

**IMPLEMENTATION OF INFORMATION RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT  
POLICY IN ACADEMIC LIBRARIES IN KADUNA STATE**

***BY***

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**JULY 2015**

**DECLARATION**

I, Jimoh Amina Oiza hereby declare that this thesis was written by me and that it is a record of my own research work. This work has not been presented in any previous application for a higher degree. All cited works were adequately acknowledged through referencing.

.....

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.....

**Date**

## CERTIFICATION

This thesis titled “Implementation of Information Resource Development Policy in Academic Libraries in Kaduna State” by **Jimoh Amina Oiza** meets the regulation governing the award of the degree of Master of Library and Information Science of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria and is approved for its contribution to knowledge and literary presentation.

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## **DEDICATION**

This work is dedicated to my husband and children for giving me the strength and courage to complete this research.

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## **ABBREVIATIONS**

The following are definition of terms used in this study:

**A.B.U:** Ahmadu Bello University

**AA Y:** Ambassador Aliyu Yahaya

**CL:** College Library

**KASU:** Kaduna State University

**K.I.L:** Kashim Ibrahim Library

**NOUN:** National Open University of Nigeria.

**F.C.E:** Federal College of Education

## **ABSTRACT**

*This research investigated the Implementation of Information Resource Development Policy in Academic Libraries in Kaduna State. To achieve the objectives of the study, five research questions were formulated and answered. Survey research method was adopted for the study while structured questionnaire and interview were the instrument used for data collection. Data collected were analyzed descriptively. The respondents were asked the following questions: the extent of coverage in the policy, implementation and evaluation of the policy. The findings revealed that only three out of the seven academic libraries studied have a written information resource development policy. The findings also revealed that the Information Resource Development Policy of the Academic libraries in Kaduna State with written policy contain most of the components of information resource development policy and this components is extensively covered in the development of their resource. However, the study further revealed that not all the acquisition librarians are aware of the year of establishment of the policy and how frequently it is revised. It was also discovered that the information resource development policy of the libraries with written policy is fully guided for resource development and the changing information needs of patrons have to some extent affected the implementation of the policy. The study recommended that, Academic Libraries in Kaduna State should have a standard, written and functional Information Resource Development Policy that will help the library in the selection, acquisition and management of information resource in order to meet the aims and objectives of the library and institution at large.*

# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background to the Study

The library is the nerve center of academic activities in universities and is a bank of knowledge with varied and useful information carried in different kinds of material, each of which has its unique way of handling. The academic library is an important agent in the pursuit of academic excellence in higher institution. Its main goal, according to Umuakwe and Oyebinama (2009), is to support the objectives of the host institution which has to do with learning, teaching, research and administration.

Academic libraries, according to Oyelude (2002), are libraries that are found in tertiary institutions which include universities, polytechnics and colleges of education. However, these academic libraries in universities are also regarded as research libraries because among their objectives are the provision of materials in support of postgraduate, faculty, external and collaborative researches. This shows that libraries are very important in institutions of higher learning because they assist the institutions to achieve their aims and objectives by providing information that will meet the information needs of the users. It is also evident that, the extent to which the institution is able to carry out its laudable objectives portrays how well the institution's library has been supportive in the provision of all the essential information resources.

A deficient collection that is built on uninformed decision can have adverse effects on the academic library and subsequently in attainment of the goals of the parent institution. Therefore, every academic library requires a workable information resource

development policy to guide its decision on resource development. The academic library is charged with the responsibility of ensuring academic performance through collection building, maintenance access and use. In addition, it supports the attainment of goals of its parent institution. Adeyemi (1991) observed the roles which academic libraries must play to assist in achieving the goals of their parent institutions viz:

- Maintenance of adequate information resources, monographic and serials.
- Bibliographic activities of newspaper clipping, indexing and abstracting of reference aids and sources;
- National and international library cooperation, lending and resource sharing.
- Reliable reprographic and document delivery services;
- Well trained and dedicated staff;
- Display and exhibition of reference stock.

Therefore, for academic libraries to achieve its optimum goal, it must stock adequate and relevant collections. Such collections, according to Kent and Lancour (1971) include amongst others books, manuscripts, serials, government publications, pamphlets, catalogue, reports, recordings, microfilms, microfiche and micro cards, punched cards, computer tapes e.t.c. Other collections that have recently been added to libraries are the internet, electronic and digital resources.

The development of an academic library collection is not just the duty of the librarian; it is a cooperative effort between librarians and the teaching faculties. A deficient collection can have an adverse implication on the institution. It is because of

this that Olanlokun and Adekanye (2005) averred that it is imperative that the collection must be developed in such a way that it will meet the aspiration of the library patrons.

This implies that it is only with adequate library collection policy that academic libraries could reach the academic goals of their parent institutions. As Chukwu (1998) pointed out, the major indicator of a good library is the quality of its collection.

### **Information Resources**

Information resource, according to Ojedokun (2007), is a term often misused and or interchangeably used to mean information source. According to him, information resource include data, the processes used to convert this into useful information, the equipment and technology required to use this information and the people involved in making best use of the information. Examples of information resources include computers, computer networks, electronic files and data, people and printed materials. Fayose (2000) identified information resources as those materials which enable libraries to carry out their functions effectively which are made of books and other information bearing media. Information resources, therefore, include everything that is used in providing the required information service to the client. This means that, library's information resource transcends just books and journals to include none book, electronic, and even virtual in addition to human resources. All these are necessary because, for libraries to be able to carry out their functions effectively, they must develop their collections to cut across all disciplines and satisfy the information needs of their users.

Hence, every library, especially academic library aimed at collecting, organizing and disseminating information to users. This is because the place of information

resources in the library can never be over emphasized. Hence, the library needs to do all that it can to ensure that the relevant resources required by the library users are developed

### **Information Resource Development**

Information resource development is another name for collection development which can be used synonymously. Aina (2004) defined information resource development as the way and manner in which libraries acquire, order and receive information resources. Information resource development relates to selection and acquisition of information resources, it requires constant examination and evaluation of information resources as well as constant study of patrons' needs and changes in the community to serve. Similarly, Lemu (2011) viewed Information resource development as the process of systematically building library collection to serve learning, teaching, research, recreational and other needs of library users. It encompasses many library operations ranging from the selection of individual titles for purchase to the withdrawal of expendable materials.

Therefore, information resource development is a process deliberately and consciously put in place for the continuous identification, selection, acquisition and management of information resources, putting into consideration the information needs of its users. However, whatever the relevance of information resources and the commitment of the library to developing the library's collection, it is not guaranteeing that any library can boast of the financial muscle enough to build all the required resources needed to meet the users' needs. It is in the light of this that it becomes necessary for the library to ensure that only resources that are truly required and which

will meet the information need of its clients are acquired and the best way to achieving these effectively in a sustainable manner is by having a defined policy for the development of these collections.

### **Information Resource Development Policy**

A policy is described typically as a principle or rule to guide decisions and achieve rational outcome(s). It can also be considered as a statement of intent or a commitment. Aggarwal (2005) describes policy as a living document, reviewed and revised regularly to keep it current and meaningful. In essence, policy is a guideline, rules and regulation on how things are to be done to achieve set aims and objectives. In the context of library operations, information resource development policy is therefore a written statement that serves as a guiding principle in building a balanced collection for any standard library and information center. The policy must therefore be very clear, purposive and contain the overall plan of activities for the development of information resources. Hence the policy should cover: selection, acquisition, finances and budgeting, preservation and security and weeding.

The importance of information resource development policy cannot be overemphasized. No matter what, an academic library should have an information resource development policy, such policy is really an expanded version of the mission or purpose of the library. A policy provides a point of reference for staffs to consult when deciding on whether to acquire, discard or reject an item. By following the guide lines established in the policy, a library can make more consistent and informed decisions about the collection and provide continuity during times of staff turnover or funding

changes. In addition, the policy serves as a source of reinforcement when an item is challenge by a patron. It can also be used to evaluate and measure the performance of a library.

Preparation of information resource development policy involves certain processes. According to Arizona State Library, Archives and Public Records (2008) collection development policy is a major project when preparing and so can be time consuming and requires a lot of consultation with board members, staffs and patrons. The processes involve establishing the procedure, gathering of relevant data, putting the policy in a written form and getting the policy approved. It also includes utilization of the policy and revision.

