A STUDY OF THE 'USB' OF KADUNA POLYTECHNIC LIBRARIES BY ACADEMIC STAFF.

BY

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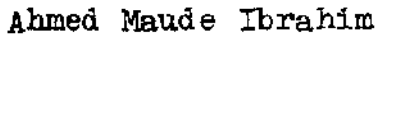
A Research Thesis Submitted to the Postgraduate School. Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, in Partial Fulfillment of the Renuirements for the Degree of Master of Library Science.

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D E C L A R A T I O N

I hereby declare that this research work for the award of the Degree of Master of Library Science has been written by me. It has not been previously presented wholly or partly for any degree and it is not being currently submitted for any other degree.



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C E R T I F I C A T I O N

The undersigned certify that they have read through and recommended to the Post-Graduate School, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria for the acceptance of the research project titled, A Study of the Use of Kaduna Polytechnic Libraries by Academic Staff, submitted by Ahmed Maude Ibrahim in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirement for the Degree of Master of Library Science.

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This work is dedicated to my Mother Zinatu, guardian Late Malam Ibrahim Maude and Father Late Malam Mohammadu Lema.

A C K N O W L E D G E M E N T S

In the first place, I wish to record my unreserved gratitude to Prof. Abdullahi Mohammed and Mr. M.I.H. Zia both my supervisors who took the pains to read through the drafts several times and offering guidance, making corrections and giving useful advices and suggestions.

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My thanks also should go the Chief Librarian, Assistant Chief Librarian and heads of sections and Unit Libraries for their assistance during the process of the collection of data.

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A B S T R A C T

This study was designed to investigate the validity or otherwise of the statement or observations that, academic staff in Kaduna Polytechnic do not make use of the library resources. This is despite the huge investiment in terms of cost of books, journals, staffing, funding and building. The study evaluates some of the library activities including level of participation in the selection of materials by the academic staff, assessment of the effectiveness or otherwise of the marketing strategies in use by the library and adequacy of resources in the library, with the view to identify how these factors contribute to library 'use' by the academic staff in Kaduna Polytechnic.

A brief historical survey of the institution, its origin and developments as well as the nature of the library's collection were discussed. The conclusions drawn are based on the analysis of data and observations in the course of the discussion, and recommendations are given for the improvement of the situation.

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DEFINITION OF TERMS

1. 'Use' in this study could be defined as a study which is intended to determine how much a library is used, what library materials are used and the purpose for which the resources are used.
2. 'Non-Use' in this study could be operationally defined as a study which is to determine how a library is not used, what library materials are not used and by whom the resources are not used and why.
3. Academic Library is defined as those attached to an institution of higher learning such as Universities, Polytechnics, Colleges, Schools and all other institutions forming part of, or associated with educational institutions.
4. Academic Staff in this study are those staff involved in teaching and research ranking from an Assistant Lecturer to the Head of an Academic Department with the minimum qualification of HND, BA or B.Sc upwards.
5. Marketing Strategies in this study are those other services and activities rendered by the library to advertise its services to attract more use of library and its resources.
6. Reference Services implies the assistance rendered to library patrons in obtaining or locating literature or information that they may require with members of the library staff acting as guides, interpreters or information officers.

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Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Concept and Role of the Academic Library: Polytechnic and College Libraries

The role the library plays in the education process of Polytechnics and any other academic institutions cannot be over-emphasized. Since the 19th century people had already began to realize the importance of the College Library. The library becomes a "Central and Vitalizing force" to be reckoned with. Continued Knowledge explosion meant new dimensions for the curriculum of Polytechnics and other academic institutions. The implications of this for library development was that it became imperative for it to extend the book collection to meet these new challenges and to provide better facilities for their use. As libraries began to assume more and greater responsibilities so also did the views people have of them. Thus, they begun to be looked at from a different perspective. They were increasingly regarded as necessary instruments or essential features of the institutions to which they were attached.

Libraries, therefore, begun to be refered to as by Brough (1953) the "centre of any academic institution of higher learning", a phrase which could be interpreted as symbolizing not just the importance of the library in the entire life of the institution, but also as an indication of the ideal physical location of any higher institution's library. This is it should be in a focal point in terms

of the physical layout of the institution. All of these amount to a realization or awareness of the role of the library, particularly an academic research library.

According to Brough (1953) this 'centre' and 'heart' concept of the library extended into later conceptions crystalizing in to the 20th centuary view of the library as the 'store house of knowledge' a 'laboratory' or 'workshop of professors and students'. This is in a sense describing the library as the 'laboratory' and research instrument of the institution of higher learning. Library, thus, occupies one unique position in the present institutions of higher learning. Unique in the sense that it claims indispensibility to all the institutions academic departments. It therefore represents the image of the institution a true representation of the totality of that which the institution stands for and exists. The Library of an institution of learning be it a University, Polytechnic or College was supposed to be no longer a mere store house of books, but a great central workshop, where scholars of all grades, teachers and learners alike, have their places.

This changing concept of the library was made clear when in Louis Round Wilson (1938) it was observed that "the academic library i.e. University Library has conciously or otherwise redefined its functions in recent years". Whatever changes that the University Library might have assumed must have been necessistated by the

influx of new ideas in human knowledge, as well as in teaching and study methods.

From the foregoing the modern picture of an academic and research library is becoming clear. Now, it is not just a mere library attached to an institution. It is the custodian of the world's knowledge. The importance of Polytechnic Library, particularly in a developing nations of the world (such as ours), is further succintly put by Car-Saun ders (1961) who reported that: "to any University its library is of central importance: to a University in a country ill provided with public libraries, collections of books and bookshops, its library exceeds in importance any other of its possessions as staff and students must be very heavily dependent upon it ...."

Generally the above quotation applied both to academic research libraries i.e, Universities and Polytechnics Libraries. The conceptions of College and Research Libraries generally tend to follow societal conditions of different generations.

No doubt social change such as the development of human knowledge influences the conception of the library. As the scope of the Polytechnic or any other University or College research library broadens to embrace a wider range of functions so also do various people alter their views of the library that is attached to it. It therefore follows that, if libraries are established to achieve certain ultimate aims or goals, then the goals of the institution change, the concept of the library is likely to change, so also the conception of the librarians and

users. It is only when viewed in this dimension that different terminologies used with reference to the Polytechnic Library become clear.

1.2 Need for the Study

The pressing need for this study to be conducted came from the fact that Kaduna Polytechnic is one of the most highly regarded (technical) educational and research institution of higher learning not only in the country but also to the outside world. Therefore the library services provided in this institution aught to be first class or at least among the best around.

Firstly, the need for the study to take place arose when a submission was made by an 'observation team' of the Institution's Library Committee members to the Institutions Academic Board in the 1985/86 session. Amongst the problems identified that the Library department was said to face is that of lack of patronage of the library by the teaching staff. This is despite the huge investment in terms of cost (of books, serials and staff). the libraries are not well used by both the teaching staff and students. On the basis of the assertion above it was even suggested by the Library Advisory Committee that: academic staff promotion be tied to the amount quality of research (es) done· students should be referred to publications other than the few text books available in the classrooms or at the departmental collections, and that students assignments and projects should be accompanied by at least five references. And readings

from such references must be worked into the assignments and the projects. Lecturers should compile reading lists from the existing stock or any other sources for students at the beginning of each session etc.

Secondly, in a preliminary investigation conducted by the writer where the institution's Chief Librarian was interviewed, he made an assertion that "through his experience and observations it is clear that academic staff in Kaduna Polytechnic do not adequately patronise the libraries in the three colleages".

Thirdly, from the writers working experience of six years in the institution's library, it is clear that the academic staff in Kaduna Polytechnic do not utilize the information resources available in the libraries for further study and research.

With reference to the above the writer wants to point out that since he joined the institution in 1982, observations show that the same situation is prevailing to date. Probably the same has been the case from the time the institution's libraries came in to existance.

Thus, the writer has been nursing the idea of investigating this problem. Following the earlier mentioned submission to the Academic Board by the Library Advisory Committee of the institution, the writer decided to take up the exercise as a challenge.

The important thing to note here is that such a study has double functions and many likely consequences. Not only does the study aim at identifying factors that

contribute to library use by academic staff in the institution, but it will also serve as an assessment of the library itself to discern what impact, if any, the library may have had on academic staff of the institution under study.

Though in some cases it might be possible to generalise the results of the findings at least to a few other Polytechnic Libraries, in most cases this is not possible due to the individual characteristics of each institutions. Factors that may have been found to be responsible for non-effective utilization of the library in one institution may not be equally responsible for that in another. This means that a previous study of such a problem elsewhere does not in anyway give a true representative picture of the situations in other places. Thus, there is, therefore, the need for the study of an individual library to evaluate its role to the community and the problems the community encounters in the course of using its resources.

A preliminary survey conducted by the writer indicated that students constitute the bulk of the library clientele in Kaduna Polytechnic just like in most academic institutions of higher learning. This does not prevent investigation to be carried out as regards to the academic staff 'non-use' of the library in the institution. Their problem should now be of major concern to the library and the Polytechnic authority. The writer's choice of only the academic staff for this study is deliberate. This is, however, not to imply that other users are less important or are better

users. It is noted that each group of 'users' and 'non-users' has its own problems.

Lastly, it could be said that this study is important as well because it is a pioneer work of it's nature in the history of Kaduna Polytechnic in particular.

1.3 Statement of the Problem

Assuming that the 'non-use' of the library by the academic staff in the institution is very minimal it is still important to ascertain the reasons for this. Is it then that the library collection is meeting the needs of the academic staff, or is it because the books are adequate for them, or is it because the library advertises its services very well? If on the other hand the academic staff do not make good use or maximum use of the library it would then be interesting to know the reasons for this.

On the basis of the above background the writer would want to investigate the validity or (otherwise) of the statements or observations made by the writer, Chief Librarian and lastly the Library Advisory Committee in its submission to the Institution's Academic Board that there is lack of patronage by academic staff in the use of the library in the institution. But the question here one will ask is that: why is this so in Kaduna Polytechnic?

1.4 Research Question

Are the libraries properly patronised by Academic Staff in Kaduna Polytechnic?

To attempt answers to this research question while investigating this problem we formulated the following research assumptions for the study:

1.5 Assumptions

1. That 'non-use' of the library is due largely to the inadequacies of the library resources in meeting the needs of academic staff in Kaduna Polytechnic.

2. The level of participation by the Academic Staff in book selection exercise led to non-utilization of the library resources in Kaduna Polytechnic.

3. Absence of effective marketing strategies applied by the library is responsible for the non-utilization of the library resources by academic staff in Polytechnic Kaduna.

1.6 Scope of the Study

In the process of fulfilling the aims and objectives of this study which is fundamentally historical and normative, it has became imperative to cover a wider range of operations vital to the subject matter of the research. In order to make any meaningful approach to the research question of determining the fundamental causes of the 'non-patronage' of the library by academic staff in Kaduna Polytechnic, it is imperative to give a brief historical survey of the institution under study, its origin and development as well as that of the library and the nature of its collection. This concludes with an evaluation of some of the library activities including level of participation in library selection exercise, and effectiveness of the marketing strategies in use by the library from the individual 'user' or 'non-user' point of view. The writer also looked at the library and such external factors as the Kaduna State Library and the branch of the National Library to see the extent of their role in the 'non-use' of Kaduna Polytechnic Library by the academic staff.

The study then fully covered Kaduna Polytechnic Library Complex which in effect means that three different College Libraries under the complex would be studied as follows:-

1. College of Science and Technology Library (CST) as the (Main Library).

2. College of Administrative and Business Studies (CABS) Library.
3. College of Environmental Studies (CES) Library.

In effect also the study concerns itself with an investigation of the 'non-use' of the library by academic staff in the above three mentioned college libraries that form the Kaduna Polytechnic Library Complex. The entire academic staff population of 663 was used as the basis out of which the sample of the study was drawn. 'Use' and 'non-use' of the library can be seen as two sides of the same coin. Therefore, it is not suprising if they are taken up together in any study of this nature.

