
**Moving the Library Forward: The Perception of Innovations Envisaged by Students
Users of Library at the College of Education, Ilorin, Kwara State, Nigeria**

Abdulsalam, A.U.
abdulsalamahmdausman@gmail.com
Kwara State College of Education Library,
Ilorin,
Nigeria.

Odeh, Peter
Odepeter85@yahoo.com
Nasarawa State Polytechnic Library, Lafia,
Nasarawa State, Nigeria

&

Rifkatu Sabo
Iufsolo123@gmail.com
Department of Library and Information Science,
Federal Polytechnic, Katlungo

Abstract

This study examined the perception of innovations envisaged by students' users of the library at the College of Education, Ilorin, Kwara State, Nigeria by the way of moving the library forward. A sample of 190 students users was purposively taken from 4000 users of the library and they were administered a questionnaire which was the instrument used for data collection in the study. The findings of the study demonstrated that users of the College of Education, Ilorin library perceived innovation in the library as the practical implementation of ideas that result in the introduction of new goods or services or improvement in offering goods or services. The innovations students users of the College of Education, library Ilorin envisaged are digitisation of the library, provision of additional collections, opportunity to register online and setting up of Wi-Fi. Funding, inadequate personnel to drive innovations and limited budget are the major challenges confronting the introduction of innovations at the College of Education library, Ilorin, Kwara State, Nigeria. The study recommended based on the findings that adequate funding should be made available to embark on the digitisation of the library thereby enabling online registration and provision of Wi-Fi for accessing library materials.

Keywords: Library innovation, Creativity, Library improvement, Students' users, College of Education library.

Introduction

To draw in more visitors, libraries today are launching innovative services. Most libraries, especially academic libraries, have gone above and beyond to ensure that some innovations are incorporated into the library services to attain this fit. For academic libraries dealing with the dual constraints of economic contraction and technological advancements; innovation "has shifted from a consideration to a need" (Brundy, 2015, p. 22), with many libraries confirming the innovation imperative in their planning documents (German & Namachchivaya, 2013, p. 11). The focus of this discussion has mostly been on technological innovation in a digital environment that is competitive and economically dynamic, but some critics have questioned the prevalent narrative.

As technology develops further, society is incorporating it more and more into daily life. Voice-activated assistants and smart appliances are only two examples of how technology is developing to improve people's lives. Technology is altering how we live our lives, and it is also having an impact on how libraries are run. The employment of new innovative technology is one of the significant shifts we anticipate occurring in academic libraries. According to Wenborn (2018), libraries will soon change to suit new technological applications for information, learning, and research. Although university libraries have long had to be adaptable and agile in response to advancements in teaching and research, the report especially mentions new technological uses.

Institutions will be able to "unite across international borders and collaborate toward common goals" by adopting these new applications. This suggests that there may be increased global cooperation, allowing libraries to offer better access to intellectual content and resources. Additionally, these developments "may assist libraries in more efficiently preserving and mining their holdings online," enhancing and expanding access for researchers.

The function of library professionals will surely be impacted by this increased emphasis on the usability of digital materials. To apply the new technology for learning, research, and information for their customers, librarians will need to "learn new skills." This might result in a stronger emphasis on learning and development in libraries, a change in the material covered in courses on library and information science, or perhaps just a general expectation that librarians will continue their professional growth.

As digital data management advances, subject search results and citations will become more accurate, and libraries will be able to curate and present pertinent materials. These

developments will greatly enhance the way users find content, making it more available and pertinent to them.

Wenborn (2018) noted that students are relying less on libraries as their only means of information access and more on finding a space to be productive. With constant access to educational resources and one another for collaborative learning, they now anticipate being able to learn and work anywhere. Their shifting expectations put increased pressure on the library, probably as a result of the always-available Internet. Libraries must look into innovative strategies to meet the demands of students who want rapid and continuous access to materials. Based on the authors' interactions with the library's patrons who are students, it is evident that the users are dissatisfied with the lack of changes that have been made to the library. It is on this note, that this study was conducted to determine what exactly the users want to see as innovations in the library, the changes they are expecting and the like. Therefore, the study examined the perception of innovations envisaged by student users of the College of education libraries, Ilorin, Kwara State, Nigeria in moving the library forward.

