

AVAILABILITY AND UTILISATION OF LIBRARY RESOURCES AND SERVICES AMONG UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS AT MODIBBO ADAMA UNIVERSITY, YOLA

By

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ABSTRACT

This study investigated the availability and use of the library resources and services among the undergraduate students of Modibbo Adama University Yola. The study was guided by four research objectives, four research questions and one hypothesis. Related literatures were reviewed based on the objectives of the study. Descriptive survey research design was adopted for the study. The population of the study comprised 12787 undergraduate students. 374 undergraduates were selected as sample size using Krejcie and Morgan (1970) Table. Questionnaire was the main instrument used for data collection. The data generated from the research questions were analysed using mean and standard deviation. Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient was used to test the null-hypothesis at 0.05 level of significance. The findings revealed that there is adequacy of library resources, but the level of utilisation of library resources and services by respondents, was low. Major hindrances to the use of library resources and services are lack of awareness of availability of library resources and services to users, poor use of library skills by the users and poor information and communication technology skills. The results showed that there was no significant relationship between availability of library resources and services and their use by undergraduate student. The study concluded that although the Ibrahim Babangida Library has adequate resources and services, their low level of utilisation limits the extent to which students benefit from them. The study therefore recommends increased awareness campaigns, regular user education and training programmes, improved access to information and communication technology, and enhanced strategies for promoting the effective utilisation of available library resources and services.

Keywords: Availability, Utilisation, Library Resources, Library Services, Undergraduate Students, University Library.

INTRODUCTION

University libraries occupy a vintage position in the university systems as it is the heart and hub of academic activities in post-op on dart educational institutions by supporting research, teaching, and learning. They are established to support the functions of the university which are the enhancement of learning, teaching, research and community services. The libraries support these functions by providing adequate information resources and services relating to the educational mandates of the university that it serves. Without the use of the university library's information resources and services, students and faculty would find it very difficult to accomplish their goals. In order to accomplish these tasks, university libraries gather, organize, process, and distribute information sources in a variety of formats (Emezie, 2018).

According to Adegun, (2015), library resources are items that patrons consult in the library to meet their information needs. In general, print, non-print, electronic, and web-based library resources are essential to university students' academic success while they are also important for faculty's teaching and research. When these resources are properly organized, accessed and utilized, they could lead to better and meaningful research process and outcomes (Odu & Egbe, 2016).

Apart from organizing library resources for use, academic libraries also render services that are capable of attracting potential users. These services include lending services, interlibrary loans, document delivery, reservations, user education, reference services, and information literacy programs (Hussain, et al 2017). Others include displays and exhibitions, literature searches, information distribution, and referral services (Oyedipe, et al 2018).

Maduako (2017) explained that library use is the process of checking the library materials, requesting for help from library personnel and actual locating needed information (print and electronic resources). Library use likewise includes remote use of the library resources, charging and discharging of books, reading personal books, visiting the library or just a meeting place with colleagues. This can be a combination of more than one of the aforementioned activities or all the activities. The 21st century university libraries have the obligation to make the information available and provide effective access to information sources, which makes them different from the traditional libraries, which derived their satisfaction from just being custodian of library materials. The significant of university library to undergraduates in the pursuit of academic excellence is determined by the level of adequate and proficient usage of the library information resources and services. Undergraduates not using their university libraries to enhance their academic achievements undermine the purpose of establishing university libraries.

Globally, libraries and information centers have always placed a high priority on the availability of library materials and their use. Libraries promote the use of their holdings in line with one of the core laws of librarianship which says that books are for use. This study therefore intends to study the availability and use of library resources and services by the undergraduate students of Modibbo Adama University, (MAU) Yola.

A Brief Historical Background of Ibrahim Babangida Library, Modibbo Adama University, Yola

Ibrahim Babangida Library (IBL) was established by law in 1981 as one of the seven universities of technology along with other institutions by the civilian administration of president late Shehu Usman Aliyu Shagari the then president of Federal Republic of Nigeria. The library began providing its services to the university community from its temporary building around 1983. When the university was merged with the University of Maiduguri in 1984 the library became a College Library under the authority, supervision and control of Ramat Library, University of Maiduguri. When the university granted autonomy in 1988, the library became full-fledge university library under regime of former president Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida. The library is now operating on a two-story building donated by the former governor of Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) Sanusi Lamido Sanusi. The library building was commissioned on 14 August, 2015 by President Muhammadu Buhari represented by Executive Secretary National Universities Commission (NUC) Secretary Professor Julius Okojie, during the joint 18th and 19th convocation ceremony of the institution.

Statement of Problem

University libraries are known for their crucial roles in enhancing teaching, research and learning activities by providing necessary services and resources that will help to achieve the educational ambitions of students, lecturers and researchers and for this reason, academic libraries will continue to play these salient roles.

