423
Magazines	90(40.9%)	27(12.3%)	48(21.8%)	55(25%)	3.0462	1.11005
Internet resources	42(19.1%)	28(12.7%)	79(35.9%)	71(32.3%)	2.4462	1.14606
Reports and Textbooks	67(30.5%)	45(20.5%)	67(30.5%)	41(18.6%)	2.8413	1.01927

Showing the level of accessibility of information resources; for encyclopedia 32(14.5%) is very easily accessible, 52(23.6%) is easily accessible, 46(20.9%) is occasionally accessible, and 90(40.9%) is not easily accessible (mean=2.5692). For dictionary 72(32.7%) is very easily accessible, 22(10%) is easily accessible, 50(22.7%) is occasionally accessible, and 76(34.5%) is not easily accessible (mean=3.1538). For yearbooks 17(7.7%) is very easily accessible, 21(9.5%) is easily accessible, 88(40%) is occasionally accessible, and 94(42.7%) is not easily accessible (mean=1.9844). For newspaper 96(43.6%) which represents larger proportion is very easily accessible, 23(10.5%) is easily accessible, 42(19.1%) is occasionally accessible, and 59(26.8%) is not easily accessible (mean=3.0615). For magazines 90(40.9%) which represents larger proportion of the respondents is very easily accessible, 27(12.3%) is easily accessible, 48(21.8%) is occasionally accessible, and 55(25%) is not easily accessible (mean=3.0462).

Research Question 2: How do senior officers in local Government acquire training to utilize the information resources for administrative effectiveness?

Table 9: Administrative Effectiveness of Senior Officers in Local Government

Questions	Response	Frequency	Percent
Does the LG authority organize any form of training programme for effective administration of staff?	Yes	161	73.2
	No	57	25.9
	No response	2	.9
Is there any need for these training programmes at all?	Yes	165	75.0
	No	50	22.7
	No response	5	2.3
Are you satisfied with the senior staff training and development policies of the LG?	Yes	147	66.8
	No	67	30.5
	No response	6	2.7

Larger proportion of the respondents 161(73.2%) affirmed that local government authority organize training programme for effective administration of staff. Of course more than half of the respondents 165(75%) affirmed that there is need for training programmes. Respondents expressing their state of mind on trainings rendered and development policies of the local government reveals larger proportion of the respondents 147(66.8%) affirmed that they are satisfied with the senior staff training and development policies of the local government.

Research Question 3: What is the level of cognitive ability of senior officers on administrative effectiveness?

Table 10: Cognitive Ability of Senior Officers

Perceived Cognitive Ability	VD	D	N	S	VS	Mean	Std
Awareness of gaps in knowledge or information (recognizing when you have failed to understand material because you can't establish the meaning of term or there is incomplete information provided)	24(10.9%)	36(16.4%)	44(20%)	75(34.1%)	41(18.6%)	3.4531	1.27154
Concern for accuracy (habitually checking work for accuracy and for comprehension)	20(9.1%)	34(15.5%)	45(20.5%)	99(45%)	22(10%)	3.3750	1.20185
Trying creative approaches(making the effort to generate novel and useful responses to problems)	23(10.5%)	25(11.4%)	37(16.8%)	115(52.3%)	20(9.1%)	3.4531	1.15373
Working in a painful manner(Looking ahead and anticipating difficulties when working on a problem)	20(9.1%)	31(14.1%)	34(19.5%)	76(34.5%)	50(22.7%)	3.4531	1.28396
Maintaining open an attitude (willingness to suspend judgement and to accept a non -preferred alternative if it is well reasoned)	24(10.9%)	27(12,3%)	45(20.5%)	83(37.7%)	41(18.7%)	3.3125	1.24563

24(10.9%) were dissatisfied, 75(34.1%) (mean=3.4531) were satisfied about the perception of awareness of gaps in knowledge or information. Only34(15.5%) (mean=3.3750) were dissatisfied, 99(45%) were satisfied about concern for accuracy; means that as senior level officers, there should be concern for accuracy of work done by the subordinate usually by cross checking. It is believed by larger proportion of the respondents that as senior officers they try creative approaches; this been supported by 115(52.3%) satisfied, and 25(11.4%) were dissatisfied (mean=3.4531) 76(34.5%) were satisfied about the perception that as senior officers they work in painful manner, 31(14.1%) were dissatisfied about this (mean=3.4531). Larger proportion of the respondents were satisfied about the view that as senior officers they maintain an open attitude towards their subordinate thereby giving them room to express their mind, 27(12.3%) (mean=3.3125) were dissatisfied about the view.

