2022

Students Patronage and Utilization of Library and Information Resources; Evidence of Afe Babalola University Ado Ekiti, Ekiti State, Nigeria.

Adedara Judah T
Afe Babalola University, Ado Ekiti, Ekiti State, Nigeria., adedarajude@ymail.com

Kolawole Idowu Oluwatola
Afe Babalola University Library, Ado Ekiti, Ekiti State Nigeria.

STUDENTS PATRONAGE AND UTILIZATION OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION RESOURCES; EVIDENCE OF AFE BABALOLA UNIVERSITY ADO EKITI, EKITI STATE, NIGERIA.

By

Kolawole Oluwatola I

&

Adedara Judah T

Department of Library, Afe Babalola University, Ado – Ekiti, Ekiti State, Nigeria

ABSTRACT

The study investigated the student's patronage and utilization of library and information resources in Afe Babalola University, Ado Ekiti, Ekiti State, Nigeria. Four research questions were considered to gather data. The sampled for the study comprised about 367 library patrons (Students). Purpose sampling the population of the study is techniques was adopted. The findings revealed that Afe Babalola University Library have enough materials which can help their patrons to achieve their aim such materials includes: abstract, dictionaries, directories, handbook, journals, projects, textbooks, report etc. Moreover, result showed that respondents visited library regularly but they visited library mostly to read for examination, research, getting assignment done and for personal development. The findings further reveal that library users visited library based on their interest for textbooks, past question and internet. Finally, the findings reveals that no challenges such as power shortage, personal assistant, up to date materials, in-conducive environment, internet, sitting arrangement and organization of library materials. The study recommended the university teachers should engaged the student with assignment that will make them use library more and familiar with other information resources, the librarian should introduce the students to the library through the orientation, library should organized library week once in a while and take a tour to another library, invite interested student to write in school library journal.

KEYWORDS

Students, Patronage, Utilization, Library, Information, Resources.

Introduction.

A library is a curated collection of sources of information and similar resources, selected by professionals and made accessible to a defined community for reference or borrowing, often in a quiet environment conducive to study.

It is a special room, a building or a place of storage specifically meant for housing some selected sources of information either touchable (non-electronic) or untouchable (electronic) such as books, disk, and some non-print materials that are good to generate further useful information and is gathered by professionals. Students mostly turn to the library to put vital information together in order to help them in their studies.

It has been made clear that no system of education is complete without well-equipped libraries, with services operationalized either directly through contact with students and lecturers or indirectly through activities carried out behind the scene. Libraries, especially those attached to universities or any educational institution are to serve as an auxiliary to a parent institution in carrying out their objectives. It is also an important intellectual resource of the university community and helps them to fulfill the curriculum.

Okiki (2013) posit that the library is a vital facility for enhancing learning, teaching and research. Okiki affirmed that it is the hub of all academic activities established to prove intellectual excellence. A library can only be regarded as the hub of all academic activities where there are adequate library resources that are well utilized. The worth and impact of a library can be felt through the utilization of the various resources acquired by the library. Effective utilization of the library information resources will no doubt add value to the functions of the library in any society.

The quality of information sources in libraries has an influence on the patronage of the library by lecturers of the university community. There would always be a correlation between quality of intellectual materials available and the quality of research and scholarship; that no educational system would ever be greater than the quality of its lecturers; and that teachers that are starved of current information sources would be ill-prepared to produce quality graduates. However, libraries cannot play their roles if students do not make use of them. Researchers have affirmed that students were patronizing libraries. They however advised that follow up studies must be carried out from time to time in order to identify new challenges and proffer solutions to them. The need to identify current trends in library patronage is what has prompted the students.

The library is regarded as an information centre charged with the responsibility of selecting, acquiring and organizing various information resources to meet the needs of its users. Library renders essential services in tertiary institutions of learning. It supports the academic programmes of the parent body by providing relevant information resources that is capable of ensuring success when utilized. Meaningful academic success can only be achieved when there is a functional library with adequate information resources that are well utilized. Anyanwu (2015) posit that the value of a library collection lies in its effective utilization by the user community. Onifade, Ogbuiyi and Omeluzor (2013) cited in Olajide and Adio (2017) acknowledged that the major aim of any University library is to support teaching, learning and research activities of its parent institution. They emphasized that University must therefore, make sure that their resources are well utilized as this is essential for educational development of students.

