THE EFFECTS OF FINANCIAL STRINGENCY ON A NIGERIAN UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SYSTEM: A CASE STUDY OF AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

BY

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

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November, 1983

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the work in this thesis for the degree of master of Library Science has not been presented either wholly or partly for any degree and is not being concurrently submitted for any other degree.

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DEDICATION

Dedicated to the Memory of

My Father -

Late Adu Momoh I

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

Any research involving as many libraries as this study required the time and cooperation of many people. I am therefore indebted to all the people some of who are lecturers, accountants, librarians and several others of whom I have jumped in their various places of work and who in spite of the short notice supplied answers to my requests.

I am indeed grateful to the Bursar and his Deputy Mr. Olumolu and others in the Bursary Department of their cooperation

I wish to offer full measures of thanks to the heads of branch libraries in Ahmadu Bello University: Messrs. M. C. Eboka, R. Salami, T. Araya and O. Okanlawon and their staff for their generous help, advice and fine cooperation.

I am proud of the University Librarian, Alhaji K. Mahmud, my supervisor who in spite of his crowded progammes found time to read through the scrpts, provided first hand information on library budgeting and offered constructive suggestions. I am also grateful to; Tony Olden, formerly a lecturer of the Library Science Department, Ahmadu Bello University, now a doctorate student of the Graduate School of the University of Illinois for offering to supervise this work, because of his concern that the work should be completed on schedule. Special thanks are due to Mr. P. E. Ofori, a practicing librarian of international repute whose wealth of experience and research ability have seen me through this work. My sincere gratitude goes to Mrs. Okita for availling me her wealth of experience in interpreting the relevant data from the estimat books. Finally, I am immensely grateful to all the secretarial staff of Collection Development Division, KIL, who typed the scripts.

ABSTRACT OF THE THESIS

THE EFFECTS OF FINANCIAL STRINGENCY ON A NIGERIAN UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SYSTEM: A CASE OF AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

BY

MOMOH, K. A.

In 1970 there were six universities in Nigeria; four were owned by the Federal Government, while two belonged to the State Government. By 1976, the Federal Government had taken over all the universities and established seven others without making sure that these institutions were sufficiently funded to be able to carry out their functions of teaching and research. Today there are about twenty-two universities in Nigeria, all of which have the same problems of insufficient funding. The effect of inadequate funding permeated all the facets of the universities.

Ahmadu Bello University that was well funded up to the mid 1970 by Federal and State Governments had by 1979 begun to feel the pinch of insufficient fundings.

The effect of insufficient funding has been reflected in a continuous cut-back on the allocation to the university libraries, which in turn has adversely affected the services and facilities provided by the libraries.

This study has examined the effect of fiancial constraints on the Ahmadu Bello University Library System. The following have been dealt with: history of financing of Ahmadu Bello University Libraries; sources and allocation of funds to the university in relation to the

libraries between 1973 and 1982; budgetary control of the library system by the librarian and the university administration.

Extensive literature searches on primary; secondary and tertiary sources of information were made. Questionnaires were drawn to guide the writer in interviewing the University Librarian, the Heads of the Branch Libraries, the University Bursar and some members of the Library Committee. The writer, a member of the University Library Administration has drawn on his experience, having been involved in the budgetary control of the Ahmadu Bello University Library System since 1977.

It was found that the libraries in Ahmadu Bello University have been seriously affected by cuts in budget allocation. The effect of the decline in financing include insufficient financial allocation to salaries, which brought about a reduction in staff establishments and freeze of many vacant positions. This in turn led to reduction of opening hours and closure of some service points. The allocation to books and journal were found to be hardly enough for current subscription renewal alone, while the operating expenses were no longer enough for office supplies and daily maintenance of the individual library buildings. It was also discovered that whilst the allocations to the libraries were on the decline, the academic areas like student and staff population, number of faculties, departments and courses of study were on the increase. The opinions from the interviews confirmed that there was insufficient grants to the libraris and doubts were expressed as to the possibility of improving on financial allocation to the university and its libraries during the 1982/83 financial year.

Some suggestions in the form of library provisions in economic recession have been made to aid maximum utilization of the available financial, human, and material resources in order to provide necessary services.

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A B B R E V I A T I O N S

ABU	-	Ahmadu Bello University
ACRL	-	Association of College and Research Libraries
adpa	-	Advanced Diploma in Public Administration
AERLS	-	Agricultural Extension Research and Liaison Service
AGRIC. LIB.	-	Agricultural Library
ALO	-	Assistant Library Officer
ASUU	-	Academic Staff Union of Universities
EO	-	Executive Officer
KIL	-	Kashim Ibrahim Library
LIB. ASSIST.	-	Library Assistant
MED. LIB.	-	Medical Library
NUC	-	National Universities Commission
PKL	-	President Kennedy Library
IAR	-	Institute for Agricultural Research
SCOUL	-	Standing Conference on Nation and University Libraries
VET. MED. LIB.	-	Veterinary Medical Library
USS	-	University Salary System.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

Background to the Problems

The history of Nigerian Universities started with the establishment of the University College, Ibadan in 1948.[1] At independence in 1960, the University of Nigeria, Nsukka was the only autonomous university in Nigeria that had the powers to grant its own degrees.

In the same year, the Ashby[2] Commission on Post-School Certificate and Higher Education in Nigeria recommended "inter alia", the establishment of three universities - one in Lagos, one at Zaria in Northern Nigeria (on the site of the Northern branch of the Nigerian College of Arts Science and Technology) and the third, the University of Nigeria, Nsukka which had already been opened.

Consequently, the University of Lagos and Ahmadu Bello University came into existence in October,1962. Ahmadu Bello University was located in rural area where infrastructural facilities like good access roads, water supply, medical services, staff/student accommodation, laboratories, lecture theatres and high quality libraries were some of the initial facilities to be provided.

The establishment of the university coincided with the launching of the Federal Government First Development Plan, 1963 - 1968. The plan allocated a sum of ₦7 million to Ahmadu Bello University as capital budget. The Northern Region Government paid ₦3.7 million, while the Federal Government supplied the remaining ₦3.3 million.[3]

Table 1

SUMMARY OF EXTERNAL GRANTS TO ABU FOR THE FINANCE OF SOME POSITIONS (-1970/71 - 1975/76 SESSION)

(In Thousand ₦) nearest decimal Place

Financial Year	ORGANISATION														
	Ford Foundation	Rockefeller Foundation	KSU/ AID	Univ. of Utrecht Aid	Canadian External Aid	WHO	ODM/ MRC	NET	LOST	WELCOME TRUST	POPULATION COUNCIL	ICSA	CIDA	Netherland Tech. Asst.	TOTAL
70/71	₦14.9	8.0	80.3	10.4	21.0	15.0	-	6.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	163.6
71/72	-	-	79.3	19.8	-	20.0	10.1	7.0	17.8	-	-	9. 6	-	-	162.6
72/73	-	-	75.6	20.0	-	19.0	16.1	6.0	6.0	5.0	-	20.9	-	-	168.6
73/74	-	-	77.9	-	-	13.6	5.0	14.0	4.6	33.1	26.7	8.6	-	-	189.5
74/75	-	-	59.3	-	-	22.6	22.4	-	8.9	5.1	17.6	8.9	-	-	144.8
75/76	-	-	127.4	-	-	35.8	-	-	-	-	15.4	-	5.6	22.6	206.6

Source: Ahmadu Bello University Recurrent Estimates Book (1970/71 - 1975/76) - Prepared by the Bursar's Office.

Note: the grant from ICSA in this table is in addition to its normal Subventions to the University.

Before the beginning of 1970 - 75 plan period, the University had established a Faculty of Medicine which required a hospital and a library to facilitate the teaching and practice of human medicine. Thus, the General Hospital in Zaria was taken over and a library was established. To bring the hospital and the library to a minimum standard required of a teaching hospital meant a substantial increase in re-current and capital budgets of the university. During the period under review, the old Kashim Ibrahim Library (KIL) became inadequate and a new library building estimated at ₦1.5 million was built. Other projects like the New Teaching Hospital between Samaru and Shika near the University Farm were started; staff quarters, student hostels, lecture halls and laboratories were among the projects embarked upon.

Sources of Funds:

The provision of infrastructural facilities were pursued with ease because the university at that time enjoyed bouyant subventions from several states and Federal Governments. This was the period the Federal Government still supported both state and Federal Universities with reasonable subventions. Ahmadu Bello University, being the only university in the then Northern States, was receiving about ¾ of its income from the Northern States apart from the Northern states' financing major projects and the pre-degree programmes through the defunct Interim Common Services Agency (ICSA).

The attached table indicates a summary of the known yearly total external grant to ABU between 1970/71 and 1975/76 sessions. From the table it is evident that ABU was receiving some grants from foreign governments and some corporate and private international organizations during the period under review.

Table 2

Estimated Non-Governmental Revenue

Year	Non-Govt. Revenue(₦)	as % of Estimated Total Expenditure
1970/71	522,000	11.0
1971/72	550,000	10.6
1972/73	846,000	10.9
1973/74	1,298,000	10.9
1974/75	1,670,000	10.9

Table 2 shows non-government revenue expressed as percentage of the university's total expenditure between 1971 and 1975. The non-government fund in the table represents the revenue from the payment of boarding and tuition fees by the students that were resident on the campus during the period under review. Although the total sum of the revenue from this source hardly exceeded 11% of the total estimated recurrent expenditure in any year, nevertheless it helped to swell the subventions that were being received by the university between the 1970/71 and 1974/75 financial years. The various sources of funds put together ensured that the university was getting enough money for its needs and as a result, government subventions were sometimes more than the estimated expenditure for virtually all the faculties and other units always had adequate operating budget.

As it happened in 1971/72 that the university received subventions totalling ₦200,000 more than its estimated net expenditure, with ICSA contributing about 40% that year. An examination of the past vote books of some units and libraries showed uncommitted balances at the end of each year.

Table 3:

AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY RECURRENT GRANTS: 1972 - 75

Year	Amount Requested	Govt. Grant	Approved Estimates
72/73	19,382,810	17,141,740	19,385,454
73/74	25,161,222	24,187,270	27,456,856
74/75	36,693,328	35,110,610	36,115,263

From columns 2 and 3 of Table 3, it is clear that during the period under review, the University was getting at least 90% of its financial requests from the governments. It was on record that an average of ₦1,655,985 over and above government grants was always approved in advance for spending each year.

As a result of the surplus subventions being received by the University, reserves and revisions from under staffing and anticipated promotion always remain untouched and these reserves amounted to about ₦3,000,000 by 1975. This sum was later used to sustain the university during the periods of financial constraints in the late 1970.

Decline in the Sources and Actual Subventions:

At the beginning of the 1975 - 80 plan period, most of the projects that were started in the previous Development Plan period had not been completed, and some had not even taken off at all when on the 28th of August, 1975, the Federal Military Government announced the take over of Ahmadu Bello University and the University of Ife[4] which were the last two universities still under state control. The take-over was later published as Decree No 22 1975.[5]

The Federal take-over of the universities was accompanied by the following conditions:-

1. The Federal Government assumed full responsibility for all the subventions to Ahmadu Bello University through the following agencies:-
   i) National Universities Commission (NUC) was responsible for the Main Campus, the Institutes of Administration and Education, and the Division of Agricultural and Livestock Services.
   ii) National Science and Technology Development Agency (NSTDA) was to take over the financing of the Institutes of Agricultural Research; National Animal Production Unit and Agricultural Extension and Rural Liaison Services, whilst
   iii) Federal Ministry of Health was to finance the Institute of Health.
2. With the take over, the substantial amount of funds and sponsorship for certain capital projects that used to come from ICSA ceased from the effective date of the take-over.
3. Free University Education in terms of fees free tuition for degree

courses also reduced the internal revenue accruing to the universities from tuition fees.

4. Starting from 1975/76 session, the Federal Government placed an embargo on the universities getting external financial aids except with the expressed permission of the NUC.[5]

The negative effects of the decline in federal support were exacerbated by loss of the diversification of sources of funding to the Ahmadu Bello University. During the convocation ceremonies in December, 1976, the Vice-Chancellor Professor I. Dubalkar had this to say:-

> Talking of funds, this session, because of the limited budget made available to us, the university has imposed a cut of 25% on non-personal emoluments expenditures and a freeze of 30% on staffing....causing us a great deal of hardship and, unless the Federal Government comes to our aids, our teaching and research activities will suffer..here I must express my deep appreciation to all my staff who have to shoulder heavier load of responsibility as a consequence of this restriction..[7]

During the 1975/76 session, Ahmadu Bello University like other universities recorded a short fall of 17 percent in its recurrent estimates.

In the 1976/77 year, the university got the same level of grant it received in the previous year and had to impose 25% restriction on the total allocation to all the units. In 1977/78 the University Council directed that the already approved recurrent estimates be revised and the application of 30% restriction on all approved capital allocations be enforced.

Table 4:

GOVERNMENT GRANT TO AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY, 1975/76-1981/82

Year	Grant Requested ₦	Govt. Grant ₦	Approx. % Short Fall
75/76	59,646,715	49,265,095	17%
76/77	77,147,741	52,903,496	33%
77/78	100,906,794	62,541,592	38%
78/79	102,906,600	36,246,000	64%
79/80	66,681,163	38,524,000	42%
80/81	49,904,000	36,976,000	27%
81/82	67,438,000	44,300,000	34%

Source: Statistics sections of ABU Bursary.

From Table 4, it is evident that by 1977/78 financial year, the NUC could no longer maintain reasonable level of annual subventions to Ahmadu Bello University. The same university that was getting at least 90% of its estimates requests between 1971 and 1975 financial years, recorded a short fall of 68% on its estimate request by 1978/79 financial year. Although there was 75% rise in the financial grant as compared with the financial request in 1979/80 this same grant was 65% less than the previous year's financial grant. From year to year it became clear that the NUC could no longer approve up to ₦40 million subvention for the university for any session.

By 1978/79, the reserves accumulated up to the early 1970 were already exhausted, the adverse effects of the dwindling Government grants could not be easily overcome as had been done in the previous years. The situation was so grave that the Vice-Chancellor in a paper entitled

"Seminar on Planning for Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, 16th and 17th May 1979"[8] explained that the Development plans for the University have been badly hampered by lack of funds. He also mentioned the fact that projects costing some ₦300,000 were completed but could not be paid for; execution of some capital projects were delayed while financial assistance promised to Ahmadu Bello University went unfulfilled and Ahmadu Bello University Finance and General Purpose Committee had to re-order its priorities among the on-going projects. Lack of funds led to stoppage of construction work on certain projects like the new Ahmadu Bello University Sports Complex, the Centre for Social and Economic Research, University Book Shop and others. The proposed graduate school was also suspended in order to complete the University Press that could increase non-government revenue as a commercial unit.

By December, 1979 the financial condition of Nigerian Universities had deteriorated to a stage that the newly installed Chancellor appealed to the members of the university community in his 1979 convocation speech in the following words:-

> In recent years, and in common with all arms of public sector, this university has suffered from declining revenues...as a result of the cut back on direct government subventions as directed by the general tightening of government spending all over the country... Research and training funds have been inadequate and the usual facilities offered to students must have suffered some reduction...Above all, we must never allow this temporary hardship to interfere with the usual dedication and hardwork this university has been famous for.

This reduction in the financing of the universities was acknowledged by the then Head of State, Obasanjo, in his convocation address in 1979 as follows:-

> .....the universities have been affected by general financial restriction in the entire public sector of our economy...they have not been singled out for punishment...it is handly necessary to emphasize that universities are expensive to establish and run...to afford the expansion necessary in education, therefore we must all cut our academic gowns to our size.[20]

Table 5:

SUMMARY OF STUDENT POPULATION FOR THE 11 FACULTIES AND SCHOOL OF BASIC STUDIES, 1962/63-79/80

YEAR	TOTAL STUDENT ENROLMENT	PERCENTAGE INCREASE
1962/63	425	-
1963/64	558	31%
1964/65	719	29%
1965/66	956	33%
1966/67	914	4%
1967/68	1,366	49%
1968/69	1,745	28%
1969/70	2,351	35%
1970/71	2,820	20%
1971/72	3,840	36%
1972/73	5,052	32%
1973/74	6,050	20%
1974/75	6,739	11%
1975/76	7,651	14%
1976/77	7,321	4%
1977/78	7,327	0%
1978/79	7,672	5%
1979/80	8,956	14%

/

Souce: ABU Digest of Statistics.

Table 5 shows that Ahmadu Bello University started with 425 students in 1962 and that after six years, enrolment had risen to 1,366; a tremendous growth in student enrolment and with corresponding diversities in the number of courses offered. This led to an increase in the demand for library facilities, including books, journals and library services. Although there had been a continuous drastic cut in the financial provisions for the University, the University had however, continued to

manage in running its services with the aid of previous years' savings without reducing the number of student intake. Thus, during the 1975/76 convocation ceremony, the Vice-Chancellor said:-

> The total enrolment in Ahmadu Bello University this session was 13,099 of whom 8,560 are degree, School of Basic Studies and Diploma Students. This makes Ahmadu Bello University the largest in the whole of Africa excluding Egypt. . This year, we have admitted a total of 3,620 Degree, School of Basic Studies and Diploma Students and 1,969 other sub-degree students.[11]

Effects of Decline in Funding:

i) Student Enrolment: By 1976/77 session it was no longer possible to increase student enrolment owing to lack of funds to provide more classrooms, laboratory equipment, students hostels and catering services. The total extra students admitted over the 1975/76 session were only six, this gave zero percent increase over the previous years' intake. By 1977/78 session the student enrolment had come to a standstill.

The situation was serious for a university that had grown at the rate of about 11 - 30 percent in the previous years. Out of about 13,000 students in Ahmadu Bello University during the 1979/80 session only 7,768 had university accommodation.

ii) The Provision of Staff Accommodation: Ahmadu Bello University being financially strong, expanded so drastically during the first seven years of its operation that by 1969 it could boast of 2,928 staff members, both senior and junior; spread through 45 Departments in 10 faculties and in at least four libraries.

Table 6:

STAFF IN POST IN ABU: 1962/63 - 1979/80

YEAR	SENIOR STAFF	INTERMEDIATE & JUNIOR STAFF	TOTAL
1962/63	142	N R	142
1963/64	186	N R	186
1964/65	271	N R	271
1965/66	294	N R	294
1966/67	280	1,372	1,652
1967/68	329	N R	329
1968/69	341	2,587	2,928
1969/70	501	740	1,241
1970/71	789	900	1,689
1971/72	896	1,740	2,636
1973/73	1,389	2,353	3,742
1973/74	1,503	2,861	4,364
1974/75	1,760	2,950	4,710
1975/76	1,900	3,804	5,704
1976/77	2,127	4,826	6,853
1977/78	1,525	5,930	7,455
1978/79	2,329	9,570	11,999
1979/80	2,004	8,074	10,078

Source: ABU Digest of Statistics, 1980

NR. - No Records

* Table excludes figures for all Institute of Health components.

Table 6 shows the statistics of staff in post in Ahmadu Bello University between 1963 and 1980. Between 1967 and 1976, a period of ten years, the staff strength had increased by 425% from 1,652 to 5,704 whilst by 1980 it has risen to 10,078, an increase of 76.7% over the 1976 figures.

iii) Teaching and Regearch: When the financial conditions of Nigerian Universities became almost hopeless, the Academic Staff Union of Universities in Nigeria declared a trade dispute with the Federal

Government in October, 1980, on the issues which centred on adequate funding; salary and conditions of service of the university staff; adequate infrastructural facilities for teaching and research. "On 22nd December, 1980 the Federal Government appointed a Presidential Commission to examine the conditions under which the university staff and their student were operating."[12] While the Commission submitted its reports on 27th June, 1981, and the government was still silent, the ASUU members met at Nsukka and expressed some concern at the delay tactics the Federal Government had employed in resolving the University financial crisis. At the end of that meeting the ASUU in a communique warned that unless the Federal Government took immediate action to resolve the financial crisis of the Nigerian Universities the 1981/82 academic year would not resume.

As nothing appeared to be forthcoming, the ASUU members embarked on a nation-wide industrial action in September, 1981 and their demands include: "an emergency grant of ₦30 million to enable each university buy chalk, dusters, duplicating papers, classroom chairs; provide water, books, build some lecture halls, staff quarters, as the existing research and teaching facilities had been unreasonably over stretched to the point that the quality of university education has become seriously compromised."[13]

By early December 1981 the following issues had been resolved:-

1) The new salary scale - University Salary System (USS)
2) The release of ₦100.5 million to all the Nigerian Universities as part of the total 30% university frozen fund. This was aimed at assisting the universities to equip their libraries, classrooms and laboratories.

3) The NUC was to carry out a further survey of the financial needs of all the universities in Nigeria.[14]

The NUC in its findings indicated that "although all the Nigerian Universities had financial problems, the financial needs of the older universities were greater since they maintained larger population of students. The same condition applied to the infrastructural needs of the older universities. The NUC therefore recommended that forty million naira (N40m) be allocated to all the universities in Nigeria to be shared according to the sizes and financial needs of individual universities.[15]

From the foregoing analysis, it is clear that during the first thirteen years (1962 - 1975), Ahmadu Bello University enjoyed buoyant financial subventions from Federal and State governments and from private organizations both within and outside Nigeria. This enabled the university to pursue its expansion programme. But starting from 1975, both the sources of finance and the amount of income allocated to Nigerian Universities were drastically cut. A steady decline which set in has affected the operation of all the Nigerian Universities.

The Overall Effect of the Financial Stringency:

Ahmadu Bello University is among the old established institutions that have been seriously affected by this financial stringency. Some Campuses of Ahmadu Bello University lack functional library buildings. Besides, the money now being voted for books and other information materials is no longer enough to pay for the annual journal subscriptions of the various libraries in the system. The financial position of the university libraries today is in such a gloomy state that most libraries cannot possibly achieve some of the basic objectives

of a university library.

The university administration has on occasions frozen certain vacant positions (resulting from resignation of appointments) instead of filling such vacant positions, whereas there are very important service points in the libraries which ought to stay open from morning till evening but which have to be closed in the evening because of shortage of staff. Suffice it to say that no library can be adequately stocked with necessary books, periodicals and provide the essential services and facilities unless there is sufficient fund.

Purpose of the Study:

This study embarked upon out of the felt need to ascertain the extent to which the Ahmadu Bello University Libraries have been affected by the present financial stringency. For some time now, while student enrolments and the demands on library resources have constantly increased the financial allocation to the libraries has declined.

