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Original Research Article

Information Repackaging Services in Nigerian Public Libraries

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Abstract: The main purpose of the study is to know the state of information repackaging services in Stella Obasanjo and Dekina public libraries in Nigeria. Descriptive survey research was adopted for this study. Questionnaire was used as instrument for data collection. The questionnaire is grouped into section A and B. Section A comprises of Table 1, 3 and 4 which were answered by population of 16 librarians: 11 librarians from Stella Obasanjo library while 5 librarians from Dekina public library. Section B contain Table 2 which was answered by population of 53 library information seekers: 36 from Stella Obasanjo library while 17 from Dekina public library. The administration and collection of data were carried out with research assistant within 3-4 days. Specifically, administration of the instrument to librarians was done at their respective offices/ duty post while that of information seekers were done at the entrance of the libraries. Data collected were analyzed using percentage on Likert four rates except Table 1 & 2 where simple percentage was used. However, 50% and above is considered agreed (accepted) while below 50% is considered disagreed (not accepted) and presented in their respective tables. Charts were used for data representation and accomplished with descriptive analysis of the variables. From the results of the findings information repackaging services did not received proper attention in the public libraries studied; because only three (3) Forms of information repackaging out of fifteen (15) itemized were produced also, out of sixteen (16) itemized tools for information repackaging six (6) were adequate and acceptable tools used despite the information needs of information seekers cut across all the twelve (12) itemized groups or categories of information needs. Hence, information repackaging services can be practices effectively if the proffered recommendations are adherent to.
Keywords: Information, Repackaging, Services, Public-libraries, Stella-obasanjo, Dekina,Kogi-State, Nigeria

INTRODUCTION

Information needs of people become increase daily as it is noted that information is the holistic product that can stimulate, sensitize, enlighten, motivate and shows strategies to survive. Information needs are predominantly messages packaged or unpackaged by author or originator which are acquired into library for usage. Bello, Omale and Choli (2015) noted that information needs of groups of people cut across education, business, politics, properties, etc which should be provided in public libraries. Public library as information center for everyone has the mandate to acquired, stocked and rendered information repackaging service to their clienteles. Because it objectives as recommended by UNESCO and quoted by Iwuji (1990) are to promote and stimulate reading for pleasure and recreation; support and reinforce programmes such as adult and fundamental education; provide education services for children; provide services for special group of people in the community and disabilities; and assist rural education transformation measure. It is important to note that availability of information repackaging services is public libraries will boast and quicken to achieve the above enumerated objectives.

Information repackaging is a needful service in the libraries. In most cases information needed by some clienteles might not be available in conduit or format best understand or suit for the clienteles. The service of information repackaging involves right contact between library clienteles and library staff that is mandated or required to make or obtained information from the clienteles based on their needs and restructures the information in format preferred by respective clienteles.

Information repackaging cut across acquisition, disorganizing of information needs and reload in information resources best for group of clienteles. According to Prakash (2013) information repackaging is the process to repackage the analysis of

consolidated information in that form which is more suitable and usable for library users. Oyadonghan, Eke and Fyneman (2016) noted that information repackaging means to repackage again or renew in a more attractive format to be effective in meeting the information needs of library users. It can be deduced that information repackaging required special knowledge not only on the information need of the clienteles but also materials to reload newly formatted and arranged information for better understanding and durability. This is in line with assumption of Iwhiwhu (2008) when noted that process of information repackaging begins with the selection of information, evaluation of content…and availability of materials.

Materials for information repackaging are essential information resources that can be consulted for guide, manipulation, design, store and presentation of information as the case may be. Importantly, preferred information resources by information seekers should be for repackaging of respective information. Information resources can be object, print, soft copy or and electronic gadgets. Bello and Ojo (2016) states that information resources can be tangible or virtual but contain information; and enhancer for accessing or illustration for understanding the content should be accomplished. In the same vein, Aina (2004) noted that information resource is synonymous as information material, information packaged and information source. Hence, using appropriate information materials for repackaging is essential because Prakash (2013) asserted that, the aim of repackaging information is to enhance the acceptance and use of information products and the assimilation and recall of their contacts.