In any tertiary institution, students have the largest population than any other members of the academic community and they are also expected to be one of the major users of an academic library. Since students users are expected to be one of the major users of an academic library. There is a need for studies to be conducted regularly on the utilization of the library information resources. This will also serve as a channel to access the impact of the library on the user community. In view of the foregoing, this study therefore attempts to investigate the utilization of library information resources by undergraduate students of the Afe Babalola University, Ado Ekiti, Ekiti state, Nigeria.

Brief History of the Afe Babalola University and her Library:

Afe Babalola University was established in 2009 with two College buildings: College one and College two, The University library initially started with just two libraries; General library and Law library at College one and College two. In 2011, another library was created; medical library, located at College two as well, before the law library was later moved to the permanent place which is College of Law in the same year 2011. Afe Babalola University offer academic programs in six colleges; Science, Law, Engineering, Social and Management Science, Medical and Health Science and Post Graduate School which library in each College support the programs in the college that they belongs. Presently in 2021, Afe Babalola University consists of Office of the University Librarian attached with Secretariat office, Workroom that serves as requisition section to the office of the University librarian, all colleges with libraries contains librarian, Library officer and library assistant, also E-libraries.

Objectives of the study:

The main objective of the study is to investigate the extent of library patronage and utilization of the available information resources by the students of Afe Babalola University.

The following are the specific objectives of this study:

i. To find out the available library information resources in Afe Babalola University
ii. To identify the purpose for which the students utilized the library information resources in their institution library
iii. To determine how frequent the students use the library information resources.
iv. To find out the most utilized library information resources.
v. To investigate the challenges hindering the effective utilization of the library information resources in the Afe Babalola University.

Research Questions

This study is guided by the following research questions;

i. What are the available library information resources in the Afe Babalola University Library?

ii.   For what purpose do the students of the Afe Babalola University use the library information resources in their institution library?

iii.   How frequent do the students utilized the library information resources in their institution

        Library?

iv.   Which of the library information resources do the students utilized most?

v.   What are the challenges hindering the effective utilization of the library information resources in the Afe Babalola University

Literature review:

Many scholars have shared their views on this topic and made a vital point useful for others as follow: The relevance of a library depends on the utilization of its resources. Agboola and Bamigboye (2011) agreed that the need for good libraries in higher institutions of learning cannot be over-emphasized, as the quality of any education depends on the library, not the library as a magnificent building but the use of it. They note that, it is important that libraries serving academic communities have the broadest possible collections of books and other essential materials.

AVAILABILITIES OF RESOURCES

Mamo and Amidu (2016) carried out a study on the determinant of library resources use by lecturers of College of Agriculture, Lafia, Nasarawa State, Nigeria. They maintained that the advancement of an academic staff unlike other staff depends largely, if not entirely on his research output which depends critically on the availability of suitable facilities, including adequate library resources. Barfi, Afful-Authur and Agyapong (2017) affirmed that availability of library resources create an enabling environment for the utilization of library resources and this will provide teaching and learning. Uzoagba, Ezukwuoke and Chiagbu (2012) affirmed that library resources in print, non-print and electronic forms are the major components of any library. Onye (2016) observed that the objectives of library may not be realizable unless its resources reach optical capacity and use by faculty and students who depend on its information resources for different purposes.

Agboola and Bamigboye (2011) in their study they reported the extent of use of library resources either in print or electronic form in each of the three Universities they examined. Their findings shows that at University of Ibadan 181 (49%) respondents said they made use of it very often, 120 (32%) said often, 40 (11%) said occasionally while only 31 (8%) said they made use of resources in the library. At Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta, 110 (40%) indicated very often, 95 (34%) said often, 53 (19%) said occasionally while 20 (7%) indicated never. In Olabisi Onabanjo University, 60 (23%) indicated very often, 56 (21%) said often, 88 (34%) said occasionally while 58 (22%) said never. Oluwatobi, Ehiogbae, Aluko-Arowolo and Onasote (2014) study revealed that most frequently used library materials is online database and this is followed by Dictionaries, books, encyclopedia which are used

daily while the least use materials is CD-ROM database. Okiy (2000) study indicated that respondents used books more than other materials.

