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A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF INTERNET AND LIBRARY USAGE FOR ACADEMIC EXERCISE AMONG STUDENTS OF IGBINEDION UNIVERSITY OKADA, EDO STATE

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Abstract
This research studied the level of usage of the Internet and Library for academic purposes among undergraduate students of Igbinedion University, Okada. The growing trend on Internet browsing among students and the use of library necessities inquiry into the level of its usage, for there seems to be conflict between the time and effort devoted to positive educational uses of the Internet and Library. The research sought to find out whether students use the Internet mainly for academic purposes, whether the consult the library to read intellectual books or for other reasons and factors affecting the decision of using the library over the Internet or the Internet over the Library. Educators and librarians have unique interest in regard to the information superhighway. Some believe that students should be given a map and allowed to zoom on to new horizons. Others are concerned that the rush to jump on the Internet will lead to traffic jam in education. The survey method was used in collecting data, 58 copies of questionnaire were administered using the systematic and convenience technique out of which 54 copies of the questionnaire were retrieve and found useful to answering the research questions and objectives of the study. Findings from the research show that, the respondents have favorable perception of the importance of both Internet and Library use in relation to their academic activities although the preference of Internet over the Library was high. This is as result of scarce and outdated materials in the library. Based on these findings, it was recommended that there is need for professional development in the integration of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) into education and learning for better enhancement of the students' academic performance.

Keywords: Academic, Comparative, Internet, Library

Introduction
There seems to be growing concern about the potential effect to internet use on students generally; studies relating use and reading variables among undergraduates are not commonplace. The rapid growth of the internet over the years has emerged as the foremost source of disseminating information quickly to large

audience, transcending the limitation of time and space. Basically, internet offers two main benefits: communication and information, the information disseminated via the internet has implications for how it is used in education; and since students are among the popular users of information from the internet, the development of internet would be meaningless if it is not used appropriately in education. However, in spite of the benefits of the internet for education and learning, there is a growing concern as to whether the increasing number of hours spent by students browsing the internet limits the amount of time and effort devoted by them to the actual reading and study of the materials obtained from or outside the internet, mainly from academic libraries, (Warren et al, 2008 as cited Munianly 2010).

Reading is an attempt to absorb the thought of an author and know what the author is conveying. Many activities of ordinary life require the ability to read. It is practically through reading intellectual books from the library that people obtain knowledge. The library is an institution for collection of books and other information materials made available to enrich students understanding of how language is used thereby improving their spoken and written language. It also enriches intellectual abilities and provides insight into human problems. This of course depends on reading the right type of books. To consider today's role and use of internet and library raises the question of its place in the modern Nigerian setting and particularly in the tertiary institutions. Forecasts of the demise of the printed books and the associated changes in the academic library have fostered valid questions about the continuing place of reading and print media in tertiary institutions which according to Edem (2010). Writing on books, reading and undergraduate education, highlights the increasing interest given to information technology by higher education and competition from radio, television, motion pictures, video and a changing campus culture. Munianly recognizes a nearly universal expectation among information searchers and user of immediate gratification of a need for answers rather than in-depth understanding of issues that may surround the answers. Students' accessibility to internet and library has continued to increase their sense of human thinking and enabled them to become collaborative and co-operative in their society. However, the purpose for its use and materials available in the two media: the library and the internet, has brought about its lapses in the last few years, going by the current information flow in higher institutions. This is probably the reason this study assumes that undergraduate students of the Igbinedion University, Okada could be a rightly possibility in the use of internet and library to acquire academic knowledge, even though it is yet to ascertain which amongst the two is mostly utilized.

Statement of the Problem

It has been a concern in Nigeria on the possible effect to daytime and sometimes all-night internet browsing on reading time in the library among students especially undergraduates. With the growing trend on internet browsing, most of their time browsing the net for academic information and other information rather than consulting the library; probably due to outdated books in the library. The persistent problem of poor reading habits among Nigerian students has been attributed to major causes like listening and chatting culture, insufficient libraries, absence of appropriates reading materials and some environmental factors (Ogunrombi and Adio, 2009). Whereas the internet offers information and systems of instructions that complement the traditional ways the students study and learn.

Some studies have highlighted the growing incidence of students using the internet not necessarily for academic purposes, but for anti-social activities such as

blackmail, fraud, pornography and so on. This probably explains why cyber cafes patronized by students in Nigerian cities and towns are often raided by law enforcement officials.