Apart from the process involved in the preparation of the policy, it also have some components which includes the practical elements of the collection, its development, description of formats and special collection, description and goals for non fiction classified collection, policy review and record of adoption.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

The main purpose of an information resource development policy is to establish guidelines for the planned development of a balanced quality collection of library materials as guided by the mission of the university and the library. The policy intends to provide general guidelines for selecting and maintaining materials for collections. The goal of the policy is to ensure consistency among those who have responsibility for developing the collection and provide a tool for evaluating and improving collections for all relevant subject disciplines. The policy statement is intended to be flexible enough to

respond to long and short range objectives of the institution and changes in the library operation.

Information resource development is probably the most challenging as well as frustrating aspect of librarianship in most Nigerian academic libraries. Available researches such as Ogunsola (2004), Nwafor (1997), Akobi (1998) and Olanlokun and Adekeye (2005) have shown that Nigerian university libraries are grossly underfunded and that the little resources made available is not enough to meet all the financial requirements of the academic libraries which include both human and material resources let alone providing all the required information resources that will meet the needs of all the departments and faculties. Since it is difficult or almost impossible to curtail this problem of inadequate funds to meet all the required collection needs of the libraries, it is imperative for the libraries to be guided in their resources development in order to utilize efficiently the little resources available to them in meeting the needs of their users.

This guide is better informed by the existence of a defined information resource development policy which will assist in prioritizing information needs, guiding resource development, and ensuring quality delivery in the library. Preliminary investigation on academic libraries indicated that there were inadequacies in the collection of the libraries, with the libraries filled with multiple copies of rarely used resources. (Adekanmbi, 2007). This researcher, therefore perceived, that the libraries may not have been using policies in their information resource development practices. What is not clear, however, is whether or not Nigerian academic libraries especially those in Kaduna State have such policy documents which define their collection building in the face of these dwindling funding of education in Nigeria and consequently libraries. It is in this regard that this research

intends to find out the Implementation of Information Resource Development Policy for Information Resource Development in Academic Libraries in Kaduna State.

### **1.3 Research Questions**

1. Do Academic Libraries in Kaduna State have Information resource Development Policy, if so, how comprehensive is the coverage of Information Resource Development Policy used by academic libraries in Kaduna State?
2. What is the extent of implementation of Information Resource Development Policy in academic libraries in Kaduna state?
3. To what extent is the Information Resource Development in academic libraries in Kaduna State is guided by Information Resource Development Policy?
4. How is the Information Resource Development Policy evaluated by academic libraries in Kaduna State?
5. How does the changing information needs of patrons affect the implementation of information resource development policy in Kaduna State.?

### **1.4 Objectives of the Study**

1. To ascertain the availability of Information Resource Development Policy, and the extent of coverage in content of Information Resource Development Policy used by academic libraries in Kaduna State.
2. To determine the extent of implementation of Information Resource Development Policy in academic libraries in Kaduna State.
3. To ascertain the extent to which the information resource development is guided by an Information Resource Development Policy in academic libraries in Kaduna State.

4. To know how information resource development policy is evaluated in academic libraries in Kaduna State.
5. To ascertain how the changing information needs of patrons affect the implementation of Information Resource Development Policy in academic libraries in Kaduna State?

### **1.5 Significance of the Study**

The findings of the study would establish the implementation or otherwise of Information Resource Development Policy in academic libraries in Kaduna State and the extent to which the policy is implemented.

The findings of the study would assist academic libraries in Kaduna State without the written information resource development policy to adopt the proposed policy

The study would also assist library staff in making optimum use of the available financial resources in resource development. That is, they will have a standard to follow when developing information resources.

### **1.6 Scope of the Study**

This study is not an evaluation of the quality and quantity of information resource in academic libraries in Kaduna State. Rather, it tended to establish the existence of information resource development policy in these libraries. The study therefore covered implementation of the information resource development policy in Federal and State university libraries, Federal and State Colleges of Education libraries, Federal and State Polytechnics libraries in Kaduna State. All research institutions were excluded.

## 1.7 Operational Definition of Terms

**Academic Libraries:** They are libraries that exist in institutions of higher education such as universities, colleges of education, colleges of technology and polytechnics in order to support teaching, learning and research.

**Information Resource:** anything that provide user with information in order to meet their information needs.

**Information Resource Development:** activities that are carried out by libraries to acquire, order and maintain library collection.

**Information Resource Development Policy:** a formal written statement of the principles guiding how library materials are to be acquired and maintained in the library.

**Policy:** rules and guidelines on how things should be done.

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## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

#### **2.1 Introduction**

This chapter examined and reviewed literatures related to the study. The study focuses on the application of information resource development policy in academic libraries in Kaduna State. The review is based on the following headings:

- 2.2 The Concept of Information Resources
- 2.3 The Development of Information Resource Policy
- 2.4 Content of Information Resource Development Policy
- 2.5 Implementation of Information Resource Development Policy
- 2.6 Evaluation of Information Resource Development Policy
- 2.7 Changing Information Needs of Patrons
- 2.8 Summary of the Review.

## 2.2 Concept of Information Resources

Information resources according to Aina (2002) are materials consulted for aid to information or knowledge about topics, theme, events, date, number, places and or even words. However, Keith (2004) notes that information resource is anything that user consult and obtain relevant information. Following this, Obi (2004) revealed that information resources can be grouped into two; the print and non- prints. The print information resources may be in book and non book form while the non prints are audio, visual or audio visual resources. In line with this division, Popoola and Haliso (2009) provides a comprehensive definition of information resource as those information resources that are in print, non- print and electronic formats such as text books, journals, indexes, abstract, newspaper and magazines, reports, CD Rom database, internet/e-mails, videotapes/cassettes, diskettes, magnetic disk, computers, micro form, etc. Other information resources as listed by Obi (2004) include government documents and publications, journals, official statistics, thesis and dissertations, internet sources, cartographic materials, manuscripts, maps, sound recordings and graphic materials. From the definitions so far, the concept of information resource has being captured effectively, however, those of Halison and Obi, are just more elaborate in terms of detailed summary of what the definition entails compared to those of Aina and keith which only stopped at what the term basically refers to. However, in all the definitions, information resources should be what will be able to provide the necessary and important information that will satisfy the needs of a user.

### **2.3 The Development of Information Resource Policy**

Information resource development policy is not new in library profession and literature. Tucker and Torrence (2004), see the policy as part of a resources development process. They describe it as a library's written plan, aimed at correcting the weakness of the resources and maintain inherent strength. They view the policy as a plan of action which guides the library personnel's thinking and decision making.

The American Library Association (1996) defines resources development policy as documents which defines the scope of library existing resources, plan for the continuing development of resources, identifying resources strengths and outline the relationship between selection philosophy and the institutions goals, general selection criteria and intellectual freedom. In line with this definition, Resources Development Training for Arizona Public Libraries (2008), notes that a resources development policy should be a living document adaptable to change and growth. It should provide guidelines that can be modified as library's resource needs change.

From the above definition, it can be discern that information resource development policy is a guide line, rules and procedure on how materials are to be developed in the library. It is a written document directing the staff of the library on what types of material are to be acquired and when there is need to reshuffle the resources. Resources development policy is a vital instrument in making selections to support the curricular of any institution. It is necessary however, as observed by Adedibu (2005) that each library must know its community and access the needs of all segments of the community before formulating policy for the library. Each library is set up to fulfill certain obligations and functions and these functions will determine to a great extent the resources of the library.

Similarly, Lemu (2011) is of the view that resources development policy statement is a planning document required in libraries to serve as a tool for consistent and informed decision regarding the library resources. The policy is a living document which can be reviewed and revised regularly to help in organizing and guiding the process of acquiring and providing access to information resources, integrating them into the resources of the library, managing their growth and maintenance and making decision about preservation, withdrawal and cancellation.

Information resource development policy is therefore the backbone of any standard library especially academic libraries. It is a document drawn up by a specific library to provide guideline whereby the resources is developed and managed to meet the needs of that particular user. This policy should explain the past, present, future acquisition and resources management practices of the library for the edification of bibliographers, other library staff, users, sponsors and anyone else who has an interest in the library. (Harte, 2002). The key elements in resources development policy are: it is a formal document, it articulates the history, current practices and further goals of the resources and it also states the principles governing a wide range of resources management activities.

The purpose of information resource development policy in academic libraries is to see that there are rules governing the acquisition and management of information resources in order to achieve the mission and objectives of the library. Jones (2002), states that resources policy provides guidelines within which the library selects and manage its resources of information resources. These guidelines are a contract between the library and its community, supplying a framework within which complex decisions are made.

