ASSESSMENT OF INTERVENTION OF DONOR AGENCIES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF LIBRARY RESOURCES IN SPECIAL FEDERAL TERTIARY INSTITUTIONS IN ZARIA, KADUNA STATE.

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NIGERIA

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MAY, 2014

DECLARATION

I, Rukayat Tijani Ibrahim, solemnly declare that this thesis entitled "Assessment of Intervention of Donor Agencies in the Development of Library Resources in Special Federal Tertiary Institutions in Zaria, Kaduna State." was written by me and that it is a record of my own research work under the supervision of Dr. Mrs. Hanna Mamman Daudu and Dr. Kosoko Adu Momoh. This work has not been presented in any previous application for a higher degree. All consulted literature was properly acknowledged through referencing.

Signature **Date**

CERTIFICATION

This thesis entitled "ASSESSMENT OF INTERVENTION OF DONOR AGENCIES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF LIBRARY RESOURCES IN SPECIAL FEDERAL TERTIARY INSTITUTIONS IN ZARIA, KADUNA STATE." by Rukayat Tijani IBRAHIM, meets the regulation governing the award of the degree of Master of Library Science (MLS) 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 Almighty Allah and to my beloved parent Alhaji and Hajiya A. Tijani

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Abstract

This research titled "Assessment of intervention of donor agencies in the development of library resources in special federal tertiary institutions in Zaria, Kaduna state." was carried out to investigate the contributions of donor agencies to the development of library resources in Federal tertiary institutions in Kaduna north senatorial district. The objectives of the study are to find out the types of donations given to the libraries; the extent to which the donations from the donors have improved the resources of these libraries. Five (5) research questions were raised and answered. The study adopted qualitative research approach. While structured and open-ended interview and relevant documents, including gift and donation files, acquisition records and library accession registers were used to collect data for the study. The population of the study consisted of the Special Federal Tertiary Institution Libraries under study while the subjects of the study were the 41 staff, which included the institutions' librarians (Liaison Officers) and the resources development unit library staff of each library. Descriptive statistical tools were used to analyze and present the data. The study discovered that the most donated resources to the libraries were books and journals; the findings also revealed that, though all the special federal tertiary institution libraries have one type of donor or the other, they mostly benefit from individual and corporate donors. It also discovered that two of these libraries do not keep accurate records of library resources. In the light of the findings of the study, it was concluded that the special federal tertiary institution libraries studied were inadequately funded, thus, the libraries have sought for an alternative means in terms of donation to support or augment the major source of fund for library resource development, which has contributed positively but not sufficiently to the development of the library. The study recommended among others that, there is need for the government to increase library annual allocation to avoid problem of inadequate funds. And there is a need for those libraries under study to seek for support from local donors such as Nigerian Book Foundation (NBF), Sir Emeka Offor Foundation (SEOF) that could contribute financially or other wise to their library; also they should approach those institutions that benefited from foreign donors on how to reach them. Also, libraries should try as much as possible to keep record of their resources.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Cover Page		
Title Page		ii
Declaration		iii
Certification		iv
Dedication		v
Acknowledgement		vi
Abstract		vii
Tablet of Content		viii
List of Figures		xi
List of Tables		xii
List of appendices		xiii
List of Abbreviations		xiii
Operational definition of terms		xiv

CHAPTER ONE

1.0	**INTRODUCTION**	
1.1.	Background to the Study	1
1.1.1	Concept of Tertiary Institution Libraries	3
1.1.2	Resources Development in Tertiary Institution Libraries	4
1.1.3	Concept of Donor Agencies	7
1.2.	Statement of the Problem	9
1.3.	Research Questions	10
1.4.	Objectives of the Study	11
1.5.	Assumption	12
1.6.	Significance of the Study	12
1.7.	Scope of the Study	13
1.8.	Limitation	14
	References	15

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1.	Introduction	16
2.2.	Sources of Funds to Federal Tertiary Institution Libraries in Nigeria	17
2.3.	Trends in Intervention in Federal Tertiary Institution Libraries in Nigeria	19
2.4.	Donor Agencies in Tertiary Institution Libraries in Nigeria	23
2.5.	The Contributions of Donor Agencies to the Development of Libraries in Nigeria	24
2.6.	Types of Donations made to Libraries	29
2.7.	Adequacy and Relevancy of Donation	31
2.8.	Improvement and Implication of Donation to Libraries	32
2.9.	Summary of the Review	33
	References	34

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1.	Introduction	39
3.2.	Research Method Adopted for the Study	39
3.3.	Population of the Study	40
3.4.	Sample and Sampling Procedure	41
3.5.	Instruments for Data Collection	42
3.6.	Validity and Reliability of the Instrument	43
3.7.	Procedure for Data Collection	44
3.8.	Procedure for Data Presentation and Analysis	44
	References	45

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

4.1.	Introduction	46
4.2.	Response Rate	46

4.3. Data Analysis 47
4.4. Analysis of Use of Record 53
References 55

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. Introduction 56
5.2. Summary of the Study 56
5.3. Summary of the Finding 57
5.4. Conclusion 58
5.5. Recommendations 58
5.5. Suggestions for further Studies 59
Bibliography 60
Appendix i 66
Appendix ii 67

LIST OF FIGURE

Fig. 1 Response Rate 46

LIST OF TABLES

Table 3.1	Population Distribution of the Study	41
Table 4.1	Response Rate	46
Table 4.2	Major Sources of Fund to Special Federal Tertiary Institution Libraries in Zaria, Kaduna State	47
Table 4.3	Donor Agencies available to Special Federal Tertiary Institution Libraries in Kaduna State	49
Table 4.4	Type of Donations given to Special Federal Tertiary Institution Libraries in Kaduna State	50
Table 4.5	Relevancy of Donations to Special Federal Tertiary Institution Libraries in Kaduna State	51
Table 4.6	Extent to which Donation has improved the Resources of the Libraries in Special Federal Tertiary Institution Libraries in Kaduna State	52
Table 4.7	Record of Past donors to NITT and NARICT (2006-2013)	54

LIST OF APPENDICES

Structured and Open- ended Interview on the Assessment of Intervention of Donor Agencies in the Development of Library Resources in Special Federal Tertiary Institutions in Zaria, Kaduna State. 66

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ASSU	-	Academic Staff Union of Universities
BAI	-	Book Aid International
ETF	-	Education Trust Fund
JDP	-	Journal Donation Project
LDF	-	Library Development Fund
NARICT	-	National Research Institute for Chemical Technology
NBF	-	Nigerian Book Foundation
NCAT	-	Nigerian College of Aviation Technology
NGO	-	Non- Governmental Organization
NILEST	-	Nigerian Institute of Leather and Science Technology
NIM	-	Nigerian Insurance Management
NITT	-	Nigerian Institute of Transport Technology
NUC	-	National Universities Commission
PTF	-	Petroleum (Special) Trust Fund
SEOF	-	Sir Emeka Offor Foundation
TETF	-	TetFund

Operational Definitions of Terms

Resources Development: The process of planning and acquiring of library resources which happens over a period of years and is based on ongoing assessment of the information needs of the library user's.

Development: Continuous growth of library resources. Changes that have affect the libraries over the year.

Donations: A process of giving fund and other information resources for a project of a development nature. It is the ability to help someone in the careful art of giving. In this study it is refers to as resources donated to the library.

Donor Agencies: Donor agencies are organizations established either by the government, individuals or non-governmental organizations (NGO) to render assistance to people/organizations to alleviate poverty or suffering in one area or the other that require immediate attention.

Tertiary Institution Libraries: In this study, it refers to Institutions of higher education that offer programs beyond the high school level by providing necessary training for individuals to be able to enter professional careers, apart from Universities, Colleges of education and Polytechnics.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The development of libraries in developing countries like Nigeria is described as a herculean task brought about by inadequate official support coupled with dwindling financial allocations. Acquisition of resources for the library is the basic foundation for library development, but Federal funding which provides critical assistance to the libraries through their parent institutions is inadequate. According to Okonofua (2011), poor funding is the principal challenge that most Nigerian tertiary institutions currently face which limits their ability to rate high in global ranking of educational institutions. He remarked that, as long as the government remains the major source of funding, there will continue to be funding gaps from the government sources due to the increasing number of government funded organizations. Likewise, libraries just like other higher institutions are striving to source for funds.

