

PREFERENCE FOR USE OF MOBILE PHONES (DEVICES) TO ELECTRONIC FACILITIES FOR EFFECTIVE USE OF ELECTRONIC INFORMATION RESOURCES IN ACADEMIC LIBRARIES IN MAIDUGURI METROPOLIS, BORNO STATE, NIGERIA

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Abstract

The study determined Preference of Mobile Phones over the Use of Electronic Facilities in Academic Libraries in Maiduguri Metropolis, Borno State, Nigeria. The study was guided by four (4) research questions. The target population of the study was made up of 24,650 registered users of the academic libraries under study. Simple random sampling technique was employed to ascertain the representative sample of the study. Sample sizes of 1,008 were drawn from the 24,650 target population. Questionnaire was used as instrument for data collection. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics of frequency distribution and percentages which were presented in tables. Findings of the study revealed that, half or fifty percent (50%) of the listed electronic resources were not available in academic library in Maiduguri Metropolis, which mobile phone was part of them. The study also revealed that, most users use their phones instead of library for various purposes: they use their mobile phones because they are closer to them than the library, they use their mobile phones without restriction, using mobile phone is faster and the network of the library most of the time is bad. Most of the library users were not satisfied with the library materials. Majority of the academic library users indicated that the library environment is not conducive for their learning. It was therefore recommended among others that Library authorities should provide necessary facilities to make the library conducive and up to date for easy accessibility.

Key words: *Mobile Phones, Electronic Facilities, Academic Libraries, Availability, Purpose, Satisfaction and Conduciveness.*

Introduction

An academic library is a library that is attached to a higher institution of learning in order to serve two complementary purposes: to support the curriculum, and to support the research of the faculty and students in the higher institutions of learning. Academic libraries must be responsible for collection development since comprehensive collections are required by the learning institutions. Librarians do this by identifying the needs of the faculty and students, as well as the mission and academic programmes of the college or university. These collections are often based on the needs of the users of the academic library which include books, (electronic or printed books), journals (electronic or printed journal), artwork and



artifacts written or created by a single author or more about a specific area of learning. Storage and accessibility to information sources is one of the major activities of academic libraries that support the mission of their parent institutions which is teaching and learning. The present-day academic library services in the 21st century is focusing more on the area of digital, virtual or libraries without borders all of which have transformed academic libraries and led to transition and transformation in the academic library environment. The transition and the transformation are accompanied with sophistication of technology facilities like the mobile phone which can be used in the library for efficient library operations (Yar'adua, 2021).

A mobile phone (cellular telephone, hand phone and cell phone) is a tiny portable wireless telephone, and it is used for communication over long distances wirelessly. Mobile phone works by communicating with a close by base station normally call a cell site which joins it to the major phone network. Cell phone applications are potential learning and research infrastructure that can be used by libraries, library users and other researchers for information search and retrieval. It is also a veritable tool that could be used to access library resources and services, mobile phone apps access is currently being hyped as the next ICT tools that are reshaping library services with the aid of mobile devices for web searches, thus, making Mobile Phone Apps the dominant form of digital interaction. Information users in today's world are on the move, and they are using mobile phone application platforms to get there. It allows users to have all their information needs at the tip of their fingers. The reason behind success of mobile technology is the benefits such as mobility and ubiquity served by mobile devices. Mobile devices today have the capability to play rich multimedia content, allow for advanced user interactivity, run increasingly complex software and interact with cloud services. New hardware and technologies such as Bluetooth, accelerometers and multi-touch screens, as well as text messaging, smart phone software applications, mobile websites, global positioning systems (GPS), Wi-Fi, and media creation and capture tools, are all part of the mobile environment. Mobile technology is seeing an increasingly wide range of uses in our daily lives. The existing technology is obviously expected to improve rather more in future. The use of mobile technology in the academic libraries are highly beneficial and that is why is seen as future of communication. But for academic library in the developing country like Nigeria where we are being face with many challenges like poor funding, bad attitude of librarians towards embracing the new technology and the attitude of our leaders toward doing the right thing, can affect us to coup with the changing technology. The users are fast changing with the environment, because it is obvious now are days to see users expected to be in the library, instead of doing that you see them relying on their mobile phones to retrieve information either through Google, fire fox or any other search engine that can be used to retrieve information in order to satisfy their needs. This is clearly telling us that other organizations are taken the work of librarians.

