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PROVISION, ACCESSIBILITY AND UTILIZATION OF INFORMATION RESOURCES BY UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS OF NATIONAL OPEN UNIVERSITY STUDY CENTRE LIBRARIES IN NORTH-EAST NIGERIA

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Abstract
The study investigated the provision, accessibility and Utilization of Information Resources and Services by Undergraduate Students of the National Open University Study Centre Libraries in North East, Nigeria. The study adopted a survey research design. The population of the study consisted of 3,230 undergraduate students. Taro Yamane's formula was used to determine the sample size of 400 undergraduate students. The instrument for data collection was a questionnaire. Data was analysed using mean, frequency, and percentage, while Chi-square was used to test the hypothesis. The findings showed a high level of provision of information resources (M=3.04), high extent of access to information resources among undergraduate students (M=3.04), while there was a low extent of utilization of information services (M=2.92). The purpose of using information resources was for research, assignments, self-development, advanced knowledge, classwork, and practical work, and the challenges faced by students include obsolete library resources, difficulty locating resources and services, erratic power supply, slow internet connection, and inadequate library services. There was a statistically significant relationship between accessibility and utilization of information resources, with the P value of .000. The study concludes that undergraduate students of National Open University of Nigeria (NOUN) access and use information resources. The study recommended that the libraries should sustain and periodically update the provision of information resources to maintain relevance and meet users' evolving needs and provide backup power solutions, such as solar panels, coupled with improved internet bandwidth should be provided.
Keywords: Accessibility, Utilization, Information Resources, and Information Services

Introduction

The library is an important organ of any institution; it is considered the heart of every institution. This is because no programme would be in existence without a well-equipped Library. The basic function of any university library is to provide the most needed and up-to-date information resources and services that will support teaching, learning, and research. However, for libraries to achieve that, information resources and services must be accessible for use.

Access to information resources is essential to any successful academic pursuits in universities. For academic libraries to complete their functions, the available information Resources must be accessible. The more accessible information sources are, the more likely they are to be used. The

user may encounter five possible types of inaccessibility problems. These are conceptual, linguistic, critical, bibliographic and physical inaccessibility. Aguolu and Aguolu cited in Ayaowei, et al, (2024) notes that availability of an information source does not necessarily imply its accessibility, because the source may be available but access to it prevented for one reason or the other All of the provision and use of library services is concerned with access to information resources and services.

Utilization of library resources by users generally enhances the frontiers of knowledge while at the same time, building a virile socio-economic base and creating numerous information resources. There are diverse materials procured and stocked in university libraries which include: books (print) and non-book (non-print) materials. Books comprise textbooks and reference materials. Textbooks are mainly housed in the reader's section where they can be borrowed, while reference materials are kept under the strict supervision of reference librarians. Reference books include dictionaries, encyclopaedias, yearbooks, manuals, almanacs, handbooks, directories, fact books/sheets, gazetteers, gazettes, maps, atlases, biographies, and autobiographies (Nnenda, 2022). Utilization of library resources within National Open University of Nigeria serves as a cornerstone in advancing knowledge boundaries while concurrently bolstering socio-economic development and fostering a rich repository of information.

Information resources are essential tools in the teaching and learning process of any academic community. Members of academia need library information resources for teaching, learning, research, updating knowledge, and personal development. According to Ayaowei, et al, (2024), information sources in print, electronic forms, and other media are the most widely used in university libraries, Textbooks, journals, handbooks, newspapers, periodicals, manuals, reports, dictionaries, atlases/maps, encyclopaedias, the internet, computers, abstracts, and audio-visual materials are all examples of these. Libraries' primary aim has been to choose, gather, organize, and make information more accessible and usable.

The provision of library information resources without utilization amounts to nothing, as the core duty of academic libraries is to provide and ensure that users have access to information resources and use them. It is against the backdrop that the study provides, accessibility and utilization of Information Resources by Undergraduate Students of the National Open University Study Centre Libraries in North-East Nigeria.

