LAFIA JOURNAL OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE
Volume 5, Number 1, 2024.
https://lalibjournals.org/index.php/LJLIS
ISSN: Print - 2814-0702, Online - 2814-0710
LJLIS

ASSESSMENT OF USE OF FEDERAL UNIVERSITY LOKOJA LIBRARY INFORMATION RESOURCES AND SERVICES BY UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS

Ayuba Ubale Sa'ad
Federal University, Lokoja, Kogi State, Nigeria

Abstract
Assessment of the Use of Federal University Lokoja Library Information Resources and Services by Undergraduate students. Survey design was adopted. The study was guided by two (2) research questions. What is the level of use of the available Federal University Lokoja, Library information resources? What is your reason for using Federal university Lokoja Library? What is the level of use of the available Federal University Lokoja, Library services? The populations of this study comprises of all students that are available in the library that very hours of administering the questionnaires. The library accommodates approximately about 150 students. Therefore, 150 questionnaires were distributed to the population of the study whereas 140 questionnaires were duly returned. Descriptive statistics of frequency table, simple percentage were used to analyse the data for this study. The instrument was administered by the researcher. The study shows that, textbook on shelve with 90(64.3%), past question papers with 50(35.7%), database with 20(14.3%) and computers with 30(21.4%) in the library are the most highly used information resources in FUL Library. The study shows also that lending service with 60(42.9%), photocopying service with 50(35.7%), weekend library services with 40(28.6%) and also renewal of library materials with 30(21.4%) are the most highly used library services followed by printing services with 20(14.3%). Among the recommendations: The library management should adopt the idea of library orientation so that undergraduate students should know much about the important of using the library information resources and services. Library management should improve the activities of the library so that it could attract the students to come and make use of those information resources and services in the library and also the library management should provide library with those information resources and services that are not available in the library.
Keywords: Assessment, Use, Information resources, Library services

Introduction

University library is the back bone of achieving the university aims and objectives more especially in the area of teaching, learning and research. Nwabueze, Ozioko & Igwesi (2013) stated that no university establishment can be able to achieve its academic excellent without a functional library to able to back up its teaching, learning and research of the parent community. University library is an integral part of the university establishment and also designed to meet the information need, research proposal and curriculum of the students.

Rathinasabapathy (2005) in Onifade, Ogbuiyi & Omeluzor (2013) posited that, library is an important intellectual resource of the academic community, and help to fulfil the curriculum requirement and to promote studies and research. University library is expected to have comprehensive collections of print and non-print and also a good library services such as reference services, bindery services, lending services, photocopying services and printing services etc. The use of library information resources and services play a vital role in supporting learning and research to the students. Library information resources and services should be sufficient in quality, depth, diversity and currency to support the institution curriculum (Motiang, Wallis & Korodia 2014).

University library counselled the utilization of information resources and services to the students through different channel of communication looking at the amount of money they spent in purchasing, storing, processing and disseminating of information resources and services in the library free for use. Cliffort & Atinmo (2018) opined that for the library information resources and services to be available and accessible, they should ideally be offered for free. Students can only graduate with a flying colour result when they relate much themselves with information resources and services in the library. According to Nwabueze, & Ntogo-Saghanen (2017) information resources and services in the library are the sources from which people receive ideas, meaningful messages, enlighten and directions that will help them to accomplish task, take decision and solve problems.

Information resources and services are ingredients that can either be human, prints and non-prints materials that can be used in storing, processing and disseminating of information in the library. Olowu (2004) in Nwachukwu, Abdulsalami & Paulina (2014) stated that information resources includes such materials as books, periodicals and audio visual materials that are provided for use by the people. Information resources and services are arrange systematically in a well preserved place where they are free from the agents of deterioration and can also be allowed to use by the member of the community that the library is serving.

Information resources can be used in expanding the student intellect. Therefore, the availability of information resources in the library determines the intellect of the student. Agboola & Bamigboye (2012) in Aladeniyi & Owokola (2018) opened that; the need for good library in higher institution of learning cannot be over emphasized, as the quality of any education depend on the library not the library as the magnificent building but the use of it. Library services are going hand in hand with the available information resources in the library. Oladeniyi & Owokole (2018) stated that information resources and services are vital ingredients in the library because they enable libraries to render their service effectively.

Adeniran (2011) in Ibrahim & Wada (2021) stated that the quality of information resources and services attracts different user to the library. They also stated that law and high patronage of library users are influenced by the information resources and services available in the library.