This work studies the financial grants made to Ahmadu Bello University Libraries in an effort to find out how the funds were used in the last ten years; and if there have been any cases of financial misapplication to suggest possible solutions to the problem and recommend ways of introducing prudent financial management into the system so that the libraries should operate effectively with the available limited materials and fiancial resources.

This study also attempts to find out what role librarians and university administrators have played in the past and are expected to play to ensure that Ahmadu Bello University libraries get enough money to carry out essential services during this period of economic recession.

Scope and Limitation:

This study covers a period of ten years from July 1972/73 to June 1981/82. The period falls within the university's second and third quinquennial plan periods, 1970 -- 75 and 1975- 80 respectively. The importance of the periodslies in the fact that while the 1970-75 plan period received substantial financial support from both the Federal and State Governments and some foreign organizations, the 1975-80 quinquennial plan period suffered from lack of funds to fulfill the spill over of uncompleted projects from the previous plan period. This was as a result of the federal take-over of Nigerian Universities at the beginning of the plan period in August 1975. The take-over of the universities reduced drastically the sources and the actual subventions to Ahmadu Bello University. The decline in funding effects all the departments for which the university has to fend financially. The following libraries have been studied:-

1) Kashim Ibrahim Library, Main Campus Samaru,
2) President Kennedy Library, Congo Campus, Zaria
3) Medical Library, University Teaching Hospital Zaria,
4) Veterinary Medical Library, Main Campus, Samaru,
5) Agricultural Library, Institute for Agricultural Research, Samaru.

The selected libraries are the major libraries of Ahmadu Bello University. The libraries have the potential for resource sharing especially in Serial acquisition. As at now, some elements of coordination exist between the five libraries in staffing, adminstrative and financial matters. The study highlights some of the financial problems faced by

these libraries during the past five years.

The focal points of the study are based on the following:-

1) Sources of finance and the adequacy of financial allocation to Ahmadu Bello University and its library system from 1962.

2) Brief history of the financing of Ahmadu Bello University Library System from 1962;

3) The library financial grants in relation to the university 1973. - 1982.

4) Budgetary control of the library system by the Librarian and the University Administration;

5) Adequacy or otherwise of the financial allocations in respect of staffing, material resources and operational expenses.

6) Library provisions in economic recession.

Research Questions:

This study seeks answers to the following questions:

(1) Does the fact that the university libraries were not getting 5% of the university recurrent grant mean that the libraries were not well funded between 1973 and 1982.

(2) Were inadequate staffing, resources, facilities and services of the Ahmadu Bello University Libraries affected by insufficient funding?

Review of Related Literature:

Not much work has been done on Ahmadu Bello University Libraries with regard to their financing, as could be noticed from the following reports:-

Dowuona[16] (1974) reported on the general administration and the committee structure of the Ahmadu Bello University. He further looked into the problem of information dissemination within the university through committee system and later recommended active participation of the more junior members of senior staff in committee with regards to their academic development system. Adeiza[17] (1982) examined the criteria for providing funds for Ahmadu Bello University and discovered that the Federal Government take-over of Nigerian Universities was the main source of Ahmadu Bello University financial problem. He suggested an improvement in the university's accounting system.

These two studies did not make mention of the library at all. However, the Committee of the Ahmadu Bello University Council[18] on the future of Ahmadu Bello University recommended in 1972, among other things, that the new Kashim Ibrahim Library building should pay special regard to space so that the over-all system including departmental libraries and the total number of students, might be catered for when the university attained full development. It also felt that the book allocation should be increased so that more information resources could be made available to students to facilitate learning and research.

Furtado and Swanson[19] (1974) while studying the adminstration and organization of Ahmadu Bello University, observed that the functions of acquiring library resources is a highly progessionalized endeavour which involves searching for the appropriate materials available in market as well as responding to the faculties for the purchase of specific materials. They then proposed that a professionalized

acquisition and cataloguing service unit be established in the Kashim Ibrahim Library at Zaria for the eight libraries of Ahmadu Bello University in order to ensure equal professionalized library acquisition to save personnel and expense.

Ratcliffe[20] (1974) visited the university libraries in Nigeria so as to be able to advise the government on University Library financing and administrative practices. During the visit, he discovered that only the library at University of Nigeria Nsukka was getting the 5% of the university annual total budget earlier recommended, among other things, that the Ahmadu Bello University Library system be given 8% of the annual total budget of the Ahmadu Bello University.

The Ogundeko Committee[21] (1978) examined the financial plans, arrangements and practices of the university and other institutions financed through the NUC and recommended that the library facilities in our universities should be accorded high priority. The rate of funding recommended by the NUC for library development at 5% of total recurrent was considered reasonable, but that more capital grant needs to be provided. The recommendation was made in recognition of the fact that a good library is essential for sound scholarship.

The above studies taken together have recommended that reasonable level of funds be given to the Ahmadu Bello University and its library system. But certain studies conducted later and reviewed below did not reflect any improvement that could be attributed to the result of the implementation of the findings of earlier studies.

Ratcliffe[22](1975) summarised the outcome of six weeks visit to university libraries in Nigeria. The purpose of Ratcliffe's visit was to see the practice of Western library methods and techniques. There was problem of finance, but the library's parent institutions needed considerable expenditure if the libraries have to support their universitites. However, considerable staffing and technical development for the libraries was restricted due to inadequate trained personnel.

Omonogun[23](1976) while studying the reader's services of the central Medical Library of Ahmadu Bello University had described the library as a "victim of shortages especially in the areas of staff, fund, space and other facilities like opening hours". She also discovered that the Medical Library got its book fund from Kashim Ibrahim Library. Momoh[24](1976) in "An Evaluative Study of President Kennedy Library had observed that President Kennedy Library received 5% of Institute of Administration total grant in 1972/73 session but could only get 4% by 1974/75 session.

While comparing readers' services of the Libraries of National Veterinary Research Institute Vom and, Institute for Agricultural Research in Samaru, Momoh[25](1978) examined the financial support of the two libraries; listed the financial allocations to Agricultural Library in Samaru from 1973 to 1978. He later identified problems of fund, staff, space and non-availability of local publications in the library.

Ocheibi[26](1976) studied "how Ahmadu Bello University Library was financed from 1973 to 1975" as his BLS thesis. The purpose of that study was to find out what percentage of the total university grant was allocated to the library annually, and what other non-government bodies

supported Ahmadu Bello University Library financially during the two years. He concluded by saying that the library grant was grossly inadequate, and that there was too much imbalance between expenditure on the stock and salaries.

Saibu[27] (1979) studied "How Kashim Ibrahim Library planned and executed its budget during the 1977/78 session in his BLS project. He did not make reference to Ocheibi who studied how the same library was financed between 1973 and 1975. He examined the extent to which Kashim Ibrahim Library practised the principles of budgeting for the 1977/78 year. However, he observed that Kashim Ibrahim Library did not maintain an acceptable system of accounting.

From the reviews, it could be seen that the initial funds made available to Ahmadu Bello University Library System were too small to enable it convert from its former status of College Library System to University Library System and at the same time maintain a high standard of material and human resources in specialized area studies, and obtain out-of-print books. More than this is the fact that academic libraries have recently been confronted with enormous growth in student population, tremendous output of publication to choose from; and specialized disciplines to cater for, with declining financial allocations.

Higham[28] identified acquisition as one of the most important activities of academic libraries. There is no near substitute for a generous supply of books and that even temporary cuts may cause problems which can never be repaired. However, this does not mean that more money in the book fund to the neglect of everything else is the answer. It is the librarians' duty to examine every prodedure to see whether economics

can be brought in which will not harm the basic service for this must be maintained at all cost. The two main areas stressed are discussed; shortage of purchasing power; and freezing of staff vacancies. He concluded that library is a special and vulnerable organ of the academic institution and that unless it is protected and remains intact in times of stress the institution will never recover.

Audu[29] (1965/66) had launched an appeal for more funds for the libraries of Ahmadu Bello University. Recognising that more academic libraries would be involved in fund raising as budget pressure increased, Eaton[30] (1971) on "fund raising for libraries" gave details of the basic information needed and the kinds of approaches available for successful fund raising. He stated that library needs were diverse, and that they could be packaged in numerous and convincing ways as to attract donations. De Gennaro[31] (1975) and Wilson[32] (1982) lament that the current austerity has caught the libraries in their number game where success, progress and academic achievement are measured by comparing statistics of operation. The exercise which reveal only largest numbers does not show quality and the large number cannot often be equated with effectiveness. They felt that comprehensiveness is not altogether the answer but effective resource sharing, for even with investment, academic libraries cannot keep up with estimated 5 - 15 percent annual growth rates in the world's output of publication and that 10 - 20 percent annual increase in book vote cannot offset inflation; accessibility to other libraries collection; extensive photocopying; National Library Network; effective National Bibliographic System are some of their suggestions.

Methodology:

The University Calendars, student handbooks, and certain committee reports on the Ahmadu Bello University and the reports of the head librarians were examined to identify some historical data and some special services offered by the library complex.

Extensive literature searches have been done and this had made it possible for the writer to understand the problems of funding academic libraries especially during tight budget.

Questionnaires were drawn to guide the writer in interviewing the University Librarian the heads of the branch libraries; the University Bursar; and some members of the University Library Committee.

The writer, a member of the University Library Administration has drawn on his experience, having been involved in the budgetary control of the Ahmadu Bello University Library System in the past six years.

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CHAPTER TWO

HISTORY OF LIBRARY FINANCING IN AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY COMPLEX

The Functions of the Libraries:

Within five years of its establishment, Ahmadu Bello University had established at least five academic and research libraries:-

1. Kashim Ibrahim, the central library, established in 1962
2. Institute of Administration Library, also established in 1962 to serve the University Community on Kongo Campus;
3. Agricultural Library at Samaru, established in 1962 to provide information materials in Agricultural Science and allied disciplines;
4. Medical Library, established in 1970 for the faculty of Medicine and attached to the Institute of Health;
5. And Veterinary Medical Library, established to serve the faculties of Veterinary Medicine and Pharmaceutical Sciences.

The functions of these libraries are:-

1. to assist undergraduates in their studies by providing books and information they need, and to develop their intellectual ability;

2. to assist academic staff in their teaching and research by providing reading materials;
3. to train Nigerian Library Staff;
4. to assist wherever possible, the educational development in the area surrounding the university[1].

Kashim Ibrahim Library:

Kashim Ibrahim Library is the main library for the Ahmadu Bello University. It inherited the library of the Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology, Zaria Branch.

Building:

The library occupied a small room later converted into staff club. In November, 1963, a new and larger library building was opened by the Governor of the Northern Region, Sir Kashim Ibrahim. The library, "built at a cost of £39,000 with a total area of 25,00 sq. ft. and a capacity for 120 readers"[2] become too small for the growing population of staff and students soon after it was opened.

"In 1969, the library Department was allocated £750,000 for a new library building in the Ahmadu Bello University five years Development Plan"[3]. The brief of the building was drawn and sent to the University Architect. In 1972, work started on the new library building, and was officially opened for use on the 10th of December, 1976. "At the time of leaving the

old library building in 1976, the book collection was more than twice the building's capacity and the great bulk of the always numerous readers were continually being turned away at the doors"[4]. The new library building is "more than five times the size of the old, and considered to be the largest library building in tropical Africa South of the Sahara and North of the Kalahari. It has a total floor area of 239,790 sq.ft. and capable of housing 500,000 volumes and seating, 2,000 readers. The total cost of the building and equipment is nearly two million naira"[5].

Table 7

ALLOCATION TO THE MAIN CAMPUS AND KIL, 1963 - 1972

Year	Main Capus Total £	KIL Total £	% of KIL to Main Campus
1963	504,008	28,012	5.55
1964	N R	102,270	-
1965	1,042,346	65,298	6.25
1966	1,000,263	63,775	6.37
1967	1,164,627	43,383	3.72
1968	1,266,367	43,906	3.45
1969	1,341,441	44,254	3.29
1970	1,767,422	44,724	2.53
1971	2,364,055	53,242	2.25
1972	2,780,501	56,834	2.04

Source: Ahmadu Bello University Estimates 1962 - 1972.

N R: No Record.

Between 1962/63 and 1971/72 financial years, the allocation to the main campus amounted to £12,594,330 out of which £516,610 went to the library. This amount constituted approximately 4.12% of the amount allocated to the main campus during the period. Although, the allocation (about 6%) to the library during the first four years 1963 - 1966 was fair enough, all the same, the allocation of (about 2.88%) of the university total grant to the library between 1967 and 1972,a period of six years was however very poor. It has met neither the local nor the international percentage requirement for the purpose of financing university library.

Staff:

Kashim Ibrahim Library suffered from frequent change of headship between 1962 and 1976. In 1962, W. J. Plumb was appointed the first University Librarian, the post he held until 1966 when Mrs. R. D. E. Young took over from him as Acting Librarian. Within a short period, Prof. J. M. M. Grey-Theriot became the Librarian. In 1970, he relinguished the post to become full-time Head of the Library School. Brian Armitage was appointed to succeed him. Sam Ifidon acted briefly as the University Librarian from January to June, 1976 when K Mahmud took over.

The Kashim Ibrahim Library staff establishment witnessed some set backs between 1963 and 1966. Besides the problem of

frequent changes in the headship of the library, qualified professional staff were not available for employment. Other problems that affected the staffing position of Kashim Ibrahim Library in 1966 were the political disturbances and the annual estimates that reduced the intermediate and junior staff members by six. As a result of the above problems, there was uneven staff establishment in the library as evidenced in table 8.

Table 8

KASHIM IBRAHIM LIBRARY STAFF IN POST, 1962 - 1968

Year	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68
Senior Staff	7	10	10	10	10	6
Intermediate and Junior Staff	17	36	44	28	45	46
TOTAL	24	46	54	38	55	51

Table 8 shows the staff in post in Kashim Ibrahim Library between 1962 and 1972, from the table, the Library started with a total of 24 staff members in 1962/63 financial year. The figure increased from 24 that year to 46 in 1963/64, just a year later. By 1964/65 the figure had reached 54 only to fall back to 38 staff members during the 1965/66 financial year. The sharp drop in the numerical strength of the

library staff was as a result of the political disturbances which started with Army take over in January, 1966.

Table 9

KASHIM IBRAHIM LIBRARY TOTAL GRANT AND STAFF SALARIES, 1963/72

Year	Total Allocation £	Salaries £	% of Total Allocation to KIL
1963	28,012	N R	
1964	102,270	30,555	29.87
1965	86,373	40,378	46.74
1966	65,730	41,730	63.48
1967	69,758	39,758	56.99
1968	63,356	40,356	63.69
1969	64,474	41,494	64.33
1970	75,224	42,224	56.13
1971	85,242	50,392	59.12
1972	86,684	53,684	61.93

(N. R. - No Record)

Table 9 indicates Kashim Ibrahim Library recurrent expenditure between 1963 and 1972, with particular reference to staff wages.

The problems of change in the headship of the library, political disturbances of 1966, non availability of qualified professional personnel to hire, and a reduction of six intermediate and junior staff members by the 1966 estimates resulted in shortage of staff for the library, consequently, out of a total of £127,166 that was voted for staff salaries between 1963 and 1966, the library recorded £7,000 as uncommitted balance in 1965 alone.

Staff development:

Graduate-in-training programme was embarked upon to be able to employ graduates who after two years on-the-job training would proceed to library school either in United Kingdom or United States of America to read for higher degree in librarianship. From May 1969, the University Council, however, made changes in the staff training programme.

The graduate-in-training was changed to Assistant Librarian-in-training while the two years on-the-job training were also reduced to one year. The officers that were made to head important sections of the library would then enter the Department of Library Science, Ahmadu Bello University and read for the Master of Library Science Degree. This programme was extended to all Ahmadu Bello University Libraries in order to secure and retain the much needed personnel. By 1972, the

staffing position had improved considerably because of the mode of recruitment and the system of on-the-job training.

Another training programme for the junior staff was started in 1975. Today, this programme has been expanded to cater for the Assistant Library Officers' Course. The library skills taught in the course are tested and the results are used for recommending the recipients for promotion.

Stock:

The library stock includes books, serials pamphlets and other non-print information materials. These are brought into the library by purchase, donation, exchange and deposit.

Table 10:

KASHIM [illegible] LIBRARY BOOK FUND AND LIBRARY ACCESSIONS, 1963/72

Year	Book Fund	% Increase or Decrease	Accessions
1963	21,000	N R	N R
1964	29,000	30.83	54,785
1965	43,000	-60.46	60,245
1966	22,000	1	65,087
1967	30,000	2.66	69,672
1968	20,000	-50	83,634
1969	20,000	0	87,801
1970	30,000	50	93,193
1971	30,000	0	97,980
1972	30,000	0	102,116

From Table 10, there is evidence that the Kashim Ibrahim Library did not receive steady book vote during the first ten years of the library's existence. In spite of this varying financial allocation for books, there was a steady increase in the library's accessions as could be seen from the above table. This was not only as a result of some initial grant made available for books and other bibliographic and non-print information items; but also the generous donations received from private individuals, organizations, governments and their agencies in and outside Nigeria. Acquisition of more information materials would have been possible during the period, but for shortage of professional staff, and as a result, "the library recorded £2,400 uncommitted balance from books and special itemsduring the 1963/64 financial year alone".[6] Between 1966 and 1972, a period of six years the library accessioned 65,260 books. This gives an average of 6,962 books a year.

Medical Library:

The Faculty of Medicine was started during the 1967/68 session when Kashim Ibrahim Library was serving the pre-clinical students and their lecturers on the main-campus. By 1969/70 session, the first set of Medical students was ready to take clinical units of medicine. Of necessity, the General Hospital in Zaria was taken over and a medical library was established

on its premises by the Ahmadu Bello University, Institute of Health to facilitate the teaching and practice of human medicine.

The Medical Library in Zaria is the central library of the University Medical Library System; it is one of the twelve departments within the Faculty of medicine in the Ahmadu Bello University. The Faculty is funded by the Ahmadu Bello University, while the funding of books and other library materials comes from Kashim Ibrahim Library and the over all supervision of the library comes under the University Librarian.

The Medical Library maintains four branch libraries in Zaria, Kaduna Malumfashi, and Kano. The Medical Librarian pays routine visits to these branch libraries. The branch libraries have their own staff who look after the running of the readers' Services.

Building:

The Medical Library started during the 1969/70 session, and occupied the former Medical Officers' house with an area of about 4,632 sq. ft. It had an initial seating capacity for 27 readers and shelving space for about 2,000 volumes of books. The building became inadequate just three years after its occupation and this had adverse effect on the services of the library.

In 1977, a brief was submitted to the Architects for incorporation into the new Teaching Hospital about to be built along the road from Samaru to Shika, near University Farm. The building sketch tried to estimate likely growth in staff, stock and students for some years ahead. It was expected that the first phase of the Hospital would be ready by 1977. Early in 1977, the back sets of journals that were ordered had arrived but had to remain in the cartons because of lack of space. When it became apparent that the hospital complex and the new Medical Library would not be ready for occupation on schedule, an extension to the old library was made in 1977, and this provided additional room for 5,000 volumes of books and a reading space for 160 people. However, the library materials and readership grew at such a rapid rate that the extension was soon used up. With the present financial constraints, it seems the present library building which has been stretched to the utmost will remain in use for some time to come.

Stock

The resources of the Medical Library embrace both printed and non-print information materials in medical science and allied field. The acquisition and processing of library materials are done centrally on behalf of the branch libraries.

The Medical Library started in 1970 with approximately 1,000 books and 100 titles of journals, all acquired by purchase and gifts. Soon after its establishment, the library stock had risen to 12,169 books, 450 journal titles and 49 slide tape programmes.[7] Early in 1972, new metal shelving was installed and this enabled the stock to be re-arranged in a more logical sequence. While double sided Island stacks were set-up on the ground floor for the journals, wall shelving took care of the books. The new shelving system reduced the library's accommodation problem considerably. By 1978 the stock had increased to 20,071 books, 1,000 volumes of reference materials and 900 journal titles. In 1980 the library stock stood at 23,312 volumes of books, 965 journal titles, 1,462 pamphelts and 133 slide/tape programmes.[8]

Staff

The library started with a staff of 5 members in 1970, two were professional librarians and the remaining three were supporting staff. In 1970, the Medical Librarian resigned and Mr. D. Armitage took over. In less than a year, he became the University Librarian. In 1976 Hague the Medical Librarian also left, and M. Ekole acted as Medical Librarian for a period of seven months when he also left. In 1977, Mr. Obaka took over as the Acting Librarian until his departure for further studies in 1979. Since then Mr. T. Araya has been the

Acting Librarian. From the foregoing analysis, it is clear that between 1970 and 1977 the library had a change of headship five times as result of which there was no continuity in handling many administrative matters. This also had adverse effect on some routine and important professional activities of the library.

Veterinary Medical Library:

Veterinary Medicine was first taught in the faculty of Agriculture between 1962 and 1964. The faculty of Veterinary Medicine was established in 1965 and the library started at about the same time. The Library, formerly a unit under the Dean's Office, was accorded the status of a department in 1978/79 financial year. The Librarian is however responsible to the Dean in all administrative matters while all professional matters are referred to the University Librarian. The faculty has a library committee of four persons, including the librarian. The Committee assists and advises on policy matters rather than on the day to day running of the library.

Building:

The library started in a small classroom accommodation and later moved into its present central-airconditioned building in 1979. The new building occupied an area of about 940 sq. metres with capacity to hold 2,000 volumes of books, 800 serial titles and seat 120 readers.

Staff:

Veterinary Medical Library was supervised by Library Assistant and Attendants who never received any professional training. It was in 1973 that a professional Librarian was posted from Kashim Ibrahim Library to organize the library.

Stock:

Veterinary Medical Library collection started with books and magazines donated by the lecturers, and staff of Kansas State University, who were then at the faculty and thereafter each department of the faculty was contributing five hundred naira annually towards buying books, and journals for the library. The Veterinary Medical Library did not maintain records of book and journal acquisitions until the arrival of Veterinary Librarian in 1978. The Dean through the efforts of the librarian was able to include Veterinary Medical Library among the beneficiaries of Kashim Ibrahim Library book fund but without any corresponding increase in the amount of money being received by Kashim Ibrahim Library for books.

President Kennedy Library:

Institute of Administration was founded in 1954 for the purpose of training administrative staff for the civil service of the Northern Nigeria. In 1962, under the Ahmadu Bello University statutes, it was absorbed into Ahmadu Bello

University System. Right from its establishment, the Institute was semi-autonomous and controlled by a Board of Governors and a Director. There is also in the Institute, a "professional and academic Board chaired by the Director and made up of the University and Institute of Administration Staff Representatives."[9] The Institute's library too was autonomous in its relationship with the other libraries of the Ahmadu Bello University. The Librarian was responsible to the Institute's Board of Governors. He however refers all professional matters to the University Librarian.