Statement of the Problem

The provision of library resources and services is essential for the attainment of educational goals. However, the provision of the resources alone cannot solve the problem until the resources are utilized appropriately by the students and staff of the parent institution, whether conventional or distance learning. In a distance learning situation, learners are taught through contact on weekly, monthly, termly, or zero contact basis. In this regard, the role of library in providing information resources and services to support teaching and learning was minimal because the students lack time to visit the library and make research and at the same time libraries themselves find it difficult to reach their users at home as a result of lack of automation of the libraries. This, thus, affect the provision and utilization of the library resources and services in National open University North-East study centers.

Recent literature (Nzewi, 2023; Oyeboade et al, 2023; Efemini, 2022; Obinna & Uzokwe, 2022) found low utilization of information resources among students, and the observations from the researcher, most academic libraries in Nigeria witness low-level usage of information resources and services. Could this be because of a lack of provision of information resources and services? or

a lack of accessibility to information resources and services? The study addresses the questions and investigates the provision, accessibility and Utilization of Information Resources and Services by Undergraduate Students of National Open University Study Centre Libraries in North, Nigeria.

Research Objectives

The main aim is to investigate the provision, accessibility, and utilization of Information Resources by Undergraduate Students of the National Open University Study Centre Libraries in North-East Nigeria. The specific objectives are to:

1. Determine the extent of provision of Information Resources in the NOUN study centre libraries in the North East.
2. Determine the extent of accessibility to Information Resources in NOUN study centre libraries in the North East.
3. Examine the extent of utilization of Information Resources in NOUN study centre libraries in the North East
4. Find out the purpose of the Utilization of Information Resources and library services in NOUN study centre libraries in the North East
5. Identify the challenges to the utilization of Information Resources in the NOUN study centre libraries in the North East
6. Determine the relationship between the accessibility and utilization of Information Resources in NOUN study centre libraries in the North East

Research Questions

The study provided answers to the following questions

1. What is the extent of provision of Information Resources in the NOUN study centre libraries in the North East?
2. What is the extent is the accessibility of Information Resources in NOUN study center libraries in the North East?
3. What is the extent of utilization of Information Resources in NOUN study centre libraries in the North East?
4. What is the purpose of the utilization of Information Resources in NOUN study centre libraries in the North East?
5. What are the challenges hindering the utilization of Information Resources in the NOUN study center libraries in the North East?
6. Is there a relationship between the accessibility and utilization of Information Resources and library service in NOUN study centre libraries in the North East?

Hypothesis

The null hypothesis was tested at a 0.05 level of significance

$H0_1$: There is no significant relationship between the accessibility and utilization of information resources in the NOUN study centre libraries in the northeast

Review of related Literature

Use of library resources is paramount for research activities by students, staff and the university community. Thus, Oladapo et al (2021) examine the use of library resources by medical students in LAUTECH College of Health Sciences, Osogbo, Osun State, Nigeria. The study employed the descriptive survey design to collect primary data from Medical students of College of Health Sciences, Osogbo, Osun State, Nigeria. A total of two hundred and eighty (280) medical

students (400 - 600 level) of College of Health Sciences were randomly selected for the study. The main instrument for data collection was a structure questionnaire which was administered to the respondents shortly after their lectures. Both face and content validity of the instrument were carried out. Findings from the study indicated that with regards to the purpose of use, it shows that research, followed by examination preparation, advancing knowledge, and self-development were the major reasons for using the library. The study recommended that the college authority should urgently looked into the critical barriers highlighted in this study and adopt workable strategies to effectively improve the overall library condition both in terms of physical and material resources that are hindering effective library utilization among medical students and scholars in the college.

Information resources availability is critical to for use by students. Without availability of information resources, students will not be able to make use of them. To support this, Ayaowei, et al (2024) examined the availability, accessibility, and Use of Information Resources in the Library by Students in Bayelsa State. The study adopted a descriptive research design and was conducted among 100 final year students of the College of Health Technology, Bayelsa State. Data was collected using a structured questionnaire which elicited responses on the level, accessibility and use of information sources at the library. Data was presented on tables and expressed as frequencies and percentages. Books were accessible to a high extent. Dictionaries, handbooks, directories, journals, manuals, reports were considered accessible to low extent by the students. Most respondents used these library resources for academic purposes such as getting assignments done, reading for examinations, consult project, preparing for practical sessions, among others. Books were accessed to a high extent. It was recommended that considering the students' desire to utilize the library resources for academic activities, the identified inadequacies be resolved and the library revamped for better service provision to the students.

