

AVAILABILITY, CURRENCY AND EXTENT OF INFORMATION RESOURCES UTILIZATION BY STUDENTS IN TERTIARY INSTITUTION LIBRARIES IN MAIDUGURI METROPOLIS, BORNO STATE

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Abstract

This study investigated the “Information Resources and utilization in Academic Libraries by Students in Tertiary Institution Libraries in Maiduguri Metropolis, Borno State”. The study was guided by three (3) objectives, three research questions and one hypothesis was raised and tested in line with the objectives. Survey research design was used for the study. The population of the study was 18,350 registered library users of the institutions under study, with sample size of 1,326. Krejcie and Morgan table for determining sample size for research activities was adopted. Questionnaire was used as instrument and was supplemented with checklist for data collection. Data collected were analyzed using frequency distribution and percentages to answer the research questions while Pearson Product Moment Correlation (PPMC) was used to test the null hypothesis. The findings among others revealed that there were various information resources in libraries of the institutions that participated in this study. There were books, journals, reference materials, government publications, CD ROM, e-books, e-journals, films, microfiche and slides. Based on the result, most of the information resources were fairly current in the academic libraries under study. The study revealed the types of information resources used by students in Tertiary Institution Libraries which were: reference sources, textbooks, serial materials, projects and non print materials e.g. CD-ROM, tapes, e-journals, slides. Most of the students used the library daily and they visited the library to read for examinations and to do their assignments. The result of the hypothesis indicated that there was positive correlation between currency, of information resources and utilization in academic libraries with $r=0.879$ obtained at $p<0.05$ level of significance. Based on the findings of this study it was recommended that the libraries should continue to provide books, serial publications, reference materials and make electronic resources available for teaching, learning and research. Constant power supply should be provided to enable use of the computers available in the libraries. The study concluded that there were available information resources in academic Libraries under study. Currency of information resources does influence the use of library materials.

Key words: Availability, Currency, Information resources, Utilization, Tertiary Institutions

Introduction

This study looks at availability and currency as variables in information seeking and use. *Availability* of information resources must be distinguished from *currency*. *Availability* of information sources means ensuring their presence in libraries for immediate use (Aguolu and Aguolu 2002). Learning materials might be *available*, i.e., the library has acquired them, but the currency of those materials will determine the level of utilization of the resources. Availability of information resources is the presence of books and non-book materials in a library and information centre. Currency of the information resources is the up to datedness of the library materials available in the library. Currency of information resources need to be considered for effective utilization in academic libraries.

The major aim of any academic library is to support teaching, learning and research activities of its parent institution. Academic libraries must therefore, make sure that their resources are well utilized as this is essential for the educational development of the students (Onifade, 2013). Academic libraries have an essential role in acquiring developing and maintaining library resources for overall teaching and research goals of their institutions. It is therefore necessary that, these resources are effectively utilized to achieve these goals. The library may be well stocked with adequate and up to date information resources but all will be a waste if it remains under-utilized by its users. One of the most important responsibilities of Libraries in academic institutions is the provision of the most appropriate information resources in

various formats to support learning, teaching and research functions. These information resources include books and non-book materials. The information resources of a good library according to Bukar (2010) are expected to be up-to-date in both quality and quantity to meet the needs of its users. They should be given appropriate bibliographic description to enable the users have access to them with ease for effective utilization. The information resources of a library are an invaluable legacy of mankind, as they contain records of facts, ideas, thoughts, accomplishments and evidences of human advancement from all walks of life and ages. Thus, they constitute an indispensable resource for development to the present as well as future generations.

Library utilization refers to the extent to which the resources of library such as books, serial publications, electronic resources, government publications and reference materials are consulted by the users. Continued library use has positive multiplier effect on the academic performance and self-development of any user (Achebe, 2004). The effectiveness of a library does not depend only on its collection/resources and other facilities per se, but also on the success of its exploitation and use. While the librarian is concerned with collection and organization of information materials, he/she also has the responsibility of creating awareness so that users can take full advantage of the acquired materials. Use of information resources refers to the extent to which users make use of the resources of a library to meet their information needs. The library should be organized to utilize the effort required by users to access the needed information as soon as possible when the need arises.