Table 11:

Institute of Administration and President Kennedy Library Expenditure, 1967-72

Year	Inst. of Admin. £	President Kennedy Library £	% of PKL to Inst. of Admin.
1967	234,120	10,869	4.64
1968	241,541	12,939	5.35
1969	281,214	13,653	4.85
1970	406,624	13,177	3.24
1971	515,441	16,683	3.23
1972	661,200	38,066	5.75

Source: Ahmadu Bello University Estimates 1967 - 1972.

Between 1963 and 1967 the financial allocation to the University Libraries was done centrally except in the case of Abdullahi Bayero College Library, Kano. As a result there was no record of financial allocation to President Kennedy Library during 1962 to 1966 financial years.

From Table 11, out of a total of £2,340,141 that was allocated to the Institute of Administration between 1967 and 1972, £105,387 went to the library. This amount represents an average of 4.5% of the Institute's total estimated expenditure per year for the period. This falls short of the 5% of the the University's budget that has been approved by the NUC for the purpose of library services. However, if the years are taken individually, the library received the minimum percentage allocation of 5% twice, between 1968 and 1972, during the library's first decade of operation as a university library.

Building:

President Kennedy Library inherited the library of the clerical school which was a classroom of an area of 1,920 sq.ft.

On the 4th of April, 1964 the present building was opened by the late Sir Ahmadu Bello, the Hon. Premier of Northern Nigeria. The building, constructed at £3,300 was donated to Nigerian people by the Government of America,, and it was furnished by the British Government. It was therefore named

"President John F. Kennedy Library" in appreciation of the contributions of Americans towards the erection of the building.

The library building had a capacity to hold about 30,000 volumes of books, 3,000 serials titles and 120 readers. The library collection had grown so rapidly over the years that expansion within the same building had been made to the maximum of about 250 seating capacity by 1971. Proposals for new building were forwarded to the University Architect for drawing in 1976/77 session. At the same time, an Institute of Administration library committee of six persons, was formed to scrutinize the plan. The Committee held the first and only meeting on 2nd May, 1977.

The proposed new building for the library was shelved because of the current financial stringency in the university. An extension to the library building was approved during the 1979/80 academic year and the physical construction of this extension was done during the 1981/82 academic session. The library, originally designed for a small community, had before the end of the first decade of its existence grown in terms of stock and readership far beyond what the designers could foresee.

Staff:

The fact that the Institute was upgraded from clerical school to the status of a university in 1962 did not make impact on the staffing position of the library as could be seen in table 12.

Table 12:

President Kennedy Library Staff in Position: 1964 - 1967

Professional Librarian	Sub-Professional	Non-Professional	
1	Library Officer 1	Lib. Assistants	4
		Lib. Attendants	6
		Clerks	3
		Cleaner	1

Kashim Ibrahim Library lent staff to President Kennedy Library and helped to establish the library. Late in 1967 the library stock had risen to about 36,000 volumes of books and 250 current periodical titles, even with all the increased number of stock, and students the staffing position had not improved as one would expect.

Right from the inception of the library until just 1973, President Kennedy Library with a stock of some 60,000 volumes of books excluding journals and with annual addition of between three to five thousand volumes, and a rapidly expanding readership, had only one professional librarian to carry out all professional duties ranging from general administration, acquisitions, cataloguing to classification as well as the training of junior and intermediate staff.

Table 13:

PRESIDENT KENNEDY LIBRARY EXPENDITURE ON SALARIES: 1967/72

Year	PKL Total £	Salaries £	% Salaries to Lib. Allocation
1967	11,696	8,259	69
1968	17,509	10,769	61.5
1969	19,423	11,283	58
1970	19,377	11,477	59
1971	14,333	14,420	59
1972	48,066	34,660	72

Table 13 shows the total grant to President Kennedy Library as related to staff salaries. The salary component of the allocations were disproportionate most of the years because, the allocations were made by the Institute's authority without reference to any guidline for library funding.

Stock:

When the Institute attained the status of a university in 1962, the library started with a collection that was quite below (both in quantity and in quality) the demands being made on it by both the staff and students.

The library collection saw a rapid growth and development because of gifts of books and monies received by the library between 1963 and 1968. The donation were made by the governments and private organizations within and outside Nigeria. The donors include the United State Government which gave fifty thousand dollars ($50,000), the Ford Foundation, thirty thousand dollars

($30,000) the British Government, one thoudand pounds, (£1,000) and United Kingdom Educational Grant, three thousand Pounds (£3,000). Other organizations from which donations were received into President Kennedy library during the period were Frederic Seebohn of Barclays, Bank; British Cotton Growing Association; Messrs John Holt Company Ltd.; Shell BP Company British West African Corporation; Messrs Turnel Portland Cement[26].

Table 14:

President Kennedy Library Book Fund And Accessions, 1967 - 1972

Year	Book Fund £	% Increase or Decrease	Accessions
1967	1,100	-	35,188
1968	4.570	- 11.59	38,674
1969	5,770	10.9	42,475
1970	6,200	6.99	45,475
1971	7,650	18.95	45,446
1972	10,000	23.5	50,949

Table 14 shows the allocations to President Kennedy Library in respect of Book Vote and the accessions from 1967 to 1972. The rapid development of President Kennedy Library's accessions was as a result of gifts from the various sources emunerated above.

Agricultural Library:

Institute for Agricultural Research in Samaru was prior to 1962, the headquarters of the Ministry of Agricultural and Natural Resources in Northern Nigeria. Its main concern was to

carry out research for the Northern State, it cooperates with both State Ministry of Agriculture and other Agricultural Stations in Nigeria.

Research policies of the Institute are determined by a Board of Governors. The Institute was absorbed into Ahmadu Bello University in 1962, and it maintains research stations at Shika, Mokwa, and Kano. In addition to the main Agricultural Library in Samaru, the research stations also maintain some libraries. The selection and acquisition for these libraries are done in Samaru. The certificate and diploma courses of the Institute for Agricultural Research are financed by the Governments of Northern Nigeria while the degree programmes are financed by the Federal Government.

Building:

The library started in 1925 and occupied two classrooms. In October, 1963 it was moved into another building, formerly planned as laboratory. By 1970, the library had begun to experience shortage of space and more shelves were installed in the reading room to accommodate back files of periodicals. Plans for the new building were discussed with the Architects from America in 1979. The building has an area of 10,320 sq.ft. as against the old building which had 2,500 sq.ft. footage.

Table 15

IAR AND AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY EXPENDITURE, 1967 - 1972

Year	IAR Total £	Agric. Lib. £ Total	% of Lib. to IAR
1967	585,593	11,149	1.90
1968	731,277	11,573	1.58
1969	686,963	12,384	1.80
1970	808,900	13,709	1.69
1971	959,631	14,880	1.55
1972	1,141,512	18,360	1.60

Source: Ahmadu Bello University Estimates, 1967-1972.

Table 15 does not include financial allocation to Agricultural Library during 1962 - 66 financial years, because that was the time that financial allocation to the university library complex was done centrally except in the case of Abdullahi Bayero in Kano.

Table 15 shows that between 1967 and 1972, the Institute was allocated a total of £4,013,876 out of which the library was allocated 68,653 and this represents approximately 1.68% of the Institute's total grant for the period of six years. This falls short of NUC's recommendation for financing of a university library.

Stock:

Selection and acqusition of all forms of materials are done in Agriculture and related biological and physical sciences and agricultural economics with special reference to tropical agriculture. In its early years, the library acquired the xerox copies of Nigerian Agricultural theses and Scientific papers.

In 1963, some periodical titles were ordered and by 1965, 385 books and pamphlets, and 1,459 issues of periodicals had been received into the library.

Table 16

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY BOOK FUND AND ACCESSION, 1967 - 1972

Year	Book Fund £	% Increase	Volumes Acquired
1967	4,475	-	6,939
1968	5,900	8.67	7,921
1969	5,400	9.25	8,710
1970	6,140	12.06	9,324
1971	6,900	11.01	10,035
1972	14,800	53.37	10,917

Source: Ahmadu Bello University Estimates, 1967 - 1972.

Table 16 shows the allocation to Agricultural Library in respect of book and other information materials from 1967 to 1972. The estimates revealed that the highest allocation received by the library between 1962 and 1966 was £150. This allocation looks so small that one might question the nature of research the library could effectively supported with books and journals purchased with £150.a year without any substantial initial grant to book vote. The allocation of £4,475 to the library in 1967, a period of five years after the Institute had attained the status of a university was equally too small should the Agricultural Library provide scholarly books and journals for teaching and research.

However, the allocation to book vote increased gradually only to jump from £6,900 in 1971 to £14,800 in 1972. Likewise, the library's accession kept constantly increasing as can be seen in table 16.

Staff:

The Agricultural Library was managed by Agricultural Research Officer during its early years until 1955 when Miss P. M. Joy Edwards joined the service of Samaru Agricultural Research Station as the Librarain-in-Charge and publications Officers.

Even with the take-over of the Institute for Agricultural Research by Ahmadu Bello University in 1962, it was not easy to get the right staff with library training to hire. In 1967 the out station libraries in Mokwa, Kano and Shika were still being supervised by part-time clerk while the main library in Samaru had just a librarian and six junior workers, making a total of seven staff members as shown in table 17 below.

Table 17: Agricultural Library Staff in Post: 1962 - 1967

Year	Senior	Junior
1962	1	6
1963	1	6
1964	N R	N R
1965	2	5
1966	2	6
1967	2	6

(N. R. - No Record)

An Assistant Librarian who was employed in 1970, left in 1972 to join her husband in America. In 1977, Miss Joy Edwards retired from the services of IAR after twenty-two years service as the Librarian, and she was succeeded by Mrs. A Nations in 1978. Mrs Nations resigned her appointment a year after. Mr. R. Salami has been the Acting Agricultural Librarian since then. By 1978/79 session, five junior staff members were benefiting from the Kashim Ibrahim Library in-service programmes and it was reported that the staffing position of the library had improved considerably.

Between 1967 and 1972, a total recurrent grant of £64,290 was made to Institute of Agricultural Research Library and out of this amount, £33,787 went for staff salaries.

Summary:

Ahmadu Bello University started operation in 1962 and within the first decade of its existence, the university had established at least four large libraries, besides the faculty and departmental libraries. Virtually all the libraries that have been dealth with in this study have occupied at least two buildings at separate times during the period under review. Even with movements from one building to another, some of the libraries cannot conveniently seat sizable proportion of its readers' population, house all its resources and provide office accommodation for all the workers of the library.

Virtually, all the libraries experienced frequent change in headship between 1962 and 1976. Veterinary Medical Library

that was established in 1965 had no professional headship until 1978. The lack of continuity in the headship of the libraries had adverse effect on staff recruitment and training during the period.

During the first decade of the university's existence none of the libraries received as much as 5% of the university's recurrent grant. Kashim Ibrahim Library received an average of 2.0% of the Main Campus recurrent estimates between 1967 and 1972; Agricultural Library got 1.9% as its highest percentage grant of the IAR recurrent budget between 1962 and 1972, and President Kennedy Library, luckiest of them all, 4.51% of the Institute of Administration recurrent estimate.

In spite of the fact that none of the libraries received sufficient allocation some of the libraries still recorded uncommitte balance in the monies votes for salaries and book purchases between 1962 and 1972. This was as a result of the frequent change in the headship of the library which brought about shortage of staff as the libraries could not employ the required numbers of staff allowed in the estimates; this again led to insufficient hands to acquired and process inofmration materials.

Footnotes:

1. Ahmadu Bello University. The Libraries of ABU. (no date), (Zaria, ABU) p. 4
2. Ahmadu Bello University, (1976), Opening of the New Kashim Ibrahim Library (Zaria, ABU) p. 4
3. Ibid. p. 5
4. Ibid p. 5
5. Ibid p. 5
6. Ahmadu Bello University. (1963/65) Estimates: p. 32
7. Medical Library Accession Notebook
8. Mohammed TUKUR, The Unique Role of Institute of Administration, (Zaria, The Institute, no date) p.3
9. K. A. MOMOH, (1976) An Evaluative Study of the Institute of Administration Library. (BLS Thesis. Zaria, ABU) p. 35
10. Ahmadu Bello University, Kashim Ibrahim Library. Annual Report: (1963 - 67),(Zaria, KIL) p. 22
11. Ahmadu Bello University. Student Handbook (1970/71), (Zaria, ABU) p. 9 - 10
12. Ahmadu Bello University, Kashim Ibrahim Library. Annual Report. (1977/78), (Zaria, KIL) p. 25

CHAPTER THREE

BUDGETARY PLANNING, CONTROL AND ANALYSIS, 1973-82

University Library Budget:

Rogers and Weber (1971) have described "University Library Budget as a formalized statement of all accounts having monies available for a specified period (usually a year) allocated according to categories (books, binding, equipment, travel) or operating units."[1]

Library Budgetary Planning:

Planning is deciding in advance what is to be done. In planning, objectives to be achieved are identified and the resources of manpower, equipment and time required to achieve the stated objectives are estimated.

"In the words of Price, (1970) "Library Budgetary Planning involves making a comprehensive set of programmed services for future period... representing financial costs together with their justifications...the programmed services and the clearly stated objectives of the library are directly related to those of the sponsoring organization."[2]

Budgetary planning is one of the important duties of library administrators. Preparing an estimate of income and expenditure for the library in advance is "an intellectual activity which requires facts, data and lot of foresight. This is because a well planned budget will serve as "a tool in library administration; an aid to orderly and progressive planning; and effective device for evaluating results."[3]

Determining Financial Needs:

Unsatisfied service pressure, resulting from insufficient supply of facilities, equipment and personnel, on one hand, and increased student enrolments, establishment of new departments for specialized courses and new research area requiring new and additional information, material and services on the other hand, are the most frequently used factors in determining the library financial needs. Another equally valid but infrequently used factor is the traditional "government guidelines"[4] of minimum standard of financial grant which if given and utilized will enable a library provide material, personnel and effective operational functions for the varying sizes of libraries serving specified numbers of clientele.

Steps in Budget Making:

The Ahmadu Bello University Libraries follow the financial procedure laid down by the university in preparing estimates. In December each year, the Bursar sends a circular letter to all heads of Departments and units including the libraries asking them to submit the estimates of the essential things their departments will be requiring with effect from July the following year.

Heads of Units/Divisions:

The University Librarian in turn, sends a circular to the heads of Divisions and Units of the library requiring them to submit a list of their requirements against the coming year. The heads of Institutes and College libraries receive the Bursar's circular either directly from the Bursar or from the Finance Officers of their Institutes and Colleges because Ahmadu Bello University Libraries operate a decentralized budgeting system.

Next, the officers concerned take "inventory" of their personnel requirement, taking note of the vacancies, and the anticipated promotions; furniture and equipments, taking note of both the new and worn out items in order to determine the total number, the amount and type of equipment which will be needed during the coming fiscal year. Effective analysis of the previous years' budget helps a lot in determining equipment requirements. The heads of Divisions and Units compile a list of personnel, furniture and equipment requirements for the next year. It is common thqt virtually all the divisions duplicate one thing or the other as eight divisions of Kashim Ibrahim Library submit lists of almost similar requests for personnel, equipment and furniture. Information about the present and future needs of the libraries are gathered by the entire library staff starting from the units to the divisions and sent to the University Librarian or the heads of libraries in order to determine where new and additional expenditure are most needed.

In appendix II is an example of the summary of the estimates usually received from the heads of divisions into the office of the University Librarian or the heads of libraries with a coverin letter saying:-

> "I forward herewith personnel, furniture, equipment and stationary requirements, for our Division in the coming year, 19...

Classifying The Information:

There are two main headings to be considered in estimate preparation; (1) Income (2) and Expenditure.

Income:

Ahmadu Bello University Libraries are not revenue earning in organization. However, the sources of income to the libraries include:- library publications; disposal of unservisable items; charges for losses of library properties; overdue fines; and monies realized from phtocopying in the libraries.

Expenditure:

All the above sources of income put together are too small to be considered, compared to the monies expended on the libraries. Usually, the appropriations from the university constitute the main source through which the financial requirements of the libraries are met. The University Librarian or Heads of Libraries of the various institutions ensure that the cost of every item for which an expenditure is contemplated, even though it may amount to only a few naira, are reflected in the budget presentation. The exercise insures uniformity of budgetary presentation through out the university, accuracy in planning and it also facilitates the job of reviewing and revising the budget.

The budget now shows two divisions: recurrent and capital expenditure. The recurrent expenditure is subdivided into the following heads: (i) code (ii) personal emoluments (iii) other charges and (iv) funds.

(i) Code; This indicates the number to which expenditure on a group of items are charged;

(ii) Personal emoluments cover salaries of both senior, intermediate and junior staff members;

(iii) Other charges take care of Transport and travelling, Printing and stationery, repairs to equipment, general expenses and so on.

(iv)

(iv) Funds is the recurrent financial allocation that cannot be grouped under salaries or operating expenses.

Capital expenditure is mainly for capital projects like building and equipment purchases and general purchases not usually on annual basis.

The University Librarian or heads of libraries send their estimates to the Bursar or Finance Officer of their various campuses. An explanatory note is usually attached to the estimate request in the areas where substantial increases have occured in the budget. Increases in budgets may be due to the following:

Increased cost of books, serials and other items which the library acquires;

Increase in the number and costs of items to be bound;

Promotions for more members of staff;

Incessant demand for increased opening hours;

Introduction of new courses in the new and old departments and

Increased enrolment at post-graduate and doctoral levels requiring more intensive and in depth area development in the collection.

Authorities and Sources of Finance:

The Bursar assembles all the estimates from the various departments and submit the same to the Finance and General Purposes Committee, which is a committee of the Council with ten terms of reference. However, only the committee's terms of reference that deal with estimates are quoted below:-

"The Finance and General Purposes Committee of the Council is subject to the general supervision of the council, acts and on behalf of the Council in all matters and particular:-

i) shall authorise or ratify payments of all accounts due from the university;

ii) shall examine draft annual estimates of revenue and expenditure of the university and make recommendations to the council;

iii) shall consider and make recommendations to the council on proposals for capital expenditure."5

It is before this committee that the University Librarian is required in principle, to dfend the estimates ofthe library on an appointed date. At the time that Ahmadu Bello University was jointly financed by the Federal and State governments supported by foreign aid, the Finance and General Purposes Committee could amend and approve appropriation and the council would endorse it for university spendings. Since the Federal Government took over the Ahmadu Bello University in 1975, the National Universities Commission became the funding authority that approves the estimates of all the Federal Universities.

National Universities Commission:

The final estimates are submitted to the NUC., which is the funding authority for Federal Universities in Nigeria. The estimates from all the universities have to be approved by the National Universities Commission.

Federal Ministry of Finance:

The NUC in turn prepares an estimate on behalf of all the universities in Nigeria and submits the same to the Federal Ministry of Finance.

The approved estimates are communicated from the NUC Office to the various universities along the same line through which the proposed estimate got to the NUC. The fund itself takes between six weeks and two months to arrive. This is usually a critical period when the universities borrow money from the banks around in order to pay staff salaries. Some universities after borrowing from the banks, may not be able to pay more than half salaries to their staff members until the arrival of the annual grants from the Federal Government.

When finally the fund arrives, cuts are indicated here and there; thirty percent on "other charges", five percent on "salaries" and so on.

The Need for Standard of Practice:

Libraries of all types might not bother about minimum financial requirements for the purpose of library service given that the following are available:-

Functional library buildings to house materials and seat staff and readers alike;

Qualified and sufficient numbers of staff to interpret the contents of the materials in the library;

Sufficient number of all forms of information materials; and

Required services and facilities which the libraries have been called to provide.

Often times, the above ingredients that make for effective library service are found to be grossly inadequate. It is for this reason that studies and surveys were carried out in order to establish minimum standard of library financing and practice. Every university is required to keep up with the minimum standard if it is to obtain students and faculty of comparable quality.

Association of Colleges and Research Library (ACRL) Committee on standards recommended 2% of the institution's budget for the library in 1959 and this was latter revised to 6% in 1975.[6] Rogers and Weber[7](1971) considered a range of 3.5 to 7% for the university library. The Parry's Committee (1967) on libraries in 1967, while considering the most effective and economical arrangements for meeting the needs of the Universities for library materials, staff, student population growth and their course requirements recommended 6% of the institution's budget for the library after studying the submissions of the Standing Conference on National and University Libraries (ASCONUL). The recurrent expedniture for the new university library of Malaya[8] in 1962 was 10% of the total university budget.[9] Ratcliffe[10](1974) discovered in 1973 session that the universities in Nigeria were receiving between 4% and 10% of universities total budget. Dipeolu[11](1969) had advocated for 4% institutional grant for the university library in West Africa. In Nigeria, National Universities Commission has approved 5% of the Nigerian University's recurrent grant for the purpose of library services.[12]

From the foregoing analysis, it is clear that academic libraries both in the developed and eveloping countries receive between 4 and 10% of the total university recurrent expenditure. The various standards have made allowance for the availability or otherwise of other sources of books and journals to the recipient libraries.

Decline in Allocation to the ABU University Libraries:

The budgetary allocation to the universities in relation to the library complex has been analysed below which is a view to ascertaining the extent of the decline in financial allocation to the Ahmadu Bello University Library System.

The National Universities Commission's approved rate of 5% has been used as the minimum standard for financing the libraries. If the percentage grant is less than five in any year, it means there is a decline in funding that year.

Table 18

FINANCIAL GRANT TO THE MAIN CAMPUS IN RELATION TO KIL, MEDICAL AND VET. MEDICAL LIBRARIES, 1973 - 1982

Year	Main Campus ₦	3 Libraries ₦	% Libs. M/Campus
1972/73	7,765,694	264,044	3.4
1973/74	11,533,993	413,318	3.6
1974/75	15,350,480	843,405	5.5
1975/76	21.760,835	1,007,136	3.4
1976/77	33,931,138	2.029,300	5.9
1977/78	42,862,000	2.160,000	5
1978/79	40,604,100	1,635,300	4
1979/80	27.491,735	1,302,760	4.7
1980/81	36,171.371	1,361,339	4
1981/82	46,221,459	1,504,720	3.3

Table 18 covers the recurrent financial allocations to the Main Campus and the three libraries that is, Kashim Ibrahim Library, Medical

Library and Veterinary Medical Library between 1973 and 1982 financial years. The highest percentage of the Main Campus total vote received by the three libraries throughout the ten years' period of study was recorded in 1976/77 financial year when the libraries got 5.9%. In 1974/75, 1976/77 and 1978/79, the three libraries got 5.5%, 5.9% and 5% of the Main Campus total allocation respectively. The three libraries received the highest percentage of the Main Campus allocation during the first six years, while the 3.3% recorded in 1981/82 was the lowest percentage grant to the libraries, throughout the ten years covered in this study.