## **2.4 Content of Information Resource Development Policy**

The development of information resources, a policy needs to cover certain areas. With regards to this, Cassell (2007), observes that there are certain elements that should be covered in a written policy and these elements are: introduction, mission and vision statement that is the purpose of the library, clients and users of the library, library resources, evaluation of replacements, gifts to the library, retention, deselection and storage, cooperative resources development agreements and so also the future goals of the library that is where the library sees itself in 5 or 10 years. Carter (2007), however summarized the above into three elements which are: general overview, which is the introduction and general resources; detailed analysis of subject resources; and miscellaneous sections. In line with this, Tamiuno (1995) identified six elements which are: philosophy, needs, assessments, goals and objectives, implementation, administrative control and evaluation. International Federation of Library Association and Institutions Section on Acquisition and Collection Development (2001) states that introduction, general statements, narrative statement, subject profiles, collection evaluation methods, collection depth indicators, language codes, policy implementation and revision timetables are elements of information resource development policy. But Aina (2008) notes that information resource development policy should cover selection, acquisition, preservation, conservation, security and weeding of information resources. To this effect, University of Chicago Library Information Resource Development Policy outlined selection, acquisition, donations and permanent loan, duplication, retention and disposal as the areas of coverage of information resource development policy. From the above definitions of what a resource development policy should cover, the definition of Carter,

Cassell, Taminuo are more elaborative, but Aina and University of Chicago library summarized theirs, even though they did not include evaluation as content.

## **2.5 Implementation of Information Resource Development Policy in Academic Libraries.**

Resources development is very essential in libraries because resources have to be developed before they can be made available to users. To this effect, Adekanmbi (2007), averred that to have a well coordinated resources development, there is the need for it to be guided by a written and functional resources development policy. Because, according to Olajo and Akewukereke (2006), resource development policy establishes ground rules for planning, budgeting, selecting and acquiring library resources. Information resource development policy provides a frame work for coordinated resource development programme throughout the university libraries. In addition, these policies help the libraries serve the academic community. It is in line with this, that Power (2000) Observes that one of the most meaningful ways to judge the quality and effectiveness of a library services is to measure how well it is meeting the needs of its users. If the user needs are not mostly met, then the library acquisition policy needs to be re- appraised and modify. Adekanmbi (2007) noted that, not all libraries have policies and majority of those who had do not involve their users in the formulation of the policy. He also revealed that those that had policy do not use them in their resource development practices.

In the same vein, Adedibu (2007), on the policy being used to shape the resource development at the University of Ilorin library reveals that even though there is no written resource development policy at the University library, the resource development

librarian makes use of alternative guidelines such as: statistic of orders by subject; this is in order to monitor strength in each subject area before the next order. The library practices over the years are usually documented. Furthermore, as it was observed by Owolabi and Akintola (2007), at the University of Lagos, that there is no written resource development policy but their practices are usually documented. For example, for all Nigerian materials, the library can acquire three copies if the prices are not too high, if they are high, the library can acquire two. The researcher also carried out a preliminary investigation on Bayero University Kano and found out that they do not have an information resource development policy. Whenever they want to acquire resource materials for the library, they ask each department to submit their request and some cases the University management do acquire materials for the library which is affecting their information resource development because some resources are not relevant and there is usually duplicate. From the findings above, university of Ilorin and Ibadan do not have a written policy but do document their practice which is fair compared to that of Kano State University. It is to this effect, that Ikem (1995) averred that Resources development policy serves as a vehicle through which academic libraries can achieve the goal of its reader's service. Proper budgeting (in line with the resources development policy) and its careful operation are vital to the success of library instrument. Just as no group of activities can succeed without proper planning, so also the activities of meeting users need cannot succeed without proper policies and monitoring. He further stated that for the purpose of progress and development, the performance of library activities should be evaluated over certain periods, strength and weakness in services which can be used as basis for action and future plans.

Similarly, Nwokocha (1997) in Adedibu (2005), states that there is a pressing need to have a thorough re orientation in the perception, dissemination, utilization and management of information in Nigeria. In his view, information has to be properly packaged to allow for its meaningful utilization and that information requires well designed policy guideline before it can be efficiently and effectively managed.

Information resource development policy is regarded as the library constitution. It defines the library's goal in terms of its information resource (resources). This policy provides guideline in building balanced resources, choosing items for inclusion or exclusion, and serve as tool for library staff to provide efficient and effective library service to its diverse users.

The primary purpose of a written policy is to lay down guidelines for selecting materials for the resources of the library. It describes steps on weeding (deselection), retention, preservation and archiving. It helps in identifying gaps in resources and providing orientation to new staff. It can help the library users on what to expect from the library and what to be added to the resources. According to Hoffman and Wood (2005), resources development policy statement often focuses on the communication function: internally, with staff, users, and administrators, and externally with other libraries and institutions.

Information resource development policy is very important especially when new staff is recruited. According to Adedibu (2005), libraries should not have their policy in the open air, so that any staff coming in will have the written policy to work upon and it will not let the resources overlap in any area. This is why Eguavoen (2002), stressed the need of having resources development policy in his write up saying'' each library therefore

should have a standing guidelines or policies which help it in resources development so that in changing of staff, the policy of the library will not be distorted. This is so because there should be consistence in acquisition policy so that when staff come and go, the policy stands since it is written down. However, Adedibu (2005), states that a well written resources development policy should not be narrow minded, it should be broad to carter for all aspect of the resources in the library.

## **2.6 Evaluation of Information Resource Development Policy**

Policy evaluation is conducted for checking the effects of the policies for evaluating the policies in terms of necessity, efficiency, validity, e.t.c to improve the planning and implementation process. Academic libraries need to evaluate their policy to determine if the policy being implemented meets the objectives of the academic institution. According to Escap Virtual Conference on Integrating Environmental Consideration into Economic Policy making Processes (2003) certain criteria needs to be considered when evaluating a policy and these includes: Effectiveness, efficiency, flexibility, institutional constraints and community acceptance.

The researcher is of the opinion that, academic libraries can adopt these criteria in the evaluation of their policy. Adopting Effectiveness as criteria will determine the degree to which the policy achieves the institutional objectives of acquiring relevant resources, while Efficiency will measure the use of library resources in an optimal way that is, without any wastage or additional cost. For a policy to be considered efficient, the total cost involved in implementing the policy must not outweighs the total benefits. Thus, improved efficiency is associated with cost saving to library in terms of improvement in quality information resources. For example increase in the purchase of hardcover book to

paper cover and the purchase of electronic resources. Flexibility is other criteria which tend to measure how the policy can be adapted to changing information needs of patrons and modern technology. An important consideration in assessing policy instruments is the issues of equity or fairness. Equity has to do with the distribution of the cost and benefits among different information resources, while an institutional constraint looks at how policy instrument can fit in with the existing or proposed legislation. There must also be necessary administrative support to make policies work. Sometimes the effectiveness of policies is hampered by jurisdictional constraints in the design and implementation of policy measures. For certain types of policies, difficulties may arise with respect to coordination, monitoring and evaluation functions. The success of a policy critically depends on the degree to which the community accepts it. Often, this depends on the extent to which the community understands how the policy works and the extent to which the objectives that the policy is trying to achieve. Community support can be garnered through public consultation and education programs. Base on this, if academic libraries can evaluate their policy using these criteria, they will be able to ascertain if their policy is meeting the aims and objectives of the library and the institution as a whole

Information resource development policy must be reviewed regularly to accommodate new developments in librarianship, especially now that academic libraries are migrating into the digital world. A regularly updated policy provides a valuable tool for resources planning, development and evaluation of the resources in the library. With regards to this, Eguaveon (2000) is of the opinion that resources policy in any library should be reviewed after five years, because things and people do change. This is in line with Ranganathan's 5th law of library science which states that; "the library is a growing

organism". Likewise, the policy should be reviewed at intervals to accommodate new changes.

Information resource development policies are important and have been one of the tools for resources development in which libraries define resources parameters relevant to the needs of the curriculum and research. However, Portland University Information Resource Development Policy (2009), states that an academic library's reputation is no longer primarily base on the quantity and number of volumes held but rather on quality of the resources along with access capabilities. Information resource development policy should not be static. It should be frequently reviewed and changed to reflect changes in the library's goal and in the resources itself.

## **2.7 Changing Information Needs of Patrons.**

As the community changes, the library will need to reassess and adapts its collection to reflect new and differing areas of interest and concern. The Information Resource Development Policy will be periodically evaluated and revised as necessary to provide guidance for implementing changes in the collection. It is obvious that information resource development is necessary to identify the needs of the user rather than build abstract collection. (University of Chicago library, 2013). The present era is called information era. Information has become the most important element for progress in society. To thrive, in this modern era, one needs a variety of information, no matter how well versed one is in a field of profession. It is to this effect that Kadil and Kumar (2013) stresses that a thorough understanding of users information needs and seeking behavior is fundamental to the provision of successful information services. Knowledge

of the information needs of users is vital for developing library collection, upgrading facilities, and improving services to effectively meet the information needs of users.