Chesanga (2000) stated that "many libraries in Sub-Saharan Africa, including tertiary institutions' libraries depend entirely on government funding for their operations which is no longer adequate". This has prevented the working out of any reasonable acquisition programme by the academic libraries. Thus, donation has become very important in library resources development. It is in the light of these that Akobi (2008) testified that "libraries currently achieve their library development goals through donations". This notion was supported by Patricia (2009) who pointed out that most of the libraries, if not all, started with donations of books and money from individuals and organizations like the Ford

Foundation and Carnegie Corporation. Today, most libraries in Africa still depend on donations in some form to remain functional.

Libraries are institutions that acquire, process and store information resources for the benefit of the user of their communities. Gutek (2008) noted that "libraries can be viewed as information systems that both reflect and influence, and even help to create, paradigms and authority, for they set limits in various ways on the ideas and information available to users." Yusuf and Iwu (2010) posit that the library stands in the same relationship to the society as the memory of an individual by making available and accessible to its users information required for teaching and independent study. Contemporary libraries as noted by Joe (2010) maintain collections that include not only printed materials such as manuscripts, books, newspapers, and magazines, but also art reproductions, films, sound and video recordings, maps, photographs, microfiches, CD-Rom, computer software, online databases, and other media. He also added that the mission of any library is "to collect, organize, preserve and provide access to knowledge and information."In fulfilling this mission, tertiary institution libraries collect, organize and preserve a valuable record of culture that can be passed down to succeeding generations.

Weiner (2005) states that, the role of a library evolves as the priorities of the institutions evolve; and at the same time, tertiary institution libraries develop into distinct information centers with its own set of objectives and commitment within the academic community.

1.1.1 Concept of Tertiary Institution Libraries

Tertiary institution libraries are those libraries attached to universities, polytechnics, colleges of education and other similar institutions of higher learning. They have long been recognized as the "hearts" of their parent institutions. Tertiary institution libraries are often considered the most important resources of an institution of higher education that offer programs beyond the high school level; provide necessary training for individuals wishing to enter professional careers. These Libraries exist to fulfill fundamental objectives, conservation of knowledge and idea, teaching and conducting high quality research (Akobi, 2008). She further stated that, for these responsibilities to be successfully executed higher institutions of learning and other colleges have always looked onto their libraries as indispensable tool. The programmes of the academic libraries vary by types of institutions (Jubb and Green 2007).

The general image of a library brought about the different categories of libraries by the entity that supports them. These entities include academic libraries; research libraries, special libraries etc. This study focuses on those tertiary institution libraries that are academic in nature though they may be special in scope. They may specialize in one form of field of study or the other and primarily designed to serve users of their parent organizations, this may make them special in a way.

An important feature that distinguishes these tertiary institution libraries from other form of libraries is that they are academic in nature and therefore provide training for individuals to be able to enter professional careers. However,

they are generally seen as tertiary institution libraries. In addition to the above, Halsey et al (2008) observed that, these libraries acquire, process and present information to users in a way that add to the teaching and learning and to the efficiency of their parent institutions. From the argument above, it can be said that these libraries are also academic libraries.

The development of the library will depend, to a large extent, upon the provision of adequate information resources, library equipment and provision of training for library personnel. However, there is no academic library no matter how buoyant can acquire every information resources; take care of capital, recurrent as well as other expenditure due to the dwindling financial library allocations, increased subscription rates and prices, to mention a few. These problems, according to Ekoja (2003), were as a result of poor economy, inadequate funding and the misappropriation of funds meant for resources development etc.

Hence, the library needs to continuously plan and build its resources so that it will be able to meet with the developmental trends in teaching and learning. Therefore, it has become a necessity for libraries to find alternative means of acquisition.

1.1.2 Resources Development in Tertiary Institution Libraries

The task of building library collections can be seen as a mechanism deliberately and consciously done through continuous identification, collection, processing and management of information resources. No institution can lay claim to academic excellence without a good library. Hence, the needs for

librarians to develop alternative resource development strategies other than direct purchase. Adeyomoye (2011) defined library resource development as the process of planning and acquiring of library resources which happens over a period of years and is based on ongoing assessment of the information needs of the library users. The collection should be adequate in depth and breath. Equally important, the library has to develop and maintain standard books, journals, ICT facilities and audio – visual collection, computer technologies to support their services, to ensure the availability of proper and balanced resources that meets the needs of the institution". In this regard, the professional librarians have the responsibility of planning and monitoring the development of the library.

Attama (2005) identifies ways in which institutional libraries can build their collections, including legal deposits, exchange, direct purchase, gift, donations and photocopies. This is supported by Busayo (2008) who noted that other known methods of resources development through which resources could be obtain for the library apart from donation (gift) are: by legal deposit, inter library loans and bequeath (will). Jones (2007) categorizes resources into four areas: collections to support students' learning and teaching, resources to support researchers, special collections, and "just in case" materials. But with recent development, it can also include internet resources and facilities that promote learning and acquisition of information.

a. Gift and exchanges

This is another viable way of acquiring publications to the library. It could be solicited or unsolicited. Due to the huge sum of money required to build library collections, it is not a task that can be achieved from the library budget alone due to large budget cut. Thus, the librarian compliments his acquisitions by soliciting for gifts from both individuals, corporate organizations, authors and publishers. According to Adeyomoye (2011), corporate organizations, government and non-government agencies are the main targets from which gifts are solicited. Librarians request for such publications of organizations like Annual Reports, Newsletters, Monographic Series, and Technical Reports etc to be added to their library collections. On the other hand, gifts can be unsolicited.

The librarian preserves the right to accept, reject or dispose of gifts in compliance with the policy of the library. Gifts are accepted provided there is no restriction from the giver as to readership or preservation conditions or any demand that contradict intellectual freedom. Libraries can also involve in exchange programmes with other organizations. Library resources or publications can be exchanged with those of the organizations through keeping of each other on mailing list.

Contributions from local individuals or organizations could be in forms other than money. For example, people may be willing to volunteer a certain amount of time to help with basic tasks at the resource centre, or to provide a specific technical or professional skill, computing skills, marketing, designing etc.

They might also have useful materials that they would be willing to donate or lend to the resource centre. All non-monetary gifts are considered "in-kind" donations. In-kind donations can include, but are not limited to:

• Sponsorships

• Supplies

• Equipment

• Goods and services, discounts or coupons used for incentives

• Books and materials

b. Donation

Donation is a process of giving funds for project of a development nature. Bukola,(2008) explained that donation is not a new concept. Rather, it is an ancient one and could be traced back to the history of establishment of the medieval university when founders were forced to approach potential donors for money and resources for the operations of their colleges. She further stated that through donations many libraries were able to Provide for and take their institutions to the peak of academic excellence. However, related studies show that the funds generated through donations only cater for 8% of library annual budget.

1.1.3 Concept of Donor Agencies

Donor agencies are organizations that give funds for projects of a development nature. They can be seen as organizations, co-operate bodies or those entrusted with the concerns of another, their function is to provide assistant for project of a development nature. Agencies have the responsibility to support through taxes and voluntary

contributions those institutions that exist for the common good, such as schools and libraries (Hood, 2009). He further stated that donor agencies are non-governmental entities established for the purpose of supporting educational, cultural and other causes primarily by giving aids to eligible non-profit organizations. Busayo (2008) categorized donor agencies into government and non-governmental donor agencies, the multilateral agencies, charitable organizations, corporations and individual philanthropists. There are also international donor agencies such as the Mac Arthur Foundation, Ford Foundation, Rockefeller Foundation, the Soros and the Carnegie Corporations.

Financial institutions such as World Bank, First Bank of Nigeria, United Bank of Africa (UBA) among others fall under multilateral agencies which usually give loan rather than grants. Communication firms such as Globacom and MTN Foundations fall under Corporations, while the Book Aid International (BAI) and the Nigerian Book Foundation (NBF) are grouped under the non-governmental organizations.

Notable individuals such as Chief Obafemi Awolowo, Barrister C.G.O. Babatola and the rest have contributed to the development of libraries in Nigeria. Amusa(2001) noted that late Chief Obafemi Awolowo in his will bequeathed his collection to Olabisi Onabanjo University (OOU) in 1989. Other Persons worthy of mention are Stephen Mitchell, Robert Jefferso and recently is Sir Emeka Offor Foundation (SEOF) in Oraifite, Anambra State who both donated cash and priceless collections to libraries. The donor purpose is to award money for projects in which they are interested.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Building library resources is a gradual and continuous process. The growth of the library resources is synonymous with the growth of its parent institutions. Federal funding provides critical assistance to the libraries through their parent institutions because libraries are seen as integral part of the institutions they serve. In Nigeria, Libraries in government owned institutions derive funds from government, endowment, and other miscellaneous sources. Hence, much as Nigerian libraries strive to meet the users' information needs, they are incapacitated by underfunding.

