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INFLUENCE OF THE USE OF LIBRARY RESOURCES AND SERVICES ON POSTGRADUATE STUDENTS RESEARCH IN TWO NIGERIAN UNIVERSITIES

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ABSTRACT

The study investigated the library services and use of information resources as influencing factors on effective research by postgraduate students in two Nigerian Universities. The study adopted a descriptive survey designed; questionnaire was used for the data collection. A total of 250 questionnaire were distributed across the two universities using the simple random sampling technique while 216 copies retrieved were used for the analysis. The study observed that factors influencing library use have a negative and significant association ($r = -0.248$, $n = 142$, $p < 0.05$) with challenges faced when using the library and a positive significant association ($r = 0.256$, $n = 139$, $p < 0.05$) with postgraduate students use of university library. The study also found out that postgraduate students use of university library have a positive and insignificant relationship ($\beta = 0.042$, 0.378 , $p > 0.05$) with intensity of library information resources but show a positive and significant relationship ($\beta = 0.231$, $t = 2.096$, $p < 0.05$) with diversity of library services. Textbooks; printed journals; Newspapers/magazines; Thesis/Dissertations; library staffs; Encyclopedia/Dictionaries; Bibliographic Database; Card Catalogue/online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC); Indexes/Abstracts; and Internet facility were highly used by postgraduate students. While the internet facility are not functional or unreliable, the operating hours of the library, most needed resources are always at the closed access, inadequate copies of needed resources for research, non availability of internet facility, lack of current resources in my field of research, unstable power supply and lack of awareness of library resources and services were the major challenges facing postgraduate students use of university library. However, the study recommended that the problem of low generation of electricity needs to be addressed, for researchers to benefit from the university electronic resources, the library opening and closing hour need also to be re-addressed, poor internet facility was one of the major challenges of using the library. Library need to be upgraded as it was known that the approach of rendering services was fast changing from manual to electronic process. The library needs to upgrade their 'Collection Development Policy' to be wide and indepth in all field of studies, because the study observed that more than 50% of the respondents affirmed that there was lack of resources in their field of research.

Keywords: Influence; Library Resources; Library Services; Postgraduate Students; University Library and Research.

INTRODUCTION

Libraries in the interior of the university have long enjoyed their status as the “heart of the university.” Thus, in recent decades, university environments have changed. Government officials see the universities as a national resource. Employers view universities as producers of a commodity – student learning. Top academic faculty expect the university to support and promote cutting- edge research. Parents and students expect the university to enhance students’ learning process, as well as propel their career placement and earning potential. Not only do stakeholders count on universities to achieve these goals, they also require them to *demonstrate* evidence that they have achieved them (Oakleaf, 2018). The same is equally true for academic libraries; they too are also expected to provide evidence of demonstrating their values to support learning and research activities. Although, academic libraries have for centuries played critically- important roles in supporting research in all subjects and disciplines within their host universities. But the last decade has brought a sea-change in relationships between researchers and libraries. Technological developments and the availability of information resources online have changed how research is done, and also the services that academic libraries provide to their research communities. Both researchers and librarians have welcomed the benefits these changes have brought, adapting rapidly to them and seeking to exploit their potential to the full (Research Information Network and Consortium of Research Libraries (RINCRL), 2007).

Nevertheless, the major aim of the university library is to support teaching, learning and research activities of its parent body. Rathinasabapathy (2015) posited that university library is an important intellectual resource of the academic community, and helps them to fulfil the curriculum requirements and to promote studies and research. The academic library however is the physical manifestation of the core values and activities of academic life (Kuh and Gonyea, 2013). It also includes the totality of human and organized material resources available in both book and non-book format for providing and obtaining needed information (Ahuauzu, 2012), and can also be identified as the life wire of the university. On the other hand, universities are overwhelm by society of researchers that floods the academic libraries within the universities, among the many users of the university library are the post graduate students, according to Onifade et al. (2013), this class of students are regarded as ‘matured students’ because they have pass through the undergraduate stage and are now facing a higher level of academic studies. In fact, in recent years, university has started paying concern attention on postgraduate students

research, Universities do this by developing appropriate policies, making funds and facilities available for research (Rasul and Singh, 2010). However, in many postgraduate programmes at the university, students are required to take on research – project as part of the requirement for completing their degree.