With regards to this growing concern, undergraduate students of Nigerian Universities often studied to acquire personal knowledge and skills and to prepare for examination. This however, has led to a gradual development among less mature undergraduate students, for there seems to be conflict between the time and effort devoted by them to positive educational uses of the internet and the library. Hence, it is on this, the study emerges to examine the relationship between reading in the library and internet use activities of undergraduate students, with a view to ascertaining which amongst the duo (library and internet) is mostly utilized for academic purposes.

Objectives of the Study

This study is primarily aimed at comparing the current library and internet usage among students of Igbinedion University, Okada. The Objectives however, are:

1. To determine how often the students use the library and internet for academic exercise or leisure
2. To ascertain which among the internet and library is mostly utilized by students for academic purpose.
3. To find out the challenges students encounter in the use of internet and the library.

Research Questions

This study shall be guided by the following research question:

1. How often do students use the library and internet for academic exercise or leisure?
2. Which, among the internet and library is mostly utilized for academic purposes by students?
3. What are the challenges the students encounter in the use of the internet and library?

Review of Related Literature

Internet as a Concept

The word internet is an abbreviation for International Network. This network results from a collection of computer networks that connects computers around the world. Internet has also been described as the information super highway. This network consists of computers of various sizes, computers in countries and regions of the world are linked through telecommunication systems. It revolves around connectively, interactivity or communication compatibility among the subsystems of the network system (Agbaje 2002). The internet uses the standard internet protocol suit (TCP/IP) to serve billions of users worldwide. It carries a vast range of information resources and services such as the interlinked hypertext documents of the World Wide Web and the infrastructure to support electronic mail. Most traditional communication media including telephone, music, film and television are reshaped or redefined by the internet, giving birth to new services such as voice over internet protocol (VOIP) and IPTV. Newspapers, books and technology are reshaped into blogging and web feeds.

Looking at the Internet from another angle, Ayo (2001) described internet as "A prowling collection of computer networks that spans the globe, connecting government, military, educational and commercial institutions as well as private

citizens to a wide range of computer services, resources and information, thus reducing the world to a global village". The internet is bound to become an inseparable part without which the educational system cannot function any more. There seems to be an assumption that progress at all level; individual, national and international, can be hindered if there is no adequate use of the latest technology. Nationally and globally, progress is being judged against the level of the use of the electronic media. The internet allow greater flexibility in working hours and location, especially with the spread of unmetered high-speed connections and web application. The internet in general and the world wide web is accessed almost anywhere by numerous means especially through mobile internet devices like mobile phones, data cards, handheld game consoles, cellular routers etc.

Library as a Concept

Academic library is a collection of sources, resources and services and the structure in which it is housed. It is organized for use and maintained by its parent body, an institution, or a private individual in the case of a Private University. In the more traditional sense, "Academic Library is concerned with the collection, processing, storage and dissemination of recorded information for the purpose of reading, study and consultation" (Aina 2004). In addition to provide the services of Librarians, who are experts at finding and organizing information and interpreting information needs?

Today's academic libraries are repositories and access points for prints, audio and visual materials in numerous formats including maps, prints, documents, micro form (microfilm, microfiche), audio tapes, flash drive, cassettes, videotapes, video games, e-books, audio books and many other electronic resources and the internet. Modern academic libraries are increasingly being redefined as places to get unrestricted access to information in many formats and from many sources. They are extending services beyond the physical walls of a building by providing material accessible by electronic means and by providing assistance through librarians in navigating and analyzing tremendous amount of information with a variety of digital tools. Education' and 'Library' are two inseparable concepts, both being fundamentally and synchronically (operating) related to and co-existent with each other. None of them is an end in itself; rather both of them are a means to an ultimate end. This inter-relation of one upon the other have been coming down from the birth of human civilization to the posterity through a process of evolution in accord with varied needs, changes and circumstances of various stages of human life.

A good-well equipped academic library is essential for the intellectual, moral and spiritual advancement and elevation of the people of a community. It is an indispensable element of the absolute well-being of the citizens and the nation at large. People acquire education through certain institutions, schools, agencies, welfare bodies, museums and organizations, and library is the most outstanding of such institutions. The scope of academic library as an effective aid to study and education is virtually numerous.