The problems of under-utilization of information resources in various academic libraries have been of concern that has led to many user studies. Nwezeh and Shabi (2011) found that widespread lack of understanding among faculty members and students about what a library really is and how to use it. Onifade, Ogbuiyi and Omeluzor (2013) observed that the expectations of people are high when sourcing and retrieving information and when such information needs are not met, frustration usually set in and this may drive the users away from the library. While Popoola's (2008) research in Nigerian Universities discovered lack of programmes like user education, current awareness services, selective dissemination of information have led faculty members and students to underutilize the library resources. Dike (1992) also discovered that non-availability of information resources needed had led faculty and students to the under utilize the library.

Academic libraries are libraries that are attached to post-secondary institutions (Aina, 2004). They are, therefore as varied and distinctive as the institutions which they serve. Academic institutions can be categorized mainly into two, namely: university and non- university institutions such as polytechnics, colleges of education and school of nursing. They perform functions directly related to the mission of each institution. Oyedum, (2006) also explained academic library as an integral part of a college or university. It is usually regarded as an instrument of instruction. This means that, teaching in the classroom would depend more on library than on textbooks. This is why academic library is regarded as an integral part of teaching programmes. These academic institutions are expected to have rich libraries to feed the students, teachers and research scholars in meeting their day-to-day needs related to study and research and to supplement the classroom teaching.

Statement of the Problem

A library user is expected to consult the library catalogues, and also visit the library regularly to find information needed from books, serial publications, electronic resources (e-books, e-journals) reference materials to support his/her learning, teaching and research needs. It has been observed by the researchers that only few tertiary institution students use the available books, serial publications, reference materials and electronic resources in academic libraries, in Maiduguri Metropolis, Borno State. It is against this background the study determined the extent of information resources availability, currency and utilization in Tertiary Institution Libraries under study. The study investigated the availability of information resources, currency of information Resources, and types of information resources used in libraries of Tertiary Institutions in Maiduguri Metropolis, Borno state, Nigeria.

Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study are to determine the:

1. availability of information resources in Tertiary Institution libraries in Maiduguri Metropolis, Borno state, Nigeria.

2. currency of the information Resources in Tertiary Institution libraries in Maiduguri Metropolis Borno state, Nigeria.
3. types of information resources used by undergraduate students Tertiary Institution libraries in Maiduguri Metropolis, Borno state, Nigeria.

Research Questions

The following research questions guided the study.

1. What are the available information resources in tertiary institution libraries in Maiduguri Metropolis, Borno state, Nigeria?
2. How current are the information resources in tertiary institution libraries in Maiduguri Metropolis, Borno state, Nigeria?
3. What are the types of information resources used by students in tertiary institution libraries in Maiduguri Metropolis, Borno state, Nigeria?

Hypothesis

One research hypothesis was tested.

1. There is no significant relationship between currency of information resources and utilization in tertiary institution libraries in Maiduguri Metropolis, Borno state, Nigeria.

A library selects, acquires, preserves and makes available different types of information resources for use. Utilization of such information resources depend greatly on the availability, currency and types, in the academic libraries. Nwachukwu (2014) looked at availability of information resources as the presence of books and non-book materials in a library and information centre. Gana (1992) also added by saying resources of the library as staff, books, periodicals, audio-visual materials and all other materials acquired for library and information services. For information resources to be made available in the library, selection and acquisition have to be made for effective utilization of library resources. It is for this reason Abdulsalami (2013), says that “book availability is an indicator of stock effectiveness”. Selection and acquisition of library materials are very important steps towards the fulfillment of library's objectives. Kotso (2010) posits that libraries assist research process by collecting, preserving and making available an array of information resources relevant to their community of users.