According to Tahir and Mahmood (2008) for academic libraries to adequately address the changing information needs of its students, they need to know about the information searching, obtaining and use. They describe information behavior as those activities a person may engage in when identifying their own needs for information, searching for such information in any way and using or transferring that information. However, Nicholas and Herman (2009) are of the opinion that building collections which fails to satisfy the information needs of users would be a futile exercise. It is thus essential to ascertain such needs continuously and to anticipate future users' needs. For the purpose of developing information resources development policy, standard and guideline, it is necessary to study the primary users of the collection and to find out if there is information routinely sought on a particular topic by researchers and academics. Then it is necessary to ensure that these topics are adequately covered in the collection. From the literatures reviewed above, the changing information needs of patrons will have an effect on the policy because the quest for information is not static, the information needs of users changes especially in this modern era of technology which has resulted to information explosion. The information needs of patrons may tend to be shifting from print to electronic resources and so libraries need to adjust their policies to meet the changing information needs of users.

## **2.8 Summary of the Review**

From the literature reviewed in this section, most of the literatures discussing information resources are unanimous on scope of information resources, which apart from dividing it into print and non print, they went further to categorized it to include WebPages, computers microform. Other information resources as listed by some literature include government document and publication, journals, official publication and statistical data, thesis and dissertations, internet sources, cartographic materials, manuscripts, maps, sound recordings and graphic materials.

The reviewed literatures also show that for an effective information resource development, it should be guided by a written and functional policy. Information resource development policy serves as a guide to librarians or selectors when developing the library resources. It will equally help new staff to have point of direction and assist libraries to define its present, past and future plans.

The reviewed literature also revealed that not all academic libraries have an information resource development policy and even those that has do not used it in their information resource development. With regards to the content of information resource development policy, most of the reviewed literature included selection, acquisition, security, preservation, conservation and weeding of information resources as general content of the information resources development policy. The application of information resource development policy serves as a tool through which academic libraries can achieve the goals of its reader's service. It also facilitates consistency and communication between libraries. It was also reviewed that evaluating the policy is very important in academic libraries because it will help improve the planning and implementation process. In doing

these certain criteria are used which include effectiveness, efficiency, flexibility, equity, institutional constraints and community acceptance. Available literatures also showed that the information needs of patrons needs to be considered in information resource development policy because building a collection which fails to satisfy the information needs of users will be a futile exercise.

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## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

This chapter discusses the research method adopted for conducting the study. It also discusses the population of the study, sample and sampling technique, instruments and procedures for data collection and analysis. The chapter is presented under the following sub headings:

3.2 Research method adopted for the study

3.3 Population of the study.

3.4 Sample and sampling technique

3.5 Instruments for data collection

3.6 Validity of Instrument

3.7 Procedure for data collection

3.8 Procedure for data analysis

#### **3.2 Research Method Adopted for the Study**

Survey method was used to collect data on the Implementation of Information Resource Development Policy for Information Resource Development in Academic Libraries in Kaduna State. Survey research is more appropriate in a study that seeks to investigate phenomena in their natural setting without having to influence them in any way. Ali (2006) also states that if a study is designed to find and describe, explain and report

events in their natural settings based on sampled data, survey is the right method to adopt because of its suitability for studying both large and small population and it describes and interpret what is observed. This method was found appropriate for this study because the research work used sample of the population to find out the implementation of information resource development policy for information resource development in academic libraries in Kaduna State.

### **3.3 Population of the Study**

The Population of the study consisted of all the Federal and State University libraries, Federal and State Colleges of Education libraries, Federal and State Polytechnic libraries in Kaduna State which consist of Ahmadu Bello University Zaira; Kaduna State University; National Open University; Federal College of Education Zaria; College of Education GidanWaya; Kaduna Polytechnic; and Nuhu Bamali Polytechnic Zaria. Others include all the Heads of libraries, acquisition librarians and other professional librarians directly involved in resource development in the libraries under study. Accordingly, a total of 31 librarians served as the target population. The overall population of the study is as presented in Table 3.1 overleaf.

**Table 3.1 Population of the study**

| <b>S/N</b> | <b>LIBRARY</b>                                     | <b>TARGET POPULATION</b> |
|------------|--|--------------------------|
| <b>1</b>   | <b>Kashim Ibrahim Library A.B.U Zaria</b>          | <b>6</b>                 |
| <b>2</b>   | <b>Kaduna Polytechnic Library</b>                  | <b>3</b>                 |
| <b>3</b>   | <b>Federal College of Education, Zaria Library</b> | <b>5</b>                 |
| <b>4</b>   | <b>College of Education, Kafanchan Library</b>     | <b>5</b>                 |
| <b>5.</b>  | <b>National Open University Library</b>            | <b>1</b>                 |
| <b>6.</b>  | <b>Kaduna State University Library</b>             | <b>5</b>                 |
| <b>7.</b>  | <b>Nuhu Bamalli Polytechnic Library Zaria.</b>     | <b>6</b>                 |
|            | <b>Total</b>                                       | <b>31</b>                |

**Source:** Staff list of Acquisition Librarians from each Academic library (2013)

### **3.4 Sample and Sampling Technique**

Purposive sampling technique was used. This is because the study area had 7 academic libraries with a total of 31 targeted populations. The researcher, therefore, made use of the entire population as subject of the study, since the population was very small. This position was supported by Benard (2012) who posited that if a population is less than 200, the entire population can be used as sample.

### **3.5 Instruments for Data Collection**

The instruments used for this study were questionnaire and interview. Questionnaire is a research instrument used in descriptive or survey research. This is because, it is more

economical in terms of time, effort and money and its ability to provide a uniform manner of responses from all respondents.

3.5.1 **Questionnaire:** One set of questionnaire that is both closed and open ended questionnaire was constructed for all the target population. The questionnaire was divided into four sections (A-D). Section A sought to collect the bio-data of the subjects, Section B contained multiple choice aimed at determining the extent to which information resource development was guided by a policy in academic libraries (in essence, whether or not there exist such policy), Section C sought to know the extent of implementation of the policy in resource development. Section D sought to know the criteria for evaluation of the policy and how the changing information needs of the patrons affected the policy.

### 3.6 **Validity of the Instrument**

Validity of an instrument is simply the measure of the veracity of the instrument actually measuring what it claims to measure (Ali 2006:108). He further observed that, for an instrument to be valid it must be able to fairly and comprehensively cover all the contents to be included in the instrument, the items of the instrument should reflect the problem under study in its totality.

In the design of the questionnaire to be used for collecting data for this study, all these were taken into cognizance. Above all, the instrument was subjected to a thorough scrutiny by experts and supervisors in the Department before it was administered.

### **3.7 Procedure for Data Collection**

The questionnaire was administered directly to the target respondents by the researcher in collaboration with a research assistant from each of the institutions. Five weeks were used to collect and analyze the questionnaires collected

### **3.8 Procedure for Data Analysis**

The data collected were analyzed using descriptive statistical technique. For the purpose of accuracy, percentage distribution was used in describing the data which were presented in tables and charts.