Ismail, Mahesar and Idrees (2017) asserted that if the university library is to support research activities, it must not only provide resources but also ensure effective use of the resources by its clientele. Uhegbu (2007), in support of this claim, posited that for the library to perform its role adequately, its resources must be effectively utilized. As the academic society is constantly changing, and with universities focusing more of their attention on research, universities libraries need to reexamine their roles in assisting the users in their research, especially within the ambit of the postgraduate students.

Statement of the Problem

As a result of rapid technological innovation users' needs of information as well as their expectations regarding library service quality have increased manifold. Librarians and information professionals now have to perform not only traditional library services such as acquisition, cataloging, classification and organisation of collection, but to offer “value-added services” to satisfy users. So, present day libraries are more aware of the fact that their existence depends on the satisfaction of users. Therefore, libraries are now more concerned about the library customers, their satisfaction, and the quality of library and information products and services, and their marketing. It is important for research libraries to know how well they are performing by getting feedback from users because it is the factor to succeed in service performance and ultimately fulfilling the parent body's mandate.

Objective of the study

The objectives of this paper are to:

1. To find out if postgraduate student use the library and how often;
2. To find out the library information resources mostly used by postgraduate students;
3. To discover the library services preferred by postgraduate student;
4. To find out those factors that enhances library use by the researcher and

5. To examine the challenges faced by postgraduate students in using library resources/ services

Research Questions

The research study seeks to answers the following questions

1. do postgraduate students use the library and how often?
2. what are the library information resources mainly used by postgraduate students?
3. what are the library information services preferred by postgraduate students?
4. what factors enhances library use by the researcher? and
5. what are the challenges faced by the postgraduate students in using library resources/ services?

Research Hypothesis

1. The university library information resources and library services cannot significantly influence postgraduate students use of university library.
2. There is no significant association between challenges of using the library, factors enhancing library use and postgraduate students use of university library.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Azad and Seyyed (2007) maintained that strong research profile adds to institutional reputation, visibility, and recognition. Despite the emphasis on research, several researchers have drawn attention to the falling standard of education and low research output in Nigerian universities (Agboola, 2010). Several reasons were found accountable for this such as: obsolete research facilities where libraries are more or less archives of stale, archaic, and irrelevant materials; non-existent research laboratories; low motivation for research and high student enrollment. In as much as the university library cannot be held solely responsible for the current status of education in Nigeria, it is worthwhile to assess the role of the university library in aiding research especially at the postgraduate level (Onuoha, Ikonne and Madukoma, 2013). Indeed Poll (2001), affirms that the best testimony for an academic library's quality is the impact of the library resources and services on the educational process and the research results in the university.

However, the usefulness of the university library resources and services to research productivity among postgraduate students has been attributed to its relevance to satisfying their immediate needs. This is because one of the ultimate goals of an academic library is to bring about higher user satisfaction, most especially in research activities. In a recent study, Anunobi (2003) observed that librarians are yet to make an impact on postgraduate students' research work. The study further revealed that the presence of academic librarians who assist students on the use of library resources has not made much impact as shown by students' inability to use catalogues, indexes, bibliography, etc. as library access points in their search for relevant resources. Awana (2017) maintained that the friendly disposition of staff, the willingness of library staff to assist users to get needed materials from within or through inter-library loan will encourage users to patronize the library and above all increase users' satisfaction with library services.