Objectives of the Study

The main objective of the study is to examine the perception of innovations envisaged by students' users of the college of education libraries, Ilorin, Kwara state, Nigeria in moving the library forward. The specific objectives of the study were to:

1. Determine the perception of innovation by library users of the college of education libraries, Ilorin,
2. Identified the innovation envisaged by the library users of the college of education libraries, Ilorin.
3. Identify the challenges militating against innovation at the college of education libraries, Ilorin.

Literature Review

Innovation in Library and Information Services

Creating something new is what innovation is all about. It is a fresh concept that can be applied to a challenge (Zaid, & Adetoun, 2012). Because they lead to the solution of a problem, all fresh ideas presented in the library can be regarded as creative. Creativity is the application of new techniques to more traditional methods of customer engagement; it need not entail highly original concepts, but rather fresh angles on tried-and-true services because simply having access to technology is insufficient. Since innovation is the application of new ideas, creativity in libraries refers to the capacity of library workers to develop and use new services and products, particularly with the use of contemporary technology. Although creativity and innovation are distinct from one another, they are nevertheless connected in some way. In

essence, creativity is the process of coming up with ways to make our current goods and services better, while innovation is the actualization of those ideas. Innovation also involves altering or enhancing currently available goods or services. We can anticipate greater creativity and innovation in the continually evolving library environment. It would be helpful to have some descriptive insight into the ideal personal qualities, personalities, and characteristics that librarians of the 21st century should possess. Daniel (2014) claims that, to function in the 21st century, library and information professionals will typically adopt new characteristics and devise novel methods of operation.

The following description of the 21st-century library and information professional, in terms of his endurance, outreach, performance, attitude, and integrity, is apt given what has been stated thus far. In this perspective, librarians are supposed to be imaginative and creative in their pursuit of providing information services. Emeghara (2014) claims that the level of automation, Internet connectivity, real-time access to other libraries, subscription to renowned online databases, and collection quality is now the determinants of outstanding and active libraries. Research Libraries UK Report (2011) urged academic libraries to position themselves to facilitate e-research and other new services in light of the above, which shows that librarians are eager to include electronic resources in the library collection. According to the Research Libraries, UK Report (2011), maintaining the current digital service environments, ensuring the quality, integrity, and curation of digital research information, bridging and connecting various worlds, disciplines, and paradigms for knowing and understanding, and archiving research data in a data world are all necessary for knowledge preservation. The area of library and information science has seen tremendous transformation recently, particularly as a result of technological advancement and the ensuing information explosion.

In particular, libraries have developed some services to support these advancements. On their end, librarians, particularly those employed by academic libraries, have improved their level of creativity and innovation in their profession. This is so because their contribution to the advancement of knowledge and learning forms the basis for every country's progress. Many academic libraries offer specific services and products that call on the creative and imaginative abilities of librarians. These services, which are mostly driven by technology, include:

(a) Services for online education and libraries: Academic libraries currently offer novel virtual or electronic library services. These services comprise providing users with services through e-resources. E-reference is one of these services, along with library automation. Daniel (2014) defines e-libraries as electronic libraries that offer resources, including specialized staff, to select, structure, provide intellectual access to, interpret, distribute, maintain the integrity of, and ensure the persistence over time of collections of digital works so that they are easily and affordably available for use by the defined community or set of communities. E-libraries also provide e-learning services.

(b) 24-hour access to library resources: The majority of academic libraries now offer chances for 24-hour services via Internet-related services. Users can access subscribed databases at libraries 24 hours a day. Now, patrons of academic libraries can download and search for content at anytime, or anyplace.

(c) Instant Messaging: Academic libraries' staff members came up with the innovative service of sending instant messages to users. These messages, which can be sent through SMS and email, advise library patrons of overdue and newly added materials.

(d) The provision and availability of physical and digital collections, digital repositories, inter-library provisions and linkages, and growing desire for the library to act as a multipurpose learning commons.

The fourth industrial revolution's advanced technologies, such as artificial intelligence, robots, big data, the Internet of Things, blockchain, virtual/augmented reality, cloud computing, drone technology, etc., can also be mentioned.