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## CHAPTER FOUR

### DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

#### 4.1 Introduction

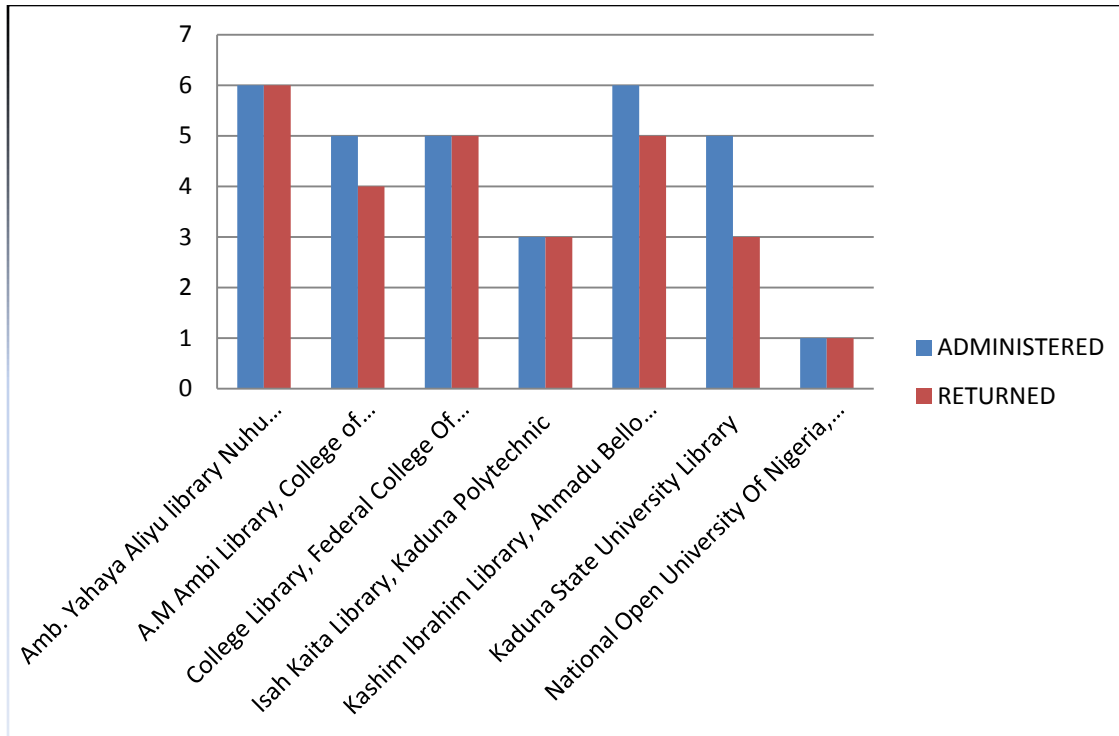
This chapter presents the data generated from the seven academic libraries that were used for this study. The data was analyzed and discussed accordingly.

#### 4.2 Response Rate

The response rate as indicated in Table 4.1 and Figure 1 below show that, out of the 31 questionnaires administered 27 (87.1%) were returned duly completed. This is realistic enough to base any analysis on because according to Osuala, (2007), 60% response rate is a realistic figure and may be acceptable for self completion questionnaire. This high response rate was due to the level of commitment of the researcher and research assistants. The 4(12.9%) of the non return questionnaire administered was due to the non challant attitude of some respondents towards answering questionnaire.

**Table 4.1: Response Rate**

| S/NO         | LIBRARIES  | ADMINISTERED | RETURNED  | PERCENT %   |
|--------------|--|--------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1            | Nuhu Bamalli Polytechnic Library                         | 6            | 6         | 19.35       |
| 2            | College of Education, Gidan Waya Library                 | 5            | 4         | 12.90       |
| 3            | Federal College of Education, Zaria Library              | 5            | 5         | 16.13       |
| 4            | Kaduna Polytechnic Library                               | 3            | 3         | 9.68        |
| 5            | Kashim Ibrahim Library, Ahmadu Bello University Zaria    | 6            | 5         | 16.13       |
| 6            | Kaduna State University Library                          | 5            | 3         | 9.68        |
| 7            | National Open University of Nigeria, Kaduna Study Center | 1            | 1         | 3.23        |
| <b>Total</b> |  | <b>31</b>    | <b>27</b> | <b>87.1</b> |



**Figure 1: Response Rate According to Libraries**

### 4.3 Data Analysis

This section analyzes the data collected with respect to the five research questions raised in the study. The analysis was followed by discussion on the findings and highlighting some implications of the findings.

#### 4.4.1 Availability of Information Resource Development Policy and Extent of Coverage of the Information Resource Development Policy in Academic Libraries in Kaduna State.

The first research question sought to find out the extent of coverage of the information resource development policy in academic libraries in Kaduna State. To find out the extent of coverage, the libraries studied were asked to first indicate whether or not they have a written Information Resource Development Policy. This is indicated in Table 4.2 below

**Table 4.2: Availability of Written Information Resource Development Policy in Academic Libraries in Kaduna State.**

| S/NO | LIBRARIES  | Available | Not available | Date of formulation | Date of modification |
|------|--|-----------|---------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1    | Nuhu Bamalli Polytechnic Library                         | –         | Not available | –                   | –                    |
| 2    | College of Education, Gidan Waya Library                 | –         | Not available | –                   | –                    |
| 3    | Federal College of Education, Zaria Library              | –         | Not available | –                   | –                    |
| 4    | Kaduna Polytechnic Library                               | –         | Not available | –                   | –                    |
| 5    | Kashim Ibrahim Library, Ahmadu Bello University Zaria    | available | –             | 1976                | 2014                 |
| 6    | Kaduna State University Library                          | available | –             | 2010                | -                    |
| 7    | National Open University of Nigeria, Kaduna Study Center | available | –             | 2003                | 2012                 |

The findings as revealed in Table 4.2 above clearly indicate that, out of the seven academic libraries studied in Kaduna State, only three have a written Information Resource Development Policy and that of Kashim Ibrahim Library is as old as 38 years. This implies that those academic libraries that don't have a written Information Resource Development Policy have been developing their resources without any guidelines or standard; and this could lead to bias on the part of the acquisition librarian and acquiring of irrelevant materials that would not meet the information needs of users. Adekanmbi (2007) averred that to have a well coordinated resource development, there is need for it to be guided by a written and functional resource development policy.

The written policies from the three libraries were physically inspected with a view to finding out the extent of their coverage in terms of contents. Ten broad content sub- headings were identified from most of the literature reviewed which include among others; mission/vision, objectives, core values, sources of fund, weeding and selection of materials. The written policies were checked to find out which among them has all the ten sub- headings covered. Table 4.3 below show the finding

**Table 4.3 Content Coverage of Information Resource Development Policy in Academic Libraries in Kaduna State**

| S/No | Libraries                  | Mission/Vision | Objective | Core Values | S/Fund | Selection | Acquisition | Preservation/Conservation | Weeding | Gift/Exchange | Evaluation |
|------|----------------------------|----------------|-----------|-------------|--------|-----------|-------------|---------------------------|---------|---------------|------------|
| 1    | Amb. Aliyu Yahaya          |                |           |             |        |           |             |                           |         |               |            |
| 2    | A.W Ambi Library           |                |           |             |        |           |             |                           |         |               |            |
| 3    | college Library ,F.C.E     |                |           |             |        |           |             |                           |         |               |            |
| 4    | Kaduna Polytechnic Library |                |           |             |        |           |             |                           |         |               |            |
| 5    | KIL                        | ✓              | ✓         | x           | ✓      | ✓         | ✓           | ✓                         | ✓       | ✓             | ✓          |
| 6    | KASU                       | ✓              | ✓         | ✓           | ✓      | ✓         | ✓           | ✓                         | ✓       | ✓             | ✓          |
| 7    | NOUN                       | ✓              | ✓         | x           | ✓      | ✓         | ✓           | ✓                         | ✓       | ✓             | ✓          |

The findings as revealed in Table 4.3 show that the three academic libraries under study that have written information resource development policy have almost all the sub headings of the content of information resource development policy. However, Kashim Ibrahim Library and National Open University Kaduna Study Center do not have core value as sub heading in their Information resource development policy. This, notwithstanding, it can be concluded that the information resource development policy of the three libraries is very comprehensive. It covers all the areas specified in most literatures, such as Cassell (2007) who observes that mission and vision, objectives, acquisition, selection, gift and exchange e.t.c should be covered in a written information resource development policy.

As a follow up, the second part of the research question one sought to find out the extent to which the academic libraries put into consideration the content of information resource development policy when developing their resource. The research question was based on the linkert five scale of ranking with the options of very extensive, extensive, fairly extensive, not extensive, and undecided. However, for the purpose of ease of analysis, very extensive and extensive were collapsed into extensive, while fairly extensive, not extensive collapsed into not extensive.