Clabo (2002) pointed out that students use library resources for recreational readings, for reference purposes, doing their assignment and reading news from newspapers Foloruso and Njoku (2016) study shows that most prominent purpose of using the library resources was to study and read for examinations. Many of the students also use the library to search for materials for assignments and to do research work, as well to read newspaper or participate in a group discussion. Amusa and Iyoro (2013) observed in their study that majority of the students (60%) used the library resources to study, read and also for research.

Regarding the type of information resources available Onye (2016) reported that all the participants in their study (100%) indicated that textbooks are available in the library while 572 (84%) confirmed that the library has computers, 314 (46.1%) show the presence of internet and 90 (13.2%) indicated that the library possessed films (audio-visual). Olajide & Adio (2017) examined the effective utilization of University library resources by under-graduate students at the Federal University Oye-Ekiti, Nigeria. They found that library resources like abstract, indexes, yearbooks, atlas were neither satisfactory nor readily available for use. In tertiary institutions, library information resources are use for different purpose. Agyekummer and Filson (2012) found in their study that most of the students use library resources and services to supplement their class notes, assignment and helped them in examination preparation.

CHALLENGES OF EFFECTIVE UTILIZATION

On the challenges hindering the effective utilization of library information resources Uzogbu, Ezukwuoke and Chingbu (2012) reported in their study that factors such as unavailability of resources ranked highest with 42%, power failure followed with 27% while disorganized materials ranked third with 17%, while those who claimed that there was no problem were 11% of the respondents. Mamo and Amidu (2016) found that lack of current information resources and improper shelving of information resources are the major factors hindering the effective use of library resources. Olajide and Otunla (2015) findings show that the major challenge faced by respondents is lack of time. The study of Barfi, Afful-Arthur and Agyupong (2018) indicated that non-involvement of lecturers in book selection, few up-to-date materials, users not informed of new arrivals, poor library instruction, unavailability of automatic generator to power sockets and inadequate library staff are factors that actually hinder or impede the use of library materials by lecturers.

Availability of information resources on the effective utilization of library resources and services, has received the attention of library researchers and scholars in the recent times. Availability of information resources means ensuring their presence in the Nigeria University libraries for immediate use (Aguolu & Aguolu, 2002). Information resources availability must be distinguished from accessibility. Library materials might be available, but inaccessible to those who need them for whatever reason (Aguolu & Aguolu, 2002) argued that the problem of availability of information sources should be viewed at both national and instructional levels. Aguolu & Aguolu attributed unavailability of information sources to the steady proliferation of Universities.. Abanobi (2000), analysis appears to be correct but it could be stressed that use of library resources depends on the availability and accessibility of the

resources in question. Users cannot utilize what is not available. American Library Association (ALA) (2000), research analysis showed that majority of students did not utilize library resources for various reasons. Most of the students mentioned that there was no need to use library materials. Some students found personal textbook and class notes to be sufficient. Other reported having difficulty in locating, selecting and identifying the materials needed by them in the library. Most of the students argued that few or none of their lecturers gave them reading list or referred them to the library. This leads to underutilization of the library resources.

A user of the library is the prime factor. Oyediran (2004), argues that the information resources have lost their relevance, thereby making the utilization of information resources frustrating and problematic. This argument was reinforced by Dipeolu (2000) because in the last six to seven years the libraries had been put to adding current periodicals and book to their collections. This situation rendered the information resources in the university libraries irrelevant to the need of the patrons. Patricia and Peter (2004) in their study of satisfaction formation process in library users confirmed that quality factors in form of relevance, currency, precision and reliability of information resources and consequently yields satisfaction to the library users of such information resources. The subject, language and style of exposition in books to be selected and acquired should be closely correlated to the requirement of the users. This means that books should be user oriented. It must suit the user's need if a message is entitled by a source from collection and is assimilated by recipient causing some changes to occur in the latter's knowledge structure, then the message can be said to be relevant to the recipient and that there has been an effective communication of information.