Academic libraries contribute to education in various ways, the academic libraries comprise of school libraries, college libraries and university libraries whose prime objective is to meet the academic needs of the particular institution for which it is created to serve. The purpose of a university library differs, in varying degree from that of a school or college library, the former adheres extensive and particular emphasis to research projects apart from the curricular needs of the institution. Besides aiding in the studies of children and assisting the teachers in their teaching

and periodicals research, a school library is primarily concerned to pro-create an urge for reading amongst the children who get a first-hand knowledge to use the library resources most effectively in their future career.

A library is not, however, merely a conserver of the past event, experiences and knowledge. "The preservation of the physical object called the book", for example, may not be important in itself. What is important is for the library to transmit to the incoming generations the ideas which the book contains. Through the instructional staff of the academic institutions the knowledge and ideas conserved by a library are refreshed, put to use in the education of youth who are to be leaders in society and workers in the field of research, and then the libraries become vital aids directed towards the expansion of man's fund of knowledge. Thus, the libraries have an essential and close bearing upon the advancement and learning at all levels for all the times to come.

The Role of Internet in Education

The internet provides an excessive amount of information across various disciplines, including education. Internet usage has the potential to improve the quality of education. This is supported by Laurillard (2002) who postulated that "computer base learning can increase understanding of theoretical and critical concept". The value of the internet for educational purposes was further supported by Muniandy (2010), who taught students to learn, work, communicate and play". The internet revolution is not just limited to finding information but also to fostering relationships, that brings people together.

The internet is described as "sea of information" containing texts which are not housed between libraries or bookshop wall and subject areas span across all fields of knowledge. It contains information from all fields of Endeavour's which students from all academic fields can have access to at any time. This is supported by Ray and Day (2008) as cited in Edem (2010) who posit that the internet has greater potential for desirable information, is a faster means of accessing information, provides access to a wider range of information; provides access to electronic journals, enables access to multiple files at once; provide access to information from home, and give more satisfactory answers to queries than library staff. Websites like the "All academic.com" is a site where all kinds of academic information are stored to enable both students, teachers, lecturers and even researchers to have access to whatever type of information they need.

The internet is a mechanism for information dissemination and a medium for collaborative interaction between individuals and their computers without regard for geographic limitation of space. According to Ureigho (2006), the internet is a ' live' constantly 'moving', theoretically borderless, potentially infinite space for the production and circulation of information.

Global Education

Many colleges and universities are now offering undergraduate programs and graduate programs online with the help of the internet. This allows time flexibility and greater access to students who don't need to relocate to get an education. Pandit (2010) in his publication of advantage of the internet in education, he posits that internet in education is the onset of distance education or online learning. According to him, with the help of online learning, people from any part of the world can gain knowledge on different subject, complete courses etc. Ureigho (2006) further supported the view that "the internet is one of the greatest recent advancements in the world of information

technology and has become a useful instrument that has fostered the process of making the world a global village". Universities around the world are now offering online degrees, master's degrees PhD degrees,

As digital library began to developed, librarians initially applied manual means to "catalog" digital resources because of the need to make more object on the web addressable. But since cataloguing was no longer an adequate description, the digital resource addresses came to be known as 'metadata' (Campbell 2006). Within the web environment, however, new organizing principles have emerged and unlike cataloguing, these new principles were no longer necessarily applied best by manual means, nor were they necessarily created from the same elements. It enables people share information worldwide through what is known as Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC).

The Role of the Academic Library

Academic libraries today are complex institutions with multiple roles and a host of related operations and services developed over the years. Yet their fundamental purpose has remained the same: to provide access to trustworthy authoritative knowledge. An educational institution is in effect a great complex of learning resources, both human and inanimate. Within the latter category, books have held pride of place for centuries and there is no reason to suppose that their primacy is in danger of being illegal (Enright, 2002).

Winkworth (2005) in a discussion paper suggests reasons why teaching staff might not view libraries as central: lack of teaching role, lack of an advisory or counselling role, little attempt to come to grips with the intellectual content of books, slow to question assumption about users' needs and modesty about the skills of librarians. As a first step in a positive strategy for libraries, the author advocates the development of "a conceptual model of the education process which is itself convincing and makes sense of the role of libraries" in terms of the institution's philosophy. Referral services, study skills counselling, preparation of learning packages, literature searching etc. are potential additions to the library's role.