Information resources are used for diverse purposes by students in academic environment such as aiding in research and carrying out class assignment. Ayotola, Olufemi, and Abiodun, (2020) examined postgraduate students' use of the library and challenges encountered in South-west Nigerian universities. Survey research method was adopted while questionnaire was used as data collection instrument. The population of the study consisted of all postgraduate students in universities in South-west, Nigeria. A sample of 2,942 postgraduate students was selected using the proportionate random sampling technique. The face and content validity were ensured. The reliability was ascertained using test re-test method and a reliability coefficient of 0.83 was obtained. The study revealed that most postgraduate students in South-west Nigerian Universities use the library for reading their notes (94%), preparing for tests and examinations (92%), and updating their knowledge and skills (92%). Based on the findings of the study, it was recommended that library management should continuously provide lasting solutions to the identified constraints to the use of library.

Similarly, Anunobi, and Nwankwo (2020) sought information from respondents on the awareness and extent of use of library information resources by the undergraduate students in universities in Anambra State. Three research questions guided the study. The population of the study is the registered 17,270 undergraduate students in universities in Anambra State. The records from the Library Registration Book in the Circulation Desk of the University Libraries showed the list of registered library undergraduate users in the institutions. The sample of the study is 391 undergraduate students from universities in Anambra State. The sample size for this study was determined by the use of a mathematical model developed by Yameni (1964). A questionnaire entitled "Awareness and Extent of Use of Library Information Resources

Questionnaire (AWLIQ)" was developed by the researchers, validated by experts and used for data collection. The major findings of the study include that the level of awareness of library information resources by the undergraduates in Universities in Anambra State is moderate. The undergraduates in Anambra State universities use library information resources in the University libraries to a low extent among others. It was recommended that Use of library programme should be made a separate course of its own in all the departments of the universities, library orientation should be taken very seriously and it should be made a compulsory activity in the universities, the National University Commission (NUC) should enforce more drastic measures aimed at improving resources and services of academic libraries, among others

Students make use of Information resources for different purposes some of which may be class presentation, assignment and group discussion. To support this, Adeh and Hayatu (2020) in a study aimed to identify the purpose of use of Kashim Ibrahim Library by Undergraduate students in Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, during the examination. The study had three objectives: To identify the purpose of use of Kashim Ibrahim Library by Undergraduate students in Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria during examination. To identify the services Undergraduate students of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria use in Kashim Ibrahim Library during examination. The study found that the major challenges undergraduates face with the use of library services during examination include lack of space, an inadequate number of computers, a lack of comfortable seats, poor Internet services, inadequate power outlets for the students' laptops, and a lack of assistance from library staff. The study then recommended that Library management should constitute a section of the library for user needs elicitation. Library space should be well furnished and more space could be freed up in the Library if some of the old resources of the library are weeded and made into close-access.

Numerous challenges hindered the effective use of information resources in academic environment in Nigeria such as lack of access and obsolete information resources. Thus, Adejo (2020) focused on the factors mitigating the utilization of information resources and services in the Nigerian French Language Village (NFLV), library, Badagry. A descriptive survey research design was used for the study. The population of the study is 2,258 which comprised ten (10) library staff, thirty (30) lecturers and two thousand, two hundred and eighteen (2218) undergraduates of Nigerian universities and colleges of education who come from the six geo-political zones of the country to NFLV which is the area of study for their language immersion programmes. A sample of 226 respondents was obtained for this study through stratified random sampling and proportionate technique. Instrument for data collection was the questionnaire alongside the observation method. Findings showed that the factors affecting the utilization of information resources and services are as follows: Epileptic power supply, lack of ICT facilities in the library, poor reading culture among undergraduates on language immersion programme, and lack of modern facilities in the library. Based on the findings, the study finally recommended that the library should procure its own generator so that it could power the library when there is power outage/failure from the Power Holding Company of Nigeria (PHCN). However, more staffs should be employed so that it could withstand pressure from library users' requests.

