

EVALUATION OF THE USE AND MISUSE OF THE LIBRARY BY UNDERGRADUATES OF UNIVERSITY OF ILORIN, ILORIN, NIGERIA

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Abstract

Purpose: This study evaluated the use and misuse of the library by undergraduates at the University of Ilorin. Observations revealed that some library users have in some ways refused to be discipline, exhibiting inappropriate behaviors, constituting gross misuse of the library's resources, which inhibit the library from rendering dynamic information services effectively. Therefore, this study sought to examine available information resources in the library, use and misuse of such resources as well as to examine measure put in place to guide against further misuse of library resources.

Design/Methodology/Approach: The descriptive survey research design was adopted in the study. A total of 394 undergraduate students were drawn from the study population of 43,983 using a stratified sampling technique. Questionnaire and interview were used as the instruments for data collection and 394 copies of questionnaire were administered for this study. A total of 368 copies were retrieved and found usable, indicating a response rate of 93.6%. The data collected were analyzed using frequency count and percentage.

Findings: Results from the study indicated that majority of the students were aware of the availability of textbooks, which they consulted primarily for carrying out research and assignment purposes. Findings also shown that underlining/markings of books, writing on library materials, and tearing off-page(s) of books are the major forms by which students misuse the library resources. However, it was found that security surveillance, provision of space for photocopying of document and provision of reference services were measures adopted by the university library to curb the constant incidence of misuse of library information materials, and these measures were found to be very effective.

Implication: The study concluded that library misuse resulted in the loss of access to information.

Originality/Value: This study constitutes one of the most recent researches that sought to proffer solutions on the best way to curb misuse of the library. It presents a highlight of predisposing factors to the misuse of library materials. It also provides insights that would enable library administrators to take necessary and proactive measures in preventing future occurrences of users' delinquent behavior.

Keywords: Academic library, Library resources, Use of library, Misuse, Undergraduate.

Paper Type: Empirical Research

Introduction

Traditionally, a library is a physical collection of information carriers (such as books, periodicals, manuscripts, audios, videos or audio-visuals, microform, cartographic and graphic materials) where the emphasis is placed more on storage, organization and preservation of information materials along with the information/knowledge presented therein. The library users had to be physically present in the library before they can use the

library and as such have access to the information materials stored in the library (Adeniran, 2017). With the advent of Information and Communication Technology (ICT), there is a paradigm change of perspective of the library.

In this digital age, the word 'library' is regarded as a place (either physical or virtual), where users access information for sorting out an anomaly in the state of their knowledge, (stated in opposition, to solve uncertainty or

filled knowledge gap). The position of the library being virtual emphasizes on users having remote access to the library information resources without physically present in the library. To advocate this, Aina (2018) posited that libraries have moved from the traditional way of operation to a web-based form of operation that meets the current needs of the present information users, who are digital and technology savvy. From this standpoint, the library's priority has shifted from the preservation of information materials more to providing quick and steady, uninterrupted access to all information in library holdings.

Generally, libraries are established to cater for the information needs of their constituency. The establishment of a particular type of library is therefore anchored on the nature of the collection and community of users it tends to serve. This is the more reason we have various types of libraries depending on the constituencies or parent bodies each was to serve. As academic libraries serve their institutions of learning, such as the polytechnics, colleges of education, so are schools libraries established in the nursery, primary and secondary schools, and also national libraries, which serve as the apex library as well as national repositories. The state or local government owns public libraries and they are open to the public, just as there are special/research libraries serving special users with special collections (Ogbuiyi, 2018).

Academic libraries, which constitute the focus of this study are of varying types, depending on the kind of institutions of higher learning each was serving, some belong to the category of university libraries, while some served as appendages to either polytechnic or monotechnic higher institutions of learning, others are college libraries. However, even though each different type of academic library serves its different institutions, yet they still share many attributes in common, as they all served the information needs of students, faculty members, researchers and host of community members, in those institutions. Thus, Oyedokun, Oyewumi, Akanbi and Laaro (2018) posited that academic libraries had long been playing a dominant role in academic activities of their parent institutions; as they

constitute the heartbeat and nerve center of their institutions' intellectual capacity.