Research Question 4: What are the sources of information and types of information utilized for their administrative effectiveness?

Table 11: Sources of Information Utilised

Sources	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Quarterly	Biannually	Annually	Never	Mean	Std
Encyclopedia	22(10.0%)	41(18.6%)	21(9.5%)	34(15.5%)	33(15.0%)	22(10.0%)	47(21.4%)	4.1111	2.27972
Dictionary	67(30.5%)	18(8.2%)	22(10.0%)	30(13.6%)	35(15.9%)	16(7.3%)	32(14.5%)	2.7302	2.20853
Yearbooks	9(4.1%)	7(3.2%)	51(23.2%)	40(18.2%)	40(18.2%)	30(13.6%)	43(19.5%)	4.5079	1.89118
Newspapers	112(50.9%)	6(2.7%)	10(4.5%)	24(10.9%)	30(13.6%)	15(6.8%)	23(10.5%)	2.3810	2.15098
Magazines	82(37.3%)	27(12.3%)	15(6.8%)	28(12.7%)	28(12.7%)	14(6.4%)	26(11.8%)	2.7031	2.09822
internet resources	68(30.9%)	23(10.5%)	19(8.6%)	30(13.6%)	28(12.7%)	12(5.5%)	40(18.2%)	2.7813	2.22874
Reports and textbooks	35(15.9%)	57(25.9%)	25(11.4%)	27(12.3%)	25(11.4%)	25(11.4%)	26(11.9%)	3.2623	1.96555

The above table showed the ranking of information sources used among senior officers revealed that encyclopaedia were used daily by 22(10%) of the respondent. While 41(18.6%) of the respondent used encyclopaedia weekly, 21(9.5%) used monthly. Others used encyclopaedia quarterly 34(15.5%) biannually33(15%), annually 22(10%) and 47(21.4%) reported that they never used it. (mean=4.1111).

Table 12: Types of Information Utilized

Types of Information	VHU	HU	OU	NU	Mean	Std
Administrative information	123(55.9%)	88(40.0%)	5(2.3%)	4(1.8%)	3.7969	.44292
Political information	66(30.0%)	126(57.3%)	20(9.1%)	8(3.6%)	3.1094	.75839
Government information	101(45.9%)	97(44.1%)	17(7.7%)	5(2.3%)	3.3906	.76878
Information on social trends	73(33.2%)	102(46.4%)	33(15.0%)	12(5.5%)	3.1250	.88192
Cultural matter information	74(33.6%)	97(44.1%)	42(19.1%)	7(3.2%)	3.2344	.88627

The above table which reveals the types of information utilized in order to achieve effective administration among senior officers reveals that for administrative information larger proportion of the respondents 123(55.9%) believed it is very highly utilized, 88(40%) believed it is highly utilized, 5(2.3%) believed it is occasionally utilized, 4(1.8%) believed it is not utilized at all with (mean = 3.7969). For political information 66(30%) believed it is very highly utilized, larger proportion of the respondents 126(57.3%) believed it is highly utilized, 20(9.1%) believed it is occasionally utilized, 8(3.6%) believed it is not utilized at all with (mean = 3.1094). For government information larger proportion of the respondents 101(45.9%) believed it is very highly utilized, 97(44.1%) believed it is highly utilized, 17(7.7%) believed it is occasionally utilized, 5(2.3%) believed it is not utilized at all with (mean = 3.3906).

Research Question 5: What is the degree of relationship among administrative effectiveness, cognitive ability, accessibility and utilization of library information resources of senior officers?

