

## An Assessment of Usage of University of Ilorin Library Collections by Undergraduate Students

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### ABSTRACT

*This study investigated the awareness and usage of University of Ilorin Library collections by the undergraduate students. The relevance of a library can be determined by the extent of utilization of its collections by the users, as it usually acquires information materials to meet the diverse information needs of its users. The study adopted the descriptive method of survey research design. The study population comprised 43,983 undergraduate students of the University as at the time of the study, from which a sample of 394 was drawn, using simple random sampling technique, while the questionnaire was used for data collection. A total of 394 copies of the questionnaire were administered out of which 370 copies were returned and found useful for the study, indicating a response rate of 93.9%. The data collected were analyzed using frequencies and percentage. Findings from the study revealed that high percentage of the respondents confirmed availability of textbooks, newspapers, reference materials and serials materials and awareness of such collections as e-books, abstracts and indexes. The study also found that majority of the respondents made use of library collections for examination preparation, while challenges faced by respondents using the library's collections include lack of awareness of some of the library's collection, poor Internet connectivity and outdated library collections. The study concluded that textbooks, newspapers, reference materials, and serials materials were commonly available materials at the University of Ilorin Library. Appropriate recommendations made include embarking on awareness programmes by the Library Management, improvement in Internet connectivity and acquisition of up-to-date materials were put forward to mitigate against the identified challenges.*

**Keywords:** Academic Library; Library Collections; Information and Communications Technology; Current Awareness Services; Undergraduate Students

### Introduction

University of Ilorin was established as a full-fledged University in October, 1976. It took off with only three faculties, namely, Arts, Education and Sciences. Presently there are fifteen faculties namely: Agriculture, Arts, Basic Medical Sciences, Clinical Sciences, Communication and Information Sciences, Education, Engineering and Technology, Environmental Sciences, Law, Life Sciences, Management Sciences, Pharmaceutical Sciences, Physical Sciences, Social Sciences and Veterinary Medicine. The University of Ilorin Library was established at the same time,

when the University was established and registered its foundation users on November 1976. The Library was established to provide strong bibliographical support to its parent institution, by providing up to date resources for staff, students, and other researchers. It has other Faculty libraries apart from the Main Campus Library and presently caters for a user population of about 43,983 students, including undergraduate and postgraduate students and staff of the University.

A library is very important in an academic institution as it houses various information materials that help to support various information needs of the library users. Academic libraries have been described as the “hub” of the learning community, as it

provides students with the opportunity to advance their knowledge. Therefore, it is vital for intellectual development. Academic library is a place where academic information sources are acquired, organized, processed, stored and made available to meet the information needs of the parent institution. Therefore the library is considered as an organ around which all academic activities revolve (Ogbuiyi & Okpe, 2013).

The content of libraries is no more restricted to traditional printed resources such as books, magazines or journals but to online resources and other electronic-driven materials (Yebowaah & Plockey, 2017). Electronics library resources facilitate an effective provision of information to all caliber of users, promote collaborative efforts in research; using communication network tools and encourages generation and dissemination of knowledge. The use of electronic library resources does not however take the place of printed resources but facilitates it through access to large stock of library materials. Thus, libraries have transformed into digital and virtual libraries where books, journals and magazines have changed into e-books, e-journals, and e-magazines (Akpojotor, 2016).

Modern day libraries have various facilities and equipment required to access the various library resources, which could either be in print or electronic formats including the computer, printer, scanner and CD-ROMs. This change in technology has affected the way by which materials are acquired, organized and accessed. The adoption of ICT in libraries helps to ease access and retrieval of information materials, particularly through the online public access catalogue (OPAC), while the library users can have access to a vast range of the library's collections (Prabhakar & Rani, 2017). Even though varieties of collections are at the heart of any functional library, particularly the academic library, more critical is the need for high level awareness of their existence and relative ease of access to these collections as a prerequisite to their utilization. There was therefore the need to examine the awareness and utilization of the collections at the University of Ilorin by the undergraduate students who formed the majority of its users, with a view to appraising the worth and relevance of the collections so as to justify the huge investment in acquiring them.

Investigating the undergraduate students' awareness about the availability and usage of the Library collections will provide an insight for a better understanding of relevance as well as the justification for the investment on the Library's collections generally. This study is of importance in terms of its contribution to the body of knowledge, as it will add to existing literature and theories in the area of awareness and usage of library collections by the undergraduate students. Undergraduate students of the University also stand to benefit from its findings, which could enable them become more aware of the information materials available in their various fields of interest, thereby encouraging better usage, to justify the investment. For the University of Ilorin Library Management, the study's findings could serve to provide an insight into the challenges faced by the undergraduate students regarding awareness and usage of the library collections, with a view to creating greater awareness and better usage.