Lastly, it is hoped to make a report of the findings of the study and conclusions and recommendations made in the light of the findings.

1.7 Methodology

Considering that the elements involved in this study are human beings and because of the unpredicatable nature of human behaviour especially, when under study the writer did not disclose to the academic staff the aim of the study. Where they were under observation the writer ensured that they were not concious of the observation.

The research methodology that has featured predominantly in this study is the survey method. The survey is a widely used research method for various purposes such as confirming assumptions, and assessing the situation with a view to suggesting improvements in library use, correcting inadequacies or removing in-efficiencies.

The method utilizes such tool as questionnaires and interview together, documentary and statistical information. The questionnaire and interivew are both used by the researcher to gather into data information directly given by a person.

The writer, therefore, made use of all of the above survey methods in the study though mindful of the limitations placed on the writer by each of these methods.

The use of the documentary method may be hampered by scanty information or information whose validity or objectivity may be difficult to prove. It is in the light of such realization that any gap created by the limitation placed on a particular method will be bridged by the use of another method.

In this respect for the purpose of this study and to enable us to prove the assumptions made earlier, the writer gathered a number of numerical data available in the library and other data were gathered through the administration of questionnaires. The only data available and gathered in the library includes:-

(a) The number of academic staff registered members of the library for a period of four years from 1984/85 - 1987/88 session.

(b) Total number of academic staff borrowers of the library materials for a period of three years from 1985/86 - 1987/88 session.

(c) The growth of library resources in relation to funding for the previous four years from 1985 - August 1988.

(d) The growth of Journals collection for the previous four years from 1985 - August 1988.

However, reliability of such statistical information particularly in this library is questionable because most of the statistics available in the library especially for the years back were not complete if at all available. The use of questionnaire and interview methods here in this study do not in anyway imply absolute objectivity.

To that effect one set of questionnaire was administered to collect information required from about 50% of the sample of 300 drawn randomly from out of six hundred and sixty three (663) academic staff population in the institution.

The writer deem it essential to conduct interviews with 29 heads of the Polytechnic academic departments, (though these are also among those served with questionnaire) as well as the college librarian and other library staff. These was done for the purpose of clarifying the ambiguities and irregularities raised in the questionnaires and also to collect further information not already provided in the questionnaire and bring out information from those who would normally not bother themselves about filling up the questionnaire forms.

1.8 Significance

The problem to be investigated in this research is to assess the validity or otherwise of the statement that academic staff do not use the library in the Kaduna Polytechnic.

Assuming this to be true, why is it so. Can this be attributed to bad selection exercise, inadequate resources, use of ineffective marketing strategies, poor organisation of resources, bad location of the library and so forth.

Therefore, this study is very essential if the library department has to justify its existance and function effectively in the institution. It would have to by all means, find ways of getting some degree of patronage from not only the students but also from among academic staff.

Also significantly the study will presumably come out with the extent to which academic staff utilize the information sources available in the institution and how much their use or otherwise contribute to the development and underdevelopment of the library. The study will establish clearly the factors that were responsible for the attitudes of academic staff on the use of the library in the institution as pointed out earlier. The facts would establish the strength and weaknesses, of the role played by the library itself in providing services to the academic staff concern. This study will equally assess the effectiveness of the library's current awareness service and other marketing strategies in use.

Many more useful relevant suggestions and recommendations would be given to remedy most of the problems of the library identified. This should aid the library to archieve all of its (institutional) stated objectives and help the library to become more recognised and responsive to the interest of users generally. The limited trends studies undertaken in this research also establish the pattern of change, presently, and in order to predict future patterns or conditions for the rapid and continous development of the institutions library.

The out come will hopefully add more knowledge on the subject of 'library use' and 'non-use' and the profession in general, and also pave the way for future research to be carried out on similar problems. The study would also be useful extensively to the library department, since it will help to trace its weakness and help to improve on them where necessary for easy attainment of its educational and research objectives so as to ensure considerable level of patronage from among academic staff in the institution.

To policy makers the research outcome hopefully would make them to trace how much the amount spent on the library is being utilized by academic staff and what efforts the library is making to attract them to make use of the library.

For the academic staff the results of the study will hopefully come up with suggestions on how they could increase their level of use of the library resources and

services. This will also improve the quality of students the institution produces and would as well be of emense usefulness to the organizations, institutions, governments and the society in general that employs them.

1.9 Limitations

Inview of the limitations placed on the writer by time and transportation it was not possible for the study to extend to other Polytechnic Libraries or any other higher academic institution's library in the country. Therefore that will be outside the scope of the study. Also there is the fact that a broad area of research prohibits specialisation in the field and often does not allow for an intensive research to be carried out.

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Chapter 2

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 General Introduction

There are numerous studies of 'use' and 'non-use' on various categories of library users ir academic libraries particularly in the developed countries. Therefore the review of the related literature on the subject matter of this study was conducted within the abundant available bibliographical sources. However the writer discovered after an extensive research that studies of this nature have never been made of any Polytechnic Library in this country. Also there are no researches conducted at any level on the non-use of Kaduna Polytechnic Library by academic staff. A look at the previous studies on Kaduna Polytechnic Library reveals that these were mostly centred on the nature of the library's services to readers or on the technical services while others are of historical nature dealing with the development and achievements of the library. With the problem of inadequacy of available relevant literature and specifically the absence of Nigerian examples, the writer had to review relevant studies from other countries such as United States of America and United Kingdom. The materials reviewed here include textbooks, journals articles, theses, etc. It could be said that since 'use' and 'non-use' studies are 'identical twins' they will always have to be discussed together as one.

2.2 User Information Needs

Katz (1982) the progress of modern society depends a great deal upon the provision of right kind of information in the right form and at the right time. The political, social and economic planners at the national, regional or local level need information to be able to plan properly. Also managers of business organisations or institutions might need information to plan well and to improve upon the existing business. A specialist might need information to keep himself up to date and well informed in his/her field of specialisation. If information is an asset then it is valuable and must be put to proper use. That is, it must be provided to the right kind of people and to those who need it. And inorder to serve the users efficiently, their information needs must be ascertained.

According to Bixler (1974) "it was indeed in the first three decades of the twentieth centuary that the use of the academic libraries particularly College Library for reading and study increased greatly". 'This' he "said was probably due merely to the fact that unprecedented numbers of books were coming off the presses or that the College population was vigorously increasing. The base of the growth was the College Library relationship to the curriculum and newer teaching methods".

Branscomb in Lyle (1974) hurled challenge to educators, saying in effect that "the library is not functioning in close and vital connection with the teaching programs", librarians were the first to respond. For that reason they devised many ways of linking library services more closely with classroom teaching: if they were not entirely successful in their efforts it was due less to their lack of initiative than to the failure of the administrators and faculty members to attach the same importance to the ideas of shifting the curriculum toward more reliance upon the library and less on personal text and old lecture note books, as new ideas, events and discoveries could no longer be analysed within the confiness of a single textbook. The encouragement of the faculty to place more reliance upon total library use requires more tact, perhaps, but it also places upon the librarian the heavy responsibility of keeping informed about curricular matters and of having a sharp concept of the specific ways in which library support is desirable and possible. The surest way ahead for librarians is to develop and strengthen interest in the library of those who are responsible for its financial resources and those who have the primary need to use it. Those include the college administrators and faculty members.

2.3 'Non-User' Information Needs

In order to solve one problem of 'little use' or 'non-use' made on libraries generally or academic and research libraries in particular, study on 'use' and 'non-use' of libraries should be the yard stick for selection, purchase and retention of many volumes whether in open or close access points.

Ford (1973) who conducted a study on user behaviour and had included a portion on utilization of library materials stated that though library objectives are often in broad terms, the task was to meet the needs of the users. He later observed that most of the user studies conducted in the past were based on the analysis of loan records only, and according to him they lack theory and adequate difinition of concepts. The two conclusions he reached could be of considerable significance to 'use' and 'non-use' studies. These are that:

(i) Students of Arts used more books than technologists.

(ii) Students generally restricted their borrowing to their subjects of study while lecturers extended their research to areas boardering their subjects.

The study was however not specifically conducted on the lecturers 'use' or 'non-use' of the library. Then, prior to Pittsburg (or Kent) study in U.S.A., the Bath University (in the U.K) conducted an investigation on

the information use and Needs of Social Scientists. This was widely commented on, and one of such comments was by Line (1976). The report was in four parts and each part dealt with a specific group of social scientists, thus:

(i) Researchers in the social science
(ii) Social scientists in government departments
(iii) College lecturers and school teachers.

Baugham (1983) in his study determined the level of 'use' and 'non-use' of library materials by sponsored social scientists at various stages of research. Though he concluded recording high use, he at the same time admitted the difficulty in differentiating between researchers and under-graduate use.

Daiute and Gorman (1974) restated the reasons for conducting collection 'use' and 'non-use' study in libraries which according to them are:

(i) To determine the selection of the collection which is most used, little used.
(ii) Justify the existance and function of the library in the parent organisation,
(iii) As an aid for determining areas of weakness in the collection, and
(iv) Determine what materials to discard.

The fact that the reviews of related literatures in this study were conducted within the available bibliographic sources, we conclude that there has never been a study on the library 'use' or 'non-use' by the acade

staff of Kaduna Polytechnic at any level including Masters level.

Among the few studies that come nearer to this study, is a Masters in Library Science Thesis by Ochai (1977) it differed however in perspective, location, institution and population in which the study was conducted. His study was born out of concern for the inability of the under-graduate students to use the collection of Kashim Ibrahim Library effectively. Despite the concern, of the study it discovered that 94% of the students sample attributed their use of the library, while the first amongst the hypothesis of his study focust on assessing whether the population concerned use the library at all or not and at what level? Ochai's study also revealed high use of Departmental Libraries, that 60% of those who did not use Kashim Ibrahim Library used their departmental libraries.

Though Ochai's study was essentially a user study and his approach was from the user point of view, the study centres it-self on the collection mostly. While in our study the category of users differ in level of education and persuit in their behaviour to reading. Ochai's study also recorded high rate of use of the collection and so directly contradicts the major hypothesis of his study that states that the library's collection is little used.

In a study by Malome (1978) in which he investigated the use of the University of Ibadan Library by staff members of the faculty of education, he did not exploit the nature of readership of the whole academic staff in the University faculties. He limited his study to only faculty of education staff members who are within the cycle of educationists proper and know the value of making use of the library in their academic persuit, teaching and research.

Secondly, the people he studied might look special in make up. Also the study concluded by assessing the adequacy of the collection on the basis of use from the point of view of the faculty of education staff of the University.

Obikoye (1979) in a survey conducted on the use of medical library resources by the clinical students at the University College Ibadan in MLS Theses, on cross-examination of the study it was found that in one way or the other it ended up as a collection use study of the extent of use of the resource of the University Library from the student's point of view. A student by nature of his persuance must have to use the library to do his assignments or for further study. An academic member of staff can decide not to use the library and stay in his house to use his out dated collection and some times copy his old lecture notes for the students without necessarily undertaking any other research. Also Obikoye's survey was conducted purely on a special library with a

small readership as well as a small specialized collection. Furthermore the survey was conducted within the University environment where students are praved to being more research oriented and therefore more likely to patronise sources of information available in the library. Therefore, in any case this study should not have much to compare it with the others on Kaduna Polytechnic.

Another study is that conducted by Shika (1986) this was a Collection Use Study with the focus on Kashim Ibrahim Library (A.B.U) Zaria, and the investigation centred particularly on the social science collection.