The low rating of library was attributed to non accessibility to information resources. Iyoro (2004) examined the impact of serial publication in the promotion of educational excellence among information professionals undergoing higher level of training at university of Ibadan. The study particularly takes a look at the respondents' perception of how serial accessibility has contributed to their learning process. It was discovered that serials played a significant role in pursuance and acquisition of knowledge. This was made possible because the serial collection was easily and conveniently accessible to them. One hundred and seventy-seven (177) of the respondent and sixty-two (62) of them found the serial collection of the library accessible. The library patrons must know how to exploit these sources and they also lamented on the attendant features of underdevelopment such as power failure, machine breakdown, lack of spare parts and technicians, which intermittently stall the performance of the modern gadgets of information storage and transfer, set-ups in developing countries. Neelamghan (1981) has identified accessibility as one of the prerequisites of information utilization, since there is growing concern in the need for equal access to information. He argues that information generation, collection, recording and distribution, accessing and utilization operate imperfectly.

Information resources:

The library information resources have been defined as those information bearing material both in printed and electronic formats, such as textbooks, journals, indexes, abstracts, newspapers, magazines, reports, CD-ROM databases, internet/E-mail, video tapes/cassettes, diskettes, magnetic disk, computers and micro films .

The available information resources at Afe Babalola University can be found mostly in the library, e.g Books, Encyclopedias, Magazines, Databases, Newspapers, Library Catalog, and Internet. The ICT and medial department of the institution cannot be overemphasized.

Information need is an individual or a group's desire to locate and obtain information to satisfy a conscious or unconscious need. Information need refers to individual user needs regarding information needed by each person. Information need is understood as evolving vague awareness of something from missing and as culminating in locating the information that contributes for understanding and meaning. (Doraswamy, 2017).

Library information resources are materials or information resources acquired by the library to meet the information needs of library patrons. Barfi, Afful-Authur and Agyapong (2013) define library information resources as the raw materials that provide vital services in the teaching and learning process.

In library, the information resources includes, physical resources like books, while the online resources made available at the e-library section, any student that require more information can consult the ICT section mostly to confirm or make correction on their registration form, hostel accommodation, examination e-print etc.

Research Design

The research design adopted for this research work is the descriptive design which is ex – post facto. The reason is to describe the responses of the respondents on the Students patronage and utilization of library and information resources: evidence of Abuad Ekiti State, Nigeria. The population of the study is 367. Purposive sampling technique was employed to determine the sample size.

Based on Krejcie and Morgan's (1970) table for determining sample size, for a given population of 2200, a sample size of 327 would be needed to represent a cross section of the population with this, the sample was drawn using simple random sampling technique, two (2) schools were randomly selected for the study. One hundred and twenty-five (125) students from each school were selected and 77 university teachers.

The instrument used for this study was questionnaire. The questionnaire covers the students patronage and utilization of library and information resources: The questionnaire is structures into two sections, label section A and B where section A deal with the demographical information of the respondents, while the section B deals with the research questions using five (5) scale likert format.

The questionnaire was administered to the library patrons (students) by the researcher visiting the library in each of the College. The completed questionnaires were retrieved and analyse by coded and summarized using the Statistical Package for Social Science [SPSS] latest version. The researchers utilized descriptive statistics, in the form of frequencies and percentages in data analysis.

Data Analysis and Interpretation

Table 1 The available information resources in the library

S/N	Available Materials	SA	%	A	%	UD	%	D	%	SD	%
1	Abstract	115	31.3	95	25.9	136	37.1	18	4.9	3	0.8
2	Computer	67	18.3	132	36.0	114	31.1	22	6.0	32	8.7
3	Dictionaries	81	22.1	143	39.0	125	34.1	11	3.0	7	1.9
4	Directories	96	26.2	109	29.7	147	40.1	15	4.1	-	-
5	Handbook	89	24.3	104	28.3	123	33.5	36	9.8	15	4.1
6	Internet	76	20.7	117	31.9	108	29.4	29	7.9	37	10.1
7	Journals	69	18.8	135	36.8	148	40.3	4	1.1	11	3.0
8	Projects	97	26.4	110	30.0	142	38.7	11	3.0	7	1.9
9	Newspapers and Magazines	77	21.0	119	32.4	130	35.4	15	4.1	26	7.1
10	Reports	104	28.3	120	32.7	121	33.0	11	3.0	11	3.0
11	Textbooks	65	17.7	188	51.2	99	27.0	7	1.9	7	1.9
12	Past Question Paper	88	24.0	159	43.3	98	26.7	11	3.0	11	3.0