Challenges of Internet Access in Nigeria

Low penetration has been the major issue. The internet basically remains an urban phenomenon in the country. The rural areas have been shut out from this illumination and there seems no be no hope for them anytime soon. Even in villages where GSM is already present and fully functional some of them still cannot access the internet. Internet Service Providers have however said that the blame should not be heaped at their doorsteps. According to some systems analyst, the vast majorities of natives in rural areas are poor and cannot afford computers and phones that could give them access to the internet. Another major problem is illiteracy. One must be able to read and write to be able to learn how to use the internet and majority of these people are bare illiterates. Comments from an online reader had also identified another major challenge crippling internet growth in the country (Muniandy, 2010).

Challenges of Library in Nigeria

The virtual library concept which was conceptualized to ease the access of learning and teaching of digitalized databases, encyclopedia, historical and current events has been a success in many countries. But in Nigeria according to Mohammed (2009) where the national universities commission (NUC) has been championing the course the initiative still remains a mirage and this is due to, lack of funds, lack of planning and government attitude to education.

Comparative Analysis of Internet and Library Usage among Students

Internet usage has the potential to improve the quality of education as supported by Charp (2000) as cited in Muniandy (2010), who stated that "the internet brought about positive changes to teachers and instructors, who taught students to learn, work, communicate and play". The value of internet for educational purposes was further supported by Laurillard (2002), who postulated that "computer-based learning can increase understanding of theoretical and critical concept". So also, is the university library, seen as the academic heart of the university system and its basic purpose is to provide university staff, students, and other researchers with materials assistances and an enabling environment that would facilitate teaching, learning and research. Whitmire (2002) as cited in Oyewusi and Oyeboade, (2009) affirmed this by positing that "academic library resources are considered a good measure of an institution's excellence and quality". Popoola (2008) also confirmed that the information resources and services available in institutional information systems must be capable of supporting research activities among the students and faculty members. It can be argued that any "good" school or library must have access to the Internet. Educators and librarians have unique interests in regard to the information superhighway. Some believe that students should be given a map and allowed to zoom on to new harizons. Others are concerned that the rush to Ellsworth proclaims the freshness and immediacy of the internet in her book. Education on the internet, the view of many educators, parents and politicians". To her the internet is a good resource, but until there are books and other needed resources the Internet is a decoration. Meaning that no matter how creative and good the internet can be, if it does not recognize the importance of books in the library then it is just a mere decoration. In an article Surfing the net for education lite. Mosbacker further expresses concerns when the net takes on "a messianic quality":

If we encourage students to become addicted to instantaneous bit of information, free of context and logical coherence, they will be ill-equipped for the rational dialog and analysis required for citizens in a civil and literate culture. Modern technology cannot substitute for a thorough reading of the great classics in literature, philosophy and political history. Being technologically advanced and sophisticated is not the same things as being literate and civilized. Although there seems to be a growing concern about the potential effect of Internet use on student generally, studies relating Internet use and reading variables among undergraduates are not commonplace. However, forecasts of the demise of the printed book and the associated changes in the academic library have fostered valid questions about the continuing place of reading and print media in tertiary institutions. Edem (2010), writing on books, reading and undergraduate education, highlights the increasing interest paid to information technology by higher education and the competition from radio, television, motion pictures video and a changing campus culture. He recognizes a nearly universal expectation among information searchers and users of immediate gratification of a need for answers rather than in-depth understanding of issues that may surround the answers.

Nevertheless, he opines that reading remains a fundamental building block for a liberal education, providing a board basis for knowledge and understanding. He also advocates for reinforcing students' critical reading skills and habits and giving them a contextual framework for a lifetime of self-directed learning. According to Yeoh (cited in Pooi Fang 2008), he posits, "Reading for knowledge and information will become a critical source for competitive advantage besides development in the 21st century". Meaning that it is undeniable that library is important and that good libraries

play critical roles in the development of academic and intellectual skills and the associated socio-economic benefits. But however, the seeming decline in the art and practice of reading should be great concern. Ugah (2008) quoted Osundina (2004), who studied the relationship between accessibility and library use by undergraduates in Nigeria and noted that the problem of Nigerian students is not the question of wanting to use the college library, but whether or not the university library can provide for their needs, and whether there is access to what is provided. This assertion was agreed to in later studies by Iyoro (2004) and Popoola (2008).