The study went further to investigate whether or not individual volumes in the collection have been sufficiently used to justify their retaintion on the open shelves of the library. It also investigated the extent of 'non-use' of the collection in terms of cost.

Our study however has emphasis on individual academic staff 'non-use' of the library in relation to other factors such as the sufficiency of the collection. Though the two studies may look similar they differed in the sense that they look at different aspects of the subject of 'use' and 'non-use' despite the correlation between them. Our study is conducted from the 'non-user' point of view while the other was essentially a collection use study.

Shika's study concluded that on the average 49% of the collection in the Library he studied was never used since they were place on the open shelves between the year 1979 to 1983. Thus, the conclusion of Shika's

study proved his first hypothesis as incorrect which stated that: "In analysing the extent of use made of resources in libraries, books that have not been used at all will be significantly more than those that have been used". However, from the study's findings one concludes that the proportion of the collection used is almost equal to that of those not-used.

A study was conducted by Turman (1978) as a part III project of the Bachelor of Library Science degree. The writer investigated the problems of selection and acquisition of materials in College Libraries and as a case study conducted his investigation on the Kaduna Polytecnnic Libraries. The study gave an insight in the book selection exercise in the institution generally. It did not specifically investigate it from the academic staff point of view. The relation between the two studies is that the environment in which the studies were undertaken is the same. Though the two studies also differed in levels.

The study conducted by Ikoro (1985) was also on the same environment with our study. The theme of his study was the Kaduna Polytechnic Library School Programmes and it was a Bachelor of Library Science Project. The study aimed at evaluating the library science courses run by the Kaduna Polytechnic College of Administrative and Business Studies. The study has very little relationship with our present study. The most likely correlation

between the present study and the two above mention studies in that they are based on the same library and might share some common historical origin and background.

Finally, a study of the 'use' of the library can not entirely be divorced from the collection use bearing in mind the fact that the two are interrelated, inter-woven and interconnected.

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Chapter 3

THE ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF KADUNA POLYTECHNIC AND THE LIBRARY

3.1 The Kaduna Polytechnic

Kaduna Polytechnic is an amalgam of three formerly independent units, the College of Science and Technology (formerly Kaduna Technical College) and College of Administrative and Business Studies (formerly Staff Development Centre), the College of Environmental Studies (formerly the Survey Unit).

Although the Polytechnic was founded 1st April 1968, it did not become an independent corporate body until 1st October 1968 when Federal Government Decree No. 20, was issued. The objective of the Polytechnic are to provide 'diverse instruction, training and research in technology, the sciences, commerce and humanities' and 'Courses of In-service Instruction' for members of the Public Service in Nigeria.

The body charged with the general policy formulation and direction of the Polytechnic is the Board of Governors, which consist of the representatives of the now eleven Northern State Governments and some others representing the private sector. The Rector of the Polytechnic is the Chief Executive of all the Units.

During its first ten years of existance, Kaduna Polytechnic has taken gigantic steps to meet the man-power needs of our country. This institution which began

with only 300 students in 1968 has grown to become the largest Polytechnic in Nigeria. Today, Kaduna Polytechnic has over 12,000 full-time and part-time students with a total academic and non-academic staff of over 2,000.

It is now the largest of its type in Black Africa in terms of the number of courses it offered. amounting to 84, with academic staff strength of about 663. Its educational facilities available (with the exception of its library) can not be compared with that of any other Polytechnic in the country in particular and else where in Africa in general. This institution presently could be only compared with some of the big Nigerian Universities

3.2 The College of Science and Technology (CST)

This college was the former 'Kaduna Technical College' officially opened on 21st November, 1968. The main objective of the College is to provide middle-level man-power training in the form of technicians and technologists. To this end, the courses provided range from full-time, plus evening part-time courses, sandwich or block release courses (i.e. alternative periods in industry and in college), to full-time courses of from one to four years. All the courses offered are based on approved syllabi and standards of lecturering and laboratory facilities that meet international requirements At present the most advanced courses offered are the Higher National Diploma, the Post-Graduate Diplomas and the B.Ed. (Technical) which is run in conjunction with

the A.B.U. in Zaria. The College started with five departments at its inception while presently these departments have increased to fourteen, as enumerated below:

Department	Number of Academic Staff
1. Irrigation and Agric. Mech.	26
2. Electrical Engineering	29
3. Mining Engineering & Applied Geology	18
4. Mechanical Engineering	31
5. Civil Engineering	26
6. Education Technical	40
7. Mathematics and Computer Studies	48
8. Applied Science	41
9. Liberal Studies	48
10. Textile Technology	39
11. Catering & Hotel Management	20
12. Food Technology	25
13. Printing Technology	24
14. Chemical Engineering	11
Total	401

3.3 The College of Administrative and Business Studies (CABS)

College of Administrative and Business Studies (CABS) was formerly opened in July, 1969. The College was formerly know as Staff Development Centre. The main function of the centre by then was to give in-service

training to middle level man-power from the ten Northern States of Nigeria.

As time went on the scope of the college widened and it began to serve organisations other than the Northern Nigerian governments. The college has witnessed many changes since then and consequently many departments have been split while new ones have also been introduced. As the name of the college suggests it is primarily meant to give in-service training to the staff of all the Ministries in the eleven Northern States and it is also a training centre for staff that will later hold managerial positions in our business community up to HND, Degree and Post-Graduate Diploma levels. As at now there are nine departments in the college as could be seen below:

	Department	Number of Academic Staff
1	Languages	26
2.	Marketing, Purchasing and Supply	16
3.	Management Studies	14
4.	Business and Secretariat Studies	27
5.	Special Education	11
6.	Accounting and Finance	11
7.	Social Services	19
8.	Administrative and Business Studies	19
9.	Local Government	17
		160

3.4 The College of Environmental Studies (CES)

College of Environmental Studies (CES) was originally the Survey Department of the former Interim Common Services Agency (ICSA) of the Northern Region of Nigeria joined Kaduna Polytechnic as the Survey Unit in April, 1970.

The name 'Survey Unit' was ther change into "College of Environmental Studies" in 1970. The College has thus become the only academic institution in Nigeria where the whole spectrum of map-making process is taught. It offers four year Nigerian National Diploma Courses in six disciplines in the departments. The College has presently six Departments as follows:-

Department	Number of Academic Staff
1. Architecture	13
2. Land Economy	11
3. Topographic Science	33
4. Environmental Monitoring	6
5. Building Technology	24
6. Urban and Regional Planning	15
Total	102

3.5 Kaduna Polytechnic Library

Kaduna Polytechnic Library Complex are as old as the institution itself. Libraries form an integral part of all educational institutions and it caters for all grades of scholars from the aspiring technological students to their learned professor tutor with a long

research record. Each of the three Campuses has its own library. Over the years these libraries have shown a steady increase in stock and size with a view towards becoming balanced learning centres.

3.5.1 College of Science and Technology Library

The College of Science and Technology Library being the Main Library occupies the third floor and part of second floor of the College, located directly opposite Tudun Wada General Hospital near old 'Panteka' market on the way to Tudun Wada. It has borrowing lending, Reference, Serials and Newspaper Sections. During its first ten years from 1968 - 78 it stocked about 25,000 volumes and 145 current Journal titles. This library serves about 6,000 students and staff, it is also expanding rapidly to keep pace with the Colleges population increase and expansion of academic courses. Presently it has well over 32,000 volumes and 400 current journal titles. It has reading space for about 500 people. The library has a strong bias towards materials in Engineering, Technology and Agriculture etc.

3.5.2 College of Administrative and Business Studies Library

The College of Administrative and Business Studies Library is second to the Main Library. It occupies both the ground floor and first floor of the administrative building at the campus located around the Kaduna State Government Secretariate building and opposite Kaduna

Nigerian Telecommunication Limited (NITEL) Headquarters. It has lending and reference sections only. It has presently in stock about 18,000 books 130 serial titles. The library serves over 4,000 students and staff, with reading space for 200 people. The library has bias on collection relating to Business Administration, Social Services, Rehabilitative Education etc.

3.5.3 College of Environmental Studies Library

The College of Environmental Studies Library is third in size to the Main Library. It occupies a building at the South Western end of the College located on the way to Barnawa village and adjacent to the Federal Survey Unit in Kaduna South. It has lending and reference sections. It has presently in stock over 8,000 volumes and 2,215 students and staff with reading accommodation for about 76 readers. The collection has bias on Environmental Design, Monitoring, Land Surveying and Economy etc.

Table 1: Total Number of Academic Staff in Relation to Library Stock in Each Campus as at October, 1987

Names of Campus	Total Number of Academic Staff	Total Stock
College of Science and Technology (CST)	401	32,238
College of Administrative and Business Studies (CABS)	160	17,230
College of Environmental Studies (CES	102	8,112
Total	663	57,580

Sources: I. Kaduna Polytechnic Senior Staff List for 1987.

II. Unit Libraries Collection Development Files.

3.6 The Library Collection: Its Origin and Development

The origin of libraries and library services in Kaduna Polytechnic can be traced to various dates as are in the origins of each the former three autonomous institutions that make up the Kaduna Polytechnic. While the library collection of the College of Science and Technology was built out of the collection of the former Kaduna Technical College established in 1968. The other units, Staff Development Centre (Now CABS) and Survey Unit (Now CES) has their libraries established independently much ealier. The libraries in these three units had to be administratively centralised in 1981 to ensure some even development.

The aim of the library in Kaduna Polytechnic generally is to provide the much needed materials to support not only instructions in all the subject areas taught in the institution but also to support research carried out by staff and others from without this end. The Librarians in collaboration with staff members have endeavoured to acquire these materials on a rather continous basis.

The library complex as at October, 1987 stocked well over 58,000 volumes of textbooks with the bulk of the collection at the main campus which has been earmaked as the nucleus of the proposed Kaduna Polytechnic Central Library. Also to be abreast with the latest development in various subject areas taught in the Polytechnic, the library subscribes to a total of about 350 academic journals. Just like books these journals are distributed to the three campuses based on the relevance of each to the courses organised there from the Main Library at College of Science and Technology Campus which serves as the Central collection development centre.
To achieve a balanced collection, the Library relied on the co-operation of the staff members who are authorities in their fields, in the selection and suggestion of titles of books and journals for acquisition.

Table 2: Library Resources Growth in Relation to Funding 1986 - 88

Year	Books	Un-bound Journals Titles	Pound Journals Titles	Increase in Books over Proceeding Year	Funds Allocated
1985/86	53,627	270	110	3,953	₦150,000
1986/87	57,580	350	-	8,671	₦150,000
1987/88	61,069	430	-	3,489	₦230,000
88-Aug. 1988	64,200	Not yet paid for	-	3,131	₦800,000

Source: I. Acquisition Section: Book Accession Register.

II. Serials Section: Journals Subscription files.

III. Library Department: Funds Allocation and Estimate file.

3.7 The Library Educational Objectives

Ideally speaking the library's educational objectives in Kaduna Polytechnic should cover these areas:-

(a) Provision of materials in support of certificates, OND, HND and Post-Graduate Diploma programmes for all the departments sited in each of the 3 colleges.

(b) Provision of research materials for the staff, students and other researchers.

(c) Provision of materials to help the library user in his own personal self development.

(d) Co-operation with other sister unit libraries in the institution with a view to developing a network of academic library resources which are at the disposal of all students and teaching departments.

(e) Meeting the specialised information needs of the three colleges departments within which they are situated.

3.8 Library Services to Academic Staff

The Library in Kaduna Polytechnic runs special services to academic staff, especially, as a distinct class of readers. These are the library's monthly accession bulletin published separately each for books and journals. These are designed by the library as a means of bringing to the knowledge of the academic staff the latest additions in the stock. Copies of this bulletin are sent to all the departments and staff common rooms in the institution.