Table 1 above indicates the available materials in the library according to the respondents. The results show that 31.3% of respondent strongly agreed that abstract is available in the library, 25.9% of respondent agreed that abstract is available in the library, 37.1% of respondent undecided if abstract is available in the library or not, 4.9% of respondent disagreed that abstract is available in the library, while 0.8% of respondent strongly disagreed that abstract is available in the library. The also results show that 18.3% of respondent strongly agreed that computer is available in the library, 36.0% of respondent agreed that computer is available in the library, 31.1% of respondent undecided if computer is available in the library or not, 6.0% of respondent disagreed that computer is available in the library, while 8.7% of respondent strongly disagreed that computer is available in the library. Dictionaries, 22.1% of respondent strongly agreed that it is available in the library, 39.0% of respondent agreed that dictionaries is available in the library, 34.1% of respondent undecided if dictionaries is available in the library or not, 3.0% of respondent disagreed that dictionaries is available in the library, while 1.9% of respondent strongly agreed that dictionaries is available in the library. Directories, 26.2% of respondent strongly agreed that directories is available in the library, 29.7% of respondent agreed that directories is available in the library, 40.1% of respondent undecided if directories is available in the library or not while 4.1% of respondent disagreed that directories is available in the library. Handbook 24.3% of respondent strongly agreed that handbook is available in the library, 28.3% of respondent agreed that handbook is available in the library, 33.5% of respondent undecided if handbook is available in the library or not, 9.8% of respondent disagreed that handbook is available in the library, while 4.1% of respondent strongly agreed that handbook is available in the library. The result for Internet show that 20.7% of respondent strongly agreed that internet is available in the library, 31.9% of respondent agreed that internet is available in the library, 29.4% of respondent undecided if internet is available in the library or not, 7.9% of respondent disagreed that internet is available in the library, while 10.1% of respondent strongly agreed that internet is available in the library. Journals results show that 18.8% of respondent strongly agreed that journals is available in the library, 36.8% of respondent agreed that journals is available in the library, 40.3% of respondent undecided if journals is available in the library or not, 1.1% of respondent disagreed that journals is available in the library, while 3.0% of respondent strongly agreed that journals is available in the library. In projects 26.4% of respondent strongly

agreed that projects is available in the library, 30.0% of respondent agreed that projects is available in the library, 38.7% of respondent undecided if projects is available in the library or not, 3.0% of respondent disagreed that projects is available in the library, while 1.9% of respondent strongly agreed that projects is available in the library. Newspapers and Magazines show the result of 21.0% of respondent strongly agreed that newspapers and magazines, is available in the library, 32.4% of respondent agreed that newspapers and magazines is available in the library, 35.4% of respondent undecided if newspapers and magazines is available in the library or not, 4.1% of respondent disagreed that newspapers and magazines is available in the library, while 7.1% of respondent strongly agreed that newspapers and magazines is available in the library. Reports show that 28.3% of respondent strongly agreed that reports is available in the library, 32.7% of respondent agreed that reports is available in the library, 33.0% of respondent undecided if reports is available in the library or not, 3.0% of respondent disagreed that reports is available in the library, while 3.0% of respondent strongly agreed that reports is available in the library. Textbooks results show that 17.70% of respondent strongly agreed that textbooks is available in the library, 51.2% of respondent agreed that textbooks is available in the library, 27.0% of respondent undecided if textbooks is available in the library or not, 1.9% of respondent disagreed that textbooks is available in the library, while 1.9% of respondent strongly agreed that textbooks is available in the library while one respondent did not answered that with 0.3%. In Past Question Paper results 24.0% of respondent strongly agreed that past question paper is available in the library, 43.3% of respondent agreed that past question paper is available in the library, 26.7% of respondent undecided if past question paper is available in the library or not, 3.0% of respondent disagreed that past question paper is available in the library, while 3.0% of respondent strongly agreed that past question paper is available in the library. With the above statistics we can see that Afe Babalola University library has enough materials which can help their patrons to achieve their aim and objects if only visit and make use of the information materials.

