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INFLUENCE OF TETFUND INTERVENTION ON PHYSICAL FACILITIES PROVISION IN INFORMATION SERVICE DELIVERY IN FEDERAL UNIVERSITIES IN SOUTH-SOUTH/SOUTH-EAST, NIGERIA

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Abstract:
The benefits of Tertiary Education Trust Fund seem not to have been experienced by some university libraries to boost and improved their information service delivery. However, it is important to look at how well TETFund has fared in assisting university libraries to improve their service delivery. The study determined the influence of TETFund intervention on physical infrastructure on information service delivery in federal university libraries in South-South and South-East, Nigeria. In pursuant of this, Research questions and hypotheses were raised to guide the study. Descriptive survey design was adopted for the study. The

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population of the study comprised 369 academic librarians in all the federal university libraries in South-South and South-East, Nigeria. Mean and standard deviation were used in answering the research question while independent t-test was used in testing the hypotheses at .05 level of significance. The findings from the study indicated that TETFund intervention have significant influence on physical facilities on information service delivery in federal university libraries in South-South and South-East, Nigeria. The implication of this study is that the physical facilities are essential in information service delivery in university libraries and the study therefore recommends that TETFund should make effort to intervene in the areas of physical facilities provision to federal university libraries so as to help in improving the information service delivery of federal university libraries.

Keywords: Physical facilities, Tetfund, Information service delivery, Library, University.

Introduction

University libraries have been a force in supporting the intellectual development and growth of institutions for centuries. Their significance is so enormous to be neglected and their roles in providing knowledge resources and facilities are factors difficult to be ignored. The fostering of personal development among students, staff, and scholars, aligning it with the institution's mission and also contributing it to the societal well-being are items of importance on the shoulders of the libraries. Libraries being a multifaceted, may be offering not just information resources and learning spaces but also critical information services, which are essential for achieving educational goals in the Universities among the patrons. According to Akpan-Atata *et al.* (2015), university libraries are complex institutions with numerous functions and responsibilities that are not limited to the supply of information resources and provision of space for learning, but also for the provision of information services. One of the fundamentals of the libraries is Information service delivery through various medium and the advent of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has significantly transformed library services.

Apparently, Nigerian university libraries face challenges in adopting these technologies due to inadequate funding, which hampers effective information service delivery in various institutions.

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The provision of effective services to the university community might oftentimes have some challenges as a result of inability to deploy technology due for these services, this results to the dwindling performances in most of the Nigeria Universities. Despite efforts to provide certain services with the limited budgets in their possession, inadequate funding has led to a gross deficiency in information service delivery, forcing library patrons to seek alternative information sources. In so far, the information service delivery is the vehicle through which university libraries drive the mandate of supporting learning, teaching and research activities of their parent institutions.

The availability and adequacy of current and relevant information resources are prerequisite for improved information service delivery but nonetheless, the presence of information resources alone cannot translate into improved service delivery without the availability of physical facilities (Baro *et al.*, 2017). Afebende (2017) observed that university libraries in over two decades have not been living up to their mandate of supporting learning, teaching and research as a result of deficient information service delivery. The rational for this defective information service delivery is not far-fetched. University libraries are underfunded and cannot on their own generate enough funds to run their services. They therefore depend on funds allocated from their parent institutions which are grossly inadequate to meet the library needs in this present dispensation.

Interestingly, the Tertiary Education Trust Fund (TETFund) was established in 2011 to address such funding challenges in Nigerian public tertiary institutions arising from procurement and maintenance of needed items, buildings and structures. TETFund is seen as a "root" that supplies strength for efficiency and effectiveness of the University and the library in particular. It supports libraries by providing resources for information acquisition, capacity building for staff, and development of physical facilities. The realization of the university's goals and objectives can also be attained through the provision of necessary infrastructure because the activities and functions of the university library is premised on the development, availability and functionality of its infrastructure (Ogbuiyi and Okpe, 2013).

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However, providing these facilities requires significant financial investment, which many university libraries cannot afford without external support like that from TETFund. That is to say, that the provision of physical facilities in the library requires sufficient budgetary allocation and university libraries cannot achieve this on their own without external assistance, hence necessitated TETFund intervention. However, the Research covered all federal university libraries in South-South and South-East, Nigeria.