Noteworthy is that all libraries, irrespective of antecedents of their establishment, unique features or nature of users they served, their responsibility still stands on, ensuring patrons are provided with conducive environment and information infrastructures that fosters intellectual exploration, research, learning and teaching. As users are allowed un-interrupted access to library holdings, so also they are provided with matching order or policies that guide the use of the library. Every library, most especially academic library, ought to have a library use policies that guide how users interact with library information resources. Failure on the part of users to adhere to library use policies mostly attracts punishment in the form of fines or suspension from further use of the library.

Essentially, the fundamental reasons patrons used the library are most important to gather relevant information on general knowledge, specific research investigation and specific reference questions. Other reasons include, but not limited to, recreational reading, educational reading, skills acquisition, and capacity building. The information needs of a particular user may require the use of literature search tools that give insight on the library holdings (such as library catalogues, indexes and abstracts, and bibliographies) as well as the use of general reference sources, which include encyclopedias, dictionaries, fact sources, biographical sources, and geographical sources. While libraries are working toward meeting the information needs of users through rich, relevant, up-to-date and robust collection development of the library holdings, so also, they are setting out mechanism on the best way to protect, preserve and conserve such information resources for further use and access by the present users along with potential future users (Lenkart, Krongman & Ward, 2017).

Some reasonable users understand and adhere to the best practice of handling library information resources, yet several others chose to be self-centered and care for their self-need alone. Such users engaged in numerous vices such as mutilation of the page(s) of library

information materials, charging (borrowing) without discharging (returning) of books as at when due, defacing as well as dog-earing library books or materials. Any of these usually will impact negatively on the well-being, usage as well as the ability of the library to provide necessary services, thereby hampering the ability of such a library in delivering on its mandate to its parent institution (Adeoye, Oladapo & Abimbola, 2018). This research concern constitutes the underlying motivation for the assessment of the use and misuse of the university library by the undergraduate students at the University of Ilorin Library, Ilorin, Nigeria.

Statement of the Problem

The main objective of any academic library was to provide access to quality information and services to its users, which primarily are researchers, lecturers and students. To function effectively and provide timely as well as satisfactory information as at when due, there must be strict adherence to rules and regulations governing the use of the library. Urhiewhu, Emojorho and Omah (2018) observed that some library users have chosen to be disciplined, exhibiting deviant and inappropriate behaviors constituting gross misuse of the library resources, which in most cases inhibit the library as a fundamental institution in human civilization from rendering maximum services to the users. If the rampant incidents of misuse of library materials should continue unabated, the place and role of the university library in the attainment of the cardinal purpose of the university will be hampered, undoubtedly. However, Udofia (2012) revealed that the management of libraries has not been silent in finding solutions to the misuse of the library by the users. Therefore, this study sought to examine the use and misuse of the library by undergraduate students of the University of Ilorin, Ilorin, Nigeria.

Objectives of the Study

This study sought to:

1. identify the types of information materials available in the University of Ilorin Library for use by the undergraduate students;

2. identify the various purpose for which undergraduate students use the University of Ilorin library;
3. explore several ways in which undergraduate students misuse information materials in the University of Ilorin library;
4. ascertain measures adopted to curb undergraduate students misuse of information materials in University of Ilorin library; and
5. evaluate the effectiveness of the measures adopted by the library to curb misuse of library information materials.

Scope of the Study

The research focus of this study is on use and misuse of the library by undergraduate students in University of Ilorin. The study fall under interpretivist paradigm of quantitative research as it sought to draw meaning from social context.

Review of Related Literature

Information materials are a very important part of library holdings, which enable them to achieve the objectives for which they are set up to attain. Current materials are available and accessible to users in time and space (Jibasen, 2015). Academic libraries need to acquire and house materials that support the aims, objectives, mission and vision of their parent institutions, therefore, selection of library materials should be a joint effort by the librarian, faculty members, senior non-teaching staff and the students, if a balanced collection must be achieved. Momodu (2015) posited that academic libraries are a knowledge hub established to support the mission as well as the vision of their parent institutions. There are 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, journals, etc. Books are the most common types of printed materials. Most print materials are now been retrospectively converted to digital format while newly produce materials come in both print and electronic formats.