**Table 4.4 Extent of Coverage in the Content of Information Resource Development Policy in Academic Libraries in Kaduna State**

| S/N0 | CONTENTS                      | LIBRARIES |    |          |    |        |    |            |    |         |        |          |          |         |    |
|------|-------------------------------|-----------|----|----------|----|--------|----|------------|----|---------|--------|----------|----------|---------|----|
|      |                               | AAY       |    | A.W AMBI |    | CL FCE |    | ISAH KAITA |    | KIL     |        | KASU     |          | NOUN    |    |
|      |                               | E         | NE | E        | NE | E      | NE | E          | NE | E       | NE     | E        | NE       | E       | NE |
| 1    | MISSION/VISION                | -         | -  | -        | -  | -      | -  | -          | -  | 4(80%)  | 1(20%) | 2(66.7%) | 1(33.3%) | 1(100%) | -  |
| 2    | OBJECTIVES                    | -         | -  | -        | -  | -      | -  | -          | -  | 4(80%)  | 1(20%) | 2(66.7%) | 1(33.3%) | -       | -  |
| 3    | CORE VALUES                   | -         | -  | -        | -  | -      | -  | -          | -  | -       | -      | 2(66.7%) | -        | -       | -  |
| 4    | SOURCES OF FUND               | -         | -  | -        | -  | -      | -  | -          | -  | 5(100%) | -      | 2(66.7%) | 1(33.3%) | 1(100%) | -  |
| 5    | SELECTION OF MATERIALS        | -         | -  | -        | -  | -      | -  | -          | -  | 4(80%)  | 1(20%) | 1(33.3%) | 2(66.7%) | 1(100%) | -  |
| 6    | ACQUISITION OF MATERIALS      | -         | -  | -        | -  | -      | -  | -          | -  | 4(80%)  | 1(20%) | 3(100%)  | -        | 1(100%) | -  |
| 7    | PRESERVATION AND CONSERVATION | -         | -  | -        | -  | -      | -  | -          | -  | 4(80%)  | 1(20%) | 3(100%)  | -        | 1(100%) | -  |
| 8    | WEEDING                       | -         | -  | -        | -  | -      | -  | -          | -  | 4(80%)  | 1(20%) | 2(66.7%) | 1(33.3%) | 1(100%) | -  |
| 9    | GIFT AND EXCHANGE             | -         | -  | -        | -  | -      | -  | -          | -  | 1(20%)  | 4(80%) | 2(66.7%) | 1(33.3%) | 1(100%) | -  |
| 10   | Evaluation                    | -         | -  | -        | -  | -      | -  | -          | -  | 5(100)  | -      | 3(100%)  | -        | 1(100%) | -  |

Note E- Extensive NE- Not Extensive

The findings as revealed in Table 4.4 show that Kashim Ibrahim Library 4(80%), National Open University Kaduna Study Center 1(100%) and Kaduna State University Library 2(66.7%) Extensively put into consideration all the content of the information resource development policy when developing their resource. This implies that these libraries that have the written policy acquire materials that are relevant to the users and in doing this; the aims and objectives of the parent institution would be achieved.

#### **4.4.2 Extent of Implementation of Information Resource Development Policy in Academic Libraries in Kaduna State.**

The second research question is the extent to which information resource development policy is implemented in academic libraries in Kaduna State. Having an information resource development policy is one thing and implementing it is another thing. The researcher had an interview with the Acquisition Librarians of the libraries with the written policy and discovered that most of the contents of the information resource development policies are implemented to the latter by the libraries. The Libraries when implementing their policies do consider the mission and vision first because it is what assist them in acquiring relevant information resources.

When selecting information resources all the libraries consider credibility and currency of resources and hardbound resources are also acquired because of their durability. The libraries acquire three copies of each book title, two copies are kept in the main library and one copy is taken to the departmental library. Faculty members, students and librarians are all involved in selection. The libraries funds usually come from TETfund and donations. Kashim Ibrahim Library resources are preserved through binding and digital method, while that of National Open University is done through photocopying, binding and through digital method. Binding, periodic fumigation and other appropriate means of preservation are adopted by the Kaduna State University. The fund allocated to Kaduna State University library from the University and TETfund are used to purchase information resources. With 60% going to sciences while 40% to Art and Social Sciences. So also, fire extinguisher, buckets of sand

and sprinklers are kept in Kaduna State University library as means of disaster planning and security. Gifts are accepted by the libraries only if they are relevant to the curriculum. The libraries with the written policy hope to be reviewing their policy from time to time because that of National Open University Library was reviewed nine years after its formulation, that of Kaduna State University has never been reviewed since its formulation in 2010 and that of Kashim Ibrahim Library was only reviewed in 2014 since its formulation in 1976.

#### **4.4.3 Extent to which Information Resource Development is Guided by a Policy in Academic Libraries in Kaduna State.**

Information resource development in any library, especially academic libraries should not be done haphazardly. The essence of information resource development policy is to guide not only the selection and weeding process but also to ensure that the information resources are developed along the vision and mission of the library. It is in this line that the third research question sought to find out the extent to which the information resource development was guided by an information resource development policy in academic libraries in Kaduna State. The researcher had an interview with the Acquisition Librarians and discovered that the information resource development is fully guided by a policy which means that whenever they are acquiring information resources, the information resource development policy must be put into consideration. The libraries have never acquired information resources without using their policy. It is in line with this that Jones (2002), states that resource development policy provides guidelines within which the libraries select and manage their resources. These guidelines are contracts between the library and its community, supplying a framework within which complex decisions are made.

Based on this, the researchers sought to find out how information resource development policy is developed in Academic libraries in Kaduna State

##### **4.4.3.1 Development of information resource development policy in academic libraries in Kaduna State.**

Based on the interview conducted, the researcher found out that all the libraries that have written policy, the policy was developed by a committee established by the university, including an acquisition librarian and the Heads of the library as members of the committee. With regards to this, a question was developed to know if staffs of the Academic Libraries are aware of the written information resource development policy.

#### 4.4.3.2 Staff Awareness on the Availability of Information Resource Development Policy in Academic Libraries in Kaduna State

The third question of research question 3 seeks to know if staffs of the academic libraries in Kaduna State with the written policy are aware of the availability of information resource development policy. Table 5 shows their response rate.

**TABLE 4.5 AWARENESS OF INFORMATION RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT POLICY BY STAFF OF ACADEMIC LIBRARIES IN KADUNA STATE**

| S/NO         | LIBRARY  | AWARE           | NOT AWARE       | TOTAL          |
|--------------|--|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1            | Kashim Ibrahim Library A.B.U Zaria                       | 4(80%)          | 1(20%)          | 5(100%)        |
| 2            | Kaduna State University Library                          | 2(66.7%)        | 1(33.7%)        | 3(100%)        |
| 3            | National Open University of Nigeria, Kaduna Study Center | 1(100%)         | –               | 1(100%)        |
| <b>Total</b> |  | <b>7(77.8%)</b> | <b>2(22.2%)</b> | <b>9(100%)</b> |

From Table 4.5 above, 7(77.8%) of the respondents are aware of the information resource development policy. Adedibu (2005), stressed that libraries should have a written and functional information resource development policy, so that any staff coming in will have the policy to work upon and it will not let the resources overlap in any way.

#### 4.4.4 Evaluation of Information Resource Development Policy in Academic Libraries in Kaduna State

Academic libraries need to evaluate or review their Information Resource Development Policy in order to ascertain their strength and weaknesses. In doing so, certain parameters or criteria need to be used in reviewing the policy. It is based on this that the researcher sought to find out the parameters the libraries with the written policy use in evaluating their policies. The response rate is shown in the Table 4.6

**Table 4.6 Criteria used by Academic Libraries in the Evaluation of Information Resource Development policy**

| S/NO | Libraries | Effectiveness |         | Efficiency |          | Flexibility |          | Institutional constraints |         | Community acceptance |         |
|------|-----------|---------------|---------|------------|----------|-------------|----------|---------------------------|---------|----------------------|---------|
|      |           | U             | NU      | U          | NU       | U           | NU       | U                         | NU      | N                    | NU      |
| 1    | KIL       | 4(80%)        | 1(20%)  | 4(80%)     | 1(20%)   | 4(80%)      | 1(20%)   | 4(80%)                    | 1(20%)  | 4(80%)               | 1(20%)  |
| 2    | KASU      | –             | 3(100%) | 2(66.7%)   | 1(33.3%) | 1(33.3%)    | 2(66.7%) | –                         | 3(100%) | –                    | 3(100%) |
| 3    | NOUN      | 1(100%)       | –       | 1(100%)    | –        | 1(100%)     | –        | 1(100%)                   | –       | 1(100%)              | –       |

**Note: U-Used**

**NU-Not Used**

Table 4.6 revealed that the 3 academic libraries: Kashim Ibrahim Library 4(80%), Kaduna State University Library 2(66.7%) and the National Open University Library 1(100%) with a written policy make use of the criteria listed in the evaluation of their information resource development policy and this implies that the libraries will be able to tell if their policy meets the aims and objectives of the library and the institution as a whole. Based on this also, the researcher found out through the questionnaire that Kashim Ibrahim Library 5(100%) and Kaduna State University Library 3 (100%) have the written policy but the staff don't know at what interval the policy will be reviewed. Kashim Ibrahim Library Information resource development policy was established in 1976 but its policy was only reviewed in 2014 and even in the reviewed policy it was not stated at what interval it will be reviewed. National Open University Library information resource development policy will be reviewed at the interval of every 3-5 year but this has not been visible because the policy was formulated in 2003 and only reviewed in 2012 which is an interval of nine years. A regularly updated policy provides a valuable tool for resource planning, development and evaluation of the resources in the library. With regards to this, Eguaveon (2000) is of the opinion that resource policy in any library should be reviewed after 5 years, because things and people do change so also information needs of users. This is shown in table 4.7 below