### **Statement of the Problem**

Academic libraries are considered as the 'heart' of the institution, since all academic programmes and activities of such an institution revolves around its library. This is to the extent that all the programmes offered by an institution are represented in the library's collections in support of the teaching, research and community service mandates of the institution. The relevance of a library can be determined by the extent of utilization of its collections by the users. Libraries usually acquire information materials to meet the diverse information needs of their users, given the different categories of users in academic libraries, including the undergraduate students. There seems to be some indications pointing in the direction of lack of effective use of library collections by undergraduate students, which may be due to the lack of awareness about their availability as well as inability to maximize their usage. Akpojotor (2016) described awareness as individual's knowledge of situation, fact, consciousness, recognition, realization, grasp and acknowledgement, concern about, and well-informed interest or familiarity in a particular situation or development.

Therefore, there was the need for libraries to devise means of creating awareness among its users concerning the information materials acquired in their various disciplines. This can be done through current awareness services and organize user education programmes on the effective use of the library's collections. Undergraduate students base it on this foregoing that this study seeks to examine level of awareness and usage of University of Ilorin Library collections. Thus, the main objective of this study is to determine the extent of awareness and usage of University of Ilorin Library collections by the undergraduate students.

### Research Questions

This study seeks to provide answers to the following research questions:

1. What types of collections are available for the use by undergraduate students in the University of Ilorin Library?
2. Are the undergraduate students of the University of Ilorin aware of the collections available in the Library?
3. How is the usage of the University of Ilorin Library collections by the undergraduate students?
4. What is the frequency of usage of University of Ilorin Library collections by the undergraduate students?
5. What are the challenges faced by undergraduate students when using the University of Ilorin Library's collections?

### Review of Related Literature

This section presents a review of relevant literature in this study area. In academic environments, the library plays major role in information providing system to supports teaching, learning and research with information materials of various types (Anyaku, 2015). For the library to support the academic activities in higher institutions there should be various types of materials available in academic libraries to satisfy the diverse needs of its users. Information is available in two main formats namely, print and non-print and these include published and unpublished sources. Print materials include books, periodicals, maps, technical reports, indexes, abstracts, and journals. Nkamnebe, Egwuatu, and Nkamnebe (2017) identified the

information resources and services available in Nigeria Police Academy Library, Wudil Kano State to include textbooks, dictionaries, encyclopedia, journals, e-resources, abstract, indexes, CD-ROMs, newspapers, magazines, gazettes, OPAC, handbooks/manuals, and resources on security and related matter.

Selvaraj and Gadagin (2017) highlighted some of the electronic resources that can be found in the library, which include databases, e-journals, e-books, e-manuscripts, Internet, e-newspapers, e-maps, e-thesis, e-magazines, and e-project reports. . Yebowah and Plockey (2017) examined the awareness and use of electronic resources in university libraries using University for Development Studies Library as a case study. The results indicate that 88.8% of the respondents were users of the Library and 65% were aware of the availability of e-resources in the Library. Akpojotor (2016) examined the awareness and usage of electronic information resources by postgraduate students of Library and Information Science discipline in Southern part of Nigeria. The study found that the students are highly aware and use electronic information resources.

Olajide and Adio (2017) assessed the effective utilization of university library resources by undergraduate students in Federal University, Oye-Ekiti. The study revealed that majority of the respondents visit the library occasionally while a lower percentage of the respondents visited the library daily. The study further revealed that erratic power supply, the functional resources, adequate reading space, and lack of physical facilities like toilets. are the major problems preventing students from effectively utilizing the resources in the library. Oni et al (2016) submits that the inability of university libraries to meet the information requirements of some library users might have forced them to use personal collections when conducting research. Lack of time is the main reason given for not using electronic resources followed by unfamiliarity with computerized searching. . He however, identified four barriers to the effective provision of electronic resources in those libraries, namely; lack of strategic planning, inadequate fund; lack of use of internet to provide information services to users and lack of consistent training for users in new ICT services.