The Benefits of Innovative Services in Academic Libraries

The services developed by librarians at university libraries provide a variety of advantages. These services, which are mostly the result of the high level of expertise displayed by library employees, have been possible thanks to improvements in communication technology, content-generating possibilities, and a rise in the size and diversity of the community. Academic libraries in this day require workers that are knowledgeable about (Tella, 2020):

- Information sources that you can access as needed.
- Techniques that will speed up the process of optimal retrieval.
- The knowledge society's explosion of information necessitates electronic manipulation of information resources to access the knowledge that is embedded in the document.
- Multimedia, multi-format, and knowledge-based services are examples of services that could draw in and keep clients.
- System utilization enables access to knowledge by combining technology and information.
- Systems management so that system analysts and administrators who aren't knowledgeable in computer science can control network connectivity and provision in the libraries on their own.

System maintenance must be able to connect with the system supplier by being able to recognize and resolve simple computer hardware and software issues.

It is evident from the aforementioned that libraries are not what they once were. This implies that librarians nowadays are not what they once were. The duties of librarians have changed or

revolutionized as a result of this evolution or revolution. Without question, the global use of ICT has fundamentally altered the practice of librarianship, and university libraries in Nigeria are not an exception. The development of a variety of skills by library employees enables them to innovate and develop new services, particularly in the use of ICT for information gathering, processing, storing, retrieval, and dissemination. When LIS students acquire the necessary ICT skills, they can successfully apply for a variety of jobs in the library and information-based businesses. The advantages of inventive and creative services for academic libraries in the twenty-first century include the following.

Speed. The pace at which information is accessed today is incomparably faster than what was possible in the past. Volumes of information are gathered for library users with a single mouse click. In a way, this has also made things better for librarians. Librarians can search many websites with various search engines and compile the necessary information, which may be sent to a client's box, rather than having to move from one section to another to collect information for clients.

Storage: Large amounts of data can be gathered, burned onto a CD, or saved instantly for a library user. This spares the library customer the burden of transporting numerous volumes home. Large amounts of information are bundled in a tiny container, like a flash drive, CD, or floppy disk, which appears to be slowly dying away, creating encapsulation of information.

Use simplicity: The next natural thing that ICT readily delivers after the aforementioned benefits are the ease of information search for librarians and convenience of usage for library users.

Availability: It is simple to share resources between libraries, and partnerships between libraries can be formed to share the cost of purchasing specific electronic materials like periodicals and occasionally books. This makes it more affordable and aids the consortium libraries' ongoing acquisition of cutting-edge resources. In addition to lowering journal prices for libraries, consortiums make it possible to buy timely, high-quality resources for less money.

Library feasibility: There is a chance to increase library feasibility with significant innovation. The likelihood that the library will be accessible to the public is very high. This is because having a social media presence, a website, and the like are all examples of innovation that can make libraries viable.

Related Studies

To function at their best in an academic library, Abubakar and Attahir (2018) explored the inventive and creative abilities needed by librarians in the 21st century. The study focuses on

the benefits of creative and innovative services in academic libraries, the skills required by creative and innovative librarians in academic libraries for service delivery, and the creativity and innovations in library and information science. The third section of the study explored problems with innovative services and creative talents in academic libraries and proposed remedies to the problems that rose. Mafungwa (2017) looked into how technology is being used to improve user services in libraries that are a part of the Cape Library Consortium (CALICO). Higher education has seen changes in information behaviour and learning preferences. Forcing university libraries to change the way they provide user services. The study's main objectives were to determine which technological tools and applications were used in CALICO libraries and to look into the role that librarians had in the uptake of new technologies. Investigating the user services that these technologies have been incorporated into the Diffusion of Innovation theory was used in the study to establish characteristics of an innovation that can affect a person's decision to embrace it. Data from the four CALICO libraries' librarians were gathered through interviews and a web-based survey. In response to questions addressed in the survey about academic librarians' views toward new technologies, it is advised that they embrace the new technologies to stay current with emerging trends.

According to Challan (1991), their function is that of a change agent who makes new technology accessible to people. Academic libraries have often redesigned current services even as new ones have been introduced. The study found some variables, including budgetary restrictions, technological advancements, and new demands from library users, which have influenced the evolution of user services. Despite the need to innovate user services, the study recommended that academic librarians need to adopt technologies that are compatible with both their users' needs and existing technologies.