3.8.1 Circulation Service

Readers are given opportunity to borrow library materials for a given duration, usually one month for the senior staff, which are renewable if so desired provided that no other reader is interested in the same material. Materials not available in Kaduna Polytechnic Libraries could also be borrowed from other Libraries in Nigeria, through the inter-library loan scheme.

The statistics on Academic Staff borrowing from the library, for the previous three years could be seen as recorded in table 3 below.

Table 3: Total Academic Staff Borrowing in Three Campus Libraries for 1985/86, 1986/87, 1987/88

Name of Campus Library	Year/Academic Session		
	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88
College of Science and Technology (CST)	1,178	1,244	2,543
College of Administrative and Business Studies (CABS)	1,444	1,675	1,931
College of Environmental Studies (CES)	63	316	467

Sources: Circulation Section: Loan Record Keeping Files for Academic Staff.

The total of Academic Staff library registered members for the previous four years could also be seen in table 4 below.

Table 4: Total Academic Staff Registered as Members in the Three Campus Libraries for Each of the Years: 1984/85, 1985/86, 1986/87, 1987/88

Name of Campus Library	Year/Academic Session			
	1984/85	1985/36	1986/87	1987/88
College of Science and Technology (CST)	147	231	351	60
College of Administrative and Business Studies (CABS)	96	138	163	75
College of Environmental Studies (CES)	66	79	75	64

Sources: Circulation Section: Academic Staff Registration Record Files.

3.8.2 Reference Service

The library provides reference and information assistance to readers. The library also offers useful guidance to clients engage in some research and or special studies. The record of inquiries received from academic staff for the previous four years could be seen in table 5 below.

Table 5: Reference Inquiries from the Academic Staff of Kaduna Polytechnic for the Years 1984/85, 1985/86, 1986/87, 1987/88

Year	Total Inquiries	Satisfied Inquiries
1984/85	10,125	5,087
1985/86	16,702	12,618
1986/87	21,615	17,994
1987/88	25,436	23,223

Source: Reference Section: File for Recording of Inquiries from Academic Staff.

3.8.3 Bibliographic and Current Awareness Services

Periodical accession list or special information sheets are normally sent out to our readers informing them of the latest additions to the library collection, be they books or journals. Bibliographies in special subject areas and guides to (special) sources such as Journals, final year Diploma Projects etc, are published periodically to give clients detail insight into the content of the collection.

3.8.4 Reprographic Service

Pecently, giant copier machines were purchased for carrying out photo-copying services as it is believed that this exercise will minimise book theft and the mutilation of pages of books and journals. Photocopying services are offered in all three campuses. It should also be noted that materials beside those of the library could be photocopied at a token fee of 20k per copy.

3.8.5 Special Newspaper Library

A special newspaper research library has been established at the C.S.T. Campus to cater for all enquiries into some useful articles both past and present. In order to make all these services possible, the library remains open to readers from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Mondays through Friday while on Saturdays it opens at 8 a.m. and close at 1 p.m. The library remain closed on Sundays and Public Holidays.

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Chapter 4

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

4.1 Introduction

The survey started since January 1986 covering three academic sessions. That was done in order to give the investigator the chance of keeping an eye on the academic staff use of the library due to the decentralised nature of the institution libraries. The long period of investigation was essential so as to ascertain possible changes in reading habits of the academic staff. Questionnaire and interviews for this study started last year October 1987 to July 1988. This was largely due to the decentralised nature of the college libraries and the academic departments located in their respective Units or Colleges.

The fact that it became almost imposible to give all the academic staff questionnaires, there was a systematic method used for the distribution so as to ensure that all the academic staff were given a chance of getting the questionnaire. In order to conduct this study objectively. random sampling was used in selecting the sample used in this study.

This method was used in order to guarantee every academic staff an equal chance of being selected amongst those to be studied. It is believed that by using a chance device to make the selection, personal bias in the making up of the sample will be eliminated.

Perhaps the most objective way of obtaining random samples is through the use of a specially prepared table of random numbers (See Appendix Table i). To use such a table, all elements (Units) of the population are first numbered. The numbering is done as follows:

01 - 99 if the number of the Units is less than 100

001 - 999 if the number of the Units is between 100 and 1000

0001 - 9999 if the number of the Units is between 1000 and 10000 and so on.

The table was then used to pick desired number of elements. Therefore to arrive at the sample of three hundred and thirty (330) out of six hundred and sixty-three (663) academic staff in the institution. First a list of all the academic staff in the institution was obtained. Since the total number of the academic staff is more than 100 and less than 1000. Then each one was given a number starting from 001 - 663 irrespective of their departments or rank. Then running down through the columns of the random number table each time a number is found between the range from 001 - 663 it was written down until we arrived at a total sample of three hundred and thirty (330) numbers. The names of academic staff corresponding to these numbers formed the sample of this study. These three hundred and thirty selected academic staff were those issued with questionnaires to fill. All together three hundred and thirty questionnaires were distributed. Three hundred were returned correctly

filled in. The number of the questionnaires duely completed and returned (300) were computed at ninety point nine percent (90.9%).

4.2 Analysis of the Questionnaire and Interview Responses

Analysis of the data collected from the questionnaire respondents was based on the views expressed by them on selected key questions. Assuming that questionnaire responses reveal heavy incidents of 'non-use' of the library resources by the academic staff it would be useful to ascertair the frequency of the 'non-use' and the reasons for which the library resources are under utilized with the view of eliminating or minimising the factors responsible. If on the contrary the findings indicate heavy utilization of the library resources, it will be worth the trouble to ascertain how frequently or otherwise they are used and the purpose for which they are utilized.

There was an attempt made to find out the number of respondents who cared to register with the library. This was considered as a sign of intention to use the library by respondent.

Question: Are you registered with the library?

Yes	=	64%	(192)
No	=	36%	(108)

It is seen that from the above responses 192 respondents representing 64% were already registered with the library. This means that the number of respondents who registered with the library is more than the number of those who did not. The respondents who have visited the library at least once in order to register is more thar that of those who have not.

Another observation could be that majority of the academic staff appear to show their willingness in making use of the library. And it perhaps mean that majority of them know about the existance of the library in the institution, added to that they show readiness in making use of the library by taking the first step of having register with the library.

Question: Do you usually go to the Library yourself to get a specific item?

Yes = 80% (240)

No = 6.7% (20)

The above responses shows that majority of the respondents 240 representing 80% confirmed that they use the library themselves in order to get information from books, journals, magazines, documents, and so on.. The 20 respondents representing 6.7% who indicated not using the library themselves did so because the library does not have the books they want. Then out of 240 respondents reported using the library above 130 respondents representing 43.3% have viewed the library

as having insufficient number of books and other materials. Another 110 respondents representing 36.7% reported that the library has fairly sufficient number of books and other materials. It would be worth noting that only 10 respondents representing 3.3% stated that there are sufficient books and other materials in the library.

In most cases there may usually be a motive for any action performed including visiting a library. The question that attempted to find out the motive behind the respondents use of the library elicited the following responses.

Table 6: Motive for Library Use

Respons	Number of Respondents	% of Total Respondents
To look up a Reference	198	66
To prepare for Teaching	175	58.3
For Borrowing	126	42
For Research	99	33
For General Reading	50	16.7

The result here is quite interesting, from the above table it is categorically clear that majority of the respondents use the library for the purpose of looking up references, followed by those who do so to prepare for teaching. The least 16.7% of respondents use the

library for general reading. There is considerable 42% of the respondents who use the library for their borrowings and 33% for research respectively. For those respondents using the library for reference and studying purposes in another question said they spend on the average two hours whenever they happened to be in the library.

The observation on the result of the above table could be that majority of the academic staff in this institution use the library for various combinations of reasons. This perhaps mean that there is a clear indication of making use of the library resources.

The need to assess the adequacy of the reference collection appeared in the previous table. Since looking up reference is the main motive behind using the library.

Question: Do you find the reference collection strong enough to meet your demands?

No = 56.7% (170)

Yes = 40% (120)

It is crystal clear from the above responses that 170 respondents representing 56.7% indicated that the reference collection in the library is not strong enough to meet their demands. It is also that out of the 198 respondents using the library in answer to the previous question, 170 of them or 56.7% do not find reference collection strong enough to meet with their demands.

This might mean that the reference collection is weak as more often failing to supply information required by the majority of academic staff users. And perhaps this means it is evidently clear that there is need for up-dating the reference collection in particular in order to satisfy the demands. There are some notable of respondents who found reference collection strong enough to meet their demands.

In addition to the foregoing responses, another finding on whether respondents were satisfied or disatisfied during their last attempt to get a specific information from the library was brought to focus.

Question: What was the result of your last attempt to find a specific item or information from the library?

Table 7: Level of Satisfaction

Responses	Number of Respondents	% of Total Respondents
Dissatisfied	152	50.7
Satisfied	100	33.3
Don't Remember the Result	30	10

It will be noticed that from the above figures 152 respondents representing 50.7% expressed their dissatisfaction with the last attempt made in finding a specific item or information from the library.

we could therefore notice some correletion with the number of respondents reported not being satisfied with the reference collection in meeting their demands. From the result of these responses an observation could be made regarding that the items or information required were not available in the library or that it may be available but could not be located by the respondents because of not consulting the library staff or perhaps it might be because of the poor arrangement of materials on the shelves.

There were 100 respondents representing 33.3% who stated that they were made satisfied with their last request from the library. A small number of respondents 10% claimed not remembering the result of their last inquest in the library. To find out the reasons for the respondents dissatisfactions during their last attempt to find a specific item or information from the library, there was a question which was meant to assess respondents level of seeking for assistance from the librarian or his staff.

Question: Do you ask for assistance from the Reference Librarian or other members of his staff in locating information you need in the library?

Yes	= 53.3%	(160)
No	= 36.7%	(110)

The number of those that admitted seeking for assistance from the library staff when using the library were 160 respondents representing 53.3%. Those respondents

who seek for assistance from the library staff when using library for certain purposes are more than those who don't bothered doing so.

The observation on this result could be that, majority of the respondents save time, effort and get what they want easily by asking for an assistance from the library staff than if not. Perhaps this may also mean that majority of the respondents are not fully educated on how to locate what they need in the library without necessarily seeking for assistance from the library staff. This may also imply that respondents do not understand the orientation programme organised by the library at the beginning of every session or that it was not attended by them.

Level of 'Non-use'

For those who might say they were not using the library, there was provisions made in the questionnaire to diagnose their reasons. On the whole only 20 respondents representing 6.7% of those sampled said they were not using the library.

Table 8: Reasons for 'Non-use' of Library

Reasons	Number of Respondents	% of the Total Respondents
Books not appropriate	240	80
Library is always very hot	40	13.3
Library is too far away	40	13.3
Lack of seating space in the Library	37	12.3
It is not easy to locate books	22	7.3

A point worth mentioning here is that any academic staff who declares himself a 'non-user' today may become a 'user' next time around. This will depend on how the library attracts him by either requesting him to participate in materials selection for purchase by the library or through employing other methods of marketing library services or improve condition of the library building. Whether or not , one remains a 'non-user' of the library throughout their teaching life in Kaduna Polytechnic may be worth investigating.

The following question was intended to find out the library expectations of the group of respondents in relation to the subjects or courses they teach. They were asked whether in their own opinion it could be possible for them to be teaching their subjects or courses successfully without resort to the library.

Question: Considering your discipline's needs of library resources do you think you could teach it successfully without using Kaduna Polytechnic Library?

Yes = 50% (150)

No = 50% (150)

In the two responses above, it is entirely clear that of the three hundred respondents 150 of them or a half thought they would be able to do so. The other 150 of the respondents said that it is impossible.