From table 18 it is evident that for a period of ten years, 1973 - 1982, Kashim Ibrahim Library, Medical and Veterinary Libraries got the five percent of the total allocation to the main campus as required by the National Universities Commission only three times, 1974/75, 1976/77 and 1977/78. The three libraries received less than 5% of the Main Campus recurrent grant for a period of seven years out of the ten years covered in this study. It is also clear that the libraries received the least percentage allocation during the 1981/82 financial year.

Table 19

FINANCIAL ALLOCATION TO INSTITUTE OF ADMIN. IN RELATION TO PRESIDENT KENNEDY LIBRARY, 1972/73--1981/82

Year	Inst. of Admin.	PKL	% of KIL to Inst.
	₦	₦	
1972/73	1,001,566	59,066	5.9
1973/74	1,968,146	81,486	4.3
1974/75	2,432,734	92,498	3.8
1975/76	3,546,060	129,775	3.7
1976/77	4,790,456	182,054	3.8
1977/78	5,277,600	185,300	3.5
1978/79	5,167,700	180,600	2.2
1979/80	4,203,890	166,300	2.9
1980/81	5,341,304	178,000	2.5
1981/82	6,310,260	156,720	2.5

Table 19 indicates the financial grant to the Institute of Administration and President Kennedy Library from 1972/73 to 1981/82. The library received 5.9% of the allocation to the Institute in 1972/73. From 1973/74 to 1981/82, the library received less than 5% each year. The 2.5% received by the library in 1981/82 was less than the 5.9% that was received in 1972/73. Quantitatively, however, the amount of money (₦156,720) allocated to the library in 1982 has increased over the sum of money (₦49,440) that was allocated to the library in 1972/73. In percentage terms therefore, President Kennedy Library received the minimum NUC's 5% once in ten years.

Table 20

FINANCIAL GRANT TO IAR IN RELATION TO AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY, 1973 - 1982

Year	I. A. R.	Library	% of Lib. to IAR
	₦	₦	
1972/73	2,283,024	49,440	2.2
1973/74	2,988,298	86,980	2.9
1974/75	3,395,472	31,248	0.9
1975/76	5,067,405	97,780	1.9
1976/77	6,567,865	179,660	2.7
1977/78	4,614,208	80,304	1.7
1978/79	3,805,963	67,518	1.8
1979/80	4,608,788	80,734	1.8
1980/81	5,710,424	95,654	1.7
1981/82	7,360,620	151,085	2.1

Table 20 covers the financial allocations to the Institute for Agricultural Research and the Agricultural Library between 1972/73 and 1981/82 financial years, indicating the allocation the Institute and the library and the percentage of the library's total grant to the Institute's total budget.

From Table 20, the highest percentage of the Institute's allocation received by the library was 2.9% in 1973/74 financial year whilst the lowest percentage allocation received by the library was 0.9% in 1974/75 which shows a drastic cut of 2% on the previous allocation. This table has confirmed that the Agricultural Library did not at any

time received any amount close to the NUC's 5% of the Institute's allocation for library provisions.

Table 21

FINANCIAL GRANT TO THE UNIVERSITY INCLUDING TO THE LIBRARY SYSTEM, 1973 - 1982

Year	University	5 Libraries	% of Libraries to University
	₦	₦	
1972/73	11,050,284	372,550	3.4
1973/74	16,430,442	581,698	3.5
1974/75	21,178,686	967,242	4.6
1975/76	33,374,300	1,284,685	3.8
1976/77	45,289,459	2,391,019	5.3
1977/78	52,754,808	2,426,404	4.6
1978/79	49,577,763	1,883,918	3.8
1979/80	36,304,413	1,550,314	4.3
1980/81	47,223,099	1,735,353	3.7
1981/82	59,892,338	1,812,525	3

In Table 21, Ahmadu Bello University comprises the main campus, Institute of Administration, and Institute for Agricultural Research while the library complex refers to Kashim Ibrahim Library, President Kennedy Library, Medical Library, Veterinary Medical Library and Agricultural Library for the purpose of this budget analysis. Table 21 shows the recurrent financial allocation to Ahmadu Bello University and its library complex between 1972/73 and 1981/82 indicating the total allocation to the university, the allocation to the library complex, and the percentage

of library budget to the university budget.

From table 21, the library complex received 5.3% of the total university budget only once, and that was in 1976/77, throughout the period of ten years in this study. In other words, the five libraries taken together, received the 5% of the university's recurrent budget recommended by National Universities Commission just once in ten years.

From table 21, the libraries were getting an average of 4.5% of the university's total grant during the first half, (1973 - 1977) of the ten years period, while the same libraries could only receive an average of 3.7% during the second half (1978 - 1982) of the period. In effect the average percentage grant to the libraries had fallen by 0.8% in the second half over the first five years's average allocations. In quantitative terms the reverse holds true, since the 4.5% represent an average of ₦878,314.8 while the 3.7% stands for an average of ₦1,875.8 for the first and second halves of the period respectively. In quantitative terms, therefore, the amount of money that was allocated to the libraries between 1978 and 1982 had increased over that of 1973 - 1977 whereas in percentage terms the average allocation of 3.7% in 1978-1982 was less than the average allocation of 4.5% between 1973 and 1977 by 0.8%

The above analysis has shown the importance of strong percentage support rather than quantitative allocation. Even though the Ahmadu Bello University Library Complex got greater volume of money between 1978 - 1982 than it received from 1973 - 1977 financial years, the budget of the libraries has declined because of the low average percentage of

3.7% given to the libraries in the years of 1978 - 1982. This has therefore meant a serious decline in the financing of Ahmadu Bello University Libraries, decreasing percentage support of the university's total financial allocation was received for library services in face of rapid growth and expansion in the total number of faculties and in other academic areas.

The Distribution of the Available Funds:

This section examines how the available funds have been distributed among salaries, books and other charges in the library complex, 1973 - 1982.

Table 22

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS AMONG SALARIES, BOOKS AND OTHER CHARGES, 1973-1982

Year	5 Libraries ₦	Salaries ₦	% Total	Book ₦	% Total	Other Charges ₦	% Total
1972/73	372,550	179,642	47.6	188,400	49.9	9,530	2.5
1973/74	581,698	133,458	23	434,800	74.7	13,440	2.3
1974/75	967,242	234,322	24.2	712,600	73.7	20,320	2.1
1975/76	1,284,685	348,345	27.2	900,000	73	36,340	2.8
1976/77	2,391,010	765,380	32	1,565,500	65.5	60,130	2.5
1977/78	2,426,404	773,160	31.9	1,580,000	65.1	73,500	3
1978/79	1,883,918	733,418	39	1,080,000	57.3	70,500	3.7
1979/80	1,550,314	786,314	50.7	702,000	45.3	62,000	4
1980/81	1,735,353	937,603	54	710,000	40.9	87,750	5.1
1981/82	1,812,525	1,032,025	56.9	690,000	38.1	90,500	5

Table 22 shows data on the total fund available to Ahmadu Bello University Libraries and how this was distributed among salaries, books, and other charges between 1973 and 1982 financial years. Over the years, the library expenditure increased by 37.2% from ₦372,550 in 1973 to ₦1,812,525 in 1982; the salary component shows an increase from ₦765,380 to ₦1,032,025 in 1981/82 whereas the material fund declined from ₦1,565.500 in 1976/77 to ₦690,000 in 1981/82 whilst "Other Charges" increased from ₦60,130 to ₦90,500 in the corresponding period.

The highest figures of expenditure recorded between 1976 and 1979 were as a result of movement into the new Kashim Ibrahim Library building. With the movement came a reorganization of the library, and introduction of many new service areas like Media, Information, Africana, Theses and Carrel, Document and a well established photocopying service unit which hitherto was done on skeletal basis because of lack space. These high figures of expenditure from 1976/77 to 1978/79 have favoured Kashim Ibrahim Library more than any of the remaining four libraries in the complex as more funds were provided in order to recruit more staff to work in the library building as well as to acquire more information materials to fill the empty shelves.

A comparison of the observed distribution of funds in table 22 above shows a sharp drop in the percentage of funds on salaries from 47.6% in 1972/73 to 24.2% in 1974/75, followed by a gradual increase from 27.2% in 1976 which by the end of 1982 had reached 56.9% of the total budget while the expenditure on materials had fallen from 73.7% in 1975 to 38.1 of the total budget in 1982.

Table 23

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS IN ABU LIBRARY SYSTEM, 1973 - 1982

Year	Total	Salaries	Book Fund	Other Charges
1972/73	100	47.6	49.9	2.5
1973/74	100	23.0	74.7	2.3
1974/75	100	24.2	73.7	2.1
1975/76	100	27.2	73.7	2.1
1976/77	100	32	65.5	2.5
1977/78	100	31.9	65.1	3
1978/79	100	39	57.3	3.7
1979/80	100	50.7	45.3	4
1980/81	100	54	40.9	5.1
1981/82	100	56.9	38.1	5

From table 23, the whole decade taken together shows a reverse from high percentage at the beginning to a low percentage in materials fund whereas the low percentage allocation to salaries at the beginning of the decade had appreciated by the end of the decade.

From table 23, the allocation to salaries which too 47.7% of the library's total budget in 1973 fell sharply to 23% in 1974 and rose to 27.2% in 1976. By 1981/82 the allocation to salaries had reached 56.9% of the library budget. The distribution to book fund was also not proportional, and unstable. In 1973, the percentage allocation to books was 49.9%. This shot up to 74.7% in 1974 and dropped gently until it came to 38.1% in 1981/82. The most steady percentage distribution occurred in the operating expenses, it was 2.5% in 1973 and rose gradually to 5.1% in 1982.

Ratcliffe (1974) recommended "50% book fund; 50% salaries and sundries"[13] while Withers (1970) considers "allotment to teaching departments filling gaps in collections, reference works and recommends 50% book vote and 50% salaries and sundries."[14]

The only time that Ahmadu Bello University Libraries move near proportionate distribution of fund between salary and book vote was in 1979/80 when salaries took 50.7% and book vote, 45.3% while operating expenses accounted for, just 4% of the total library fund, and this was at a time that book vote had already been cut drastically. Throughout the period, percentage allocation to operating expenses fell below minimum requirement of 7% of library total budget that was recommended by Withers only twice.

Salary:

Another important observable characteristic of table 23 is the fact that whilst the proportion of library budget that was devoted to labour continues to increase from 1976, the material funds started declining from the same year. This was as a result of the university wide salary changes which took place four times, between 1971 and 1982 financial years throughout Nigeria.

Adebo[15] (1971) Salary Scale was replaced by Akintola William[16] (1975) wages and salary, and President Shagari's increase in the minimum wage of 1979 affected the universities. All the Federal owned universities in Nigeria have been operating 'University Salary System' since 1981. The total sum of the percentages that have resulted from the university-wide salary increases over the years seemed to be greater than for the library materials. This accounts for the upward movement in the percentage of the

library fund that was devoted to labour while material budget was declining as shown in table 23.

Table 24

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY STAFF ESTABLISHMENT, 1973 - 1982

Year	Professional	Sub Professional	Non Professional	Administrative	Others	Total
1972/73	2	2	4	1	-	9
1973/74	2	3	4	3	-	12
1974/75	4	4	7	3	-	18
1975/76	4	2	7	4	-	17
1976/77	5	3	12	5	3	28
1977/78	3	3	9	4	3	22
1978/79	3	3	8	5	4	23
1979/80	3	4	10	3	4	23
1980/81	3	7	12	4	4	30
1981/82	3	7	12	4	4	30

Table 24 shows that the library has estimate for 9 staff members in 1973, this was increased to 28 by 1977 only to be cut drastically to 22 in 1978. The library which had been in existence since 1975 has two professional librarians (in post) to attend to its numerous readers and carry out both professional and administrative duties as at 1982. The question of ratio between professional staff or the number of professional staff to readers is beyond consideration.

The establishment for 5 professional librarians in 1977 was reduced to 3 by 1978. The requests from the readers for an extension of the opening hours could not be granted due to shortage of staff.

Kashim Ibrahim Library Staff Establishment:

The library accounts Department was one of the recommendations made by Dr. Ratcliffe in 1974. The University Librarian reported to the Library Committee that, the Bursar agreed that five positions could be included in the 1975/76 estimates. The Accounting Department could not take off because of 25% restriction on staffing that year. This has brought untold hardship to the library when it comes to settlement of account either locally or overseas.

Table 25 shows the staff establishment for Kashim Ibrahim Library between 1973 and 1982. In 1973, the library had a total of 68 staff members on roll.

Table 25

KASHIM IBRAHIM LIBRARY STAFF ESTABLISHMENT, 1973 - 1982

Year	Profess-ionals	Sub Profess-ionals	Non Profess-ionals	Admin.	Supporting Staff	Total
1972/73	15	9	23	9	12	68
1973/74	17	11	25	14	19	86
1974/75	22	15	46	16	23	122
1975/76	25	10	50	24	22	131
1976/77	37	10	110	28	23	233
1977/78	44	30	130	39	35	277
1978/79	44	29	129	38	35	275
1979/80	42	29	132	34	25	261
1980/81	40	28	130	35	30	263
1981/82	36	28	124	34	30	252

It became necessary to increase the staff strength to take care of the newly established servce areas and this brought the staff strength to 277 by 1978. This was reduced drastically to 261 by the 1979/80 estimates and after strong protests, increased to 263 in 1981. The 1981/82 estimates further reduced the library staff by 13, lowering the staff estimate to 252 that year.

When the library had the first large cut in 1980, attempts were made to keep the essential servce areas open after 3.30 pm by requesting staff members to work for six days a week for which they were paid overtime allowance. As there was no improvement in staffing position, the library was forced to curtail these services by closing its Media Division, Document and Information Units daily at 3.30 pm and keeping them closed at weekends. Many vacant positions at intermediate and junior levels in the library are known to have been frozen by the university administration, and the senior members who left the library in the past three years have not been replaced.

Against this, the University Librarian, reported to the Library Committee in March, 1982 that the use made of the library has been very heavy in 1981/82 as compared to the corresponding period in the 1980/81 session. And he reported:

> the circulation of 111,001 volumes of books as against 73,935 in 1980/81 and that the increase of 37,066 or 50.1% could be attributed to the general increase in student enrolment and the greater demand they were making on library facilities and services. He further commented that this was nevertheless a great strain on the already short staffed Readers' Services Divison which had to cope with increased charging, discharging and shelving the large book circulation.[17]

Table 26

MEDICAL LIBRARY STAFF ESTABLISHMENT, 1973 - 1982

YEAR	PROFESSIONAL	SUB. PROFESSIONAL	NON PROFESSIONAL	TOTAL
1972/73	2	N R	9	11
1973/74	2	2	13	16
1974/75	2	1	15	18
1975/76	2	1	15	18
1976/77	2	3	15	20
1977/78	3	3	17	23
1978/79	3	3	22	28
1979/80	3	3	23	29
1980/81	4	3	24	31
1981/82	4	3	24	31

Medical Library:

Table 26 analyses the staff establishment in Medical Library from 1973 to 1982. Although the figures in the table look increasing from 11 in 1973 to 31 in 1982, however, a critical look at the annual reports and the services the staff members were required to perform showed that the staff of the library was grossly inadequate. As indicated in chapter two, the headship of the library changed five times from 1970 to 1977. The adverse effects of which were lack of administrative headship and non payment of routine visits to the branch libraries, lack of professional and non professional staff that could acquire and process library materials.

Lack of continuity in the headship of the Library also affected the rate of staff recruitment.

In 1976, the library committee received complaints that Medical Library had problem of insufficient staff which was heightened by lack of accommodation which could also helped to determine how many staff members to employ. "At the completion of an extension to the library in 1977/78, the proposal that was made in the estimates for a senior and six Junior staff members could not be carried out due to general financial restrictions."[13]

The adverse effects of insufficient fund and staffs were reflected in the library's inability to publish the bulletin, update the periodical holdings, classify and catalogue the already acquired items, and improve on the already insufficient opening hours. Only skeletal services could be given for half the usual period on Saturday while the library closed to readers on Sundays.

Table 27

PRESIDENT KENNEDY LIBRARY STAFF ESTABLISHMENT, 1972 - 1982

YEAR	PROFESS-IONALS	SEMI PROFESS-IONALS	SEMI TECHNICAL-NICIANS	ADMINIS-TRATIVE	OTHERS	TOTAL
1972/73	3	2	18	3	6	32
1973/74	3	2	20	3	7	33
1974/75	5	3	24	5	9	46
1975/76	6	3	26	4	10	49
1976/77	6	4	29	5	12	56
1977/78	6	4	35	5	13	63
1978/79	6	4	32	5	14	61
1979/80	7	5	32	6	12	62
1980/81	7	4	32	6	5	54
1981/82	8	4	28	6	12	58

Table 27 shows that President Kennedy Library had varying staff establishment during the period under review. The year 1973 recorded 32 staff members, this figure rose steadily to 65 by 1978 to be reduced drastically to 54 in 1979/80 academic year.

The library had establishment for five typists and three of these were vacant in 1977/78. This almost paralysed all the typing work of the library. In the same year, the librarian and three out of the ten Senior staff members were on study leave. This affected the services of the library more than necessary especially since the existing vacancies at senior cadre were difficult to fill. The 1980/81 estimate reduced the library's staff establishment by eight. This staff reduction brought untold hardship to readers' services of the library, and the library resorted to granting a day off to each staff who worked on Saturdays while the library remained closed on Sundays.

During the 1980/81 academic session, the library requested the Institute of Administration to provide additional staff to enable the library increase its opening hours on weekends. The Institute authorities granted this request and the number of staff increased from 54 in the 1980/81 to 58 in the 1981/82 academic year.

Table 28

VETERINARY MEDICAL LIBRARY STAFF ESTABLISHMENT, 1978 - 1982

Year	Senior Staff	Junior Staff	Total
1978	1	3	4
1979	1	5	6
1980	1(1)	7	8
1981	1 (1)	7	8
1982	1(1)	7	8

(1) Additional vacancy to be filled.

From the table, Veterinary Medical Library started with a total of four staff members in 1978/79 academic year. Since then, the library has a professional librarian to be in charge of duties ranging from the general administration, acquisition, cataloguing to classification as well as supervision of junior staff. Even though the estimates have provided for one additional position at senior level for a third year running now, the library has not succeeded in recruiting personnel to fill the vacant position. From the table, it is evident that the library maintains the same quota of professional staff as it had in 1978.

Book Fund:

This work will now examine the allocation to the libraries with particular reference to book vote with a view to finding out whether or not the book allocation was sufficient during the period under review.

Table 29

ALLOCATION TO AGRIC. LIBRARY IN RELATION TO BOOK FUND AND LIBRARY HOLDINGS, 1973 - 1982

YEAR	TOTAL LIB.	BOOK FUND	% OF TOTAL	%(+) OF BOOK VOTE	VOLS. ACQUIRED	% (±) VOLS. ACQUIRED
1972/73	42,440	14,300	29.9	110.8	257	-
1973/74	86,980	31,200	35.9	110.8	812	204
1974/75	31,248	1,600	5.1	-49.9	648	4.4
1975/76	97,780	50,000	51.1	302.5	1,023	20.6
1976/77	179,660	55,000	30.6	10	1,283	25.4
1977/78	80,304	15,000	18.7	-72.7	1,297	1.1
1978/79	67,510	15,000	22.2	0	1,500	21.8
1979/80	80,734	17,000	21.1	113.3	440	-72.2
1980/81	95,654	25,000	26.1	49.05	563	27.9
1981/82	151,085	28,500	18.9	20	294	-47.8

Table 29 shows uneven allocation of funds to the Agricultural library which in turn reflects on the allocation to the book fund from 1972/73 to 1977/78 academic year. Looking back at table 20 on page 55, there is evidence of uneven allocation to the Institute for Agricultural Research between 1972/73 and 1977/78 sessions. In effect, the Institute for Agricultural Research had allocated funds to the library just as the funds had been received during the 1972/73 and 1977/78 academic years. The uneven allocation to book fund also brough about varying numbers and percentages for books acquired during the period. The big slash in the book fund from £55,000 in 1976/77 to £15,000 in 1977/78, has been attributed to the effect of financial difficulty which began to show from the 1977/78 financial year. The allocation to book vote increased gradually from £17,000 in 1980 to £20,000 in 1982. In 1978/79 the University Librarian, on request, had to provide some £6,000 from Kashim Ibrahim Library book vote to enable the Agricultural Library settle some outstanding invoices.

The most serious problem the library had to contend with a about the same time was the difficulty encountered in trying to remit the available funds to overseas. In 1979/79, the Crown Agents refused to offer a book payment service to the library on the ground that I. A. R. account was not funded on sufficiently regular basis to allow book invoices to be processed. During the 1981 journal title subscrptions were not renewed because the library could not remit funds to the Crown Agents.

Increase in the Use of the Library:

While there were problems of insufficient allocation to book vote and difficulty in remitting the available fund overseas to allow subscriptions to journal to be renewed, at the same time the use made of the library continued to be on the increase as the first year students of Agriculture joined the users of the library for the first time in 1976 and in the following year, 1977, the library started to offer services on Saturdays. All the same, the library book vote was reduced by more than half, from £33,000 in 1976/77 to £15,000 in 1977/78 financial year. By 1980/81, the library was forced to stop giving out periodicals on loan to readers because of the already too large student and staff population on the one hand, and the limited periodical resources on the other.

