



## **PERCEPTION OF LIBRARY RESOURCES ACCESSIBILITY FOR IMPROVED LIBRARY PATRONAGE BY UNDERGRADUATES IN UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN, NIGERIA**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*The goal of any library is to enable users have access to the available resources and maximise usage. The provision of effective and efficient library resources is connected to high level of library patronage. The low level of patronage experienced in some academic libraries may be unconnected to disorganized library resources on the open shelves and other locations, which may result in poor accessibility, low patronage and underutilization of library resources. The main objective of the study is to examine perception of information resources accessibility and library patronage by undergraduates in University of Ibadan, Nigeria. The study employed the descriptive survey design. Three faculties with the highest numbers constituted the study population. A sampling fraction of 5% was used to select the sample size from the selected faculties, which produced a sample size of 213 that was used for the study. Data collected was descriptively analysed with the aid of SPSS version 23 and results were presented in frequency table and percentage counts. The study's findings revealed that the information resources that were readily available to the respondents include: textbooks, Abstracts/indexes, encyclopedias/dictionaries, and maps. The respondents indicated that these resources were frequently used and that access to them enhanced their studies. Findings further revealed that inadequate funding, unavailability of resources, lack of provision of online information service and lack of access to information materials were the major factors militating against the use of library resources. The perception of library users as regards how accessible information resources are is critical to the use of the library for different purposes. It is therefore important for library management to do all within its power to ensure that information resources are not only acquired, but are also made readily available and accessible, so that their effectiveness could be made manifest to all users.*

**Keywords:** Perception, Library resources, Accessibility, Library patronage, Undergraduate

### **Introduction**

Regardless of types, libraries play a very important role and provide essential services to universities and other academic institutions. Therefore, the primary purpose of a normal library is to make all books, magazines, and other reading materials available to undergraduates and other learners whenever they choose (Mogaka, 2019).



Undergraduates can access library resources in a typical academic library that they will find valuable and interesting. Print and non-print formats of information are available in library resources, including books, journals, indexes, newspapers, magazines, reports, the internet, video tapes, diskettes, and microforms. The essential building blocks for the delivery of essential services in the teaching and learning process are library resources. Undergraduates' use of library resources is crucial for their academic commitments and other educational advances in order to meet the established learning objectives. To accomplish these goals, undergraduates should have timely access to library materials in formats that will encourage high usage. Academic libraries' traditional responsibilities include making relevant, reliable, and current information sources available to support teaching, learning, and research, among other duties (Oyedipe, Adekunmisi, Ajiboye, Olanrewaju, & Adesoye, 2018).

Additionally, the primary objective of an academic library is to provide access to its vast collection of information resources to undergraduates and other user groups. Information resources are effective when they offer reliable, helpful, and pertinent information that can assist undergraduates in resolving their problems. The availability of library materials fosters a conducive climate for undergraduate students to use them. It is believed that making the library's information resources available to undergraduates will increase patronage and allow for more efficient learning and studying. It was assumed that undergraduates would make efficient use of the various library resources to achieve qualitative learning as well as academic and research excellence in order to have access to the high-quality library resources and services offered by academic libraries. As a result, having positive perceptions of and access to libraries' resources and services is extremely desirable since it ensures the quality of university education and the generation of graduates who are informed and computer savvy (Oyedipe *et al.*, 2018).

Hence, to impact undergraduates' perceptions of library resources, allow effective patronage, and maximize the use of these resources, academic libraries should offer access to their available library resources as well as competent professional help. Until they are completely accessed and used, library materials are of no use to students. Time might be lost and frustration experienced if they are difficult to find, access, and retrieve in the library. Such time wastage and irritation could have an impact on how they view libraries and their resources, thereby preventing undergraduates from visiting and using them. The quality of learning and research output by undergraduates in any institution depends to some extent on accessibility, patronage and utilisation of library resources available in their institutions' libraries. In other words, resources accessibility, patronage, and usage are essential to undergraduates. It is on this premise that this study would be carried out to investigate perception and library resources accessibility as correlates of library patronage by undergraduates in University of Ibadan, Nigeria.