Ibrahim Babangida (IB) library has witnessed continuous improvement in its print and non-print collections since it was established. This library is supposed to be the center of academic activities on campus however, preliminary observation by the researcher suggests that there is low utilization of the resources by the students. The circulation and reference areas of the library are frequently less crowded, and the seats in the readers' services section are frequently underutilized. Besides students are seen reading in vacant classrooms, under the trees planted in the campus, and sometimes with their laptops and smart phones around the library instead of entering the library to study. This may imply apathy for the use of library or ignorance of the resources and services of the library which may adversely affect the teaching, learning, research and other academic activities of the university. It is against this background that the

researcher wishes to conduct a study on availability and use of the resources and services of Ibrahim Babangida (IB) Library for investigation to reverse this trend.

Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study were to;

- i. Find out the availability of library resources to undergraduate students of Modibbo Adama University, Yola.
- ii. Determine the frequency of utilisation of library resources by undergraduate students of Modibbo Adama University, Yola.
- iii. Find out the frequency of usage of library services by undergraduate students of Modibbo Adama University, Yola.
- iv. Identify the factors that hinder the utilisation of library resources and services by undergraduate students of Modibbo Adama University, Yola.

Research Questions

The following research questions were raised to guide the study.

- i. What is the availability of library resources to the undergraduate students of Modibbo Adama University, Yola?
- ii. What is the frequency of utilisation of library resources by undergraduate students of Modibbo Adama University, Yola?
- iii. What is the frequency of usage of library services by undergraduate students of Modibbo Adama University, Yola?
- iv. What are the factors that hinder the utilisation of library resources and services by undergraduate students of Modibbo Adama University, Yola?

Hypothesis

The following Null Hypothesis was tested at 0.05 level of significance in the course of the study.

H₀: There is no significant relationship between the availability and use of library resources and services.

LITERATURE REVIEW

A study by Joshua and King (2020), on Utilisation of electronic resources at Modibbo Adama University, Yola, examines the utilization of e-resources by both academics and students at the Ibrahim Babangida Library (IBL). The study adopted a survey research method with a case study approach. The Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) and Diffusion of Innovation theories were used for the study. The population of the study comprises all the undergraduate and postgraduate students, and academics. Krejcie and Morgan Table (1970) was used to determine a sample size of 377 and 237 for students and academics respectively. Questionnaire was used to elicit data from the respondents. Data collected was analysed using descriptive statistics of percentages. Major findings of the study revealed lack of sufficient internet access for academics and students hampers utilization, and also lack of training and awareness campaigns by the library. The study recommended on the need for awareness and orientation programs by the library and the provision of sufficient Internet access to users by the library.

Study research conducted by Babayi, *et al* (2019), on Attitude of students towards utilization of Computerized library services in Nigerian libraries, the study examines the attitude of students towards computerized library services at Ibrahim Babangida Library (IBL) Modibbo Adama University Yola, (MAU). The study adopted the survey research method with questionnaire as the instrument for data collection. The study population was the students who visited the library, through accidental sampling technique, a total number of 158 students who visited the library as at the time the study was conducted were used as the whole sample size. The data for the study was analyzed using descriptive statistics of percentages and frequency counts. The major findings of the study revealed that majority of the students were aware of Internet as computerized services is available and offered in the library. The study furthermore revealed that unsteady power supply is the significant factor that hinders the use of computerized services in the library. The study therefore recommended the provision of backup plan for power supply.

A study by Ngozi, *et al* (2024) on the Assessment and Use of Library Resource and Services by Students at the University of Delta, Agbor. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design method. A structured questionnaire and observations were employed to collect data. The entire population of 402 registered library users (2020/2021 academic session) was used for the study. The data collected for the study was analysed using frequencies and mean with a score of 2.5 as a criterion mean. The findings of the study revealed that University of Delta, Agbor, provides a good number of information resources in their library, such as textbooks,

journals, computers, dictionaries, photocopying/printing/ scanning, encyclopedia, newspaper/magazine and CD-ROM, among others. The results also revealed that the extent of the use of information resources by the students at the University is very high. The study further revealed that the respondents disagreed with using internet facilities where they agreed with using other items. The study also revealed that the level of use of services provided at the University is at very high extent. The study further suggested strategies to improve the use of library resources and services at universities, including the provision of internet services, library operation hours being extended beyond school lecture hours and philanthropist individuals being contacted for donations, among others.