Statement of the Problem

The main function of Federal University Lokoja, (FUL) Library is to support learning, teaching and research to the member of the community its serve. This is why FUL Library spent huge amount of money in purchasing, processing, storing and disseminating of its information resources and services for the member of its community to have easy accessibility so that they would have high level of use of those information resources and services. Therefore, this study was conducted to investigate the level of use of the FUL, library information resources and services so as to know whether those information resources and services are been utilized efficiently.

Objective of the Study

The objective of the study where to:

1. Determine the level of use of the available FUL, Library information resources
2. Determine the level of use of the available FUL, Library services

Research Questions

3. What is the level of use of the available FUL, Library information resources?
4. What is the level of use of the available FUL, Library services?

Literature Review

The study conducted by Kona, Chagari & Rudraksha (2016) on Availability and usage of information resources and services at KL University, Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh, India. The findings shoes that the information resources used by the majority library user with 76(28%) response rate uses electronic resources, 62(22%) response rate uses reference sources, followed by 22(22%) response rate chooses for all library resources, 48(17%) response rate uses print journals, 37(13%) response rate textbooks. While on the library services the majority with 75(27%) response rate choose journals and periodical services, 66(24%) response rate indicate electronic services, followed by 62(22%) response rate indicate reference services, 27(10%) response rate indicate book lending services, 19(7%) response rate indicate reprographic services, 15(5%) response rate indicate Newspaper clipping services, and only 6(2%) response rate indicate OPAC services.

The study conducted by Onifade, Ogbuiyi & Omeluzor (2013) on library resources and services utilization by postgraduate students in a Nigerian private University. The findings revealed that the respondents uses more of internet facilities than any other library resources with 65(20%) followed by textbook and monograph resources with 60(18%) while e-journal and e-books were the next most used resources with 56(17%). While the most used services of the library is loan services with 37(48%) of the respondents followed by bibliowagraphy and document delivery services with 37(48%) while the least used service is the consultancy services with 9(11%) of the respondents.

The study conducted by Danlami & Ahmad (2019) on Availability and use of information resources and services in Bauchi State public library revealed that 125(56%)

of the respondents utilized books/journals frequently, 65(29%) of the respondents were not utilizing books/journal regularly, 30(13%) response rate were undecided. 165 (75%) of the respondents frequently utilized Newspapers, 45(20%) of the respondents were not utilizing the Newspapers and 10(4%) of the respondents were undecided. While the most common information services in Bauchi State Public library were computer and internet services with 35(15%), current awareness services and lending services 30(13%), 26(11%), library orientation/user education and reference services 29(29%) and 21(9%), 20(9%) of the respondents accessed inter library lending services, 18(8%) response rate accessed reservation services and 16(7%), 16(7%) response rate indicate library publication services and exhibition and display services and finally, 15(6%) of the respondents indicate photocopying.

The study conducted by Kumar (2017) on Use of information resources and services available in the library by the postgraduate students and research scholars of the university of Agricultural Science, Dharwad: A study, revealed that about 198(51.30%) of the respondents used book most frequently, 91(23.58%) of the respondents used book occasionally, 88(22.80%) of the respondents used book frequently, and 9(2.33%) of the respondents not at all use book. While about 381(98.70%) of the respondents opine as Yes and 5(1.29%) of the respondents opine as No toward use of lending services, 192(50.39%) of the respondents frequently use lending services.

The study conducted by Husseini *et al* (2018) on to determine the awareness and utilization of library resources by library users of NIMS Central library, Jaipur India revealed the extent of user of information such as book-e-book with 46(88.4%) reference materials with 36(73.0%), journal/ e-journals with 36(69.2%) while thesis/dissertation/ project with 34(65.3%).

The study conducted by Ibrahim & Wada (2021) on Patronage and utilization of information resources at Pre-Covid 19 Pendemic era in North East university libraries of Nigeria, revealed that 198(72.2%) made use of printed materials while 138(49.6%) response rate with the reference.

The study conducted by Aladeniyi & Owokole (2018) on utilization of library information resources by undergraduate students of university of medical science ondo, ondo state, Nigeria. The findings of the study revealed that textbooks are most consulted library information resources with 118(50.4%), followed by internet with 30(12.8%) response rate.

