

University of Nebraska - Lincoln

DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln

Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)

Libraries at University of Nebraska-Lincoln

Summer 3-18-2020

Perception as a Correlate of Enrolment and Use of Library among Fresh Undergraduates in Adeyemi College of Education, Ondo

Johnson Ayodeji Akerele

Adeyemi College of Education, Ondo., oneadealbert@yahoo.com

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac>



Part of the [Library and Information Science Commons](#)

Akerele, Johnson Ayodeji, "Perception as a Correlate of Enrolment and Use of Library among Fresh Undergraduates in Adeyemi College of Education, Ondo" (2020). *Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)*. 4099.

<https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/4099>

Perception as a Correlate of Enrolment and Use of Library among Fresh Undergraduates in Adeyemi College of Education, Ondo

By

Dr. Johnson Ayodeji AKERELE

Abstract

Library resource is one of those essential tools needed by fresh undergraduates in tertiary institutions. Observation shows that they rarely register and make effective use of the library arising from the negative perception they had from secondary schools. This study therefore investigated perception as a correlate of enrolment and use of library in the Adeyemi College of Education, Ondo. Simple random sampling technique was used to distribute questionnaire to 100 fresh undergraduates of Physics, Physical and Health Education and Economics Departments in the College. Out of the 100 questionnaires distributed, 92 were returned and found useful. The response rate was therefore 92.0%. The study found that fresh undergraduates exhibited negative perception about the College Library; they possess low level of awareness in respect of library enrolment; and also underuse the library. Besides, it was discovered that there is positive significant correlation between perception and library enrolment/use among fresh undergraduates. It was recommended that librarians should work assiduously to disabuse the minds of fresh undergraduates from negative perception about the library and Government should formulate policies that will make use of library attractive even from primary school level.

Keywords: Library perception, Library enrolment and Use of library

Background to the Study

Tertiary institutions all over the world are established to train professionals having studied for a period of time. Hence, serious attention must be paid by the managers to the diverse kind of information needed by the students, administrators and lecturers. In this direction, the National University Commission and the National Commission for Certificate in Education make it compulsory that tertiary institutions must have a living library before being licensed. Besides, the libraries are to be assessed periodically by these bodies in the process of accrediting various courses in the institutions. The issue of library is usually taken very seriously by these bodies because failure in library resources evaluation means failure in the accreditation process. Therefore, it becomes imperative that students are aware of this relevance, enrol and make use of the library effectively.

A library is a collection of sources of information and similar resources, made accessible to a defined community for reference or borrowing. It provides physical or digital access to material, and may be a physical building, virtual space, or both. A library's collection include books, periodicals, newspapers, manuscripts, films, maps, prints, documents, microform, CDs, cassettes, videotapes, DVDs, blu-ray discs, ebooks, audio books, databases, and other formats. Libraries range in size from a few shelves of books to several million items (Wikipedia contributors, 2018).

Apart from assisting the parent institution to meet its information goals, there is diverse importance of a library. Importantindia (2017) recorded that libraries are meant to support the students in their studies; facilitate borrowing of books and taking them home for further studies; make available reference books to prepare notes; build the minds of students to get broadened, command better grasp over various subjects and think in a new dimension; allow students to study without any disturbances; assist students to develop literary skills by reading rare books of literature; provide newspapers, magazines and journals which keep the student aware of the latest development around the world; build confidence; and promote the building of a knowledge-driven community.

This in line with the posit of Oyewusi and Oyeboade (2009), as cited by Olajide and Adio (2017) that a library is to support teaching, learning and research, in ways consistence with, and supportive of, the institution's mission and goals. In addition, library resources and services should be sufficient in quality, depth, diversity, and currency to support the institution curriculum. As a result of these, libraries are often considered as the most

important resource centre of an academic institution. Consequently libraries should sensitise students particularly the fresher very well at the point of entry so that they can be well informed about the essence of library and how it can help them to fulfil their goals and aspirations. Importantly also, students must not downplay library enrolment.

Literarily, according to Thorpe, Lukes, Bever, and Yan (2016), enrolment is the total number of students properly registered and/or attending classes at a school. It is the process whereby high school students enrol at a university or college usually to become a professional and also acquire certificates. Hence, library enrolment can be defined as the total number of library users that properly register with the library by filling all forms or cards, either manually or electronically, attach their passport photograph, having signed all appropriate segments. Library enrolment is very important because it is the only means that can assist students to gain entrance to diverse form of information and materials. It also helps them to walk freely without fear in the library and be very free to consult the librarians and other staff that could assist in being groomed properly in the area of library and study skills. Thorpe *et. al.* (2016) worked on the impact of the academic library on student success and found that students who remained enrolled throughout their years of academic sojourn used library resources at much higher proportions than students who withdrew.