Nwafor (1997) discovered that a low level of funding of libraries had led to the deterioration in the quality of library collections. This was supported by Ononogbo (2003) in Owolabi and Akintola (2003) who discovered that 91 percent of collections in the library being studied was derived from donations, gifts, and bequeath. The situation is the same at the Federal tertiary institution libraries where there is a continued influx of library users, especially from education and research institutions seeking information from poor and imbalance collections that do not even have adequate internet connectivity as an alternative source of information to cope with their varied demand (Zakari & Okojie 2009). The consistent cuts in library annual budgets, leaving them with barely enough for salaries and wages and with little or nothing to purchase even newspapers or undertake minor repairs and restorations has made it necessary for libraries to seek alternative sources of revenue to support their activities due to rapid growth of information, and demand for additional services.

However, libraries in the developing nations have relied on donation as a major method of resources development as noted by Okiy (2010):

> *that Africa's economic crisis has resulted in large budget cuts for African higher education, including university libraries. Furthermore, enrollments have skyrocketed. African libraries have become highly dependent upon ... donors. In some institutions, 90-100 percent of the budgets for collection development are provided by donors, and almost all information technology comes from outside the country….*

The situation in Nigeria is similar to that of other developing countries; studies have shown that underfunding is the bane of libraries in Nigeria and libraries cry out for updating with current books, periodicals and research findings. Furthermore, most Nigerian libraries changed system because of technology, different software are used due to technology changes and the cost involved in the acquisition and maintenance are high, donors will provide and maintain for a few years expecting the beneficiaries to continue the subscriptions but lack of proper funding will make the libraries to seek intervention with other agencies. This has been a continuous process within library operation in Nigeria and libraries in Kaduna state.

From the above context; this research work seeks to assess the intervention of donor agencies in the development of resources in Special federal tertiary institution libraries in Zaria, Kaduna State.

1.3 Research Questions

In order to address the problem of this study, the following research questions were answered:

1. What is the major source of funds to the special federal tertiary institution libraries in Zaria, Kaduna?

2. Who are the donor agencies to the special federal tertiary institution libraries in Zaria, Kaduna?

3. What do the agencies donate to the special federal tertiary institution libraries in Zaria, Kaduna?

4. How relevant are the resources donated to the special federal tertiary institution libraries in Zaria, Kaduna?

5. To what extent have the resources donated improved the needs of the special federal tertiary institution libraries in Zaria, Kaduna?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

This study aimed to achieve the following objectives:

1. To find out the major source of funding to the special federal tertiary institution libraries in Zaria, Kaduna.

2. To identify the donors that give donations to the special federal tertiary institution libraries in Zaria, Kaduna.

3. To determine the type of donations given by these donors to the special federal tertiary institution libraries in Zaria, Kaduna.

4. To determine the relevance of the resources donated to the special federal tertiary institution libraries in Zaria, Kaduna.

5. To find out the extent to which the resources donated have satisfied the needs of the special federal tertiary institution libraries in Zaria, Kaduna.

1.5 Assumption

The study was based on the assumption that:

i. The major source of funding for the special federal tertiary institution libraries is the same with other federal tertiary institution libraries.

ii. The donations given to all these federal tertiary institution libraries have improved their library resource in one way or the other.

1.6 Significance of the Study

Related literature has shown that enormous amount of donations had been given to support libraries, but there were few assessments on the impact of these programmes. Therefore, this study is of paramount importance because, it will reveal the effect of donations on the development of library resources and encourage the libraries under study to identify other avenues for generating fund internally.

It is expected that the result of the study will encourage the government to increase the funding of government owned institution libraries through its parent organization.

The findings will provide opportunity for and guide individuals, non government organizations, and others who are willing to assist in building library resources to know where to intervene. Furthermore, it will be a useful source for future researchers interested in this special area of investigation. It contributed to the existing knowledge on donor intervention and resources development in the federal tertiary institution libraries.

1.7 Scope of the Study

The study is limited to the libraries in the Special Federal tertiary institutions in Zaria, Kaduna state that differ from universities, colleges of education and polytechnics, In this research, institutions of higher education that offer programmes beyond the high school level; provide necessary training for individuals wishing to enter professional careers were studied. Therefore, libraries studied included the Nigerian College of Aviation Technology (NCAT) Library, Zaria; Nigerian Institute of Transport Technology (NITT) Library, Zaria; National Research Institute for Chemical Technology Library (NARICT), Zaria; and Nigerian Institute of Leather and Science Technology Library (NILEST), Zaria. The study investigates the intervention of donor agencies in the development of

library resources in the four special federal tertiary institution libraries in Zaria, Kaduna.

1.8 Limitation

The limitation of this study is the inability of the researcher to interview all the 41 respondents, because three of the staff were on leave as at the time of the interview, this did not allow the researcher to achieve 100% respond. Also, due to the time frame and cost implication the researcher could not cover other federal tertiary institutions in Kaduna state.

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CHAPTER TWO

2.0 REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Introduction

This chapter examined and reviewed literature that relate to the topic of the study. The review is based on the following subheadings.

2.2 Sources of Funds to Federal Tertiary Institution Libraries in Nigeria

2.3 Trends in intervention to Federal Tertiary Institution Libraries in Nigeria.

2.4 Donor Agencies in Tertiary institution Libraries in Nigeria

2.5 The Contributions of Donor Agencies to the development of libraries in Nigeria

2.6 Types of Donations made to Libraries

2.7 Adequacy and Relevancy of Donations

2.8 Improvement and Implication of Donation to Libraries

2.9 Summary of the Review

2.2 Sources of Funds to Federal Tertiary Institution Libraries in Nigeria

The importance of fund in the development and smooth running of any organization cannot be overemphasized. The Federal Government is the primary source of funds to federally owned institutions in Nigeria which they channel through the National Universities Commission (NUC), while state owned institutions are sponsored by the respective state government. They receive their funds directly through the State Ministries of Education or the Governor's offices. The American Library Association (ALA, 2006) testified that, while the majority of funds for library come from federal, state and local sources, federal funding

provides critical assistance, giving libraries across the country the financial support they need to serve their communities. The library is invariably a part of a wider organization-an arm of government and, therefore, its budget is negotiated with its parent organization which serves as the proprietor that takes full responsibility for its funding. This fund usually covers only the recurrent expenditure, but sometimes, libraries are supported by government ministries particularly Ministry of Education (Ubogu & Okiy,2011). They have been the sole sponsors of federal tertiary institution libraries in Nigeria.

The importance of funding in providing quality library services cannot be overemphasized. It is the glue that holds the building, collections and staff together and allows library to attain its goals. As such, money can be considered the soul of the library. Ehigiator (1997), decried that money is needed for building, physical facilities, books, journals, electronic resource, personnel etc. According to Emojorho (2004), Nigerian government owned institution libraries derive funds from government allocations, endowment funds, library fees, gifts and other miscellaneous sources such as the sale of duplicate materials, fines and photocopying; that the Bursar integrates and collates the various estimates from the various departments. Ojoade and Ochai (2000) decried that the dwindling financial allocation available to academic libraries made them to source for income generation alternative to improve their resources. To this end, they identified some sources of revenue generation to libraries as fines for overdue books, charges for reservation books, inter library loans, income from photocopying and binding services. Others are library registration fees, electronic

database searches and reprography. Salisu (2000) supported the libraries initiatives of raising money internally.

In attestation to this, Momoh (2009) classified the sources mentioned above as internal sources of funds, while fund raising, memorial funds and differed donations as external sources of funds. This money generated through these sources is a useful addition to academic library budget. However, various related studies reported that income generated internally through the various means identified above was insignificant. Nevertheless, this income may appear insignificant but can be used to augment or support their lean financial allocation. In view of the above scenario, Adedoyin (2000) suggested the commercialization of library services which, according to him, should be considered by libraries facing constraints in terms of resources.

Funding of Nigerian tertiary institutions and their libraries was not much of a problem until the Nigerian economy ran into problems in the early 1980s as a result of the world oil glut and poor internal management of resources (Agboola, 2002). The devaluation of Nigerian currency with the continuous funding of the institutions and their libraries without regards to this prevailing inflationary trend affected the growth and development of libraries resources both in terms of quality and quantity.

2.3 Trends in Intervention to Federal Tertiary Institution Library

Nigerian educational system enjoyed general support from the federal government of Nigeria in the 70's, which were years of oil boom – until in early 1980's and early 1990's when the economic downturn took its toll on these

institutions as a result of a sharp decline in oil revenue. The effect was so bad that these institution cannot meet the basic needs for teaching and research and soon became a shadow of their past. This therefore prevented the working out of any reasonable acquisition program by the academic libraries.