For those who indicated that they could successfully teach their subjects 'courses' without using library resources attributed their reasons to the use of their 'adequate' personal collections. A constituted majority of the total respondents above consider using their colleague's collections as vital sources of information followed by the papers they gather at professional conferences and seminars. The least important source of respondents information for their every day teaching and research are conversation with colleagues and students respectively. The table below clarifies more on the above.

Table 9: Sources of Information by Importance

Information	Number of Respondents Indicating Their Importance	% of the Total Respondents
Personal Collection	250	83.3%
College Libraries	215	71.7%
Colleagues Collection	210	70%
Papers at Professional Conferences	190	63.3%
Conversation with Colleagues	140	46.7%
Students	120	40%

There are about 150 respondents representing 50% who indicated that they could teach their subjects successfully without resorting to the use of the libraries in the institution. The next question attempts to findout their favourite or (prefered) reading places.

Table 10: Alternative Reading Places Other Than the College Libraries

Favourite Reading Places	Number of Respordents	% of the Total Respondents
House	239	79.7%
Office	211	70.3%
State Library	40	13.3%
National Library	10	3.3%

The above responses show that quite a number of them use various combinations of these. These figures revealed that most of the respondents reading was done in their respective houses and offices. Various academic staff interviewed about this gave a number of explanation. In the first place, some complained of disruption of their reading at the time of closing of the library in which they are. Others say that they "feel more better" in their houses where there are more appropriate materials to their subjects of teaching than there are in the library.

A few of them 8.7% complained of the tense atmosphere of library mostly filled up with student. There are also small number of the respondents who read in the state library and a few in the National Library Kaduna Branch. They attributed their reading there just for pleasure sake.

In a attempt made to assess the borrowing habits of academic staff in Kaduna Polytechnic Library generally a question was included in the questionnaire.

Question: How often do you borrow from any of the Libraries in the Institution?

Table 11: Borrowing Habits for Academic Staff

Instances of Borrowing	Number of Respondents	% of the Total Respondents
Hardly borrow	80	26.6%
Every four weeks	70	23.3%
Once in a term	70	23.3%
Every two weeks	11	3.7%

When the responses above are analysed an observation is made that of the total sample of this study 80 respondents representing 26.6% have stated that they hardly borrow from the library. This may not be unconnected to lack of appropriateness of the library collection as indicated in earlier responses. For those who indicated that they borrow about (once) in every four weeks this is in keeping with the set down rules of the library, where permits staff borrowing to an extent of only four weeks after which one must return the book or seek for an extension of time. The 11 respondents representing 3.7% who reported borrowing after every two weeks are the more frequent borrowers. An observation about those who claimed to borrow from the library once in a term show that these are mostly library defaulters who only come to the library once in a term to borrow and retain the books with them till the end of the term or session when the library takes more seriously to recall its materials from defaulters.

In the usage of the Kaduna Polytechnic Library, and inorder to find out which of the three campus libraries is used more and the reason for that, a question was put forward to the respondents, thus:

Question: Which of the Library in the Institution do you mostly visit?

Table 12: Frequency of Visits to the College Libraries

Name of College Library	Number of Respondents	% of the Total Respondents
College of Science and Technology (CST)	138	46%
College of Business and Administrative Studies (CABS)	111	37%
College of Environmental Studies (CES)	55	18.3%
None	33	11%

In accordance to the responses in the table above 138 respondents representing 46% of the sample admitted using College of Science and Technology Library more than the other two campus libraries. Following an interview with some respondents they gave various reasons as follows:

(a) That it is the only campus where some academic staff are accommodated and majority of the staff live in places around the campus.

(b) It is also worth remembering that it contains a larger number of academic departments vis-a-vis the number of courses and academic staff.

Perhaps it could be generalised that all the three campus libraries are being fairly well patronised by academic staff. However, it is worth mentioning that some of them numbering 33 respondents representing 11% admitted not patronizing any of the campus libraries.

4.2.1 Level of Participation in Book Selection by Academic Staff in Kaduna Polytechnic

The writer investigated the level of participation in book selection by the academic staff of the Kaduna Polytechnic and how that might have affected the appropriateness of the stock selected and its use. A number of questions were prepared in the questionnaire to help in collection of data for the purpose. This was accompanied by another questionnaire prepared in the form of an interivew schedule which was conducted on the Chief Librarian, the collection development librarian and the 29 heads of academic departments. The responses from these two methods were collated and analysed together. The following were deduced from these methods.

Question: Have you ever been invited to participate in selection of books and journals for the library to purchase?

No	= 200	66.7%
Yes	= 100	33.3%

From the responses above it could be seen that majority of the respondents 200 representing 66.7% were never been involved in or invited to do selection of materials for the library to purchase. The results of the interview conducted with the Chief Librarian, the Collection Development Librarian and 29 heads of academic departments revealed that at the beginning of every academic

session letters of invitation for participation in selection of relevant books and journals titles are sent to all the academic departments in the institution. Moreover, every session, several booklets inform of publishers catalogue were normally from time to time sent to relevant departments for book request to be made on them.

From the responses on the above question an observation could be made that librarians do mot of the selection of materials in the library. It means that books selected by academic staff are being relegated to the background or perhaps they do not participate in the selection exercise despite all the library efforts to get them do so, which also show lack of cooperation from their side.

The respondents who claimed their involvement in the selection of materials for library purchase number 100 representing 33.3%.

In attempt by the writer to findout the level of participation in the selection of materials for library procurement, a question was asked as to whether the academic staff ever send a list of some of their selected materials to the library for inclusion in the list of materials for purchase. The result is that 130 respondents representing 43.3% reported as not having done so. Majority of them numbering 150 representing 50% said they have sent some.

Based on this result an observation could be made that majority of the academic staff participate in the selection by contributing some list of materials for purchase by the library. Also this means that majority of them have

interest in library collection development, and perhaps this goes contrary with the previous observation that they do not participate in the selection exercise.

Question: Have you ever seen any of your selected materials in the library?

No	=	160	53.3%
Yes	=	90	30%
Not sure	=	50	16.7%

From the above responses it could be seen that the respondents who claimed having contributed lists of books to the library for procurement either voluntarily or by request, 160 of them representing 53.3% reported never having seeing any of their selections in the library. From this result an observation could also be made that a constituted majority who fully contributed list of materials for libary procurement reported never seeing any of these materials in the library. Perhaps this means that the library gives less regard or neglect materials selections by the academic staff. This also means the library gives priority to materials they select over those selected by the academic staff. If this type of situation prevails, academic staff might get frustrated, and affect the appropriateness of the materials in the library and consequently the use made of them. A number of respondent (90) representing 30% admitted seeing some of the materials they selected in the library. However, it is worth mentioning that very few respondents numbering 50 representing 16.7% reported

that they were not sure about that.

In order to ascertain the frequency at which list of book requests were sent to the library from those respondents who reported sending some, the question was asked as follows:

Question: How often do you send book requests to the Library for procurement in any one session?

Table 13: Frequency of Sending Books Requests to the Library

Responses	Number of Respondents	% of the Total Respondents
Once in a session	90	30%
Not at all	70	23.3%
More than three times in a session	10	3.3%
Between 2 - 3 Times	0	0

From the figures above the highest frequency for sending book request to the library was 90 respondents representing 30%. This result could be an indication that there is negligence of material selections from some of the departments despite letters of invitation sent to them from the library. This also means that the rate of which selections are made by departments is low or below required. And perhaps this means if the departments alone are left with the selection process it might have a negative effect on both the adequacy in terms of quantity and currency of the materials.

However, all the 29 heads of departments, had in the interview conducted with them, reported sending list of suggested relevant books for their departments especially in the previous 3 - 5 years back. That time they believe they were being represented more in the book selection process than last 1 - 2 years. The writer's observation is that in the previous years the library in Kaduna Polytechnic was not a full-fledged department and the Library Advisory Committee then which constituted mostly representatives from academic departments did the purchase of books for the library. It was not until 1986 when the library in this institution became an autonomous department with an Acting Chief Librarian as the Chief Executive that it was given the sole responsibility of selecting and procuring materials, including books for the library. However, academic departments can contribute in selection of books for the library to purchase if they so wish.

Following the present position occupied by the library in the organisational chart of the Polytechnic, i.e. putting it on equal footing with them, academic departments still do not respond very well to the letters sent every year requesting them to forward their list of relevant books for inclusion in the library's procurement list. It was based on that, the following requests were recorded and extracted from the Acquisition Section's file for the previous three sessions.

Table 14: Departments Making Book Requests to the Library in the Previous Sessions, 1986/87, 1987/88, 1988/89

Year 1986/87 Department	1987/88 Department	1988/89 Department
1. Architecture	1. Urban & Regional Planning	1. Land Economy
2. Environmental Monitoring	2. Food Technology	2. Urban and Regional Planning
3. Topographic Science	3. Hotel & Catering Management	3. Electrical Engineering
4. Land Economy	4. Applied Science	4. Administrative Studies.
5. Printing Technology	5. Languages	
6. Catering & Hotel Management		
7. Maths and Computer Studies		
8. Textile Technology		
9. Civil Engineering		
10. Accounting & Finance		
11. Marketing, Purchasing & Supply		
12. Social Services		
13. Languages		
14. Administrative and Business Studies		

Source: Data from Acquisition Section File Record.

From the above table one could observe that the amount of participation in book selection exercise by the academic departments is not encouraging and reduces every year.

However, it is worth mentioning that 70 respondents representing 23.3% indicated not having contributed anything for the library to include in its procurement list. Also few respondents, 10 representing 3.3%, send their book requests to the library more than three times every seesion.

Academic Staff Non-Participation in Book Selection

Reasons for non-participation in book selection exercise by the academic staff from the questionnaire responses are as follows:

Table 15: Reasons for Non-Participation in Book Selection

Responses	Number of Respondents	% of the Total Respondents
Books selected were never purchased	187	62.3%
Inavailability of Selection tools	20	16.7%
Can't be bothered	10	3.3%

Basing our observations on the responses above. It could be said that 187 respondents representing 62.3% lamented on how books or materials selected by them were never purchased by the library. The accordingly

was the reason why they developed reluctance to participate in the selection of materials for the library to purchase. And perhaps, this might consequently affect the appropriateness of the materials in the library vis-a-vis the use made of them. There are a few respondents, 20 representing 16.7%, who attributed their non-participation in book selection to lack of available selection tools. The remaining respondents 10 representing 3 3% said they are not bothered about any selection issue.

4.2.2 Assessment of Effectiveness of Marketing Strategies

Marketing strategies in this study imply such other activities and services rendered by the library to facilitate and invite use of the library by the patrons. In the process of this study some questions were asked in order to assess the level of awareness about some of these from the patrons. The aim being to find out how sufficient or insufficient, effective or ineffective the marketing strategies used by the library are and how these influence 'use' or 'non-use' of the library resources by the Academic Staff in Polytechnic.

Question: Which of these services stated below rendered by the library in this institution are you aware of?

Table 16: Level of Awareness of Marketing Activities and Current Awareness Services Rendered by the Library

Services	Number of Respondents	% of the Total Respondents
Indexing of Newspapers Articles	230	76.6%
Accession List of New Books in the Library	220	73.3%
Accession List of New Journals and Magazines	160	53.3%
Abstracting and Bibliographies of Relevant Articles	120	40%

From the above responses it could be generalised that majority of the respondents are already aware of all the services rendered by the library indicated above. And it also means that these services and activities are making some impact on library use. The interview responses from all the heads of departments and some academic staff reveals some satisfaction by the way and manner the services and activities are regular. And perhaps this means that majority of the academic staff are making use of these services and activities rendered by the library.