Iwhiwhu and Okorodudu, (2012) noted that researchers are of the opinion that the attitude of some library staff that is characterized by hostility, rudeness and a lazy approach to requests or enquiries has often put off some potential library users. Ifijeh, Ogbomo and Ifijeh (2018) in a survey of students' utilization of academic libraries in Nigeria found that most often than not, some of the junior staff attitudes towards users are discouraging in their services to the students. The negative attitude of some librarians towards information technology in library operations is not encouraging. Ifidon and Okoli (2002) noted that the nature of library staff is a factor that inhibits

effective library services. They further stressed that most of the staff went through the traditional form of training in which some of them just refused to adjust to the new situation, but want the status quo to remain. Although, several study has shown the shift from trational library resources and services to electronic resources and service in a study carried out by Rasual and Singh (2010) on the role of academic libraries in facilitating postgraduate student research observed that electronic resources were considered the most important library resources for research activities. They added that respondents were highly satisfied with electronic resources as compare to other library resources for research and that they also show their satisfaction with library’s computer facilities; and less satisfied with print resources their study, respondents suggested that academic libraries need to update their print resources especially books and journals.

Methodology

The study employed descriptive survey design, the population of the study was 2261 registered postgraduate students’ of the Kenneth Dike Library (KDL) and Ladoke Akintola University of Technology (LAUTECH) Library. Random Sampling technique was used to select the sample size of 250 for the study. The questionnaire was the main instrument employed for data gathering. Table 1 below indicated this. The data collected was analyzed using frequency distribution and regression analysis on SPSS.

Table 1: Total population of registered postgraduate students in University of Ibadan and LAUTECH Libraries

Name of Library	Sample population	Sample size
Kenneth Dike Library	2111	150
LAUTECH Library	150	100
Total	2261	250

Sources: (KDL Circulation Section 2019/2020 (LAUTECH Library Circulation Section 2019/2020

Result and findings

Table 2: Demographic Attributes of the Respondents

Variables	Measurement	Frequency	Percentage
University Library	Kenneth Dike Library	123	56.9
	LAUTECH Library	93	43.1
Faculty	Abadina	2	.9
	Agric	7	3.2
	ARCIS	18	8.3
	Arts	13	6.0
	Basic Medical	4	1.9
	Biochemistry	5	2.3
	Education	23	10.6
	Engineering	20	9.3
	Environmental	1	.5
	FET	1	.5
	IAS	10	4.6
	Law	3	1.4
	Management Science	47	21.8
	Public Health	3	1.4
	Science	22	10.2
	Social Science	28	13.0
Technology	5	2.3	
Vet. Medicine	1	.5	
Age	20-25yrs	29	13.4
	26-30yrs	108	50.0
	31-35yrs	30	13.9
	36-40yrs	18	8.3
	above 40	18	8.3
	Missing	13	6.0
Gender	Male	135	62.5
	Female	77	35.6
	Missing	4	1.9
Marital Status	Christian	170	78.7
	Islam	20	9.3
	Others	1	.5
	Missing	25	11.6
	Single	140	64.8
	Married	63	29.2
	Divorce	1	.5
Missing	12	5.6	
Level of Study	Master	179	82.9
	Ph.d	27	12.5
	Missing	10	4.6
Research experience	1-3yrs	124	57.4
	3-4yrs	56	25.9
	6-10yrs	14	6.5
	above 19yrs	9	4.2
	Missing	13	6.0

Table 2 shows that Kenneth Dike Library (KDL) have the highest number of respondents (56.9%), while (43.1%) of the respondents represented Ladoke Akintola University of Technology (LAUTECH) library. From the result, under the various faculty, most (21.8%) of the respondents were in Management Science, followed by (13.0%), (10.6%) and (10.2%) representing Social Science, Education and Science respectively. (9.3%) accounted for

Engineering, (8.3%) accounted for ARCIS, (6.0%) represented Arts, (4.6%) accounted for IAS, (3.2%) represented Agric. (2.3%) representing Biochemistry and Technology. While Basic Medical; Law; Public Health; Abadina; Environmental; FET and Vet Medical accounted for not more than (1.9%).