Observation has shown that some students do not enrol throughout their stay in the institution, while those who enrol exhibit diverse forms or patterns of library use ranging from fair utilisation to underutilisation. Collins and Stone (2014) discovered that music students at Huddersfield are heavy library users within the arts subject-level grouping, arts students use library resources less than those in social science disciplines, computing and engineering students were relatively similar, computing students were more likely to download PDFs, and engineering students were more likely to use the physical library. Similarly, in a study carried out by Jara and Clasing (2014) on patterns of library use by undergraduates in a Chilean University, the results showed that the use of the library by students did not follow a common pattern and instead varied across disciplines. The article also shows that access to digital resources does not replace the use of print materials.

In addition, Udo-Anyanwu, Jeff-Okafor and Mbagwu (2012), as cited by Unegbu and Lawal-Solarin (2013) compared the use of library resources between students at Imo State University and Alvan Ikoku Federal College of Education. They grouped library materials into three broad categories namely: oral information; printed information and digitized

information. The study established that in both libraries, students utilized printed information more than digitized information and oral information was never used in any of the libraries. The study also identified insufficient library space as the greatest problem facing the use of both libraries. Agboola and Bamigboye (2010) studied use of library in three universities and found that at U.I, 181(49%) stated they made use of it very often, 120(32%) stated often, 40(11%) stated occasionally while only 31(8%) stated they never made use of resources in the library. At UNAAB, 110(40%) indicated very often, 95(34%) said often, 53(19%) said occasionally, while 20(7%) indicated never. In case of OOU, 60(23%) indicated very often, 56(21%) said often, 88(34%) said occasionally while 58(22%) said never. The study concluded that there was underuse of library resources either print or electronic format in one of the universities studied as far as year of study of students is concerned when compared with the other two universities (U.I & UNAAB), where there was enough use of the resources. There was also increase in library use as students get to higher level.

There are many challenges which are likely to affect use of library in higher institutions. Anyaoku (2016) noted that there is low awareness of availability of electronic resources in a medical library in Nigeria. Over one-third (36.6% - 44.4%) were not sure that the library has all the listed electronic resources and over 20% were not aware that they exist in the library. This means that on the average about 60% of the respondents are not aware or sure of the existence of electronic resources in the Library. Similarly, Jamil and Tariq (2013) found that libraries are underutilized despite teachers' and students' expressed willingness to use libraries. Lack of human and material resources was the main reason for underutilization.

Others are students mostly visit library for reading books, preparation of assignment and consume spare time. Library staff needed professional training, procedures for purchase of library resources need simplification for timely procurement, virtual linkage with national and international libraries needs to be addressed, and enhanced funding and proper utilization of funding is required for improved efficiency. Olajide and Adio (2017) stated that in the Federal University Oye Ekiti, Nigeria, problems of library use were lack of current and relevant materials (35.4%) ranked highest followed by erratic power supply (15.6%), inadequate reference sources (12.5%), inadequate reading space (11.5%), inadequate ICT resources like (Internet, e-mail services) (10.4%), poor library staff/user relationship (8.3%) and inadequate staff strength (6.3%).

These challenges, if not well managed are likely to affect the manner by which students perceive the library and also may predict enrolment and use. Afolabi (2017) opined that user perception of library services patronage can be regarded as collection of experience that users encounter in the library when using it and the interpretation they give to it which could be good fair poor or bad. A positive perception of the library services and professional competency by fresh undergraduates will form the basis for their judgment and decision about the patronage of the higher institution library. Also, a skilled librarian would attract attention of students when he solves their information problems. His competence in the use of technology to locate and access information could make the students to evaluate him as an indispensable agent in their academic pursuit.