In the same vein, Oladapo et al (2021) examine the use of library resources by medical students in LAUTECH College of Health Sciences, Osogbo, Osun State, Nigeria. The study employed the descriptive survey design to collect primary data from Medical students of College of Health Sciences, Osogbo, Osun State, Nigeria. A total of two hundred and eighty (280) medical students (400 - 600 level) of College of Health Sciences were randomly selected for the study. The main instrument for data collection was a structure questionnaire which was administered to the

respondents shortly after their lectures. Both face and content validity of the instrument were carried out. The reliability test of the research instrument was done by means of the Cronbach alpha test and a Cronbach's score of 0.7 was derived. Findings with regard to barriers militating against effective use of the library and its resources, the study shows that obsolete library resources (0.743), difficulty locating resources (0.703), poor sitting arrangement (0.671), poor ventilation (0.675), noisy library environment (0.652), and slow internet network (0.733) constituted major barriers. The study recommended that the college authority should urgently looked into the critical barriers highlighted in this study and adopt workable strategies to effectively improve the overall library condition both in terms of physical and material resources that are hindering effective library utilization among medical students and scholars in the college

Research Methodology

The study adopted survey research design. The population of the study consisted of 3,230 undergraduate students in NOUN study centres in north-east Nigeria which, include: Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba, and Yobe. Stratified sampling by grouping Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba, and Yobe into stratum. Simple random sampling was then used to select the population to be used for the study. Yamane's formula was used to arrive at a sample size of 400. The researcher used questionnaire as the instrument for data collection. The data collected for the study was analyzed using descriptive statistics of percentage, mean, frequency and standard deviation for data organization and data summarization and the Chi-square was used for testing of hypothesis. All was done with the use of the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) 20.0 version. The mean of 3.0 was used as the benchmark for decision-making. Findings will be presented using a table of frequencies and percentages

Presentation of Results

Table 1: Extent of the provision of information resources

Information resources	Very High extent	High extent	Moderate high extent	Low extent	Very low extent	Mean	Decision
Text Books	5	111	191	0	0	3.39	High extent
Thesis	0	128	145	0	34	3.20	High extent
Dissertations	0	60(19.5%)	213(69.4%)	0	34(11.1%)	2.97	Low extent
Dictionaries	0	212(69.1%)	0	0	95(30.9%)	3.07	High extent
Encyclopaedia	0	144(46.9%)	68(22.1%)	0	95(30.9%)	2.85	Low extent
Journals	5	139(45.3%)	68(22.1%)	95(30.9%)	0	2.87	Low extent
Newspapers	5	27(8.8%)	180(58.6%)	0	95(30.9%)	2.50	Low extent
Magazines	5	95(30.9%)	112(36.5%)	0	95(30.9%)	2.72	Low extent
Yearbooks	5	200(65.1%)	68(22.1%)	0	34(11.1%)	3.46	High extent
Conferences proceedings	66	27(8.8%)	180(58.6%)	0	34(11.1%)	3.30	High extent
Archival Reports	0	189(61.6%)	0	0	118(38.4%)	2.85	Low extent
Manuscripts	0	93(30.3%)	96(31.3%)	0	118(38.4%)	2.53	Low extent
E-books	33	240(78.2%)	0	0	34(11.1%)	3.78	High extent
E-journals	33		68(22.1%)	0	34(11.1%)	3.55	High extent
CD and DVD ROMs	5	172(56.0% 200(65.1%)	68(22.1%)	0	34(11.1%)	3.46	High extent
Online Databases	5	179(58.3%)	95(30.9%)	0	28(9.1%)	2.18	Low extent
Clustermean						**3.04**	

Source: Field Work, 2025

Resources such as e-books (mean = 3.78), e-journals (3.55), yearbooks (3.46), and CD/DVD ROMs (3.46) were among the most readily provided. Textbooks also scored moderately high (3.39), showing a strong presence in the library. Conversely, resources like newspapers (2.50), manuscripts (2.53), and online databases (2.18) had relatively lower mean scores, suggesting limited provision. Dictionaries, encyclopedias, journals, and archival reports showed mixed availability with mean scores ranging between 2.85 and 3.07. The mean of 3.04 shows high extent of provision of information resources.