According to Yebowah and Plockey (2017) identified some factors as challenges associated with the use of e-resources in the library, problem of password, low internet bandwidth, inadequate staff and inadequate computers in the library. Fabunmi and Asubiojo (2013) examined the awareness and use of OPAC by students at the Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife in which 800 students across the various faculties in the university were studied. This survey study found that majority of the respondents lacked information searching skills while lack of awareness, irregular power supply, network failure and inadequacy of computer terminals designated for the use of OPAC were among the problems identified as factors inhibiting the use of library OPAC. On the basis of these findings, the study concluded that majority of the students used manual catalogues to access library resources due to lack of awareness, skills to use OPAC and problems encountered during usage. Hence, students have not been making effective and efficient use of the library OPAC, which led to the recommendation that the Library should create more awareness and effective education for students at various levels to ensure maximum utilization of library resources.

Fati and Adetimirin (2015) assessed the extent to which OPAC awareness affected undergraduates in two federal university libraries in South-west, Nigeria, namely: University of Lagos and Obafemi Awolowo University, adopting the survey research design. Multistage and proportionate sampling techniques were used to determine the sample size. Data were collected using questionnaire and semi-structured interview. Though there was significant relationship between OPAC awareness and OPAC use ( $r = 0.358$ ;  $P < 0.05$ ), OPAC awareness for both universities was high though with low level of OPAC usage.

Bamidele, Omeluzor, Onoyeyan, and Aluko-Arowolo (2014) investigated the awareness and use of OPAC by Faculty members of Babcock University, Nigeria. The study adopted descriptive survey research design. Questionnaire was distributed to 240 (60%) faculty members at various schools during the annual colloquium workshop. One hundred and nine-six (196) copies of the questionnaire was retrieved and used for the study. Data collected were analysed using percentage and

frequency. It was found that despite its acclaimed usefulness, most respondents preferred traditional methods to OPAC. May while 71.4% others were not aware that OPAC can be used to retrieve materials before coming to the library; even as 65.8% of them were also unaware that they can access/browse the University library web-based OPAC with their mobile phones before coming to the library to borrow materials.

Furthermore, 59.2% others were unaware that the materials available in the Library can be accessed outside the library building while only 26% of them used OPAC independently, and majority peruse through the shelves and seek library staff assistance. Lack of orientation from library staff/librarians also constitutes major factor militating against awareness and use of the OPAC. It therefore recommended that librarians should organize orientation sensitization programmes in order to create awareness, and encourage the university community, especially faculty members at various schools to effectively use OPAC to ensure maximum utilization of library information resources.

Msagati (2016) conducted a survey on the use of OPAC among distance learners of the Open University of Tanzania, adopting the descriptive research design, focusing on a sample of 300 distance learners selected using the stratified random sampling technique, and to whom 300 copies of the structured questionnaire were on the selected distance learners comprising undergraduates and postgraduates. However, only 230 (76.67%) of the administered copies of the questionnaire were completed, returned and found usable for the analysis. Despite OPAC being the most effective information retrieval tool and of particular ideal for distance learners, findings revealed low level awareness (24.78%) and use (22.61%) of OPAC among them.

The study found that majority (85.65%) retrieved educational resources from the library collection by browsing through the shelves. Some of the problems identified are limited number of computers with Internet access; inadequate searching skills and low bandwidth and recurrent power outages constituted the barriers to the effective use of OPAC. It was then recommended that periodic information literacy training be done for the distance learners at orientation and face to face

sessions, information literacy course be made compulsory across the curriculum, provision of more PCs on campus, improvement of bandwidth, provision of standby generator in the computer labs and employment of proactive marketing strategies.

Omoike (2013) did a survey of the factors affecting use of electronic information resources by distance learning students at the National Open University, Lagos and Ibadan Study centers. 250 copies of the questionnaire were administered, completed, returned and found usable for the analysis. Data collected were analyzed using simple descriptive statistics and the results revealed the very low extent of electronic information resources usage, while also revealing the factors militating against their usage to include lack awareness and that majority of the resources were not available at the centers.

Olutola, Olatoye and Olatoye (2018) investigated the e-learning resources utilization by students of tertiary institutions in Katsina State, adopting the descriptive survey design, focusing on 381 students across the tertiary institutions in the State, randomly selected for the study. The questionnaire with a Cronbach's Alpha reliability coefficient of 0.85 was used to collect data, while frequency, percentage, mean, t-test and ANOVA statistics were used to analyze the data collected. Findings revealed that no significant difference in the e-learning utilization by students of tertiary institutions in Katsina State based on gender and age but a significant difference based on class levels and institutions.