From the table, respondents were distributed by age group as follows; 20-25 years contributed 29 (13.4%), 26-30 years were (50.0%); 31-35 years were (13.9%); 36-40 years were (8.3%) and above 40 years were (8.3%). From the responses, most of the postgraduate students in KDL and LAUTECH library (77.3%) were between the ages of 20 to 35 years, while (62.5%) of them were male and (35.6%) female. This means that majority of the postgraduate students sampled from the two university libraries were male.

However, the table furthers shows that most (78.7%) of the respondents were Christian, (9.3%) accounted for Islam. (64.8%) of them were single, (29.2%) accounted for married and (0.5%) accounted for those who have divorces. Majority (82.9%) are master student and have 1-3 years (57.4%) of research experience. While (12.5%) accounted for those who are Ph.D students, (25.9%) represented those with 3-4years research experience, while (10.7%) accounted for those with 6 years and above of research experience.

Research Question 1: do postgraduate students use the library and how often?

Table 3: Library Use by Postgraduate students

Do you use the library?	Frequency	Percent
Use	190	67.9
Never	6	2.8
Missing	20	9.3
How often do you use your institutional library in the cause of your research work?		
Very Often	42	19.4
Often	101	46.7
Seldomly	43	19.9
Never	24	11.1
Missing	6	2.8

Table 3 indicated that the majority (67.9%) of the respondents agreed that they use the library while very few (2.8%) affirmed that they do not used the library. The table further show that (19.4%) of the respondents who use the library, use it very often while (46.7%) of them confirm that they often use the library. Although, (19.9%) seldomly use the library while only (11.1%) indicated that they never use the library.

Research Question 2: what are the library information resources mainly used by postgraduate students?

Table 4: Library Information Resources Use by Postgraduate Students

INFORMATION RESOURCES (items)	Highly Use F(%)	Use F(%)	Seldomly Use F(%)	Never Use F(%)	Missing F(%)	Mean	Std. Deviation
Printed journals	122(56.5)	43(19.9)	31(14.4)	16(7.4)	4(1.9)	1.72	0.975
Textbooks	104(48.1)	70(32.4)	24(14.4)	15(6.9)	3(1.4)	1.77	0.912
Maps/reports etc	63(29.2)	44(20.4)	60(27.8)	32(14.8)	16(7.4)	2.46	2.424
Bibliographic database	60(27.8)	59(27.3)	44(20.4)	32(14.8)	21(9.7)	2.25	1.065
Newspapers/magazine	102(47.2)	54(25.0)	35(16.2)	17(7.9)	8(3.7)	1.84	0.982
Card catalogue/online public Access catalogue (OPAC)	63(29.2)	46(21.3)	55(25.5)	37(17.1)	15(6.9)	2.33	1.105
Indexes/Abstracts	77(35.6)	56(25.9)	37(17.1)	28(13.0)	18(8.3)	1.93	0.995
Newsletters/Government Documents	58(26.9)	66(30.6)	41(19.0)	35(16.2)	16(7.4)	2.08	0.948
Theses/Dissertations	95(44.0)	51(23.6)	38(17.6)	23(10.6)	9(4.2)	1.70	0.882
Encyclopedia/Dictionaries, handbook, yearbook etc	82(38.0)	63(29.2)	32(14.8)	30(13.9)	9(4.2)	1.83	0.884
CD-ROM databases	42(19.4)	39(18.1)	63(45.9)	35(16.2)	1(0.5)	2.52	1.070
Technical reports	48(22.2)	41(19.0)	60(27.8)	43(19.9)	24(11.1)	2.36	1.049
Library staff	111(51.4)	75(34.7)	22(10.2)	7(3.2)	1(0.5)	1.78	0.841
Internet facility	61(28.2)	50(23.1)	46(21.3)	34(15.8)	25(11.6)	2.21	1.069
e-books/E-journal etc	55(25.5)	47(21.8)	45(20.8)	35(16.2)	34(15.7)	2.35	1.116
Audio-visuals	34(15.7)	71(32.5)	54(25.0)	54(25.0)	3(1.4)	2.79	1.134