able 2: Extent of accessibility of information resources

Information resources	Very highly accessible	Highly accessible	Moderately accessible	Low accessible	Very Low accessibility	Mean	Decision
Text Books	33(10.7%)	111(36.2%)	163(53.1%)	0	0	3.58	High extent
Thesis	128(41.7 %)	95(30.9%)	84(27.4%)	0	0	4.14	High extent
Dissertations	121(39.4 %)	0	152(49.5%)	0	34(11.1%)	3.57	High extent
Dictionaries	39(12.7%)	207(67.4%)	0	0	61(19.9%)	3.53	High extent
Encyclopaedia	5(1.6%)	207(67.4%)	0	0	95(30.9%)	3.09	High extent
Journals	0	60(19.5%)	152(49.5%)	0	95(30.9%)	2.59	Low extent
Newspapers	0	95(30.9%)	28(9.1%)	0	184(59.9%)	2.11	Low extent
Magazines	0	95(30.9%)	28(9.1%)	0	184(59.9%)	2.11	Low extent
Yearbooks	0	184(59.9%)	0	0	123(40.1%)	2.80	Low extent
Conferences proceedings	0	161(52.4%)	28(9.1%)	0	118(38.4%)	2.76	Low extent
Archival Reports	0	190(61.9%)	28(9.1%)	0	89(29.0%)	3.04	High extent
Manuscripts	33(10.7%)	88(28.7%)	152(49.5%)	0	34(11.1%)	3.28	High extent
E-books	33(10.7%)	156(50.8%)	84(27.4%)	0	34(11.1%)	3.50	High extent
E-journals	207(67.4%)	0	68(22.1%)	27(8.8%)	5(1.6%)	1.77	Low extent
CD and DVD ROMs	121(39.4%)	0	152(49.5 %)	0	34(11.1%)	3.31	High extent
Online Databases	156(50.8%)	28(9.1%)	0	0	123(40.1%)	3.52	High extent
Clustermean						**3.04**	

Source: Field work, 2025

The mean scores provide a useful summary of the accessibility levels of various information resources. Resources such as theses (mean = 4.14), textbooks (3.58), and dissertations (3.57) are

among the most accessible, indicating that respondents generally found them to be highlyor very highly accessible. Similarly, dictionaries (3.53), online databases (3.52), and e-books (3.50) also

show relatively high accessibility. In contrast, resources like e-journals (1.77), newspapers (2.11), and magazines (2.11) have the lowest mean scores, reflecting limited accessibility and suggesting these are less frequently accessed or available. Journals (2.59), yearbooks (2.80), and conference proceedings (2.76) fall in the mid-range, indicating moderate levels of accessibility. These mean score of 3.04 shows high extent of accessibility of different types of resources.

Table 3: The Purpose of use of Information Resources

Purposes	Yes	No
Research	279(90.8%)	28(9.1%)
Examination preparation	196(63.8%)	111(36.2%)
Advance knowledge	168(54.7%)	134(45.3%)
Self-development	172(56.1%)	135(43.9%)
Assignment	207(67.4%)	100(32.6%)
Presentation/seminar	153(49.8%)	154(50.2%)
Reading for pleasure	102(33.2)	205(66.8%)
Classwork	168(54.7%)	134(45.3%)
Practical work	209(69.2%)	98(30.8%)

Source: Field work, 2025

The data reveals that the primary purpose for using library resources among respondents is for research, with a significant 90.8% indicating this use. This is followed by assignment work (67.4%), practical work (69.2%), and examination preparation (63.8%), suggesting a strong academic orientation in library usage. A moderate number use the library for classwork (54.7%), self-development (56.1%), and to advance knowledge (54.7%). Interestingly, only 49.8% utilize the library for presentations or seminars, while the lowest usage is for reading for pleasure, with just 33.2% indicating this purpose.

Table 4: Challenges to the utilization of information resources in the Library

Challenges	Yes	No
Obsolete library resources	241(78.5%)	66(21.5%)
Difficulty locating resources and services	179(58.3%)	128(41.7%)
Erratic power supply	185(60.3%)	122(39.7%)
Slow internet network	219(71.3%)	88(28.7%)
Inadequate library resources	218(71.0%)	89(28.9%)
Lack of library services	252(82.1%)	55(17.9%)
Attitude of library staff	67(21.8%)	240(78.2%)
Breakdown facilities	67(21.8%)	240(78.2%)

Source: Field work, 2025

The data reveals several prominent challenges affecting library use. The most commonly

reported issue is the lack of library services, acknowledged by 82.1% of respondents. This is followed closely by obsolete library resources (78.5%) and slow internet (71.3%), highlighting infrastructure and service delivery concerns. Inadequate library resources (71.0%) and erratic power supply (60.3%) were also significant, indicating broader systemic limitations. Over half of the respondents (58.3%) cited difficulty in locating resources and services, suggesting the need for better organization and user guidance. In contrast, fewer respondents identified the attitude of library staff (21.8%) and breakdown of facilities (21.8%) as major challenges.