A study conducted by Bankole, *et al* (2024) on Accessibility, Utilisation and Perceived Usefulness of Library Resources on the Study Habits of Undergraduates in Kwara State Universities, the study employed a survey research design. The population of the study specifically target fourth-year Library and Information Science (LIS) undergraduates from three universities in Kwara State, Nigeria. A total enumeration technique was employed to include all 410 regular LIS undergraduates from the three universities in the year 2022. The instrument used for the data collection was questionnaire. Descriptive statistics, including frequency counts, percentages, mean and standard deviation were employed to analyze the research questions. The findings of the study revealed usage of library resources via the university library, and electronic databases, including journals, OPAC, textbooks, project/theses. Students acknowledged the usefulness of these resources in research projects, knowledge acquisition, learning quality, and assignments. The study also reveals the common study habits to encompassed post lecture review, utilizing breaks for study, minimizing distractions and prioritize academic commitments over social activities. The study suggests that leveraging accessible, useful library resources could enhance undergraduates study habits and foster academic success.

A study conducted by Dauda, *et al* (2024) on Utilisation of library Resources among Undergraduates Business Education Students at Al-Hikmah University Ilorin, the study adopted a survey research design. The population of the study comprised all the 91 (100 to 400 level) students who registered for the Business education programme at Al-Hikmah University, Ilorin in the (2023/2024 academic session). The whole population was used because of its manageable size. The instrument employed in gathering the data for the study was a 44-item 4-point rating scale questionnaire designed by the researchers. The data gathered was analysed using mean scores with a benchmark of 2.50 for accepting or rejecting a questionnaire item. The study findings revealed that there is availability of library resources for the consumption of undergraduate business education students at Al-Hikmah University, Ilorin, the study also revealed that students used the resources for numerous purposes and the extent of their usage by the students is high. The study emphasized that since the university provides the library resources which are needed and the students are utilizing them, it stands the chance of producing competent and qualified business education graduates. The study further recommended increased in budgetary allocation for the library and orientations to be regularly organized for students on the use of libraries.

A study by Nenda, (2022) on the “Provision of library services and utilisation of resources by undergraduate students in federal university libraries, in South-South Nigeria”, the study adopted

correlational research design. The population for the study consisted of all library users from faculty of Natural and Applied Sciences in the six federal universities from the six South-South states under study. The simple random sampling technique was used to sample 400 respondents for the study. The instrument for data collection was a structured questionnaire. The data gathered was collated and analysed using Pearson Product Moment Correlation coefficient. The findings from the study revealed that utilization of library resources in these six institutions is considerably high and commendable. The study also reveals that effective utilization is recorded because of high quality of services carried out in these libraries. Findings shows that there is significant relationship between services rendered and utilization of resources. The study thereafter recommended training and retraining of library staff for more efficient services.

Moreover, study conducted by Simisaye, *et al* (2024) on the Availability and Utilisation of library resources and services by students and faculty of Tai Solarin University of Education, a survey research design was adopted for the study. The population of the study comprised 10,724 undergraduate, 250 post-graduate students and 278 faculties. 986 undergraduates were selected as sample using stratified sampling technique while total enumeration method was used to capture the postgraduate and faculty staff which implied that these two were all selected. Questionnaire was the main instrument for data collection and was supplemented with Focus Group Discussions (FGD). The data gathered was analysed using descriptive statistics of mean, standard deviation and percentages. The findings of the study revealed that there is inadequacy of library resources and services were inadequate. The level of utilization of library resources and services by respondents, was low. Furthermore, the study also finds that the major hindrances to the utilization of library resources and services included inadequate skills needed for rendering information services by librarians, lack of awareness of availability of library resources and services to users, and inadequate library opening hours. The study conclude that the library collection was inadequate and there is significant relationship between availability and utilization of library resources among the respondents. The researchers recommended the need for library to acquire more relevant materials to boost the present collection and also training should be given on how to access the library resources.

A study by Oyewusi, *et al* (2018) carried out on the Access and Utilisation of library resources among students at Ladoke Akintola University in Ogbomosho, Nigeria. A survey research design was adopted, and a questionnaire was employed as a tool for data collection. A total of 600 students registered as library users was used as population out of which 220 was selected as respondent through simple random technique. Respondents were asked to provide rationale for making use of the library. The findings of the study survey revealed that 76.8% of the respondents believed that, the library is a place used to read and study, 7.9% for research, and 4.3% go to the library to be loaned books. While 7.4% doze and socialize

in the library. It was further revealed that Nigerian students perceive the library to be a serious academic workplace.