Table 30

ALLOCATION TO KASHIM IBRAHIM LIBRARY, VETERINARY AND MEDICAL LIBRARIES IN RELATION TO BOOK FUND AND VOLUMES ACQUIRED, 1973-1982

YEAR	LIBRARIES TOTAL ₦	TOTAL BOOK FUND ₦	% OF TOTAL	%(+) --	VOLUMES ACQUIRED	% OF VOLUME (+) ACQUIRED
1972/73	265,200	151,600	57	--	9,442	-
1973/74	459,930	323,200	70.1	112.5	10,171	7.7
1974/75	830,406	670,000	80.3	109.9	11,585	13
1975/76	1,026,155	800,000	77.9	104	25,430	129.7
1976/77	1,998,330	1,500,000	75	469	14,721	-41.3
1977/78	2,009,300	1,500,000	74.7	0	18,121	23.1
1978/79	1,359,000	1,000,000	64	-33	24,192	33.5
1979/80	1,233,000	640,000	51.9	-36.3	31,669	30.9
1980/81	1,357,047	640,000	47.		29,935	8.9
1981/82	1,395,372	500,000	47.3	3.03	17,548	-41.2
		+ 160,000				

(+ 160,000) Supplement allocation

Table 30 shows total allocation to Kashim Ibrahim Library, Veterinary Medical and Human Medical Libraries and (President Kennedy Library from 1981/82) in relation to the book fund, book fund expressed in percentage of libraries total, and libraries acquisitons from 1973 to 1982.

Table 30 shows a gradual rise in book fund, from ₦151,600 in 1973 to ₦800,000 in 1976. The 1975/76 saw a big jump from ₦800,000 to ₦1,500,000 in 1977/78, an increase of 46.7% over the allocation in the previous year.

The high figures of allocation to book fund between 1976 and 1979 were received for filling gaps in the libraries collections and also for the purpose of acquiring more information materials to fill the empty shelves in Kashim Ibrahim Library's new library building. It was from these allocations that Clarence L. Holte Collection of Africana which was exhibited at Lagos during the Festival of Arts and Culture in 1977 was purchased. In 1978/79, material fund was cut by 50% from ₦1,500,000 in 1977/78 to ₦1,000,000 that year. The book fund was reduced by 51.5% from ₦1,000,000 in 1978/79 to ₦660,000 in 1981/82. By 1981/82 President Kennedy Library had been added to the beneficiaries of the Kashim Ibrahim Library Book Fund.

Table 31

ALLOCATION TO PRESIDENT KENNEDY LIBRARY IN RELATION TO BOOK FUND, 1973-1982

YEAR	LIBRARY TOTAL	BOOK FUND	% OF TOTAL	% INCREASE OF DECREASE
1972/73	59,060	22,063	37.25	
1973/74	81,400	40,000	49.75	81.79
1974/75	92,498	41,000	44.32	2.5
1975/76	120,775	50,000	38.5	18
1976/77	182,054	60,000	32.96	2
1977/78	185,300	65,000	35.08	7.69
1978/79	180,000	65,000	35.99	0
1979/80	166,800	45,000	26.98	44.4
1980/81	178,000	45,000	25	0
1981/82	156,720	NONE	-	-

Table 31 shows total allocation to President Kennedy Library, the book fund, the percentage of total library allocation to book fund, and some changes in the allocation to book fund from 1973 to 1978. In 1981/82 fiscal year no allocation was made for books and journals and no reason was given.

Despite the unstable and low percentage allocation to book funds, the accessions note book showed fairly stable, but low figures of additions to library stock during the first eight years of the period being reviewed. This can be attributed to gift of books received from Pittsburgh, Ford Foundation, Rockefeller and other government and private organizations during the period. Proper record of the library's current periodical holding have not been kept as observed in 1976 by Momoh when he

reported that "records on President Kennedy Library serials holdings are available but that the accuracy of the records is doubtful, and that plan was underway to set up serial department that would organize acquisition and processing of serials"[19].

Momoh[20](1976) had selected and analyzed the up-to-dateness of journals titles in President Kenned Library with reference to courses taught on Congo Campus, and discovered that only 20 of the 50 titles so analysed had complete backsets. The library later in 1976/77 conducted a more comprehensive survey of its serials collections to discover that there were gaps involving some 400 serial titles.

But up to 1979/80 the financial condition of the library had not improved. The librarian in a covering note sent with the proposed estimates for more fund to cover the filling of gaps in the serials collection said:-

> The Book Vote for this library which had remained constant at ₦65,000 for the past two years, has been slashed down to ₦45,000 this year. This amount is grossly inadequate for the following reasons:-
>
> 1. The library is currently filling gaps in its back run of journals;
>
> 2. The government publications section has been upgraded and is being developed;
>
> 3. Many advanced courses in accounting, local government and so on, have been introduced and the library has to develop its collection accor ingly;
>
> 4. Student enrolment continues to show a sharp increase;
>
> 5. The conservative estimate of expenditure on book and journals for 1977/78 and 1978/79 sessions is about ₦135,000 that is, ₦67,500 a year;
>
> 6. Prices of books especially journals continue to gallop. As a result anything less than ₦100,000 will be catastrophic for the library.[21]

In the same 1979/80 there were overseas invoices totalling ₦100,000 still outstanding to the library while unsettled local invoices amounted to about ₦[illegible]. The [illegible] invoices dated back to 1977/78 fiscal year. Both were very supplies, both local (A B U Bookshop inclusive) and overseas refuse to extend credit facilities to President Kennedy Library unless to old bills were settled. The University Librarian later agreed to settle cone of the invoices from the Kashim Ibrahim Library Book Fund.

In 1981/82 while Kashim Ibrahim Library was still making arrangements to settle some of President Kennedy Library's outstanding bills, the University Administration refused to allocate funds to President Kennedy Library for its materials acquisition that year, but instead asked that President Kennedy Library be lumped with the beneficiaries of Kashim Ibrahim Library's book fund without any corresponding increase in Kashim Ibrahim Library Book.

From the analysis of the budgetary allocations, it is clear that all the libraries in Ahmadu Bello University suffered from insufficient funds for books between 1973 and 1982 financial years. It is also apparent from the analysis that the already insufficient funds were drastically reduced by the 1979/80 estimates, followed by a steady decline in funding during the subsequent financial years. The same budgtary analysis has shown that insufficient funding has affected the staff establishment in the libraries.

The period studied was characterised by high rate of inflation increases in academic areas, which made it more and more difficult for Ahmadu Bello University Libraries to maintain a satisfactory level in providing material resources, facilities and services.

The problems of insufficient fund will now be considered in the light of the following:-

i) Increase in the output of literature;

ii) Inflation and the prices of publications;

iii) Increased handling charges;

iv) Increases in academic areas.

i) Increase in the output of publications:

Evidence exists to show that publications are growing in number and to maintain a reasonably up to date level of literature required by the library's patron, the library budget must grow at the rate comparable to that which the literature itself is growing. Anderla[22] (1978) has projected for the National Science Foundation (in a study carried out for Indiana University in America) a growth rate of 8% per year in the literature of science and technology, and the Chemical Abstract Service[23] reports that its coverage is growing by about the same rate. White [24] (1975) considered a realistic and conservative projection of a net growth of 2% per year, but feared that this would lead an academic library to a material budget increae of 15 - 18% just to stay even without any attempt to respond to new educational programme.

However, the writer wishes to point out that a material budget increase of 26% a year, which would imply a doubling in the budget in a little more than years is far beyond the hopes and expectations of any librarian in Nigerian University today.

ii) Inflation and the Prices of Publications:

One important factor which has reduced the purchasing power of the already insufficient book funds is inflation which has affected the prices of publications. Publications are growing in number and prices are increasing more rapidly than the budgets. Report from Brown[25](1978) Clasquin[26](1977) and the Bowker Annual[27] (1973) to mention a few, indicate that major academic libraries would require budgetary increase of 10 - 15% annually just to purchase books at an on-going level, with the exact figures somewhat dependent on the type of materials being acquired and the mixture between domestic and foreign. Publishers Weekly[28] puts increase in the prices of books at 53% since 1976 and that between 1981/and 1982 the prices have increased from between 12 and 16% per copy. Time Higher Education Supplement[29] of August, 1982, published the latest figures from the Centre for Library and Information Management at the University of Loughborough which states that the price of domestic book has risen by 55% to an average of £11,23 over the past five years. The average price of all books rose during 1974 to 1981 from £4,59 to £12,16 with language going up from £11.09 to £13.72 over the period, pure science from £7.12 to £18.51; and technology from £5.17 to 16.78.

Meriman, the Director of Periodical Division of Blackwell's Organization of England, in paragraph two of his letter to the University Librarian of Ahmadu Bello University on periodical prices in August, 1982 said:-

The overall increase in prices for 1982 periodical renewal was 22.3% and that a similar rise in price was anticipated in 1983 and this is why 20% has been added to the 1983 periodical proformainvoices to cover next year's price increase. He also appended this table:

COMPARATIVE INDEX TO PERIODICAL PRICES, 1982 (FROM BLACKWELL JOURNAL PRICES BETWEEN £0.50 AND £25.00)

SUBJECT	NO OF TITLES	PERCENTAGE INCREASE	INDEX 1970 = 100	AVERAGE PRICE 1982 £ : P
HUMANITIES & SOCIAL SCIENCES	842	19.3	491.9	25.61
MEDICINE	204	25.6	561.2	60.10
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	961	22.6	607.2	97.58
T O T A L	2,007	22.3	562.9	64.00

From the above analysis it is evident that all the libraries in Ahmadu Bello University acknowledged the fact that inflation plays a large role in determining the volume of library acquisition.

Table 32

KASHIM IBRAHIM LIBRARY STATISTIC OF ORDERING, 1979/82

YEAR	VOLUMES OF BOOKS	COMMITMENT	AVERAGE PRICE COLLECTION
1978/79	29,459	391,492.15	13.3
79/80	22,596	386,752.43	17.12
80/81	19,322	381,183.87	19.72
81/82	8,276	168,393.36	20.34

Table 32 shows that fewer volumes of books were ordered at higher commitments from one year to the other, due to inflation in the prices of books. From Table 32, the average cost of books was ₦13.3 per copy in 1978/79 and by 1981/82, it had increased to ₦20.34, an increased of 52.9% in just four years.

In 1981/82 the Collection Development Librarian in part of his annual report said:-

> Although the library was able to get supplement any budget of ₦160,000 from Development Committee, making a total of ₦660,000 for 1981/82, this would still not be enough to offset the cost of journal subscriptions alone because President Kennedy Library had been added, making four libraries that would benefit from the meagre allocation.

The library has to reduce the volume of ordering from year to year because of the cut back on book funds which has been made apparent all long in this work.

Table 33

KASHIM IBRAHIM LIBRARY STATISTICS OF BOOKS RECEIVED, 1978/79-81/82

YEAR	VOLUME ACCESSIONED	COST IN ₦	AVERAGE COST ₦
78/79	26,233	178,482.22	6.80
79/80	37,668	202,177.02	5.36
80/81	27,835	235,752.85	8.46
81/82	17,548	241,655.76	13.77

From Table 33 it is evident that there was a continuous reduction in the number of books received as the years progressed. This was as a result of irregular payment for the library's overseas purchases, which made the vendors lose some confidence in credit

worthiness of the university and so the vendors were no longer ready to extend credit facilities to the libraries. Table 33 shows that lesser number of copies were received at higher prices starting from 1979/80 to 1981/82. The above analysis holds true for Medical, Veterinary and President Kennedy Libraries since their book allocations and settlement of invoices are done centrally through Kashim Ibrahim Library.

The average price in table 33 falls short of current prices in the book market. This is because the accession numbers that were given in the table include those of items received as gift, annual and bound periodicals for which the receiving section of the library has no financial records.

iii) Increased Handling Charges:

Other aspect of increased costs of library acquisitions to be contended with while utilizing the already limited fund are postal rate and handling charges received along with invoices and for which no allowance has ever been made but which forms important cost while ordering publications. Others include losses in transit and damaged items which required a lot of correspondences.

iv) Increase in Academic Area:

In 1973, Ahmadu Bello University had 52 departments in 10 faculties which increased to 74 departments in 11 faculties by 1982. In 1980, 10 new departments were created with five occuring in the faculty of Human Medicine alone. Since then, several new courses in the old faculties and some in the new

departments have also been started especially in the areas of textile technology, leather technology, nuclear science, building materials research, mass communication, water engineering, orthopaedic, solar energy and in Arabic, to mention just a few. All of these required basic collections of text books, reference works, research materials, back-sets of journals and subscription to new titles.

Student enrolment under graduate level has risen by 134.28% from 5,052 in 1973 to 11,936 in 1982. These figures exclude diploma in accounting, banking and insurance. The total higher degree awarded in 1973 was 19 and this had increased to 229 by 1980, and risen to 850 in 1981/82 session.

Senior staff increased by 44.3% from 1,389 in 1973 to 2,004 in 1980 whereas the intermediate and junior staff, some of who make use of the libraries in their in-service courses, increased by 243.1% from 2,353 in 1973 to 8,074 in 1980.

From the foregoing analysis it is clear that the Ahmadu Bello University Library Complex like many academic libraries is concerned with a wide range of services, whose volume the library complex is unable to control, perhaps even to predict, and with substantial purchasing programme but for limited financial allocation. The introduction of new courses, filling gaps in the collection, increased student population and inflation of the prices of publications have affected the libraries' acquisitions programme.

The problems of the declining rate of libraries financial allocations as highlighted above were communicate from the University Librarian to the Vice-Chancellor. This same issue was raised at the Faculty Board meeting and in the letter to the Development Committee.

the University Librarian said among other things that:-

> Reports from the branch librarian in the complex have stressed the lack of adequate fund to supply books for new courses being introduced in the faculties. The Vice-Chancellor at the Development Committee meeting, just before the estimates exercise indicated that funds were too low and there would be no need for departmental Head to defend their estimates. The impression given was that the same amount received last year would again be available in 1982/83. Nevertheless, the budget for books and journals was reduced from ₦660,000 in 1981/82 to ₦400,000 in 1982/83 session whereas last year's journal subscriptions were nearly ₦350,000. The fact that "the library is the heart of the University" is not an idle verbiage but a very important truism. It is a shame to report that book funds which were ₦1.5 million in 1977 have been reduced to ₦0.4 million in 1983. He then asked for more funds by saying:- if the University is to play the role expected of it in this nation, this retrograde action must be reversed immediately".

Other Charges:-

"Other Charges" is another very important code in the estimates. This category of expenditure that takes care of stationery, cleaning of the library, printing and so on will now be considered.

Table 34:
ALLOCATION TO AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY IN RELATION TO OTHER CHARGES, 1973 - 1982

YEAR	LIB. TOTAL ₦	OTHER CHARGES ₦	% TOTAL
72/73	49,440	1,460	2.99
73/74	86,900	2,240	2.57
74/75	31,248	3,140	10.05
75/76	97,780	7,340	7.5
76/77	179,660	8,850	4.93
77/78	80,304	4,244	5.28
78/79	67,518	1,500	2.22
79/80	80,734	3,000	3.71
80/81	95,654	3,000	3.1
81/82	151,085	3,000	1.99

Table 34 represents the data on agricultural library funding with reference to operating expenses from 1973 to 1982. In 1973, the library received ₦1,470 about 2.5% of the library total, for its other charges. In 1982, that is, nine ten years later, the same library with increased number of staff, bigger library building, increased volume of correspondence got ₦1,500 which represents an increase of ₦20 over the 1979 figure. The 1982 allocation represents 1.99% of the total library allocation. The library received 10.05% of its total allocation in 1974, the highest percentage allocation to operating expenses throughout the period of study.

Table 35

KASHIM IBRAHIM LIBRARY TOTAL GRANT IN RELATION TO OTHER CHARGES, 1973 - 1982

YEAR	LIBRARY TOTAL ₦	OTHER CHARGES ₦	% OF TOTAL
72/73	265,290	3,150	1.18
73/74	459,930	5,300	1.15
74/75	830,406	9,100	1.09
75/76	1,026,155	18,500	1.8
76/77	1,998,330	36,000	1.9
77/78	2,089.300	45,000	2.15
78/79	1,559,800	49,000	3.4
79/80	1,233,000	40,000	3.24
80/81	1,357,847	40,000	2.95
81/82	1,395,372	40,000	2.87

Table 35 shows total grant and the operating charges. The library received very low percentage support for the day to day running and maintenance of the library through out the period of study. The highest percentage of the library total allocation to

operating charges was 3.24% in 1979/80, and from 1976 to 1982 the library got an average of about ₦40,000 per annual for its operating expenses. For once, the library did not get 5% of its grant in respect of operating charges throughout the period considered.

Table 36

ALLOCATION TO PRESIDENT KENNEDY LIBRARY IN RELATION TO OTHER CHARGES, 1973 - 1982

YEAR	LIBRARY TOTAL ₦	OTHER CHARGES ₦	% OF TOTAL
72/73	59,060	2,400	4
73/74	81,400	2,800	3.4
74/75	92,498	3,680	3.9
75/76	129,775	6,100	4.6
76/77	182,054	8,750	4.8
77/78	185,300	10,000	5.3
78/79	190,600	10,000	5.5
79/80	166,000	9,000	5.4
80/81	170,000	9,000	5
81/82	156,720	9,000	5.7

Table 36 shows financial allocation to President Kennedy Library in relation to other charges from 1973 to 1982. The allocation increased by 316.7% from ₦2,400 in 1973 to ₦10,000 in 1978. Thereafter the allocation declined by 10% from ₦10,000 in 1979 to ₦9,000 in 1980. The increase of 316.7% in the allocations between 1973 and 1978 was not enough to beat the rate of inflation in the prices of consumable items, what more of 30% reduction in the allocation during the last three years of this study.

Table 37:

ALLOCATION TO THE MEDICAL LIBRARY IN RELATION TO OTHER CHARGES, 1975/76-1981/82

YEAR	TOTAL	OTHER CHARGES	% OF TOTAL
75/76	30,[illegible]	4,400	3.9
76/77	42,126	[illegible],000	3
77/78	40,200	5,000	3.9
78/79	52,700	5,000	3.9
79/80	50,300	5,000	3.9
80/81	70,172	5,000	3.4
81/82	84,152	5,000	4

Table 37 covers the total allocation to the Medical Library in relation to other charges, between 1975/76 and 1981/82, the period for which data are available on all the estimates for salaries, and other charges. In 1976, the library was allocated ₦4,400 for its operating expenses. This represents 3.0% of the allocation received by the library that year. By 1976/77 the allocation had risen to ₦5,000 quantitatively, this is an increase of ₦600 over the previous years' allocation. In percentage terms, there is a decline in allocation to operating charges when 1975/76 and 1976/77 are compared; the ₦4,400 represents 3.0% of the total allocation while ₦5,000 represents 3% of the total allocation in 1976/77 financial year. The 1976/77 estimates reduced drastically by 0.9% the previous year's estimate for operating expenses.

Still on table 37 the allocation of ₦5,000 from 1979/80 to 1981/82 could not be described as an increase over ₦4,400 that was allocated in 1975/76 because 30% restrctions was imposed on the allocation to other charges starting from 1979/80. In effect, instead of the ₦5,000

in the above table the library was allowed to spend ₦3,500 which is less than the 1975/76 figures. The percentage of the total allocation to the library that was meant for operating charges in 1981/82 has been reduced by 30% restriction from 4% to 2.8%, a drastic reduction of 1.2%.

Table 38:

ALLOCATION TO VETERINARY MEDICAL LIBRARY WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO OTHER CHARGES, 1978/79 - 1981/82

YEAR	TOTAL ₦	OTHER CHARGES ₦	% OF TOTAL
78/79	53,300	5,000	9.3
79/80	46,483	5,000	10.8
80/81	65,680	5,000	9.1
81/82	45,196	5,000	11.1

Table 38 shows the total financial grant to Veterinary Medical Library between 1978/79 and 1981/82 financial years. Throughout the period, as can be seen in the above table, the library was receiving ₦5,000 for it operating expenses.

A comparison of the percentage allocation to operating charges in respect of Veterinary Library with those of the other libraries in the complex readily shows that Veterinary Library has enjoyed the highest percentage allocation to operating expenses. This is because, besides Veterinary Medical Library no other library in the complex received as much as 9.1% to 11.1% of the library's total grant for its operating expenses between 1978/79 and 1981/82, a period of four years. Although, the allocation, ₦5,000 per annum like those

of the other libraries were subjected to 30% cut which reduced the allocation to ₦3,500 each year, nevertheless, Veterinary Medical Library wa still better funded when the size of the library and staff members are taken into consideration.

It is clear that none of the libraries could get increased allocation for its operating expenses during the last three years (1978/79 - 1981/82) of the period of study, despite the increasing cost of the consumable items for which the operating expenses are allocated. The effects of insufficient fiancial allocation to operating charges which has not taken congnizance of inflation, have been the continuous back-log of unproduced library bulletin due to lack of stencil, duplicating ink and papers, and insufficient supply of stationery. As things become more constricted some of the libraries experienced more and more difficulty while trying to buy dusters for cleaning tables, detergents, vim, brush, Izal and Brooms for cleaning the floors of the libraries because the prices of these items have in recent months gone up more than 100%, when in fact, virtually all the libraries have been receiving fixed amount of "Other Charges" for the past five years.

Footnotes

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CHAPTER FOUR

LIBRARY USE, SERVICES AND FACILITIES

Intellectual access to the library and its content by the reader is the preoccupation of the present part of this thesis. Sewel (1968) listed the objectives of library services as including "Physical accessibility of library stock to the people, stimulation of potential demand and bringing services to meet the needs of the patrons".[1] The importance of accessibility has been reflected in the way that Ahmadu Bello University Library Complex has designed and created library tools; catalogues, subject indexes, stripdexes, labels and list of library holdings. The library complex augments its services by engaging in inter-library loans in order to serve its readers with library materials beyong its resources.

Library Instruction and Orientation:

If the readers are to gain access to the library and its contents effectively the first task of the library is to teach readers the basic knowledge of library tools. As a first step, introducing them to the rules and regulations, borrowing privileges, opening hours, fine system; and other facilities like inter-library loans, and photocopying advantage; and help to acquaint the users with the opportunities and resources at their service.

Orientation in the use of the library is offered to the freshmen and women by the Information/Reference Librarian and the Assistants. Various methods are known to have been employed

in giving this services, and they range from the traditional old fashioned conducted tours to the more sophisticated methods of lecture through the use of television and other audio-visual equipment.

In 1964 Ahmadu Bello University Library system gave a six weeks library course through the English Department."[2] Since then the library orientation has been limited to orientation week. Ochai (1977) discovered that freshmen are people with varying library experience and that while some students claimed to have had secondary school library experience, a few have never used library of any kind in their lives. He later discovered that 70.13% of the undergraduates in Ahmadu Bello University are inexperienced in the use of University Library."[3]

Between 1977 and 1982 the student population increased from 7,321 to 11,936 by 63% while the staff population increased from 6,853 to 10,078 and at the same time the usual orientation week has disappeared with the late admissions and the piece-meal resumption of students during the past four years as a result of late release of examination results. All these emphasize the need for library instruction more than ever before. Besides these problems, decline in fund, lack of equipment, and insufficient number of staff, as pointed out by Allahmagani (1982),[4] have been some of the problems in the way of effective library orientation in Kashim Ibrahim Library. The library instruction that is supposed to enlighten readers on the various library processes and eventually enable patrons to use

the library in their search for information has not been successful due to the factors enumerated above.