According to Okpokwasili (2014), collection development is acknowledged as a purely professional and academic activity. That is why users should be involved in the identification and selection of information resources to be procured for the academic libraries. The relevant resources therefore needed to be selected and acquired into the library by professionals. Aguolu and Aguolu (2002), explained that selection of relevant library resources require three fundamental types of knowledge, they are;

- i) Knowledge of subject and characteristics of recorded information in various formats.
- ii) Knowledge of the needs and interest of readers.
- iii) Knowledge of the method of bringing information resources and readers together.

There is need therefore for qualified staff of the academic libraries to have knowledge of selecting the right information resources based on the needs of its users and create services appropriately that will encourage utilization. Naturally, collection development, as Evans (2005) puts it, is a universal process in the library where by the library staff brings together a variety of materials to meet patron's demands. Therefore, the librarians in academic libraries have a task of making information resources available based on the needs of users and design services that can encourage utilization of the resources. The librarians should work hand in hand with the users of the libraries more especially the undergraduate students in the area of selecting the right information resources for the academic libraries. It is in the light of this Agyen-Gyasi (2008) said Acquisition of library materials should be done by a team of subject librarians with different backgrounds in order to ensure a balanced collection and in line with the interest of the users. For selection process, close co-operation between professionals in different areas of learning and librarians is vital, lack of such co-operation results in a haphazard collection which turns out to be out of date or fails to serve the long term intent of the institutions.

However, literature has revealed that information availability does not mean accessibility and utilization; therefore, academic libraries have to market their resources to attract users. Osinul (1998) also confirmed in her study that low use of the library is due to lack of awareness on the part of users. Ozoemelem (2009) on the other hand, stated that libraries are more comprehensive and scholarly than most web sites provided but the problem is that accessibility is poorly available. Though users use the library for different purposes, Oyesiku and Oduwole (2004) study on the use of academic library revealed that students use the library mostly during examinations period. In a study conducted by Igun and Adogbeji (2007) among the postgraduate students, majority of the students claimed that their main purpose of using the library is to update their knowledge and skills. It is therefore, essential to know the needs and opinions of the users in order to satisfy them. In buttressing this Bassey (2006) posited those satisfying the request of the users imply providing the actual information or services that will meet their needs. Ideally a person can only use what is made available to him/her and if he/she likes and understands them. Utilization of library resources and services can be a measure of availability of information resources.

The issue of currency of information sources in Nigerian academic libraries has been a major one for many years. Dipeolu (1998) revealed the moribund, outdated and decrepit nature of many academic libraries in Nigeria because according to him in the last few years they have been hard put to adding current books and periodicals to their collections. Awojobi (2005) reported low patronage of a university library, which was blamed mostly on paucity of current information sources. Oyediran – Tidings (2004) reported similar findings at Yaba College of Technology, Lagos. In a study conducted by Iyoro (2004), the serials collection of university of Ibadan was adjudged relatively current by the respondents. The result revealed that 32% of the respondents, considered the serial holdings of the library very current. 52% considered them current and 16% indicated that the serial holdings were not current but have retrospective values.

Ugah (2007) in a study on currency and relevance of information sources and the use of library services at the university library, Michael Okpara university of Agriculture Umudike revealed that 46.4% of the respondents agreed that the information sources were not current. Meanwhile 53.6% disagreed. This analysis reveals that majority of respondents 53.6% agreed that the information sources in the university library were current. On the currency of information sources by respondents on subject area or discipline, 64.3% of the respondents agreed they were not satisfied with the currency of information sources in their various disciplines, while 37.7% disagreed. This analysis shows that majority of the respondents agreed that the information sources in their various disciplines were not current.

The study of Wells (1995) focused specifically on utilization of information resources by students which states that, the effectiveness of libraries has often been measured by the volume of library materials available to clients, the amount of use of services and resources and the apparent or quantified satisfaction of clients. Very little research has taken into account the objectives of the clients. Wells work deals mostly with library usage of undergraduate students and their academic achievements. She examined the number of times each student visited the library and whether there was any correlation between the library visit, the grades achieved and the diversity of resources the student used in the library. The study does not ask the students why they use the library, but what resources and services they used in the library and the impact these had on their academic success.