Table 13: Administrative Effectiveness's Factors

Variables	SA	A	D	SD	Mean	Std
Planning/Coordinating						
Always setting goals and objectives	86(39.1%)	126(57.3%)	3(1.4%)	5(2.3%)	3.5079	.59224
Always defining tasks needed to accomplish goals	91(41.4%)	113(51.4%)	11(5%)	5(2.3%)	3.4603	.64321
Staffing:						
Always developing job descriptions for position openings	84(38.2%)	107(48.6%)	22(10%)	7(3.2%)	3.3710	.70673
Always reviewing applications	78(35.5%)	104(47.3%)	33(15%)	5(2.3%)	3.1746	.66088
Training/developing						
Always orienting employees, arranging for training seminars and so on	100(45.5%)	63(28.6%)	42(19.1%)	15(6.8%)	3.4286	.85599
Always clarifying roles, duties, job descriptions	82(37.3%)	87(39.5%)	37(16.8%)	14(6.4%)	3.3710	.79412

Enhancing administrative effectiveness from the angle of planning and coordinating; 126(57.3%) agreed it is always setting goals and objectives. 5(2.3%) (mean=3.5079) strongly disagreed. 113(51.4%) agreed it always defines tasks needed to accomplish goals, 5 (2.3%) strongly disagreed (mean=3.4603). Enhancing administrative effectiveness from the angle of staffing; 107(48.6%) agreed it always develops job description for position opening and 22(10%) disagreed (mean=3.3710). Enhancing administrative effectiveness from the angle of training and development; 100(45.5%) strongly agreed it always orientate employees, arranging for training seminars and so on and 42(19.1%) disagreed (mean=3.4286). 87(39.5%) agreed it always clarifies roles, duties, and job and 22(10%) disagreed (mean=3.3710).

Research Question 6: What is the relative effect of cognitive ability, information accessibility and information utilization on administrative effectiveness Senior Officers?

Table 14: Relative contribution of cross Independent variables (Cognitive ability of senior officers, Level of Accessibility to Information Resources, Types of Information Utilized, Sources of Information Utilization) to the Administration Effectiveness of Senior Officers in Local Government

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	90.786	10.353		8.769	.000
Cognitive Ability of Senior Staff	.197	.160	0.84	1.232	.022
Accessibility to Information Resources	.302	.095	.272	3.169	.002
Types of Information Utilized	.484	.243	.135	-1.991	.048
Sources of Information Utilization	.086	.042	.017	.208	.043

This table shows that all the Independent variables or predicting factors (Cognitive ability of senior officers, Accessibility to Information Resources, Types of Information Utilized and Sources of Information Utilization) are potent predictors of Administrative Effectiveness of Senior Officers in Local Government. The most potent factor was Types of Information Utilized (Beta = .484, p< 0.05) followed by Accessibility to Information Resources (Beta = 0.302, P<0.05), Cognitive ability of senior officers (Beta = 0.19, P < 0.05) and Sources of Information Utilization (Beta = 0.086, P< 0.05). Therefore null hypothesis is rejected.

Research Question 7: What are the problems associated with the utilization of library information resources for administrative effectiveness?

Table 15: Problems Associated With the Use of Information.

Poor internet connectivity	SA	A	D	SD	Mean	Std
	93	95	25	7	3.2857	.92333
	42.3	43.2	11.4	3.2		
Limited numbers of computers	83	115	19	3	3.3333	.69561
	37.7	52.3	8.6	1.4		
Unrealisable power supply	78	125	14	3	3.3651	.62994
	35.5	56.8	6.4	1.4		
Resources are not available	55	136	18	11	3.0000	.87988
	25	61.8	8.2	5		
Inaccessibility to library information resources	63	123	27	7	3.0952	.79746
	28.6	55.9	12.3	3.2		
	39.5	38.2	14.1	8.2		
Lack of funds	79	102	24	15	2.9048	.91077
	35.9	46.4	10.9	6.8		

The perception of poor internet connectivity as a problem associated with the utilization of library information resources for administrative effectiveness is strongly agreed by 93(42.3%), agreed by 95(43.2%), disagreed by 25(11.4%) and strongly disagreed by 7(3.2%) of the respondents (mean=3.2857). The perception of limited numbers of computers as a problem associated with the utilization of library information resources for administrative effectiveness is strongly agreed by 83(37.7%), agreed by 115(52.3%), disagreed by 19(1.4%) and strongly disagreed by 3(1.4%) of the respondents (mean=3.3333). The perception of lack of funds as a problem associated with the utilization of library information resources for administrative effectiveness is strongly agreed by 79(35.9 %), agreed by 102(46.4 %), disagreed by 24(10.9%) and strongly disagreed by 15(6.8%) of the respondents (mean=2.9048).