Research Methodology

Survey design adopted for this study. Aina (2004) asserted that survey research is a systematic and comprehensive collection of information that reflects the opinions, attitude, feelings, beliefs and behaviour of people on an issue. The population of this study comprises of all undergraduate students that are available in the library during that hours of administering the questionnaires. The library accommodates approximately 150 students. Therefore, 150 questionnaires were distributed to the students irrespective of their level or gender where 140 questionnaires were duly returned. All was used as no

sample is necessary. Questionnaires were used as an instrument of data collection. Aina (2004) stated that questionnaire as an instrument of data collection was used in descriptive or survey research as bits more economically in terms of time, effort and money. Descriptive statistics of frequency table, simple percentage were used to analyse the data for this study. The instrument was administered by the researcher.

Result and Discussion

The data obtained from the result of the complete questionnaire that guided the study was analysing. This, analyses of data collection is given bellow:

Table: 1. what is the level of use of the available information resources in FUL Library?

S/N	Level of Use of information resources	Highly Used	Used	Partly Used	Undecided	Not Used	Total
1.	Textbook on the shelves	90 (64.3%)	40 (28.6%)	10 (7.1%)	-	-	140
2.	Past question papers	50 (35.7%)	60 (42.9%)	20 (14.3%)	-	10 (7.1%)	140
3.	Journals	-	10 (7.1%)	20 (14.3%)	-	110 (78.6%)	140
4.	Newspapers in the serial Section	-	-	60 (42.9)	-	80 (57.1%)	140
5.	Database	20 (14.3%)	30 (21.4%)	50 (35.7%)	-	40 (28.6%)	140
6.	Project/Thesis/Dissertation	-	-	50 (35.7%)	-	90 (64.3%)	140
7.	Electronic resources example C.D Rom, audio visual materials etc.	-	-	20 (14.3%)	-	120 (85.7)	140
8.	Reference materials	-	10 (7.1%)	50 (35.7%)	-	80 (57.2%)	140
9.	Computer in the library	30 (21.4%)	20 (14.3%)	50 (35.7%)	-	40 (28.6%)	140
10	Library bulletin	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Government publications	-	-	10 (7.1%)	-	130 (92.9%)	140

Table: 1. Shows that 90(64.3%) of the respondents were highly used with the textbook on the shelves in the library, 40(28.6%) of the respondents were used with the textbook on the shelve in the library, 10(7.1%) of the respondents were partly used with textbooks on the shelves. This finding contract the finding of Kona, Chagari & Rudraksha (2016) the finding shows that the majority of the students with 76(28.19%) of the respondents used electronic resources. About 50(35.7%) of the respondents were highly used with past questions papers, 60(42.9%) of the respondents were used with past question papers, 20(14.3%) of the respondents were partly used with past question papers, 10(7.1%) of the respondents were not used with the past question papers. About 10(7.1%) of the respondents were used with the journal, 60(42.9%) of the respondents were partly used with journal, 110(78.6%) of the respondents were not used with the journal. This finding is in line with the finding of Aladeniyi & Owokole (2018) which indicates the respondents with 12(5.1%) are mostly consulted journals. About 60(42.9%) of the respondents were partly used with the Newspapers in the serial section, 80(57.2%) of the respondents were not used with the Newspapers in the serial section. This finding is in contract with the finding of Danlami & Ahmad (2019) which indicates the respondents with 165(75.2%) frequently used Newspapers & magazine. About 20(14.3%) of the respondents were highly used with database, 30(21.4%) of the respondents were used with database, 50(35.7%) of the respondents were partly used database, 40(28.6%) of the respondents were not used with database.

About 50(35.7%) of the respondents were partly used with projects/thesis/ dissertation, 90(64.3%) of the respondents were not used with projects/thesis/ dissertation in the library. This finding contract with finding of Kumar (2017) which indicates that the respondents with 149(38.60%) were the most frequently used project. About 20(14.3%) of the respondents were partly used with electronic resources example C.D Rom, audio-visual materials etc, 120(85.7%) of the respondents were not used with electronic resources example C.D Rom, audio-visual materials etc. This finding contract with finding of Kona, Chagari & Rudrakshar (2016) which indicates that the respondents with 76(28.1%) used electronic resources. About 10(7.1%) of the respondents were used with reference materials, 50(35.7%) of the respondents were partly used with reference materials, 80(57.2%) of the respondents were not used with reference materials. This finding contract with finding of Kona, Chagari & Rudrakshar (2016) which indicates that the respondents with 62(22%) used reference resources. About 30(21.4%) of the respondents were highly used with computer in the library, 20(14.3%) of the respondents were used with computer in the library, 50(35.7%) of the respondents were partly used with computer in the library, 40(28.6%) of the respondents were not used with computer in the library. This finding is in line with the finding of Danlami & Ahmad (2019) which indicates the respondents with 115(52.2%) frequently used computer/internet in the library. About 10(7.1%) of the respondents were partly used with government publications in the library, 130(92.9%) of the respondents were not used government publication in the library. Lastly none of the respondents respond to the option of library bulletin.