Utilization of information resources and services was the area covered by Haruna and Oyelekan (2010). The paper adopted a survey research method and utilized questionnaire to generate data. Data were analyzed using descriptive and Inferential (chi-square) statistics. Findings reveal among others, that a good number of users utilized the information resources and services, but that inadequate ICT facilities and inability to put the virtual library into operation are the inhibitors to utilization of information resources and services. A significant relationship exists between provision of relevant information resources and its effective utilization. This study however remained silent on factors inhibiting utilization in traditional libraries and resources that are mostly available in Nigeria. On similar study conducted by Bature (2009) revealed that most students, (62.75%) either find the organization of materials in the libraries hard to understand or difficult to locate. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics to arrive at the findings.

Okiy (2000) also in a study on assessing students and faculty members' use of academic libraries in Nigeria, discovered that 60.63 percent of students used the library on a daily basis while a modest number of the responding faculty members 42.5 percent used it twice to three times a week. He also found, that faculty members' and students utilized books more than other reading materials in the library. They complained seriously about lack of relevant current journals, abstracts and indexes in their various disciplines while libraries are supposed to acquire relevant current materials of all categories of the resources to encourage utilization.

Methodology

Survey research type was adopted for this study. The population of this study comprised of 18,350 registered library users of four (4) academic libraries (Mohammed Lawan Library, College of Agriculture Maiduguri; Ibrahim Musa Library, Sir Kashim Ibrahim College of Education Maiduguri; Ramat Polytechnic library; and Ramat Library, University of Maiduguri). The selection was made to reflect University, Polytechnic, College of Education and Monotechnic in Maiduguri Metropolis Borno State. Simple random sampling technique was employed to sample 1,326 users for the study, using Krejcie and Morgan (2006) method for determining sample size for research activities. The research instrument used for this study was questionnaire which was supplemented by checklist to determine the availability of information resources in tertiary institution libraries in Maiduguri Metropolis, Borno State. Aina (2004) stated that questionnaire is the most commonly used instrument for collecting data. It basically seeks the opinions of individuals in a sample or a population on issues directly related to the objectives of the research study. The 12 information resources selected are the main information sources use by students in higher institutions to satisfy their information needs. A pre-test of the instrument was carried out by administering the questionnaire to one selected library that was not sampled in the main study. This was School of Nursing Library, Maiduguri, Borno State. The pre-test was necessary to find out the reliability of the instrument. Busha and Harter (1980) suggested that newly developed questionnaire ought to be pre-tested among respondents who are similar to the anticipated survey subjects.

The response of the pretest was analyzed to ascertain the reliability of the questionnaire, using the split half reliability. The result of the analysis was $r=0.78$. This showed it was highly significant, hence reliable. Analysis of the responses revealed that the questions were appropriate for collecting the required data.

Table1: Population and Sample of Library users

Academic Libraries	Population	Sample
Ramat Library, University of Maiduguri	10,600	373
Ramat Polytechnic Library	4,600	357
Ibrahim Musa Library, Sir Kashim Ibrahim College of Education	2,250	327
Mohammed Lawan Library College of Agriculture	900	269
Total	18,350	1,326

Source: Membership Registration Files of the four Academic Libraries Under study for 2015/2016.

The data derived from the questionnaire was analyzed using descriptive statistics of frequency distribution and percentages which was displayed in tables. Pearson Product Moment Correlation was used to test the hypothesis. 1, 326 copies of the questionnaire were distributed among students of University of Maiduguri, College of Agriculture, Ramat polytechnic and Sir Kashim College of Education, Maiduguri Metropolis; from which only 1,175 were retrieved, indicating 88.6%. The respondents were required to indicate their level of agreement or disagreement on items one and two using the adopted Likert scale of rank ordering of; Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Disagree (D) and Strongly Disagree (SD).