Table 4 found that the most (56.5%) highly use library resources in the library were printed journals, followed closely by library staffs (51.4%), textbooks (48.1%) and newspapers/magazines (47.2%). Whereas, CD-Rom database (45.9%), maps/reports (27.8) and technical reports (27.8%) were seldomly use information resources. Although, the results shown a similar responds (29.2%) of the respondents that also highly use maps/reports. However, thesis/dissertations (44.0%), encyclopedia, hand book, and year book (38.0%), index/abstracts (35.6%), bibliographic databased (27.8%), card catalogue/online public access catalogue (29.2%), newsletters/government documents and internet facility (28.2%) were also highly used information resources, but not to the extends of the aforementioned highly used information resources in the library. While e-book/e-journals (25.5%) and audio-visuals (15.7%) were the least information resources highly used but audio-visuals was the ranked second (32.5%) use information resources in the library.

Research Questions 3: what are the library services preferred by postgraduate students?

Table 5: Library Services Provided to Postgraduate Students

Library Services	Highly Use F(%)	Preferred F(%)	Fearly Preferred F(%)	Not Preferred F(%)	Missing F(%)	Mean	Std. Deviation
Reference services	89(41.2)	69(31.9)	27(12.5)	16(7.4)	15(6.9)	1.86	0.951
Current Awareness services (CAS)	43(19.9)	67(31.0)	54(25.0)	30(13.9)	22(10.2)	2.30	0.955
Selective Dissemination of information (SDI)	31(14.4)	85(39.4)	46(21.3)	28(13.0)	26(12.0)	2.36	0.917
Charging and discharging of materials (i.e borrowing library materials)	72(33.3)	74(34.3)	36(16.7)	19(8.8)	15(6.9)	2.01	0.959
Indexing and Abstracting services	54(25.0)	78(36.1)	43(19.9)	19(8.8)	22(10.2)	2.14	0.936
CD-Rom services	34(15.7)	54(25.0)	67(31.0)	39(18.1)	22(10.2)	2.57	1.001
Translation services	36(16.7)	41(19.0)	68(31.5)	49(22.7)	22(10.2)	2.67	1.050
Microfilming services	28(13.0)	41(19.0)	60(27.8)	60(27.8)	27(12.5)	2.80	1.046
Internet services (e.g e-mail browsing, scanning etc)	96(44.4)	52(24.1)	28(13.0)	22(10.2)	18(8.3)	1.88	1.030
Photocopy services	82(38.0)	63(29.2)	34(15.7)	26(12.0)	11(5.1)	2.02	1.038
Facsimile	37(17.1)	42(19.4)	60(27.8)	53(24.5)	24(11.1)	2.67	1.079
Word processing	47(21.8)	64(29.6)	50(23.1)	38(17.6)	17(7.9)	2.40	1.048
Inter-library loan services	35(16.2)	73(33.8)	43(19.9)	42(19.4)	23(10.6)	2.48	1.026
Information Desk services	52(24.1)	86(39.8)	34(15.7)	27(12.5)	17(7.9)	2.18	0.973
Card catalogue/online public Access Catalogue (OPAC)	44(20.4)	72(33.3)	40(18.5)	42(19.4)	18(8.3)	2.40	1.056

Table 5 indicated that most (41.2%) of the respondents highly preferred the internet services, reference services (42.2%), photocopy services (38.0%) and charging and discharging of materials (i.e borrowing library materials) (33.3%) services. While, (25.0%), (24.1%), (21.8%), (20.4%), and (19.9%) accounted for indexing and abstracting services, information desk services, word processing, card catalogue/online public access catalogue (OPAC) and current awareness services (CAS) respectively. (14.4%) represented selective dissemination of information, (15.7%) accounted for CD-Rom services, (16.2%) accounted for inter-library loan services, (17.1%) accounted for facsimile, (16.7%) represented translation services and (13.0%) represented microfilming services.