Table 2 The purpose of utilizing library information resources

S/N	Purpose of Utilizing	SA	%	A	%	UD	%	D	%	SD	%
1	Assignment	64	17.4	155	42.2	104	28.3	26	7.1	18	4.9
2	Current Affairs	72	19.6	66	18.0	105	28.6	88	24.0	36	9.8
3	Examination Purposes	75	20.4	190	51.8	69	18.8	18	4.9	15	4.1
4	For Fun	62	16.9	43	11.7	85	23.2	85	23.2	92	25.1
5	General Information	74	20.2	106	28.9	132	36.0	40	10.9	15	4.1
6	Personal Development	82	22.3	135	36.8	113	30.8	29	7.9	8	2.2
7	Research Purposes	66	18.0	175	47.7	93	25.3	18	4.9	15	4.1
8	Sport Information	75	20.4	35	9.5	74	20.2	99	27.0	84	22.9

Table 2 above indicates purpose given by respondents for utilizing library. The results show that 72.2% respondents visited the library to read for the purpose of examination, another 65.7% for the purpose of research, and 59.6% for the purpose getting assignment done while 59.1% for the purpose of personal development. The above statistics shows that library users make use of the library information only on four point or bases from above listed resources.

Table 3 The frequency on how library users make use of the library information resources

S/N	Frequency	SA	%	A	%	UD	%	D	%	SD	%
1	Very Often	99	27.0	113	30.8	64	17.4	51	13.9	40	10.9
2	Often	105	28.6	112	30.5	76	20.7	48	13.1	26	7.1
3	Occasionally	85	23.1	99	27.0	69	18.8	81	22.1	33	9.0
4	Never	29	7.9	43	11.7	68	18.5	66	18.0	161	43.9

Table 3 shows the frequency of using the library. The results indicate that 59.1% make use of library information resources often, 57.8% make use of the library information resources very often while another 50.1% make use of library information resources occasionally. From above statistics, respondents indicated that library users make use of the library information resources regularly.

Table 4 The most utilizing library information resources

S/N	Most Utilizing Library Information Resources	SA	%	A	%	UD	%	D	%	SD	%
1	Abstract	44	12.0	84	22.9	88	24.0	88	24.0	63	17.1
2	Computer	51	13.9	117	31.9	55	15.0	66	18.0	78	21.2
3	Dictionaries	63	17.1	92	25.1	84	22.9	70	19.1	58	15.8
4	Directories	40	10.9	103	28.0	81	22.1	77	21.0	66	18.0
5	Handbook	51	13.9	88	24.0	77	21.0	77	21.0	74	20.1
6	Internet	136	37.1	110	30.0	40	10.9	29	7.9	52	14.1
7	Journals	70	19.1	84	22.9	92	25.0	70	19.1	51	13.9
8	Projects	81	22.0	84	22.9	88	24.0	59	16.1	55	15.0
9	Newspapers and Magazines	59	16.1	70	19.1	95	25.8	88	24.0	55	15.0
10	Reports	44	12.0	84	22.9	95	25.8	81	22.1	63	17.2
11	Textbooks	198	54.0	132	36.0	11	3.0	18	4.9	8	2.0
12	Past Question Paper	187	51.0	92	25.0	44	12.0	22	6.0	22	6.0

Table 4 highlight library facilities mostly used by respondents. The results shows that the textbooks is the mostly library information resources used with respondent percentage of 90.0% when bring together the percentage of strongly agree and agree, 76.0% indicate their interest in past questions when bring together the percentage of strongly agree and agree and when bring together the percentage of strongly agree and agree we get 67.1% that used internet in that order. The above statistics reflect on what interest library users most in make use of library information resources that are available.