It was observed that some state institutions received little or no capital allocation from their proprietors. The situation in federal tertiary institutions and colleges as observed by Odusanya and Osinulu (2004) is equally frustrating considering the fact that allocation for education in year 2000 was less than 2% of government expenditure. Agboola (2002) submitted that the situation has drastically affected the growth of library collections both in quality and quantity. From the above scenario, it can be said that government have been unable to give the expected financial support to education and libraries at large. In agreeing with this Ojoade and Ochai (2000) aptly observed that with hardly any funds, the library is put under pressure to justify its existence and to provide improved services to its clientele.

Zakari (1997), Ochai (2000), Oketunji (2000), and Okiy (2003) identified inadequate funding as a major obstacle to the acquisition of resources, training program and application of information technology facilities in academic libraries in Nigeria. It is sad to note that even recently, Akintunde (2006), Blakes (2006), Jagboro (2007) and Omekwu and Echezona (2008), had reasons to cite inadequate funding as a major setback to digitization and collection development efforts of tertiary institution libraries in Nigeria. As Okanlawon (2007) in Omekwu and

Echezona (2008) observed, libraries all over the world have become handicapped by such limitations as fund, accommodation, ICT facilities, etc. that the possibility of getting everything they want is becoming limited. From the foregoing, it is clear that the survival of libraries in this country anchors on their ability to generate own-funds outside government statutory allocations. Na'iya, (2008) has expressed worry over the decline in public libraries, attributing it to lack of adequate funding by the appropriate authorities. As Nigerian government could no longer provide adequate fund, Momoh (2009) noted that:

"*The fact that the libraries depend on their parent institutions for almost 100percent funding is an open secret… and the need to generate own-fund outside government subventions for survival becomes more glaring*".

The intervention of donor Agencies in the development of libraries can be trace back to the period towards the end of 1980s when a World Bank loan was obtained, to reverse the trend of inadequate funding. Akindojutimi et al. (2010), stated that the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) entered into a 120 million dollar agreement with the World Bank from 1992 to 1994 for the libraries of the then twenty Federal Universities in the country. The development Credit Agreement that was to last for four year with a thirty-five years moratorium was used to support the "Federal Universities Development Sector Adjustment Operation". Thus, all 20 Federal Universities benefited from the loan which was executed through the National Universities commission (NUC). The funds were

specifically, for the supply of library books, journals, equipment and staff development, but the utilization of this loan suffered logistic problems.

Consequently, the failure of these intervention and government constant neglect of library development owing to low budgetary allocation to education informed the Academic Staff Union of Universities (ASUU) to demand for urgent intervention from the government. This gave birth to the Education Trust Fund (ETF) now changed to Tertiary Education Trust Fund (TETF). Similarly, between 2001 and 2002, some of the proceeds from the oil sector as initiated by the Petroleum (Special) Trust Fund (PTF) were spent on purchase of books for libraries. All these agencies are classified as the national or Government intervention agencies (Ifidon, 2006).

Recognizing the issues above, foundations, bilateral and multilateral funding agencies have taken a profound interest in providing support to libraries through their various organizations. This has made libraries to enjoy funding opportunities ranging from capacity building of library personnel to provision of ICT facilities and Databases (Whyte, 2004). Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is the changing area most frequently mentioned by some donors due to the over arching changing process, if developing countries are to be competitive and involved in the global economy, then support is needed in some critical areas. Hence the strong move among donors to support institutions at all levels from universities to tertiary institutions communities in ICT connectivity and content development within the library operating system.

2.4 Donor Agencies in Tertiary Institution Libraries in Nigeria

Donor agencies according to Osinulu and Daramola (n.d) are agencies established either by the government, individuals or non-governmental organizations (NGO) to render assistance to people/organizations to alleviate poverty or suffering in one area or the other that require immediate attention. While each donor is different, their approaches to support tend to group them into their natural constituencies—multilateral organizations, bilateral donors, foundations and others. To this effect, several donor agencies have been discovered from the literatures which include Book Aid International, Book for Africa, MTN Foundation, Carnegie cooperation, Mac Arthur, Ford foundation, Sir Emeka Offor Foundation, Rockefeller, World Health Organization etc.

In addition to the above, Zakari and Okojie (2009) discussed recent interventions which have saved the libraries in Nigeria from total collapse. They identified donor agencies such as the Carnegie cooperation, Mac Arthur and ford foundation, Book Aid International (BAI) and the Library Development Funds (LDF) arrangement by the National University Commission (NUC) have continued to serve as face-saving devices for the degenerating academic and public libraries, and further state that many academic libraries have successfully sought aid and support from Nigeria Book Foundation (NBF), elfl. Net, Journal Donation Project (JDP) and so on.

Sources of financial support for libraries are also derived from individuals, corporations, private foundations, etc. Hood (2009) noted that, because of the decline in institutional allocation to libraries, libraries had to reach out to find alternative sources of funding, basically private voluntary support. As libraries in other countries are required to change from total governmental support to partial governmental support, thus, by carefully cultivating a variety of sources, individuals, corporations, and international foundations, libraries has been able to gain funding for collections, preservation, technologies and personnel.

2.5 The Contributions of Donor Agencies to the Development of Federal Tertiary Institution Libraries in Nigeria.

The contributions of donor agencies can be traced to the period of recognition of the needs of the academic libraries and the need for Federal Government to enhance financial input into the educational system and improve the quality of education in Nigeria. The situation of Federal tertiary institution Libraries particularly in the area of funding and provision of enabling facilities and environment are not in good standing to cope with the challenge posed by the changing needs of their clientele which brought about the various interventions and donations from outside the country.

Intervention programmes are the measures employed by the federal government to reverse the trend of inadequate funding in Nigeria. These interventions and donations have helped libraries in almost all areas of library

needs. Among the intervention measures is the Petroleum (Special) Trust fund (PTF) which was created by the Federal Government to manage excess revenue, which accrued to it from increase in the prices of petroleum products consumed in the country in 1994. PTF intervention covered provision of books for academic libraries. The PTF bought books and other materials for libraries as donations during the time when they were enjoying 10% direct allocation from NUC but their directors and managers never asked the libraries what their needs were. So they sent multiple copies such as 100 - 150 copies of the same titles to the university libraries.

Furthermore, the Education Trust Fund (ETF) recently rechristened Tertiary Education Trust Fund was set up under the Education Tax Act No. 7 of 1993 as amended by Act No. 40 of 1998. Saidu (2006) stated that, companies were mandated by law to pay 2% of their profit before tax to ETF. The body has been managing the fund for the developmental projects and library acquisition at various levels in the nation. Agunbiade (2006) highlights various library projects that have been funded by the TETFund under its library development program to include the computerization of libraries, provision of books, journals and reading materials; provision of equipment, e.g. binding materials and bindery equipment etc., and provision of library buildings in some cases.

On the other hand, some international donor agencies that have saved the libraries in Nigeria from total collapse include among others:

a. Mac Arthur Foundation and Carnegie Corporations.

The report by Mortenson Center for the Mac Arthur Foundation (2005), and Carnegie Corporation stated that, until the mid 1970s, Nigeria had strong institutions of learning with well furnished libraries, but that years of neglect, which resulted from difficult political situations weakened these institutions. Today, Nigerian Universities and Colleges that are benefiting from infusion of donor funding have begun the long road back to developing strong learning institutions and building libraries that can support their research and teaching missions. Academic institutions have been aided significantly through grants from the Mac Arthur Foundations and Carnegie Corporation.

The same report further stated that these Foundation and Corporation had supported the journal donation program that is essential to those grantee institutions such as Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Bayero University, Kano, University of Ibadan, etc. This program has provided access to current library resource. The programme allows librarians, working with faculty and students at all four grantee institutions to select journal titles needed at their institutions. In attestation to this, Zakari & Okojie (2009) stated that library facilities such as library processing tools, software and computer hardware, journals, staff training etc has been acquired through donations. Some of the Mac Arthur grantee institutions like Ahmadu Bello University purchased "Alice for windows" in 2005, an affordable type of library management software but currently the newer generations of library management software are completely web-based system.

The libraries also received some materials ranging from books and journal donations from other countries. While appreciated, many of the donated materials were older, not always needed, and sometimes in poor physical condition. As a result, these donations do not have the same high positive impact on the collections that the MacArthur program does. This step provides materials that can aid acquisition service to Nigerian libraries and better access to the library collections. The academic libraries hoped that a recent Mac Arthur grant to the Sabre foundation would send books and CD-ROMs to grantees but currently the project has run into obstacles and has stalled due to lack of sustainability.