In their article, Puspita, Harisanty, Dessy, and Anugrah, Putri (2021) detailed how digital natives view libraries. A descriptive quantitative research methodology is employed. 370 digital natives from 25 cities in East Java were asked open-ended questions to share their opinions on libraries. The findings of this study show that there is still room for improvement in the quality of libraries across a range of areas, including services, structures and spaces, collections, atmosphere, librarians, and forms of innovation.

Rehman and Soroya (2021) studied and explored how patrons in Pakistan's federal capital saw university libraries of the twenty-first century. In addition to incorporating technological advancements, the study looks at the state of the university libraries' current resources, services, and facilities as well as the degree to which users are satisfied with the infrastructure that is now in place. This study used a mixed-methods strategy that combined quantitative and qualitative research techniques. To gather data for the quantitative and qualitative aspects, respectively, open-ended questionnaires and in-person interviews with respondents were employed as the instruments. According to the findings, library professionals are currently taking steps to promote user satisfaction, novel growth, and sustainable evolution to prepare

the path for academic libraries of the twenty-first century. Academic libraries in the nation's capital are beginning to integrate user-focused resources, innovative methodologies, mechanisms, technologies, and tools as organizational learning qualities are growing in popularity. However, in the big picture, it also represents the insight of other academic libraries in Pakistan and the rest of the world for remodelling the traditional professional methodology to the 21st-century vision of academic libraries. It appears that the case of academic libraries in the federal capital of Pakistan was the only one used in this research study. This study concludes that academic libraries, around the globe, are adjusting and reshaping their resources, services, facilities and infrastructure in line with user requirements and their contemporary technologies. University libraries, in the federal capital of Pakistan, are at the forefront to be shaped as the 21st-century academic libraries of Pakistan.

Belinda Lizazi-Mbanga and Patrick Mapulanga (2021) evaluated patron experiences and non-user attitudes toward a public library in Namibia. 586 people were included in the convenience sample. 207 (35.3 percent) registered library customers and 379 (64.7%) non-users participated in the survey. The instruments used for data gathering included need assessment questionnaires, suggestion box forms, interviews, and observations. The findings showed that the public library is highly recognized in the neighbourhood and is mostly used by instructors, students from nearby schools, and distance learners from different tertiary educational institutions. Additionally, users from many professions used the library. The library was utilized for reading, research, computer access, and reprographic services. Although services, resources, and utilization were determined to be satisfactory, the results also showed that some users were not satisfied with the services due to insufficient space, inappropriate resources, staff attitudes, unkemptness, location, poor internet access, poor ventilation, and noise. The results of this study can help policymakers understand how to improve information access and services.

Mushi, Mwantimwa, and Wema (2020) investigated how librarians in academic libraries in Tanzania felt about the use of an embedded librarianship approach. The study primarily used a mixed research methodology that combined an exploratory research design with the use of both quantitative and qualitative elements. Six directors were interviewed in addition to 166 librarians from six university libraries who completed the questionnaire. Descriptive statistics were carried out using SPSS version 21 (Statistical Product for Service Solutions). The study showed that academic libraries' implementation of embedded librarianship was well received by librarians. Enhancing the relationship between users and librarians is a key strategy for improving library service. Building strong collaboration between library and faculties through MoU, and enhancing librarians' competencies in teaching, research, communication, and ICT applications are necessary for the effective adoption of embedded librarianship.

Using the LibQUAL+ approach, Baada, Frederic Naazi-Ale, Baayel, Patrick, Bekoe, Stephen, and Banbil, Sadat (2019) evaluated users' perceptions of the quality of public library services

in Ghana's Greater Accra Region. Based on a quantitative methodology, the study used a convenience sampling technique to interview 180 users of public libraries in Ghana's Greater Accra Region. Utilizing interpretive techniques, data were examined. The findings revealed that patrons were dissatisfied with the depth and quality of facilities and equipment (learning environment, internet access, and computers), as well as with the current library materials (print and electronic). The lack of internet access and digital collections was a serious worry. The study suggests that public libraries should aggressively promote their services to the broader population, among other things.