Ogunsanya, Solanke, and Olatoye (2020) examined computer anxiety and use of online resources by distance learning students in two universities in Oyo State, Nigeria. Descriptive survey design was adopted using a questionnaire for data collection, while the multistage sampling technique was used to sample 270 respondents. The results show that these students from both universities use online resources for educational purposes and general knowledge, as well as a positive relationship between computer anxiety and online resources. It therefore recommended that the universities should subscribe to more relevant online resources for the benefit of their students, who could not have had such access owing to cost and technical hindrances.

Buba, Abdullahi and Muhammed (2018) investigated the gender differences on the use of electronic information resources (EIR) based on a sample of 380 registered undergraduate students in university libraries in Jigawa State, Nigeria, adopting the analytical survey research design. The sample was selected from a population of 1905 registered undergraduate students using a stratified sampling technique, while data was collected using structured questionnaire. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyse the data collected with the results showing that there is a significant gender differences in the use of EIRs between male and female undergraduate students while no significant difference in challenges encountered in their use based on gender. The study therefore concluded that gender constituted a challenge to the use of EIRs in studied university libraries, and thus recommended a more robust Internet connectivity be provided and the library management should provide stable electricity in order to promote and enhance the use of these peculiar resources.

### **Methodology**

This study adopted the descriptive survey research design. Questionnaire was used to collect data. The target population was the undergraduate students in all the 15 Faculties in the University of Ilorin, comprising an estimated 43,983 students, as at the time of the study. Using the Krejcie and Morgan (1970) sampling table, a sample size of 394 was drawn, using a combination of stratified random and purposive sampling techniques to arrive at the number. Descriptive statistics was employed for the data analysis, employing frequency tables and simple percentage for the data presentation to assist in variable response comparison and giving clear indications of response frequencies, employing the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS).

**Data Presentation and Analysis**

A total of 395 copies of the questionnaire were distributed while 370 copies were completed, returned and found usable for the purpose of the analysis. This response rate of 93.9% was considered adequate for the study.

Table 2 shows that 360(97.3%) of the respondents indicated availability of textbooks; probably due to that most undergraduate students consult textbooks to carry out their assignments, compile notes and for examination preparations, while 328(88.6%) confirmed non-availability of microforms.

**Table 1: Distribution of Respondents by Gender**

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	132	35.7
Female	238	64.3
Total	370	100

Table 1 reveals that 132 (35.7%) of the respondents were male, while 238 (64.3%) were female. This implies that majority of them are female and this is because of their higher population in the school.

This response was expected because microforms have continued to be unpopular as a form of library resource especially now that ICT has come as its replacement.

**Research Question 1:** What types of collections are available in the University of Ilorin Library for undergraduate students’ use?

**Table 2: Library Collections Available in the University of Library**

Library Collections	Yes		No	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Textbooks	360	97.3	10	2.7
Newspaper	228	77.8	82	22.2
Encyclopedia	208	56.2	162	43.8
Magazines	196	53.0	174	47.0
Indexes	140	37.8	230	62.2
Abstract	134	36.2	236	63.8
Memoranda	120	32.4	250	67.6
Bibliographies	220	59.5	150	40.5
Theses	144	38.9	226	61.1
Technical reports	98	26.5	272	73.5
E-books	176	47.6	194	52.4
Audio CD	70	18.9	300	81.1
Documentaries	166	44.9	204	55.1
Web Pages	74	20.0	296	80.0
Reference materials	216	58.4	154	41.6
Databases	110	29.7	260	70.3
Video CD	70	18.9	300	81.1
Maps	178	48.1	192	51.9
Microform	42	11.4	328	88.6
Manuscript	112	30.3	258	69.7

**Research Question 2:** Are the undergraduate students of the University of Ilorin Library aware of the collections available in the Library?

**Research Question 3:** What is the usage of the University of Ilorin Library collections by the undergraduate students?

**Table 3: Awareness on Library Collections**

Library Collections	Yes		No	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Textbooks	183	98.9	2	1.1
Newspapers	158	85.4	27	14.6
Memoranda	59	31.9	126	68.1
Bibliographies	122	65.9	63	34.1
Theses	85	45.9	100	54.1
E-books	110	65.4	64	34.6
Encyclopedias	121	65.4	64	34.6
Magazines	121	65.4	64	34.6
Audio CD	49	26.5	136	73.5
Documentaries	109	58.9	76	41.1
Web Pages	54	29.2	131	70.8
Reference materials	142	76.8	43	23.2
Databases	82	44.3	103	55.7
Indexes	96	51.9	89	48.1
Abstracts	85	45.9	100	54.1
Video CD	44	23.8	141	76.2
Maps	113	61.1	72	38.9
Microforms	35	18.9	150	81.1
Manuscript	72	38.9	113	61.1