Information materials in the library can be categorized into primary sources of information, secondary sources of information as well as tertiary sources of information. By primary sources, we mean information carriers with original undiluted information that have not been condensed or pass through any filtration process. They are progenitors of new research theories. It includes journal articles (either a review or full research article), conference proceedings, technical reports, theses and dissertations, audio recordings, video recordings, newspapers, magazines, annual reports, treaties and many more. The secondary sources consist of information materials that provide a modified, interpreted, condensed and more digested version of the information provided by primary sources presented in the form of a textbook. They come in different formats such as books in prints, electronic books, and sometimes in the form of a detailed monograph. Tertiary information sources are information product after distillation and filtration of both primary and secondary information materials. They represent facts and a brief description of key information.

According to Abubakar (2011), the global trend is now characterized by a fundamental shift from the traditional information environment to an e-environment where the emphasis is placed more on the acquisition of e-resources such as e-books, e-journals as well as online databases. Library catalogs and educational materials are now available on the web. This shift from the traditional to the e-environment has also brought about a change in library services. The library collection includes books on different subjects, periodicals (magazines, journals, newspapers) manuscripts, reference materials (encyclopedias, dictionaries, maps, gazetteers, indices and abstracts), audiobooks, microform, CD-ROMs, videotapes, eBooks and databases.

Some of the resources and services offered in a library include textbooks, novels (fiction and non-fiction), newspapers, magazines, journals, inter-library loans, Internet facilities, audio-visual materials, and photocopy facilities. Oyewo (2015) noted that the most widely used library resources are textbooks while the least

useful is the audio-visual materials. Lihitkar and Rajyalakshmi (2014) observed that some of the services and resources provided in a library include Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC), textbooks, serials, maps, atlases, dictionaries, encyclopedia, reprography services, referral services, bibliographic services, inter-library loan, periodical services, extension services, gazette, Internet service, e-mails, online e-journals, and computerized circulations.

Uses of Information Materials in Academic Libraries

The use of library involves consulting, reading and borrowing of library information resources. Obtaining information or directions from library staff constitute another form of library usage (Anyaku, 2015). Putting library usage in context, user may choose to be physically present in the library or in a scenario where materials have been digitized and readily available on the library website, users can remotely access the library collection through their personal computer, I-pads, I-phones, smartphones (Android and Windows phones) and other internet-connected gadgets.

The essence of users using the library information resources was to equip them to make the right decision in resolving uncertainty. Buhari (2016) opined that information should be accurate, timely, relevant, reliable, verifiable, understandable and complete for it to be considered useful and valuable. Over the years, the interest in students' library use and information need has increased because of the increase in student numbers and libraries need to meet the needs of its users in the best possible way. Information utilization is the effective and optimal use of library collections. To ensure that a library is utilized, optimally there is a need to provide access to its collections.

Accessibility of library resources means the ease of locating and retrieving information from the library holdings. Accessibility of library resources creates an enabling environment for the effective utilization of library resources. Adeleke and Emeahara (2016) asserted that the inability to access information resources in the library led to users' frustration and waste of precious time. Such frustration and time wasted have the potential of discouraging,

rather than encouraging library use. Akpojotor (2017) noted that a library must understand users' purpose of using the library resources and services.

The value of any library collections is being measured by the degree of effective usage/utilization. Buttressing this, Collins and Stone (2014) illustrated that library rate of usage is measured by the number of library visits by the users, number of items borrowed, hours of users' login to library website or databases, number of document downloads and many more. It is important to note that the effectiveness of library operations is not only measured by the size of the collection but also by patronage it enjoyed from the community of users.

Khan, Bhatti, Khan and Ismail (2014) surveyed the utilization of library resources and services at University of Peshawar library in Pakistan, their study reported that an average, students visited the library once a week. They used library resources and services mainly for reading books, doing class assignments, and preparing for exams. Most of the respondents indicated that they did not use catalogue cards, OPAC or librarians' assistance for information retrieving. The respondents visit the library for various purposes, including studying textbooks relevant to their course, to use reference books/information, to retrieve specific information/ unpublished material for research, and to study in a quiet place. Moreover, some of the respondents come to the library to borrow books or use internet/e-resources and online databases.