Electronic facilities in the libraries are those facilities like I Pad, Disk Top, CD-ROM, Cell Phones which can help in making easy accessibility to the information resources in the library electronically. With the effective electronic facilities users can use the library effectively by having less stress and without waste of time to have access to the information source either in the form of e-book, e-journal or any database that can be used to meet the need of the user. Conduciveness of the environment and up to datedness of the electronic facilities play very important role in making use of the library. An electronic information resource (EIR) is a digital source of information that can be accessed online, through electronic databases, via e-books, e-journals, and through other digital resources. Usually, PCs, tablets, smartphones, and other electronic devices are how users access these materials. Online and

digital resources are terms used to describe electronic information resources. Electronically arranged and laid-out information materials that may be exchanged via computer device networking are known as electronic information resources. According to Tofi and Fanfa (2019), electronic information resources are materials made up of data or computer programs that have been encoded so that they may be read and altered by a computer with the use of a peripheral device that is either directly or remotely connected to the computer or through a network like the internet. Electronic information resources are commercially available electronic products for libraries and information centers that provide a collection of data, whether it be text, image, or other multimedia products like numerical or graphical mode. According to Mommoh and Emmanuel (2024), they could be distributed by intranet, internet, or CDROM. Kpughur (2024) identified several types of electronic information resources (EIRs) available for students' use, to include: e-journals, e-books, e-reference materials, e-news, e-mail, and Compact Disk Read Only Memory (CD-ROM) databases. Because of the nature of the information environment in this digital age, electronic information resources have grown in popularity and enable information. Electronic information resources are now developed and included in academic libraries' collections. Digital or electronic documents that appear as text or images and are available online in a variety of formats, such as e-books, e-journals, magazines, and e-databases, are referred to as electronic information resources (Okenwa, 2018). Both online and offline electronic databases contain electronic information resources. Computers and peripherals that are directly attached to a computer, like a CD-ROM drive, or remotely over the internet are examples of devices that are directly connected to a computer that include encoded data and computer programs for reading and manipulation, according to Ali (2017). Software programs, electronic books, a compilation of e-journals, electronic texts, bibliographic databases, institutional repositories websites, and others fall under this category. Electronic books, digital libraries, online journals, e-magazines, e-learning tutors, online tests, e-journals, e-discussions, e-news, data archives, email, and online charts are examples of electronic information resources, according to Jatto and Diyaolu (2021)

Statement of the Problem

There is a popular saying that academic library is the heart of any higher institution of learning. This is because of its great contribution to the academic activities of the parent institutions. It is a place that is organized for users' visitation in order to have access to the information sources in the library to develop their knowledge in the area of their specialization. It is unfortunate that only few users come to the library to use the available information resources for academic purposes. Despite the availability of electronic facilities in the libraries like computers, the Internet, printers, photocopy machines and scanners, yet users mostly concentrate or prefer using their mobile phones to access information sources to coming to the library. It is against this that the study determined Preference for Use of Mobile Phones (Devices) to Electronic Facilities for Effective Use of Electronic Information Resources in Academic Libraries in Maiduguri Metropolis, Borno State, Nigeria.

Objectives

The following are the objectives of the study, specifically to:

- i. Determine the availability of electronic facilities in selected academic libraries in Maiduguri Metropolis.



- ii. Ascertain the purpose of using mobile phones for academic activities instead of using the libraries in selected academic libraries in Maiduguri metropolis.
- iii. Assess the level of satisfaction among the users with the available electronic facilities in selected academic libraries in Maiduguri Metropolis.
- iv. Determine the conduciveness of the selected academic library environments in Maiduguri metropolis.

Research Questions

- i. What are the available electronic facilities in the selected academic libraries in Maiduguri Metropolis?
- ii. What are the purposes of using mobile phones instead of electronic facilities in selected academic libraries in Maiduguri Metropolis?
- iii. What is the level of your satisfaction with the available electronic facilities in the selected academic libraries in Maiduguri Metropolis?
- iv. How conducive is the academic library environment in Maiduguri Metropolis?