In a survey conducted by Martin-Yeboah and Atuase (2019) utilizing a descriptive research design, 171 respondents participated. IBM SPSS v21 was used for the analysis. The findings show that although a larger percentage of respondents are aware of librarianship as a profession, they do not fully comprehend what it comprises or how it differs from other professions. Additionally, even though respondents generally agree that librarians serve as information specialists, they think their degree of training is inadequate given the way information is now distributed. As a result, the majority of respondents indicate that they would prefer to turn to friends than to a library to meet their information needs. Information workers must consequently be creative, forceful, and committed to the services they render. Information professionals must consequently be creative, confident, and committed to the principles of their field. The Ghana Library Association should work together to strengthen the reputation of the profession and build the capacity of professionals through in-service training, seminars, conferences, and workshops. Managers of libraries should also implement user-centred/demand-driven innovations.

Bilgi ve Belge Arařtrmalar Dergisi (2014) examined the perceptions and expectations of Istanbul's public library patrons. Data were gathered utilizing a questionnaire that was given to 643 respondents who were randomly chosen from 15 public libraries in the Istanbul metropolitan area as part of the study's descriptive survey approach. According to the report, going to a public library to fulfil educational needs is the most frequent reason people do so. One of the study's initial, unexpected findings is that 18- to 29-year-old students visit public libraries more frequently than high school students or kids in grades K through 8. Public libraries, which offer free and equitable access to information, are seen by the respondents as essential components of society. They also think that libraries should receive more funding. However, many cite the Internet as their primary information source and claim not to use public libraries due to a lack of time, the ease of the Internet, not living close to a public library, and not being aware of the services offered by libraries. The respondents' perceptions of the services as "poor" are congruent with the services that would draw them to libraries.

Methodology

Design

The study adopted a descriptive design of the survey type. The descriptive method describes, finds out and interprets event(s) and idea(s) the way they are without any external manipulation. Survey is a “method of gathering information from samples of individuals”. A survey was chosen for this study because it will enable the researcher to collect a large amount of information about the beliefs, values, and activities of users regarding the perception of the materials’ adequacy and satisfaction with the library services at Kwara State College of Education Library, Ilorin.

Study Population

According to Creswell (2018), population is any group of individuals that has one or more characteristics in common that are of interest to the researcher. The population of the study comprised the students of the Kwara State College of Education, Ilorin.

Sample and Sampling Technique

A total of 190 students who visited the library during a week targeted by the researcher were purposively taken as the sample of the study from the total population of 4000 students of the college. The 190 sample selection is justified based on Israel's (2013) model that given a population of 4000 if $\pm 7\%$ is taken for Precision Levels where Confidence Level is 95% and $P=.5$, the sample should be 194 which is in the neighbourhood of 190 taken as a sample in this study. The selected students that formed the focus of this study were frequent library users. They were selected to be part of the study because they were met in the library by the researcher.

Validation of the Instrument

The questionnaire was validated to ensure content validity. To achieve these, the instrument was given to two experts whose research areas of interest include library studies for scrutiny and judgment. This was with the view of checking the appropriateness of the questionnaire before administration. The outcomes were used to do the necessary corrections to the research instrument.

Reliability of Instrument

The reliability of an instrument reflects its stability and consistency within a given context. To achieve the reliability of the instrument that was used for data collection in this study, a split reliability method was used. The instrument was administered to 20 from the College of Education Oro which is another state-owned college of education in Kwara State. The responses were split into two halves and the reliability of the instrument was calculated using Spearman Rank Order and the reliability co-efficient returned an $r = 0.95$. This shows that the instrument was reliable.

Administration of the Instrument

Data was collected through a structured questionnaire. It is common knowledge that a questionnaire usually helps to gather the in-depth information desired. The questionnaire used was closed-ended or structured, it was divided into two sections, A and B. Section A requires the respondent’s bio-data information while section B contained the items. Section B is subdivided into three parts. Parts i, ii, iii, are based on the objectives of the study: Part i:

Perception of innovation; Part ii: Innovation envisaged by users in the library; Part iii: Challenges of putting innovation in place in the library.

Data Analysis and Results

Descriptive statistics including percentages, frequency count and mean were used in analysing the data. Descriptive statistics was adopted because of its ease and simplicity to understand.