Misuse of Information Materials in Academic Libraries

Misuse of the library by users denotes users deviating from the normal norms of the library. The delinquent attitude of users constitutes abuse use of library collection and it posed as a threat to intellectual holdings of the library. Okuonghae, Ijeh and Erhabor (2018) explained such delinquency acts of the user to include but not limited to mutilation, theft, over-borrowing, hiding of books, noisemaking in the library, dog-earring as well as defacing library materials. Furthermore, Utor (2014) asserted that users' delinquent behavior comes in various dimension. Such behavior involves

deliberately not returning book borrowed after due date, miss-shelf of books just to monopolized access to such information material, defacing of library books and infrastructures, eating in the library, talking and causing nuisance in the library reading space, calling and receiving of calls as well as sleeping in the library.

There are various causes of users' delinquent behavior in the libraries. Oyedum, Sanni and Udoakang (2014) identified causes of misuse of information materials in the libraries thus: students' dissatisfaction or unfamiliarity with library services; lack of knowledge of replacement costs and time; lack of concern for the needs of others; and only a few students think of library misuse as a crime. It is a common practice among students to steal or remove pages of library materials. Some students find it difficult to make ends meet and as such cannot afford recommended textbooks.

The only way out for some students is to resort to tearing off pages of textbooks or stealing a complete textbook from the library's collections. In like manner, Ozowa, Aba and Aba (2016) explained that misuse of library collections are caused by restrictions on the use of some materials, number and duration of loans, insufficient number of copies of recommended textbooks, unaffordable cost of personal textbooks, high cost of photocopying and Peer- influence. Librarians and administrators need to address the above discovery to secure their materials for posterity.

Measures to Curb Misuse of Information Materials in Academic Libraries

The issue of library collection security is of growing concern to university libraries. Library security management has to do with taking necessary measures to ensure that the materials available for use in the library are kept in good condition and prevented from mishandled by users. Oyedum, Sanni and Udoakang (2014) noted that collection security management in libraries refers to the overall manner in which collection security policies, programs, procedures, or measures are deploy to mitigate risk and ensure continued access to information materials.

Akor (2013) opined that access to the collection is important as this service supported scholarship in the humanities, sciences and social sciences and remains the key to intellectual freedom. Ugah (2007) considered collection security breaches as formidable obstacles to information access and use. Such acts are serious problems that can result in user dissatisfaction. Aina (2004) added that library materials must be safe; hence, security devices need to be provided for by the library to ensure that library materials are not stolen or mutilated. Correspondingly, Awujoola and Olapade (2015) suggested that a working and effective mechanism should be put in place to check deviant acts of users in the library. It was further explained that a better way of controlling misuse of the library is by putting a proactive mechanism in place that would help curb deviant acts even after educating the users, as some will unavoidably deviate from ethical usage of the library.

Ajidahun (2010) carried out a study on law material theft and averred that it was clear that theft of law books is common in Nigerian law libraries. One reason may be the high cost of law books. A recent stock list from Macmillan Publishers shows that law books are expensive for private or corporate use. Moreover, the number of applicants seeking admission to read law is increasing every year. There is continuous pressure on library collections as the number of eligible users increased. Libraries administrators must find the mean of acquiring resources in proportion to the number of increase in their clientele, if not, the incidence of users' delinquent behavior would continue uncontrolled. It must be corrected without much waste of time. The study posits that librarians across the world are increasingly concerned with the safety and physical integrity of valuable intellectual properties in the libraries.

This is why the antisocial behavior of students and its effect on library services has become a topic of interest to information professionals all over the world. The library is the symbolic heart or nerve center of academic life in any university. The provision of library services is one of the fundamental human rights of every library user. According to Sife (2018), library

service is a privilege extended to those who recognize that library resources are to be circulated among users, hence; users are required to observe the regulations and procedures established in the library to make materials accessible to all.