Gunasereka (2010) found that majority of students' exhibit negative perception about library orientation programs in a university library. Also, Baskaran (2011) reported that students rarely visit the library due to poor perception towards library; which is likely to have been developed since secondary school days. Besides, Anyaoku (2016) in a study asked respondents to indicate their perceptions of the purpose of a library. Majority (85.1%) felt that the purpose of the library is to provide information. For 72.9%, the library is a research resource. 64.7% considers it as a place for books. It is a reading space for 64.4% of the respondents and should be a place for Internet access by a small percentage of 29.5%. Watson (2001) discovered that first-year students' perceptions about library is significantly different ($M = 2.67$) than sophomores ($M = 2.46$), juniors ($M = 2.34$), and seniors ($M = 2.37$). One may concluded that freshmen have the most neutral feelings ($M = 3.25$) about gains in career information.

Ashaver and Bem-Bura (2013) found that students in Benue State University have a negative perception on the library services rendered by the university library. This perception arises from lack of awareness by the students on how to search for information materials and ignorance on information search/retrieval strategies. Also carefully examined is the issue of outdated materials in the libraries. Students are frustrated when in search for current materials on a topic and cannot lay their hands on it easily, they resort to other means of information retrieval to the library which should serve them better and is free for all. Secondly, it was discovered that the attitude of most librarians and library officers toward students in search for information or awareness about library use and services is not encouraging.

From the foregoing it therefore becomes indispensable that research is carried out on the relationship between perception and variables such as enrolment and use of the library particularly among fresh undergraduates who are likely to have developed poor perception about the library right from the secondary school days due to the deplorable state of libraries at that level.. Such work will assist librarians and other educational stakeholders to formulate policies that will guide against negative perception of the library and equally assisted the tertiary institutions in meeting their goals of raising builders of the nation, having enrolled and use the library effectively. In this light, this study therefore investigated perception as a predictor of library enrolment and use among fresh undergraduates in the Adeyemi College of Education, Ondo.

Objectives of the Study

The main objective of this study is to investigate perception as a correlate of library enrolment and use among fresh undergraduates in the Adeyemi College of Education, Ondo. The specific objectives are to:

1. Measure the level of library perception among fresh undergraduates in the Adeyemi College of Education, Ondo;
2. Assess the level of library enrolment awareness among fresh undergraduates in the Adeyemi College of Education, Ondo;
3. Find the level of library use among fresh undergraduates in the Adeyemi College of Education, Ondo; and
4. Examine the relationship between perception, enrolment and use of library among undergraduates in the Adeyemi College of Education, Ondo..

Research Questions

1. What is the level of library perception among fresh undergraduates in the Adeyemi College of Education, Ondo?
2. What is the level of library enrolment awareness among fresh undergraduates in the Adeyemi College of Education, Ondo?
3. What is the level of library use among fresh undergraduates in the Adeyemi College of Education, Ondo?

Hypotheses

The following hypothesis was tested at 0.05 level of significance:

1. There is no significant relationship between perception and library enrolment awareness among fresh undergraduates in the Adeyemi College of Education, Ondo.
2. There is no significant relationship between perception and library use among fresh undergraduates in the Adeyemi College of Education, Ondo.

Research Methodology

Research Design

This study adopted the descriptive research design of the survey type. This design is considered appropriate because none of the study's variables were manipulated but they were explained the way they occurred in the field.

Population of the Study

The population of this study comprised all fresh undergraduates of three departments in the Adeyemi College of Education, Ondo, Ondo State Nigeria. The departments are Department of Physics, Department of Physical and Health Education and Department of Economics.

Sampling Techniques and Sample Size

Simple random sampling technique was used to distribute questionnaire to 100 fresh undergraduates of Departments of Physics, Physical and Health Education and Economics in the Adeyemi College of Education, Ondo.

Instrumentation

This is a 4-section questionnaire titled: Library Perception, Enrolment and Use Questionnaire (LPEUQ) fresh undergraduates.

Section A

This comprised demographic variables such as age and gender.

Section B

This gathered data on perception of the library, using a likert – types scale developed by the researcher. The likert points were: Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Disagree (D) and Strongly Disagree (SD).

Section C

This gathered data on awareness about library enrolment. A 4 point likert scale was developed by researchers to measures this. The likert points were: Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Disagree (D) and Strongly Disagree (SD).

Section D

This gathered data on use of the library, using a likert – types scale developed by the researcher. The likert points were: Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Disagree (D) and Strongly Disagree (SD).

Validity and Reliability of the Instrument

To ensure the validity of the instrument, it was presented to 3 librarians who worked in the College Library of the Adeyemi College of Education, Ondo. Suggestions and corrections made by them assisted in validating the instrument. Also, the reliability of the instrument was ascertained by administering copies to 20 fresh undergraduates from various Departments in the College outside the scope of this study. All questionnaires were returned. Crobach – alpha method was used to analyze the data collected and the reliability coefficient scale of the instrument was $r = 0.71$.