Statement of study

University libraries are charged with the mandate of providing adequate physical facilities to support the teaching, learning and research activities of student and staff in the universities. Apparently, the goal of TETFund is to tackle the menace of under-funding and decline in the facilities in the tertiary institutions. Personal observation by the researcher on visit to some university libraries shows that some federal university libraries in Nigeria have little or no presence of TETFund. This issue arouses the researcher's curiosity. It is on this premise that this study is carried out to ascertain the influence of TETFund intervention on the provision of physical facilities on information service delivery in the university libraries in South- South and South-East, Nigeria.

Research Questions

The research question was raised to direct the study:

i. What is the influence of TETFund library intervention in the provision of physical facilities on information service delivery in Federal University libraries in South South/South East, Nigeria?

Hypothesis

The hypothesis was formulated to guide the study and was tested at 0.05 level of significance.

i. There is no significant influence of TETFund library intervention in the provision of physical facilities on information service delivery in Federal University libraries in South South/South East Nigeria.

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Literature Review

According to Eze (2014), TETFund came into being at a time when the education sector had suffered many years of neglect by successive governments which resulted in large scale decay of institutional facilities, physical structure, academic teaching and research equipment. In addition, teachers' morale has been dampened and genuine interest in teaching and learning has been eroded in the educational system. According to Sadiq (2020), the mandate of the fund as provided in section 7 (1) (a) to (e) of the TETFund Act, 2011 is to administer and disburse the amount in the fund to Federal and State Tertiary Educational Institutions, specifically for the provision and maintenance of the following: Essential physical facilities for teaching and learning; Instructional material and equipment; Research and publication; Academic staff training and development.

Osinulu and Daramola (2017) carried out a study on government Intervention in the funding of Nigerian university libraries: an Appraisal of the Role of the Tertiary Education Trust Fund. The main objective of the study was to examine the role of intervention agencies in the development of Nigerian university libraries with reference to the impact of the Tertiary Education Trust Fund (TETFund). The findings from the study showed that TETFund intervention in university libraries was greatly felt in the areas of information resources and ICT facilities. Based on the findings, it was concluded that TETFund intervention in university libraries has a great impact on the collection development of university libraries in South-West, Nigeria.

Consequently, the study recommended that more should be done in reducing the administrative bottlenecks involved in accessing funds in order to avoid the unnecessary delays encountered in accessing and utilizing the funds timely. This study is somehow related to the present study because it treated physical facilities as one of the areas of TETFund intervention in university libraries. According to Olorunfemi and Ipadeola (2021), the extent of universities achievement of their goals depends on the level of resources provided by the university library to users as no institution or community is complete in the

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absence of a library and its diverse services. It is noteworthy to state that there are several scholars that carried out investigation on the Tertiary Education Trust Fund and its intervention on the Library but to mention but a few; Aprebo and Onyeike (2018) carried out a study titled: Utilizing Library Improvement and Institutional Research Activities through TETFund Intervention Scheme by Universities in Rivers and Bayelsa States. Anaehobi and Agim (2019) carried out a study titled: TETFund Intervention and Development of University Libraries in South-East, Nigeria. The study focused on the contribution of Tertiary Education Trust Fund (TETFund) intervention to the development of university libraries in South-East, Nigeria in the areas of information resources, physical facilities, staff training and development and library research.

Gadanga *et al.* (2021) carried out a study titled: A Survey of Tertiary Education Trust Fund (TETFund) Intervention in University Libraries in North West Nigeria: 2014-2018. The objective of the study was to investigate the Tertiary Education Trust Fund (TETFund) intervention in the development of university libraries in North West Nigeria. Osinulu and Daramola (2017) carried out a study on government Intervention in the funding of Nigerian university libraries: an Appraisal of the Role of the Tertiary Education Trust Fund. The main objective of the study was to examine the role of intervention agencies in the development of Nigerian university libraries with reference to the impact of the Tertiary Education Trust Fund (TETFund). Several studies by Afebende (2017), Anaehobi and Agim (2019), Aprebo and Onyeike (2018), Isah (2018) and Onyeneke and Ahaneku (2021) reported that university libraries have benefited from TETFund interventions in the areas of acquisition of information resources, library building construction and renovations, provision of physical facilities, library research funding and staff training of academic librarians both locally and internationally in order to beef up their capacities for improved information service delivery to their parent institutions.