Results

Research Question 1: What are the available information resources in academic libraries in Maiduguri Metropolis, Borno state?

Table 1 shows the responses on availability of information resources in the tertiary institution libraries under study.

Table 1.1: Checklist of Available Information Resources in Academic Libraries

Mohammet Lawan Library	Information Resources Under Study	Responses		Remarks
		Available	Not available	
	Books	available	oo	Very high
	Journals	available	oo	High
	Reference Materials	available	oo	High
	Government publica.	available	oo	High
	CD-ROM	oo	Not avail.	
	Tapes	oo	Not avail.	
	e-books	oo	Not avail.	
	e-journals	oo	Not avail.	
	Films	oo	Not avail.	
	Microfilms	oo	Not avail.	
	Slides	oo	Not avail	

Table 1.2: Checklist of Available Information Resources in Academic Libraries

Ibrahim Musa Library	Information Resources Under Study	Responses		Remarks
		Available	Not available	
	Books	available	oo	Very high
	Journals	available	oo	Very high
	Reference Materials	available	oo	High
	Government publica.	available	oo	High
	CD-ROM	available	oo	Low
	Tapes	oo	Not avail.	
	e-books	available	oo	Low
	e-journals	available	oo	Low
	Films	oo	Not avail.	
	Microfilms	oo	Not avail	
	Slides	oo	Not avail	

Table 1.3: Checklist of Available Information Resources in Academic Libraries

Ramat Polytechnic Library	Information Resources Under Study	Responses		Remarks
		Available	Not available	
	Books	Available	oo	Very high
	Journals	Available	oo	High
	Reference Materials	Available	oo	High
	Government publica.	Available	oo	High
	CD-ROM	Available	oo	Low
	Tapes	oo	Not avail.	
	e-books	Available	oo	Low
	e-journals	Available	oo	Low
	Films	oo	Not avail.	
	Microfilms	oo	Not avail.	
	Slides	oo	Not avail.	

Table 1.4: Checklist of Available Information Resources in Academic Libraries

Ramat Library	Information Resources Under Study	Responses		Remarks
		Available	Not available	
	Books	Available	oo	Very high
	Journals	Available	oo	High
	Reference Materials	Available	oo	High
	Government publica.	Available	oo	High

CD-ROM	Available	Not avail.	Low
Tapes	oo	oo	
e-books	Available	oo	Low
e-journals	Available	oo	Low
Films	Available	oo	Low
Microfilms	Available	oo	Low
Slides	Available	oo	Low

The Checklists present a bleak picture of availability of information resources in academic libraries in Maiduguri Metropolis, Borno state. The indices revealed that, information resources such as books, journals, reference materials and government publications were highly available. Other information resources such as CD-ROM, Tapes, E-books, E-journals, Films, Microfilms, and Slides were either found available but few in numbers or not available at all as indicated on the tables. This shows that the academic libraries under study have more printed materials than non-print materials.

Research Question 2: How current are the library resources in tertiary institution libraries in Maiduguri Metropolis, Borno state?

Table 4.2: Currency of Information Resources in Academic Libraries

Statement on currency	Responses			
	SA	A	SD	D
The information resources in the academic libraries in Maiduguri Metropolis are very current	228 (19.4%)	231 (19.6%)	431 (36.7%)	285 (24.3%)
The information sources in academic libraries in Maiduguri Metropolis are current	93 (7.8%)	425 (36.2%)	506 (43.1%)	151 (12.9%)
The information resources in the academic libraries in Maiduguri Metropolis are fairly current	312 (26.6%)	483 (41.1%)	226 (19.2%)	154 (13.1%)
The information resources in the academic libraries in Maiduguri Metropolis are not current	162 (13.8%)	258 (22.0%)	381 (32.4%)	374 (31.8%)

Four items were used to measure the results. The result shows that 459(39%) of the total respondents agreed that the information resources in the academic libraries were very current, while 716(61%) disagreed which means that majority of the respondents did not agree to that implying that the information resources were not very current. A total of 518(44%) of the respondents agreed that the information resources were current, while 657(56%) did not agree that information resources were current. The third variable which states information resources were fairly current in academic libraries in Maiduguri Metropolis had 795(67.7%) while 380(32.3%) disagreed with the statement. The total of 470(35.8%) agreed that information resources in academic libraries were not current, while 755(64.2%) did not agree with the statement.