Results

Table 1: The perception of innovation in the library by users of the College of Education libraries, Ilorin

S/N	Items on Perception of Innovation in Libraries	Freq.	%
1.	Creation of services that do not exist at all, and as replacement and development of existing ones.	25	13.2
2.	Having features of the invention	22	11.6
3.	Providing added value	10	5.3
4.	Achievement of strategic goals	21	11.0
5.	A new method, and technology for COE library but known and used outside of the library	28	14.7
6.	Innovation is the practical implementation of ideas that result in the introduction of new goods or services or improvement in offering goods or services.	31	16.3
7.	The improvement or replacement of something, such as a process, a product, or a service.	24	12.6
8.	Something new, such as an invention, or the practice of developing and introducing new things/practices or services into the library	29	15.3
9.	Others, please add.....	0	0.0
	Total	190	100.0

Table 1 revealed that respondents mostly perceived innovation in the library as the practical implementation of ideas that result in the introduction of new goods or services or improvement in offering goods or services. This is followed by the introduction of a new thing in the library such as an invention, or the practice of developing and introducing new things/practices or services into the library; while a new method, or technology for COE library but known and used outside of the library followed. The perceived innovation in the library is the provision of added value; while no other perception was added by the respondents apart from the eight items listed. The results here imply that users of the College of Education, Ilorin Library perceived innovation in the library as the practical implementation of ideas that result in the introduction of new goods or services or improvement in offering goods or services.

Table 2: The innovation envisaged by the library users of a College of Education libraries, Ilorin

S/N	Users' Envisaged Innovations in Libraries	Freq.	%
1.	Digitising the library	29	15.3
2.	Introducing Literacy service programme	22	11.6
3.	Adding to the collections of the library	28	14.7
4.	Introducing robots and artificial intelligence	21	11.0
5.	Register online attendance	25	13.2
6.	Introducing disability services	15	7.9
7.	Setting up Wi-Fi	24	12.6
8.	Installation of AC	16	8.4
9.	Installation of 3D devices	10	5.3
10.	Others, please specify.....	0	0.0
	Total	190	100.0

The most prominent innovation the respondents envisaged seeing at the College of Education library Ilorin is the digitisation of the library which was indicated by 15.3%; provision of additional collections to the library holdings indicated by 14.7%; the opportunity to register online indicated by 13.2% and setting up of Wi-Fi indicated 12.6%. The least envisaged innovation by the respondents is the installation of 3D devices. The results here imply that the innovation respondents envisaged at the College of Education Ilorin, Library is the digitisation of the library, provision of additional collections to the library holdings, the opportunity to register online and setting up of Wi-Fi indicated.

Table 3: The challenges militating against innovation at the College of Education libraries, Ilorin

S/N	Challenges of Innovations in Libraries	Freq.	%
1.	Funding	54	28.4
2.	Inadequate personnel to drive innovations	49	25.8
3.	Non-availability of infrastructure to drive innovation	25	13.2
4.	Limited Budget	28	14.7

5.	Destructive Attitude of Users	16	8.4
6.	Poor maintenance culture	18	9.5
	Total	190	100

The challenges the respondents identified militating against innovation at the College of Education Ilorin library are prominently funding (28.4%), followed by inadequate personnel to drive innovations (25.8%), and limited budget (14.7%), and non-availability of infrastructure (13.2%). The least challenges are poor maintenance culture (9.5%) and destructive attitude (8.4%). This implies that funding, inadequate personnel to drive innovations and limited budget are the major challenges confronting the introduction of innovations at the College of Education library, Ilorin, Kwara State, Nigeria.

Discussion of Findings

The results revealed that users perceived innovation in the library as the practical implementation of ideas that result in the introduction of new goods or services or improvement in offering goods or services. This finding agrees with the report from the literature. For instance, (Zaid, & Adetoun 2012) report that innovation is all the new ideas that are introduced in the library may be referred to as creativity because it is through these ideas that a problem is solved.

The innovations students users of the College of Education, library Ilorin envisaged are digitisation of the library, provision of additional collections, opportunity to register online and setting up of Wi-Fi. This result agrees with the finding by Srirahayu, Dyah Puspita; Harisanty, Dessy; and Anugrah, Esti Putri (2021) who reported in their study that innovative users expected in their libraries are new services, buildings/spaces, collections, and atmosphere, librarians and the forms of innovation made by libraries. The collection reported in the study is the most relevant to the finding in this study. Adding to the collection is very important to provide current information materials to the users.