Among information resources for repackaged information are compact disc (CD), digital versatile/ video disc (DVD), scanners, handbooks, subject headings, thesaurus, excerpt and extract, computer, printer, reprint, camera, recorder, etc while information repackaging form includes abstracts, audios, videos, audio-visuals, translations, indexes, bread, etc. Beyond prints, videos and audios information resources Grover and Carabel (1995) noted that data compilation and processing which is about collecting data in the form of quantitative and statistical form by using tabulation, charts (bar, pie, etc) are understandable repackage of information. In the same way Oyadangban, Eke and Fyneman (2016) asserted that, information should be repacked in a way that it can be handy and readily understood. That is to say repackaging of information in the libraries for information seekers requires in-depth treatments in order to avoid missing of the targeted audience needs. No wonder Sturge and Chimsen (1996) considered the following three requirements for repackaging information- materials should be collected and organized efficiently; there should be capacity to analyze their content and create new information from

them; the new product should be disseminated freely. Hitherto, importance of information repackaging are customize information to user need; facilitate dissemination, organization, and communication; simplify information for understanding; facilitate interactivity between users knowledge base and technology (Agada, 2014).

Statement of Problem

In present information age rendering of information repackaging services is essential in libraries. Considering the objectives and mandate roles of public libraries in rendering services to general populace will be of standard and well achievable with information repackaging services. With effective information repackaging service in library such library will become "home for all information center" for information seekers because there is assurance that their respective information needs will be acquired timely in the best medium.

In the other hand, when library do not have or practice effective information repackaging services based on information needs of clienteles such library will loss it standard as information center and facilitator. The clienteles will consider it mere reading room not library and therefore decide not to visit such library. Finally, such library will deny information seekers to acquire their needed information which is considered as holistic products for survival. These justify the study and the question in view is: what is the state of information repackaging services in Stella Obasanjo and Dekina public libraries in Nigeria.

Objectives of the Study

The following objectives will guide the study
- To identify groups of information seekers that visit public libraries understudy
- To ascertain information needs of information seekers in public libraries understudy
- To know information repackaging form produced on information needs in the public libraries understudy
- To know the tools use for information repackaging in the public libraries understudy

Significance of the Study

The finding of the study will be of benefit to the following categories of people: general public, library state board, public library management, library staff, and students of library and information science. To general public they will know the groups of information needs and information repackaging services public libraries can rendered. To library state board they will know extent at which information repackaging service is been rendered. Public library management and library staff will help them to know variety of information needs, information repackaging

and required tools for information repackaging services. Students of library and information science will consider the study as reference point.

Scope of the Study

The study is limited to Stella Obasanjo and Dekina public libraries. Precisely, Stella Obasanjo library is located in Lokoja State Capital of Kogi State in Nigeria while Dekina public library is located in Dekina township of Kogi State in Nigeria. Hence, the study focuses on information repackaging services.

Methodology

Descriptive survey research was adopted for this study. Because Nworgu (2006) noted that descriptive survey research aims at collecting data on and describing in a systematic manner, the characteristic features or fact about a given population. Questionnaire was used as instrument for data collection. The questionnaire is grouped into section A and B. Section A comprises of Table 1, 3 and 4 which were answered by population of 16 librarians: 11

librarians from Stella Obasanjo library while 5 librarians from Dekina public library. Section B contain Table 2 which was answered by population of 53 library information seekers: 36 from Stella Obasanjo library while 17 from Dekina public library. The administration and collection of data were carried out with research assistant within 3-4 days. Specifically, administration of the instrument to librarians was done at their respective offices/ duty post while that of information seekers were done at the entrance of the libraries. Data collected were analyzed using percentage on Likert four rates except Table 1 & 2 where simple percentage was used. However, 50% and above is considered agreed (accepted) while below 50% is considered disagreed (not accepted) and presented in their respective tables. Charts were used for data representation and accomplished with descriptive analysis of the variables.