The more worrisome condition is that even the funds approved by TETFund are not always fully accessed by beneficiary institutions. In view of this, Afebende (2017) reported that some university libraries reluctantly lag behind in grabbing such opportunities

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provided by TETFund to improve their information service delivery as a result of poor construct of their proposal to TETFund. In contrast, Aprebo and Onyeike (2018) report that the problem associated with the inability of university libraries to access TETFund intervention is because of the rigorous processes of regulating, administration and disbursement of monies from the fund under the act involved and this has contributed to general decay in human and material resources in Nigerian tertiary institutions.

The Concept of Information Service Delivery cannot be shelved away from the Library operations and service as it calls to be a "duo" that facts-check the activities of the library especially for effective productivity. According to Eje and Dushu (2018), information service delivery deals with the way information practitioners relate and behave towards the users, colleagues, organisation and the society as it relates to information handling.

In order to achieve improved information service delivery, there must be adequate physical facilities. Saleem et al. (2013) report that the functionality of library infrastructure is essential in the management and discharging of essential library services to library patrons. Library infrastructure according to Ogbuagu et al. (2014) is comprised of generating set, electrical installations, ICT facilities, furniture, fittings, information materials and library building. In terms of library furniture and equipment. Ezeala and Gwang (2016) assert that the availability and adequacy of physical infrastructural stands as a gateway to generating the desired services for library users and a critical factor influencing information service delivery. Since information service delivery requires the availability and adequacy of physical facilities, Asogwa et al. (2014) reported that information service delivery is defective in Nigerian university libraries due to inadequate physical facilities. Rufai (2012) reported that the physical facilities of most university libraries are not sufficient and not up to date with the current trends in providing information services to the university community. There is a consensus among scholars like Afebende (2017), Akporhornor and Akpojotor (2016), Nitin (2015) and Nwachukwu and Asom (2015) that inadequate funding is one of the major factors affecting the availability and adequacy of physical facilities that is very important in information service delivery.

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Methodology

The descriptive survey design was considered as appropriate for the study; to investigate the influence of TETFund intervention on physical facilities provision in information service delivery in federal university libraries in South-South and South-East, Nigeria. The areas for the study are the South-South and South-East geopolitical zones of Nigeria. The Universities used for the study includes University of Calabar, University of Uyo, University of Port Harcourt, Federal University Otueke, Federal University of Petroleum Resources Efuru Delta, University of Benin, and University of |Nigeria, Nsukka, Federal University of Technology, Owerri and Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka respectively. The population of the study comprised 369 academic librarians in Federal University libraries in the South-South and the South-East of Nigeria and the census sampling technique was used.

Questionnaire was used to ascertain responses from the subjects. The total of 369 copies of questionnaire were distributed and 351 copies returned with valid responses at the 95% rate. Mean and Standard Deviation were used to answer the research questions while independent t-test was used in the hypotheses. All the hypotheses were tested at 0.05 level of significance.

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Results and Discussions

Research Question 1a

What is the influence of TETFund intervention on the provision of physical infrastructure on information service delivery in the Federal University libraries in South South, Nigeria?

Table 1: Mean of influence of TETFund intervention in the provision of physical infrastructure in information service delivery in Federal University libraries in South South, Nigeria

S/N	Physical Infrastructure (SS)	N	$\bar{X}_1$	SD1	Decision
1.	Shelves	351	3.13	.86	GI
2.	Newspaper Racks	351	3.00	.83	GI
3.	Study carrels	351	3.06	.87	GI
4.	Chairs	351	3.27	.77	GI
5.	Tables	351	3.37	.83	GI
6.	Catalogue Cabinet	351	4.00	.92	GI
7.	Photocopy Machine	351	3.09	.69	GI
8.	Computer facilities	351	3.21	.59	GI
9.	Internet facilities	351	3.10	.83	GI
10.	Office furniture	351	3.23	.61	GI
11.	Audio equipment	351	2.86	.79	GI
12.	Visual equipment	351	2.75	.84	GI
13.	Air conditioners	351	2.99	.72	GI
14.	Fans	351	3.64	.46	GI
15.	Sound proof generating set	351	2.58	.79	GI
16.	Library vehicle	351	2.64	.81	GI
17.	Binding equipment	351	2.66	.83	GI
18.	Solar energy equipment	351	2.76	.73	GI
19.	Refrigerator	351	2.59	.85	GI
20.	Printer	351	3.13	.66	GI
21.	Television	351	2.69	.90	GI
22.	Stabilizer	351	2.61	.91	GI
23.	Book trolley	351	2.54	.83	GI
24.	Metal shelf ladder	351	2.83	.79	GI