Literature Review

The work of Ternenge and Kashimana (2019) on Availability, Accessibility, and Use of Electronic Information Resources for Research by Students in Francis Sulemanu Idachaba Library University of Agriculture, Makurdi, revealed that, electronic information resources such as e-journal, e-newspapers, Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC), CD-ROM database, e-magazines, e-books, computers, printers and photocopy machine were the information resources available for users in the library under study. The study of Adeleke and Nwalo (2017) revealed the available electronic library resources in University of Ibadan library such as: computers, CD-ROM, printers, electronic-books and electronic journals. Electronic library resources are library materials produced in electronic formats, such as, e-journals, e-books, reference work published online, CD-ROM, bibliographic databases, and other web-based resources. Electronic resources could be on personal computer (PC) Compact Disc Read Only Memory (CD-ROM), Digital Video Disc (DVD) or one can find them on the Internet. In the study of Nwabueze and Urhiewhu (2015) indicated that, electronic information resources are available in Ambrose Alli University Library (AAU) and John Harrison Library in University of Benin (UNIBEN) in Benin City. This study further revealed that Delta State University Library (DELSU) has only four types of electronic information resources such as e-journals, e-proceedings, e-books and e-newsletters. Aminu (2016) Out of fourteen electronic library resources listed for the study in the Federal College of Education Northwestern States, the study found that: AGORA, AJOL, ARDI, DOAJ, HINARI, OARE, JSTOR and EBSCOHOST were the electronic information resources available in Federal colleges of Education Libraries Kano, Katsina and Zaria.

There are various reasons for using mobile phones by students. Students of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria were asked to state their reasons of using the mobile phones for their academic activities instead of library. The result shows that 198 (61.9%) of the students used their mobile phones for the purpose of social networking such as Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter. This is followed by 116 (36.3%) who used their mobile phones for educational purposes, which is possible because there is no restriction in using their personal phones. However, only 6 (1.9%) of the respondents were using their mobile phones for business purposes. The study also found that, students that used their mobile phones for social

networking purpose has the highest frequency followed by those that used their mobile phones for academic activities (Abdulkadir and Maifata, 2017). Based on the study of Dania and Iwe-ewenode (2016) there are many purposes why students own mobile phones. Some saw it as a very mobile communication gadget. It is essential for emergencies, it could be used for e-mails and SMS messages which is faster to use mobile phone than visiting the library for such purposes, some students believe that owning a mobile phone is a social symbol as many believe that it is a must to acquire one especially the expensive ones, it is also an instrument for self-assurance, the dressing of a student is not complete if a mobile phone is not added. Some students consider owning a mobile phone as a thing of fashion. Some students consider it as an opportunity to download information easily than going to library where the availability of network is not certain. Iqbal (2017) also indicated that, students use the mobile phone to watch videos ahead of lectures for easy understanding. The mobile phones thus work as a preparation tool for the purpose to familiarizing themselves with the topic without using other study material. Oladelei, and Molar (2017) further elucidated that mobile communication device no doubt had impacted education positively and negatively. The school as part of the agencies of socialization is not left out. Nigeria as a developing country welcomes mobile technology with enthusiasm. However, the enthusiasm soon began to fade out because of myriad problems associated with the use of mobile phone by students in schools. Some of the problems are indiscipline, examination malpractices and mobile bullying. Arefin and Islam (2017) also explained that some people can experience withdrawal symptoms typically associated with substance abuse, such as anxiety, insomnia, and depression, when they are without their smart phones and all these are embedded to the cause of academic relapse of students who fall into this category. Surprisingly, these addictions take strong toll on the students without them noticing it and some of them find it hard to believe that they are addicted to their phones. Akinyede and Busayo (2020) study was on the Use of Mobile Phones by Third Year (300 Level) Undergraduate Science Students of Federal University, Oye-Ekiti, Nigeria. A structured questionnaire was prepared for this study and administered on the students. In all, three hundred (300) copies were evenly distributed across the nine departments, while 245 copies (81.6%) were duly completed, retrieved and found useable for this study. Thus, the sample population for the study consisted of two hundred and forty-five (245) students, comprising of 118 male students (48.2%) and 127 female students (51.8%) in the Faculty of Science. The findings revealed that 229 respondents (93.5%) have mobile phones, which they use for various academic and other purposes, namely: completion of assignments, reading newspapers, getting current information, seeking for scholarship, social media chatting, games etc. However, for the use of mobile phones by students to be academically impactful and rewarding, students should see Internet compliant mobile phones as an academic working tool and endeavour to use it for academic purposes.