Descriptive Analysis of the Data and Charts Representation

Table-1: Groups of Information Seekers

S/N	Items	Yes (Agreed)		No (Disagreed)	
		F	%	F	%
1.	Non-physically challenge people	16	100	0	0
2.	Eye impairment	12	75.0	4	25.0
3.	Ear impairment	9	56.25	7	43.75
4.	Walking challenges	11	68.75	5	31.25
5.	Lunatic	0	0	16	100

Source: Primary data from Field Survey, 2018
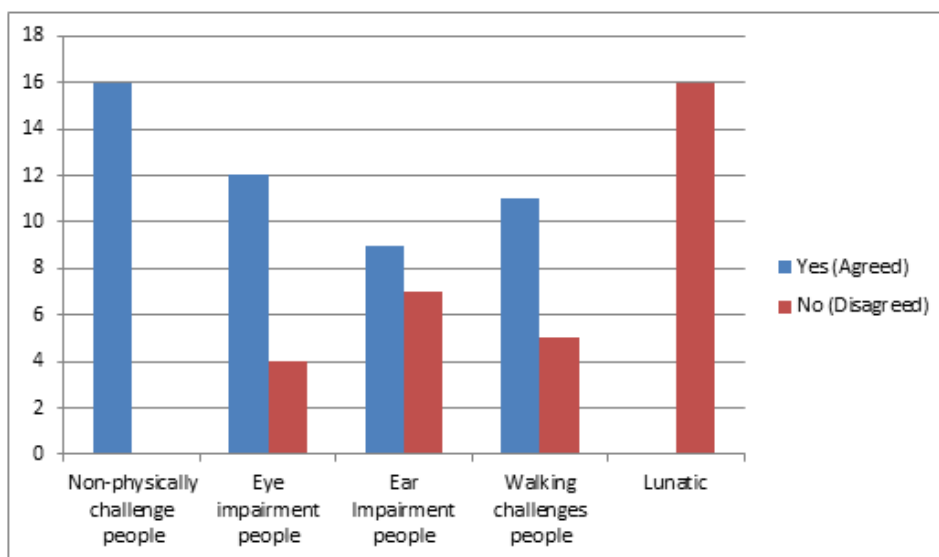**Note:** F: Frequency; %: Percentage

Fig-1: Column Chart showing Groups of Information Seekers

From Table 1 above majority of respondents 16 (100%) agreed that "non-physically challenge people" are group of information seeker that visit the libraries while 0 (0%) disagreed with the statement. This is an indication that non-physical challenge people visit the libraries.

Some respondents 12(75.0%) agreed that "Eye impairment people" are group of information seekers that visit the libraries while 4 (25.0%) disagreed with the statement. This result shows that eye impairment people visit the libraries

Nine (56.25%) respondents agreed that "Ear impairment people" are group of information seekers that visit the library while 7 (43.75%) disagreed with the statement. This can therefore be inferred that ear impairment people visit the libraries.

Some 11 (68.75%) respondents agreed that "walking challenges people" are group of information seekers that visit the libraries while 5 (31.25%) disagreed with the statement. The result infers that walking challenges people visit libraries.

The majority of respondents 16 (100%) disagreed with the statement that "lunatic" visit libraries while 0 (0%) agreed with the statement. This shows that majority of the respondents did not agree that lunatic visit the libraries.

Table-2: Information Needs of Information Seekers

S/N	Items	Yes (Agreed)		No (Disagreed)	
		F	%	F	%
1.	Educational information need	48	90.6	5	9.4
2.	Property information need	32	60.4	21	39.6
3.	Sport and games information need	43	81.1	10	18.9
4.	Political information need	52	98.1	1	1.9
5.	Financial information need	38	71.7	15	28.3
6.	Religion information need	42	79.2	11	20.8
7.	Business information need	38	71.7	15	28.3
8.	Geographical information need	29	54.7	24	45.3
9.	Social information need	41	77.4	12	22.6
10.	Security information need	33	62.3	20	37.7
11.	Agricultural information need	46	86.8	7	13.3
12.	Health information need	39	73.6	14	26.4

