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INFLUENCE OF SOCIAL MEDIA ADDICTION ON E- LIBRARY UTILIZATION AMONG STUDENTS OF TERTIARY INSTITUTIONS IN JIGAWA STATE

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Abstract

This study investigated the influence of social media addiction on E- library utilization among students of tertiary institutions in Jigawa State. Descriptive research design was adopted for the study. Specifically, five objectives guided the study which were to identify the types of Social media platforms utilized by students in tertiary institutions in Jigawa state, find out types of e library resources utilized by students in tertiary institutions in Jigawa state, ascertain the frequency of use of social media and e library by students in tertiary institutions in Jigawa state, determine time spent on social media and e library by students in tertiary institutions in Jigawa state and find out the influence of social media on the utilization of e library among students in tertiary institutions in Jigawa state. The population of the study is two thousand (2000) registered library users in the 12 tertiary institutions in Jigawa state. One (1) institution from the five (5) emirate councils of Jigawa state was purposely sampled. Accidental sampling was adopted to select eighty (80) students from each of the five (5) institutions for the study to have four hundred (400) respondents. Questionnaire was the main instrument used for data collection. A total of three hundred and twenty (320) questionnaires were retrieved representing 80%. Data collected were analyzed using descriptive statistical technique made up of tables and percentages. The study found out that social platforms such as WhatsApp, Facebook, YouTube and TikTok were highly used by students while in the e library. The result showed that use of electronic information resources such as e-journals and online databases is still very low in the institutions studied. This is due to lack of adequate knowledge about available electronic information resources.

Keywords: Social Media, Social Media Addiction, Electronic Library.

Introduction

Improvement in technological invention is gradually influencing how information is communicated through a collection of channels, particularly the internet, and these changes are shaping how people access and use information (Ogunkeyede, Akinola & Fagbemiro, 2023). The Internet-based applications and websites that promote the sharing of user-generated content, communication and participation on a large scale referred to as Social media. It also means a group of internet-based applications build on the ideological and technological foundations of web that allow the creation and exchange of user-generated content. Social media is tools that enable online communication, networking and collaboration (Ogunkeyede et al., 2023). Social media platforms such as Facebook, WhatsApp, Instagram, Twitter, YouTube and others have transformed the way in which people communicate, share, interact and collaborate. Tertiary institution students use the social media for different reasons which include connecting to their friends, for academic purposes, to exchange pictures and videos, for personal information to mention a few.

In his view Khal (2021) refers digitization as a procedure of changing the written and printed documents to electronic format. The information can be in the form of text, image, audio or a mixture of such multimedia. The result of this digitization progression is that electronic record which could be hosted over the Internet as well as Intranet. This electronic record might be in a Portable Document Format (PDF) or a Tagged Image File Format (TIFF). PDF format is generally utilized for storing content on the Web, when the size of the file is comparatively undersized and is effortlessly available for download and transfer. PDF also has an exceptional printable or display format which is similar on every platform and is readable through Acrobat Reader. TIF Format is majorly utilized for the storage of records of archival value (Khan, 2021).

An electronic resource, in the e-library consists of e-journal, e-book, and online databases in varied digital formats, webpages (.html, .asp, and others.), adobe acrobat documents (.pdf), etc. E-resource is a publication made available in digital form, consisting of text, images, or both readable on the flat-panel display of computers or other electronic devices. Users are subscribed to e-resources (e-books, e-journals, and databases, etc.) by the higher educational institution to provide current information within the stipulated time (Saklani, 2021).

Computer and Internet have played an important role in the development of the library, through which it have become easier to use library resources. In this day and age the dynamics of the library have changed by adding a relational aspect to all its processes. Modern libraries are moving away from focusing on transactional services, while libraries of the past were defined by transactional (issuing and returning of books) services. The first change to happen to the academic library was a change in the way collections were curated and developed (Saklani, 2021)

Libraries play an important role as a reliable and beneficial information provider in the students' academic success and performance. It is considered as a heart of any educational institute (Rodrigues & Bala, 2020). Providing access to information about the resources available in academic libraries play a significant role in helping the students discover the facilities available in the library. Many factors of library usage play an important role in determining students' performance such as individual behaviour,

Library staff co-operation, library services, proper guidance to use the resources, better communication and learning facilities and pleasant relationship between librarian and students (Rodrigues & Bala, 2020).