Table: 2. what is the level of use of the available FUL library services?

S/N	Level of use library Services	Highly Used	Used	Partly used	Undecided	Not used	Total
1.	Lending services	60 (42.9%)	40 (28.6%)	30 (21.4%)	-	10 (7.1%)	140
2.	Photocopying Services	50 (35.7%)	50 (35.7%)	30 (21.4%)	-	10 (7.1%)	140
3.	Bindery services	-	-	20 (14.3%)	-	120 (85.7%)	140
4.	Weekend library Services	40 (28.6%)	30 (21.4%)	50 (35.7%)	-	20 (14.3%)	140
5.	Show- case of new arrival material	-	-	20 (14.3%)	-	120 (85.7%)	140
6.	Printing services	-	20 (14.3%)	40 (28.6%)	-	80 (57.1)	140
7.	Library amnesty week services	-	10 (7.1%)	-	-	130 (92.9%)	140
8.	Reference services	-	10 (7.1%)	-		130 (92.9%)	140
9.	Visua current awareness services	-	-	10 (7.1%)	-	130 (92.9%)	140
10.	Renewal of library material services	30 (21.4%)	10 (7.1%)	20 (14.3%)	-	80 (57.1%)	140
11.	Library catalogue services	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table: 2. Shows that 60(42.9%) of the respondents were highly used with lending services, 40(28.6%) of the respondents were used with lending services, 30(21.4%) of the respondents were partly used with lending services, 10(7.1%) of the respondents were not used with lending services. This finding contract the finding of Kona, Chagari & Rudraksha (2016) the finding shows that 27(10%) response rate indicates book lending services. About 50(35.7%) of the respondents were highly used with photocopying services, 50(35.7%) of the respondents were used with photocopying services, 30(21.4%) of the respondents were partly used with photocopying services, 10(7.1%) of the respondents were not used with photocopying services. About 20(14.3%) of the

respondents were partly used with binding service, 120(85.7%) of the respondents were not used with binding service. About 40(28.6%) of the respondents were highly used with weekend library services, 30(21.4%) of the respondents were used with weekend services, 50(35.7%) of the respondents were partly used with weekend services, 20(14.3%) of the respondents were not used with weekend services.

About 20(14.3%) of the respondents were partly used with show case of the new arrival materials services, 120(85.7%) of the respondents were not used with show case of the new arrival materials services. About 20(14.3%) of the respondents were used with printing services, 40(28.6%) of the respondents were partly used with printing services, 80(57.1%) of the respondents were not used with printing services. About 10(7.1%) of the respondents were used with library amnesty week services, 130(92.9%) of the respondents were not used with library amnesty week services. About 10(7.1%) of the respondents were used with reference services, 130(92.9%) of the respondents were not used with reference services. This finding contract the finding of Kona, Chagari & Rudraksha (2016) the finding shows that 62(22.9%) response rate indicates reference services. About 10(7.1%) of the respondents were partly used with viewing services, 130(92.9%) of the respondents were not used with viewing services. About 30(21.4%) of the respondents were highly used with renewal of library material services, 10(7.1%) of the respondents were used with renewal of library material services, 20(14.3%) of the respondents were partly used with renewal of library material services, 80(57.1%) of the respondents were not used renewal of library material services. None of the respondents responded to the option of library catalogues services.

Summary of the Findings

1. The study shows that textbook on the shelve, past question papers, database and computers in the library are the most highly used information resources in FUL Library
2. The study shows also that lending service, photocopying service, weekend library services and also renewal of library materials are the most highly used library services followed by printing services.

Conclusion

The study Assessment of the Use of Federal University Lokoja, Library Information Resources and Services by Undergraduate students of Federal University Lokoja, Kogi State, Nigeria has discover that Undergraduate students of Federal University Lokoja are using more of the FUL library information resources and services.

Recommendations

The following recommendations are made base on the findings of the study:

1. The library management should adopt the idea of library orientation so that undergraduate students should know much about the important of using the library information resources and services

2. Library management should improve the activities of the library so that it could attract the students to come and make use of those information resources and services in the library.
3. Library management should provide library with those information resources and services that are not available in the library.

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