Source: Primary data from Field Survey, 2018
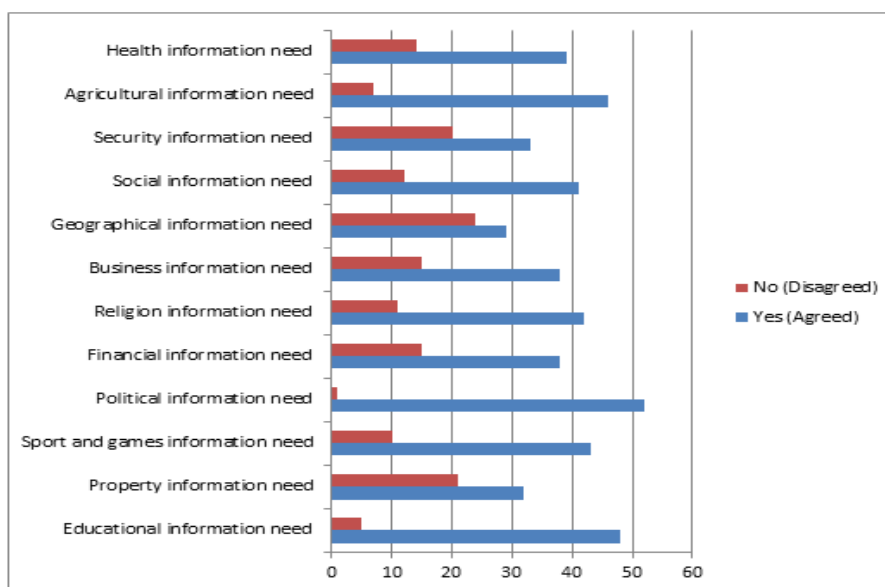**Note:** F: Frequency; %: Percentage

Fig-2: Bar Chart showing Information Needs of Information Seekers

Table 2 shows that 48 (90.6%) respondents agreed that "Educational information need" is their information need while 5 (9.4%) disagreed with the statement. It can be inferred that educational information need is a category needed by information seekers.

The majority of respondents 32(60.4%) agreed that "property information need" is their information need while 21 (39.6%) disagreed with the statement. The result infers that property information need is a category needed by the information seekers.

Some 43 (81.1%) respondents agreed that "sport and games information need" is their information need while 10 (18.9%) disagreed with the statement. This result indicates that sports and games information need is category needed by information seekers.

Majority of 53(98.1%) respondents agreed that "political information need" is their information need while only 1(1.9%) disagreed with the statement. This is an indication that political information need is category needed by information seekers.

Thirty-eight (71.7%) respondents agreed that "financial information need" is their information need while 15 (28.3%) disagreed with the statement. This can therefore be inferred that financial information need is a needed category by information seekers

Forty-two (79.2%) respondents agreed that "Religion information need" is their information need while 11 (20.8%) disagreed with the statement. The result indicates that religion information need is category needed by information seekers.

Some 38 (71.7%) respondents agreed that "Business information need" is their information need while 15 (28.3%) disagreed with the statement. This shows that business information need is category needed by information seekers.

Majority of 29 (54.7%) respondents agreed that "Geographical information need" is their information need while 24 (45.3%) disagreed with the statement. This can be concluded that geographical information need is a category needed by information seekers.

Some 41 (77.4%) respondents agreed that "Social information need" is their information need while 12 (22,6%) disagreed with the established word. This can be noted that social information need is a category needed by information seekers.

Thirty-three (62.3%) respondents agreed that "Security information need" is their information need while 20 (37.7%) disagreed with the statement. This can be infers that security information need is category needed by information seekers.

Forty-six (86.8%) respondents agreed that "Agricultural information need" is their information need while 7 (13.2%) disagreed with the statement. This shows that the majority of the respondents did not agree that agricultural information need is category needed.

The majority of 39 (73.6%) respondents agreed that "Health information need" is their information need while 14 (26.4%) disagreed with the statement. The result shows that health information need is category needed by information seekers.

Table-3: Distribution of Responses on Information Repackaging Forms produced on Information Needs