There was a question that tried to find out the level at which use is made of the services listed in the previous question above. The question asked

whether the respondents make use of any of the services to search for information they need from the library. The responses are:

Yes	63.3%	= (190)
No	3.3%	= (10)
No response	33.9%	= (100)

The responses show that 190 respondents representing 63.3% admitted making use of one or more of these services listed in the previous table. However, the service they claimed to use mostly in order to search for information from the library is indexes of Newspaper articles which has 230 respondents representing 76.6%. This is followed by accession list of new books received in the library with 220 respondents representing 73.3%. There are 160 respondents representing 53.3% making use of accession list of new arrivals of journals and magazines. Some 120 respondents representing 40% stated that they make use of Abstracts and Bibliographies of relevant articles periodically compiled by the library. The observation could be that these activities and services rendered by the library expose the content of the collection to patrons and also invite for its use. Perhaps it means that majority of the academic staff are being attracted by these activities and services which serve as a directory and information sheet about the library's collection. It is worth nothing that only 10 respondents representing 3.3% indicated that they do not use any of the services listed above in order to search for information from the library.

Table 17: Level of Awareness of the Marketing Services and Activities Rendered by the Library

Services	Respondents		Responses	
	No. of Yes Respondents Aware	% of Yes Respondents Aware	No. of No Respondents not Aware	% of No Respondents not Aware
a. New Book Display	160	53.3%	140	46.7%
b. Photocopying in Library	280	93.3%	20	6.7%
c. International Photocopying	40	13.3%	260	87.7%
d. Inter-Library Loan	40	13.3%	240	80%

The table above combined the services presently render by the library.

These also constitute another aspect of marketing strategies used by the library to invite patrons to use the library generally.

The figures in the table reveal that considerable majority of respondents 160 representing 53.3% admitted that they know about the new book display service in the lending section of the library. We can see that there is an implied indication of use of the library by these group of respondents. On the

other hand 40 respondents representing 46.7% stated that they are ignorant of the new book display service provided in the library. This also shows that these group of respondents might not be among the users of the lending library. This is because of the conspicous location of the shelves used for such displays, one cannot easily claim entering the library lending section without noting them. Majority of the respondents, 280 representing 93.3%, already know about the photocopy service provided in the library. Perhaps this means the library generates alot of money from this service. The remaining 20 respondents representing 6.7%, admitted having no knowledge about photocopying service in the library.

There are majority 260 respondents, representing 37.7% indicated ignorance of the International Photocopying Service provided by the library through liaison with British Council Library, Kaduna Branch. This shows some lack of adequate publicity about the service, which the library should look at for some improvement. There are only 40 respondents representing 13.3% that claim having knowledge about the existance of the service. Through this service, partons are provided with the required information or text that is not available in the country but is in another country.

In the case of Inter-Library Loan, 240 respondents representing 80% admitted not having any idea whatsoever about the service. This shows clearly that patrons do not adequately benefit from this service, and perhaps mean there is little or no publicity about the existance of the service in the library.
It is only 40 respondents representing 13.3% that show some knowledge of the service in the library. This in one of the essential services in any good library, because it is only through it one library can borrow for its readers books and journals not available in the library but readily available in another.

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Chapter 5

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

5.1 Level and Motive for Use

Based on the analysis of the questionnaire and interview, there are certain revealations that came up clear as the findings of the study.

It is crystal clear that majority 80% of the academic staff in Kaduna Polytechnic admitted that they usually make use of the library to get some specific items such as books, journals, magazines, documents and so forth. Of these respondents there are 64% of them who are registered with the library. From the number of academic staff respondents who admitted their committment to library use, there are a majority 66% of them who use the library mostly to look up references. There are also some notable number of respondents 42% who claimed using the library only for borrowing purposes.

Majority of the respondents 53.3% use the library without seeking for an assistance from the library staff.

There are 50% of the respondents who believe they can not teach their subjects successfully without making reference to the library resources.

5.2 Level of Non-use

On the whole only 20 respondents representing 6.7% of those sampled were not completely using the library resources because according to them the library does

not have the books. Other reasons given were that the library is always very hot, followed by lack of seating space and that its not easy to locate books on the shelves. Despite the high level of patronage of the library from the respondents, majority of them 83.3% of the total depend more on using their personal collections than the library resources. Moreover 79.7% of these respondents stated their preference to read in their respective houses than in the library. There are various reasons given by the respondents to justify their claim. Some of them said that they have better collections in their houses than the library has. Other respondents 43.3% have acused the library of having insufficient number of books and other resources alike.

Another contributory factor to 'non-use' of the library is that majority of the respondents 56.7% indicated that the reference collection is not strong enough to meet their demands. To prove this claim there are 50.7% of the respondents who expressed their dissatisfaction with the last attempt they made in order to get a specific item of information from the library.

There are 50% of the respondents who believe they can successfully teach their subjects without making any reference to the library collection.

There are only 10 respondents representing 3.3% who are satisfied with the sufficiency of the present number of books in the library.

From the results of the findings the assumption that inadequacy of library resources result in the non-utilization of the library resources by the academic staff in Kaduna Polytechnic could be upheld. Hence, the assumption that 'non-use' of the library in Kaduna Polytechnic is due largely to the inadequacy of the library resources could be upheld.

5.3 Non-Participation in Book Selection Exercise by Academic Staff in Kaduna Polytechnic

The findings show that the number of respondents who were never invited or involved in the selection of materials for library procurement is enormous. It is revealed that majority of the respondents 66.7% are aggrieved with the way and manner they are relegated to the background in the selection of materials i.e. books and journals for purchased by the library.

The study also revealed that only 43.3% of the respondents admitted ever having participated in the selection of materials for inclusion in the library procurement list. The number of respondents participating in this is considered grossly inadequate due to the diversity and complexity of the institution coupled with the academic excellence need to be achieved.

It is also revealed that out of the total respondents sampled, 53.3% of them accused the library of not purchasing any of the materials selected by them.

It is now identified that majority of the departments send their books requests only once in a session and that not all of them do cooperate with the library in book selection. In some departments truely it was a complete non-chellent attitude that has been adopted especially in recent years. Thus, the study found out that the degree of participation in book selection by academic departments reduces every year.

Based on the findings it is discovered that majority of the respondents 62.3% lamented on how books and journals especially selected by them were never purchased by the library. The respondents also stated that this cannot be unconnected to their discouragment and gradual withdrawal from participation in book selection exercise-vis-a-via the use of the library.

A majority of respondents (62.3%) believed that books they selected were more relevant than those selected by the librarians. This is because the respondents claimed to be closer and more intouch with their subjects and recent developments occuring in their respective areas of specialisation more than the librarians. Also they know more pertaining the levels and needs of their students than the librarians. There were only 6.7% of the respondents who stated that there is no difference between their selections and those of the librarians because according to them

they both obtain the same selection booklets, use the same bibliographies and other selection tools from which they selected titles. It is worth mentioning that no single respondent believed that selections made by the librarians are better and more appropriate interms of the needs of the students.

At this point we could relate that the findings of the study agree with the assertion claimed by the Bajoga Commission that book selection was too important to be left in the hands of the professional librarians alone in Kashim Ibrahim Library of A.B.U., Zaria. And the A.B.U. is an academic and professional institution like ours.

However, the collection development Librarian, in an interview, was of the opinion that stock selected by Professional Librarians would be of higher quality but not relevance than the one selected by the academic staff. This is because, it is believed that the professional librarians have re received an intensive training in the art of book selection and always have at their disposal the necessary bibliographic tools and they know best how to use them. Secondly the Academic Staff may be more pre-occupied with their lectures.

Therefore, from the result of the findings on this subject the assumption that non-participation in selection exercise by the academic staff in Kaduna Polytechnic result in the non utilization of library resources, could be upheld.

Hence, the assumption that lower level of participation by the academic staff in book selection exercise could lead to non-utilization of the library resources in Kaduna Polytechnic could be upheld.

5.4 Assessment of Effectiveness of Marketing Strategies

The findings show that current awarness services rendered by the library is heavily used by the majority of the respondents. These services also have made a tremendous impact on the usage of the library resources. It is also now believed that the library in Kaduna Polytechnic through these service makes its resources known to patrons and attract them to come to the library to make use of its resources with ease.

Other findings are that of the total sample, 63.3% agree to having knowledge about the existance of these services and believed that they are making use of one or more of them to search for information they need from the library.

It is now clear that majority of the respondents 93.3% and 53.3% respectively admitted using the library's photocopying service and 'book' display service more than any of the other stated services. It is also now discovered by the study that majority of the respondents 87.7% and 80% respectively claim to have no idea about the international photocopy and inter-library loan services rendered by the library.

Therefore from the results of the findings above it could be said the assumption that ineffective library marketing strategies result in the non-utilization of the library resources in Kaduna Polytechnic could be rejected.

Hence, the assumption of the study that absence of effective marketing strategies used by the library in Kaduna Polytechnic is responsible for the 'non-use' of the library resources in this study could also be rejected.

Chapter 6

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

The primary objectives of this study was to examine the validity or otherwise of the statement that there is lack of patronage of the library by the academic staff in Kaduna Polytechnic. This is despite the huge investiment in terms of costs of building, books, serials and staff cost. This study is basically centred on the study of 'non-use'. In order to solve the problems of little 'use' or 'non-use' made on libraries generally or study on 'use' and 'non-use' of the libraries should be a yard stick for selection, purchase and retention of many volumes in the library whether in open or close access points. The study also aimed at identifying factors that might contributed to 'non-use' of the library by the teaching staff, and ascertain to what extent are the libraries not used and the reasons for which they are under utilized with a view to eliminating or minimising the factors responsible. However, according to Lubans (1971), the'non-user' "is a creature that exists on every campus, from the freshman to the faculty emeritus level --- the truth about 'non-use' is that for every one of the self declared non-users there are probably dozens that silently manage to get by without the library".

From the analysis of the data and the findings of the study as shown in chapter four and five. The study has revealed a number of things which need mention here for emphasis and for possible consideration by the authorities for improvement.

6.1 Conclusion

These conclusions were generally drawn not only directly on the research question or the assumptions but also on related themes as analysed in chapter four and the findings in chapter five.

Therefore, the study's general conclusions are as follows:-

(a) That all the academic staff in the institution have previous experience in the 'use' of an academic library and library catalogues before taking appointment with Kaduna Polytechnic and have consequently been using libraries in the institution. This could be the reason why majority 83.3% of the teaching staff respondents did not bother to benefit from the library instruction and orientation programme designed for new staff and fresh students.

(b) A considerable majority or 80% of the teaching staff patronise the library to get some specific information from items such as books, journals, magazines, or other documents etc. of these respondents 64% of them have already registered with the library as members.

(c) That its shown clearly by the study that majority 66% of the teaching staff use the library mostly to look up reference and about 42% of them use the library for borrowing purposes.

(d) That there are 53.3% of the teaching staff respondents who claimed using the library successfully without seeking for any assistance from the library staff.

(e) That there are half of the total number of teaching staff respondents 50% who believe they can not teach their subjects successfully without making reference to the library resources.

(f) That there are only 6.7% of the academic staff who were not completely making use of the library resources due to inavailability of the materials in the library. The materials are mostly on fashion design, textile, tourism, mass communication, land economy estate management etc.

(g) That the study has clearly revealed that majority 83.3% of the teaching staff depend more on their personal collections than the library resources, this consequently results in about 79.7% of the teaching staff's preference to read in their respective houses than in the library.

(h) That there are only 3.3% of the teaching staff who are satisfied with the adequacy of the present number of books in the library.

(i) The level of participation by teaching staff in book selection exercise in this institution is very inadequate, only 13.3% of them have admitted ever invited to participate in selection of materials for inclusion in the library's order list.