Table 16: There will be no joint effects of cross Independent variables (Cognitive ability of senior officers, Level of Accessibility to Information Resources, Types of Information Utilized, and Sources of Information Utilization) to the Administration Effectiveness of Senior Officers in Local Government

Summary of regression for the joint effects of independence variables on Administration Effectiveness of Senior Officers in Local Government

R = .292 R-Square = .652 Adjusted RSquare = .647 Std. Error = 2.412					
Model	Sum of Square	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig
1 Regression Residual Total	9849.772 106020.664 115870.436	4 215 219	2462.443 493.119	4.994	.001

The table above reveals a significant combined effect of the independent variables (Cognitive ability of senior officers, Accessibility to Information Resources, Types of Information Utilized and sources of Information Utilization) to the Administration Effectiveness of Senior Officers in Local Government. The result yielded a coefficient of multiple regression R = 0.292 of, multiple R-Square = 0.652, and Adjusted R Square = 0.647. This suggests that all the factors combined accounted for 64.7% (Adj.R-Square = 0.647) variation in the prediction of Administration Effectiveness. The other factors accounting for the remaining 35.3% are beyond the scope of this study. The ANOVA result from the regression analysis shows that there was a significant joint effect of the independent variables on the dependent variable, $F_{(4,215)} = 4.994$, $P = 0.001 < 0.05$. Therefore null hypothesis is rejected.

Table 17: There is no significant relationship between Administrative effectiveness of Local Government officers and Independent variables (Cognitive ability of senior officers, Level of Accessibility to Information Resources, Types of Information Utilized, and Sources of Information Utilization)

Correlation is significant at 0.05 (Correlation matrix showing the relationship among study variables

		$\bar{X}$	SD	1	2	3	4	5
Administrative Effectiveness of senior Officers in LG	Pearson Correlation	88.277	20.6112	1.000				
Cognitive Ability of Senior	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N	34.980	8.6255	.527* .044 220	1.000			

			$\bar{X}$	SD	1	2	3	4	5
Accessibility to Information Resources	Pearson Correlation		73.178	19.53117	.253*	.261*	1.000		
	Sig. (2-tailed)				.000	.000			
	N				220	220			
Types of Information Utilized	Pearson Correlation		23.2079	6.3108	.460*	.282*	.226*	1.000	
	Sig. (2-tailed)				0.40	.007	.001		
	N				220	220	220		
Sources of Information utilization	Pearson Correlation		104.3564	43.697	.255*	.205*	.621*	.205*	1.000
	Sig. (2-tailed)				.002	.002	.000	.019	
	N				220	220	220	220	

* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed)

The above table depicts moderate levels of relationship between each of the independent variables (Cognitive ability of senior officers, Level of Accessibility to Information Resources, Types of Information Utilized, and Sources of Information Utilization) and Administrative effectiveness of Local Government officers. There is positive correlation with Accessibility to Information Resources ($r = 0.253$, $P < 0.05$), Types of Information Utilized ($r = 0.460$, $P < 0.05$, and Sources of Information Utilization ($r = 0.255$, $P < 0.05$) while correlation between Administrative effectiveness of Local Government officers and Cognitive ability of Senior officers is also significant. ($r = 0.527$, $P < 0.05$).This implies that, a progressive increase of the independent factors of senior officers will increase the tendency for Administrative effectiveness of Local Government officers. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected.

Table 18: Total Mean by Local Government

S/N	LGA	N	CA		ALIR		ULIR		AE	
			$\bar{X}$	SD	$\bar{X}$	SD	$\bar{X}$	SD	$\bar{X}$	SD
1	Egbeda	23	31.3913	9.8707	74.7826	15.6785	110.9545	42.8057	102.6522	26.2100
2	Lagelu	13	37.2308	3.9483	72.9231	21.8230	104.9231	38.3894	119.6154	29.2476
3	Ibadan S/East	17	34.6000	8.2618	68.1765	13.4918	87.7500	30.7040	97.5333	14.3172
4	Ibadan North	25	36.0800	10.2426	71.2400	27.2585	87.2083	46.7361	111.9583	25.1404
5	OnaAra	23	33.8696	8.8744	79.1304	16.1423	119.8571	47.3131	98.9474	25.0388
6	Akinyele	20	33.8000	8.0368	80.2000	16.6215	115.6067	53.8593	100.9500	30.3132
7	Ido	21	40.9048	8.8085	56.2381	25.4714	77.3684	48.1147	103.5500	30.0412
8	Ibadan South	18	34.333	10.4712	83.6111	17.7537	124.2353	40.0586	135.4444	27.5686
9	Ibadan East	23	30.6522	11.2759	94.0435	14.7015	119.6087	40.0088	129.6818	19.6381
10	Ibadan West	20	31.8500	11.7977	89.8000	17.3588	119.3500	32.4820	132.1000	32.3125
11	Oluyole	17	31.9412	10.1764	75.8824	11.6452	108.9412	55.4340	121.2353	22.1120
TOTAL		220	34.1468	9.8620	77.1227	20.9848	107.0143	45.6458	113.8863	28.9431