S/N	Items	Responses											
		SA		A		Agreed Total		D		SD		Disagreed Total	
		F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
1.	Written Translation	3	18.78	1	6.25	4	25	2	12.5	8	50.0	10	62.5
2	Audio	2	12.5	3	18.75	5	31.25	5	31.25	6	37.5	11	68.75
3.	Video with subtitled	2	12.5	4	25.0	6	37.5	2	12.5	7	43.75	9	56.25
4.	Abstract	4	25.0	7	43.75	11	68.75	4	25.0	1	6.25	5	31.25
5.	Indexes	3	18.75	4	25.0	7	43.75	7	43.75	2	12.5	9	56.25
6.	Hand book	0	0	3	18.78	3	18.75	2	12.5	9	56.25	11	68.75
7.	Guide	4	25.0	1	6.25	5	31.25	4	25.0	6	37.5	10	62.5
8.	Bibliographies	3	18.75	4	25.0	7	43.75	7	43.75	2	12.5	9	56.25
9.	Charts	1	6.25	2	12.5	3	18.75	5	31.25	7	43.75	12	75.0
10.	Models	0	0	1	6.25	1	6.25	2	12.5	9	56.25	11	68.75
11.	Graphs	1	6.25	1	6.25	2	12.5	4	25.0	5	31.25	9	56.25
12.	Braille	0	0	1	6.25	1	6.25	2	12.5	11	68.75	13	81.25
13.	Reprint	6	37.5	3	18.75	9	56.25	4	25.0	1	6.25	5	31.25
14.	Excerpt and Extract	3	18.75	5	31.25	8	50.0	2	12.5	2	12.5	4	25.0
15.	Scrap book	4	25.0	1	6.25	5	31.25	4	25.0	6	37.5	10	62.5

***Source:** Primary data from field survey, 2018

Note: SA: Strongly Agree; A: Agree; D: Disagree; SD: Strongly Disagree; F: Frequency; %: Percentage
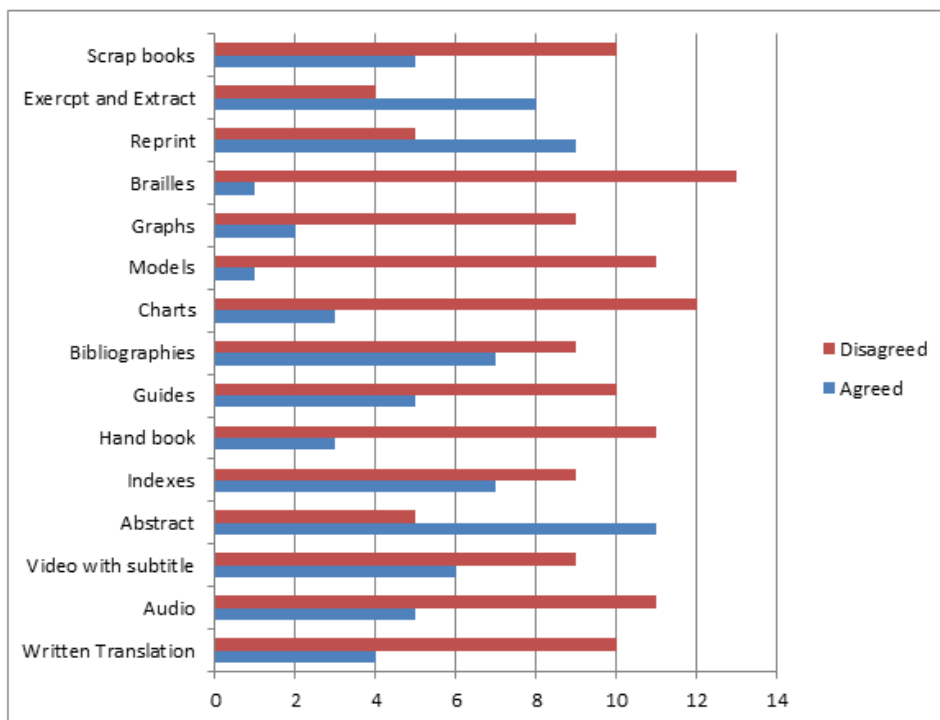
Fig-3: Bar Chart showing Information Repackaging Forms produced on Information Needs

Table 3 shows that 4 (25.0%) respondents agreed that the libraries produced 'Written translation" while 10(62.5%) respondents disagreed with the statement. It can infer that majority of the respondents disagreed that the libraries produced written translation.

Some 5 (31.25%) respondents agreed that public libraries produced "Audio" as information repackaging form while 11 (68.75%) respondents disagreed with the statement. This can therefore be inferred that the majority of librarians did not repackaged information in audio form.

Six (37.5%) respondents agreed that "Video with subtitle" is a repackaged information form produced while 9 (56.25%) disagreed with the statement. This shows that the majority of the respondents did not agreed that video with subtitle is information repackaging form produced.