### **Statement of the Problem**

The availability, use, and patronage of a library's materials determine its relevance to students. It goes without saying that a library with easily accessible resources will attract patronage. In order to address the requirements of their patrons, libraries acquire resources. Despite management's best efforts to outfit some academic libraries in higher education institutions, studies have revealed that these library resources appear to be inaccessible and therefore, underutilized, which causes undergraduates to have a negative perception of the libraries and their abundance of resources. In some



cases, where these resources are found, access to them is always a challenge to undergraduates and other researchers. In some academic libraries in Nigeria, previous studies established that a large portion of library resource are not properly arranged due to shortage of staff. Hence, the level of access, patronage and utilisation of library resources in university libraries cannot be determined or made known. This is the gap in knowledge that this study intends to fill.

### **Objectives of the Study**

The broad objective of this study is to examine perception of information resources accessibility by undergraduates in University of Ibadan, Nigeria. The specific objectives of the study are to:

1. examine out the types of information resources available to undergraduates in University of Ibadan, Nigeria;
2. investigate how accessible the information resources are to the undergraduate in University of Ibadan, Nigeria;
3. establish the frequency and purpose of using information resources by undergraduates in University of Ibadan, Nigeria; and
4. identify the constraints being encountered in the use of information resources by undergraduates in University of Ibadan, Nigeria.

### **Research Questions**

The following are the research questions for the study:

1. What is the perception of information resources accessibility by undergraduates in University of Ibadan, Nigeria?
2. What are the types of information resources available to undergraduates in University of Ibadan, Nigeria?
3. What is the purpose of information resources use by undergraduates in University of Ibadan, Nigeria?
4. How often do undergraduates in University of Ibadan, Nigeria use information resources?
5. What is the level of accessibility to information resources by undergraduates in University of Ibadan, Nigeria?
6. What are the constraints being encountered in the use of information resources by undergraduates in University of Ibadan, Nigeria?

### **Review of Related Literature**

#### *Perception of Information Resources and Library Patronage by Undergraduates*

A large number of studies have been conducted on the perception of information resources and library patronage by undergraduates. For instance, finding from the study of Adegun, Akinola, Adepoju, and Oyewumi (2020) revealed that 110 (36.7%) of the respondents indicated that they often find the information they need in the library, also 60 (20%) often find sitting space to read. 30 (10%) of the respondents often do not get the opportunity of using the Internet resources, while 20 (6.6%) showed that the provision of serials materials is inadequate.

The perception of the undergraduates on library resources in LAUTECH Library was accessed in the study of Oyewusi and Oyeboade (2009). The result from the study revealed that the respondents indicated that the library has enhanced their studies



(Mean = 4.19). The results also revealed that the library resources did satisfy their research needs (Mean = 4.18) and that the library is important for their academic work (Mean = 4.07). The respondents also indicated that they visit the library because of available resources (Mean = 3.81). The implication of these results was that the respondents appreciate the role of the library in their studies and the perception of the respondents on LAUTECH library was high. This agrees to what Tsafe (2004) in Oyewusi and Oyeboade (2009) reported in his study where most of the respondents regarded the library facilities as very important in relation to their studies.

Bello (2011) examined the perception of users as regards library holdings. In the study, the library holdings were divided into teaching, learning and research materials, and the respondents were asked to air their view as regards the library holdings. Except very few of the respondents who had a negative perception of the library holdings, other respondents held a positive view; and their general perception with respect to learning materials was convincing and encouraging. Obiozor-Ekeze (2015) examined users' perception of university library resources and services in South-east zone of Nigeria, to determine how users of the university libraries perceive the services rendered to them, the Department of Mechanical Engineering was chosen as the study population, which had the most students seeking for information. The study revealed that university libraries are underfunded, they lack qualified personnel and do not have a general standard that guide the users on how to access library resources

Mahajan (2006) explored the perception of researchers on the effect of accessibility and use of electronic resources on productivity at the Punjab University, Chandigarh, India, across three academic disciplines: Science, Social Science, and the Humanities. It was found that most scientists (99%) agreed on the positive effect of electronic resources on research productivity, whereas about half the social scientists disagreed, while all responses from researchers in humanities (100%) were negative. The article, therefore, concluded that scientists were accessing and using electronic resources more than their counterparts in the social sciences and humanities. Khan and Dominic (2012) conducted a survey to assess the perceived impact of electronic resources on the research productivity of academic staff in the Engineering Colleges of Moradabad, India. The results revealed that 50% of the respondents agreed on the productive impact of e-resources on their research process.

