COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT POLICY: A SURVEY OF ACADEMIC LIBRARIES IN FEDERAL AND STATE UNIVERSITIES, KADUNA STATE, NIGERIA.

A PAPER PRESENTED BY

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Abstract
This study investigated the Collection Development policy: A survey of Academic libraries in federal and state universities, Kaduna State Nigeria. The design of the study is survey method and the population of the study was the head of libraries, acquisition librarians and other professional librarians directly involved in collection development in the library under study.A structured questionnaire was used for data gathering. The questionnaire data was analyzed using frequency and percentages for easy interpretation. The research finding shows that the three universities under study have written collection development policy. It also shows that, the libraries under study have almost all the subheadings of the content of collection development policy. The following were the recommended in line with the findings of the study: Academic libraries without a written policy should make sure that after formulating the collection development policy, the policy should be fully guided for resource development. It should not be done. All acquisition librarians should be involved in the formulation and evaluation of collection development policy in order to keep them current on issues affecting the policy. Collection development policy should be reviewed at least after every five (5) years to give room for new changes.

Keywords: Collection Development, Policy, Academic libraries, Information Resource, Federal and State universities

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

Academic libraries, according to Oyelude (2002), are libraries that are found in tertiary institutions which include universities, polytechnics and colleges of education. However, these academic libraries in universities are also regarded as research libraries because among their objectives are the provision of materials in support of postgraduate, faculty, external and collaborative researches.

According to Kent and Lancour (1971) include amongst others books, manuscripts, serials, government publications, pamphlets, catalogue, reports, recordings, microfilms, microfiche and micro cards, punched cards, computer tapes etc Olanlokun and Adekanye (2005) averred that it is imperative that the collection must be developed in such a way that it will meet the aspiration of the library patrons. As Chukwu (1998) pointed out, the major indicator of a good library is the quality of its collection. The paper set to survey Collection Development policy in Academic Libraries of Federal and State universities in Kaduna State, Nigeria.

Information Resources
Information resource, according to Ojedokun (2007), is a term often misused and or interchangeably used to mean information source. According to him, information resource include data, the processes used to convert this into useful information, the equipment and technology required to use this information and the people involved in making best use of the information. Examples of information resources include computers, computer networks, electronic files and data, people and printed materials. Fayose (2000) identified information resources as those materials which enable libraries to carry out their functions effectively which are made of books and other information bearing media

Collection Development
Collection development is another name for Information resource development which can be used synonymously. Aina (2004) defined Collection development as the way and manner in which libraries acquire order and receive information resources. Information resource development relates to selection and acquisition of information resources. Similarly, Lemu (2011) viewed Collection development as the process of systematically building library collection to serve learning, teaching, research, recreational and other needs of library users.

Collection Development Policy
A policy is described typically as a principle or rule to guide decisions and achieve rational outcome(s). It can also be considered as a statement of intent or a commitment. Aggarwal (2005) describes policy as a living document, reviewed and revised regularly to keep it current and meaningful. In essence, policy

is a guideline, rules and regulation on how things are to be done to achieve set aims and objectives. According to Arizona State Library, Archives and Public Records (2008) collection development policy is a major project when preparing and so can be time consuming and requires a lot of consultation with board members, staffs and patrons.

Statement of the Problem

The main purpose of collection development policy is to establish guidelines for the planned development of a balanced quality collection of library materials as guided by the mission of the university and the library. The policy intends to provide general guidelines for selecting and maintaining materials for collections. Collection development is probably the most challenging as well as frustrating aspect of librarianship in most Nigerian academic libraries. Available researches such as Ogunsola (2004), Nwafor (1997), Akobi (1998) and Olanlokun and Adekeye (2005) have shown that Nigerian university libraries are grossly underfunded and that the little resources made available is not enough to meet all the financial requirements of the academic libraries which include both human and material resources let alone providing all the required information resources that will meet the needs of all the departments and faculties. Preliminary investigation on academic libraries indicated that there were inadequacies in the collection of the libraries, with the libraries filled with multiple copies of rarely used resources. (Adekanmbi, 2007). This researcher, therefore perceived, that the libraries may not have been using policies in their collection development practices. What is not clear, however, is whether or not federal and state universities libraries especially those in Kaduna State have such policy documents which define their collection building in the face of these dwindling funding of education in Nigeria and consequently libraries. It is in this regard that this research intends to find out and survey collection development policies in federal and state university Libraries in Kaduna State.