The purpose of academic library is to satisfy the information needs of its users by providing library resources and services that are in line with the academic programmes of the parent institutions. Relating to this, a study on Users' Satisfaction with Library Services in University Libraries in South-South, Nigeria was conducted by Iyishu (2021) the study revealed that users' satisfaction with reference services and inter-library loan services in university libraries in South-South, Nigeria is significantly high. This implies that library users are impressed with the services of the university libraries investigated. Temboe and Ga'anda (2022) conducted a study on Use and User Satisfaction with Library Information Resources and Services at the Federal University of Kashere Library Gombe State, Nigeria. Survey research was adopted, using a population of 3920 registered users with the library. The



sample of 350 users was selected using Sample Size Calculator. Four research questions were formulated to guide the study. A structured questionnaire was used for data collection. In all, 350 questionnaires were distributed but only 342 were found usable, which gave a response rate of 97.7%. Findings revealed that majority of respondents used the library on daily bases for academic purposes; they used hardcopy and secondary sources of information resources more than electronic format; respondents were more satisfied with serial, circulation and reference services; they were dissatisfied with electronic resources services among others. The study recommended that, the library management needs to be intensify user education and orientations to enlighten the users more on the use of electronic information resources like e-books, e-journal, e-newspapers, e-magazines, online databases rather than the present practice where they use printed information resources more; and to extending the library operational hours to afford users the opportunity of utilizing the services maximally, among others.

Tiemo and Ateboh (2016), examined users' satisfaction with library information resources and services: a study of College of Health Sciences Library, Niger Delta University. The work disclosed that clientele of the library were dissatisfied with the following library resources in the library, these are: reference materials in their subject areas were not up to date, national and international journals were also not up to date, inadequate books on the shelves, electronic resources such as CD ROMs were not comprehensive, library bulletin and newsletters, subscription of online databases were not regular and inadequate online data base resources in their different subject areas. Okeke, Amaechi and Grace (2019), presents data from 6-item statements covering various responses by the respondents (students) on user satisfaction based on the use of e-library resources in university libraries in Anambra State of Nigeria. The result shows that respondents on their opinion agreed with item statement five that the heaviest use of the resources of the university e-libraries occurs during examination periods and item three that the major group that derives satisfaction from the resources and services of the university e-library are students. The low mean scores recorded for item statements 1, 2, 4 and 6 indicates student's disagreement that they use their institutions' e-library resources because they are satisfied with them.

Good ventilation for conducive atmosphere can encourage students to visit the library and stay for long periods. It is normally argued that there is a strong link between good ventilation and students' use of library. Therefore, an ideal conducive learning environment can be described as that, in which all the factors such as lighting, furniture, noise free reading areas and good ventilation are adequately provided for learning purposes. The study of Samuel (2017) revealed that, users were dissatisfied with the library environment, because of the facilities expected to make the library conducive for learning were not adequate in University of Jos Main Library. The study of Mordi and Iwhiwhu (2025) was on Library Environment Conduciveness and Usage of Polytechnic Libraries among Students in Delta and Edo States, Nigeria. The study found that various environmental factors, including lighting, atmospheric conditions such as, temperature and humidity, reading space, cleanliness, resource deterioration, internet connectivity, and operational issues, significantly affect the usage of library resources in polytechnics. The study also found that students in polytechnics perceived that the extent of their polytechnic library environment conduciveness is high. Consequently, the study recommends that polytechnic authorities should prioritize improving environmental factors such as lighting, atmosphere, temperature, and cleanliness within library spaces and that polytechnics should continue to foster information literacy among students through targeted programmes and workshops among others. The conduciveness of academic libraries has been

the subject of numerous studies.