The majority of respondents 11(68.75%) agreed that they produced "Abstract" as information repackaging form while 5 (31.25%) disagreed with the statement. This result infers that abstract is commonly produced as information repackaging.

Some 7 (43.75%) respondents agreed that "Indexes" are produced while 9 (56.25%) disagreed with the statement. This shows that the majority of the respondents do not produced indexes as information repackaging form.

Some 3 (18.75%) respondents agreed that they produced "Hand book" as information repackaging form while 11 (68.75%) disagreed with the statement. This means production of hand book as information repackaging form is not common.

Some respondents 5 (31.25%) agreed that "Guide" are produced while the majority 10 (62.5%) respondents disagreed with the statement. This can there be inferred that guide are not adequately produced as information repackaging form in the libraries.

The majority of respondents 9 (56.25%) disagreed with the statement that "Bibliographies" is produced as information repackaging form while 7 (43.75%) respondents agreed with the statement. The result infers that bibliographies are not adequately produced as information repackaging form in the libraries.

Majority of respondents 12 (75.0%) disagreed with the statement that "Charts" are produced as information repackaging form while only 3 (18.75%) respondents agreed with the statement. The result infers that charts are adequately not produced as information repackaging form.

One (6.25%) respondent agreed that "Models" are produced as information repackaging form while 11 (68.75%) disagreed with the statement. This shows that the majority of the respondents did not agree that models are produced as information repackaging form.

Two (12.5%) respondents agreed that "Graphs" are produced as information repackaging form while 9 (56.25%) respondents disagreed with the statement. This is an indication that graphs are not adequately produced in the libraries.

Majority of respondents 13(81.25%) disagreed with the statement that "Braille" are not adequately produced as information repackaging form while 1 (6.25%) respondents agreed with the statement. The result indicates that Braille's are not produced in the libraries.

Nine (56.25%) of respondents agreed that "Reprints" are product as information repackaging form while some 5 (31.25%) disagreed with the statement. This means that reprints are produced.

The majority of respondents 8 (50.0%) agreed that "Excerpts and Extracts" are produced as information repackaging form while 4 (25.0%) respondents disagreed that statement. This can therefore be informed that excerpts and extracts are produced.

Some respondents 5 (31.25%) agreed that "Scrap books" are produced as information repackaging while the 10 (62.5%) respondents disagreed with the statement. This can therefore be inferred that scrap books are not adequately produced as information repackaging form in the libraries.

Table-4: Distribution of Responses on Availability of Tools for Information Repackaging

S/N	Items	Responses											
		SA		A		Agreed Total		D		SD		Disagreed Total	
		F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
1.	Computers	6	37.5	3	18.75	9	56.25	5	31.25	2	12.5	7	43.75
2.	Audio/voice recorders	3	18.75	2	12.5	5	31.25	2	12.5	9	56.25	11	68.75
3.	Digitizer tablets	2	12.5	1	6.25	3	18.75	2	12.5	11	68.75	13	81.25
4.	Scanners	8	50.0	2	12.5	10	62.5	5	31.25	1	6.25	6	37.5
5.	Motion cameras	4	25.0	3	18.75	7	43.75	6	37.5	3	18.75	9	56.25
6.	Language translators	0	0	2	12.5	2	12.5	2	12.5	12	75.0	14	87.5
7.	Information conduits (DVD/CD)	5	31.25	2	12.5	7	43.75	7	43.75	2	12.5	9	56.25
8.	Software packages	3	18.75	1	6.25	4	25.0	8	50.0	4	25.0	12	75.0
9.	Printers	4	25.0	2	12.5	6	37.5	7	43.75	3	18.75	10	62.5
10	Digital cameras	5	31.25	2	12.5	7	43.75	5	31.25	4	25.0	9	56.25
11	Writing materials (pen & note pad)	11	68.75	3	18.75	14	87.5	2	12.5	0	0.0	2	12.5
12	Subject headings	9	56.25	4	25.0	11	68.75	3	18.75	2	12.5	5	31.25
13	Subject dictionaries	7	43.75	3	18.75	10	62.5	4	25.0	2	12.5	6	37.5
14	General dictionaries	13	81.25	2	12.5	15	93.75	1	6.25	0	0.0	1	6.25
15	Thesauri	2	12.5	4	25.0	6	37.5	2	12.5	8	50.0	10	62.5
16	Scrap book binding materials	4	25.0	3	18.75	7	43.75	6	37.5	3	18.75	9	56.25