Okuonghae, Ijeh and Erhabor (2018) examined users' delinquency as a factor affecting effective service delivery in university libraries in Ekiti and Ondo States, Nigeria and reported that users delinquent behavior such as theft of library materials, eating in the library, use of mobile phones, refusing to return borrowed books as at when due, mutilation of library material, misuse of library computer system, as well as sabotage of effective information service delivery in the library. Information resources in the library are for use. It was documented that user's delinquent behavior led to misuse of library resources, which subsequently posed a threat to dynamic information service delivery. Library users are expected to respect the right of other users to use the library resources. They are to abide by the library rules and regulations by not monopolizing access to any library resources. Some users deviate from normal norms of the library usage by acting contrary to the stipulate library user guide. They engaged in theft, destruction of library materials, as well as other misuses of library information resources. The result of studies on users' misuse of the library pinpointed that libraries' resources in most cases are not always safe and secure due to delinquent behavior of some users. This invariable allude to the imperative need for current study which sought to seek measure on how improve on library security.

Methodology

The descriptive survey research design was adopted in the study. The population of the study was 43,983 students that comprised of the total number of undergraduate students at the University of Ilorin, in the whole time of 2018/2019 academic session. The sample size for the study is 394 as suggested by Israel (2003) sample size determination table. A sample size of 394 students was drawn from the study population using a stratified sampling technique with each of the faculty in University of Ilorin representing a stratum. Questionnaire

and interview were used as the instruments for data collection. The instruments for data collection were validated by three research experts from the Department of Library and Information Science, University of Ilorin. On reliability testing of the questionnaire used to collected data from undergraduate students, slit-half method was adopted, as twenty copies of the questionnaire were administered to students in Kwara State University, Malete. The returned copies of questionnaire was split into half and then correlated and its Alpha

Cronbach calculation gives 0.76, which was found and adjudged acceptable. The questionnaire was personally administered by one of the researchers and interview was as schedule with the head of readers' service of University of Ilorin Library. From the 394 questionnaire administered to undergraduate students, only 368 copies were retrieved and found usable, thereby indicating a response rate of 93.6%. The data collected were analyzed using frequencies and percentages.

Presentation of Data and Interpretation of Results

Table 1: Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

	Frequency	Percent
Gender		
Male	160	43.5
Female	208	56.5
Total	368	100
Faculties		
Agriculture	24	6.5
Art	36	9.8
Clinical Sciences	6	1.6
Communication and Information Sciences	38	10.3
Education	46	12.5
Engineering and Technology	8	2.2
Environmental Sciences	8	2.2
Law	6	1.6
Life Sciences	40	10.9
Management Sciences	98	26.6
Physical Sciences	12	3.3
Social Sciences	46	12.5
Total	368	100
Level		
100	44	12
200	120	32.6
300	82	22.3
400	114	31
500	8	2.2
Total	368	100
Age		
15-20	136	37
21-26	206	56
27 & above	26	7
Total	368	100

Table 1 shows the demographic characteristics of the respondents. The male respondents comprise 160 (43.5%) while females constitute 208 (56.5%), which implies female students participated in the survey more than their male counterparts did. On the faculties of the respondents, management sciences have the highest number of representatives, which constitute 98 (26.6%) while faculties with the

least representative include clinical sciences and law with 6 (1.6%) participants each. Majority of respondents are in 200 level judging with 120 (32.6%) indication from the participants, followed by those in 400 level that total 114 (31%) in number and third in the hierarchy are those in 300 level with 82 (22.3%) representatives while participants with least representatives are in 100 and 500 level, 44

(12%) and 8 (2.2%) respectively. As regards the age distribution of respondents, the majority are in the age bracket of 21-26 representing 206 (56%), followed by age bracket 15-20 that

formed 136 (37%) and least in the hierarchy are those in the age bracket 27 and above, which constitute 26 (7%).