To justify the vision of these agencies in Nigerian's tertiary education sector and library in particular, it was reported in 2008 that enormous fund were disbursed for academic training and staff development as well as local research and publications in library. In Nigeria today, there are many donors to library and information centers as the writer noted that Ahmadu Bello University and its libraries had received donation of funds in the past through foundations managed by Ford and Rockefeller in America and others who gave gift of buildings, for instance John F. Kennedy Library.

b. Book Aid International (BAI)

Book Aid International (BAI) is another donor agency that has contributed to the development of academic libraries in Northern Nigeria, as Mohammed (2002) stated that "BAI provides more than 750,000 books each year to more than forty of the poorest countries in the world. More than 85% of the books go to Sub- Saharan African counties, including Nigeria" and concluded that

their libraries were highly improved. Na'iya (2008) added that donor agencies such as BAI matter so much to our library system, expressing dissatisfaction that not only is there too few library service points in Nigeria but they are also mostly grossly below standard.

c. Nigerian Book Foundation (NBF)

It is also important to place the record of the contribution made by the Local donor agencies and other individual. Adeyomoye (2011) stated in his study that Nigerian Book Foundation (NBF) donated 300 volumes of books to libraries in south – west geo-political zone of Nigeria while others received between 100 and 300 volumes of books in their institution libraries. This south – west geo-political zone according to him where the private universities in Lagos, Ogun, Oyo, Osun Ondo and Ekiti States" and librarians that have received publications from the NBF confirmed the relevance of the publications. Notable individuals such as Chief Obafemi Awolowo, Barrister C.G.O. Babatola and the rest have contributed to the development of libraries in Nigeria. Amusa(2001) noted that late Chief Obafemi Awolowo in his will bequeathed his collection to Olabisi Onabanjo University (OOU) in 1989. Other Persons worthy of mention are Stephen Mitchell and Robert Jefferso who both donated cash and priceless collections to libraries.

d. Sir Emeka Offor Foundation (SEOF)

Sir Emeka Offor Foundation (SEOF) is a non- governmental philanthropic organization, established in 2006 in Oraifite in Anambra State of Nigeria by Sir Emeka C. Offor. The SEOF is in partnership with Rotary Club of Nigeria, the

foundation was started as a non- governmental organization (NGO) in the mid-nineties as a vehicle for his philanthropy, and focuses on giving support and hope to those in need. The mission of the Foundation is to positively render assistance to the needy in the society irrespective of the tribe, creed, religion and nation. Also they focused on youth employment, families, education and infrastructure development.

According to Chrome Group (2011), Sir Emeka Offor is the largest African donor to Rotary Club International and in their effort to making sure that assistance is rendered to the needy in the society; the foundation has so far contributed over #750million (USD4.9m) to charitable projects. They donated to schools and public libraries selected as beneficiaries of its donation of books and other supplies, the foundation also imported large consignment of books, computers and library supplies worth several million dollars.

Among their contributions to resource development is the conviction of the foundation which supported President Jonathan's PET project, "Back to Books". SEOF is collaborating with Book for Africa, a US-based agency in this project.

2.6 Types of Donation Made to Libraries

Donation made to libraries varies and could be in form other than fund, all non-monetary interventions are referred to as "in-kind" donations. These can include sponsorship or training of library personnel, provision of information resources and equipments to the library, etc. Busayo (2008) stated that most

libraries have internet access sourced through donation and most of the new books and journals stocks were donated by international agencies. According to Caboni (2007) in Bukola (2008), Greek Philanthropist Cimon and Alexander the Great are the examples of the earliest Philanthropist who gave in cash and Kind to support the Academy of Socrates, Plato and Aristotle's Lyceum. However, in Africa, many institution leaders are beginning to involve in fundraising and other forms of donation to library.

Odusanya and Osinulu (2004), claim that the intervention of tetfund helps academic libraries in Nigeria to purchase computer equipment and library processing tools needed for effective functioning of the library. Academic institutions have been aided significantly through grants from international agencies such as Book Aid international, Journal Donation Programme from Mac Arthur and so on.

SEOF (2012), reported that their foundation donated to more than 50 higher institutions and public libraries, over 100 Secondary and over 100 primary schools across the country delivery of five 40-foot containers of books, computers and supplies to libraries in Nigeria and Gambia. The books are for varied fields of knowledge: Agric Sciences, Business and Economics, Computer Sciences, Communication skills, English Literature, Medical and Health Sciences, Social Sciences, Mathematics, Physics, Astronomy, Biology, Sociology and Anthropology, French Language Studies, Religious Studies, Engineering, Law (including some sets of West Core complete Law libraries), Assorted Reference bookstand an array of General Library and leisure books among others. They also

include some quantities of desktop and laptop computers. Institutions will receive one but mostly a combination of some of the above subjects.

It was said that the second distribution exercise in Nigeria which was slated for October 27, 2012 at Oraifite in Ekwusigo Local Government Area of Anambra State was more than double number of donations in previous year. Donation (either through government, individual or Foundation) has continued to be one major source of funding higher education both within and outside the country.

2.7 Adequacy and Relevancy of Donations to Libraries

In order to satisfy the diverse information needs and interests of the academic community, the library collection must be adequate in terms of quantity, quality and currency. The provision of quality information will invariably have positive impact on the learning environment. Therefore, the usefulness of gifts and donations to any institution library resource development is underscored by the adequacy, currency and relevancy of the donated resources. Donation has brought an appreciable development in the collections of many libraries in Nigeria compared with the near zero acquisitions of previous years of economic recessions but there is no doubt that some donated materials such as book and journals titles might be irrelevant to the need of the library users. As Amusa (2001) noted that some materials donated to libraries are not relevant to the needs of the users of the library and these materials occupy available space in the libraries. Furthermore, Edem (2010) asserted that associate problems with

donations include deficiency in subject coverage, foreign language materials, and irregular giving patterns as well as an increasing tendency towards electronic resources acquisition where manual procedures are available.

2.8 Improvement and Implication of Donation to Libraries

Abubakar (2001) noted that there was no remarkable improvement noticed on the existing information resources and facilities of those libraries that benefited from the World Bank credit facilities. This is supported by Momoh (2009) who testified that the utilization of the loan suffered logistic problems in the area of book, journals, and equipment acquisitions. Direct allocation from NUC sustained the tempo of acquisition.

On the contrary, study by Mohammed (2002) opined that donations have highly improved the library and a large number of users are satisfied with the donation made to their libraries. In support of this, Odusanya and Osinulu (2004) noted that fund donated to the library has brought about a noticeable improvement to the development of the library. Chrome Group (2011), noted that the feedback from supplies of donated resources to the beneficiaries of SEOF is that libraries are richer for it and users have access to varieties of quality books. Although supplies from donor agencies are a great resources, they have improved library resources as various studies have shown that improvement was very noticeable in library development through donation, but there is no doubt that some donated resources such as book and journals titles might be obsolete as at the time of donation which will eventually form part of the rare collection, However,

donation of fund if given can be used to purchase other library resources such as processing tools, computer facilities and Training of library staff which can add to the development of library resources.

The implication of donations is that not all library needs will be met and fund donated may be mismanaged or not directed to the greatest area of library need. Furthermore, federal tertiary institution libraries cannot depend on donation forever, therefore it is hoped that federal institution would provide more funding to their library. In addition, some agencies might turn donation into project-oriented program and while the library could not sustain project for long, it become difficult to maintain relationship with the donor. The above as it may, donations must be politely accepted, acknowledged and processed for the potential and eligible library users. Mohammed (2002) asserted that donation projects by either governmental, non-governmental or philanthropic organization is crucial and will improve the quality and quantity of collections and ensure the supply of a variety of library resources in different formats.

2.9 Summary of the Review

This chapter has reviewed various literatures that are related to the study. From the appraisal, it is understand that the reason for the donation and support to tertiary institution libraries is as a result of inadequate funding to meet the needs of the libraries in Nigeria. The role of funding in achieving libraries vibrancy must not be over looked, as adequate funding is needed by the tertiary institution libraries to meet their responsibilities. Unfortunately, studies by various scholars

have shown that under-funding is the bane of library under – development in Nigeria.

Furthermore, more funding from the government which is suppose to be the major source of financing the organization is not adequate and sufficient. On the other hand, there has been an increase in the prices of library materials, maintenance of library staffs and existing facilities etc. all these have become impossible for library and other information centers to meet up with the needs of their users.