Research Question 3: What are the types of information resources used by students in tertiary institution libraries in Maiduguri Metropolis, Borno State?

Table 4: Types of Information Resources Used by Students

Variables	Responses				Rank
	SA	A	SD	D	
Reference sources	435 (37.0%)	486 (41.4%)	188 (16.0%)	66 (5.6%)	2 nd
Text books	315 (26.8%)	676 (57.5%)	163 (13.9%)	21 (1.8%)	1 st
Serial materials	258 (22.4%)	525 (44.5%)	276 (23.4%)	116 (9.7%)	3 rd
Projects and lecture note	376 (32.0%)	455 (38.7%)	203 (17.3%)	141 (12.0%)	4 rd
Non-print materials e.g. CD Rom, tapes, e-journals, slides, films, microfiche.	265 (22.6%)	371 (31.6%)	327 (27.8%)	212 (18.0%)	5 th

Five items representing the types of information resources used were analyzed. The result revealed that 926(78.4%) of the total respondents agreed that they used reference sources in the academic libraries. Two hundred and fifty- four respondents indicated (21.6%) that they were not using reference sources in the academic libraries under study. The second item which is text books had a response of 991(84.3%) who indicated that they used text books in the academic libraries while only 184(15.7%) were not using textbooks. The third item which is serial materials had 783(66.9%) respondents who accepted that they were using them while 394(33.1%) were not using them. This implies that majority of the respondents agreed that they were using serial materials in the academic libraries of the institutions under study. On their part 831(70.7%) respondents indicated that they used projects and lecture notes in the academic libraries under study while 344(29.3%) did not use lecture notes. Finally, 636(54.2%) of the respondents agreed to the use of non-print materials while 539(45.8%) respondents did not use non-print materials in the academic libraries under study.

Hypothesis Testing

Ho₁: There is no significant relationship between currency of information resources and utilization in academic libraries in Maiduguri Metropolis, Borno state.

Table 5: Summary of Correlation between currency of information resources with utilization

Variable	N	df	r-value	r-critical	P-value	Decision p<0.05
Currency	1175					
Utilization	1175	1173	0.879	0.0875	0.030	Significant

* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Table 4.6 above describes the relationship between two major variables that are responsible for the hypothesis postulated in this research. Each of the variables had a five item each which was collapsed into X and Y to fit into Pearson product moment correlation analysis. Utilization was correlated against currency of information resources. The result obtained in this analysis shows that there is a strong positive correlation of $r = 0.878$ and a $p - \text{value}$ of 0.030 which is highly significant when compared with $p < 0.05$ alpha. The option of the subsequent responses had shown that the use of library depends on the currency of information resources count-wise, as verified by the correlation coefficient.

Since $r = 0.8789$ was obtained at $p < 0.05$ level of significance, it implies that the null hypothesis was rejected, meaning that there is a strong positive correlation between availability of information resources, currency of information resources and types of information resources with utilization of academic libraries. It can therefore be concluded that there is a significant relationship between currency of information resources with utilization of academic libraries in Maiduguri Metropolis, Borno State Nigeria.