Table 5: Chi-square result of the relationship between the Accessibility and Utilization

	Accessibility	Utilization
Chi-Square	105.590[a]	121.072[b]
Df	6	5
Asymp. Sig.	.000	.000

The chi-square results indicate a statistically significant relationship between accessibility and utilization of information resources and library service, with a P value of .000, which is well below the conventional alpha level of 0.05. Thus, the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternative hypothesis accepted.

Summary of Findings

1. There was a high extent of provision of information resources, with a mean of 3.04
2. There was a high extent of accessibility of different types of information resources, with a mean score of 3.04
3. There was a low extent of utilization of information resources, with a mean score of 2.94
4. The purpose of using information resources includes research, assignments, classwork, practical work, advanced knowledge, self-development, and examination preparation.
5. The challenges faced include obsolete library resources, erratic power supply, inadequate library resources, lack of library services, and slow internet network
6. There was a statistically significant relationship between accessibility and utilization of information resources

Discussion of Findings

The findings revealed there was a high extent of provision of information resources, with a mean of 3.04. It further reveal high extent of accessibility of different types of resources, with a mean score of 3.04. The findings agree with Ayaowei et al (2024) examined the availability, accessibility, and Use of Information Resources in the Library by Students in Bayelsa State. Books were accessible to a high extent.

The purpose of using information resources includes research, assignments, classwork, practical work, advanced knowledge, self-development, and examination preparation. The findings agreed with Ayaowei et al (2024) examined the availability, accessibility, and Use of Information Resources in the Library by Students in Bayelsa State. Most respondents used these library resources for academic purposes such as getting assignments done, reading for examinations, consult project, preparing for practical sessions, among others. Also, Oladapo et al (2021) examine the use of library resources by medical students in LAUTECH College of Health Sciences, Osogbo, Osun State, Nigeria, and found that the purpose of use, it shows that research,

followed by examination preparation, advancing knowledge, and self-development were the major reasons for using the library.

The challenges faced include obsolete library resources, erratic power supply, inadequate library resources, lack of library services, and slow internet. The findings collaborated that of Adeh and Hayatu (2020) who identify the purpose of use of Kashim Ibrahim Library by Undergraduate students in Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, during the examination and found that the major challenges undergraduates face with the use of library services during examination include lack of space, an inadequate number of computers, a lack of comfortable seats, poor Internet services, inadequate power outlets for the students' laptops, and a lack of assistance from library staff. Also, Adejo (2020) focused on the factors mitigating the utilization of information resources and services in the Nigeria French Language Village (NFLV), library, Badagry and found factors affecting the utilization of information resources and services are as follows: Epileptic power supply, lack of ICT facilities in the library, poor reading culture among undergraduates on language immersion programme, and lack of modern facilities in the library.

Conclusion

The study revealed that there is a generally high level of provision, access, and low level utilization of both information resources among students. The study further showed that students primarily use information resources for research, assignments, self-development, advancing knowledge, classwork, and practical work. However, several challenges hinder optimal use, including outdated resources, unstable power supply, slow internet connectivity, and inadequate library services. The study concludes that undergraduate students of NOUN access and use information resources.

Recommendations

Based on the findings, the study recommends the following:

1. The library should sustain and periodically update the provision of information resources to maintain relevance and meet users' evolving needs.
2. The library should enhance accessibility through fine-tuning cataloguing processes, signage, and websites to make information resources more usable and findable.
3. The library should launch user education programs, library orientation, and awareness programs to encourage active use of the resources available.
4. The library should come up with resources and tailor services to meet diverse academic needs such as research, assignments, and personal improvement towards aligning with curriculum requirements.
5. The library should substitute obsolete resources, delivering a steady power supply, expanding internet accessibility, improving library services, and accessing fresher and related resources

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