Research Question 4: what factors enhances library use by the researcher?

Table 6: Factors that enhance use of library by Postgraduate Students

Constructs	Good F(%)	Average F(%)	Poor F(%)	Missing F(%)	Mean	Std. Deviation
The opening and closing hours of the library is encouraging.	153(70.8)	29(13.4)	27(12.5)	7(3.2)	1.3971	0.70724
The library has a conducive environment for research.	125(57.9)	49(22.7)	34(15.7)	8(3.7)	0.70724	0.75880
Constant power supply has fastening my research	95.(44.0)	57(26.4)	54(25.0)	10(4.6)	1.8010	0.82887
The provision of internet services.	69(31.9)	51(23.6)	81(37.5)	15(6.9)	2.0597	0.86395
The library provides proper user education.	79(36.6)	72(33.3)	48(22.2)	17(7.9)	1.8442	0.78551
The library staffs are friendly and helpful.	107(49.5)	73(33.8)	20(9.3)	16(7.4)	1.5650	0.66934
I have access to the resources I want in the library.	89(41.2)	73(33.8)	41(19.0)	13(6.0)	1.7635	0.76641
I find materials in the library handy enough for research work.	83(38.4)	64(29.9)	54(25.0)	15(6.9)	1.8557	0.814991
The ease retrieval of the needed resource.	81(37.5)	69(31.9)	42(19.4)	24(11.1)	1.7969	0.77621
I am skillful in using both the print and nonprint resources available for my research.	146(67.6)	44(20.4)	16(7.4)	10(4.6)	1.3689	0.62454
I have access to borrow books from the library to further my research.	118(54.6)	51(23.6)	36(16.7)	11(5.1)	1.6000	0.77079
The library has enough resources to offer than any other information sector or centers.	92(42.6)	66(30.6)	50(23.1)	8(3.7)	1.7981	0.80313
The e-resources alone take me to the library.	67(31.0)	58(26.9)	80(37.0)	11(5.1)	2.0634	0.84649

Table 6 revealed the most prevailing factor enhancing the use of library by postgraduate students in the two university libraries understudy were “the opening and closing hours of the library is encouraging” (70.8%), closely followed by “I am skillful in using both the print and non print resources available for my research” (67.6%). While (57.9%) and (54.6%) accounted for “The library has a conducive environment for research” and “I have access to borrow books from the library to further my research” respectively. (49.5%) represented “The library staff are friendly and helpful”, (44.0%) accounted for “Constant power supply has fastening my research” and (42.6%) represented “The library has enough resources to offer than any other information sector or centers”. However, (38.4%), (37.5%), (36.6%), (31.9%) and (31.0%) accounted for “I find materials in the library handy enough for research work”, “The ease retrieval of the needed resource”, “The library provides proper user education”, “The provision of internet services”,

and “The e-resources alone take me to the library” respectively as the least factors enhancing the use of university library by postgraduate students.

Research Question 5: what are the challenges faced by the postgraduate students in using library resources/services?

Table 7: Challenges faced by Postgraduate students in using the library resources/services