Table 39

GROWTH OF THE REGISTERED READERS IN THE LIBRARY COMPLEX, 1976-82

YEAR	KEL	AGRIC. LIB.	PKL	MED. LIB.	TOTAL
1975/76	2,200	558	2,007	170	4,935
76/77	2,869	309	2,102	187	5,467
77/78	2,430	541	1,785	215	4,971
78/79	3,542	966	1,985	217	5,685
79/80	3,738	819	2,221	230	7,012
80/81	2,748	688	2,497	285	6,218
81/82	3,994	991	2,645	171	7,801

Table 39 shows the statistics of registered readers in the library complex from 1975/76 to 1981/82. The total figures for the registration of readers have shown steady increase from one year to another, except in the 1977/78 for Kashim Ibrahim Library and President Kennedy Library, and in the 1980/81 for Kashim Ibrahim Library and Agricultural Library. However the law students are not required to register with President Kennedy Library, because law books and journals which form the bulk of the library's resources are used in the library only. The same condition applies to the students of the faculty of Veterinary Medicine. Therefore, Law students and students of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine are not included in the figures for the readers in the two libraries - President Kennedy Library and Veterinary Medicine Library.

Library Loans:

The use made of the libraries through lending of books is the main concern of this section. Table 40 is therefore on lending services rendered to the readers in Ahmadu Bello University Library Complex. The analysis of the data in the table is however deficient for two main reasons:-

1) Veterinary Library has been excluded from the analysis because the library lends materials to only the lecturers and post-graduate students who are far less in number than under-graduate students. The loans data for the remaining four libraries include the under-graduates, and students that are reading certificate courses.

2) The period between 1972/73 and 1974/75 has been excluded from the table because the available data were not representative enough.

Table 40

GROWTH RATE OF LOANS IN THE LIBRARY SYSTEMS, 1975/76 - 1981/82

YEAR	VOL	AGRIC. LIB.	PKL	MED. LIB.	TOTAL
1975/76	76,457	3,465	19,391	3,523	102,866
76/77	108,468	6,600	17,911	1,638	134,618
77/78	110,450	6,145	11,660	14,327	142,600
78/79	134,413	10,457	34,965	15,845	165,680
79/80	119,762	11,309	21,080	13,231	155,882
80/81	73,933	9,072	16,686	12,166	111,859
81/82	125,643	1,375	15,564	10,770	153,553

From table 40 it is evident that the total loans rose steadily from 102,36[illegible] in 1975/76 to 165,689 in 1978/79. This represents an increase of 62,914 or 61.1% over a period of four years.

However, the total loans records dropped to 155,882 in 1979/80 and went further down to 153,552 by 1981/82. This represents a fall of 2,030 in borrowing or a decrease of 7.3% in 1981/82 over the 1979/80 loans figures. The fall in the figures can be attributed to the following reasons:-

1. Both admission which have almost concelled the usual orientation week in which the students in their various campuses are made aware of the need to register with the libraries to be able to enjoy borrowing facilities;

2. Improper maintenance of loans records as a result of which some of the libraries might have no records of the number of publications that were borrowed for a period of two to three months in a year;

3. Other problems that have contributed to reduced borrowing statistics during the period include the closure of the university following student demonstration in the 1978/79 session and Academic Staff Union of Universities industrial action to back up their demand for better conditions of service in 1980/81 session.

Items Consulted in the Reserved Reading Rooms:

The reserved reading rooms house the core collection of books and other materials in heavy demand. The publications are

kept there on the request of the lecturers. This work has examined below the use made of the Reserved Book Rooms.

Table 41

GROWTH RATE OF NUMBER OF BOOKS CONSULTED IN THE RESERVED BOOK ROOMS OF THE LIBRARY COMPLEX, 1977/78 - 1981/82

YEAR	KIL	AGRIC. LIB.	PKL	MED. LIB	TOTAL
1977/78	110,034	4,893	11,905	4,285	131,917
78/79	143,503	5,008	45,965	3,854	198,330
79/80	233,034	579	17,588	1,772	253,781
80/81	206,904	834	14,838	1,524	224,190
81/82	102,760	1,080	25,112	52	209,012

Table 41 has therefore covered the consultation records in the library system between 1978 and 1982. The total number of materials consulted rose from 94,557 in 1978 to 256,781 volumes in 1980, an increase of 162,224 volumes or 172% over a period of three years.

Table 42

TOTAL LOANS COMPARED WITH ITEMS CONSULTED IN THE RESERVED READING ROOMS, 1979 - 1982

YEAR	LOANS	ITEMS CONSULTED	INCREASE OVER LOANS
1978/79	155,582	198,330	42,748 or 27.5%
79/80	155,002	258,781	97,299 or 63.8%
80/81	111,859	224,190	112,331 or 100.4%
81/82	153,552	209,012	156,460 or 36.1%

Source: Annual Reports.

From table 4.2 a comparison of the loans records with consultation figures shows that more readers stayed in the libraries to read and consult more library resources between 1978/79 and 1981/82. From the table, it is evident that consultation figures exceeded the loans records by 42,748 in 1978/79 alone and that this was more than double in 1979/80, just a year later, when consultation figures exceeded the number of publications borrowed by 97,299, an increase of 628% within a year.

This increase in the use of the library and its materials resources could be attributed to increased number of staff and students which has also increased the number of registered readers; irregular lecture hours which spread from morning till evenings, inadequate hall accommodation for students, tutorial and independent studies, all of which made readers stay and read in the library for longer period than before.

Ironically, it was in 1980 that a drastic cut in the library's staff establishments forced some of the libraries to reduce the opening hours by closing some service points after 3.30 p.m. Some of the service points remain closed to readers in the evenings up till today.

Table 43

GROWTH RATE OF THE NUMBER OF SERIALS BORROWED IN THE LIBRARY COMPLEX, 1978 - 1982

YEAR	KIL	AGRIC. LIB.	MED. LIB.	PRL	TOTAL
1977/78	N A	N A	3,785	474	
78/79	10,000	N A	5,305	32,123	
79/80	20,195	5,400	5,400	21,221	
80/81	1,003	N A	6,813	2,487	
81/82	28,796	N A	7,625	144	
				JAN/JUNE	

(N. A. - Not Available)

Table 43 shows some data on the use of both the current and backfiles of serials from 1978 to 1982. During the session, serials' reading areas were always crowded with readers. Often times, all seats were taken up by readers while consulting serial publications, even on Sundays. From this observation it could be inferred that the serials sections are the busiest service area in the library complex. Unfortunately, the inference that serials sections are the most heavily used in the libraries has not been effectively supported by the statistics. This is because the relevant statistics relating to this aspect of the study were not properly kept as can be seen in table 44. Lack of uniform standard of practice in library statistical records is world wide. In Ahmadu Bello University Library Complex, more than enough statistics of in-house keeping are maintained for internal consumption while

vital statistics to show library's services, in the form of the use made of periodicals by the clientele has been neglected.

In spite of the fact that some of the libraries were not up to date in their statistics, table 39 - 43 have shown large and continuous increase in the number of registered readers, tremendous increase in the loans, and the number of items consulted throughout the library complex. The analysis of loans and consultation records have also revealed that the readers have also made more use of both the libraries and their resources as the years of study progressed.

The previous analysis too has shown that as the years progressed, the funds for providing books, and journals, general maintenance of the libraries and the necessary staff to interpret the contents of the libraries in order to serve both the registered and unregistered readers have decline by 37.5% from ₦2,360,044 in 1976/77 to ₦1,716,677 in 1981/82 financial years.

Thus it could be concluded that the difficulty being encountered in the Ahmadu Bello University Library Complex while trying to give readers' instruction and maintain longer hours of opening at some service points was as a result of insufficient funds to provide sufficient number of staff and facilities.

Staff Development Programmes:

Staff development is one of the important obligations of an academic library to its employees. It is fulfilled through in-services training programmes, provision of research funds,

sponsorship at Conferences, Symposia and study tours. Staff development programmes of the Ahmadu Bello University Library Complex was known to have catered for all library staff except the messengers and cleaners. In late 1960 and early 1970, virtually all graduate librarians would go overseas for their master of library studies degree after a year's service.

Table 44

STAFF DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES IN ABU LIBRARY COMPLEX, 1975/82

YEAR	PH.D	BSC HON.	BLS	DLS	ADPA	EO	ALO	LIB. ASST.
1975/76	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	84
76/77	1	-	-	3	-	-	2	69
77/78	2	3	1	3	-	1	-	76
78/79	1	4	-	3	-	1	-	51
79/80	1	3	5	-	1	1	-	83
80/81	1	4	1	-	-	2	-	88
81/82	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	77
TOTAL	8	20	7	9	1	5	2	528

ADPA.- Advanced Diploma in Public Administration; E.O. - Executive Officer; ALO - Assistant Library Office; LIB. Asst.- Library Assistant.

Table 44 shows the available courses from Ph.D degree programmes to the lowest Library Assistant Certificate, in which the staff members of the Ahmadu Bello University Library Complex have benefited. The table however covers, from 1975/76 to 1981/82 the period for which data are available. From the

table, a total of 513 Library Assistant benefited from the in-service training programme. The highest figure was 20 master of library science candidates, while a total of 8 Ph.D degree candidates take the fourth place in the table.

During the 1977/78 academic years, it was reported that:-

> A number of senior staff members were enrolled in the part-time master of library science programme in the Department of Library Science..., while at least two were pursuing higher degree abroad. Three Assistant Library Officers who had between twelve and seventeen years services in the Library were permited to enrol in the two-years diploma course in the Department of Library Science... Holders of diploma who had several years experience were also able to secure University Study Fellowship for pursuing courses both in this country and abroad leading to full under-graduate degree.[5]

From the above quotation, Ahmadu Bello University displayed an elaborate and rather expensive staff development programme for the library staff especially for sponsoring staff members to go overseas and read for the first degree in librarianship which is available in Nigeria.

From table 44, eight members of staff benefited from Ph.D programme taken in the overseas; some of whom have returned others are yet to return. Master Programme is going on except that Ahmadu Bello University could no longer absolve all the staff members that are willing to take the courses.

In 1979/80 a senior executive officer was sponsored to read Advanced Diploma in Public Administration, and he came back as Senior Assistant Register. Officers of this grade might be better needed in the Registry Department of the University rather than in the library. Table 45 also shows that five executive officers were trained during the period.

However, by 1980/81, the financial constraints on the University Budget had placed study fellowship under very difficult condition. At about the completion of this thesis in 1983, the funding of the University had deteriorated to a stage that even the fellowship for Ph.D programmes had almost been discontinued and where such award was granted, it has to be for a year to be renewed subject to the availability of funds. It has also been reliably learnt that study fellowship might be discontinued except in the case of study leave without pay. This is a serious handicap, which if allowed to continue, will in the long run affect staff morale, especially if the university becomes incapable of providing facilities to enhance staff qualification and research output on which their promotion depends.

In Kashim Ibrahim Library it was an established policy by 1982/83 session that library sponsorship to conferences, symposia and Workshops had been tied to being an executive member of NLA, chairing session or presenting papers. Unfortunately, all these things are happening at a time that extra-qualifications and research output have just been formally accepted as preconditions for the promotions of academic librarians.

Perhaps there is a need to draw guidelines which will be cost-effective and reflect the peculiarity of the library as a department, and at the same time cater for the well being of its staff.

Building Facility:

Functional library building is one of the important facilities that affect accessibility to the library and its contents. Some of the conditions that make for functional library building include: adequate seating arrangement, enough space for the book stock, lighting, absence of noise, adequate artificial and natural ventilation, toilet facilities and free flow of water. Other conditions that make for easy and effective use of a library are, longer opening hours, unhampered by the frequent electricity failures, bouyant borrowing condition and easy retrieval system.

The most serious problem facing Medical and President Kennedy Libraries is accommodation for both staff, readers and the library materials. Earlier studies of the two libraries had recommended new buildings as the key and permanent solution to space problems. Sequel to those recommendations, two sketches were approved one for President Kennedy Library in 1977 and the other for Medical Library during the 1971/72 academic year. However, the idea of constructing a new library building for President Kennedy Library had to be shelved because of the poor financial condition of the University.

The construction of the new Medical Library building began in 1972 with the hope that the building would be ready for occupation in 1977. In 1977, the Medical Librarian reported that if the new clinical students joined the hospital in September that year, it might be impossible to cater for them

due to lack of accommodation. In a reorganization of the library in 1978/79 it was discovered that "the audio-visual unit could not take off because of lack of staff accommodation."[6] The accommodation problem has become part of the library as the current financial crisis has deferred the completion of the teaching hospital and the eventual occupation of the new library building to an indefinite time.

Interview with Head Librarians and some Administrators:

This part of chapter four has been devoted to interviewing the librarians in charge of the libraries and some administrators in the university to find out their reaction to the inadequacies of the libraries resulting from lack of funds.

The Medical Librarian - Mr. T. Araya:

1) Library Building: Commenting on accommodation problems, the librarian gave the impression that the problem has come to stay because:-

   a) The University Authority is hoping seriously that in the nearest future the new library building at the site of New Teaching Hospital Complex would be completed and occupied by the Medical Library.

   b) The New Library building was designed since 1972 and expected to be ready for occupation by 1977. Between 1972, a period of ten years, the library's readership increased beyond what was envisaged at the planning stage in 1972. He however mentioned the fact that the

new library would provide accommodation for some 48 units of modern media facilities that would house taple/slide programmes and equipment and that there was no hope of occupying this new library building until the completion of the New Teaching Hospital Complex. The adverse effect of accommodation problems on the Medical Library includes insufficient office accommodation and lack of shelving space for material resources. Meanwhile the back files of some journal titles have had to be distributed and housed in the School of Nursing Library and in some available stores on the hospital premises with the attendant problems of inaccessibility and poor retrieval of the materials affected.

12) Staffing: The Librarian confirmed that the library could not open further into the evenings because of insufficient number of staff and that only skeletal services are given on Saturdays, while the library closed to readers on Sundays.

Book and Journal Purchases: The Medical Librarian objected to central spending of the book vote, he felt that each library should always be given its own share of book allocation no matter how small as this would enable him plan and acquire a few publications. As at now, he could not order any publication even though Human Medicine is a discipline which requires current publications on any topic.

Another problem highlighted in his comments was lack of vehicles that the library could use, especially on routine visits to the branch libraries at Kaduna and Maiumfashi. The available vehicles is too old to go as far as to Kaduna and the University Authority has warned that unless the financial conditions of the university improved the library would not be allocated a new vehicle.

When asked to comments on how the Faculty of Medicine and Institute of Health have reacted to all these problems, the Librarian said that from all indications the bodies want services only, while financial support for the services are expected to come solely from Kashim Ibrahim Library.

Operating Expenses: The Librarian complained against the 30% restriction that has been imposed on operating expenses in the past three years and that he could not predict any improvement.

The Deputy University Librarian in PKL - Mr. M. C. Ebokat -

a) Library Building: The Librarian agreed that accommodations is one of the most serious problems of the library. He said three different persons had three separate plans out of which one was chosen and later approved for construction in 1979.

The construction of a new library building was shelved and instead an extension to the old building

was approved because the available fund would not be sufficient to erect a new library building.

When the Deputy Librarian later approached the authority of the Institute of Administration on the problem of accommodation for both staff, students and material resources, he was advised to make a request to American Embassy in Kaduna for a new library building on Kongo Campus, as the old library building that was donated by the American people to the Institute of Administration in 1961 had become too small to accommodate both the library's human and material resources. The Librarian wrote to the American Embassy, and as a follow-up, paid some visits to the Embassy. The American representative at the Embassy did not express optimism in the request, but promised to pass the request to the appropriate authority for further action. Up to the 30th June, 1983, when this interview was conducted nothing has been heard from the Embassy.

b) Books and Journal Purchases: The Deputy University Librarian expressed dismay at the way book acquisition has been relegated to the background. Because in an academic environment the only means through which latest information can be got on complicated cases that have been decided in the courts of far away advanced countries is by acquiring the latest edition of law and current issues of journals.

The Librarian was shocked early in 1981/82 financial year when he discovered that no money was allocated for book purchased in that years' estimates. Although the Finance Officer was on leave, the librarian however passed the few invoices that were for payment to the acting Finance Officer for settlement. The invoices were returned to the library with a note asking that the invoices be sent to Kashim Ibrahim Library for settlement. When the Finance Officer returned from leave, the Deputy University Librarian took the invoices with a few addittions and sent the same again to the Finance Office for settlement. The invoices were returned to the library the second time with similar instructions as before, asking that the invoices be settled from Kashim Ibrahim Library Book Vote.

In 1980/81, Kashim Ibrahim Library received ₦640,000 while President Kennedy Library got ₦45,000 for book vote respectively. As things got more and more difficult President Kennedy Library and Kashim Ibrahim Library were merged together in 1981/82, and the allocation for book vote was ₦500,000 and later supplemented with ₦160,000. Thus reducing the book vote from ₦685,000 in 1980/81 to ₦660,000 in 1981/82 financial year. This represents a reduction of 35.5% over the 1980/81 financial year's allocation.

Veterinary Medical Librarian - Mr. O. Okanlawon:

The library has enough accommodation, but there is structural problem. There are two offices, one for the librarian and the other, a workroom for both typists and other workers and store. There has been a plan to partition a section of the library in order to carve out an office for the incoming senior staff, and a store room. Applications were submitted in the past two years to this effect but the Minor Works did not approve the project.

The library has managed to save money and purchased enough plywoods for this work, but the purchase of the remaining materials for the work would have to be done by the Works Department now that the allocation for the library is no longer enough to meet library's needs.

i) Staffing: On staffing, the librarian indicated that the vacant post for an Asistant Librarian which ought to have been filled in the past three years but for some delaying tactics has just been frozen as part of cost saving device for the University.

At junior cadre, the library has five library Assistant/Attendants to run shift duties from 7.30 to 11.00p.m. from Mondays to Fridays. During each shift there would always be two staff members, if one of them fell ill or went to eat, it meant that the other staff member could not even go to the toilet. Shortage of staff created a problem that makes leave roster almost impossible to prepare. The Librarian explained that it was not possible for him to go

on leave during the first three years of his assuming duty in that library.

As a result of the staffing problems, only skeletal services are given on Saturdays from 8.00 am to 6.00 pm while the library closed to readers on Sundays.

The Librarian considers the libraries with vacant positions lucky in that such funds have been utilized successfully in payment of over time. But this again might not continue for too long a time as he has learnt that a stop would soon be put to using funds from vacant position to pay overtime.

ii) Book and Journal Purchases: The Librarian did not find it possible to persuade the former Dean (of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine) to allow him use the traditional order system in acquiring information materials without necessarily using Crown Agent's Indent. As a result of Crown Agents Indent of 1978/79 the library has book orders worth ₦20,000 still outstanding. When another Dean took over in 1979/80 things were normalized, however, the library could not recover past losses in the acquisitions because the austerity and inflation were already well established every where.

On assuming duty in 1978, the Librarian discovered that virtuality all the journal titles in the library were acquired through donations from Kansas State University and individuals, and that the titles lacked back sets and continuation volume.

He therefore used the book vote for that year to subscribed to 1977/79 issues and the current subscription for 1979/80 was also renewal.

Commenting on the running total of the library's accessions, the Librarian said that before 1978 no accessions were done in the library and that what obtained was that, the unprocessed library books were distributed among lecturers in their various departments. Later on, accessions had to be done piece meal as each department surrendered the library books in its possession. The library resources in Veterinary Medicine are grossly **inadequate in terms of titles and the number of copies, as such, students are not allowed to take out the books on loan. The present inflation which has caused exorbitant prices of the publications and the current financial predicament of the university will place the Veterinary Medicine Library resources under reference use for some times to come.

**1. The Librarian did not state how many copies of each title of the books would be enough, and as a matter of policy Faculty libraries in Ahmadu Bello University are used mainly by student as reference and reading rooms.

iii) Operating Expenses: Although the library has ₦5,000 for its other Charges since 1978, this figure has always been subjected to 30% restriction which gives the library about ₦3,500 each year.

Suggestions: The Librarian made a number of suggestions relating to some of the problems in his library:-

i) That the University increases the number of library staff using funds from anywhere possible otherwise, the welfare of the staff might be jeopardised;

ii) Whatever amount of money might be allocated to the libraries for the purposes of building library collection ought to be shared among the libraries, while the main library continues to administer the settlement of all accounts for books and journals;

iii) The the University should give a lump sum of money to each library in order to purchase photocopying machines and there after operating expenses could be struck off the estimates. Veterinary Medical Librarian feels that a good and well run photocopying service, with just a machine could generate in a month a sum of money that would be more than ₦3,500 currently being allocated to Veterinary Medical Library as operating expenses for a whole year.

Proceeds from photocopying services are a revolving fund which might not be suitable in meeting recurrent expenditure more so that effective photocopying service is seasonal in Ahmadu Bello University.

Agricultural Librarian - Mr. R. Salami:

Library Building:- The Librarian said that there are 900 registered readers to 50 seats in the library. Nevertheless, there is enough room for any readers to sit and use the library. While he is aware of the international standard requirements, that an academic library should be able to accommodate a third of its readers' population at any movement, he felt that the library still has space for readers for the following reasons:-

i) Since occupying the present building in October, 1977, it has not been recorded that all the 50 seats in the library were taken up by readers for once. This he explained was due to the fact virtually all the library readers including research workers are always in the field most of the time in the day;

ii) Research workers and lecturers often prefer to borrow publications and read such publications either in their offices or at home, they therefore use library mainly for reference;

iii) The distance between the student hostels on the main campus and the library or IAR campus has not encouraged the students to use the library as a reading room in the afternoon;

Agricutural Library's provision for readers' ratio to seat is 1:1; whereas Withers (1974) "Standard for library Service" provides for 3 readers for a seat on page. 98

iv) Kashim Ibrahim Library and Veterinary Medical Library stock some Agricultural books that are useful to the staff and students of agriculture;

v) At the moment, there is a big room in the library, used mainly as the library committee room which would be converted to reading room whenever the library runs out of space for readers.