***Source:** Primary data from field survey, 2018

Note: SA: Strongly Agree; A: Agree; D: Disagree; SD: Strongly Disagree; F: Frequency; %: Percentage
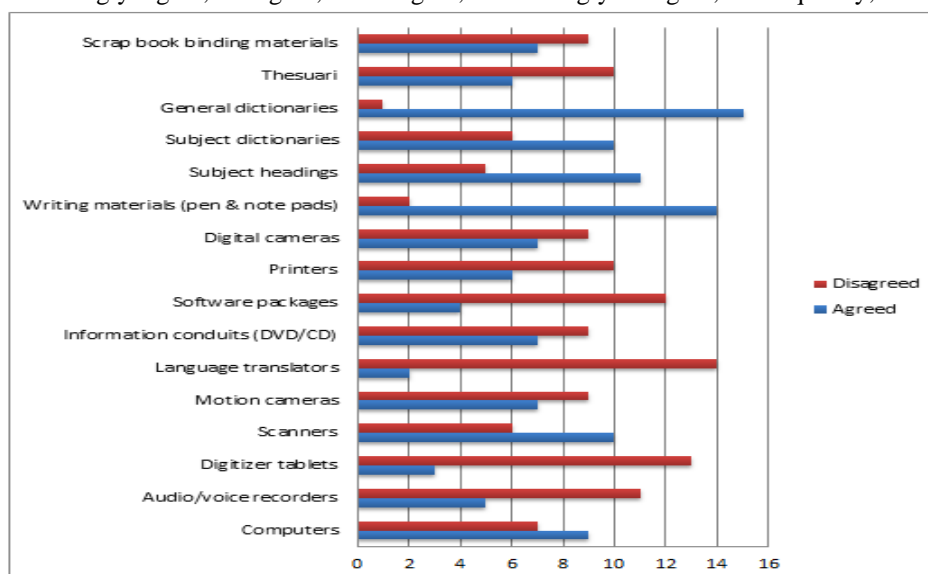

Fig-4: Bar Chart showing levels of Availability of Tools for Information Repackaging

From Table 4 above majority of respondents 9 (56.25%) agreed that "Computer" is tool for information repackaging while 7 (43.75%) disagreed with the statement. This is an indication that computers are used for information repackaging in the libraries.

Five (31.25%) of respondents agreed that "Audio/voice recorder" is tool for information repackaging while 11 (68.75%) disagreed with the statement. This can be deduced that audio/voice recorders are not used for information repackaging in the libraries.

Some 3 (18.75%) of respondents agreed that "Digitizer tablet" is tool for information repackaging while majority of 13 (81.25%) disagreed with the statement. The result shows that digitizer tablets are not used for information repackaging in the libraries under study.

The majority of 10 (62.5%) of respondents agreed that "Scanner" is tool for information repackaging while 6 (37.5%) disagreed with the statement. This can therefore be inferred that scanners are used as tools for information repackaging in the libraries.

Some 7 (43.75%) respondents agreed that "Motion camera" is tool for information repackaging while 9 (56.25%) disagreed with the statement. This is evidence that motion cameras are not used for information repackaging.

Two (12.5%) of respondents agreed that "Language converter" is tool for information repackaging while 14 (87.5%) disagreed with such statement. This is an indication that in the libraries language converters are not used for information repackaging.

Seven (43.75%) of respondents agreed that "Information conduit (DVD/CD)" is tool for information repackaging while 9 (56.25%) disagreed with the statement. Therefore it can be concluded that information conduit (DVD/CD) are not used in the libraries understudy for information repackaging.

Some 4 (25.0%) of respondents agreed that "Software package" is tool for information repackaging while 12 (75.0%) disagreed with the statement. This is to confirm that software packages are not used for information repackaging in the libraries.

Some 6 (37.5%) of respondents agreed that "Printer" is tool for information repackaging while 10 (62.5%) disagreed with the statement. The result shows that printers are not used for information repackaging.

Seven (43.75%) of respondents agreed that "Digital camera" is tool for information repackaging while 9 (56.25%) disagreed with the statement. This can be inferred that digital cameras are not used for information repackaging.