The main motive and objective of any academic library is to impart knowledge and skills to its students in higher education. It plays an essential and indispensable role in teaching and learning which directly supports the library usage which contributes to student's achievement (Rodrigues & Bala, 2020). The academic library has become vital and indispensable in providing information. The rapid growth and fast changing environment in the field of technology has made many information providers and the users' easy way to get current information from the library since library is a powerhouse where information is stored, generated and retrieved and disseminated to fulfil the students' need (Rodrigues & Bala, 2020).

Social media is a group of internet-based applications build on the ideological and technological foundations of web that allow the creation and exchange of user-generated content. Many social media platforms allow for different types of interaction and information provision to the users. As a result, academic libraries need to integrate multiple social media platforms to develop and maintain successful delivery of its services. It was argued that social media has become a crucial means for libraries to demonstrate its impact on student academic success. It is interesting to note that, with the advent of social media, libraries regularly collect content that students have created and posted online about their institution's library (Ogunkeyede et al., 2023). Social media tools have proved useful in academic libraries. It provides immense benefits in many ways. Students constitute the largest group of users and it would be counterproductive for academic libraries to miss the opportunity of engaging with them within the online social space (Ogunkeyede et al., 2023).

Statement of the Problem

The importance of e libraries in providing current information resources to students cannot be overemphasised. E libraries provide access to both online and offline current electronic information resources for teaching, learning and research. However, students of tertiary institutions seem to be paying more attention on using social media platforms than e library resource. This may likely be associated with insufficient knowledge and awareness regarding the appropriate utilization of electronic information resources. Although. Social media platforms enhance the provision and sharing of academic and educational information as well as materials that students benefit a lot from them, such as, Google Plus, Flickr, WhatsApp, Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, Myspace, blogs, Pinterest, Tumblr and many more. However, it seems that when students of tertiary institutions find themselves in the e-library arena their concern seems to be mainly on chatting, sending pictures, videos and more to either girlfriends or boyfriends to the extent that they could spent un-expected duration of their time. This may lead to under or non utilization of electronic resources of the libraries. This type of behavior or habits demonstrated by the students is what prompted the need of this study to examine the influence of social media addiction on students' use of e-library.

Objectives of the Study

The general objective of this study is to examine the influence of social media addiction on the level of usage of e-library among the students of tertiary in Jigawa state. Specifically, the study seeks:

1. To identify the types of Social media platforms utilized by students in tertiary institutions in Jigawa state.
2. To find out types of e library resources utilized by students in tertiary institutions in Jigawa state.
3. To ascertain the frequency of use of social media and e library by students in tertiary institutions in Jigawa state.
4. To determine time spent on social media and e library by students in tertiary institutions in Jigawa state.
5. To find out the influence of social media on the utilization of e library among students in tertiary institutions in Jigawa state.

Review of Related Literature

Social Media

Social media is a group of internet-based applications used in various form of communication such as Facebook, WhatsApp, Instagram, Twitter, YouTube and others. Facebook provides the user with a personalized profile, allowing communication, information sharing, creating of a friends list, photo albums, the formation of or application to social interest groups, and different kinds of online games. It is very popular among young people, aged 18 to 25. This is seen as the average age range of the majority of students that are admitted into tertiary institutions (Ogunkeyed et al., 2023).

The use of WhatsApp is gaining recognition as a valuable information-sharing tool. It is an instant messaging application. It provides text messaging and voice-over-internet protocol service. People use WhatsApp frequently in their day-to-day life to keep in touch with family and friends, to share information, videos, images, call and much more. It provides a good platform for interaction among people belonging to any group, be it school mates, colleagues, friends and others (Ogunkeyed et al., 2023). It was observed that WhatsApp has grown in popularity due to its benefits, such as being able to send real-time messages to an individual or group of friends simultaneously, its low cost and privacy. WhatsApp can be viewed as a social network that allows people to access a great deal of information rapidly. One of the unique features of the application is its ability to enhance communication within a group. WhatsApp can be used to create groups or a mailing list with numerous members' capabilities whose messages can be shared and re-shared. This is subject to the terms and conditions of WhatsApp (Ogunkeyede et al., 2023).