Nonetheless, In order to meet the demands of academic libraries, government and other donor agencies have intervened through various programmes. However, libraries now rely on donations as major source of acquisition. But supplies from donor agencies are not adequate and relevant to meet all the needs of the libraries. Therefore, this study concludes that, the institutions and their libraries in particular should work towards a sustainable automated library system to reduce the problem of over reliance on donation and to boost its revenue generation drive.

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CHAPTER THREE

3.0 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the method, procedures and techniques employed in carrying out the study. It covers the following sub-headings:

3.2 Research Method Adopted for the Study

3.3 Population of the Study

3.4 Sample and Sampling Techniques

3.5 Instrument for Data Collection

3.6 Validity and Reliability of the Instrument

3.7 Procedure for Data Collection

3.8 Procedure for Data Analysis

3.2 Research Method Adopted for the Study

The study adopted the qualitative methodology approach. Bogdan (2009) defined qualitative research approach as an inquiry process of understanding a social or human problem, based on comprehensive data collection and holistic picture, formed with words, reporting detailed views of informants and conducted in a natural setting . It can also be seen as the kind of research approach that produce findings not arrived by means of statistical procedure. This method was adopted because, it discovers the perspectives of individuals or subjects on particular issues. Gbaje (2006) added that "qualitative researcher often goes to the site (office) of the participants to conduct the research. This enables the researcher to be more detailed about the situation, individual or place and be highly involved in the actual experiences of the participants".

In addition, this method is appropriate for the study because, the study did a systematic collection of data from the population through the use of structured and open-ended interview and documentary sources.

3.3 Population of the Study

The population of this study consisted of the four Special Federal tertiary institution libraries in Zaria, Kaduna State. The libraries are: Nigerian College of Aviation Technology (NCAT) Library, Nigerian Institute of Transport Technology (NITT) Library, Nigerian Institute of Leather and Science Technology (NILEST) Library and National Research Institute for Chemical Technology (NARICT) Library. The subjects of the study included the Librarians of the institutions (Liaison Officers) and the staff of the Resources Development Unit of the libraries, which were made up of both professional and non – professionals. The choice of the library staff in these institutions is that they are directly responsible for the acquisition and management of the library resources. They are also directly involved in processing the resources and facilities donated to their libraries. Thus, they were able to provide relevant information for this study.

A preliminary observation of the Federal Institution Libraries indicated that there were 24 Professional Librarians and 17 non-professional staff. The breakdown of the staff in each institution and the sum total of the population of the study are contained in Table 3.1 below.

Table 3.1: Population Distribution of the Study

Institution	Professional Librarians in Resource Development Division/Unit		Non Professional Staff in Resource Development Division/Unit	Total
	Chief Librarians	Staff of RD division/unit		
Nigerian College of Aviation Technology Library, Zaria.	1	5	2	8
Nigerian Institute of Transport Technology Library, Zaria	1	6	2	9
Nigerian Institute of Leather and Science Technology Library (NILEST), Zaria	1	5	7	13
National Research Institute for Chemical Technology (NARICT)Library, Zaria	1	4	6	11
Grand Total	4	20	17	41

Source: Staff List, March, 2013.

3.4 Sample and Sampling Procedure

The overall total of 41(professional and non – professional staff) were used for this study. This is because the whole population of the study is not large hence; it consists of two distinct categories or strata: Professionals and non-Professionals. Therefore, Stratified sampling techniques was adopted. In essence, the population is also the sample In agreement with the above, Statistical Consulting Group (2006) and Isreal (2009) posited that if the population is 200 or less, the entire population would have to be used to achieve a desirable level of accuracy.

3.5 Instruments for Data Collection

The research instruments used for the study were structured and open-ended interview, focus group and documentary sources. The interview involved the researcher personally interviewing the Chief Librarian of each of the institutions and the staff of the Resource Development Unit, based on a structured set of questions prepared before the interview.

3.5.1 Description of the Interview

A structured focus group interview was used to collect information. Best (1991) opined that structured interview would be more appropriate if the researcher begins with a more focus study and wishes to know certain things. In effect, once certain issues have been identified, the researcher might use focus interview.

The interview included sequence of questions that enabled the researcher to gather data from the respondents for the research under study. And unstructured interview for each of the Chief Librarians who are also the Liaison Officers in which one question leads to the other. The structured interview was used to find out how the libraries were funded, type of donor agencies that donate resources to their libraries and the reasons for their intervention, type of donations made by the agencies, adequacy and relevance of the donations received.

3.5.2 Focus Group

The researcher systematically questioned the staff of the Resource Development Units as a focus group. Woods (2006) recommends that, in order to gain access to deeper levels, the researcher needs to develop a certain rapport with

the subjects of the study, and to win their trust. In essence, to discover the inner most meaning of ideas the researcher preferred deep involvement in the natural setting. The interview adopted structured questioning technique to collect information on the relevance and adequacy of the resources donated by the agencies. Hence, the extent to which donation has improved their libraries.

3.5.3 Documentary Sources

The research involved the use of past records on donation to the libraries. Relevant documents, including gifts and donation files and acquisition records of resources from 2006 to 2013 were examined and analyzed so as to provide answers to the questions related to the study. Lacey (1976) noted that some documentation are more objective; and the most important breakthrough for a study of this nature is to combine methods which include a key use of documents. This method enabled the researcher to see things from the existing records and be able to make generalization.

3.6 Validity and Reliability of the Instruments

The structured interview developed for this study was validated by the supervisors, professional librarians and research experts to ascertain the construct, face and content validity. The reliability was tested through evaluation of the findings. The pilot study was carried out at Bayero University Library, Kano through administration of the questionnaire to a focus group. The Gutman split half method that yielded a reliability coefficient of 0.67 was adopted which indicates that the items were reliable within the acceptable limits.

3.7 Procedure for Data Collection

The researcher solicited for the cooperation of the authority of the various institutions involved in the study for conducting the structured interview to their respective staff. The researcher personally discussed the questions arising from the structured and open-ended interview to the respondents who were staff and Chief Librarians of the respective libraries under study. Also the researcher asked for permission to peruse past records of the Library collections/resources for data. Furthermore, the researcher spent three weeks to gather data from the libraries under study.

3.8 Procedure for Data Analysis

The data that relate to the research questions were collected, organized and analyzed. The data was tabulated and discussed.

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CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the analysis and discussion of the data collected for this study. It is presented under the following sub-heading:

4.2 Response Rate

4.3 Data Analysis and Discussion

4.2 Response Rate

The response rate as shown in Table 4.1 indicated that, out of 41 respondents, 38 (93%) were interviewed because three (3) of the staff were on leave as at the time of the interview.

Table 4.1 Response Rate

Institution	Respondents	Interviewee	(%)
NILEST	13	12	29
NITT	9	9	22
NCAT	8	8	20
NARICT	11	9	22
Total	**41**	**38**	**93**

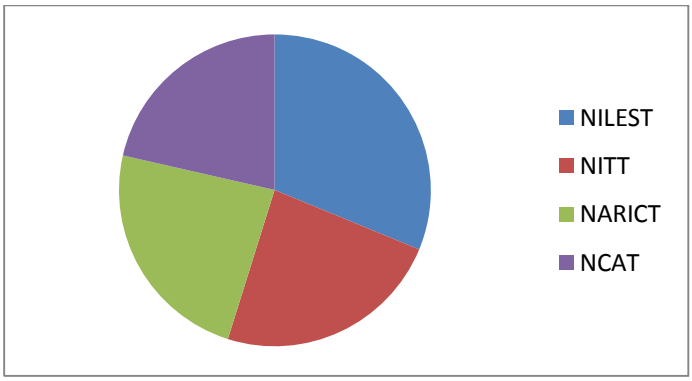


Fig. 1 Response Rate

4.3 Data Presentation and Discussion

This section analyzed and discussed the research questions raised in this study.

4.3.1 The major Source of Fund to Federal Tertiary Institution Libraries.

The importance of the source of fund in the development and running of any organization cannot be overemphasized. Hence, the first research question in this study sought to find out the major source of fund to the Federal tertiary institution libraries under study. The responses of the respondents from the focus group can be seen in Table 4.2:

Table: 4:2: Major Sources of Fund to Special Federal Tertiary Institution Libraries in Zaria, Kaduna state

	Name of Institutions			
Sources of Fund	NILEST	NITT	NCAT	NARICT
Government Subvention	√	√	√	√
Internally generated Revenue	X	X	X	X
Donation, Gift and Exchange	√	√	X	√

Key: √=Yes X=No

Responses from the focus group interview revealed that government subvention is the only source of funding to the libraries under study. This clearly reveals that Federal Government is the primary source of funding these Institution's libraries. This is in agreement with Ubogu and Okiy (2011) that government has been the sole sponsors of Federal tertiary institution libraries in Nigeria. Also, from the interview with the focus group it was revealed that fund allocated to these libraries was not adequate, which made them to source for alternatives through donations.