Various studies have also found that Nigerians do not read as a habit, but in order to succeed in examinations necessary to obtain paper qualifications for jobs. Edem (2010) posit that undergraduate students in Nigeria read mainly prescribed textbooks to enable them pass examinations and this is in spite of the availability of other resources. In a study of the reading habits of undergraduate students as deducted from their library use at the University of Ado-Ekiti, Nigeria, Busayo (2005) reports that 75% of the sample engaged in utilitarian reading. Also, 82% of them used the library mostly during the session and deserted it the moment they were through with examinations. Uwa (2007) reports similar findings on students of tertiary institutions in Imo State, Nigeria, revealing that reading to pass examinations, tests and continuous assessments is the main motivator for the students' reading in the sampled libraries. Furthermore, high percentages of students often read only their lecture notes and handouts in the libraries.

From a different but related perspective, Nigerian tertiary institutions, students use internet as an alternative to scarce and outdated library resources. They evaluated the behavior of tertiary level students in the use of the Internet and library at the University of Ibadan, Nigeria. Their results indicate that the Internet is fast becoming a source of academic information among students due to easy access, correctness, availability and up-to-datedness, while the library is used mainly as a reading place. They suggest the need to appraise and upgrade library an Internet facility in tertiary institutions so that needed academic information can be obtainable from which ever source students choose to use. Ray and Day (2008) as cited in Edem (2010) surmise that the Internet has greater potential for desirable information, is a faster means of accessing information, provides access to a wider range of information; provides access to electronic journals, enables access multiple files at once; provides access to information from home, and gives more satisfactory answers to queries than library staff.

In spite of these benefits, Gilbertson (2002) challenges the reliability of some Internet information, while Ojedokun (2006) points out that many students use the Internet mostly to search and retrieve information on entertainment, sports and news, and attributes this trend to lack of necessary searching skills for effective usage. Oji (2007) considers Internet use to be one of the causes of the decline in the reading culture of Nigerian youths, she points that, some youths are often seen in cybercafés browsing the Internet and engaging in activities that entertain rather than education, adding that perhaps some of the ills of today's society could be attributed to wrong use of information gotten from websites.

Suhail and Barges (2006) posit that the misuse of the Internet often leads to unhealthy consequences, while heavy Internet use leaves little time for anything else. They investigated the positive and negative effects of excessive Internet use among undergraduate students in Pakistan and found positive associations between times spent on the Internet and the various dimensions of the Internet Effect Scale (IES), indicating that excessive Internet use can lead to a host of problems of educational,

psychological, physical and interpersonal nature. Although a high proportion of the students reported positive than negative effects of Internet use. The authors suggested that Internet use should be within reasonable limits, so that adequate time can be focused on activities that enhance productivity.

Methodology

The survey method was used. Relevant information needed was elicited from undergraduates, who are the subject of this study. Surveys allow researchers to measure characteristics, opinions or behaviors of a population by studying a small sample from that group, then generalizing. The population for this study is made up of fifty-eight (58) students' the study has therefore, adopted a random sampling techniques method in the research work. Random sampling techniques is said to be the act of which the researcher select the target population randomly and then use it to make generalizations based on the population of the study.

The entire population of the students involved in this study is 1,150 (admission office of (IUO) 2021/2022), the researchers decided to use, twenty percent of the population which gives 57.5%. This was accepted by Nwanna 2002, i.e. use of 20% for such population. Fifty eight (58) questionnaire was distributed and 54 was duly filled and collected as working instruments. The questionnaire used was designed in line with the research questions and objective of the study. Descriptive statistical method is employed in this study by utilizing tables and percentage method of statistical analysis. Inferences were drawn vis-à-vis the research questions and objectives of the study for easier interpretation.

Response Rate

The response rate from the sample of the population from which the data of this study was derived is as follows, fifty-eight (58) questionnaires were randomly distributed to students of Igbinedion University, Okada, 54 of the instruments were duly completed and retrieve for use as the sample sizes for the research.

Data Analysis

This research attempts to compare Internet and Library usage for academic purposes among students of Igbinedion University, Okada. To achieve this, a sample of 54 respondents was used for the study. The data presented on the research questions and objectives formed the instruments used.

Table 1a: Frequency of Internet use among respondents

Variable	Frequency	Percentage %
Very frequently	12	22.2%
Frequently	25	46.3%
Seldom	8	14.8%
Occasionally	9	16.7%
Total	**54**	**100%**

Table 1; gives the analysis of fifty-four (54) respondents, majority of the respondents 25(46.3%) make use of the Internet frequently. This means that the respondents use the Internet at least thrice or twice a week. Twenty-two representing 12 (22.2%) use internet very often, 9(16.7%) occasionally use the internet while 8(14.8%) seldom use the internet. The above analysis corroborates Leedy, 2006 as cited in Unoh, 2008, that many activities of ordinary life require the ability to read

and through reading intellectual books either from the internet or library that people obtain knowledge.