Social Media Addiction

The term addiction is referred to as an extreme craving for and commitment to something, either physically or psychologically. Addiction, is therefore, involved not only the use of substances like drugs or alcohol, but it also comprise practices or habits that are not controllable. Internet addiction in this day is the main emerging technology addiction. Social media addiction is a condition in which a person spent excessive or lot of time online communicating or interacting using a particular social media platform. For example, in the view of Şahin (2018), stated that any person who spent between eight and half hours (8.5 hrs) to twenty one and half hours (21.5 hrs) online per week is considered to be addicted.

A particular study investigated the influence of social media use on library service delivery by librarians in Federal Universities in South-West, Nigeria. Findings revealed that the most popular social media tool used was Facebook, followed by WhatsApp, YouTube and Instant Message (Ogunkeyede et al, 2023). Well-

known and common social media platforms that can enhance the provision and sharing of academic and educational information and materials include Google Plus, Flickr, Instagram, Pinterest, WhatsApp, Twitter, Myspace, blogs, Facebook, LibraryThing, Tumblr and many more (Mogale & Bopape, 2023). However, very limited numbers of students make use of the e-library in the appropriate ways.

Individuals with social media addiction are worried with their social media accounts, feel an irresistible need to check them, and spend so much time and energy on them that it interferes with other important aspects of their lives (Güneç, 2022), such as, searching or reading for educational resources in the e-library. Students are underutilizing the libraries as revealed by Rodrigues and Bala (2020). Earlier, Hunt et al. (2018) reported that things get out of hand when people rely heavily on social networking sites like Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram to deal with negative emotions like anxiety, loneliness, and sadness. Continued usage may lead to social issues, such as neglecting friends and family, falling behind at school, or neglecting one's physical health, all of which can contribute to negative emotional states.

E- library

The E- library does not mean a solo entity. This library needs the linkage of resources from multiple collections with the technology. The connections among digital libraries and resources are crystal clear to their consumers. E- library compilations do not stand restricted to document replacements such as bibliographic records but they also contain real digital entities such as pictures, transcripts and many more (Khan, 2021).

The term E- library as viewed by Athiya (2022) is often considered "library without walls" because it rely on it connection to other libraries, information centers and source of data that are not physicals available in the library. The basis of the E- library is the information objects that provide the content in the form of digital resource. An E- library is much more than the collection of material in its depositories, it provides a variety of services to all of it users (Athiya, 2022).

Features of E- library

E- library is the one which really helps the user to get access to the digital resources directly on the screen of their computer itself. E- library is reforming the dissemination of the information with respect to the availability of speed and access. The main features of the E- library are as follows as revealed by Athiya (2022): All resources are in digital form, accessibility from anywhere and anytime, availability for long time, network accessibility, user friendly interface to access the information, providing access to very large collections including access to primary and secondary sources of information. Provide client-server architecture. Advanced search & retrieval of information. Dynamic & ephemeral. Supporting multimedia content and fractal objects. Free as well as fee-based. Greater opportunity for publishing

Functions of E- library

The E- library is an information service in which all the information resources are available in complete process able from and the functions of acquisition storage preservation retrieval access and display are carried out through the use of digital technology. The resources in E- library can be divided into those that are originally created in a digital format such as electronic journals and data sets that originally non-digital resource such as manuscripts and print that is subsequently digitized. An E- library can disseminate its information across a network and users can

retrieval information in the same way. E- library preserves and provides access to the increasing number of publications that are being produced only electronically such as web sites & e-journals. E- library offers the potential to bring these distributed collections together into a single virtual collection. Both storage and access are fully electronic in way that users can access whatever they need from their desktop. In E- library all information objects are available directly or indirectly via electronic means which makes enhanced retrieval functionalities possible. Digital libraries provide efficient and qualitative services by collecting organizing strong disseminating retrieving and preserving the information (Athiya, 2022).