**Table 4.7 Interval of Review of Information Resource Development Policy**

| S/NO | Library   | 2-3yrs | After 3-5yrs | 10yrs | 15yrs | Undecided | Total   |
|------|---|--------|--------------|-------|-------|-----------|---------|
| 1    | Kashim Ibrahim Library A.B.U Zaria                      | –      |              | –     | –     | 5(100%)   | 5(100%) |
| 2    | Kaduna State University Zaria                           | –      | –            | –     | –     | 3(100%)   | 3(100%) |
| 3    | National Open University of Nigeria Kaduna Study Center | –      | 1(100%)      | –     | –     | –         | 1(100%) |

#### **4.4.5 Information Needs of Patrons and its Effect in the Implementation of Information Resource Development Policy in Academic Libraries in Kaduna State.**

Information needs of patrons are not static, they keep on changing with time especially in this digital era. It is in line with this that this research question sought to know to what extent has the changing information needs of patrons affect the implementation of information resource development policy in academic libraries in Kaduna state. The researcher carried out an interview with the acquisition librarians, and from the data collected, it was revealed that the changing information needs of patron has extensively affect the implementation of information resource development policy of the libraries with the written policy. It has affected it in the sense that the libraries now acquire electronic resources along with the print resources. The libraries now have electronic libraries where they subscribe to electronic journals and electronic books because patrons now have more interest in electronic resources than books. The libraries are of the opinion that when implementing their information resource development policy, they consider what percentage goes to the different category of information resources, on like before that emphasizes was based more on print resources, and subscribing to this electronic resources are usually expensive and so the library needs to enter into consortia with other libraries. All this needs to be review when implementing the policy. .Khadil and Kumar (2013) stress that knowledge of the information needs of users is vital for developing library collection, upgrading facilities and improving services to effectively meet the information needs of users.

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## CHAPTER FIVE

### SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the summaries of the study and that of the findings. It also contains conclusion drawn as well as recommendations made on how to improve the implementation of information resource development policy in academic libraries in Kaduna State.

#### 5.2 Summary of the Study

The study investigated the Implementation of Information Resource Development Policy in Academic Libraries in Kaduna State. To do this, five research questions were formulated, among which are extent of coverage of the content of information resource development policy, extent of implementation of information resource development policy and evaluation of information resource development policy.

Survey method was adopted for this study. However, only Heads of libraries, Acquisition Librarians and other professional librarians that are directly involved in resource development in the libraries were accessible population.

A structured questionnaire and interview were used in collecting data from respondents. Data generated were analyzed using descriptive method of analysis. The results of the findings were presented in tables and showing frequencies of response and corresponding percentages.

### 5.3 Summary of the Findings

1. The findings of this study revealed that only 3(43%) out of the 7 academic libraries studied have written information resource development policy. And the Information resource development policies of the three academic libraries contained all the components of information resource development policy. The findings revealed that all the components of information resource development policies are extensively considered when developing information resources in the three academic libraries that have a written policy.
2. Similarly, it was established by this study that the libraries with written policy do implement their resource development policies in their resource development. The implementation of these policies proved to be effective in the libraries since they guide them in developing rich and useful collections.
3. It was also discovered that information resource development in these libraries are extensively guided by the policy, in the sense that, whenever information resource is been developed, the policy is always used as a guide.
4. It was found out that the libraries with written information resource development policy do make use of all the criteria which include effectiveness, efficiency, flexibility, institutional constraints and community acceptance in evaluating their policy.
5. It was further discovered that changing information needs of patrons have extensively affected the implementation of information resource development policy in the academic libraries with written policy because patrons now have more interest in electronic resources than print and so their policy needs to be reviewed.

6           The study also discovered that many staff of the libraries studied; including some of the information resource development divisions are aware of the existence of information resource development policy in their libraries.

#### **5.4 Conclusion**

The goal of information resource development policy is to ensure consistency among those who have the responsibility for developing the collection and provide a tool for evaluating and improving collections for all relevant subject disciplines. If Academic libraries view their information resource development policy as a living document, its continual review and revision will keep it current with the changing universe of electronic resources. The importance and value of information resource development policy lies in the context it provides for every decision made in a library. It will define the issues, identify the questions that need to be asked and guide answers that respond to institutional priorities and library mission.

From the findings of the analysis carried out on the implementation of information resource development policy in academic libraries in Kaduna State, it showed that most of the libraries are not having the written information resource development policy, those libraries without information resource development policy are bound to acquire information resources that are not relevant to the educational curriculum of their institution. The libraries that are particularly with written policy are guided by the policy in their information resource development. This has encouraged the provision of acquiring relevant and current information resources in line with the educational curriculum of their parent institution and their users information needs

## **5.5 Recommendations**

1. Academic libraries in Kaduna State without the policy should form a committee that will help in formulating information resource development policy which will serve as a guide in information resource development and also serve as assistance to the new staff.
2. Academic libraries in Kaduna State should try and compare their policy with that of UCD library in Dublin because of its standard, this will help them strengthen their policy implementation and make adjustments where necessary.
3. Having information resource development policy is one thing and implementing it is another. Academic libraries without a written policy should make sure that after formulating the information resource development policy, the policy should be fully guided for information resource development. It should not be done haphazardly; otherwise the aims and objectives of the institutions will not be achieved and it will help them utilize the little fund made available to them.
4. All acquisition librarians should be involved in the formulation and evaluation of information resource development policy in order to keep them current on issues affecting the policy. Information resource development policy should be reviewed at least after every five (5) years to give room for new changes.
5. Libraries should ensure that all staff are not only aware of the information resource development policy but also conversant about the contents. Libraries should periodically organize seminar for staff where the contents and implementation of information resource development policy will be discussed.

## **5.6 Suggestions for Further Research**

Base on this study, it is recommended that a similar study be conducted on

1. Implementation of Electronic Information Resource Development Policy in Academic Libraries in Federal Universities.
2. Implementation of Information Resource Development Policy in Academic Libraries in Nigerian Universities.

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## **Appendix A**

### **A PROPOSED INFORMATION RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT POLICY FOR ACADEMIC LIBRARIES IN KADUNA STATE.**

#### **Introduction**

Information resource development policy is a guideline governing the way libraries should acquire, select and maintain their information resources. It is an important step towards having an effective library. No matter how small a library is, it should have an information resource development policy because it is such policies that really expand the mission or purpose of the library. The policy can be useful in several ways like providing a point of reference for staff to consult when deciding on whether to acquire, discard or reject an item. By following the guidelines established in the policy, the library can make more consistent and informed decisions about the resources and provide continuity during time of staff turnover or funding changes. The policy can serve as a source of reinforcement when an item is challenged by a patron. Based on the available standard policy for other academic libraries, the researcher is of the view that academic libraries in Kaduna state should try and adopt the information resource development policy of UCD Library in Dublin because it is more detailed and comprehensive.

The Information resource development policy focuses on the following

#### **Mission/Vision**

Academic libraries mission is to support the teaching, learning and research of the institution by providing quality resources and services that will meet the information needs of users.

## **Objectives**

To fulfill the mission of the library, the following objectives have to be achieved

- a. To develop high quality, relevant and balanced collections that aim to support and strengthen teaching, learning and research by providing information resources that are becoming increasingly diverse, non- traditional and interdisciplinary.
- b. Implement resource development and management policy to sustain and continue to build the print, media and electronic resources to support the information needs of institution.
- c. Provide leadership in a team based environment in planning, managing and prioritizing resources and to develop balanced collections that meet with new demands and evolving technology.
- d. Maintain and actively seek communication with teaching faculty and subject selectors to guide the libraries in anticipating and fulfilling the changing information and curricular needs and to identify areas of excellence and growth.

## **Selection**

The resource development librarian shall work in close coordination with the faculty liaison officer to select new resources, analyze the scope of the existing stock, and plan for future acquisition in the respective subject areas. Information resource development librarians shall be involved in the planning of academic programmes, and give advice on the existing information resources.