Challenges confronting library innovations are funding, inadequate personnel to drive innovations and a limited budget. This finding is in support of the report by Callahan (1991) who identified a variety of factors that have influenced the transformation of user services, which include, budget constraints, technology developments, and new demands from library users.

Conclusion

This study examined the perception of innovations envisaged by students' users of the library at the College of Education, Ilorin, Kwara state, Nigeria by the way of moving the library

forward. The study hereby concludes that users of the College of Education, Ilorin library perceived innovation in the library as the practical implementation of ideas that result in the introduction of new goods or services or improvement in offering goods or services. The innovations students users of the College of Education, library Ilorin envisaged are digitisation of the library, provision of additional collections, opportunity to register online and setting up of Wi-Fi. Funding, inadequate personnel to drive innovations and limited budget are the major challenges confronting the introduction of innovations at the College of Education library, Ilorin, Kwara State, Nigeria.

Recommendations

Based on the findings in this study, it is recommended that the authority at the College of Education library, Ilorin should consider digitising the library as this is the most envisaged innovation the students' users of the library want to see.

The institution needs to also consider providing additional collections to the library holding; although this cannot be done in the absence of inadequate funding. In light of this, funding should be made available and through the funding, the college library will be able to finance online registration of students users of the library and also set up functioning Wi-Fi to enable remote access to materials in the library.

References

- Abubakar, A. and Attahir, I.S. (2018). Innovative and creative skills for the 21st century librarian: benefits and challenges in Nigerian academic libraries. *Journal of Information and Knowledge Management*, 9 (2), 113 – 120.
- Baada, F. Naazi-Ale; Baayel, P.B.S. & Banbil, S. (2019). Users' perception of the quality of public library services in the greater Accra region of Ghana: An application of the LibQUAL+ model. *Library Philosophy and Practice (ejournal)*. 2496. <https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/2496>
- Mafungwa, T. (2017). The adoption of technology to enhance innovative user services at CALICO libraries, South Africa. MLIS Dissertation, University of Western Cape, South Africa. <https://etd.uwc.ac.za/bitstream/handle/11394/5830/Mafungwa%20arts.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=n>
- Puspita, S.D. Harisanty, D., & Putri, A.E. (2021). Library perception in digital native generation. *Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)*, 4731. <https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/4731>

Rehman, H.A., & Soroya, M.S. (2021). Users' perceptions about 21st century university libraries in the Federal Capital of Pakistan: Current status and a way forward. *Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)*. 5979. <https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/5979>

Belinda Lizazi-Mbanga¹ and Patrick Mapulanga² (2021) Factors that influence attitudes to and perceptions of public libraries in Namibia: user experiences and non-user attitudes. *South Africa Journal of Library & Information Science*, 87(2), 30-41. <http://sajlis.journals.ac.za> doi:10.7553/87-2-1968.

Research Library UK Report (2011). The value of libraries for research and researchers. Research Information Networks. Retrieved from <https://www.rluk.ac.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/02/Value-of-Libraries-report.pdf>

Mushi, C., Mwantimwa, F., and Wema, E. (2020). Perceptions of librarians towards the adoption of embedded librarianship in Tanzania. *University of Dar es Salaam Library Journal*, 15(2), 21-38.

Creswell, J.W. (2018). *Qualitative inquiry and research design: choosing among five traditions*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

Daniel, J. O (2014). Issue in Setting up E- library in Nigeria. A paper presented at a workshop organized by TETFund. Kaduna September.

Emeghara, C. L (2014). E- Resources and Library Practice an Overview of selection, acquisition and Usage. A paper presented at a workshop organized by TETFund. Kaduna September 2014

Zaid, Y. and Adetoun, A. O. (2012). Creativity and Innovations in Nigerian Academic Libraries: implications for Library Development. In Aina, L. O. *Promoting Library and Information Science Profession for National development and Transformation*. Ibadan: University Press.

Brundy, C. & College, W. 2015. Academic libraries and innovation: a literature review. *Journal of Library Innovation*, 6(1), 22-39. [Online]. Available at: Academic OneFILE [25 January 2017]