Table 2: Categories of Available Materials in the Library

Library Materials	Strongly Agreed		Agreed		Disagreed		Strongly Disagreed	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Textbooks	260	70.7	102	27.7	6	1.6	-	-
Journals	148	39.1	294	52.7	24	6.5	6	1.6
Indexes	118	32.1	188	51.1	50	13.6	12	3.3
Abstracts	114	31.0	172	46.7	72	19.6	10	2.7
Newspapers	202	54.9	118	32.1	32	8.7	16	4.3
Magazines	140	38.0	140	38.0	74	20.1	14	3.8
Manuscripts	90	24.5	184	50.0	82	22.3	12	3.3
Patents	60	16.3	130	35.3	152	41.3	26	7.1
Government publications	92	25.0	154	41.8	94	25.5	28	7.6
Conference proceedings	74	20.1	118	32.1	144	39.1	32	8.7
Minutes of meetings	50	13.6	100	27.2	176	42.4	62	16.8
Bibliographies	134	36.4	164	44.6	58	15.8	12	3.3
Dictionaries	170	46.2	144	39.1	42	11.4	12	3.3
Atlases	148	37.5	150	40.8	54	14.7	26	7.1
Yearbooks	112	30.4	124	33.7	102	27.7	30	8.2
Encyclopedias	162	44.0	150	40.8	50	13.6	6	1.6
Technical bulletins	90	24.5	146	39.7	120	32.6	12	3.3
Monographs	96	26.1	148	40.2	102	27.7	22	6.0
Handbooks	120	32.6	180	48.9	54	14.7	14	3.8

Note: SA+A=Agree; D+SD=Disagree

Table 2 reveals that the majority of the respondents are more aware of the availability of textbooks, journals and newspapers compared to other information materials in the University Library. More so, the table shows

that the majority of the respondents seem to be unaware of the availability of patents, congress proceedings and minutes of proceedings.

Table 3: Distribution of Respondents according to Purpose of Usage of Library Collections

Reasons for Usage of Library Collections	Strongly Agreed		Agreed		Disagreed		Strongly Disagreed	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
research purposes	228	62.0	110	29.9	20	5.4	10	2.7
recreational purposes	70	19.0	116	31.5	102	33.2	60	16.3
assignment purposes	192	52.2	140	38.0	22	6.0	14	3.8
note compilation	98	26.6	144	39.1	82	22.3	44	12.0
group study	94	25.5	132	35.9	96	26.1	46	12.5
reference purposes	142	38.6	162	44.0	46	12.5	18	4.9
news update	88	23.9	126	34.2	116	31.5	38	10.3
personal knowledge acquisition	234	63.6	100	27.2	20	5.4	14	3.8

Note: SA+A=Agree; D+SD=Disagree

Table 3 shows that the majority of the respondents agreed to use of the library's collections for research, assignments and to acquire knowledge while very few respondents agreed that they use the library's materials for recreational purposes. The reason why the

research purpose for the use of the library was rated very high among participants might be because most participants are in 400 level, and they are on the verge of writing their final year projects, as one of the prerequisites required for the award of the first degree.

Table 4: Forms of Misuse of the Library Resources

Statement	Strongly Agreed		Agreed		Disagreed		Strongly Disagreed	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
tearing off the page(s) of books	228	62.0	82	22.3	28	7.6	30	8.2
removing the jacket cover of books	174	47.3	120	32.6	40	10.9	34	9.2
walking out with library books when security is not alert	186	50.5	102	27.7	42	11.4	38	10.3
using chemicals to clean off library ownership stamps in books	152	41.3	88	23.9	82	22.3	46	12.5
using faulty flash drives on the library's computers	136	37.0	118	32.1	88	23.9	26	7.1
writing on the library's collection	190	51.6	120	32.6	28	7.6	30	8.2
folding pages of books	140	38.0	152	41.3	50	13.6	26	7.1
the unnecessary holding of overdue borrowed books	150	40.8	144	39.1	44	12.0	30	8.2
underlining and markings in books	168	45.7	142	38.6	32	8.7	26	7.1
hiding of books	184	50.0	122	33.2	32	8.7	30	8.2
rough handling of library's computers	104	28.3	140	38.0	70	19.0	54	14.7
using the cracked compact disc on library's computers	122	33.2	110	29.9	90	24.5	46	12.5

Note: SA+A=Agree; D+SD=Disagree

Table 4 reveals various forms in which users misuse the information resources in the library. Illustration from the table indicated that participants conceded to all manner of misuse of library users tend to exhibit in the course of using the library, but most prominent delinquent behavior of users include tearing from pages of library materials (textbooks, journals, magazine, newspapers, etc. in apposition, library materials in prints), removing of book jacket, theft of library materials, marking and defacing of library materials as well as hiding of library collections.