## **Selection Criteria**

All resources shall be evaluated for purchase or addition to the existing collections on the basis of the following criteria:-

- ❖ All resources to be selected must be relevant to the educational curriculum.
- ❖ Acquiring of resources has to be based on department recommendation.
- ❖ Resources that have timely and current information are to be selected
- ❖ Resources whose format is appropriate to the content are to be selected.
- ❖ Cost of materials shall be justified in terms of anticipated use.
- ❖ Resources shall be selected in a variety of format e.g books, video tape, CD, Microfilm, microfiche, periodicals, pamphlets, manuscripts etc according to the appropriate medium for the discipline and also to the facilities available to access a particular format.
- ❖ Current and retrospective materials are to be selected depending upon the needs of the program or departments.

## **Acquisition**

Acquisition of materials shall be based on the following format

### **Print Materials**

Books, journals and other publications and microform (film and fiche) that are appropriate to the curriculum and research in each subject are to be acquired by the library.

## **Monographs**

Monographs that are in hardback are to be acquired but there is no prohibition against acquiring quality paperback editions. Electronic editions can also be selected.

## **Serials**

The library shall subscribe to journals and newspapers as well as other serials in appropriate subject fields. Hardcopy or electronic formats can be subscribed.

## **Reference Books**

Reference materials shall be purchased based on the selection criteria. Subject, specific encyclopedias, dictionaries, statistical compendia, almanacs, chronologies etc are to be acquired as fund allows. The library is also to purchase reference materials that are in electronic web based format in order to accommodate remote access.

## **Media**

The library is to acquire audiovisual resources to support the curricular needs of the institution. Emphasis will be placed on titles which will be directly used by departments for instruction. The DVD (digital video discs), video recordings and compact discs format are to be acquired. Audiovisual materials will be replaced or updated in the latest format available.

## **Electronic Resources**

As with other learning resources, electronic resources are to be acquire by the library in order to support the research needs of the curriculum. A movement toward web based electronic resources will allow a great number of users to greatest accessibility both on or off campus. It

will also reduce space in the library. The electronic resources may include periodical database (full text preferable), CD- Rom, DVD, instructional/ multimedia products, electronic journals, electronic newspapers, on- line reference tools and electronic books.

The cost of electronic resources can serve as a hindrance. Electronic resources that will meet the needs of most students from various subject fields is to be given highest priority. The library should try its best to enter into consortia arrangements in the purchasing of electronic resources.

### **Acquisition methods**

- ✓ The acquisition librarian shall be responsible for ordering, receiving, invoicing and tracking of all library resources.
- ✓ In order to minimize fund, majority of the resources shall be ordered directly from publishers.
- ✓ Audiovisual titles shall be purchased from commercial or educational suppliers. They are to be previewed prior to purchase or ordered on approval.
- ✓ Libraries shall acquire resources through deposit, especially from government, national and international agencies and organizations such as UNESCO, FAO, ECOWAS, etc.

### **Sources of Fund, Budget and Apportionment of Funds**

The professional librarian as head information resource development librarian will apportion the budget among books, periodicals, serials, electronic resources, media and reference resources.

The library shall source for additional resources from credible organizations, associations, agencies and individual for its development and services. The library shall also per take in other fund raising activities like organization of seminars and workshop and also opening of business center.

## **Preservation and Conservation**

The library shall endeavor to protect the physical integrity of materials in the collection through conservation measures, such as temperature, humidity and dust control. Where preservation of content is more important than the retention of the physical format, items shall be preserved by binding, micro reproduction or the acquisition of electronic versions.

## **Security and Weeding**

Information resources are losing in libraries through mutilation and outright theft. Installations of devices at the library's entry and exit shall be done. Library resources shall be bar-coded and surveillance cameras shall be installed at strategic location within the library to check all forms of information resources abuses.

It is important to remove resources from the collection in order to keep it as up to date as possible. The acquisition librarian shall work with the departments on weeding of the collections.

The following criteria are to be used

- Dated resources or subject matter.
- Resources that are in poor physical condition.
- Resources that are in multiple copies (duplication)
- Department recommendation to remove resources.
- Availability of more recent or relevant materials or editions.
- Extremely low usage
- Resources that the titles are ceased (no more publication).
- Cost of subscription increased (periodicals or electronic)

- Audiovisual or electronic resources whose hardware is obsolete

### **Gift and Exchange**

Gifts shall be accepted only when they add strengths to the collection and if the donor places no significant limitations on housing, handling or disposition of duplicate or unneeded items. Written acknowledgement shall be sent to the donors by the library specifying the number of items received. The library has the right to dispose of gifts through local sales, donations to non profit organizations or by simply discarding the item. The library can enter into exchange of resources with other libraries. Donations may be refused if the material is in a very poor physical condition.

### **Resource Sharing and Consortia**

The library shall enter into consortia with other libraries in order to achieve greatest purchasing power and discount.

### **Policy Review**

The policy shall be reviewed after every five (5) years by the Committee.

Appendix B

Department of Library and Information Science

Ahmadu Bello University,

Samaru Zaria,

24<sup>th</sup> June, 2014.

Dear Respondent,

I am a postgraduate student of the above stated department, and conducting a research on the **Implementation of Information Resource Development Policy for Information Resource Development in Academic Libraries in Kaduna State**. Your kind response to the attached questionnaire will help provide data for this study.

All responses will be treated as confidential. Thank you for your time and response.

Yours sincerely

Jimoh O. Amina

**Appendix C**

**QUESTIONNAIRE ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF INFORMATION RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT POLICY IN ACADEMIC LIBRARIES IN KADUNA STATE**

**SECTION-A: Bio-Data of Respondent**

- 1. Name of library .....
- 2. Year of establishment .....
- 3. Status
  - a. University/ chief librarian [ ]
  - b. Divisional head [ ]
  - c. Unit head [ ]
  - d. Senior staff [ ]
- 4. Working experience
  - a. Less than one year [ ]
  - b. 1-5 years [ ]
  - c. 10-15years [ ]
  - d. Over 15 years [ ]

**SECTION A: Extent of coverage in content of information resource development policy**

- 5. Below are the contents of a standard Information Resource Development Policy, please kindly tick those applicable to the one in your library
  - a. Mission / vision
  - b. Objectives
  - c. Core values
  - d. Sources of fund
  - e. Selection of materials
  - f. Acquisition of materials
  - g. Preservation and conservation of materials
  - h. Weeding of materials
  - i. Gift and exchange

j. Others specify.....

6. To what extent does your library resource development policy cover the area of concern in resource development?

| Area of concern               | Very extensive | Extensive | Fairly extensive | undecided | Not extensive |
|-------------------------------|----------------|-----------|------------------|-----------|---------------|
| Mission/vision                |                |           |                  |           |               |
| Objectives                    |                |           |                  |           |               |
| Core values                   |                |           |                  |           |               |
| Sources of fund               |                |           |                  |           |               |
| Selection of materials        |                |           |                  |           |               |
| Acquisition of materials      |                |           |                  |           |               |
| Preservation and conservation |                |           |                  |           |               |
| Weeding                       |                |           |                  |           |               |
| Gifts and exchange            |                |           |                  |           |               |

**SECTION C: Extent to which information resource development is guided by a policy**

7. Does your library have an existing information resource development policy?

Yes ( ) No( )

8. If yes, when was it developed? .....

9. To what extent is your library guided by an information resource development policy in  
Developing its collection?

- a. Fully [     ]
- b. Partly [     ]
- c. Not at all [     ]
- d. undecided [     ]
- e. Others (please specify) .....  
.....

10. How was your library resource development policy developed?

- a. Internally developed by a committee [     ]
- b. Internally developed by the librarian [     ]
- c. Adopted from another library [     ]
- d. No documented resource development policy [     ]
- e. undecided [     ]

11. Are staffs in your library, particularly those in the information resource development  
aware of Information Resource Development Policy?

YES ( )        NO ( )

**SECTION C: Extent of implementation of information resource development policy**

12. Does your library implements its Information Resource Development Policy in the  
development of its collection?

Yes ( )        No ( )

13. How is the policy implemented in the development of resource ?

**SECTION D: Evaluation of Information Resource Development policy.**

14. Does your library consider these criteria while evaluating its policy?

Tick the criteria you use

- a. Effectiveness
- b. Efficiency
- c. Flexibility
- d. Institutional constraint
- e. Community acceptance
- f. Others

specify.....

15 . How frequently is it revised?

- a. 2 – 3 years [    ]
- b. After 3 – 5 years [    ]
- c. After 10 years [    ]
- d. After 15 years [    ]
- e. Undecided

**SECTION E: Changing Information needs of patrons and effect on the implementation of information resource development policy.**

16. To what extent has the changing information needs of patrons affect the implementation of information resource development policy?.

Thank you for your time.