Another study on the work environment as a factor influencing librarians' job performance at the National Library of Nigeria was carried out by Madukoma and Sangosanya (2022). For this study, the survey method's descriptive research design was used. One hundred thirty-five National Library employees make up the study's population. The Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, and 34 state capitals are home to National Library branches. Total enumeration is used in the investigation. The 135 employees of the National Library served as the study's sample size. The staff of the National Library State branches that will be participating in the study were asked to complete a questionnaire. For analysis of data, The International Business Machine Statistical Package and Service Solutions (SPSS) version 23 was used. The findings revealed that the level of conducive work environment of the library staff of the National Library can be described a high (grand mean=2.58, SD=.627). This implies that the work environment is favourable to a high extent.

In Delta State, Nigeria, Eserada (2022), conducted research on the patronage of public university libraries by undergraduate students and the environmental conditions of these libraries. A descriptive survey design of the correlational type was used in the investigation. There were 2,727 undergraduate library users in the study's sample. The study's sample consists of 272 undergraduate students, or 10% of the total population. In the poll, the incidental sampling technique was used. A questionnaire was the instrument used to collect the data. Frequency counts were utilized to assess the data for research questions 1 and 3. Mean/standard deviation was utilized to analyze research questions 2 and 4. The hypothesis was assessed at the 0.05 alpha-level using the Pearson's product moment correlation coefficient. Findings revealed that undergraduates expressed a high level of satisfaction with the design and surroundings of their university libraries.

Methodology

This part deals with the research design, population and sample, research instruments, procedure for data collection and method of data analysis. Survey research design was adopted for this study. Survey design was used because it focuses on seeking information from a group of selected individuals, about issues, events and relationship concerning a large group otherwise known as population to the extent that responses provided by the sample stand as the responses of the population. Survey method enhances the collection of data through observation of variables and by seeking people's opinions about current existing things, people's behaviour, and ways of life, attitude and beliefs. This makes survey method relevant for this study. The population of this study comprised 24,650 registered library users of three (3) academic libraries in Maiduguri Metropolis, Borno State. The selection was made to reflect university, polytechnic and college of education in the state. Simple random sampling technique was employed to ascertain the representative sample of the study. Sample sizes of 1,008 were drawn from the 24,650-target population. Krejcie and Morgan'Stable for determining sample size for research activities was adopted in this study as reported by AhmadHalim and Halim (2017). The Table below shows the sample size of each of the libraries under study.

Population and Sample of Library Users

Academic Libraries	Population	Sample
Ramat Library, University of Maiduguri	15,600	306
Ramat Polytechnic Library	5,800	361
Ibrahim Musa Library, Sir Kashim Ibrahim College of Education	3,250	341
Total	24,650	1,008

Source: Membership Registration Files of the Three Academic Libraries Under study for 2024/2025 Academic Session.



The research instrument that was used for this study was questionnaire. Questionnaire is the most commonly used instrument for collecting data. It basically seeks the opinions of individuals in a sample or a population on issues directly related to the objectives of the study. The data derived from the questionnaire was analyzed using descriptive statistics of frequency distribution and percentages which was displayed in tables.

Data Analysis and Discussion

Research Question 1

Table 1. Electronic resources available in academic libraries in Maiduguri Metropolis

Electronic resources available in the library	Responses	
	Available	Not available
Internet	Available	
I pad		Not Available
Laptop		Not available
Desktop	Available	
Smart phones		Not available
CD-ROM		Not Available
Printers	Available	
Scanners	Available	
Flash derives		Not Available
Photocopy machines	Available	

The table above shows the available electronic resources in academic libraries in Maiduguri Metropolis, Borno state. The study indicates that, electronic information resources such as Internet, desktop, printers, scanners, and photocopy machines were available. While electronic information resources like I pad, Laptop, smart phones, CD-ROM and Flash Derive were not available for users in the academic libraries under study.

Research Question 2

Table 2. Purposes of using mobile phones instead of library materials in academic libraries in Maiduguri Metropolis.