Research Questions

1. How is the collection Development Policy evaluated by academic libraries of federal and state university in Kaduna State?
2. How does the changing information need of patrons affect the implementation of information resource development policy in Kaduna State.?

Objectives of the Study

1. To know how collection development policy is evaluated in academic libraries in Kaduna State.
2. To ascertain how the changing information needs of patrons affect the implementation of collection Development Policy in academic libraries of federal and state university in Kaduna State?

Literature Review

Concept of Collection Development

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

The Development of Collection Development Policy

Collection development policy is not new in library profession and literature. Tucker and Torrence (2004), see the policy as part of a resources development process. They describe it as a library's written plan, aimed at correcting the weakness of the resources and maintain inherent strength.
The American Library Association (1996) defines collection development policy as documents which defines the scope of library existing resources, plan for the continuing development of resources, identifying resources strengths and outline the relationship between selection philosophy and the institutions goals, general selection criteria and intellectual freedom. In line with this definition, Resources Development Training for Arizona Public Libraries (2008), notes that a collection development policy should be a living document adaptable to change and growth. It should provide guidelines that can be modified as library's resource needs change.
It is necessary however, as observed by Adedibu (2005) that each library must know its community and access the needs of all segments of the community before formulating policy for the library.

Content of Collection Development Policy

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

Implementation of Collection Development Policy in Academic Libraries.

Collection development is very essential in libraries because resources have to be developed before they can be made available to users. To this effect, Adekanmbi (2007), averred that to have a well coordinated collection development, there is the need for it to be guided by a written and functional resources development policy. Because, according to Olaojo and Akewukereke (2006), collection development policy establishes ground rules for planning, budgeting, selecting and acquiring library resources. Collection development policy provides a frame work for coordinated resource development programme throughout the university libraries. In addition, these policies help the libraries serve the academic community. It is in line with this, that Power (2000) Observes that one of the most meaningful ways to judge the quality and effectives of a library services is to measure how well it is meeting the needs of its users.

Evaluation of Information Resource Development Policy

Policy evaluation is conducted for checking the effects of the implementation process. According to Escap Virtual Conference on Integrating Environmental Consideration into Economic Policy making Processes (2003) certain criteria needs to be considered when evaluating a policy and these includes: Effectiveness, efficiency, flexibility, institutional constraints and community acceptance.
The researcher is of the opinion that, academic libraries can adopt these criteria in the evaluation of their policy. Eguaveon (2000) is of the opinion that resources policy in any library should be reviewed after five years, because things and people do change. This is in line with Ranganathan's 5th law of library science which states that; "the library is a growing organism". Likewise, the policy should be reviewed at intervals to accommodate new changes.

Methodology

The survey research design was adopted for this study. Ali (2006) also states that if a study is designed to find and describe, explain and report events in their natural settings based on sampled data, survey is the right method to adopt because of its suitability for studying both large and small population and it describes and interpret what is observed. This method was found appropriate for this study because it could facilitate gathering of data concerned with finding out collection development policy in Academic libraries of Federal and State Universities, Kaduna State. The population of the study is the Head of library, acquisition librarians and other professional librarians directly involved in collection development in the library under study. Purposive sampling technique was used. This is because the study area had 3 (three) academic libraries with a total of 12 (twelve) targeted populations. The researcher, therefore, made use of the entire population as subject of the study, since the population was very small. This position was supported by Benard (2012), who posited that if a population is less than 200, the entire population can be used as sample. The instrument used for the data collection is questionnaire titled Collection Development policy in Academic Libraries of Federal and State Universities, Kaduna State. It was subjected to a thorough scrutiny by experts before it was administered to the respondents by the researcher at different times. Frequency tables, percentages were use to analyze data collected for the study.