Table above revealed the mean and standard deviation scores for all the independent and dependent variables. As far as the cognitive

ability is concerned, Ido Local Government had the highest mean value of 40.9, followed by Lagelu Local Government with 37.23 while Egbeda had the least mean value of 31.39. It is also observed that Ibadan East Local Government had the highest mean score of 94.04 and a standard deviation of 14.70 concerning the accessibility to library information resources, followed by Ibadan West whose mean value was 89.8, while Ido had the least mean score of 56.23. Ibadan South Local Government had the highest mean score of 124.24 in the utilisation of library information resources followed by Ibadan East; while Ibadan South Local Government had the highest mean of 135.44 in administrative effectiveness, and the least being Ibadan South East with mean score of 97.53.

Discussion of Findings

The finding revealed the types of information available for user to achieve effective administration among senior officers in local governments. Information available for use include administrative information which was very highly utilized. Information on planning, monitoring and evaluation information was also highly utilized. This aligns with Choo, (1998)that workers change information frequently and consult with each other through available means. While it was corroborated by Deng (2010) that information is a vehicle for development of an organization, highly appreciated by planners, decision-makers and even entrepreneurs in the private sectors. The result showed that senior officers in local government had access to some information in the local governments. This agreed with the suggestion of Oduwole and Oyewumi (2010) that relevant information must be made available for the manager to make informed decisions on behalf of the organization. .The study showed that larger proportion of the respondents 161(73.2%) agreed that local government authority organize training program for effective administration of workers, while half of the workers affirmed that there is the need to organize training programmes for local government workers. This submission was further supported by Kalleberg and Rognes (2000) that investment in workers or employees in the form of training and development is positively associated with increase in administrative effectiveness.

The findings of the study revealed that Encyclopedia, dictionary, yearbooks, newspapers magazines, reports and textbooks were the major sources of information used. The study went further to indicate some factors (such as always setting goals and objectives, always

defining tasks needed to accomplish goals, always scheduling employees time table and always coordinate activities of each subordinate to keep work running smoothly) that promote and enhance administrative effectiveness. This submission was supported by Idowu (2010) that certain factor must enhance administration effectiveness. The major problems were poor internet connectivity, unreliable power supply and non-availability of information resources. Plumetal 2010, Shuling 2007 and Augello 2010 likewise confirmed that challenges affecting users in the utility and access to information resources.

Conclusion

This study identified types of information resources available, accessible and utilized in local government, this study would help library and information professionals interested in studying the information environment of local governments to know what services to provide in library information centres established in local governments authority. Libraries have to make more efforts to promote their services and information provision to the local government and other organization. For a nation to achieve maximum development all the available resources would have to be carefully mobilized and utilized. Therefore, information sources for local government senior officers should included information from libraries and libraries should not be relegated to the background. The library would help senior officers to obtain information for their daily activities as well as for effective administration.

Recommendations

The following recommendations were made based on the findings of this study.

(1) Establishment of well-equipped libraries, resource centres, information and documentation units that would conform to the local governments goals and objectives should be taken into consideration in local government.

(2) Fund should be adequately provided to equip libraries in local government with more books, journals, newsletters and reports that would help the senior officers to have enough information for administrative effectiveness.

(3)   The information sources both informal and formal should be developed and made accessible in the local governments so that senior officers would utilized them as sources of information that would be utilized for administrative effectiveness.

(4)   The awareness of the senior officers and indeed the general public on the advantages of utilizing libraries should be increased by way of enlightenment campaign and any other productive means.