METHODOLOGY

The research design used in the study was a descriptive survey. The population of the study comprised of all the registered undergraduate students of the Modibbo Adama University Yola. Preliminary investigation revealed that there were twelve thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven (12787) registered undergraduate students in the University. Due to the large number of the population size, the researcher adopted Krejcie and Morgan (1970) table to determine population sample. The table indicates a population sample of three hundred and seventy-four (359) for a population of twelve thousand eight hundred (12800). The data collection instrument was a structured questionnaire self-developed by the researcher to probe on the availability and the utilization of library resources of the Ibrahim Babangida (IB) Library. The title of the questionnaire was “Questionnaire on Availability, Use of Library Resources and Services of Ibrahim Babangida (IB) Library by Undergraduate Students of Modibbo Adama University Yola” (QAULRSIBLUSMAUY). Thirty (30) copies of the questionnaire were pre-tested on undergraduate students of the department of Library and Information Science to guarantee the face validity. Data were subjected to reliability analysis using the Cronbach Alpha technique. The reliability test result for the clusters in the instrument was 0.78. The questionnaire was administered on the students by the researcher and a research assistant. Data was gathered over a period of five days. The data collected were analysed using descriptive statistics of mean, standard deviation and percentages. The decision rule was, any average mean score of 3.0 and above was accepted, while any average mean score of 2.99 and below was rejected. Pearson Product-Moment Correlation Coefficient (PPMCC) was used to test the null hypotheses at p-value < 0.05 significance level.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

RESPONSE RATE

A total of 374 questionnaires were administered. Out of the 374 (100%) questionnaires, 359 (96%) were retrieved and found valid for analysis. A total of 224 (62%) were male while 135 (38%) were female. Majority of the students were from faculty of social and management sciences with 71 (20%) while the least represented was the faculty of life sciences with 39 (11%).

Research Question 1: What is the availability of library resources to Students in Modibbo Adama University?

Table 1: Availability of library resources to the undergraduate students

Resources	Very Readily Available	Readily Available	Not Readily Available	Not Available	Mean	Standard Deviation
Internet facilities	186(31.5%)	102(27.5%)	26(20.2%)	45(20.8%)	3.19	1.03
Journals	151(31.7%)	100(28.9%)	46(18.1%)	62(21.3%)	2.95	1.11
Books	134(33.0%)	110(26.9%)	47(19.5%)	68(20.6%)	2.86	1.11
Dictionaries	115(33.4%)	105(24.6)	98(23.8%)	41(18.2%)	2.82	1.01
Computer	152(35.3%)	102(27.0%)	30(15.2%)	75(22.5%)	2.92	1.16
Abstract	143(35.3%)	112(26.1%)	41(18.0%)	63(20.7%)	2.93	1.10
Manuals	119(34.4%)	98(28.6%)	62(15.2%)	80(21.7%)	2.71	1.15
Biographies	126(33.3%)	93(28.25%)	75(19.6%)	65(18.8%)	2.78	1.11
Reports	142(32.8%)	105(28.0%)	65(21.7%)	47(17.5%)	2.95	1.05
CD-ROM Facilities	128(33.7%)	109(27.8%)	68(20.0%)	54(18.5%)	2.87	1.06
Encyclopedias	101(34.6%)	98(27.4%)	85(19.0%)	75(18.9%)	2.63	1.10
Directories	142(34.6%)	106(26.8%)	60(20.9%)	51(17.7%)	2.94	1.06
Conference Proceedings	121(33.7%)	102(29.1%)	75(18.8%)	61(18.4%)	2.79	1.09
Handbooks	138(35.2%)	106(27.8%)	45(18.2%)	70(18.8%)	2.87	1.13
Gazettes	129(34.1%)	112(30.2%)	70(18.7%)	48(17.0%)	2.90	1.04
Newspapers/Magazines	123(35.9%)	103(28.1%)	67(18.4%)	66(17.6%)	2.79	1.10
E-Resources	136(36.1%)	109(28.3%)	68(18.4%)	46(17.2%)	2.93	1.04
Bibliographies	128(35.9%)	98(28.3%)	75(18.8%)	58(17.0%)	2.82	1.09
Almanacs	121(37.0%)	96(21.2%)	108(29.3%)	34(12.5%)	2.85	1.00
Atlases/Maps	128(35.7%)	103(29.0%)	49(17.5%)	79(17.9%)	2.78	1.15
Index	132(39.9%)	98(26.7%)	54(15.2%)	75(18.2%)	2.80	1.15
Mean of the Average					3.02	1.09

Source: Field Survey, 2025

Table 1 shows the availability of library resources to students and faculty. The results show among others that majority 31.54% of the students said internet facilities was very readily available, while 27.5% said readily available, 20.8% indicated not available and 2 0.2% said not readily available. For journals, 31.7% said very readily available, 28.9% affirmed readily available, 21.3% said not available while 18.1% indicated not readily available. For books, majority 33.0% said very readily available, 26.9% indicated readily available, 20.6% affirmed not available while 19.5% said not readily available. In respect of dictionaries, 33.4% said very readily available, 24.6% affirmed readily available, 23.8% indicated not readily available while 18.2% affirmed not available. Concerning computers, majority 35.3% said very readily available, 27.0% affirmed readily available, 22.5% indicated not available while 15.2% said not readily available. Level of other library resources are shown in the Table. The result shows that library resources to students is readily available. This is depicted by the average of the means score of 3.02 which

is more than the criterion mean. The table also revealed that the most very readily available library resources to students are internet facilities ($\bar{x} = 3.19$), journals ($\bar{x} = 2.95$), books ($\bar{x} = 2.28$) and dictionaries ($\bar{x} = 2.84$).