(j) That the majority of the books selected by the teaching staff participants were never purchased by the library.

(k) That it could be said the books selected by the teaching staff are better suited for courses taught in the institution than those selected by the librarians.

(l) That book selection is perceived from both the librarian and teaching staff view points as a shared responsibility between the two of them, but with greater of the responsibility on the professional librarians.

(m) Majority of the teaching staff 63.3% heavily use the current awareness service rendered by the library in the institution. This had made a tremendous impact on the usage of the library resources.

(n) A considerable constituted majority of the teaching staff have claimed to have no idea about the international photocopy service and inter-library loan scheme rendered by the library.

From the conclusion of the study, these revelations may encourage the library to take a second look at some of its operations and services with a view to improving upon them.

There is one important thing to remember and note here that the purpose of this study is an academic exercise. Thus, one will hope that it will be of great help if its findings are practically made operational for that will help open room for further studies to be carried out.

6.2 Suggestions and Recommendations

For the purpose of archieving maximum use of the library resources and to render services that might be very effective to the teaching staff and library patrons in general, the following suggestions for improvement are proposed within the limitation of the study.

6.2.1 Reference Service

Considering that majority of the teaching staff use the library mostly for reference purpose and even then in most cases the collection in the

section fails to provide answers to their enquiries, there is need for more reference materials of a general nature and those on specific subjects areas to be included in the reference collection for general consultations. The materials must also be as current as possible and be adequately provided. It is vital that reference section should keep adequate descriptive statistical records of various services offered by the section. This will facilitate any future evaluation of reference services rendered by the section.

6.2.2 Collection Development

Considering the present state of the size of the collection in the library and the number of new courses springing up such as the B.Ed - Technical Education, Diploma in Mass Communication, Diploma in Library Science, Diploma in Banking, Post-graduate Diploma in Land Surveying etc. which normally means increase in the students and teaching staff population, there is need for a program aimed at speeding up the collection of the libraries generally in terms of size and relevance to subjects offered in the institution. The need to develop the collection vigorously with relevant research materials to meet with the demand becomes very necessary. Since our society now is becoming more research conscious.

6.2.3 Book Selection

Complaints of lack of relevant books and journals in the library by majority of the respondents in this study could be attributed to poor and uncordinated book selection method used by the library. This also might be a contributory factor to 'non-use' of the library by many teaching staff. Hence, the notion that there is a written book selection policy that has primarily charged the professional librarians with the responsibility for book selection, should be revised. The collection development librarian also sees book selection as primarily the responsibility of professional librarians. The writer suggests that teaching staff in the academic departments should be allowed to participate greatly in the selection exercise. This could be done through the appointment of a book selection coordinator in each department who normally liaises with library on books requested by his/her department. A book selection booklet or publishers catalogues would be sent to each department on which lecturers in the department should submit book request through the Heads of Departments to the Chief Librarian directly or through the collection development librarian (Acquisition Librarian). Though the writer's opinion in this regard may not be in conformity with the widely accepted practice. This opinion for example, does not conform with Momoh's opinion

as contained in a seminar paper in which he pointed out that the level of participation in book selection by academic departments depends on the book selection policies of individual institutions. He further said, while in Universities of Ife, Lagos and A.B.U. Librarians select at least 70% of the total books acquired.

In Universities of Ibadan, Nigeria and Benin faculty members do most of the selection and the librarians coordinate the selections and procure the books. The writer at this point would like to recommend the later system of book selection for an institution like Kaduna Polytechnic. This is because the writer is of the opinion that there are no adequate number of professional librarians to do the job of selection in the institution and also there is not even a single subject specialist among the professional librarians. Also due to the fact that lecturers in the academic departments are more acquainted with the needs, interests, educational background of his/her students, and are expected to know more about current developments in his/her respective professions more than the librarian. This could be considered as a healtheir situation than the former system.

It could further be suggested that in any case librarians should be entrusted with the responsibility and authority for the final decision on book selection, the librarian in charge and the collection development

librarian should develop a very close working relationship with the academic departments and the teaching staff under them so as to enhance the fullest use of their specialised subjects knowledge. The collection development librarian together with his/her staff should always go round the teaching departments to discuss about book selection with teaching staff rather than wait for them to come to the library themselves. It is also the duty of the librarian in charge during various board meetings (i.e. Academic Board) to request for the cooperation of the departments.

6.2.4 School Libraries

The writer wishes to suggest for the establishment of Polytechnic School Libraries to suppliment the over-crowded unit libraries. This might facilitate better and easier use of the libraries by the academic staff. The school libraries must be seen as an extension of the Main Library. The proposal here is an integrated library system for Kaduna Polytechnic. This means that for instance each school that constitutes a number of departments should have a library instead of each department having one. This is because the departments under a school always have many subjects in common. In this case 7 more libraries beside the existing unit libraries are to be established for each of the 7 schools in the institution to have one as could

be seen in (Appendix ii), however the libraries should be named after the schools e.g. School of Technology Library. The power to recruit staff for these schools libraries should fall on the Main Library.

A professional staff of at least library officer grade should be posted to head these libraries. This might have obvious advantages both for the schools and the staff themselves. The financial burden of maintaining of staff will be on the Main Library.

For the library staff the feeling of frustration which might result from slow progress would be removed or prevented. Hence they could always be promoted and assigned heavier responsibilities in the Main Library.

Financially, book votes for these school libraries should be different from that of the Main Library yet to be controlled by the Main Library. Through the use of departmental book selection coordinators the schools will have freer hand in determining what they consider best for themselves and their students. Though the proposed school libraries should be manned by sub-professional staff, the acquisition, cataloguing and classification of materials should be done in the Main Library. However, the Main Library might be overburdened and will probably not be able to cater effectively for its other obligations. The overal effect of these schools libraries would be that teaching staff would participate fully in the selection

of materials for the library. Also this may result into more use of the library resources and services due to relevance of the materials to the subjects offered in the departments under the school. Also more use may be recorded from teaching staff because of proximity of the libraries and resources availability. This will also be in compliance with the recommendations of the National Board for Technical Education (NBTE) on the establishment of departmental libraries as a factor for accreditation of some old and new courses offered in the departments.

Again the problem of lack of seats in the Unit Libraries especially during the examination period would be minimised if not eradicated as this will add more to the libraries seating capacity.

However, there must be some negative consequencies of these school libraries, e.g. duplication of materials in the libraries since there are so many subjects that cut across so many departments and schools such as mathematics, statistics, general studies etc. In this regard the acquisition section have to be very vigilant to minimise this. A serious bibliographic checking must be embarked upon by the acquisition section before materials are acquired into the libraries.

Finally, a Union Catalogue should be maintained in the main library to monitor the holdings of these school libraries and to ensure effective bibliographic checking and minimise unnecessary duplication of titles.

6.2.5 Marketing Strategy

In order to match the information required with the interests of the patrons in this library complex, the concept of selective dissemination of information (SDI) could be enforced by the library. This is one way in which reference and current awarness services rendered by the library be directed towards individuals so as to cater for their requirements. It is a refinement of the idea of current awareness service already in use by this library through the publications of current lists of new books and journals etc. In addition to that there is the need to embark on compiling of bibliographies, abstracting and indexes of articles from journals and magazines on selected subject area which should be sent to relevant departments and circulate amongst staff for some period of time. This is a kind of follow up service.

6.2.6 Publicity

The library should develop a clear publicity in the area of inter-library loan scheme and International Photocopying Scheme. This is absolutely necessary if the library is to meet its obligation of meeting the needs of its patron by supplementing its resources. There is no library that can claim self sufficiency in all areas of its collections.

6.2.7 Library Building

The existing library accommodation on the fourth floor of the old College of Science and Technology building which is presently the Main Library is highly deficient in terms of easy accessibility for all readers, size, comfort and building plan. Therefore, the writer would like to suggest for the building plan of the proposed Central Library that is yet to be out to provide for a purposefully and functionally built central library, located at a focal position in the Main Campus of the institution in order to make it easily accessible to all. The building will have to be beautifully designed and possibly decorated with flowers outside to attract more people to visit the library. It will have to also include auditorium, and an Audio-Visual equipment section to allow library and some departments watch film shows on relevant and interesting topics. It should provide a specious place for readers and be equipped with air-conditioners to provide condusive atmosphere for reading and research.

That has beome evidently necessary if we want to attract more users to the library not only from among the teaching staff but also from among all other categories of readers. This is because the present library accomodation was not originally designed to be a library, and therefore lacks the necessary infrastructural facilities that go with an academic library of Kaduna Polytechnic standing.

6.2.8 Exhibition

Provision should be made for space of exhibition of new books and journals at the Main Entrance of the library on important subjects such as Engineering, Technology, Agriculture, Business, Management etc. New books should also be displayed in a spacious place just inside the Main Library Entrance.

6.2.9 Conferences and Seminars

Teaching staff should be encouraged to attend conferences, seminars, colloquial on their professional areas and should be made to write and present papers at such meetings. In order to facilitate more research in the library their citations be made to come from the literature available in the library.

6.2.10 Suggestion Box

Finally, there should be a suggestion box in the main library and suggestion slips and writing materials be made available for the patrons to indicate titles to be included to the library's collection or make any other suggestion which may help to improve the library services in general.

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APPENDIX I

Table of Random Numbers

2017	4228	2317	5956	7961	0210	8610	5155	9252	4425
7449	0449	0304	1033	1370	1154	4283	9460	9049	5738
9470	4931	3867	2342	2955	4088	7871	3718	4864	0657
2215	7815	6984	3252	7134	1212	5402	0137	3837	1293
9329	1218	2730	3055	9187	5057	5851	4936	1253	9610
4904	7797	3614	9945	5295	6985	0383	5117	8556	2237
4491	9949	8939	9460	4949	0617	5472	5926	0851	2357
1623	9102	1996	4759	1965	2787	3092	6217	2624	2366
0450	6504	6565	8242	7951	5504	6147	8883	9934	8237
3270	1772	0361	6626	2471	2277	8832	1778	0892	7349
0364	5907	4295	8139	0644	2007	9234	3156	3908	2142
6242	0090	6786	9348	3183	1907	6768	4903	2747	5203
6100	9586	9836	1403	4888	5107	2340	0365	3376	6857
8903	9049	2874	2104	0996	6045	2203	5280	0179	5151
0172	3385	5240	3007	0671	8927	1427	5524	8579	5196
2756	4979	3434	3222	6753	9147	3326	4470	9334	9990
4505	7448	1055	3523	2428	2022	3566	6634	2135	9127
4974	3725	9726	3194	4123	0128	5958	9269	0306	4342
2026	2243	8808	1485	0612	4765	6563	3607	9735	5196
4887	7796	4339	7693	0379	2218	5455	5375	9726	9077
0872	8746	7573	0017	2307	9520	3985	4221	0467	1912
9597	9862	1727	3142	6471	4622	3275	1932	2099	9445
2799	5731	7040	4655	4710	2431	3674	6920	7210	9593
0579	5837	8533	7518	8771	2344	5428	0048	9623	6645
3583	6342	0079	9122	2301	4139	5140	3685	2611	7632
6728	9625	6836	2472	0295	4924	0569	6486	9819	9121
8586	9478	3259	5182	8543	7389	4560	8957	0687	0815
4010	6009	0588	7844	6[illegible]	5625	3711	1847	7562	4321
9455	8948	9080	7780	2689	8744	2375	6020	2019	2642
1163	7777	3320	3362	6239	2903	9415	5637	1409	1716
6430	2604	5455	3857	9452	6840	2604	1425	0351	0120
5094	1323	7849	6058	1960	8646	3021	4598	7096	3689
6698	3796	4413	4505	2459	7585	4897	2712	1785	4851
6691	4283	6077	9091	6220	7962	5766	7228	0670	9603
3358	1218	0207	1940	2129	3945	9042	5884	8552	9567
5249	4016	[illegible]	7302	5[illegible]	0204	9824	0530	2725	2088
7498	9399	7830	7947	9[illegible]	4558	4037	8976	8441	7666
5026	5430	0188	6957	5[illegible]	6888	2321	0569	9344	0532
4966	6189	3372	9884	[illegible]	1925	2873	3959	5634	9707
1965	1[illegible]	9[illegible]	7088	9[illegible]	3600	2596	8676	6790	2168
2[illegible]7	4767	8759	9[illegible]	7[illegible]	1400	2828	5586	2338	1617
2[illegible]8	9737	6897	5652	5[illegible]	0169	1189	4807	4260	1192
[illegible]	6037	5109	9667	[illegible]	66[illegible]	6688	4475	3701	2886
7090	3100	9134	8562	3115	4215	4593	6478	3453	86[illegible]
0[illegible]2	0615	5905	1609	9[illegible]2	2040	6376	6567	3411	9410
8[illegible]0	1424	0[illegible]7	9536	[illegible]	3330	0014	1928	4053	9[illegible]
[illegible]	6202	218[illegible]	[illegible]412	[illegible]	1282	6530	0897	5[illegible]	1[illegible]
[illegible]7	2615	0450	7625	2[illegible]3	5484	3911	2333	[illegible]964	[illegible]
0291	1244	8240	3067	4570	6455	6517	8925	5[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]21	4677	8487	6739	8[illegible]	9737	3341	1174	9[illegible]	[illegible]