Some of the important functions of E- library as stated by Athiya (2022) are as follows: E- library supports preservation besides making information retrieval and delivery more comfortable. E- library provides on-line access to historical and cultural documents whose existence is endangered due to physical decay. It supports advanced search and retrieval for better access to information. E- library access to large amounts of information to users whenever and wherever they need it. E- library access to national & international journals which are being published only in machine readable form. It provides network accessibility on intranet & internet. It supports multimedia content along with text. E- library provides need-based and retrospective search services to the users. E- library provides resource discovery mechanisms that allow users to identify relevant or required resource & their locations. It enables one to perform searches that are not possible manually. It provides user-friendly interface. E- library provides facility for networking and resource sharing. E- library makes available various types of knowledge resource. It provides means to enrich the teaching learning environment. E- library manages contents from multiple locations. It supports all sorts of library operations and functions (Athiya, 2022). Mensah and Onyancha (2021) noted that academic libraries in Ghana had adopted a number of social media applications including Facebook, Twitter, and instant messaging among others for providing and accessing library services.

Methodology

Descriptive research design was adopted for the study. The area for the study was Jigawa state which is made up of five emirate councils namely. Hadejia, Dutse, Gumel, Ringim and Kazaure. There are 12 tertiary institutions in Jigawa State namely: Jigawa State College of Education, Gumel, Sule Lamido University, Kafin Hausa, Federal University Dutse, Hussaini Adamu Federal Polytechnic Kazaure, Federal University of

Technology Babura, Jigawa State Polytechnic Dutse, Jigawa State College of Legal and Islamic Studies, Ringim, College of Health Technology Jahun, Jigawa State College of Nursing and Midwifery Birnin Kudu, College of Nursing Hadejia, College of Nursing Babura and Bilyaminu Usman Polytechnic Hadejia.

The population of the study is two thousand (2000) registered library users in the 12 tertiary institutions in Jigawa state. One (1) institution from the five (5) emirate councils of Jigawa state was purposely sampled. Accidental sampling was adopted to select eighty (80) students from each of the five (5) sampled institutions in the study area to have four hundred (400) respondents. Questionnaire was the main instrument used for data collection. Data was collected with the help of research assistants who were properly briefed on how to administer the instrument. Three Hundred and twenty questionnaires (320) were retrieved valid representing 80% rate of return. Data collected were analyzed using descriptive statistical technique made up of table, and percentages.

Results and Discussions

Response Rate

Table 1.0 Response Rate of Respondent Groups

Institutions	No. of Questionnaires administered	No. of Questionnaires Retrieved	%
C.O.E, Gumel	80	70	87.5%
J.S.POLY, Dutse	80	62	77.5%
H.A.Fed. POLY, Kazaure	80	60	75%
C.O.E.LS, Ringim	80	60	75%
Sule Lamido University	80	68	85%
Total	400	320	80%

Table 1 shows the response rate according to institution. Out of 400 copies of questionnaire distributed to students, 320 (80%) were retrieved and found usable for analysis.

Background data of the Respondents

Table 2.0 Background Data of Respondents

Institutions	Male	%	Female	%
Jigawa State College Of Education, Gumel	42	60.00%	28	20.00%
Jigawa State Polytechnic, Dutse	38	61.30%	24	38.70%
Hussaini Adamu Federal Polytechnic, Kazaure	40	66.67%	20	33.33%
Jigawa State College of Education and Leagal Studies, Ringim	32	53.33%	28	46.67%
Sule Lamido University	42	61.76%	26	38.24%
Total	194	60.62%	126	39.38%

Table 2 shows background of the respondents with 194 (60.62%) male and 126 (39.38%) female.

Table 3.0 Types of Social Media Utilized by Students in Tertiary Institutions in Jigawa State.