Research Question 2: What is the frequency of utilisation of library resources by students of Modibbo Adama University?

Table 2: Frequency of use of library resources by undergraduate students

Resources	Always	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never	Mean	Std. D
Books	121(44.0%)	51(8.0%)	24(4.6%)	65(20.3%)	98(23.3%)	3.09	1.66
Journals	102(29.1%)	41(11.6%)	52(16.3%)	68(20.3%)	96(22.8%)	2.96	1.58
Internet Facilities	121(31.5%)	41(13.2%)	52(10.3%)	62(20.8%)	83(24.1%)	3.15	1.59
Handbooks	120(26.2%)	43(13.0%)	30(11.5%)	58(23.3%)	108(26.1%)	3.03	1.68
Newspapers/Magazines	131(32.1%)	31(10.8%)	44(10.3%)	65(22.3%)	88(24.5%)	3.14	1.64
Computer	122(28.0%)	56(16.3%)	43(8.6%)	63(21.7%)	75(25.3%)	3.24	1.57
E-Resources	106(27.5%)	43(11.1%)	49(11.4%)	75(23.8%)	86(26.3%)	3.02	1.57
Encyclopedias	86(24.5%)	52(13.3%)	39(2.9%)	73(23.6%)	109(25.6%)	2.81	1.58
Manuals	96(23.2%)	52(16.6%)	32(9.6%)	68(24.1%)	111(26.5%)	2.87	1.62
Biographies	95(23.4%)	53(13.7%)	32(14.3%)	76(23.3%)	103(25.4%)	2.89	1.6
CD-ROM	95(25.4%)	31(12.7%)	60(13.7%)	78(22.8%)	95(25.4%)	2.87	1.55
Facilities	89(23.4%)	55(12.0%)	45(16.4%)	67(23.1%)	103(25.1%)	2.89	1.57
Reports	74(18.7%)	45(16.4%)	61(15.7%)	82(23.9%)	97(25.2%)	2.77	1.49
Dictionaries	109(29.5%)	42(11.6%)	32(11.2%)	78(23.0%)	98(24.8%)	2.96	1.62
Atlases/Maps	65(20.6%)	55(15.8%)	42(14.3%)	88(23.0%)	109(26.4%)	2.66	1.49
Index	67(21.3%)	36(13.2%)	65(15.7%)	84(22.9%)	107(26.9%)	2.64	1.46
Directories	87(25.9%)	32(11.0%)	54(12.6%)	76(23.9%)	110(26.7%)	2.75	1.56
Bibliographies	119(26.6%)	32(10.8%)	45(12.5%)	76(25.0%)	87(25.1%)	3.06	1.61
Gazettes	78(24.5%)	64(13.1%)	39(12.5%)	75(24.3%)	103(25.5%)	2.83	1.54
Conference Proceedings	56(20.2%)	46(16.6%)	43(13.2%)	98(24.9%)	116(25.0%)	2.52	1.44
Abstract	141(46.0%)	76(23.4%)	56(17.5%)	48(8.8%)	38(4.3%)	3.65	1.38
Almanacs							
Mean of the Average						2.94	1.56

Source: Field Survey, 2025

Table 2 shows that the frequency of use of library resources of students in Modibbo Adama University is low. This is depicted by the average of the means score of 2.94. The table also revealed that the respondents frequently utilized Books ($\bar{x} = 3.09$), Journals ($\bar{x} = 2.96$), Internet facilities ($\bar{x} = 3.15$), Newspapers/Magazines ($\bar{x} = 3.14$) and Computer ($\bar{x} = 3.24$).

Research Question 3: What is the frequency of Utilisation of library services by students of Modibbo Adama University?