Statement of using mobile phones instead of library	Responses			
	Strongly Agree (SA)	Agree (A)	Strongly Disagree (SD)	Disagree (D)
My phone is closer to me than the library	408 (40.4%)	500 (49.6%)	45 (4.5%)	55 (5.5%)
I use my phone when the library is locked	350 (34.7%)	403 (39.9%)	105 (10.4%)	150 (14.9%)
The network of the library is mostly bad	358 (35.5%)	350 (34.7%)	140 (13.9%)	160 (15.9%)
It is not easy to retrieve printed materials	405 (40.2%)	403 (39.9%)	80 (7.9%)	120 (11.9%)
Using my mobile phone is faster	355 (35.2%)	503 (49.9%)	70 (6.9%)	80 (7.9%)
Utilization of mobile phones have no impact on the use of academic library materials	70 (6.9%)	80 (7.9%)	358 (35.5%)	500 (59.6%)

Table two shows the analysis of the purposes of using mobile phones instead of library materials in academic libraries in Maiduguri Metropolis. The opinion of the respondents were sampled as to their phones are closer to them than the library may be the purpose of using their mobile phones instead of the library and it was revealed that 408(40.4%) of the respondent strongly agreed, 500 (49.6%) agreed, while 45(4.5%) strongly disagreed and 55 (5.5%) disagreed with the statement respectively. A total of 350(34.7%) of the respondents strongly agreed that they use their phones whenever the library is locked, 403(39.9%) agreed, while 105(10.4%) strongly disagreed and 150(14.9%) disagreed with the statement respectively. The third item which states that, network of the library is mostly bad in academic libraries in Maiduguri Metropolis had 358(35.5%) respondents who strongly agreed, 350(34.7%) agreed, while 140(13.9%) strongly disagreed and 160(15.9%) respondents disagreed with the statement respectively. The total of 405(40.2%) respondents strongly agreed that it is not easy to retrieve printed materials, 403(39.9%) agreed, while 80(7.9%) strongly disagreed and 120(11.9%) disagreed with the statement respectively. The next item on the table is using my mobile phone is faster, 355(35.2%) of the respondents strongly agreed, 503(49.9%) agreed while 70(6.9%) strongly disagreed and 80(7.9%) disagreed with the statement respectively. The total of 70(9.9%) respondents strongly agreed that utilization of mobile phones have no impact on the use of academic library materials, 80(7.9) agreed; while 358(35.5%) strongly disagreed and 500(59.6%) of the respondents disagreed with the statement respectively.

Research Question 3

Table 3. Level of satisfaction with the available library resources in Maiduguri Metropolis.

Statement on the satisfaction library materials	Responses			
	Strongly Agree (SA)	Agree (A)	Strongly Disagree (SD)	Disagree (D)
I am highly satisfied with the available library resources.	153 (15.1%)	105 (10.4%)	350 (34.7%)	400 (39.7%)
I am moderately satisfied with the available library resources.	200 (19.8%)	250 (24.8%)	208 (20.6%)	350 (34.7%)
I am not satisfied with the available library resources.	301 (29.9%)	307 (30.5%)	255 (25.3%)	145 (14.4%)

Three items representing the level of users' satisfaction with the available library resources. The result revealed that 158(15.1%) of the total respondents strongly agreed that they were highly satisfied with the available library resources, 105(10.4%) agreed, while 350(34.7%) strongly disagreed and 400(39.7%) disagreed with the statement respectively. The second item which is moderately satisfied with the available library materials had responses of 200(19.8%) who strongly agreed, 250(24.8%) agreed, while 208(20.6%) strongly disagreed and 350(34.7%) disagreed with the statement respectively. On their part 301(29.9%) respondents strongly agreed that they were not satisfied with the available library materials, 307(30.5%) agreed; while 255(25.3%) strongly disagreed and 145(14.4%) respondents disagreed with the statement respectively.

Research Question 4



Table 4. Conduciveness of academic library environment in Maiduguri Metropolis.