S/N	Social Media	Highly Utilized	%	Moderately Utilized	%	Low Utilized	%	Not Utilized	%
1	Whatsapp	260	81.3%	40	12.5%	10	3.1%	10	3.1%
2	Facebook	240	75%	50	15.6%	18	5.6%	12	3.8%
3	Twitter	32	10%	20	6.2%	250	78.2%	18	5.6%
4	We Chat	25	7.8%	90	28.2%	182	56.8%	23	7.2%
5	LinkedIn	82	25.6%	122	38.2%	106	33.1%	10	3.1%
6	Tik Tok	182	56.9%	92	28.8%	36	11.2%	10	3.1%
7	Toutube	210	65.6%	82	25.6	20	6.3%	8	2.5%
8	Myspace	22	6.9%	42	13.2%	196	61.2%	60	18.7%
9	To-go	120	37.5%	74	23.2%	102	31.9%	24	7.4%

Table 3 shows types of social media platforms utilized by students in tertiary institutions in Jigawa state. Out of all of the social media listed on the table, WhatsApp with 260 (81.3%) and Facebook with 240 (75%) were highly utilized, Twitter with 250 (78.2%), LinkedIn with 122 (38.2%) was moderately utilized, WeChat with 182 (56.8%) was low utilized and Myspace with 60 (18.7%) was not utilized.

Table 4.0 Types of E- Library Resources Utilized by Students in Tertiary Institutions in Jigawa State.

S/N	E Library Resources	Highly Utilized	%	Moderately utilized	%	Low Utilized	%	Not Utilized	%
1	E Journal	10	3.1%	36	11.2%	92	28.8%	182	56.9%
2	E Books	60	18.7%	191	59.7%	60	18.7%	09	2.9%
3	E Newspaper	46	14.3%	125	39.1%	120	37.5%	29	9.1%
4	Online Databases	54	16.9%	124	38.8%	116	36.2%	26	8.1%
5	E Reference Materials	80	25.0%	140	43.8%	88	27.5%	12	3.7%

Table 4 shows types of e library resources utilized by students in tertiary institutions in Jigawa State. E reference with 80 (25.0%) was highly utilized, e books with 191 (59.7%) was moderately utilized, E newspapers with 120 (37.5%) was low utilized and e journals with 182 (56.9%) were not utilized

Table 5.0: Frequency of use of Social Media and E Library by Students in Tertiary Institutions in Jigawa State

S/N	Social Media	Daily	%	Weekly	%	Monthly	%	Rarely	%
1	Whatsapp	290	90.6%	20	6.2%	7	2.2%	3	1.0%
2	Facebook	246	76.8%	52	16.3%	18	5.7%	4	1.2%
3	Instagram	182	56.9%	92	28.8	32	10.0%	14	4.3%
4	Twitter	162	50.6%	84	26.3%	40	12.5%	34	10.6%
5	We chat	86	26.9%	52	16.3%	72	22.5%	110	34.3%
6	LinkedIn	77	24.1%	64	20.0%	102	31.8%	77	24.1%
7	Tik Tok	156	48.8%	110	34.4%	42	13.1%	12	3.7%
8	Youtube	146	45.7%	112	35.0%	48	15.0%	14	4.4%
9	Myspace	24	7.5%	44	13.8%	140	43.7%	112	35.0%
10	To Go	46	14.4%	66	20.6%	188	58.7%	20	6.3%
	E Library Resources								
11	E Journal	10	3.1%	36	11.2%	92	28.8%	182	56.9%
12	E Books	82	25.6%	120	3.75%	94	29.3%	24	7.5%
13	E Newspaper	60	18.8%	80	25.0%	110	34.4%	70	21.8%

14	Online Databases	20	6.3%	64	20.0%	86	26.9%	150	46.8%
15	E Reference Materials	40	12.5%	118	36.9%	106	33.1%	56	17.5%

Table 5 shows frequency of use of social media and e- library resources. WhatsApp with 290 (90.6%) was used daily while WeChat with 110 (34.3%) was rarely used. E- books with 82 (25.6%) was used daily, while E- journals with 182 (56.9%) was rarely used.