Table 3: Frequency of usage of library services by undergraduate Students

S/N	Services	Always	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never	Mean	Std. D
1	Reference Services	118(31.6%)	53(9.3%)	43(8.8%)	78(30.3%)	67(20.0%)	3.21	1.54
2	Reprographic Services	89(21.1%)	34(12.6%)	54(14.2%)	104(32.9%)	78(19.2%)	2.87	1.49
3	Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI) Services	46(17.1%)	78(18.7%)	39(12.0%)	100(33.1%)	96(19.1%)	2.66	1.40
4	Document Delivery Services	75(18.2%)	45(15.2%)	36(14.9%)	116(32.4%)	87(19.3%)	2.74	1.48
5	Bulletin Board Services	45(18.5%)	39(13.0%)	56(18.7%)	121(30.1%)	78(19.6%)	2.56	1.32
6	Database Search Service	89(22.5%)	38(12.0%)	55(13.7%)	101(31.5%)	76(20.3%)	2.90	1.49
7	Inter Library Loan Services	86(22.8%)	43(10.4%)	57(13.5%)	97(33.5%)	76(19.8%)	2.91	1.48
8	Indexing and Abstracting Services	65(20.7%)	55(13.2%)	38(10.1%)	114(34.2%)	87(21.7%)	2.71	1.44
9	Current Awareness Services	86(24.5%)	47(9.8%)	53(16.2%)	106(29.1%)	67(20.4%)	2.94	1.46
10	User Education Services	78(24.2%)	63(14.1%)	48(12.1%)	116(31.2%)	54(18.4%)	2.99	1.40
11	Bibliographic Services	64(17.0%)	43(14.1%)	53(16.9%)	121(30.6%)	78(21.5%)	2.70	1.40
12	Library Exhibition	85(24.5%)	51(13.0%)	45(11.5%)	102(30.7%)	76(20.3)	2.91	1.49
13	Internet Services	76(28.4%)	55(11.8%)	43(8.5%)	131(31.7%)	54(19.5%)	2.91	1.40
14	Lending Services	95(24.8%)	45(14.8%)	27(9.6%)	114(31.2%)	78(19.5%)	2.90	1.54
15	Reservation Services	84(24.0%)	54(11.6%)	44(10.7%)	110(33.7%)	67(20.1%)	2.94	1.46
Mean of the Average							2.86	1.45

Source: Field Survey, 2025

Table 3 Shows that the frequency of utilisation of library services of students in Modibbo Adama University is low. This is depicted by the average of the means score of 2.86. The table also revealed that the respondents frequently utilized Reference services ($\bar{x} = 3.21$), User Education ($\bar{x} = 2.99$), and finally, Internet services ($\bar{x} = 2.91$).

Table 4: Factors that hinder the use of information resources and services by students

Hindering Factors	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Mean	STD.D
Inadequate use of library skills by the students	141(42.4%)	95(23.4%)	69(22.7%)	54(11.5%)	2.98	20.25
Lack of awareness of library resources and services	161(48.8%)	109(31.2%)	56(11.3%)	33(9.1%)	3.11	18.57
Lack of Information and Communication Technology skills	140(39.6%)	119(31.4%)	43(9.0%)	56(20.0%)	2.96	20.19
Poor work performance of library staff	115(46.3%)	103(23.9%)	68(11.1%)	73(18.7%)	2.72	21.16
Stories of unpleasant experiences of the library by students	134(42.8%)	107(26.4%)	64(18.2%)	54(12.6%)	2.89	20.25
Inadequate conveniences	121(30.7%)	132(38.3%)	36(21.0%)	70(10.0%)	2.85	20.70
Too many stringent library rules and regulations	119(32.7%)	98(26.3%)	62(18.4%)	80(22.6%)	2.71	21.71
Absence of aesthetics in the library	131(43.2%)	109(23.5)	66(11.5%)	53(11.5%)	2.89	20.11
Non proximity of the library to residence and classrooms of students	141(39.2%)	121(33.7%)	65(18.1%)	32(9.0%)	2.79	18.26
Inadequate library opening hours	133(37.0%)	104(29.0%)	46(13.0%)	76(21.1%)	2.82	21.71
Inadequate innovative services and practices	113(31.4%)	100(28.0%)	89(25.0%)	57(16.0%)	2.75	20.19
Inadequate access to personal computers	129(36.0%)	109(30.3%)	54(15.0%)	67(18.7%)	2.84	21.01
Insufficient seats in the library	109(30.3%)	108(30.0%)	80(22.2%)	62(17.2%)	2.74	20.29
Poor ventilation in the reading areas	76(21.2%)	95(26.5%)	67(19.0%)	121(33.7%)	2.35	21.81
Inadequate computers in the electronic library	78(22.0%)	65(18.1%)	109(30.3%)	107(30.0%)	2.32	21.16
Erratic power supply	131(36.5%)	103(29.0%)	86(24.0%)	39(11.0%)	2.91	19.23
Unpleasant attitude of library staff to users	129(36.0%)	109(30.3%)	76(21.2%)	45(13.0%)	2.90	19.52

Source: Field Survey, 2025

The table 5 showed the factors that hinders the utilization of information resources and services by the undergraduate students. From the table, lack of awareness of library resources and services is the factor with the highest percentage of 161% and a mean score of 3.11, followed by inadequate use of library skills by the students with a percentage of 141 % and a mean score of 2.98, lack of adequate information and communication technology skills also has a percentage of 140% and a mean score of 2.96 while the factor with the least mean score of 2.32 is the inadequate computers in the electronic library.