Report of Interview with the Head of Readers' Service, University of Ilorin Library

The Head of Readers' Service Division of the University of Ilorin Library was interviewed for this study, who was subsequently referred to as "informant". Regarding the measures adopted by Library Management to curb the misuse of library collections, the informant highlighted three methods. Firstly, the informant posited that the security officers attached to the library are instructed to be vigilant by moving around the library to be able to detect any form of misuse or antisocial behavior in the library.

Secondly, the informant responded that the Library Management makes provision for two photocopying points in the library located at

the library basement and another on the first floor of the library, the aim is to allow students make copies of the information materials in order to reduce theft, tearing of pages, and defacing of the information materials. Lastly, the informant stated that the University of Ilorin Library provides reference services to attend to the information needs of the Undergraduate Students through answering queries. The informant posited that the library reference section abides with copyright laws. This is to ensure that students do not make a photocopy of such materials; however, such materials are given to students to use for some hours.

Regarding the effectiveness of the measures employed by the Library Management, the informant stated that users are advised to respect and hold books as valuable resources coupled with the fact that library staff and officers are trained to identify when students are engaging in any form of misuse. On a rating scale, the informant rated the measures deployed by the library management as being very effective with a 65% level of effectiveness. However, the informant recommended the installation of Closed Circuit Television Cameras (CCTV) to ensure more effectiveness in curbing library misuse.

Discussion of the Findings

Findings from this study revealed that a higher percentage of the respondents agreed to the availability of textbooks, followed by journals, newspapers and other listed materials except for minutes of meetings, where the majority of the respondents disagreed with its availability. This finding aligns with Nkamnebe, Egwuatu, and Nkamnebe (2017) that identified textbooks, dictionaries, encyclopedia, journals, e-resources, abstracts, indexes, CD-ROMs, newspapers, magazines, gazettes and handbooks/manuals as available library materials in Nigeria Police Academy Library, Wudil Kano State. Additionally, the finding is similar to what Oyewo (2015) found in a study that the most widely used library resources are the textbook.

On the purpose of usage of the library's collections, the study revealed that a higher percentage of the respondents use the library's collections for research purpose followed by personal knowledge acquisition and assignment purposes. This finding is in partial corroboration with Nnadozie (2017) who posited that undergraduate students consult library materials mainly to carry out their assignments.

Regarding the forms of misuse, majority of the respondents agreed to underlining and markings in books, writing on library's collection and tearing off-page(s) of books as the major forms of misuse of library materials. In addition, the majority of the respondents specified that walking out with library books when security is not alert by users is a form of misuse of library collections that is noticeably high. The finding contradicts Anyaobi and Akpoma, (2015) and Isebe (2015) who reported that theft and mutilation of library materials are the major forms of misuse in academic libraries.

On the measures adopted by the University of Ilorin Library Management to curb misuse, this study found that security surveillance, provision for photocopy and reference services are measures adopted by the University of Ilorin library. Akanya (2018) who conceptualized security management as a method that can help to mitigate library misuse supports the claims of current findings. Also,

this finding is in agreement with Nwalo (2013) who asserted constant supervision, the vigilance of library staff and education of the security personnel to detect stolen books are measured to curb library misuse.

Finally, regarding the effectiveness of the measures adopted by the library management, the study found provision for photocopying machines, the training of library staff on how to detect students engaging in abuse of the library resources. This finding agrees with Ozowa (2014) who stated that surveillance by library professionals is an effective way to monitor, deter crime, and ensure the safety of resources in the library.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Evaluation of use and misuse of university of Ilorin library indicated that students misuse of the library in all its form be it mutilation of material, unauthorized borrowing, vandalism and theft of library materials that resulted in loss of access to information resources. These acts of users' delinquency constitute a threat to effective propagation of knowledge in the library. It is therefore imperative for library management to put in place adequate measures to curb these menace caused by students.

Based on the findings of the study, the following recommendations were given that:

1. The university library management should sensitize undergraduates on ethical use of library resources through users' education/orientation, as this will reduce user delinquency.
2. Strict library security policies should be enforce on erring user
3. University library management should adopt measures such as security surveillance, provision for photocopy machines and effective reference services to curb the misuse of the library.

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