Ambika and Selvakumar (2015) studied faculty perception on library resources and services in Hindustan College of Engineering and Technology in Coimbatore, in which findings showed that the respondents were highly satisfied with the library's Internet facilities, journals, OPAC, books, computer/printer, but not satisfied with gazette, atlases, Abstracts, CD-ROM, and encyclopedia. The dissatisfaction of the respondents with these resources may be due to poor awareness creations on the part of the library, as most libraries centers their awareness campaign on books and journals. In the study conducted by Daramola (2016), undergraduate students perceived that electronic resources at the library were valuable, as they find most of their needed resources at the e-resource section. The respondents further noted, that it is a rewarding experience to use e-resources, as it provided them with current and updated information. The preference for e-resource may be due to its ease-of-use, multi-access points and speed of access



### **Information Resources Accessibility, Patronage and Utilisation by Undergraduates**

Ishola and Obadare (2014) reported in their study on availability, access and level of use of library resources that textbooks, research reports, newspapers, magazines, pamphlet/posters and journals were readily available and accessible. Oyewusi and Oyeboade (2009), on the other hand, revealed that information resources were more accessible on the Internet, and in few cases, the users would be requested to pay certain amount to access the resources. This suggests that the users have high preference for Internet based electronic information resource, which is the area most academic libraries not spend a large trunk of their annual budget on. And for the users to be requested to pay before accessing information resources suggests that the library has limited access to, or its subscription does not cover the resources. In the same vein, Dadzie (2005) investigated the use of electronic resources by students and faculty of Asheshi University, and found most of the of respondents used the Internet to access information. In the light of the above, Adeoye and Popoola (2011) suggested that for effective learning process, learners must have access to print and electronic information resources, and were of the opinion that librarians are responsible for providing the right information to the right person at the right time.

### **Challenges to Patronage and Utilisation of Library Resources by Undergraduates**

It could be affirmed that there are several challenges faced by undergraduates in the patronage and utilisation of library resources. Israel (2020) highlighted challenges that inhibit the effective use of library resources, when he examines the use and effectiveness of library resources and reported, that there inadequate reading material and most of the information resources in the library under investigation are obsolete, and the library is poorly ventilated and poor public relations of library personnel. In the study of Daramola (2016), majority of the undergraduates (83.3%) indicated the electronic device/computer as a major challenge. The number of computers at the e-resources section does not commensurate with the number of students in the University. Also, 77.8% indicated that some of the computers in the e-resources section of the library are not utilized due to technical problems. 75% of the students mentioned poor orientation of students as a major challenge while 69.4% stated that poor internet connectivity is a challenge to the use of e-resources in the library. About 35% of the students indicated poor personnel relation as a major challenge in utilizing e-resources in the library.

Findings from the study of Abdullahi, Ahmad, and Ahmed (2019) illustrated the challenges being faced by the users in utilization of the resources in Bauchi State College of Agriculture Library. More than half of the respondents 85(64%) stated that the library has insufficient textbooks and up-to-date information resources while 74 (57%) of the respondents claimed that they were not aware of the available library information resources. Thus, 81(62%) respondents noted that the facilities in the library are inadequate and that discouraged them from using the library, while other respondents 88(68%) stated that the library staff does not attend to them on time. Furthermore, the majority of the respondents 126(97%) expressed that they were not aware of the library's e-books and find it difficult to use the library's electronic information resources.

Fasae, Aladeniyi, Arikawe, and Ayodele (2014) in their study, present the problems encountered while using library by the participants. Inadequate current journals led with



60.00%, poor Internet connectivity (56.27%) and frequent power outages 39.80% followed respectively. Ringing of phone (14.02%) was the least of the problems. The study discovered that inadequate current journals and poor Internet connectivity were leading problems among others faced by students in the study.

The literature review has been able to reveal the perception of users on library resources with particular reference to some of the challenges faced in accessing and using library resources as indicated in the literature. This seems not be healthy for the growth and continued patronage of the library and the use of its information resources. It is against this background that this study seeks to examine the perception of library resources accessibility and how it relates to library patronage by undergraduates in university of Ibadan

### **Methodology**

The research design employed for this study was the descriptive survey design. The target population for the study consists of undergraduates of University of Ibadan. Three faculties were randomly selected since they all have equal chance of being selected for the study. These include; Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry, Faculty of Education and Faculty of Arts. A sampling fraction of 5% was used to select sample size for each of the faculties. This therefore gave 213 sample used for the study. The data collection instrument used for the conduct of the study was the questionnaire, which was used to survey undergraduates and was tested on perception of information resources accessibility by undergraduates in University of Ibadan, Nigeria. The statistical package for the social sciences (SPSS) version 23 was used for the analysis. Descriptive statistics such as frequency and percentage counts and mean were used to analyse the research questions. The decision rule for the mean analysis was to accept any item with score of 2.50 and above. This means that any item with a mean score lower than 2.50 was rejected.