However, the library has problem of furnishing. Originally, it was planned that new furniture would be purchased for the new library building on completion. By the time the library was ready for occupation, the accommodation problem in the old building had reached such a crisis situation that it was no longer thought reasonable to wait for the new furniture. Also the cost of the library at the time of completion doubled the initial budget, by October, 1977 the council had imposed 30% restriction on the estimates, the original requirement for furniture was dropped. All the old furniture was moved from the old building into the new one; and these were inadequate. Shelves, tables and chairs were borrowed from the Main Library on the Main Capus. The librarian further explained that up till now, the library furnishing has become an annual affair still being done on a piece meal basis in spite of the series of letters, consultations and lobbying.

Books and Journal Purchases:

The librarian explained that Institute of Agricultural Research is autonomous from the university financing because it

has been drawing subventions from the Federal Ministry of Science and Technology since 1975. However, the delay in remitting funds to the Crown Agents also affected the library's acquisitions adversely as the Crown Agents refused to settled invoices on behalf of the library unless an imprest account was kept with the Crown Agents. This made the Agricultural Librarian approach and receive assistance from the University Librarian while settling some outstanding invoices in the 1978/79 financial year, because his library did not have access to the use of the NUC for overseas payment. With the present insufficient funding, he could no longer approach the University Librarian for the payment of their outstanding invoices.

Papers and reports were given at the meetings of the professional and Academic Board of Institute for Agricultural Research and the University Library Committee on the need to provide more funds for library acquisitions. What makes the case of Agricultural Library worse over the years was what the librarian described as arbitrary allocations to book vote. For example, he listed below the book allocations between 1977/78 and 1981/82:-

1976/77	-	₦55,000
1977/78	-	15,000
1978/79	-	15,000
1979/80	-	17,000
1980/81	-	25,000
1981/82	-	30,000

The allocations to book vote were not as arbitrary as the librarian described it. It seems the axe started to fall on book fund from 1977/78 financial year. The gradual increase from 1979/90 which was lower than the pre 1977 years indicates that austerity has set in.

Arbitrary funding has affected library subscriptions to journal titles in a manner most unfavourable to research.

Staffing:

The librarian confirmed that his library has insufficient professional and non-professional staff members. As at the time of the interview, the library has five important sections that require professional expertise. But these areas have to be manned by non-professional staff. This meant an overload on these staff and the head has not been spared sufficient time to attend to more professional policy matters. More junior staff members are needed if the library has to open further into the evening than it currently does. Meanwhile, the library opens from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. from Monday to Friday and close finally for the week at 2.00 pm on Saturdays.

Agricultural Librarian suggested a number of solutions to some of the problems of lack of fund for the library's operations. These include:-

i) Establishment of a central fund for equipments in Institute for Agricultural Research from where the various departments can draw;

ii) Recruitment of more professional staff to operate the important sections of the library;

iii) Meanwhile, the Agricultural Library serves both the faculty of Agriculture and AERLS free of charge whereas

*these two bodies are autonomous, and AERLS is currently receiving bigger subventions than IAR from the Federal Government.

**The Agricultural Librarian felt that AERLS should be contributing some funds towards the running of Agricultural Library because the Agricultural Library is getting between 1% and 2% of the total allocation to Institute for Agricultural Research.

University Librarian - Alh. K. Mahmud:

The opinion of the University Librarian on some of the current problems of library services as related to the on-going financial stress are recorded below after an interview:

Staff Development: He agreed that staff development is an important responsibility of the library but regretted that this service has to suffer because of lack of funds, and the University Administration's inability to placed the library in its rightful position;

Attempts at computerising readers' service areas of the library started since 1974 when Mr. Utuk visited some automated libraries in Europe for eight weeks; later in 1977/78 Dr. Ifidon

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*1. AERLS receives it subventions directly from National Science and Technology Development Agent. (NSTDA).

**2. The Agricultural Librarian was not aware that the Director of AERLS has concluded all arrangements to establish library by 1982/83

went on Inter-University Council award to study automation in a number of European Universities, later Mr. Akhidime also did the same. The last of them was Dr. V. C. Igwilo who came with Ph.D specializing in library automation. All these people have not been able to acomplish any meaningful automation of the main library and its branches because other competitive employers have snatched them from Ahmadu Bello University Library Complex. It is the departure of these people that has slowed down the library's automation project. However, it is hoped that when the staff members currently on study fellowship finally return, it would be impressed on them to work on library automation before anything else.

Fund Raising:

Asked if the University Librarian would support the idea of raising fund, his impression is that the friends of the library might prefer donating collection of books rather than money. He fears that the energy and time involved in fund raising might be too much to justify such exercise, and that in the end the amount of money realized might not exceed some ₦10,000 which would hardly be enough to subscribe to ten expensive journal titles. He further mentioned the fact that the friends of the university are the same as the friend of the library who have already engaged in the university endowment fund.

The Deputy Bursar - Mr. M. F. Olumolu

Decline in the Sources of Funds:

i) External Aid

The Deputy Bursar observed that the University used to receive financial assistance for both recurrent and capital projects from international organizations like Ford Foundations, Rockefeller Foundation of America, U. K. Educational Trust, WHO and Others, between 1962 and middle 1970 and that these stopped when the organizations felt that Nigeria was financially strong and rich enough probably because of the much celebrated oil boom.

Commenting on whether the International Organization could once again be contacted for financial assistance as old friends, now that things appear not as rosy as before, the Deputy Bursar replied negatively, for the following reasons:-

i) Many universities have recently been established and others are yet to be established;

ii) None of the Federal Universities could on its own ask for external aid except through the NUC;

iii) And as a matter of policy, the Federal Government is against asking for financial aid to be able to fund the universities.

ii) Northern State: Internal Aid:

When asked if Kaduna State had at any time come to the aid of the University since ICSA was disbanded. He said that the creation of the Northern States had seen an end to the usual block grants and sponsorship of certain capital projects that used to come from the Northern States to Ahmadu Bello University. However, the Northern State contribute some ₦500,000 annually towards the running of certain certificate and dploma courses that are being run on Kongo Campus.

Accommodation Problem:

When asked to comment on the decline in funding, whilst staff and student population were increasing, the Deputy Bursar said that the NUC which is the funding authority of the universities has given every university under its administration the quotas in respect of students enrolments, staff recruitments and what facilities to be provided within specified time. Ahmadu Bello University for instance has official quota of 8,000 students from the NUC and it is on the basis of this that accommodation has been provided and the student meal tickets sulsidized to the tune of one million Naira whereas Ahmadu Bello University as at now has enrolment for students numbering almost 20,000. The staffing position is double the approved number. NUC had warned earlier against any university exceeding the given limit otherwise any ecess number above the NUC approved quota was the responsibility of such a university.

Ahmadu Bello University has however embarked on gradual reduction in enrolments and a freeze in employment, except replacements for the existing vacancies and where possible employment of officers on lower salary scale who must be capable of performing certain tasks at a higher level.

The Deputy Bursar mentioned the fact that the students recently launched students' hostel fund raising scheme and that the Federal Government had embarked on owner occupier houses for the university community as means of saving the NUC that has been strentched almost to its limit.

Library Funding:

Commenting on the criteria for library funding, the Deputy Bursar said he is aware that the NUC has since 1977 recommended 5% of the institutions total grant for the purpose of financing the university libraries, and that the same NUC has suggested ₦100,000 per library in an old university for the purpose of library operations in the past three years, 1979/80 - 1981/82. This amount is not enough to meet salary cost not to mention books and journal purchases.

What the university has been doing for some time now has been to look round and take money from other units in order to finance the libraries, otherwise some branches of the libraries should have been closed down.

Library Staffing Situation:

On the shortage of staff which made the library close certain service points at 3.30 pm instead of allowing such sections to operate till 11.00 pm, the Deputy Bursar said that NUC noticed that Ahmadu Bello University is generally overstaffed and that reduction has

to be made and that replacement of outgoing staff could be made after strong justification. In the case of the library, he could not say whether or not the library is overstaffed.

Book Fund:

On book fund, the Bursar doubted very much if there could be any improvement during the 1982/83 Financial year. When reminded of the need for current publications in the physical and life sciences and the effect of absence of such current publications on the students, lecturers and research output, the Bursar still doubted very much what could be done because the NUC feels that Ahmadu Bello University has developed and that more attention should be given to the younger libraries in the newer universities. And it seems the Vice-Chancellor too share this view as in his letter of 17/1/83 through the Bursar to the Univeristy Librarian, he expressed concerned at the overcommitment of the library which by now ought to have stabilized.

Standby Generator:

In November, 1976, the University Librarian listed the following as some of the problems of the new Kashim Ibrahim Library building:-

1) absence of a standby generator;

2) inadequate level of lighting in the stacks areas;

As a result, there was a report that the Director of Works had approved a temporary standby generater to serve the library and computer centre. When finally, the generating plant was installed in 1980, it excluded the library. Up till today none of the libraries in the complex owns a generating plant. The erractic of electricity supply and the complete absence of generating plants fot the libraries have affected adversely the services of the libraries.

During the day, the libraries depend on electricity for:-

Lifting up the stairs the numerous books that have been discharged; reading of microforms, photocopying of documents, working in many offices especially in Kashim Ibrahim Library; lettering of books; reproducing catal gue cards and duplicating the library bulletin, to mention a few.

The library complex is the only department in the university that works for seven days of the week and that stays open for longer hours (from 8.00am to 11.00 pm) than any other Department. And the microforms are supose to maintain a particular temperature throughout the season.

Besides the fact that the above services and functions are badly affected by insufficient lighting and electricity supplies, many libraries in the complex have had to close early in the evenings during the sessional examinations. The Deputy Bursar, the University Librarian and others that were interviewed agreed that the libraries should have standby generators. However, the university's inability to provide the individual libraries with generating plant has been attributed to the following reasons:-

1) lack of fund;
2) unwillingness on the part of the university to proliferate generating plants on the campus;
3) exorbitant prices of the generators and the dearth of experienced and competent technicians to maintain the generators. It was reliable learnt that the generating plant at the computer centre cost the university between ₦5,000 and ₦6,000 a month to maintain.

The writer is however of the view that losses sustained by the libraries in a single electricity failure in the evenings is more than all the reasons given above.

Reprographic Services:

Reprographic Services are offered to the library through the library complex. They are heavily subsidised to allow students to photocopy their private documents and parts of books and journals in order to reduce the rate of mutilation. Until recently, not much record has been kept of the photocopying services.

Virtually all the people that were interviewed agreed that photocopying services are an important means of generating fund. This important source of revenue has some serious problems which include non-availability of paper and chemical even when money was available for such papers and chemicals;, lack of airconditioners to cool the machine during and after heavy use which cause frequent break-down to the machines and the dearth of competent technicians to put the machines in good working conditions most of the time.

The writer wishes to submit that in order for the library's reprographic service to go fully commercial the above problems must be solved. Library photocopying service unit must be ready to compete with those of other departments on the campuses. There is also the danger of departure from the traditional aim of subsidizing photo-reproduction in order to protect library materials from multilation.

Summary:

The readers' instruction they could have enlightened readers on the various processes and eventually can be patrons to make effective use of the library has not been successful due to insufficient funds to provide the necessary equipment and the required number of staff to handle the course.

As the number of registered readers increased from one year to another, so were the statistics on lending and items consulted. While there were increases in the number of faculties and departments and new courses, the level of funds declined during the period. The staff Development Programmes of the library system which catered for virtually all the staff members at the beginning of the decade had by the last year of the period come under tight condition due to insufficient funding of the university. Two of the five library buildings have very serious accommodation problems that might not be solved until the financial position of the university improved.

All the people that were interviewed agreed that the university was under serious economic pressure, and that there have been increased in staff and student population which constitute readers' population. The interview also confirmed that increases in the course of study, rising prices of publications and office supplies have not been accompanied with a corresponding increase in university library funding.

It is hereby concluded that decline in funding together with inflation and increase in academic areas had made it more and more difficult for the libraries in Ahmadu Bello University to provide satisfactory level of staff, services and facilities.

Footnotes

1. P. H. Sewel, (1968) "The Evaluation of Library Services in Depth. Unesco Bulletin for Libraries, 12 (6) 275

2. R. E. D. Young (1966) "Instructing the Freshmen in Nigerian University on How to make the Best Use of Their Library" Education Library Bulletin, No 26, Summer, 10 - 27

3. Adakole Ochai, (1977) The use of Kashim Ibrahim Library by the Undergraduates of ABU Zaria. (BLS Thesis. Zaria, ABU,) P. 39.

4. Y. H. Allahnagani, (1982) Library Instruction in KIL, (BLS Thesis Zaria, ABU) P. 78

5. Ahmadu Bello University, Kashim Ibrahim Library. Annual Report, (1978) (Zaria, KIL, ABU), P. 15

6. Ahmadu Bello University, Kashim Ibrahim Library, Annual Report, (1979) (Zaria, KIL, ABU), P. 35

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

This chapter summarizes the findings of chapters one to four, gives suggestions about the problems and recommends certain areas for further research.

Summary of Findings:

In chapter one, it was observed that the establishment of Ahmadu Bello University conicided with the Federal Government's first Development Plan, 1963 - 1968. The university drew regular subventions from both the Federal and State Governments under Interim Common Services Agency; some private organizations within and outside Nigeria during the first thirteen years, (1962 - 1975) of the university's existence. Because of the diverse sources and the substantial amount of funds which the university was getting, it was possible to [illegible] pursue gigantic expansion programmes which made the university of [illegible] the largest in Africa.

Things took a new turn from the 1975/76 session when the Federal Military Government took over the financing of Ahmadu Bello University. The adverse effects of the Federal Government take-over of the university includes a drastic cut in the sources of income and the actual funds made available to the university. These came in the form of cancellation of payment of tuition fees for all degree courses and restriction of all federal owned universities in Nigeria from receiving external financial aids. The decline in funding was not immediately felt as Ahmadu Bello University fell back on the reverse that had been built up between 1963 and 1970. The past savings were soon used.

The effects of financial constraints on Ahmadu Bello University began to be felt when in 1976/77 the total student enrolment increased but just 6 from 7,321 that year to 7,327 in 1977/78 thus bringing student enrolments to almost a standstill. This was a serious situation for a university that was growing at the rate of between 14% to 30% in the previous years. Out of 8,956 students (in eleven faculties and School of Basic Studies) of the university during the 1979/80, 7,708 were provided with hostel accommodation. As if this was not enough, teaching and research lacked the necessary ... infrastructure in the form of sufficient classrooms, laboratories and libraries while not all the students in the hostels could be provided with adequate catering services. Out of a total of 2,004 senior staff members of the university, only 1,080 could be provided with accommodation.

One of the important research units of the university that was badly hit by the decline in funding was the university library complex. It was observed that some campuses of Ahmadu Bello University lacked functional library buildings in terms of enough accommodation for the workers and seats for sizable readers' population. The money that was being voted for books and other information materials was no longer enough to pay for annual journal subscriptions of the various libraries in the complex. Many vacant positions in the libraries had been frozen instead of filling such vacancies whereas there are important service points in the libraries that ought to stay open from morning till evening but which have had to be closed at 3.30pm on week days because of shortage of staff.

It was found that the history of library financing in Ahmadu Bello University follows the name pattern as that of its parent institutions. The library received substantial of gifts of books and monies from private individuals; governments and organisations both within and outside Nigeria, all during the first thirteen years of its existence, 1962 -75. In 1964, for example, the American Government donated money that was used to build President Kennedy Library while the same was furnished by the British Government.

Virtually, all the libraries that were examined in this work had been moved from one building to another (Kashim Ibrahim library in particular was moved into a third building barely fifteen years after its establishment, 1962 - 1976) and yet none of the libraries in the complex can conveniently accommodate "25% of its readers population at a time"[1].

It was discovered that the sources of funds were diverse and that the university had sufficient funds between 1962 and 1972, but the university libraries put together were not getting as much as 5% of the total allocation to the university. The situations were that Kashim Ibrahim Library was receiving an average of 2.3% of the allocation to the Main Campus between 1967 and 1972 while Agricultural Library could only get 1.9% as the highest percentage allocation between 1962 and 1972. President Kennedy Library that could be considered as the luckiest of all the libraries in the complex was getting an average of 4.51% of the total allocation to the Insitute of Administration between 1967 and 1972.

The university libraries suffered from frequent change of headship. The frequent change in headship of the libraries between 1962 and 1976 had adverse effects on the development of the libraries especially in the areas of staff recruitment and training. Another set back to Ahmadu Bello University Library development was the fact that qualified personnel were not available to hire and so, there were not enough hands to select, acquire and process information resources. The resultant effects of all the above problems are that even the small percentage allocations that were made to the libraries were never finished as some of libraries recorded uncommited balances in the monies that were voted for salaries and books between 1962 and 1972.

It has been revealed that the proces of gathering information for the estimates started from the units, through the divisions and ended in the University Librarian's Office. A review of literature on standard allocations revealed that the NUC's approved standard of 5% also falls within the range of 4 - 10% of the university budget used internationally to finance the academic libraries both in the developing and developed countries. The work was able to bring together the real allocations to the university as related to the libraries between 1973 and 1982 financial years.

An analysis of the financial allocations to the Ahmadu Bello University Library Complex between 1972/73 and 1981/82 financial years revealed that the three libraries, Kashim Ibrahim Library, Veterinary and Medical Libraries that were financed directly by the campus received the 5% of the total allocation to the campus three times. While President Kennedy Library got the 5% of the Institute of

Administration's recurrent allocation only once, the Agricultural Library could not get the 5% of the Institute for Agricultural's allocation for once throughout the ten years period, 1973-1982, covered in this study.

Suitable Percentage Allocation:

The history of financing Ahmadu Bello University revealed that between 1966 and 1972, the university was getting more subvention than requested. During the period, although the university libraries too were getting about 3% of the university's recurrent grant and the allocations were sometimes not used up at the end of the financial year. This however could be attributed to the facts that the university itself was getting much money, and so the little percentage given to the libraries then was too much for there were not enough staff whilst salaries, office supplied, books and journals were not costing much at the time.

Between 1977 and 1979 the main library was getting enough money in the book vote. As a result, the Clarence I. Holten collection; materials in the history and culture of Sudanic belt, the Maghrib and North Africa; and Monumenta cartgraphical Africane et Aegypt of Prince Yusuf Kemal were acquired. During this same period, the University Librarian visited Beriut, Cairo, Tunis Algiers and Rabat and purchased substantial volumes of Arabic items. Other purchases were the backsets of periodicals and some parliamentary papers from the colonial office relating to Africa published by the Irish University Press.

While the main library was getting enough allocation in its book vote between 1977 and 1979 the same thing could not be said of the President Kennedy Library and the Agricultural Library. It has been pointed out enough that the allocation to Agricultural's book vote in the sum of ₦33,000 in 1976/77 was slashed to ₦5,000 in 1978/79 and that the Librarian of President Kennedy Library had complained against the allocation of ₦65,000 to the library's book vote during the 1979/80 financial year because the library had outstanding invoices (both local and Overseas) totalling ₦112,000 to be settled. The book vote was further reduced to ₦45,000 that year. This was the time that Kashim Ibrahim Library was getting well above a million naira each year between 1977 and 1979 whereas none of the branch libraries was getting as much as ₦100,000 each year.

Does the fact that the university libraries were not getting 5% of the university recurrent grant mean that the libraries are not well funded between 1973 and 1982.

The answer could be yes or no. This is because the uncommitted balances were recorded in the vote book of the main library alone between 1977 and 1979. Perhaps if the allocation had been spread over the book fund given to the branch libraries there might not have been any balance. The 5% of the university's expenditure approved by the NUC for the university libraries is important as one of the methods for calculating the allocations to the university libraries. For a suitable allocation to the university library, the following conditions also exist to augment the percentage allocation:-

1) the individuality of the libraries;
2) the number of subjects, in which teaching and research are carried on in the university;

3) the depth of research in each subject and the range of interests among teaching staff;

4) availability of departmental libraries;

5) the existence of substantial special collections and local responsibility to outsiders[2].

With the above conditions in the mix, some of the following methods can be used in calculating the recurrent allocation to a university library:-

i) An agreed sum for each student;

ii) A minimum gross of volumes to be acquired within a given time period;

iii) A given number of volumes per students[3].

All the above methods have their shortcoming. Withers (1975) recommended the following minimum standard for an academic library.

i) ratio of "75 volumes of books to a full time student;

ii) ratio of 4,100 periodical titles to 7,000 students about 2:1;

iii) one professional librarian to 300 students;

iv) 7% of the library's budget for operating expenses"[4].

Using the ratio of "75 volumes of books to a full time student" it is possible to calculate how much should be allocated to Ahmadu Bello University Libraries in respect of book vote for the 1981/82 financial year.

Ahmadu Bello University Libraries had a total of 393,905 volumes of books with which to serve 11,936 students in 11 faculties and School of Basic Studies that year. This means Ahmadu Bello University Libraries has a ratio of 33 volumes of books per student. Applying the standard of 75 volumes per student, it

meant that the library ought to have acquired a total of 895,200 volumes of books over a period of twenty years, 1963 - 1982, as against the current figure of 393,985 volumes. It therefore meant that the library stock was different by 501,215 volumes between 1963 and 1982. Should the libraries fill a year's gap in its collection, that means one twenty of 501,215 volumes should have been purchased in 1982 which required an addition of 25,061 volumes calculated at the rate of $13.93 or ₦10.19 per volume, using the average of book published in the Time Higher Education Supplement of August, 1982 to give a total sum of $205,733.51 for books.

The libraries in the complex held subscription to approximately 8,500 current periodical titles in 1982, in order to serve 11,936 student in 11 faculties and School of Basic Studies.

If the ratio of "4,100 titles to 7,000 students" is strictly adhered to, it means while Ahmadu Bello University Libraries provided each student with approximately 1.14 titles periodical, the Withers' ratio provided for 1 student to 1.71 titles or a student to two titles. 1:2. As at 1982 a comparison of the above stated minimum standard of periodical holding of an academic library with Ahmadu Bello University Libraries periodical holdings showed 1.71:1.14 periddical titles to a student. From the above calculations it is clear that Ahmadu Bello University Libraries ratio of student to periodical titles is different by .57 this again a gap of 2,337 periodical titles over a period of twenty years, 1963 - 1982. Filling gaps in the periodical holding of the libraries in 1982 academic year meant an addition of ₦361,764 to periodical subscriptions during the 1981/82 financial years.

Thus for effective library service, the book vote for 1901/02 ought to have been ₦767.54 plus ₦102,446, which is the cost of all binding done for the Main Library alone in that year. The amount of ₦869,943, as calculated for 1901/02 book vote implies that the newly introduced courses in glass technology, textile technology, Nuclear science, Arabic, leather technology and others would be provided for specially. The amount did not include about ₦121,000 worth of invoices that were outstanding to the main library alone at the end of 1901/02 financial year. The allocation of ₦690,000 to book vote during 1901/02 is therefore deemed inadequate.