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25.	Circulation counter	351		2.66	.87	GI
26.	Renovation of library building	351		2.92	.75	GI
27.	Construction of library building	351		3.07	.72	GI
28.	Multimedia projector	351	2.96		.75	GI
29.	Bulletin boards	351		2.64	.83	GI
30.	Suggestion box	351	2.56		.79	GI
31.	Digitalization equipment	351	2.91		.72	GI
32.	Automation equipment	351		3.01	.86	GI
33.	OPAC	351		3.04	.79	GI
34.	Laminating machine	351		2.55	.81	GI
35.	Scanner	351		2.91	.68	GI
36.	Pick up van/truck	351		2.54	.83	GI
37.	RFID	351		2.61	.74	GI
	Grand Mean			**2.92**		

Source: Field Data (2023)

The table (1a) indicated that the mean scores of item 1 to 37 on the provision of physical infrastructure is greater than the real limit of 2.50 in the federal university libraries in south-south. The table also showed that the Standard deviation of the items fall within the range of 0.46 to 0.92. This indicates that the respondents were not divergent from one another in their responses. The grand mean of 2.92 indicates a strong influence of TETFund library intervention in the provision of physical infrastructure on information service delivery in Federal University libraries in South South, Nigeria.

The result of the influence of TETFund intervention on the provision of physical infrastructure on information service delivery revealed that there is influence of TETFund library intervention on information service delivery in Federal University libraries in South South Nigeria.

The outcome of this study is in consonance with that of Osinulu and Daramola (2017) in their study of government intervention in Nigerian university which reported that

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TETFund intervention was greatly felt in the provision of information and communication technology facilities and this in no small measure have contributed to the improvement of information service delivery. The finding also supported Gadanga et al. (2021) in their study of TETFund intervention in university libraries in North-West, Nigeria which reported, a significant influence of TETFund intervention in the provision of physical infrastructure on information service delivery.

Research Question 1b

What is the influence of TETFund intervention in the provision of physical infrastructure on information service delivery in Federal University libraries in South East, Nigeria?

Table 2: Mean of TETFund library intervention in the provision of physical in South East infrastructure on information service delivery in Federal University libraries, Nigeria

S/N	Physical Infrastructure (SS)	N		X_2	SD_2	Decision
1.	Shelves	351		3.24	.74	GI
2.	Newspaper Racks	351	3.02		.78	GI
3.	Study carrels	351		3.10	.84	GI
4.	Chairs	351		3.22	.68	GI
5.	Tables	351		3.13	.79	GI
6.	Catalogue Cabinet	351		4.00	.76	GI
7.	Photocopy Machine	351		3.02	.66	GI
8.	Computer facilities	351		3.10	.62	GI
9.	Internet facilities	351		3.02	.68	GI
10.	Office furniture	351		4.12	.65	GI
11.	Audio equipment	351	2.77		.88	GI
12.	Visual equipment	351		2.62	.72	GI
13.	Air conditioners	351		2.66	.86	GI
14.	Fans	351		3.52	.68	GI
15.	Sound proof generating set	351		2.54	.61	GI
16.	Library vehicle	351	3.36		.78	GI
17.	Binding equipment	351		4.10	.81	GI
18.	Solar energy equipment	351		2.56	.72	GI

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19.	Refrigerator	351		2.58	.85	GI
20.	Printer	351		3.14	.60	GI
21.	Television	351		2.58	.93	GI
22.	Stabilizer	351		3.52	.96	GI
23.	Book trolley	351		2.50	.84	GI
24.	Metal shelf ladder	351		3.58	.78	GI
25.	Circulation counter	351		2.52	.82	GI
26.	Renovation of library building	351		3.82	.80	GI
27.	Construction of library building	351		3.04	.82	GI
28.	Multimedia projector	351	2.96		.67	GI
29.	Bulletin boards	351		4.54	.75	GI
30.	Suggestion box	351	2.68		.84	GI
31.	Digitalization equipment	351	2.98		.67	GI
32.	Automation equipment	351		3.24	.78	GI
33.	OPAC	351		3.18	.79	GI
34.	Laminating machine	351		2.58	.84	GI
35.	Scanner	351		2.88	.58	GI
36.	Pick up van/truck	351		2.69	.82	GI
37.	RFID	351		2.62	.66	GI
	Grand Mean			**3.13**		