On the awareness of the respondents on the Library collections, Table 3 reveals that most respondents 183(98.9%), are aware of textbooks; immediately followed by newspapers 158(85.4%), bibliographies 122(65.9%), and then encyclopedias and magazines 121(65.4%) each, as well e-books 110(65.4%) being the most common type of

Table 4 shows that 126(34.1%) and 152(41.1%) respondents ‘strongly agreed’ and ‘agreed’ respectively, that they used library collections for research work while 46(12.4%) others indicated otherwise. However, 46(12.4%) and 96(25.9%) respondents ‘strongly agreed’ and ‘agreed’ respectively, that they used the collections for recreation while 132 (35.7%) and 96(25.9%) indicated otherwise, respectively.

**Table 4: Usage of Library Collections**

I use library collections for:	Strongly Agreed		Agreed		Disagreed		Strongly Disagreed	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
My research works	126	34.1	152	41.1	46	12.4	46	12.4
Course work	194	52.4	134	36.2	28	7.6	14	3.8
Obtaining current information	92	24.9	106	28.6	110	29.7	62	16.8
Examination preparation	234	63.2	114	30.8	14	3.8	8	2.2
Recreation	46	12.4	96	25.9	132	35.7	96	25.9
Personal self-development	158	42.7	126	34.1	42	11.4	44	11.9

information resources. However, they were less aware of microforms, with only 35(18.9%) respondents.

**Research Question 4:** What is the frequency of usage of the Library collections by the undergraduate students?

**Table 5: Distribution of Respondents by Frequency of Library Collection Usage**

Level	Frequency	Percentage
<b>Frequency of Visit</b>		
Daily	116	31.4
Weekly	98	26.5
Monthly	6	1.6
Occasionally	150	40.5
<b>Frequency of Usage</b>		
Often	34	9.2
Not so often	94	25.4
Sometimes	82	22.2
Rarely	160	43.2
<b>Rate of Collection Usage</b>		
Low	138	37.3
Average	176	47.6
High	42	11.4
Very High	14	3.8

On the frequency of usage of library collections, Table 5 reveals that 116 (31.4%) of the respondents visit the library daily, 98 (26.5%) visits the library weekly, 6 (1.6%) visit the library monthly while 150 (40.5%) visits the library occasionally. It also reveals that 34 (9.2%) of the respondents used the library collections often, 94 (25.4%) use the library collections not so often, 82 (22.2%) used it sometimes while 160 (43.2%) of the respondents used library collections rarely. Furthermore, it reveals that 138 (37.3%) of the respondents have low rating on the library collection usage, 176 (47.6%) average, 42 (11.4%) high and 14 (3.8%) very high.

**Research Question 5:** What are the challenges faced by the undergraduate students when using the Library collection?

On the challenges faced by the respondents, Table 6 shows that 134 (36.2%) and 118 (31.9%) respondents ‘strongly agreed’ and ‘agreed’ respectively, that poor Internet connectivity is a challenge to their usage of library collections. However, 176 (47.6%) and 72 (19.5%) of them ‘strongly disagreed’ and ‘disagreed’ that the library setting is a challenge to their usage of the library.

**Table 6: Challenges Encountered when Using Library Collections N=370**

Challenges	Strongly Agreed		Agreed		Disagreed		Strongly Disagreed	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Poor electricity	42	11.4	86	23.2	128	34.6	114	30.8
Poor internet connectivity	134	36.2	118	31.9	86	23.2	32	8.6
Poor library settings	46	12.4	76	20.5	176	47.6	72	19.5
Insufficient information materials	70	18.9	118	31.9	130	35.1	52	14.1
Lackadaisical attitude of the library staff	90	24.3	118	31.9	102	27.6	60	16.2
High workload	60	16.2	96	25.9	160	43.2	54	14.6
Unorganized collections	54	14.6	64	17.3	164	44.3	88	23.8
Poor information retrieval skills	44	11.9	124	33.5	146	39.5	56	15.1
Unfriendly staff	54	14.6	92	24.9	170	45.9	54	14.6
Uncomfortable facilities	38	10.3	74	20.0	162	43.8	96	25.9
Lack of sitting facilities	30	8.1	30	8.1	162	43.8	148	40.0
Over population of users	96	25.9	134	36.2	104	28.1	36	9.7
Outdated collection	108	29.2	140	37.8	86	23.2	36	9.7