Table 6.0: Duration of time spent on Social Media and E Library by Students in Tertiary Institutions in Jigawa State

S/N	Social Media	1 hr and above	%	50 min	%	40 min	%	30 min and below	%
1	Whatsapp	230	71.8%	40	12.5%	20	6.3%	30	9.4%
2	Facebook	160	50.0%	62	19.4%	52	16.3%	46	14.3%
3	Instagram	80	25.0%	64	20.0%	120	37.5%	56	17.5%
4	Twitter	124	38.7%	92	28.7%	80	25.0%	24	7.5%
5	We chat	72	22.5%	60	18.7%	64	20.0%	124	38.7%
6	LinkedIn	42	13.1%	46	14.4%	50	15.7%	182	56.8%
7	Tik Tok	142	44.4%	70	21.9%	22	6.9%	86	26.8%
8	Youtube	180	56.3%	50	15.7%	32	10.0%	48	15.0%
9	Myspace	70	21.9%	48	15.0%	42	13.1%	160	50.0%
10	To Go	148	46.3%	80	25.0%	24	7.5%	68	21.2%
	E Library Resources								
11	E Journal	74	23.2%	46	14.3%	70	21.8%	130	40.6%
12	E Books	120	37.5%	64	20.0%	52	16.3%	84	26.2%
13	E Newspaper	112	35.0%	50	15.6%	56	17.5%	102	31.9%
14	Online Databases	84	26.3%	76	23.7%	68	21.2%	92	28.8%
15	E Reference Materials	110	34.4%	82	25.6%	60	18.7%	68	21.3%

Table 6 shows duration of time spend by respondents on social media and e- library resources. 230 (71.8%) indicated that they spent 1 hour and above on WhatsApp while 160 (50.0%) spent 30 minutes and below on Instagram. 120 (37.5%) spent 1 hour and above on e- books while 130 (40.6%) spent 30 minutes and below on e- journals.

Table 7: How does the use of Social Media Influence Utilization of E Library by Students in Tertiary Institutions in Jigawa State.

S/N	Item Statements; Social Media Has Helped me to	Very True	%	True	%	Undecided	%	Untrue	%
1	Get latest update on new resources in my subject area	116	36.3%	122	38.1%	26	8.1%	56	17.5%
2	Search for relevant information in the library	64	20.0%	86	26.8%	32	10.0%	130	40.6%
3	Solve academic problems through the use of e resources	142	44.4%	124	38.7%	12	3.7%	42	13.1%
4	Use social media to chat or watch video instead of academic work	80	25.0%	162	50.6%	52	16.25%	26	8.1%
5	Do my research work and assignments	180	56.2%	72	22.5%	10	3.1%	58	18.1%
6	Form academic group	242	75.6%	54	16.8%	6	1.9%	18	5.6%
7	Share library items over social media	66	20.6%	82	25.6%	12	3.75%	160	50.0%
8	Do collaborative learning	124	38.7%	96	30.0%	18	5.6%	82	25.6%

Table 7 shows influence of social media in the use of e- library resources by students in tertiary institutions in Jigawa state. 242 respondents representing 75.6% form academic group, 180 (56.2%) research work and assignment, 162 (50.6%) chat and watch videos and 124(38.7%) do collaborative learning.

Findings of the Study

1. The study showed that social media platforms such as WhatsApp, Facebook, You Tube and Tik Tok were highly utilized by students in tertiary institutions in Jigawa State.
2. The study showed that e- library resources such as e-newspapers and online databases utilization was low while e- journals were not utilized by students in tertiary institutions in Jigawa State.
3. The study showed that most of the social media platforms were utilized daily while e- library resource utilization was low in tertiary institutions in Jigawa State.
4. The study showed that most of the respondents spent most of their time of social media platforms instead of e-library resources.
5. The study also showed that social media platform has helped most of the respondent to form academic group, do research work, do collaborative learning and solve academic problems.

Conclusion

Social media platform has become an important part of our daily life due to its accessibility through smart phones and hand-held devices. A lot of information is been disseminated through these platforms which had made students to become addicted to its use. Therefore, for academic libraries especially e- libraries to become relevant and provide effective service delivery, they have to device means of integrating these social media platforms into their libraries and provide service through them.

Recommendations

1. Academic libraries should create awareness, educate and encourage library users on the use of social media tools in accessing electronic information resources effectively through library orientation, workshops, seminars and information literacy class.
2. Academic libraries should try to integrate social media platforms in providing services to their users.
3. Proper monitoring of student when they are in e- library to ensure that they are doing what is required.
4. Educate library users on type of electronic resources available and their importance in teaching, learning and research.

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