Table 5 The challenges hindering the effective utilization of library information resources

S/N	Challenges Hindering the Effective Utilization of library Information Resources	SA	%	A	%	UD	%	D	%	SD	%
1	Inadequate resources in my field of study	44	12.0	62	16.9	22	6.0	121	33.0	118	32.1

2	Power Shortage	18	4.9	15	4.1	40	10.9	136	37.1	158	43.0
3	Poor arrangement of library materials	22	6.0	40	10.9	59	16.0	110	29.9	136	37.1
4	Lack of personal assistant	22	6.0	48	13.1	77	21.0	106	28.9	114	31.0
5	Poor attitude of library personnel	7	1.9	33	9.0	55	15.0	125	34.0	147	40.0
6	Lack of up – to – date materials	73	19.9	55	15.0	92	25.1	59	16.1	88	23.1
7	Poor ventilation	15	4.1	26	7.1	22	6.0	128	34.9	176	47.9
8	In-conducive library environment	11	3.0	7	1.9	48	13.1	117	31.9	184	50.1
9	Inadequate sitting arrangement	37	10.1	29	7.9	37	10.1	88	24.0	176	47.9
10	Lack of information retrieval techniques	40	10.9	48	13.1	81	22.1	106	28.9	92	25.0
11	Poor internet facilities	62	16.9	77	21.0	59	16.1	73	19.9	96	26.1
12	Noise from fellow students reading in the library	37	10.1	48	13.1	37	10.1	117	31.9	128	34.8

The result in table 5 reveals that the researcher used questionnaire items which state that in the above items 1 – 12 there is no challenges indicated from rendering effective utilization of library information resources in Afe Babalola University, Ado Ekiti.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION

The study was carried out to investigate the use of effective utilization of library information resources in Afe Babalola University, Ado Ekiti. The key finding reveals that Afe Babalola University library has enough materials which can help their patrons to achieve their aim. Moreover, result showed that respondents visited library regularly but they visited library mostly to read for examination, research, getting assignment done and for personal development. The findings further reveal that library users visited library based on their interest for textbooks, past question and internet.

However, the study recommended the following:

➢ The university teachers should engaged the student with assignment that will make them use library more and familiar with other information resources.
➢ The librarian should introduce the students to the library through the orientation.
➢ Library should organized library week once in a while and take a tour to another library.
➢ Invite interested student to write in school library journal.

REFERENCES

Abanobi, B.O. (2000). Trends in Library Administration. Ibadan: McMillan Publishing Company

Agboola, I. O., and Bamigboye O. B. 2011. "Students' level of study and user of library resources in Nigerian universities: A comparative study." Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal), October. Paper 528. digitalcommon.unl.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1559&context=libphilprac.

Aguolu, C. C and Aguolu, I. F., 2002. Libraries and infrastructure managementin Nigeria. Maiduguri: Ed-Linform Services.

Agyekummr, B.A., and Filson, C.K., (2012). "The Challenges of School Libraries after the Implementation of the New Educational Reforms in Ghana" Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal). Paper 932. Accessed from http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/932

A.L.A. (2000). *American Library Association Presidential Committee on Information Literacy.*

Final Report.Chicago, IL: American Library Association

Amusa, O.I & Iyoro,A.O (2013). Influence of Library Environments Instructional Programmes, and UserLibrarian Collaboration on Library Use by Undergraduate Student in Nigeria: Chinese Librarianship: An International Electronic Journal 35:72-86. URL:WWW.ICLC.US/Cliej/C/35AI

Anyanwu, N. E. (2015). Evaluating Undergraduate Students Awareness and Use of Medical Library Resources: A Study of Nnamdi Azikiwe University Nigeria, International Journal of Library Science. 4(3):56.

Bamigboye, and Agboola, (2011). Availability and Accessibility of Internet Facilities in Nigerian University Libraries: A Case Study of Two Federal Universities in South West Nigeria. Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal). Paper

Bao,X-M (2002). A comparative study of library survey of Internet users at Seton Hall University in 1998 and 2001.

Barfi, K. A., Afful-Arthur, P. & Agyapong, E. M. (2018). Utilization of Library resources by lecturers in University of Cape Coast. International Journal of Library and Information Science 10(1), 10-16.

Baruchson-Arbib, S. &Schor, F. (2002). Perspectives on the use of electronic information sources by Israeli college students.*Journal of Academic Librarianship, 28*(4), 255-267.