Discussion

There are various information resources available in libraries of the various institutions that participated in this study. Nwachukwu (2014) looked at availability of information resources as the presence of books and non-book materials in libraries and information centres. Mallaiah, Kumbar and Mudhol (2008) analyzed the main tasks of a library to include collection, storage and dissemination of information resources of keeping in view the users requirements. If the collection of a library is efficient and the needs of the readers can be satisfied, then it would enhance the utilization of the library. One of the findings is that there were various information resources available such as books, journal publications, reference materials, government publications, seminars papers and non – print materials though not highly available which were provided for the use of the students. This finding is in total agreement with Mathew (2005) who says library must have the idea of which it aims to serve and what their needs are, in order to select and acquire the right resources for use. Therefore it means that the readers need must be met for utilization to take place.

Based on this study most of the information resources were fairly current in the academic libraries under study. This study is in agreement with Awojobi (2005) who reported low patronage of Olabisi Onabanjo University Library which was blamed mostly on paucity of current information resources. Dipeolu (1998)

also reported this finding by revealing the nature of many academic libraries in Nigeria. The study found out that academic library in Nigeria found it hard to add current books and periodicals in their collections. In a study conducted by Iyoro (2004), the serials collection of University of Ibadan, Library, i.e. Kenneth Dike Library was adjudged relatively current by the respondents. The result revealed that 32% of the respondents considered the serial holdings of the library very current, while 52% considered them current and 16% respondents claimed that the serial holdings were not current but had retrospective values.

The third finding of this study was that the types of information resources use in academic libraries under study were; text books, reference sources, serial publications, project and lecture notes and Non-print materials. This finding is in total agreement with Popoola and Halison (2009) who reported that information resources are classified into printed and non-print materials; such as textbooks, journal publications, indexes, abstracts, newspapers and magazines, reports, CD-ROM, databases, internet, video tapes/cassettes and magnetic disk. The library collections of printed materials include a diverse range of books, pamphlets, periodicals, and maps. The library may be well stocked with adequate and up to date information resources but all will be a waste if it remains under-utilized by its users. Studies focusing specifically on utilization of library resources by students are few. It is the reason why Wells (1995) states that, “the effectiveness of libraries has often been measured by the volume of library materials available to clients, the amount of use of services and resources and the apparent or quantified satisfaction of clients. Very little research has taken into account the objectives of the clients.” Wells work deals mostly with library usage of undergraduate students which is similar to this study and their academic achievements. The study examined the number of times each student visited the library and whether there was any correlation between the library visit, the grades achieved and the diversity of resources the student used in the library. The study of Wells is in agreement with this study because it focused on information resources and utilization.

Summary of findings

Based on the analysis, the major findings of this study are presented as follows:

1. There were various information resources in libraries of the institutions that participated in this study. There were books, journals, reference materials, government publications, CD ROM, e-books, e-journals, films, microfiche and slides.
2. Based on the result, most of the information resources were fairly current in tertiary institution libraries under study.
3. The study revealed information resources used by students in tertiary institution libraries under study which include: textbooks, reference sources, serial materials, projects and non print materials e.g. CD-ROM, tapes, e-journals, slides.

Conclusion

Based on the findings of the study, the conclusion drawn is that, there were various information resources available in tertiary institution libraries in Maiduguri Metropolis, Borno State. The finding indicated that the availability of printed information resources is high while that of non- print information resources was low. This may be as a cost of multi-media resources which makes its acquisition and accessibility to users expensive and restrictive respectively. Based on the finding there is good relationship between the currency of information resources and utilization which means current information resources attract students to use the available materials. The types of information resources used by students in the tertiary institution libraries under study include textbooks, reference materials, serial publications, projects and non print materials like CD-ROMs, tapes, e-journals and slides. Majority of the students revealed use of information resources for exams, current affairs and to do their assignment.

Recommendations

The following recommendations were proffered based on the findings of the study.

1. There is need for academic libraries in Maiduguri Metropolis, Borno state to make more non-print materials available.
2. There is need for academic library authorities in Maiduguri Metropolis to improve on the currency of their information resources in both print and non print format.
3. Tertiary institution libraries in Maiduguri Metropolis, Borno State should endeavour to continually provide all the types of information resources needed for users' needs.

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