Table 1: **Data Analysis**

The response rate as indicated in Table 1 and Figure 1 above shows that, out of the 12 questionnaires administered 9 (75%) were returned duly completed. This is realistic enough to base any analysis on because according to Osuala, (2007), 60% response rate is a realistic figure and may be acceptable for self-completion questionnaire. This high response rate was due to the level of commitment of the researcher and research assistants. The 4(33.3%) of the non-return questionnaire administered was due to the non challant attitude of some respondents towards answering questionnaire.

Table 2: Availability of Written Collection Development Development Policy

S/N	LIBRARIES	AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	DATE OF FORMULATION	DATE OF MODIFICATION
1	Kashim Ibrahim Library, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria	Available	—	**1976**	**2014**
2	Kaduna State University	Available	—	**2010**	—
3	National open University, Kaduna study centre	Available	—	**2003**	**2012**

The findings as revealed in Table 2 above clearly indicate that, the three universities studied in Kaduna State, have a written Resource Development Policy and that of Kashim Ibrahim Library Zaria is as old as 38 years. It also shows that Kaduna State University did not modify its policy since it formulated it in 2010. This implies that these libraries that have written Collection Development Policy have been developing their resources with guidelines or standard; and this could lead to acquiring of relevant materials that would meet the information needs of users. Adekanmbi (2007) averred that to have a well coordinated resource development, there is need for it to be guided by a written and functional resource development policy

The written policies from the three libraries were physically inspected with a view to finding out the extent of their coverage in terms of contents. Nine broad content sub- headings were identified from most of the literature reviewed which include among others; mission/vision, objectives, core values, sources of

fund, weeding and selection of materials. The written policies were checked to find out which among them has all the Nine sub- headings covered. Table 3 below show the finding.

Table 3: Content of content Development Policy in Academic Libraries in Kaduna State

S/N	Mission/ Values	Objectives	Core Values	S/Fund	Selection	Acquisition	Weeding	Gift/ Exchange	Evaluation
1	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

The findings as revealed in Table 3 shows that the three academic libraries under study that have written collection development policy have almost all the sub headings of the content of information resource development policy. However, Kashim Ibrahim Library and National Open University Kaduna Study Center do not have core value as sub heading in their Information resource development policy. This, notwithstanding, it can be concluded that the information resource development policy of the three libraries is very comprehensive. It covers all the areas specified in most literatures, such as Cassell (2007) who observes that mission and vision, objectives, acquisition, selection, gift and exchange e.t.c should be covered in a written collection development policy.

Extent of Implementation of Collection Development Policy in Academic Libraries in Kaduna State.

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

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

Based on the interview conducted, the researcher found out that all the libraries that have written policy, the policy was developed by a committee established by the university, including an acquisition librarian and the Heads of the library as members of the committee.

Recommendations

1. Academic libraries in Kaduna State should try and compare their policy with that of UCD library in Dublin because of its standard, this will help them strengthen their policy implementation and make adjustments where necessary.
2. Having collection development policy is one thing and implementing it is another. Academic libraries without a written policy should make sure that after formulating the collection development policy, the policy should be fully guided for information resource development. It should not be done hapharzardly; otherwise the aims and objectives of the institutions will not be achieved and it will help them utilize the little fund made available to them.
3. All acquisition librarians should be involved in the formulation and evaluation of collection development policy in order to keep them current on issues affecting the policy. Collection development policy should be reviewed at least after every five (5) years to give room for new changes.

Conclusion

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

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