Table 2: To ascertain among internet and Library, which is mostly utilized for academic work

Variable	Frequency	Percentage %
Internet	35	64.8%
Library	19	35.2%
Total	**54**	**100%**

Table 2 reveals that majority of the respondents with 35 (64.8%) prefer to use the Internet for their academic work than consulting the Library while 19 (35.2%) uses the library. This means that despite the fact that they consult the Library for books and other things, they still find the Internet better for some reasons which shall be looked at in table 3, below. This also explains Adedeji's (2003) position that undergraduate students in Nigeria read mainly prescribed textbooks to enable them pass examinations.

TABLE 3: Challenges encountered by respondents when using the internet and library

Internet

Variable	Frequency	Percentage %
High cost	10	52.63%
Network problem	4	21,05%
Power outage	2	10.53%
Less reliability & accessibility	3	15.78%
Total	**19**	**100%**

Library

Variable	Frequency	Percentage %
Lack of up-to-date materials	19	54.29%
Time consuming	9	25.71%
Scarce materials	7	20%
Total	**35**	**100%**

Table 3 is a comparative analysis of the internet and university library at Igbinedion Okada. Despite the benefits of the Internet and the Library, the respondents faces some challenges on the cost, reliability/accessibility of some Internet information and the library resources. Ten (10) respondents, representing 52.63% faces challenges of high cost of data purchase, this is due to the facts that, there's problems of nearest of the central library to the students hostel and security reasons students could not access the library after lectures hours. And the alumni library with strong internet connectivity could not contain students. Four (4) respondents, representing 21.05% opine that there's a network challenges, 3 respondents, representing 15.78% posit the reliability & accessibility of some information from the net while two (2) express power outage that occasionally occur even though not often.

According to the respondents the library has its own challenges, 19(54.29%) of the respondents opine that there's lack of up-to-date materials, 9(25.71%) posit that library is a time-consuming venture, and could not patronize the library much due to

limited hours of Library operation, respondents 7(20%) express outright scarcity of needed materials in the central library hence they result to internet as their alternative. Comparatively the internet usage has less challenges 19(35.19%) while the library has more challenges 35(64.81%), the respondents reported. This in line with Osunde and Ojo (2006) as cited in Edem (2011) posit that in Nigerian tertiary institutions, students use the Internet as alternative to scarce and outdated Library resources.

Discussion of Findings

Arising from the data analysis and interpretation, the following were discovered

1. That undergraduate students of Igbinedion University Okada use the internet for both academic research and leisure purposes such as social networking and entertainment while the library is mainly use for academic purposes.
2. That undergraduate students use the Internet more than they use the library for academic purposes.
3. That, the students encounter some challenges when using the Internet and they include lack of conducive space, sometimes network problems, leading to less accessibility and reliability. Also, when using the Library, they encounter lack of up to date materials, time consuming and inadequate materials.

Conclusion

This study found out that Igbinedion University students had favorable perceptions of the importance of both reading and Internet use in relation to their academic activities. This led to the conclusion that the use of Internet and Library by undergraduate students of Igbinedion University Okada contributes more to their academic performance.

Nevertheless, there is need to continually educate students on the proper balance that they should maintain between utilitarian and other purposes of reading, and between reading and Internet use activities for academic related purposes. The problem of inadequate computing and Internet access facilities, university Libraries should also be tackled, so as to facilitates adequate Internet use by students' and limit students' exposure to potential anti-social activities in commercial cybercafés. Up-to-date library collections, User-friendly services and effective user awareness programmes should also be provided by university libraries in order to redefine the role of the academic library in higher education in the country. Therefore, the need to appraise and upgrade Library and Internet facilities should be obtained from whichever source the students choose to use.

Way Forward

In view of the findings of this study, the following recommendations are made:

1. There should be user education on how best students can use the internet to meet their basic information needs. Since the students use the library for academic purposes, the management should endeavor to promote more academic activities that will always warrant the use of the library.
2. Sufficing that student use the internet more than the library, the library should be restructured and marketing strategies be put in place to create awareness and attract users.
3. That fund should be made available for the provision of up-to-date information resources, adequate access points and adequate materials in the library. Also, there should be subsidized internet cost, improved network and availability of alternative source of power.

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