Clabo, C.A., (2002). Study of the Library Use Practices of High School Students in Three East Electronic Theses and Dissertations. Paper 635. http://dc.etsu.edu/etd/635.

Folorunso, O. & Njoku, E. (2016). Influence Of Library Environment And User EducationOnUndergraduates. Use Of Library At The University Of Ibadan Nigeria. European Scientific Journal. 12 (19).

Friedlander, A. (2002). *Dimensions and Use of the Scholarly Information Environment*. The Council on Library and Information Resources.

Hardi, M.Y. (2004). Library use by senior secondary school students in Yendi District. Unpublished …….
Submitted to Department of Information Studies, University of Ghana Legon.

Iyoro, A.O. (2004). Serials Availability, Accessibility and Utilization: Perception of In-Training Information
Professionals in a Nigerian University. The Nigerian Library Link. 11(2): 66-72.

Liew, C. L., Foo, S.,&Chennupati, K. R. (2000). A Study of Graduate Student End- Users' Use and Perception of
Electronic Journals. *Online Information Review*.
http://www.ntu.edu.sg/home/assfoo/publications/2001/00oir_fmt.PDF. 25/06/07

Mamo, U. I. & Amidu, G. (2016). The determinant of library resources use by lecturers of College of Agriculture,
Lafia-Nasarawa State, Nigeria. IOSR Journal of Humanities and Sciences (IORS-Jihss) vol. 21, 11,
(Nov.59-62.

Neelamegham, A. (1981). Some Issues in Information Transfer: A Third World Perspective. International
Federation of Library Association Journal, 7(1): 9-13.

Okiki, Olatokunbo Christopher. 2013. "Availability of information resources for research output: Perception of
academic staff members in Nigerian Federal Universities." International Journal of Computer Science
and Telecommunications 4(8):26-33

Okly, R. B. (2000). Assessing Students and Faculty Use of Academic Libraries in Nigeria. The Study of Delta State
University Abaaraka. Frontiers of Information and Information Science 2(2):96-101

Olajide, O. & Adio, G. (2017). Effective Utilization of University Library Resources by Undergraduate Students: A
Case Study of Federal University Oye-Ekiti, Nigeria: Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal). 1503.
http://digitalcommons.uni.edu/lib-philprac/1503.

Olajide, A.A. & Otunla, O.A. (2015). Use of Information Resources by Students Nurses. Library Philosophy and
Practice (e-journal). Available at http://digitalcommons.unl.edu.Libphilprac/1255.

Oluwatobi, I. Ehioghae, Aluko-Arowolo & Onasole (2014). Utilization of Library Resources for Effective Research
Output among Post-graduate Students in Adventist University of Africa. Global Advanced
ResearchJournal of Social Sciences (GARJSS) 3(4),052-057. Available Online:
http://garj.org/garjsa/index.htm

Onifade, F. N., Ogbuiyi, S. U and Omeluzor, S.U., 2013. Library resources and services utilization by postgraduate
students in a Nigerian private university. International Journal of Library and Information Science, 5,
(9): 289-294.

Onye, U. U. (2016). Availability, Accessibility and Utilization of Library Information Resources by Student of the
Federal University of Technology, Owerri (FUTO), Information & Knowledge Management. 6, (10).

Oyediran-Tidings, S. (2004). Information Needs and Seeking Behaviour of Library Users. Result from College of
Education, Lagos. Journal of Library and Information Science, 2(2): 77-88.

Patricia, X. and Peter, J. (2004). Satisfaction Formation Processes in Library Users: Understanding Multi-Science Effects. The Journal of Academic Librarianship, 30(2): 122-124.

Robinson, C.W. (2006). Developing and Managing Collection: Concept and Definitions. *School of Information Sciences*. File://E:\project.htm. 04/04/2007. p 2 and 5.

Rodkewich, P.J.M., &DeVries, J., (2001). A Reference Approach to the Internet.*The Reference Librarian*, (72), 113-122.

Uzoagba, Ngozi, C., Ezukwuoke, Nelson, I., & Chiagbu, Emma (2012). Effective service Delivery in Medical Library College of Medicine, University of Nigeria, Enugu Campus. Owena Journal of Library and Information Science. 4 (1&2)