Results and Discussion of Findings

Response Rate

Table 1: Respondents' Response Rate

| No of Questionnaire Distributed | No of Questionnaire Returned | Response Rate (%) |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|
| 100 | 92 | 92.0% |

Out of the 100 questionnaires distributed, table 1 above shows that 92 were returned and found useful. The response rate was therefore 92.0%.

Table 2: Age Distribution of Respondents

| Age Range | Freq | % |
|-----------|------|-------|
| 16-25 | 72 | 78.26 |
| 26-35 | 17 | 18.48 |
| 36-Others | 03 | 3.26 |
| Total | 92 | 100 |

From table 2 above 78.26 % of the respondents were between ages 16-25, 18.48 % were between ages 26-35, while 3.26 % were between 36-others. This implies that majority of fresh undergraduates in the study were young adults.

Table 3: Gender Distribution of Respondents

| Gender | Freq | % |
|--------|------|-------|
| Male | 32 | 34.78 |
| Female | 60 | 65.22 |
| Total | 92 | 100 |

From table 3 above, 34% of the respondents were male, while 65.22% were female. This implies that there are more female students in the scope of the study.

Research Question 1: What is the level of library perception among fresh undergraduates in the Adeyemi College of Education, Ondo?

Table 4: Library Perception among Fresh Undergraduates in the Adeyemi College of Education, Ondo

| S/N | Item | \bar{x} | SD |
|-----|--|-----------|------|
| 1 | I perceive the library can meet my needs. | 1.22 | 0.90 |
| 2 | My secondary school library services are timely. | 1.09 | 0.39 |
| 3 | The library staff are always on desk to attend to students | 1.26 | 0.24 |
| 4 | I perceive the library should have new books | 2.04 | 0.83 |
| 5 | I prefer reading in the library to my home. | 1.64 | 0.34 |
| 6 | I enjoy ICT use in my previous library. | 1.03 | 0.31 |
| 7 | I prefer borrowing books from library to from friends. | 2.34 | 0.62 |
| 8 | Library staff are friendly | 2.46 | 0.41 |
| 9 | I see library as my second home | 1.88 | 0.46 |
| 10 | The College library has aesthetic value. | 1.51 | 0.93 |
| | Weighted Average | 1.65 | |

Table 4 above indicates that all the 10 items listed yielded low mean scores between 1.03 and 2.46. The weighted average of 1.65 attested to the point that respondents exhibited negative perception towards the library. This is not unconnected with the experience of the fresh

graduates who were just coming from secondary schools which basically are in deplorable states across the country. Falade (2007) affirmed that most secondary school libraries were not spacious while necessary facilities and media resources were inadequate. Besides, Elaturoti (2002) observed that many secondary schools did not have libraries and the few that had the facility could not meet the IFLA/UNESCO minimum standard. They also lacked qualified personnel, keep scanty statistical records, did not teach library use skills and library period did not exist in the time table of many of the schools. By implication, serious work is to be done by information stakeholders to ensure that the minds of the fresh undergraduates are disabused from negative perception towards the library.

Research Question 2: What is the level of library enrolment awareness among fresh undergraduates in the Adeyemi College of Education, Ondo?

Table 5: Library Enrolment Awareness among Fresh Undergraduates in the Adeyemi College of Education, Ondo

| S/N | Item | \bar{x} | SD |
|-----|--|-----------|------|
| 1. | I am aware of library enrolment. | 2.66 | 0.53 |
| 2. | I shall enrol immediately the notice is out. | 2.00 | 0.95 |
| 3. | The library user education prompts my enrolment. | 2.00 | 0.36 |
| 4. | Library enrolment should be compulsory. | 1.31 | 0.67 |
| 5. | Those who don't enrol should be penalised. | 1.06 | 0.57 |
| 6. | All materials needed for my library enrolment are ready. | 1.99 | 0.75 |
| 7. | With the enrolment I will have access to diverse form of information | 2.14 | 0.27 |
| 8. | Enrolment is not a matter of choice. | 1.35 | 0.84 |
| 9. | Library enrolment will enhance my grade. | 2.17 | 0.28 |
| 10. | Library enrolment is acceptable | 2.02 | 0.28 |
| | Weighted Average | 1.87 | |

Table 5 above reveals that out of 10 items listed, only 1 (I am aware of library enrolment) yielded a high mean score of 2.66. Others yielded low mean scores between 1.06 and 2.17. The weighted average of 1.87 attested to the fact that library enrolment awareness is at lower ebb among fresh undergraduates in the College. This implies that if care is not taken some of these fresh undergraduates may not enrol in the library as at when due.