Hypothesis Testing

Resources	Always	Often	Frequent	Proportion (P)	Z-Statistic	P-Value	decision (at $\alpha = 0.05$)
Books	121	51	172	0.4791	-0.78	0.2148	Fail to Reject H_0
Journals	102	41	143	0.3983	-3.85	0.0001 (0.000 for -3.8)	Reject H_0
Internet Facilities	121	41	162	0.4513	-1.85	0.0322	Reject H_0
Handbooks	120	30	150	0.4178	-3.11	0.0009	Reject H_0
Newspapers/ Magazines	131	31	162	0.4513	-1.85	0.322	Reject H_0
Computer	122	56	178	0.4958	-0.16	0.4364	Fail to Reject H_0
E-Resources	106	43	149	0.4150	-3.22	0.0006	Reject H_0
Encyclopedias	86	52	138	0.3844	-4.38	0.0001 (0.0001 for -3.4)	Reject H_0
Manuals	96	52	148	0.4123	-3.32	0.0004	Reject H_0
Biographies	95	53	148	0.4123	-3.32	0.0004	Reject H_0
CD-ROM Facilities	95	31	126	0.3509	-5.65	0.0001	Reject H_0
Reports	89	34	123	0.3426	-5.96	0.0001	Reject H_0
Dictionaries	74	45	119	0.3315	-6.39	0.0001	Reject H_0
Atlases/Maps	109	42	151	0.4206	-3.01	0.0013	Reject H_0
Index	65	55	120	0.3343	-6.28	0.0001	Reject H_0
Directories	67	36	103	0.2869	-8.07	0.0001	Reject H_0
Bibliographies	87	32	119	0.3315	-6.39	0.0001	Reject H_0
Gazettes	119	32	151	0.4206	-3.01	0.0013	Reject H_0
Conference Proceedings	78	64	142	0.3955	-3.96	0.0001	Reject H_0
Abstract	56	46	102	0.2841	-8.18	0.0001	Reject H_0
Almanacs	141	76	217	0.6045	3.96	0.999 (1 – 0.0001)	Fail to reject H_0

Source: Field Survey, 2025

For most resources (e.g Journals, Internet facilities, handbooks etc), the p-value are very small. This indicates strong evidence to reject the null hypothesis that there is frequent use. For books and computer, the p-values are greater than 0.05(0.2148 and 0.4364 respectively). Therefore, we fail to reject the null hypothesis. For Almanacs, the Z-Statistic is positive, and the p-value (0.9999) is much greater than 0.05. thus, we fail to reject the null hypothesis

Discussion of the Findings

The findings showed that the availability of library resources to undergraduate students. The result revealed adequacy of various library resources to students. This finding is line with the findings of

Auru (2023) that reported adequate availability of library resources and services for students and faculty staff of Tai Solarin University, while contradicting the study of Simisaye (2024) that indicated high availability of library resources and services to both undergraduate and postgraduate students of federal university Lokoja.

The study further revealed that the frequency of library utilisation of resources and services by students is low. Also, the most frequently used resources by students were books, journals and Internet-based resources. These finding does not align with the study by Nenda, (2022) that reported high level of utilisation of library resources by students, the study reveals that effective utilisation is recorded because of high quality services carried out in the libraries.

The findings also showed that factors hindering the use of the library by students included: possession of inadequate use of library skills by the students, inadequate awareness of availability of library resources and services by the library, these factors corroborate the findings of Joshua and King (2020) that states lack of trainings and awareness campaigns hampers the utilization of electronic resources at the Ibrahim Babangida Library (IBL).

The findings also showed that there is no significant relationship between the perceived availability of library resources and services and their utilization by undergraduate students, this finding does not corroborate with the study by Atanda, et al (2024) which indicates that there is a significant relationship between information resources indices and undergraduate utilisation of library collections in university libraries in Osun state.