### Discussion of the Findings

Findings from this study showed that higher percentage of the respondents attested to the availability of textbooks, newspapers, bibliographies, reference materials and magazines. These findings correlate with those of Oyewo (2015), Anyoku (2015), Nkamnebe and Egwuatu (2017), Selvaraj and Gadagin (2017), as well as Bashorun and Olabisi (2020), which reported that the most widely offered library resources and services are textbooks, newspapers, dictionaries, encyclopedia, abstracts, indexes, bibliographies, reference materials and magazines. On the other hand, respondents also attested to the non-availability of microforms, video CD, audio CD, web pages, technical reports, databases, manuscript, memoranda, abstract, indexes, theses, e-books and maps.

On the awareness of library collections, findings from this study showed that a high percentage of the respondents are aware of the following library collections; textbooks, newspapers, reference materials, bibliographies, e-books, encyclopedia, magazines, maps, documentaries and indexes. However, higher percentage of the respondents are not aware of the following library collections; microform, Video CD, Audio CD, web pages, memoranda, manuscript, databases, abstract, and theses. This is in line with the findings of Ahmad and Panda (2013), Aina (2014), Namugera (2014), Anyaoku (2015), Akpojotor (2016), Yebowaah and Plockey (2017), where it was reported that the rate of awareness of some library resources services was rated low.

On the other hand, on the purpose of usage of library collections, findings showed that majority of the respondents agreed that they use library collections for examination preparation. From the observation, University library's usually experience high rate of usage during examinations as students either go there to read and study. This is in line with Hulyah (2014), Naqvi (2014), Olajide and Adio (2017), as well as Bashorun and Olabisi (2020), who reported that majority of the respondents uses the library as place where they can read, study, carry out assignments, and also that the library was well used for

research work. However, the least purpose of usage of library collections as agreed by the respondents is for recreation purpose, which was similar to the findings of Oni *et al* (2016). This is not surprising because the university library has little provision for recreation.

On the extent of library collections usage by undergraduate students, it can be deduced that majority of the respondents visit the library occasionally. Out of those that visit the library, most of them rarely use the library collections, while some of the respondents rated their usage of library collection average. The finding supports Yebowaah and Plockey (2017), who revealed that respondents used library occasionally. The result also revealed that respondents who use the library daily or monthly were few, which contradicts the findings of Ikenwe and Adegbilero-Iwari (2014), and Oyewo (2015), who reported that most respondents visit the library daily, while few of them visited the library once in a week or month and very few rarely visited the library (Bashorun & Olabisi, 2020).

Concerning challenges, this study showed that majority of the respondents agreed that poor internet connectivity, outdated library collections, over population of users, lackadaisical attitude of the library staff, insufficient information materials are the challenges faced by undergraduate students when using library collections. This finding is similar to that of Oni *et al* (2016), Selvaraj, and Gadagin (2017), and Yebowaah and Plockey (2017), who found that irregular power supply, poor attitude of library staff, limited access to available resources and slow speed of Internet access, are some of the challenges encountered in using library resources. However, the most respondents do not see lack of sitting facilities, uncomfortable facilities, poor information retrieval skills, unorganized collections, poor library settings as impediments to their use of library collections. This findings contradicts Olajide and Adio (2017), who reported that inadequate reading space, lack of physical facilities and erratic power supply as problems preventing students from effectively utilizing the resources in the library for their information needs.

## Conclusion and Recommendations

Based on the findings, this study concludes that majority of the undergraduate students are aware of the available collections at the University of Ilorin Library while their usage was restricted to examination preparations as they contend with such challenges as poor Internet connectivity, and outdated collections. Arising from the conclusion, it is hereby recommended that:

- Social media such as WhatsApp, Telegram, Facebook, Instagram such be deployed extensively for creating greater awareness on the availability of library resources for the undergraduate students, in particular and the entire University community in general.
- The Library should evolve for adoption an ICT policy that will entrench a sustainable use of social media for mobilizing users towards creating awareness about the availability of the resources for usage.
- Furthermore, e-reference services should be provided to the to the generality of the users and particularly the undergraduate students, as another means of creating better awareness on the resources availability for enhanced usage.
- In addition, assessment of the user community be conducted regularly, the result of which should be used for selecting materials that would reflect the current information demands of the undergraduate students.
- The Library authorities should find ways of addressing the identified challenges militating against the effective usage of the collections.

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