Source: Field Data (2023)

The result presented on Table 2 indicated that the mean scores of items 1 to 37 on the provision of physical infrastructure in Federal University libraries in South East Nigeria is greater than the real limit of 2.50. This also indicates that item 29 on the provision of physical infrastructure has greater influence on information service delivery in Federal Universities in South East, Nigeria. The table further shows the Standard deviation of the items fall within the range of 0.58 to 0.96. The grand mean of 3.13 indicates a strong influence of TETFund intervention in the provision of physical infrastructure.

The result of the influence of TETFund intervention on the provision of physical infrastructure on information service delivery revealed that there is influence of TETFund library intervention on information service delivery in Federal University libraries in South-East Nigeria.

The finding of this study is in line with that of Osinulu and Daramola (2017) in their study of government intervention in the funding of university libraries through the appraisal of the role of TETFund which reported that TETFund had positively impacted on information

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service delivery of university libraries through the provision of physical infrastructure but there is still room for improvement especially by removing the administrative bottleneck that impede the easy access to TETFund facilities.

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Table 3: The difference in Mean of TETFund intervention in the provision of physical infrastructure on information service delivery in Federal University libraries in South South and South East, Nigeria.

S/N	Physical Infrastructure (SE)	South South $\bar{X}_1$	South East $\bar{X}_2$	SD1	SD2
1.	Shelves	3.13	3.24	.86	.74
2.	Newspaper Racks	3.00	3.02	.83	.78
3.	Study carrels	3.06	3.10	.87	.84
4.	Chairs	3.27	3.22	.77	.68
5.	Tables	3.37	3.13	.83	.79
6.	Catalogue Cabinet	4.00	4.00	.92	.76
7.	Photocopy Machine	3.09	3.02	.69	.66
8.	Computer facilities	3.21	3.10	.59	.62
9.	Internet facilities	3.10	3.02	.83	.68
10.	Office furniture	3.23	4.12	.61	.65
11.	Audio equipment	2.86	2.77	.79	.88
12.	Visual equipment	2.75	2.62	.84	.72
13.	Air conditioners	2.99	2.66	.72	.86
14.	Fans	3.64	3.52	.46	.68
15.	Sound proof generating set	2.58	2.54	.79	.61
16.	Library vehicle	2.64	3.36	.81	.78
17.	Binding equipment	2.66	4.10	.83	.81
18.	Solar energy equipment	2.76	2.56	.73	.72
19.	Refrigerator	2.59	2.58	.85	.85
20.	Printer	3.13	3.14	.66	.60
21.	Television	2.69	2.58	.90	.93

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22.	Stabilizer	2.61	3.52	.91	.96
23.	Book trolley	2.54	2.50	.83	.84
24.	Metal shelf ladder	2.83	3.58	.79	.78
25.	Circulation counter	2.66	2.52	.87	.82
26.	Renovation of library building	2.92	3.82	.75	.80
27.	Construction of library building	3.07	3.04	.72	.82
28.	Multimedia projector	2.96	2.96	.75	.67
29.	Bulletin boards	2.64	4.54	.83	.75
30.	Suggestion box	2.56	3.68	.79	.84
31.	Digitalization equipment	2.91	2.98	.72	.67
32.	Automation equipment	3.01	3.24	.86	.78
33.	OPAC	3.04	3.18	.79	.79
34.	Laminating machine	2.55	2.58	.81	.84
35.	Scanner	2.91	2.88	.68	.58
36.	Pick up van/truck	2.54	2.69	.83	.82
37.	RFID	2.61	2.62	.74	.66
	Grand Mean	**2.92**	**3.13**		

Source: Field Data (2023)

The result in Table 3 indicated that there is greater influence of TETFund intervention in the provision of physical infrastructure on information service delivery in Federal University libraries in South East than in South South, Nigeria. As shown in the grand mean of 3.13 for South East against 2.92 for South South.

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Hypothesis 1a

There is no significant influence of TETFund library intervention in the provision of physical infrastructure on information service delivery in Federal University libraries in South South, Nigeria.