APPENDIX II

List of Suggested "School Libraries" and the Department Under Each School

College of Science and Technology (CST)

School of Engineering Library

1. Electrical Engineering
2. Civil Engineering
3. Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanisation
4. Mechanical Engineering
5. Chemical Engineering
6. Mining Engineering and Applied Geology

School of Technology Library

7. Food Technology
8. Catering Services
9. Textile Technology
10. Printing Technology

School of Education and Science Library

11. Education Technical
12. Liberal Studies
13. Maths, and Computer Studies
14. Applied Science.

College of Administrative and Business Studies (CABS)

School of Administrative and Business Studies Library

15. Administrative Studies
16. Local Government
17. Social Services
18. Special and Rehabilitative Education.

School of Management and Business Studies Library

19. Accounting and Finance
20. Business and Secretarial Studies
21. Management Studies
22. Marketing, Purchasing and Supply
23. Languages.

College of Environmental Studies (CES)

School of Geodesy and Land Administration Library

24. Topographic Science
25. Environmental Monitoring
26. Land Economy.

School of Environmental Design Library

27. Urban and Regional Planning
28. Building Technology
29. Architecture.

APPENDIX III

Q U E S T I O N N A I R E

Introduction

I am conducting a study of the reasons behind the lack of iull use of the Kaduna Polytechnic Library by the Academic Staff.

This questionnaire is intended to collect information from Academic Staff on Library use on their level of participation in library book selection exercise and on the effectiveness of the library marketing strategies in use.

You are kindly requested to assist by providing the information requested of you below so as to enable the library in Kaduna Polytechnic to provide you with better services.

Please answer all the questions and feel free to make any additional comments or suggestion/s on the back of these pages or on a separate sheet of paper.

Your co-operation is highly appreciated and the information provided will be kept and treated confidentially.

Instructions

Please put a tick ( ) in the space provided against the answers of your choice, or fill in the space provided accordingly.

Questionnaire

1. Have you ever used a library before?

   Yes _____ No _____

2. If answer above is Yes, what type(s) of the Libraries did you use?

   (a) School Library

   (b) University Library

   (c) Polytechnic Library

   (d) Special Library

   (e) State Library

3. What were you using the library for?

   (a) Studying

   (b) Borrowing

   (c) Reference

   (d) Research

   (e) Other purposes (Please Specify) ----------

4. If you have used a library, did you use the library catalogue?

   Yes _____ No _____

5. If your answer to 4 above is No, why so?

   (a) I did not know what a catalogue was

   (b) I could locate my books easily on the shelves

   (c) I always asked friends to help me find what I want

   (d) I did not even know there was a catalogue

6. During the first few weeks for your joining the Kaduna Polytechnic you were probably conducted

round and visited a few interesting places on the campus. Where you conducted around the library by the library staff?

Yes _____ No _____

7. If the answers to 6 above is Yes, you probably received instruction on the use of the library from library staff. In your opinion would you say the instruction was?
   (a) Excellent
   (b) Very useful
   (c) Not properly organised
   (d) Not understood
   (e) Both (c) and (d)
   (f) Other (Please Specify) ----------

8. If your answer to question 7 is (c) or (d) or (e) what do you think could be the reasons for not understanding the instruction?
   (a) The instruction was not clear
   (b) Because of the exitement of the week
   (c) The whole exercise was rowdy
   (d) Other reasons (Please Specify) ----------

9. On the other hand if you did not make a tour of the library which of these below could be your reasons?
   (a) Already you know what a library was and felt it was unnecessary to receive any instruction on how to use it.

(b) You were occupied with other activities.

(c) You don't need any of the library resources.

(d) Other reasons (Please Specify) ----------

10. Are you now registered with the library?

Yes ------- No --------

11. Which of the libraries among the Colleges Libraries do you visit please rank order them according to your frequency of visit

(a) ----------

(b) ----------

(c) ----------

(d) ----------

12. Although there are only 4 libraries. How would you categories your visit to the 4 libraries in the institution?

(a) Always ----------

(b) Occassionally ----------

(c) Rarely ----------

(d) Never ----------

13. Why do you think you rarely visit any of these libraries?

(a) Distance

(b) Not comfortable

(c) Not easy to trace books

(d) No relevant literature

(e) Others (Please Specify) ----------

14. If you visit any of the libraries in the institution for which of the following purposes?

(a) Research

(b) To prepare for teaching

(c) To look up a reference

(d) To borrow

(e) For general reading

(f) Other reasons (Please Specify) ----------

15. How often do you borrow from any of the institution's libraries?

(a) Every two weeks

(b) Every four weeks

(c) Once in a term

(d) Hardly borrow books

(e) I don't borrow from any library.

16. If answer above are (c), (d), or (e) why?

(a) Not much relevant literature

(b) Borrowing procedure takes time

(c) Borrowing time too short

(d) Not registered

(e) Others (Please Specify) ----------

17. On the average how many hours do you spend in the library every week? ----------

18. If you do not visit the library, for which of the following reasons?

(a) It is difficult to locate books on the shelves

(b) Books are not appropriate

(c) Library is often noisy

(d) Library live too far away

(e) Lack of seating space

(f) Library is always very hot

(g) Others (Please Specify) ----------

19. If you read elsewhere state the place.

(a) Your house

(b) Your office

(c) State library

(d) National library

(e) Lecture halls

(f) Others (Please Specify) ----------

20. Have you ever been invited to participate in selection of books/journals for the library to purchase?

Yes ---------- No ----------

21. Have you ever sent some of your selections to the library?

Yes -------- No ----------

22. Have you ever seen any of your selected materials purchased by library?

Yes ---------- No ---------

23. How frequently do you send books requests to the library for purchase in an academic session?

(a) More than 3 times ----------

(b) Between 2 - 3 times ----------

(c) Once in a session ----------

(d) Others (Please Specify) ----------

24. If you participate in the selection of books for purchase by the library, how would you evaluate your selections against those of the librarians in terms of appropriatness to the needs of your students?

    (a) -------- My selections are more appropriate

    (b) -------- Librarian's selections are more appropriate

    (c) -------- No difference between the two

    Give reasons for your answer please:----------

25. If you do not participate in book selection exercise for the library, what would be your reasons?

    (a) ---------- No time

    (b) ---------- Absence or inavailability of selection tools

    (c) ---------- Books selected by you are never purchased

    (d) ---------- Can't be bothered

    (e) ---------- Any further explanation please state below ----------

    ---

26. Which of these services stated below rendered by the library in this institution are you aware of?

    (a) Indexing of Newspaper articles ----------

    (b) Accession list of new books in the library ----

    (c) Abstracting/bibliographic treatment of relevant articles ----------

    (d) Accession list of new arrival Journals/Magazines ----------

(e) Others (Please specify) ----------

27. Do you make use of any of the services listed above to search for information you need in the library?

Yes -------- No ---------

28. If above answer is Yes, rank the services you use below:

(a) ---------- ----------

(b) ---------- ----------

(c) ---------- ----------

(d) ---------- ----------

29. Are you aware of the New Books Display Service in the lending section of the library?

Yes ---------- No ----------

30. Are you aware of the Photocopying Service in your library?

Yes ---------- No ----------

31. Are you aware of the International Photocopying Service rendered by the Library through the British Council and the British Lending Library Service? Yes ------ No -------

32. The Inter-Library loan is a system whereby a library can obtain a book on loan from another library for a reader.

(a) Did you know that such a service exist in Polytechnic Kaduna Library?

Yes ---------- No ----------

(b) If Yes, have you ever obtained a book or any material on library such loan?

Yes ---------- No ----------

33. Do you usually go to the library yourself to get a specific item (An item is defined as a book, journal, magazine, document, project etc).

Yes ---------- No --------

34. If answer to question 33 above is No, why so?

(a) Library does not have the book ----------

(b) Books not allowed out on loan ----------

(c) Not able to locate the book ----------

(d) Books are not of date ----------

(e) Others (Please Specify) ----------

35. If answer to 33 above is Yes, are the items?

(a) Sufficient in number ----------

(b) Fiarly sufficient in number ----------

(c) Insufficient in number ----------

(d) Others (Please Specify) ----------

36. Do you find the reference collection strong enough to meet your demands. (Reference Collection Include, Encyclopedias, Year books, Dictionaries, Manuals, Handbooks, Indexes Abstracts, Bibliographies, Atlases, Maps, etc).

Yes ---------- No ---------

37. Do you ask for assistance from the Reference Librarian or other members of reference library staff to help you locate the information you require in the section?

Yes -------- No --------

38. When you last tried to find a specific item or any other information in the library were you:

(a) Satisfied ----------

(b) Dissatisfied ----------

(c) Do not remember the result ----------

39. Do you give students assignments requiring the use of materials stocked in the library?

Yes --------- No ---------

40. If answer in 39 above is Yes, indicate below what type of materials below:

(a) ----------

(b) ----------

(c) ----------

41. Considering the library needs of your discipline do you think you could teach it successfully without using Kaduna Polytechnic Libraries?

Yes -------- No --------

42. Of the following, which ones do you consider important sources of information for your day to day administrative duties, teaching and research? (Rank only sources noted as important and in order of their importance).

	IMPORTANT	UNIMPORTANT
(a) Students	----------	----------
(b) College Libraries	----------	----------
(c) Your personal collections	----------	----------
(d) Colleagues Collections	----------	----------

	IMPORTANT	UNIMPORTANT
(e) Paper at Professional Meetings	------	----------
(f) Conversation with Colleagues	------	----------
(g) Others (Please Specify)	------	----------

43. You can give suggestions on how the library services can be improved generally.

Thanks.

APPENDIX . IV

Interview Questionnaire Scheduled Orally on 29 Academic Heads of Departments

1. Are you satisfied with the adequacy of materials stocked in the library?
2. Have your department ever been involved in selection of books and journals for the library purchase?
3. Have you ever seen your selected materials in the library?
4. How often do you send your book request for the library to purchase?
5. Do you think the selection your department made for your staff and students are better than those once selected by the professional librarians?
6. Do you know about any of the current awareness service render by the library?
7. What about any other special services offered by the library i.e. photocopy, inter-library loan etc.?
8. What can you say about the attitude of your departmental staff as regards to the library use?

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