Conclusion

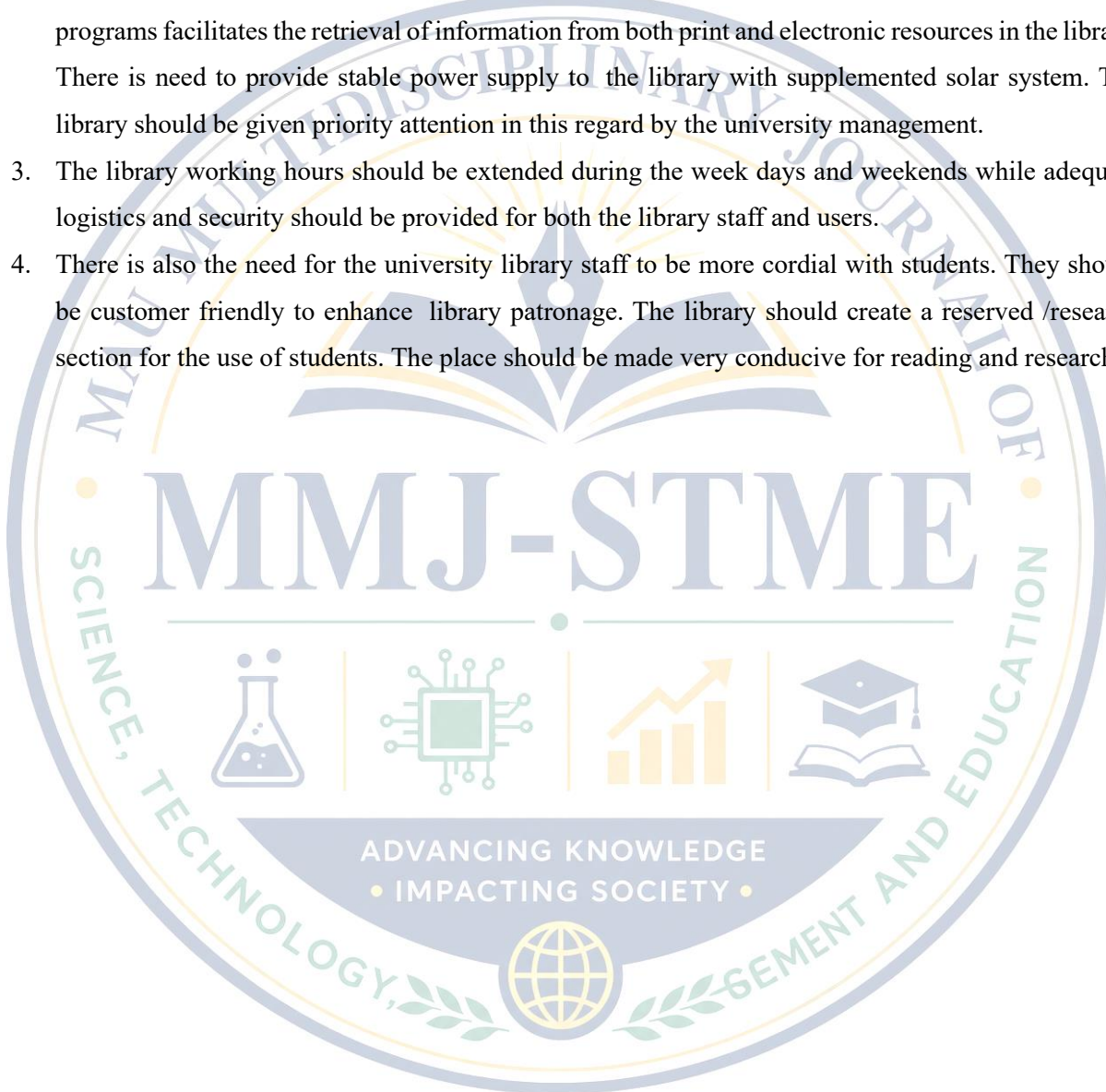
The results of this study revealed the adequacy of library resources and services in Ibrahim Babangida (IB) Library. This situation supposes to encourage the library in performing its expected roles in the academic environment where the university library is pivotal to the accomplishment of the mission of the university. It is also evidenced that the frequency of utilisation of this library resources and services among the students is low. This stemmed from the inadequacy of the library to provide sufficient awareness and campaigns on the available library resources and services.

The finding further revealed that books, journals and Internet based services are the most frequently used library resources in this library, while reference service, lending service and internet service are the frequently use library services. Furthermore, the study revealed that there is no significant relationship between availability of library resources and services and their use by the students.

Recommendations

Based on the findings of this study, the following recommendations were made:

1. Students should be informed about the resources and services in the library. Creating awareness will definitely increase the use of library resources and services.
2. Students should be given adequate training on how to access library resources easily. User education programs facilitates the retrieval of information from both print and electronic resources in the library. There is need to provide stable power supply to the library with supplemented solar system. The library should be given priority attention in this regard by the university management.
3. The library working hours should be extended during the week days and weekends while adequate logistics and security should be provided for both the library staff and users.
4. There is also the need for the university library staff to be more cordial with students. They should be customer friendly to enhance library patronage. The library should create a reserved /research section for the use of students. The place should be made very conducive for reading and research.



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