Research Question 3: What is the level of library use among fresh undergraduates in the Adeyemi College of Education, Ondo?

Table 6: Library Use among Fresh Undergraduates in the Adeyemi College of Education, Ondo

| S/N | Item | \bar{x} | SD |
|-----|-------------------------|-----------|------|
| 1. | Research | 2.12 | 0.23 |
| 2. | Assignment | 2.65 | 0.53 |
| 3. | Group study | 2.22 | 0.76 |
| 4. | Referencing | 1.24 | 0.13 |
| 5. | Examination | 3.04 | 0.83 |
| 6. | Borrowing | 1.90 | 0.83 |
| 7. | Studying/reading | 2.68 | 0.29 |
| 8. | Photocopy | 1.68 | 0.26 |
| 9. | Relaxation | 1.86 | 0.74 |
| 10. | Internet service | 1.35 | 0.10 |
| | Weighted Average | 2.07 | |

Table 6 above reveals that out of 10 items listed, only 3 uses (assignment, examination and studying) yielded high mean scores between 2.65 and 3.04. Others yielded low mean scores between 1.24 and 2.22. The weighted average of 2.07 attested to the fact that the investigated undergraduates underutilised the library. Perhaps they still perceive the College library as that of secondary school. This finding is in tune with that of Agboola and Bamigboye (2010) who found that there was underuse of library resources either print or electronic format in the Olabisi Onabanjo University as far as year of study of students is concerned.

Hypothesis Testing

Hypothesis One: There is no significant relationship between perception and library enrolment awareness among fresh undergraduates in the Adeyemi College of Education, Ondo.

Table 7: Correlation between Perception and Library Enrolment Awareness among Fresh Undergraduates in the Adeyemi College of Education, Ondo

| Variable | N | Means | SD | Df | R | Sig (p) | Remark |
|-----------------------------|----|-------|------|----|-------|---------|--------|
| Perception | 92 | 16.50 | 5.43 | 90 | 0.091 | 0.001 | Sig |
| Library enrolment awareness | 92 | 18.70 | 5.50 | | | | |

Table 7 shows that the correlation coefficient between perception and library enrolment awareness among fresh undergraduates in the Adeyemi College of Education, Ondo is positive ($r=0.091$). Since $p=0.001 < 0.05$, it is implied that there is positive significant

correlation between perception and library enrolment awareness among fresh undergraduates in the Adeyemi College of Education, Ondo. Therefore, the null hypothesis is not accepted.

Hypothesis Two: There is no significant relationship between perception and library use among fresh undergraduates in the Adeyemi College of Education, Ondo.

Table 7: Correlation between Perception and Library Use among Fresh Undergraduates in the Adeyemi College of Education, Ondo

| Variable | N | Means | SD | Df | R | Sig (p) | Remark |
|-------------|----|-------|------|----|-------|---------|--------|
| Perception | 92 | 16.50 | 5.43 | 90 | 0.096 | 0.000 | Sig |
| Library use | 92 | 20.70 | 3.87 | | | | |

Table 7 shows that the correlation coefficient between perception and library use among fresh undergraduates in the Adeyemi College of Education, Ondo is positive ($r=0.096$). Since $p=0.000 < 0.05$, it is implied that there is positive significant correlation between perception and library use among fresh undergraduates in the Adeyemi College of Education, Ondo. Therefore, the null hypothesis is not accepted. This was in support of the findings of Baskaran (2011) who reported that students rarely visit the library due to poor perception towards library; which is likely to have been developed since secondary school days. Besides, Ashaver and Bem-Bura (2013) found that students in Benue State University have a negative perception on the library services rendered by the university library.