### **Analysis and Results**

Table 1 presented the results on the demographic information of the respondents. Findings revealed that 300 level students 109(51.9%) participated more in the study. Majority of the respondents were between the age bracket of 20-29. In addition, the female respondents had more representation 111(52.9%) than their male counterpart 99(49.1%).



**Table 1: Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents**

Demographic Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage
<b>Level of Study</b>		
100	26	12.4
200	64	30.5
300	109	51.9
400	10	4.8
500	1	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Age Group (Years)</b>		
15-19	28	13.3
20-24	78	37.1
25-29	78	37.1
30-34	23	11.0
35-39	2	1.0
45-49	1	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	99	49.1
Female	111	52.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 2 present the analysis of available library resources. Findings revealed textbooks, abstract/indexes constituted the most readily available library resources with a mean score of 3.40 and 3.38 respectively. However, the information resources that was very readily available to majority of the respondents 109(51.9%) were textbooks. Abstracts/indexes and maps were also very readily available with a significant number of the respondents 101(48.1%) and 95(45.2%) indicating this. Similarly, majority of the respondents 94(44.8%) and 93(44.3%) also affirmed that encyclopedias/ dictionaries and newspaper and magazines were very readily available. Thus, the most available information resources to undergraduates were textbooks, abstracts and indexes, maps, encyclopedias/dictionaries and newspaper/magazines.



**Table 2: Availability of Information Resources to the Respondents**

Library Resources	VRA		RA		NRA		NA		Mean	SD
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%		
Abstract/ Indexes	101	48.1	91	43.3	15	7.1	3	1.4	3.38	.683
Bibliographies	83	39.5	105	50.0	21	10.0	1	0.5	3.29	.639
Directories	75	35.7	98	46.7	34	16.2	3	1.4	3.17	.742
Encyclopedias/Dictionaries	94	44.8	75	35.7	38	18.1	3	1.4	3.24	.795
Government publications	65	31.0	95	45.2	41	19.5	9	4.3	3.03	.824
Handbooks/Manuals	74	35.2	100	47.6	32	15.2	4	1.9	3.16	.747
Journals	84	40.0	99	47.1	20	9.5	7	3.3	3.24	.758
Maps/Atlases	95	45.2	79	37.6	33	15.7	3	1.4	3.27	.724
Newspapers/Magazines	93	44.3	104	49.5	11	5.2	2	1.0	3.37	.630
Research/Periodicals	73	34.8	106	50.5	28	13.3	3	1.4	3.19	.711
Textbooks	109	51.9	83	39.5	11	5.2	7	3.3	3.40	.740

Table 3 presented results on the purpose of using library resources and findings revealed that most of the respondents used information resources for the purpose of studying, research, preparing for examination and borrowing books with calculated mean score of 3.65, 3.54, 3.46 and 3.42, respectively.

**Table 3: Purpose of using Library Resources by the Respondents**

Purpose of using Library	SA		A		D		SD		Mean	SD
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%		
For entertainment and leisure	81	38.6	73	34.8	27	12.9	29	13.8	2.98	1.035
For research purposes	125	59.5	77	36.7	5	2.4	3	1.4	3.54	.619
For studying	143	68.1	61	29.0	5	2.4	1	0.5	3.65	.553
Preparation for examination	121	57.6	65	31.0	23	11.0	1	0.5	3.46	.706
To borrow books	123	58.6	57	27.1	25	11.9	5	2.4	3.42	.793
To consult reference materials and books	123	58.6	65	31.0	18	8.6	4	1.9	3.46	.733
To gain access to recreational materials	94	44.8	88	41.9	25	11.9	3	1.4	3.30	.732
To gain General Information	109	51.9	86	41.0	13	6.2	2	1.0	3.44	.655
To read newspapers/ magazines	83	39.5	109	51.9	16	7.6	2	1.0	3.30	.649
To Update Subject knowledge	108	51.4	89	42.4	9	4.3	9	1.9	.669	

Table 4 showed that textbooks, newspapers/magazines, handbooks/manuals and encyclopedias/dictionaries were the most frequently used library resources by the respondents.