Table 4: Summary of t-test analysis of the influence of TETFund intervention in the provision of physical infrastructure on information service delivery in Federal University libraries in South South, Nigeria

Variables	N	$\bar{X}_1$	SD	t-cal.	df	t-crit.	Decision
Provision of Physical infrastructure	351	63.97	10.34				
				37.47	350	1.64	Significant
Information Service Delivery	351	27.52	14.84				

Source: Field Data (2023)

The result in Table 4 shows that the calculated t-value of 37.47 is greater than the critical t-value of 1.64 at 1 and 350 degrees of freedom with .05 level of significance. With this result, the null hypothesis of no significant influence of TETFund intervention in the provision of physical infrastructure on information service delivery in Federal University libraries in South South, Nigeria is rejected. This implies that there is significant influence.

Hypothesis 1b

There is no significant influence of TETFund intervention in the provision of physical infrastructure on information service delivery in Federal University libraries in South East, Nigeria.

Table 5: Summary of t-test analysis of the influence of TETFund intervention in the provision of physical infrastructure on information service delivery in Federal University libraries in South East, Nigeria.

Variables	N	X_2	SD	t-cal.	df	t-crit.	Decision

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Provision of Physical infrastructure	351	60.74	10.21				
				50.74	350	1.64	Significant
Information Service Delivery	351	27.52	14.84				

Source: Field Data (2023)

The result in Table 5 shows that the calculated t-value of 50.74 is greater than the critical t-value of 1.64 at 1 and 350 degrees of freedom with .05 level of significance. With this result, the null hypothesis of no significant influence of TETFund intervention in the provision of physical infrastructure on information service delivery in Federal University libraries in South East, Nigeria is rejected. This implies that there is significant influence.

The significant influence of TETFund intervention in the provision of physical facilities as recorded by this study is based on the fact that university libraries are aware that physical facilities are of great importance in information service delivery despite their financial constraints and the agency that can help in ameliorating this infrastructural challenge is TETFund. However, there is need for improvement in TETFund intervention in the provision of physical infrastructure as there are noticeable challenges in physical infrastructural defects in some federal university libraries in South-South/South-Easth, Nigeria that are in urgent need of repair or replacement.

Table 6: Summary of t-test analysis of the difference in TETFund intervention in the provision of physical infrastructure on information service delivery in Federal University libraries in South South and South East, Nigeria.

Provision of Physical infrastructure	N	$\overline{X}$	SD	t-cal.	df	t-crit.	Decision
South South	351	59.34	10.11				
				11.23	350	1.64	Significant

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South East	351	67.40	9.37

Source: Field Data (2023)

The result in Table 6 shows that the calculated t-value of 11.23 is greater than the critical t-value 1.64 at 1 and 350 degrees of freedom with .05 level of significance. With this result, the difference in TETFund intervention in the provision of physical infrastructure on information service delivery in Federal University libraries is greater in South East than in South South Nigeria.

Recommendations

The findings from the study indicated that TETFund intervention have significant influence on physical facilities on information service delivery in federal university libraries in South-South and South-East, Nigeria. Therefore, the study recommends:

1. Tetfund should make effort to intervene in the area of physical facilities provision to federal university libraries so as to help in improving the information service delivery and this should be done without bias as Federal university libraries should benefit from such gesture.
2. It is equally very important that the management of federal Unersity Libraries should write proposal of what is needed as physical Infrastructures whenever the need arises and ensure they follow up the proposal to ascertain that it is received by the Tetfund.
3. University Management on their part should ensure that proposals emanating from the library are given urgent attention, treated and sent to tetfund as this has a lot to do the effective service delivery.
4. Stakeholders should ensure that physical facilities meant for and provided by the tetfund should be exclusively used for the library services and operation without diversion.

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5. Adequate care should be taken to ensure the security of the physical facilities provided by the Tetfund.
6. Unnecessary 'bottle necks' should be removed by the parties involved to enable easy access to Tetfund intervention especially as it concerns physical facilities of the University Libraries.

Conclusion

The findings from the study reaffirms that Tetfund intervention on physical facilities significantly influence information service delivery in federal university libraries in South-South and South-East, Nigeria. More so, there is significant difference in TETFund intervention between federal university libraries in South-South and South-East with federal university libraries in South East having the upper hand in accessing TETFund intervention on physical infrastructure. However, the implication of this study is that the physical facilities are essential in information service delivery in the university libraries but this can only be achieved when concerted efforts are made to provide essential facilities.

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