Despite the said inadequacy of fund, only three out of the libraries under study indicated receiving donor support. None of these libraries generate fund internally, which if done, would have helped along way. The implication is that government being the major source of fund for these tertiary institutions must be prepared to fund their libraries sufficiently if it were to carry out its functions properly.

4.3.2. Donor Agencies Available to Special Federal Tertiary Institution Libraries.

In order to identify the donor agencies to the institutions under study, the respondents were asked to indicate from a list of donor agencies that are available to tertiary institution libraries in the questions. Table 4.3 shows the responses from the subjects.

Table 4.3 Donor Agencies Donating to Special Federal Tertiary Institution Libraries in Zaria, Kaduna state

		Name of Institutions			
S/N	Donor Agency	NILEST	NITT	NCAT	NARICT
A	MacArthur Foundation	X	X	X	X
B	Carnegie Cooperation	X	X	X	X
C	Ford Foundation	X	X	X	X
D	MTN Foundation	X	X	X	X
E	Book Aid International(BAI)	X	√	X	√
F	Nigeria Book Foundation(NBF)	X	X	X	X
G	Government Intervention(PTF, ETF etc)	X	X	X	X
H	Individual philanthropist (Publishers)	√	√	X	√
I	Cooperate Donors	√	√	X	√
J	Others (Please specify)	X	X	X	X

Key: X = Not Available √= Available

Table 4.3 has shown that the common groups of donor agencies available to the libraries under study are individuals and corporate donors. Only two among the libraries received donations from BAI, none has received donation from foreign donors available. This indicates that donations from individual philanthropists mostly publishers and corporate donors like Nigerian Insurance management (NIM), Zenith Bank etc are the most common type of donors available to them. According to Adeyomoye (2011), corporate organizations, government and non-government agencies are the main targets from which gifts and donations are solicited. During the interview session with the Nigerian college of aviation technology library (NCAT), they revealed that, it is difficult to access the agencies especially foreign donor agencies. The implication for this is that, these donors do not give the libraries what is relevant to their needs and donations will be donor-interest driven.

4.3.3 Donations given to Special Federal Tertiary Institution Libraries.

Donations made to libraries vary and can be in the forms of funds, books, journals, library equipment, databases, etc depending on what the donors have and are willing to give. Therefore, to ascertain the types of donations given to these federal tertiary institution libraries studied, the respondents provided information to the question. Table 4.4 shows the responses in this regard.

Table 4:4: Type of Donations given to Special Federal Tertiary Institution Libraries in Zaria, Kaduna state.

		Name of Institutions			
S/N	Types of Donations	NILEST	NITT	NCAT	NARICT
A	Funds	X	X	X	√
B	Books and Journals	√	√	X	√
C	Software and Hardware	X	X	X	√
D	ICT Facilities	X	√	X	√
E	Databases	X	X	X	X
F	Training of Library staff	X	√	X	√
G	Library Equipment	X	√	X	√
H	Others	X	X	X	X

Key: X = No √= Yes

Table 4.4 above has revealed that, books and journals are the most donated resources to the libraries under study. This finding is in line with those of Mohammed (2002) and Busayo (2008) who noted that, books and journals are the most donated resources to libraries. The researcher observed that none of the libraries received database as donation unlike other tertiary institution libraries, which if given to them would have enriched their libraries. The implication of the above statement is that, these libraries under study will not be able to have variety of resources and will not be able to compete with their counterparts in other institution of learning.

4.3.4 Relevancy of Donations to Federal Tertiary Institution Libraries

In order to satisfy the diverse information needs of the academic community, the library collections whether purchased or donated must be relevant to the needs of the users. To ascertain the level of relevancy of donations the libraries received, the respondents were asked to state the relevance of the donations they got from the donor agencies. Table 4.5 provides information in this regard.

Table 4.5 Responses on the Relevancy of Donations to the Special Federal Tertiary Institution Libraries

S/N	Types of Donation	Name of Institutions															
		NILEST				NITT				NCAT				NARICT			
		HR	R	U	I	HR	R	U	I	HR	R	U	I	HR	R	U	I
A	Funds	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	√	X	X
B	Books and Journals	√	√	X	X	√	√	X	X	X	X	X	X	√	√	X	X
C	Software and Hardware	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	√	X	X
D	ICT Facilities	X	X	X	X	X	√	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	√	X	X
E	Databases	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
F	Training of Library Staff	X	X	X	X	√	√	X	X	X	X	X	X	√	√	X	X
G	Library Equipment	X	X	X	X	√	√	X	X	X	X	X	X	√	√	X	X

Key: HR =Highly Relevant, R=Relevant, U=Undecided, I= Irrelevant.

As earlier indicated that books and journals are the highest donated resources given to the libraries under study, the information shown in Table 4.5 above has indicated that the books and journals given are relevant to the needs of the library users. From the interview, NITT librarian acknowledged that the donations of books they received from BAI were 30%-40% relevant and adequate. However, from observation, the researcher concluded that the donated

resources are not averagely relevant because most of the books and journals from individuals were obsolete during the time of donations as many were bequeathed from will of dead individuals or they are irrelevant to the needs of the library. Also, training of library staff is relevant to them as pointed out by the respondents because the knowledge acquired would enable them to compete with their counterparts in other libraries and face the daunting task assigned to them, especially in this technology age. Hence, the implication is that with the growing digital information the library would not be able to meet up without resources like databases which they are incapacitated by underfunding.

4.3.5 Degree of Improvement of Donation to Library

One of the objectives of this study is to ascertain the extent to which donations have improved the development of resources of the libraries under study. The response to this question is presented in Table 4.6.

Table 4.6: Responses on the Extent to which Donation has improved the resources of the Libraries in Special Federal Tertiary Institutions Library

S/N	Types of Donation	Name of Institutions															
		NILEST				NITT				NCAT				NARICT			
		HI	I	FI	U	HI	I	FI	U	HI	I	FI	U	HI	I	FI	U
A	Fund	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	√	X
B	Books and Journals	X	√	X	X	√	√	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	√	X	X
C	Software and Hardware	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	√	X	X
D	ICT Facilities	X	X	X	X	X	√	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	√	X	X
E	Databases	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
F	Training of Library Staff	X	X	X	X	√	√	X	X	X	X	X	X	√	√	X	X
G	Library Equipment	X	X	X	X	X	√	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	√	√	X

Key: HI=Highly Improve, I=Improve, FI=Fairly Improve U=Undecided,

The findings indicated clearly that most of the books and journals donated to the libraries have brought an improvement to the library collections in terms of

quality. Nigerian Institute of Transport technology (NITT) library responded that the books and journals donated to them have highly improved their library. This is because they were part of those that benefited from Book Aid International (BAI) donor agencies. In addition, other staff of the libraries under study felt that training of staff and securing of equipment respectively, have highly improved their libraries. This finding contradicts that of Odusanya and Osinulu (2004) who noted in their study that, funds donated to the library have brought about a noticeable improvement to the development of the library.

This implies that funds are very crucial in the running of any library and can be used to purchase other library resources such as processing tools, E-resources, computer facilities and training of library staff. Hence, funds if donated to the library can highly improve the needs of the library.

4.4 Documentary Analysis

In order to shed more light on the intervention of donor agencies to the development of library resources, the researcher went through the existing records of the various tertiary institution libraries under study. The analysis of the documents is presented in Table 4.8:

With regards to the use of record, NILEST and NCAT libraries do not keep accurate record of donated materials. The reason for this, according to their librarians, was that they processed them the same way other library materials acquired were processed. On the other hand, NITT and NARICT had the records as presented in the Table 4.8.