**Table 4: Frequency of using Library Resources by the Respondents**

Library Resources	Daily Freq. %	Weekly Freq. %	Monthly Freq. %	Occasion-ally Freq. %	Never Freq. %	Mean	SD
Abstract/Indexes	36 17.1	53 25.2	41 19.5	58 27.6	22 10.5	3.11	1.276
Bibliographies	39 18.6	32 15.2	57 27.1	63 30.0	19 9.0	3.04	1.250
Directories	35 16.7	34 16.2	53 25.2	67 31.9	21 10.0	2.98	1.247
Encyclopedias/ Dictionaries	54 25.7	54 25.7	33 15.7	59 28.1	10 4.8	3.40	1.268
Government publications	23 11.0	48 22.9	51 24.3	70 33.3	18 8.6	2.94	1.160
Handbooks/ Manuals,	43 20.5	87 41.4	19 9.0	49 23.3	12 5.7	3.48	1.215
Journals	26 12.4	69 32.9	51 24.3	53 25.2	11 5.2	3.22	1.115
Maps/Atlases	29 13.8	47 22.4	63 30.0	54 25.7	17 8.1	3.08	1.165
Newspapers/ Magazines	56 26.7	77 36.7	34 16.2	36 17.1	7 3.3	3.66	1.143
Research/ Periodicals	41 19.5	67 31.9	35 16.7	59 28.1	8 3.8	3.35	1.190
Textbooks	102 8.6	50 23.8	35 16.7	20 9.5	3 1.4	4.09	1.077

Findings as revealed in Table 5 indicated that most of the respondents perceived that access to information resources enhanced their studies and that the resources satisfied their research needs. These shows a significant mean score of 3.67 and 3.46. Besides, the respondents further revealed that the library is well located and easily accessible, and they found its resources important for their work.



**Table 5: Perception of Library Resources by the Respondents**

Statements	SA		A		D		SD		Mean	SD
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%		
Access to information resources has enhanced my studies	145	69.0	62	29.5	2	1.0	1	0.5	3.67	.519
I am familiar with information resources available in the library	107	51.0	82	39.0	19	9.0	2	1.0	3.40	.693
I find library resources important for my work	107	51.0	92	43.8	7	3.3	4	1.9	3.44	.655
I visit the library because of available information resources	102	48.6	91	43.3	13	6.2	4	1.9	3.39	.691
Information resources satisfy my research needs	112	53.3	86	41.0	9	4.3	3	1.4	3.46	.650
It is easy to obtain materials on current research areas in the library	82	39.0	112	53.3	12	5.7	4	1.9	3.30	.662
It is very fast and easy to order for materials not in the libraries	85	40.5	62	29.5	56	26.7	7	3.3	3.07	.896
Library in my school is well located and easily accessible	117	55.7	77	36.7	13	6.2	3	1.4	3.47	.679
Obtaining needed (or required) information for research work from library is very fast	74	35.2	115	54.8	17	8.1	4	1.9	3.23	.679
The library staff efficiency is relatively satisfactory	71	33.8	119	56.7	17	8.1	3	1.4	3.23	.653

Table 6 presented results on the level of accessibility of library resources to the undergraduate students. Findings showed that the library resources that were very readily accessible were abstracts, indexes, textbooks, encyclopedias, dictionaries and newspapers and magazines as noted by the respondents.



**Table 6: Accessibility of Library Resources to the Respondents**

Library Resources	VRA		RA		OA		NA		MEAN SD
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	
Abstract/ Indexes	108	51.4	69	32.9	25	11.9	8	3.8	3.32 .653
Atlases	52	24.8	118	56.2	32	15.2	8	3.8	3.02 .745
Bibliographies	66	31.4	103	49.0	32	15.2	9	4.3	3.08 .797
Directories	52	24.8	114	54.3	32	15.2	12	5.7	2.98 .794
Encyclopedias/ Dictionaries	77	36.9	103	49.0	25	11.9	5	2.4	3.20 .737
Government publications	60	28.6	105	50.0	36	17.1	9	4.3	3.03 .794
Handbooks/Manuals,	72	34.3	95	45.2	35	16.7	8	3.8	3.10 .809
Journals	74	35.2	93	44.3	37	17.6	6	2.9	3.12 .795
Newspapers/Magazines	74	35.2	101	48.1	32	15.2	3	1.4	3.17 .733
Research/Periodicals	61	29.0	108	51.4	34	16.2	7	3.3	3.06 .765
Textbooks	94	44.8	75	35.7	36	17.1	5	2.4	3.23 .816

Lack of proper funding, unavailability of online information services, unavailability of resources and inadequate infrastructure top the list of challenges inhibiting the use of library resources by the respondent as revealed in Table 7.