Construct	Agree F(%)	Cant say F(%)	Disagree F(%)	Missing F(%)	Mean	Std. Deviation
The operating hours of the library is inadequate for me	109(50.5)	17(7.9)	79(36.6)	11(5.1)	1.8537	0.94871
Most needed resources are always at the closed access	120(55.6)	33(15.3)	50(23.1)	13(6.0)	1.6552	0.84976
Non availability of photocopy/binding services	103(47.7)	24(11.1)	76(35.2)	13(6.0)	1.8670	0.93186
Inadequate knowledge of the right resource to use	80(37.0)	32(14.8)	85(39.4)	19(8.8)	2.0254	0.91716
The library environment not conducive for me	66(30.6)	22(10.2)	105(48.6)	23(10.6)	2.2021	0.92173
Inability to access the OPAC/Card catalogue	95(44.0)	27(12.5)	73(33.8)	21(9.7)	1.8872	0.92368
Inadequate copies of needed resources for research	114(52.8)	25(11.6)	60(27.8)	17(7.9)	1.7286	0.89710
Non availability of internet facility	115(53.2)	22(10.2)	56(25.9)	23(10.6)	1.6943	0.87164
Lack of current resources in my field of research	113(52.3)	20(9.3)	61(28.2)	22(10.2)	1.7320	0.90225
Difficulty to retrieve the needed materials from the shelves	100(46.3)	25(11.6)	71(32.9)	20(9.3)	1.8520	0.95206
Unpleasant attitudes of the library staff to users	70(32.4)	35(16.2)	90(41.7)	21(9.7)	2.1026	0.90231
Unstable power supply has slow down my research work	109(50.5)	13(6.0)	74(34.4)	20(9.3)	1.8214	0.95206
Lack of awareness of library resources and services	113(52.3)	26(12.0)	63(29.2)	14(6.5)	1.7525	0.90225
The internet facility are not functional or unreliable	131(60.6)	18(8.3)	52(24.1)	15(6.9)	1.6070	0.87164

In table 7, more than (50%) of the respondents agreed that “The internet facility are not functional or unreliable”, “The operating hours of the library is inadequate for me”, “Most needed resources are always at the closed access”, “Inadequate copies of needed resources for research”, “Non availability of internet facility”, “Lack of current resources in my field of research”, “Unstable power supply has slow down my research work” and “Lack of awareness of library resources and services” are the major challenges they faced using the university library. V/bile “Non availability of photocopy/binding services”, “Inability to access the OPAC/Card catalogue”, and” Difficulty to retrieve the needed materials from the shelves” were agree by more than (40%) of the respondents but less than (50%) concur to it. However, less than (39%)

of the respondents affirm that” Inadequate knowledge of the right resource to use”, “The library environment not conducive for me” and “Unpleasant attitudes of the library staff to users” were the main challenges faced by the postgraduate students when trying to access the university library resources and services.

Test of hypotheses

Table 8: Multiple Regression of the Criterion Variable on the Predictors

Predictor Variable		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	4.726	0.659			0.000
	Intensity of Library Information Resources	.006	.015	.042	.378	.707
2	Diversity of Library Services	0.31	.015	.231	2.096	.039
Dependent Variable: Postgraduate Student Use of University Library						
R=0.243; R ² = 0.059						

The result in table 8 above shows that postgraduate students use of university library have a positive and insignificant relationship ($\beta = 0.042, 0.378, p > 0.05$) with intensity of library information resources but show a positive and significant relationship ($= 0.231, t = 2.096, p < 0.05$) with diversity of library services. Therefore, the null hypothesis is accepted for the university library information resources and rejected for the library services.

Table 9: Correlation Analyses of Variables Interactions

		Factors influencing library use	Challenges faced when using the library	Postgraduate students use of university library
Factors influencing library use	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N	1	-.248** .003 142	.256** .002 139
Challenges faced when using the library	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N		1	.073 .405 134

Postgraduate students use of university library	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N			1
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Table 9 indicated the factors influencing library use have a negative and significant association ($r = -0.248$, $n = 142$, $p < 0.05$) with challenges faced when using the library and a positive significant association ($r = 0.256$, $n = 139$, $p < 0.05$) with postgraduate students use of university library. While challenges faced when using the library shows a positive and insignificant ($r = 0.073$, $n = 134$, $p > 0.05$) association with postgraduate students use of university library. Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected for the significant association and accepted for the insignificant association of the variables interaction.

Discussion of findings

The study revealed that majority of the respondents were postgraduate students from KDL while about 45% of the total respondents were from LAUTECH library. About 70% of the respondents were in management science; science; social science; environment; education; ARCIS and basic medical. Most of the respondents were still in their teenage age between 20-35 years and majority of them were male. While about 85% of the respondents were masters students.