TABLE 4.7 Records of Past Donors to NITT and NARICT (2006-2013)

Institutions	Donors	Type of Resources Donated	Year
NITT	BAI	186 titles of Books	2006-2008
NITT	BAI	45 titles of Books	2009
NITT	Cooperate Donor(Zenith Bank)	Memo, records materials, report, Journals, etc.	2006 to 2013
NITT	Individual Donor(Mr.Frank Ogodo Ogbeche and other publishers)	6 titles of Books	2013
NARICT	Individual Donor	10 titles of Books	2008 to 2013
"	Individual Donor	3 titles of Books	2013
"	Nigerian Institute of Management(NIM)	No record of Journal titles.	-
"	Zenith Bank of Nigeria	"	-
"	ETF(Government Intervention)	"	-

From the table, individual and cooperate donors gave 237 titles of books and other donations to NITT, while 13 titles of books were recorded for NARICT. Though these libraries received other forms of donations such as equipment and ICT facilities but there was no proper record to show this. There is no complete record of donations as in the case of NARICT. The implication of not keeping record is that they will not have accurate statistics of the resources acquired in their library.

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CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents a summary of the study, findings, conclusions and recommendations on how donor agencies could contribute effectively to the development of resources in the affected Libraries in particular and others across the country, Nigeria.

5.2 Summary of the Study

This study investigated the Donor Agencies Intervention in the Development of Library Resources in Special Federal Tertiary Institutions in Zaria, Kaduna state. The objectives of the study were: to find out the major sources of funding tertiary institution libraries; the agencies that donate to the libraries, the types of donation given to the respective libraries, the relevancy of the donation and the extent to which the donations had improved the resources of these libraries. To achieve the above objectives, the study raised the following research questions: what is the major source of fund to the special federal tertiary institution libraries in Zaria, Kaduna?; who are the donor agencies to the libraries?; what type of donations do the agencies give to the libraries?; how relevant are the resources from the donor agencies in meeting the needs of the special federal tertiary institution libraries?; and to what extent have the resources from the donor agencies improved the needs of the affected federal tertiary institution libraries?.

Qualitative research method was adopted for the study. The population of the study was all the four tertiary institution libraries and the subjects of the study were the 41 staff of the Resource Development Units of the libraries under study including their Chief Librarians. A structured and open-ended interview, unstructured interview and

documentary sources were adopted in collecting data from the respondents. Descriptive statistical method of analysis was used to analyze the data collected, the result of the findings were presented in tables and discussed.

5.3 Summary of the Findings

Following the analysis and discussion of the responses to the structured interview and the records consulted, the following are the findings of the study:

1. That the major source of funds to these libraries is government subvention. However, the allocations from the government was found to be inadequate that is why the libraries sought for donation as an alternative.
2. That though all these special federal tertiary institution libraries have one type of donor or the other, they mostly benefited from individuals who are publishers and corporate donor agencies. The reason for this as pointed out by the respondents was that the international body/donors were difficult to access while others have not made contact yet with the donors.
3. That the most donated resources to the respective libraries were books and journals. Few of the donors also support in the training of library staff.
4. Most of these resources were current but irrelevant, while those that were relevant were not sufficient to meet the needs of the libraries.
5. It was found out that the few books and journals received have helped to improve the library effectively. The study equally found out that there was time limit for any donation programme by the donor either government donor agencies, corporate donor or even the international donors (BAI), usually for a period of five years. This has made intervention programmes inadequate to libraries.

6. The findings further revealed that out of the four special federal tertiary institutions studied, only two libraries kept accurate records of the donations received for the period under consideration.

5.4 Conclusion

From the summary of the major findings of this study, it can be concluded that the special Federal tertiary institution libraries studied are inadequately funded. Thus, the libraries have sought for an alternative means in terms of donation to support or augment the major source of fund for library resource development, which has contributed positively but not sufficiently to the development of the library.

5.5 Recommendations

Based on the findings of this study and the conclusion reached, the following recommendations are made:

1. Since the major source of funds to these libraries was from government subventions, the Government should increase library annual allocation to avoid problem of inadequate funds.
2. Although individual and cooperate donors were the main resources, there is need to seek for more support from international donor agencies(Mac Arthur, Rockefeller etc) and local donors like Sir Emeka Offor Foundation and Nigeria Book Foundation (NBF) that could contribute financially or otherwise to the development of the library. This can be achieved

by approaching those institutions libraries that have benefitted or are benefitting from these international donors on how to reach them.

3. Donation of books and journals are crucial but the donors should not only provide physical/tangible resources but intangible resources such as fund that would help to improve the library should also be provided.
4. It is recommended that donors should try as much as possible to donate relevant resources to libraries. This can be done by seeking for librarians' advice.
5. It is also recommended that donors should increase their support to libraries in the development or training of staff in order to cope with the challenge of current digital age.
6. It is also recommended that libraries should try as much as possible to keep accurate record of their library resources.

5.6 Suggestions for Further Studies

1. This study only covers the assessment of Donor Agencies Intervention in Library Resource Development in special federal tertiary institution in Zaria, Kaduna state. Hence there is need for more comprehensive study of the subject matters to cover other Federal Tertiary Institution Libraries in Nigeria.
2. There could be a study on the Assessment of donor relationship with library and viz-a-vas.

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APPENDIX I

DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE,
FACULTY OF EDUCATION,
AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY,
ZARIA.

Dear Respondent,

I am a postgraduate student of the above named institution, conducting a research titled "Assessment of Donor Agencies intervention in the development of library resources in special federal tertiary institution in Zaria, Kaduna state." I am soliciting for your cooperation in answering the question below. All information provided shall be treated confidentially and will only be used for academic purposes.

Thanks.

Yours faithfully,
Ibrahim Tijani, Rukayat

APPENDIX II

Please you are requested to provide information required by answering appropriately.

SECTION A

1. What is your qualification?
   a) Secondary school Leaving Certificate [ ]
   b) Diploma [ ]
   c) BSC/HND/BLIS [ ]
   d) MLS/MARM/MSC [ ]
   e) PhD [ ]
   f) Others specify _____

2. How long have you been working with this organization?
   a) 0-4 [ ]
   b) 5-9 [ ]
   c) 10-14 [ ]
   d) 15 year and above [ ]

SECTION B

3. What is the major source of funds to your tertiary institution library?

	YES	NO
Government Subvention		
Internally Generated Revenue		
Donation, Gift and Exchange		

4. Is the main source of funding to your library adequate?
   a) Yes [ ] b) No [ ]

5. If No, What alternative sources of funding do your library has?

Alternative Sources	Yes	No
Fee-Based Services(Fines & photocopy)		
Levies and Library Charges		
Donations, Gift and Exchange		
Fund Raising, Endowment and Launching.		

SECTION C

6. Do you receive donations in your library?

   a) Yes [ ] b) No [ ]

7. If No, give reasons_____

   _____

   If yes to Question 7, answer the following Questions.

8. Who are the Donor(s) that donate to your library?(Tick as many as appropriate)

   a). Mac Arthur Foundation [ ]

   b). Carnegie Cooperation [ ]

   c). Ford Foundation [ ]

   d). MTN Foundation [ ]

   e). Book Aid International [ ]

   f). Nigerian Book Foundation [ ]

   g). Government Interventions (ETF, PTF, etc) [ ]

   h). Individual Philanthropists [ ]

   i). Cooperate Donors (Publishers, Banks, etc) [ ]

   j). others specify_____

SECTION D

9. What type of donation(s) is/are given to your library by the donor(s) mentioned above(Tick as many as alright)

a). Fund [ ]

b). Books and Journals [ ]

c). Software and Hardware [ ]

d). Internet Facilities [ ]

e). Databases [ ]

f). Training of library staff [ ]

g). Library Equipments [ ]

h). others specify_____

10. How adequate is/are the donation(s) made by the donor (s) to your library?

	Very adequate	Adequate	Undecided	Inadequate
Fund				
Books/Journals				
Software and Hardware				
ICT Facilities				
Databases				
Staff Training				
Library Equipment				

11. How relevant are the donation(s) made to your library with regard to the under listed?

	Highly relevant	Relevant	Irrelevant	Undecided
Fund				
Books/Journals				
Software and Hardware				
ICT Facilities				
Databases				
Staff Training				
Library Equipment				

SECTION E

12. To what extent have the donations improved the resources of library in the following area?

	Highly Improved	Improved	Fairly Improved	Undecided
Fund				
Books/Journals				
Software and Hardware				

ICT Facilities				
Databases				
Staff Training/ Maintenance				
Library Equipment				

13. How sufficient are the donations from the donor(s) in developing and meeting the required need of the library?

	Highly sufficient	Insufficient	Fairly sufficient	Undecided
Fund				
Books/Journals				
Software and Hardware				
ICT Facilities				
Databases				
Staff Training/ Maintenance				
Library Equipment				

14. How will you assess the donor(s) and their donation(s) to the library?

a). Excellent [ ]

b). Very Good [ ]

c). Satisfactory [ ]

d). others_____