Summary of Findings

Major findings in this study are summarily presented thus:

1. Fresh undergraduates exhibited negative perception about the College Library;
2. Fresh undergraduates possess low level of awareness in respect of library enrolment;
3. Fresh undergraduates underuse the library;
4. There is positive significant correlation between perception and library enrolment awareness among fresh undergraduates; and
5. There is positive significant correlation between perception and library use among fresh undergraduates

Conclusion

This study was on perception as a correlate of library enrolment and use among there is positive significant correlation between perception and library use among fresh undergraduates in the Adeyemi College of Education, Ondo. It was found that fresh undergraduates exhibited negative perception about the College Library; they possess low level of awareness in respect of library enrolment; and also underuse the library. Besides, the study discovered that there is positive significant correlation between perception and library enrolment awareness among fresh undergraduates; and also there is positive significant correlation between perception and library use among fresh undergraduates. Therefore, all hands should be on deck to ensure that positive perception about the library is incurred in the heart of fresh undergraduates so that they can seamlessly enrol in the library and make the effective use of it.

Recommendations

1. Librarians should work assiduously to disabuse the minds of fresh undergraduates from negative perception about the library;
2. Fresh undergraduate registration should be well publicised further and be made compulsory;
3. College Management should continue to make fund available to procure modern information materials into the library; and
4. Government should formulate policies that will make use of library attractive even from primary school level.

References

- Wikipedia Contributors. (2018). Library. Retrieved from <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/library> on February 25th, 2018.
- Importantindia (2017) Top ten reasons why libraries are important in schools. Retrieved from <https://www.importantindia.com/19254/top-reasons-why-library-is-extremely-important-in-schools-frtp>
- Olajide, Olabode. & Adio Gboyega. (2017). Effective utilisation of university library resources by undergraduate: A case study of Federal University Oye-Ekiti, Nigeria. Retrieved from February 26th, 2018 from [https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=4298 &context=libphilprac](https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=4298&context=libphilprac)
- Thorpe, A., Lukes, R., Bever, D. and Yan, H. (2016). The impact of the academic library on student success. Retrieved on February 28, 2018 from https://pwb01mw.press.jhu.edu/journals/portal_libraries_and_the_academy/portal_pre_print/articles/16.2thorpe.pdf
- Ellen, Collins & Graham, Stone (2014). Understanding patterns of library use among undergraduate students from different disciplines <https://journals.library.ualberta.ca/ebliip/index.php/EBLIP/article/view/21326/17132>
- Unegbu E., & Lawal-Solarin (2014). Library resources availability and accessibility as determinants of undergraduates library use in Lagos State University, Nigeria. Retrieved from <http://eprints.covenantuniversity.edu.ng/8689/1/VIN%20and%20LADAN%20%2> on March 1, 2018
- Jara, M. & Clasing, P. (2014). Patterns of library use by undergraduates in a Chilean University. Retrieved from <https://preprint.press.jhu.edu/portal/sites/ajm/files/17.3>

[jara.pdf](#) on February 28, 2018.

Agboola, I. & Bamigboye, O. (2010). Students' level of study and use of library resources in Nigerian universities: A comparative study. Retrieved from <https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?referer=https://www.google.com.ng/&httpsredir=1&article=1559&context=libphilprac>.

Anyako E. (2016). Evaluating undergraduate students awareness and use of medical library resources: A study of Nnamdi Azikiwe University.

Jamil, M. & Tariq, R. (2013). Library resources: Utilization by teachers and students. Retrieved from <http://www.pu.edu.pk/images/journal/ier/PDF-FILES /002%20Mubashrah%2019-35.pdf>

Olajide, O. & Adio G. (2017). Effective utilisation of university library resources by undergraduate students: A case study of Federal University Oye-Ekiti, Nigeria. Retrieved from Nigeria <https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=4298&context=libphilpra> on March 3, 2018.

Baskaran, C. 2011. User Perception of Library Services in Academic Institutions in the Southern Districts of Tamil Nadu, India: A case study. *Library philosophy and practice*. Retrieved from www.libraryphilosophyandpractice.com on 12th April, 2015

Watson, Lemuel (2001). How do students' perceptions of their library usage influence their educational outcomes. Retrieved from <http://www.freepatentsonline.com/article/ollegeStudent-Journal/80744649.html>

Ashaver, D. & Bem-Bura, M. (2013) Student's perception of library services in Benue State University. *Journal of Research & Method in Education*

Falade, A.O. (2007). Assessment of school libraries in the implementation of school curriculum in Ekiti State. *Ikere Journal of Education*. 9.1: 148-154.

Elaturoti, D.F. (2002). Development of public school libraries in Nigeria. Proceeding of the Pan African Pan Arab conference on public and school libraries. The Hague: International Federation of Library Association. 114-122.