One of the major findings of the study is that, more than 80% of the postgraduate students under study agreed that they use the library often in their research work, while about 20% of them affirmed that they seldomly use the library to enhance their research work. This simply portray the main aim of establishing a university library which Reitz (2004) apparently described the library use as the extent to which the facilities and resources of a library are actually used by its clientele.

The study also finds out that postgraduate students in KDL and LAUTECH library highly esteem the diversity of services provided to them by the university library. Among these services, the finding shows that they highly preferred the reference services; information desk services; internet services; photocopy services; charging and discharging services; current awareness services (CAS); word processing services; indexing and abstracting services and cardcatalogue/online public access catalogue (OPAC) in their research activities. However, the

least highly preferred library services were: selective dissemination services; CD-Rom services; translation services; microfilming services; inter-library loan services and facsimile services.

This is in agreement with the findings of Liu and Allmang (2008) where they noted that client satisfaction at the National Institute of Standards and Technology Research Library (NIST), revealed that library services do have impact on research outputs as attested to by 71% of the respondents who I affirmed that library services were valuable to their publishing in preferred journals.

The study also revealed that the most prevailing information resources used by postgraduate students: are Textbooks; printed journals; Newspapers/magazines; Thesis/Dissertations; library staffs; Encyclopedia/Dictionaries; handbook; yearbook; Maps/reports; Bibliographic database; Card catalogue/online public Access catalogue (OPAC); Indexes/abstracts; Newsletters/Government Documents and internet facility. While e-book/e-journals; technical reports; CD-Rom databases and audio-visuals were the least information resource consulted in the library. Thus, Oyesiku and Oduwole (2004) revealed in their study that students use the library mostly during examinations period. This may be a single reason why most postgraduate students preferred using the printed information resources more than the electronic resources. The study indicated that there is positive and insignificant relationship between intensity of library information resources and postgraduate student use of the university library. The study revealed that the opening and closing hours of the library; skills in using both the print and non print resources; conducive environment for research in the library; access to borrow books from the library to further research activities; friendly attitude and help provided by library staff; constant power supply and the library has enough resources to offer than any other information sector or centers were the main factors influencing their use of the university library.

The major challenges faced by postgraduate students when accessing the, library were observed to be: the internet facility are not functional or unreliable; the operating hours of the library is inadequate for me; most needed resources are always at the closed access; inadequate copies of needed resources for research; non availability of internet facility; lack of current resources in my field of research; unstable power supply has slow down my research work and lack of awareness of library resources and services.

Finally, the study revealed that factors influencing library use have negative but significant association with challenges of using the library and positive significant association with

postgraduate students use of library. While challenges of using the library show a positive but insignificant association with postgraduate students use of library.

Conclusion

The study has meticulously examined the influences of the use of library resources and services on postgraduate students research in Nigeria universities. From the result of the study, there is no doubt that postgraduate students in LAUTECH and university of Ibadan use the university library for their research work. The university libraries is gear towards meeting the needs of its users by acquiring, organising and making available relevant information resources and services. The significant of library services on postgraduate students use of library was observed. Among the prevailing library services that significantly influence library use by postgraduate students were services that are more of interpersonal relationship such as reference services, charging and discharging services, photocopy services, information desk services. It can therefore be concluded that the university library services play a significant role in postgraduate students research work.

Recommendations

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

1. The problem of low generation of electricity needs to be addressed, for researchers to benefit from the university electronic resources.
2. The library opening and closing hour need to be readdressed.
3. Library need to be upgraded as it was known that the approach of rendering services was fast changing from manual to electronic process.
4. The library needs to upgrade their 'Collection Development Policy' to be wide and indepth in all field of studies, because the study observed that more than 50% of the respondents affirmed that there is lack of resources in their field of research.'
5. Finally, the study recommends that, the library management should devise a more proactive means for marketing their services in the academic environment.

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