Statement on the conduciveness of library environment.	Responses			
	Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree
The library environment is always hot.	308 (30.6%)	400 (39.7%)	130 (12.9%)	170 (16.9%)
The library has poor ventilation.	250 (24.8%)	458 (45.3%)	150 (14.9%)	150 (14.9%)
Sitting arrangement is not convenient.	250 (24.8%)	308 (30.6%)	200 (19.8%)	250 (24.8%)
Opening hour is not convenient.	245 (24.3%)	355 (35.2%)	203 (20.1%)	205 (20.3%)
There is inadequate power supply in the library.	230 (22.8%)	408 (40.5%)	170 (16.9%)	200 (19.8%)

Five items were analyzed on the conduciveness of the academic library environment in Maiduguri Metropolis. As to whether the library environment is always hot, 308(30.6%) of the respondents strongly agreed, 400(39.7%) agreed, while 130(12.9%) strongly disagreed and 170(16.9%) disagreed with the statement respectively. As to whether the library has poor ventilation 250(24.8%) of the respondents strongly agreed, 458(45.3%) agreed; while 150(14.9%) strongly disagreed and 150(14.9%) disagreed with the statement respectively. As to whether the sitting arrangement is not convenient, 250(24.8%) strongly agreed, 308 agreed, while a total of 200(19.8%) strongly disagreed and 250 disagreed with the statement respectively. Also 245(24.3%) strongly agreed that Opening hour is not convenient, 355(35.2%) agreed, while 203(20.1%) strongly disagreed and 205(20.3%) disagreed with the statement respectively. On the last item, there is inadequate power supply in the library shows 230(22.8%) respondents strongly agreed, 408(40.5%) agreed, while 170(16.9%) strongly disagreed and 200(19.8%) respondents disagreed with the statement.

Summary of findings

Summary of findings pointed out the following:

1. The study revealed that, half or fifty percent (50%) of the listed electronic resources were not available in academic library in Maiduguri Metropolis, which mobile phone was part of them.
2. The study also revealed that, most users use their phones instead of library for various purposes: they use mobile phones because they are closer to them than the library, they can use their phones without restriction, using mobile phone is faster and the network of the library most of the time is bad.
3. Most of the library users were not satisfied with the library materials.
4. Majority of the academic library users indicated that the library environment was not conducive for their learning.

Discussion of Findings

The finding of the study revealed that half of the listed electronic resources were not available in the academic library in Maiduguri Metropolis, which mobile phone was part of them. This study is in agreement with the studies of Ternenge and Kashimana (2019), Aminu

(2016), Nwabueze and Urhiewhu (2015) and Adeleke and Nwalo (2017) which revealed the availability of various electronic information resources like Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC), CD-ROM database, e-magazines, e-books, computers, printers, photocopy machine, electronic databases and flash Drive in various academic libraries in Nigeria. In all the electronic resources listed mobile phone was not among them as part of electronic resources in the library. The study also revealed that, most users use their phones instead of library for various purposes: they use phone because is closer to them than the library, they can use their phones without restriction, using mobile phone is faster and the network of the library most of the time is bad. This finding concurs with the studies of Abdulkadir and Maifata (2017), Dania and Iwe-ewenode (2016) and Akinyede and Busayo (2020) because their study indicated that, most respondents use their mobile phones because of easy access, faster and they are not restricted on when to use, which means they can use their mobile phones any time. This study further revealed that most of the library users were not satisfied with the library materials. This study agreed with the study by Tiemo and Ateboh (2016) that users were dissatisfied with the library services and information sources in the libraries studied. This study did not agree with the studies of Iyishu (2021) and Temboge and Ga'anda (2022) because their studies revealed that most of the respondents were satisfied with the library services and information sources.

Conclusion

Based on the findings of this research, the research revealed that half of the listed electronic resources were not available in the academic library in Maiduguri Metropolis, which mobile phone was part of them. The finding shows that most users use their mobile phones instead of library for various purposes: they use phone because is closer to them than the library, they can use their phones without restriction, using mobile phone is faster and the network of the library mostly bad. The finding also indicated that most of the library users were not satisfied with the library materials. Furthermore, Majority of the academic library users indicated that the library environment is not conducive for learning.

Recommendations

In line with the findings the following recommendations were proffered:

1. Academic library authorities in Maiduguri Metropolis should make an effort to move with the changing technology in the library by providing mobile phones for users to use in order to have access easily to the information resources in the libraries.
2. The library authorities should take the responsibilities of providing good network, which can make the libraries reliable, and the users will have confidence in visiting the libraries to meet the required information.
3. Authorities of the libraries under study should fully consider the interest of the users in providing library resources; this can make them to be satisfied with the library resources available.
4. The library authority should also make sure that there is good source of power supply, good fans and air conditions to make the library environments conducive for learning.



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