Staff:

Using the ratio, one professional librarian to 300 students, it meant that the libraries should have some 40 professional staff since the student population was 11,936 that year. But the actual number of librarian was 56 drawing a salary of ₦1,932,025 in 1902. In effect, the Ahmadu Bello University Libraries appeared overstaff according to Withers, whereas all the heads of libraries complained of shortage of staff. There is however shortage of junior staff to run evening duties.

Other Charges:

To this code, the libraries were allocated ₦90,500 in 1901/02 financial year. The amount was not up to 7% of the library's budget recommended by Withers. That again was subjected to 30% restriction which reduced the real allocation to ₦53,350. The implications of insufficient allocations to operating charges had been enumerated earlier in this work.

From the above analysis, the library system was supposed to get ₦2,035,106.20 or 3.4% of the university's recurrent budget in

1981/82 fiscal year. But because the above conditions and calculations were absent, the library system was given ₦1,612,525 or 3% in 1981/82 financial year, and this represents a reduction of .4% on the 1981/82 allocation to the library system.

The allocation of 3% of the university's recurrent grant to the libraries was unsuitable for effective library services during the 1981/82 financial year even though the same 3% of the university recurrent allocation was too much for the libraries between 1966 and 1972. The same thing could be said of the NUC's approved allocation of 5% of the university's budget to the libraries, it could be too much at one time in one library and in another library it might not be enough. At another time, it might not be sufficient in the libraries where the same 5% was successfully used before, depending on the needs of the library.

It is hereby concluded that the resources of the libraries of the Ahmadu Bello University should be studied with a view to establishing the quantity and quality of material required, if efficient and effective facilities and services have to be provided.

It was also discovered that the average allocation of 4.5% to the libraries between 1972 and 1977 was more than the average of 3.7% which the same libraries received during the second half, 1978 - 1982, of the period of study. This indicates a serious decline in the already insufficient percentage allocation to the libraries during the 1972 - 1977 over that of 1978-1982 financial years.

Distribution of the Available Funds:

The total recurrent expenditure for the libraries was split into salaries, operating expenses and book funds in that order.

In analyzing the distribution of the available fun's as they appear in the various hea'ings of the estimates, with a view to ascertaining the extent to which the financial constraints have affected the libraries, the first observation wer ·ke the decline in funding t tends to make the job of proportionate distribution of funds among salaries, book and operating expe·ses almost impossible. A comparison of the observed distribution of funds in the three main categories showed a gradual change in favour of ex enditure on salaries and a continuous decline in the expenditure on material resources.

i) Staffing Positions:

The continuous increase in the expenditure on wages was as a result of the university-wide salary increases which seemed to swell the salaries compoonent of the budget, even though the estimates actually reduced the staff establishment in the years. The establishment for the posts of librarians in Agricultural Library was reduced to three and another cut brought it further down to two in 1981/82 financial year. The total staff establishment for the library which was 28 in 1977 had been slashed to 22 in 1980.

Kashim Ibrahim Library's staff establishment was reduced from 277 in 1978 to 262 in 1980, after strong protests, it was increased to 265 in 1980/81 and later reduced to 252 in the 1981/82 financial year. The Medical Library's complaints of shortage of staff had been appearing in the annual reports since 1976.

ii) Book Funds:

Agricultural Library experienced uneven allocation to book funds throughout the period under review. In 1974, the library received ₦31,200 only to be slashed to ₦1,600 in 1975. In 1976/77

financial year the book fund shot up to ₦55,000 and dropped sharply to ₦15,000 in 1978/79 financial year. Kashim Ibrahim Library, Medical Library and Veterinary Medical Library have common book vote. The book fund for the three libraries had risen steadily from ₦51,600 in 1973 to ₦1.5 million in 1977 - 1978 only to be slashed by 50% in 1978/79 financial year. By 1981/82 when President Kennedy Library was added to the beneficiaries of Kashim Ibrahim Library book vote, the actual fund received by the four libraries had gone down to ₦500,000 from ₦1,065,000 in 1978/79 financial year.

President Kennedy Library Book Vote started from ₦22,003 in 1973 and rose to ₦65,000 in 1978/79 only to be slashed to ₦5,000 in 1980/81 and by 1981/82 the library had no allocation for books, whereas the library had gaps involving some 400 titles in its periodical holding, and some ₦100,000 worth of overseas invoices to clear.

All the libraries in the complex had experienced uneven allocations to book vote during the period.

This has affected adversely the rate of library acquisitions. The booksellers would not service library orders regularly; this often meant cancellation of orders, uneven subscription renwals, and gaps in the back runs of periodicals. Another problem in the areas of book fund was the delay in remitting the available fund to overseas suppliers which reduced greatly the volumes of current publications which the libraries could acquire. Because of nonpayment of outstanding debts at the expected time, booksellers lost confidence in library orders.

Inflation and increased out put of publications, increased number of staff and students, establishment of new departments and

new courses without any corresponding increase in the funds to provide the required material resources were found to have adversely affected the level at which the library complex could support teaching and research in the University.

iii) Operating Charges:

The study also revealed that each of the libraries in the complex has been receiving virtually a fixed amount of allocation in this code in the past six years. To worsen the situation, the fixed amount had been subjected to 30% restrictions during the last three years of the period of study. It was found that the fixed amount allocated to operating charges over the years would no longer be sufficient to meet the increased cost of goods to be purchased with the funds and as a result, almost all the libraries in the complex found it very difficult to purchase stationery, office supplies and other requirements for cleaning the libraries.

Services and Facilities:

i) Registration of Readers: It was discovered that the annual registration of readers increased in three of the five libraries studied by 30% from 4,935 in 1976 to 7,901 registered readers in 1982. These figures excluded the students from the faculties of law and Veterinary Medicine whose students are not required to register with their respective libraries.

ii) Loans and Consultations: The total loan records for the library complex increased by 61.1% between 1976 and 1979, a period of four years, but dropped slightly by 7.3% between 1980 and 1982. The fall in lending during the later part of the of the period under study could be attributed to late

admission, ASUU strikeand the closure of the university in 1980 which affected the number of borrowings throughout the library system.

(ii) The materials consulted increased drastically because students and staff were making extensive use of the libraries and their resources more than before. The study also revealed that while the library complex had kept statistics mainly for in-house keeping and use, the vital statistics to show how much use has been made of the library in the reserved and periodical reading rooms have not been kept up to date due to shortage of staff at the time.

iii) Reprographic Services: They faced such problems as frequent lack of funds to purchase papers and chemicals and non-availability of these materials when money become available. Lack of airconditioners to cool the machines during and after heavy use, the frequent break downs of the machines and the lack of competent technicians that could effectively service and put the machines in working condition are some of the problems that have made it increasingly difficult to rely on reprographic services as a regular source of revenue to the library complex.

iv Staff Development: Staff development programmes in the form of sponsorship at conference, symposia, workshops and study tour have almost disappeared. The university has almost stopped giving study fellowship by 1982/83 financial year due to poor funding.

v) Library Building: It was observed that three (Medical Library, President Kennedy Library, and Agricultural Library) out of the five libraries studied had problems of accommodation for staff, readers and library materials.

None of the libraries has a stand-by generator and the effects of this on library services have been enumerated.

SUGGESTIONS:

The findings of this study on the effects of financial stringency on Ahmadu Bello University Library System have shown that the libraries in the University have faced economic stress and as a result, the library staff have been drastically reduced in spite of increase in academic areas (like student population, number of faculties, new courses, prices and output of publications) operating expenses remain the same, but with reduced purchasing power due to general inflation. The writer feels that the present financial stress should not be allowed to destroy the libraries instead, library services should be planned to be more effective.

Personnel:

This study has shown that personnel budgets have increased more than anything else without a corresponding increase in the number of staff. Already there is embargo on employment while replacement of vacant positions has to be justified due to lack of funds.

Some libraries have been forced to warn that unless the staff situation improves there might not be any improvement in the operating hours and that if overtime payment happened to stop,

their libraries might not open on weekends during the 1982/83 academic year. Unless the present financial condition of the university improves, there might not be any improvement in the library staff situation.

The libraries with acute shortage of staff should therefore consider opening for reading and reference only at weekends. While this would allow access to the library for the normal period, it would also cut down on the number of staff needed at weekend in order to effect significant savings. The circulation staff should be given more supervision, to ensure that books are returned promptly to their respective places on the shelves.

In September, 1983 when this work was almost completed, the university had set up a committee on "University Financing" under the Chairmanship of Professor Bajoga, to look into the possibility of reducing the already too large staff strength of the university to meet with the NUC's approved quota and save fund. The committee recommended a further reduction of the already insufficient number of library Assistants and Attendants, and noted also that there were too many executive officers and typists in the library. All these points to the fact that the library complex might never regain the staff it had lost to estimate reduction, not to talk of increasing the staff strength to be able to reopen the important service point which were closed since 1980.

The library complex should therefore explore other means of providing staffing assistance. This is because to reopen the important service points that were closed since 1980 more staff are required. The following free labour sources are suggested:-

i) Inter-Programme:- Ahmadu Bello University Library Complex is particularly well placed to negotiate iter-programmes with the library school to supplement the much needed staff which its weak personnel budgets could no longer support effectively. The inter-programme should provided a substantial learning experience to the students and specific benefit to the library. The programme should be organised to allow the intern to clear backlog of uncatalogued materials.

ii) National Youth Service Corps:- Heavy relienace on the National Youth Service Corps (NYSC) graduates should be considered as it could relieve the library complex of the need to employ officers in the Assistant Librarian's grade.

However, in utilizing these various sources of free labour to augment library personnel shortages, care should be taken that only tasks that could otherwise not be accomplished with the substantive staff should be performed and not routine operations. In other words, volunteers should not replace staff members that have lost their jobs due to financial crunch.

Funds

The budgets of Ahmadu Bello University and its library complex have dropped from 20% to almost 50% during the period study. This has further widened the gap between income and the rising costs of maintaining the university and its libraries. The university authority has asked the university to generate funds. There are internal and external sources through which the libraries could generate funds.

Internal Sources of Fund:

In the libraries, fees are known to have been charged for a number of services and the use of certain facilities. In Ahmadu Bello University Library Complex, fees have been charged for overdue books and journals, the use of photocopying facilities, and inter-loan services that have cost the libraries some money to perform.

Other areas that should be explored in the light of the present financial pressures are:-

i) The use of Committee and exhibition halls which should attract charges of certain percentage as the commission on sale of any painting or other materials displayed in the libraries or their meeting rooms.

ii) It it were possible from a legal stand point, the libraries in the complex should hold sales of discarded books and journals periodically. This exercise would however be unnecessary unless the university administration could permit the sales proceeds to be used by the library complex as it chose in order to save budgeted funds.

iii) The suggestions, by some libraries and the Deputy Bursar, that more photocopying machines should be bought in order to geberate more funds in the libraries should be given due consideration.

External Sources: Fund Raising:

i) Fund Raising: One of the important sources of fund often neglected by the librarians is fund raisinf. Powell (1967) in a sourvey "1956 - 57 found that 22 universities

received $1,175,631 in cash gifts that year and $906,042 in endonment income. These constitute 10.5% of the total expenditure of the private institutions in the sample, and 2.5% of the expenditure of the state owned libraries"[5].

Fund raising should be organised with certain project in mind. Proposals could be put up to include:-

a) Erecting a new library building. For example, proposals to raise fund for new President Kennedy Library building could be put up;

b) Developing collection around certain disciplines like Nuclear Science, or acquisition of private collections to strength Africana collection;

c) The need to maintain the existing current subscription to journal titles.

Thus the library should encourage the formation of friends of the library group that would carry out activity to raise fund for books, special equipment and furnishing. The activity should be programmed, given a price value and allowed to cover a period of one year or more. It must receive the approval of the university administration.

In the words of Eaton (1971) "Library fund raising must be a cooperative effort involving library staff and development office personnel, faculty, president, trustees and off campus volunteers, and friends of university. He however warned that success might not be assured, but the potential is great"[6]. There is no doubt that fund raising would bring much money to the libraries if well organized. People were known to have donated ₦50,000 at birthday parties, funeral and naming ceremonies. Fund raising was conducted for the Ahmadu Bello University Libraries in the 1960.

Other sources from which Ahmadu Bello University Libraries had obtained funds in the past came through foundation managed by Ford and Rockefeller in America, U. K. Educational Trust, WHO and others that featured prominently in the university's estimates from the early 1960's to the mid 1970's. Embargo has since been placed on receiving external aids however, other potential sources of funds are:- Memorial Tribute Funds; and Deferred Donations.

ii) Memorial Fund: The idea here is that alumni and friends of the university could give money in honour or in memory of others. The plan involves writing a lot of correpondences to specially interested people who accept the personality of the person being remembered. Perhaps, some one like Aminu Kano could be chosen. The money so realised should be used to build collection thereby fufilling the idea that the gift of books to the university library could be used as a way of paying tribute to another person. A properly publicised project of this type could bring as much as ₦100,000 a year.

iii) Deferred Donations: Efforts should be made by the development office and the library to inform lawyers especially those who are alumni of the university about the opportunities in the university libraries for those making bequests. Fund raising programmes of the library as enumerated above should always mention bequests opprtunities and Nigerian should be educated on the need to bequeath part of their wealth towards the cause of learning and scholarship.

iv) Faculty Grant Proposal: This is another sources through which library complex could be receiving funds. The library should liaise with the University Board of Research in order

to know Faculty's research proposals. If a particular proposal needs special support of the library, the costs of the required books and journals should be calculated and added to the proposal submitted. This should later be passed to the libraries for buying books.

Library Material Resources:

"Library Collections are the 'raison d'etre of libraries, personnel and buildings exist only to make the materials available"[7]. The adequacy of budgetary support to keep the library collection current and effective has virtually diminished. The available fund has become too small to meet the increasing costs of information materials, the increase in the number of forms of publications and the reading need of the newly introduced and specialized disciplines.

Now that library patrons have increased, and the new academic areas are competing for acquisition budget, it has become necessary to invent some cost saving devices while spending material fund. Fry and White (1976) in their "study of scholarly journal, discovered that the amount spent on serials was twice that of books"[8]. In Ahmadu Bello University Main Library an observation and annual reports confirmed that the same is true. In 1900/01, ₦640.000 was allocated for books and journals, ₦300,000 went for journal subscriptions alone, while in 1901/02 out of ₦500,000 allocated to book vote, journal renewal alone took ₦350,000. The 1902/03 allocation of ₦400,000 to the book vote was not enough for current subscriptions alone.

The serials users' survey that was conducted during the 1902/03 session revelaed that the majority of little use periodicals have been consuming acquisition budget of the Ahmadu

Bello University Main Library. It is necessary that "Serials users' survey" should be conducted throughout the library complex. The result of the survey might be of help to the assist the libraries in the complex review the current serial holdings and discontinue titles with low use pattern in order to save funds. Low use of books in some subject areas might lead to an exploration of resource sharing, as does the drop off in the use of journal as they age.

The libraries in the complex should carry out campaigns for gifts of books in good conditions using the Campus Bulletins. Backfiles of magazines could be filled by soliciting for donations from lecturers instead of purchasing everything from firm back issues. Gifts could save purchasing and public response might be very high.

When this thesis was almost completed in 1983, the libraries of Ahmadu Bello University ran into foreign exchange problem, which before then, was not there. This delayed settlement of all overseas invoices and almost paralysed acquisition of foreign materials.

It is suggested that the Libraries in the system should pursue with more vigour the acquisition by both deposit and purchase, all important local and government publications of research value, from the states of Nigeria including those that have been assigned to deposit their publications with Ahmadu Bello University Libraries. While this should enrich the library collections some of the local publications collected should be used to enter into active exchange programmes with foreign libraries in order to save funds and ease foreign exchange problem.

The establishment of a joint acquisition with a delivery centre to handle the distribution of library materials with a view to obtaining higher discount, reducing both postage cost and handling charges is another cost saving device. However, the problems associated with Nigerian postal system, transportation and who should bear the cost of maintaining the distribution centre appear to negate the benefits of joint purchase.

In the light of the possible problems of cooperative acquisition it is suggested that the library's in the system should buy library materials from the large dealers whose lists are big enough to enable the libraries obtain the highest discount and effect savings over dealing with smaller jobbers.

In the face of the present economic problems that both the university and libraries are going through, the libraries in the complex should actively engage in cooperative lending of library materials in order to ensure maximum utilization of scarce resources.

It is also necessary to cut down on the number of books and discarded except where there is shortage of accommodation and when the cost of maintaining the publications outweighs the benefits of derived form of retaining such publications. A book may be old and shably, but unless hopelessly outdated it is better than no book at all in its field.

The Bursary Department of the Ahmadu Bello University should assist the libraries in the complex to improve on their acquisition programmes by settling all outstanding invoices promptly. Delay in payment for invoices have meant late or non-supply of some orders as foreign book dealers have lost confidence in both the library orders and credit worthiness of the university.

In order to improve control over staff allocation there is a need for a study with a view to analysed jobs in the Ahmadu Bello University Libraries. Such study should bring into focus the various positions and the responsibilities attached to them, the type and extent of knowledge, skills and education needed to perform these duties. This exercise should examine the tools and resources used, including equipment and technology and determine the percentage of staff time spent on various duties and tasks.

Job analysis should be able to bring about changes in library staffing, improve service, reduce costs and increase workers' satisfaction in the library system. The specific recommendations of job analysis might lead to reclassification and restructuring of jobs thereby eliminating some and upgrading others with a view to moving staff from areas with less work to the sections with more work to enable all the important service points reopen and give the required services.

Suitable financial allocation to Ahmadu Bello University Libraries has not been evolved. At the moment, the NUC has agreed in principle that 5% of the university's recurrent expenditure should be allocated to the library. The fact that the same allocation has to be given to the libraries in the universities with varying sizes of staff and student population, faculties, courses of study and at different levels makes the approved allocation too general to cater for Ahmadu Bello University Libraries complex as an individual university library.

Percentage allocation alone as a method of calculating expenditure on the libraries in Ahmadu Bello University is not enough. Rather, a study should be conducted to cost the demands being made on the libraries, taking into consideration the increased number of students, staff population, the number of courses offered and into what depth such courses have to be supported with reading materials by the libraries.

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Appendix i:

Interview with the University Librarian and the Heads of Branch Libraries on University Library Funding. The topics covered include the following:-

1. The adequacy or otherwise of financial allocation to the Libraries in the areas of staff salaries, Book Funds and Operating Expenses.
2. Staff position in relation to the available jobs and some service points.
3. Structure and size of the library buildings in relation to comfortable accommodation for sizable readers' population.
4. The effect of irregular supply for electricity and the absence of standby electricity generating plant on daily operations of the library and the opening hours.
5. Photoreprographic Services.

Sample questionnaire guide for interviewing the Bursar on the allocation of Funds to the University and its libraries.

1. Between 1961 and 1975, there were evidences that Ahmadu Bello University was getting fairly regular financial support from the following organizations:-

   i) Ford Foundation

   ii) Rockefeller Foundation

   iii) NISU AID

   iv) WHO

   v) Welcome Trust

   vi) U. K. Educational Fund

   vii) Pittsburgh Group

   viii) ICSA

   ix) And others.

   The Federal Government take over of the Universities in 1975 brought a stop to the External sources of funds listed above.

   What are the reasons for the cut down on:-

   a) Internal sources of funds.

   b) External sources of funds

2. The Federal Government's cut down on actual funds to the university from 1976 could be attributed to:-

3. The cut back on funds to the university has affected all facets of the university operations adversely,

a) Increased student enrolment,

b) Insufficient accommodation for staff and students,

c) Insufficient Teaching and research facilities.

4. What budgeting techniques are currently in use?

5. Would you consider a change to another techniques in the light of the on-going financial stringency?

Library Funding:

6. Which of the following criteria are used in allocating funds to the University Library:-

a) Student population

b) Staff population

c) Number of new Courses

e) Research Programmes

7. Ratcliffe's (1974) recommendation of 6 - 6½ of the University total grant for the library funding has not been forthcoming.

What are your views?

8. The Academic Group of the NUC (1977) recommended 5% of the Institution's budget for the library and this has not been forthcoming.

What are your views?

9. Between 1977/78 and 1981/82 Ahmadu Bello University increased its Department from 52 to 74 - 42.3%

Student enrolment by 52.94%

Whereas financial allocation to Kashim Ibrahim Library had declined by 57.2% and the same decline in funds has been experienced by other libraries. Is there any hope for improvement in the nearest future?

10. There has been shortage of staff in the library system and certain service areas that used to open up to 11.00 pm have had to close at 3.30 pm on week days and close at weekends since 1980.
Is there any hope that more staff will be provided to enable the service points function in the next academic year, 1982/83.

11. Book fund has declined from ₦1.5 million in 1977/78 to ₦.4 million in 1981/82. As a result the Book Fund has not been sufficient for current journal subscriptions alone in the past three years.
Is there any hope that the book fund will be increased in the 1982/83 financial year?

12. Recently, the Sub-Committee on Selection and Purchase met in the University Librarian's Office and marked out some titles that are duplicated in the library system for cancellation. The University authority too has suggested a cancellation of some journal titles, at same time lecturers have been requesting for more subscriptions to new titles.

What are your views on all the exercise?

13. Kashim Ibrahim Library has been receiving ₦40,000 for its operating Expenses for almost seven years in spite of inflation that has affected the prices of consumable items. Is there any hope that the university will increase the Operating Expenses for the libraries this year?

14. The following are the souces of revenue to the library:-

Overdue Fines

Payment for lost items

Photocopying proceeds

Gifts of books received from the friends of the library

Sales of library publications.

15. What other sources of revenue would you suggest that the library explore for the purpose of generating funds?

Appendix ii:

I forward herewith, Furniture, Equipment, Stationery and other Requirements for the current year as requested:-

Furniture

1. Two sided Tables
2. Notice Board
3. Trolleys
4. Chairs (double arms)

Equipment

1. Imperial Typewriters (Manual)
2. File Cabinets
3. Table and Standing Fans
4. Stapling Machine
5. Paper Punch (Double sided)
6. " " (Single ")
7. Ink Pad (For rubber stamps)
8. Filing Stools
9. Filing Trays
10. Shelf for bibliography

Stationery

1. Note Book
2. Toilet Papers
3. Ribbons
4. Pins
5. Pencils
6. Typewriters Erassers
7. Envelopes
8. Rullers
9. Pencil Sharpners
10. Sellotape