**Table 7: Challenges faced in the Use of Library Resources by the Respondents**

Constraints	SA		A		D		SD		Mean SD	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%		
Unavailability of resources	96	45.7	71	33.8	39	18.6	4	1.9	3.23	.817
Lack of proper funding	101	48.1	80	38.1	26	12.4	3	1.4	3.33	.746
Unconducive environment	71	33.8	81	38.6	51	24.3	7	3.3	3.03	.847
Obsolete materials	75	35.7	78	37.1	49	23.3	8	3.8	3.05	.863
Lack of access to information materials	83	39.5	63	30.0	52	24.8	12	5.7	3.03	.935
Inadequate infrastructure	82	39.0	67	31.9	52	24.8	9	4.3	3.06	.900
Lack of provision of online information services	94	44.8	75	35.7	36	17.1	5	2.4	3.23	.816
Unclear shelf arrangement	37	17.6	114	54.3	35	16.7	24	11.4	2.78	.869
Inadequate library opening hours	55	26.2	83	39.5	35	16.7	37	17.6	2.74	1.036
Inconsistent power supply	90	42.9	63	30.0	29	13.8	28	13.3	3.02	1.051

### **Discussion of the Findings**

The broad objective of this study was to examine perception of information resources accessibility by undergraduates in University of Ibadan. In order to achieve this aim, a few objectives were outlined and the discussion of findings follow the research questions asked. Based on the findings, there appears to be a clear indication of a positive and favourable perception of information resources accessibility.

Table 1 revealed the demographic variables of the respondent. The respondents who were at the third year of their academic pursuit, and are between the age brackets of 20-29 participated more in the study, with majority of them been female. Tables 2 and 6 shows, that textbooks, abstracts and indexes, maps, encyclopedias/dictionaries and newspaper/magazines were the most available and accessible information resources to the respondents. This finding tallies with the report of Ishola and Obadare (2014), when they examined the availability, access and level of use of library resources in some selected academic libraries. Findings further revealed from Table 3 that the purpose for which the respondents use information resources included but were not limited to studying, research, preparing for examinations and borrowing books. Arising from the available resources in Table 2 and the purpose for which they were used in Table 3, as well as how the resources were frequently used in Table 4, it can therefore be asserted that the respondents gave priority to the library resources that directly benefited their academic activities, which on the other hand could be said



to be valuable for their academic and personal needs.

The perception of information resources by the respondents in Table 5 shows significant mean scores of 3.67 and 3.46, when they perceived that access to information resources enhanced their studies and that the resources satisfied their research needs. The implication of this findings showed that a very significant proportion of the respondents had a positive and favorable perception of the library resources. This finding agrees with those of Adegun, Akinola, Adepoju, and Oyewumi (2020) as well as Oyewusi and Oyeboade (2009), when they studied the perception of undergraduates on library resources. Table 7 established that the use of the library resources by the undergraduate students have not been entirely devoid of constraints. Some of the challenges faced in using library resources include poor funding, unavailability of online information services, unavailability of resources and inadequate infrastructure

### **Conclusion**

The perception of library users on the availability, accessibility and use of information resources will significantly increase library patronage. Based on the findings of the study, it was therefore concluded that textbooks, abstracts and indexes, maps, encyclopedias/dictionaries and newspaper/magazines were the most available and accessible information resources to the respondents. Among other purposes, the respondents utilized the library resources to study, conduct research, prepare for examinations and borrowing books, which suggests, that the resources caters for the academic and research need of the respondents, as they perceived that access to information resources enhanced their studies and that the resources satisfied their research needs. However, the respondents still perceived, that unavailability of online information resources and services, as well as inadequate infrastructure still hinders their effective use of the information resource and may have a negative effect on library patronage, if left unattended to.

### **Recommendations**

Arising from the study's findings, the following recommendations were made:

1. To have a robust information resources, the library should consider acquiring electronic information resources to support the available print resources.
2. The library should also provide internet facilities to enhance the accessibility of online information resources.
3. For remote library services, the library should provide online information services like 'Ask-a-Librarian', 'live chat module' on the library website and email document delivery services.
4. To improve library patronage, the library should create a library common with lots of aesthetics facilities to encourage the patron to visit the library for the purpose of relaxation and other aesthetic values.



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