The majority of 14 (87.5%) respondents agreed that "Writing material (pen & note pad)" is tool for information repackaging while only 2 (12.25%) disagreed with the statement. This is an indication that writing materials (pen & note pad) are tools used for information repackaging in the libraries.

Eleven (68.75%) of respondents agreed that "Subject heading" is tool for information repackaging while 5 (31.25%) disagreed with the statement. This shows that subject headings are used for information repackaging.

Ten (62.5%) of respondents agreed that "Subject dictionary" is tool for information repackaging while 6 (37.5%) disagreed with such statement. This is evidence that subject dictionaries are used for information repackaging.

The majority of 15 (93.75%) respondents agreed that "General dictionary" is tool for information repackaging while only 1 (6.25%) disagreed with the statement. This can therefore be inferred that general dictionaries are used in the libraries for information repackaging.

Some 6 (37.5%) of respondents agreed that "Thesaurus" is tool for information repackaging while 10 (62.5%) disagreed with the statement. This result indicates that thesauri are not used for information repackaging in the libraries understudy.

The majority of respondents 9 (56.25%) disagreed with the statement that "Scrap book binding material" is tool for information repackaging while 7 (43.75%) infers that scrap book binding materials are not used for information repackaging.

Summary of Major Findings
The following findings are derived from data analyzed in this study

- The groups of information seekers that visits the public libraries studied are non-physically challenge people, eye impairment people, ear impairment people and walking challenge people. Only lunatic that does not visit the libraries.
- The data analyzed shows that information needs of the information seekers in the libraries studied cut across political, educational, agricultural, sports and games, religion, social, health, business,

- financial, security, property, and geographical information needs.
- The information repackaging forms produced on information needs for information seekers in the public libraries studied are abstracts, reprints, and excerpts and extracts while written translations, audios, videos with subtitled, indexes, hand books, guides, bibliographies, charts, models, graphs, brailles, and scrap books are considered not produced forms for information repackaging.
- The agreed tools for information repackaging in the public libraries studied are computers, scanners, writing materials (pen & note pad), subject headings, subject dictionaries, and general dictionaries. While audio/voice recorders, digitizer tablets, motion cameras, language translators, information conduit (DVD/CD), software packages, printers, digital cameras, thesauri and scrap book binding materials are not considered available tools for information repackaging in the libraries studied.

Brief Discussion and Implication of the Study

Information repackaging which is considered as restructure, renew or rebrand of information into suitable and preferred information conduit for information seekers is not adequately engaged in the public libraries studied which is not in line with Oyadongban, Eke and Fyneman (2016) who noted that information should be repackage in a way that it can be handy, and readily understood. This of course will have negative effect on the side of information seekers, because to acquire their respective information needs will be cumbersome which is against the opinion of Prakash (2013) who asserted that the aim of repackaging of information is to enhance the acceptance and use of information products and the assimilation and recall of their contacts. Hitherto, failure on the side of public libraries to meet groups of information needs of information seekers because of poor available tools for information repackaging to produce varieties of information repackaging forms will fall their standard as information facilitator for general public and there will be poor or low rate of visitation to the public libraries studied.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

From the results of the findings information repackaging services has not received proper attention in the public libraries studied; because only three (3) forms of information repackaging out of fifteen (15) itemized were produced also, out of sixteen (16) itemized tools for information repackaging six (6) were adequate and acceptable tools used despite the information needs of information seekers cut across all the twelve (12) itemized groups or categories of information needs. Hence, the following recommendations are proffered.

- The management of public libraries should ensure professional librarians who have competence for information repackaging should be employed and motivated to work.
- The management should ensure proper supervision on production of information repackaging based on information needs of seekers.
- Adequate information repackaging tools should be provided by the state library board which will enable the public libraries staff to produced adequate information repackaging forms for clienteles.
- Adequate fund should be provided by Federal government to ensure proper practices and monitoring of information repackaging services.
- There should be a division in public libraries where re-structure of information, consultation of subjects' areas of all categories of information needs and training of staff for variety strategies of information repackaging and access to information so that effective information repackaging services can be rendered to information seekers.
- Research of this kind should be encourage and undertakes most often to know the extent of information repackaging services provided in the public libraries because of its importance to general populace.

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