ASSESSMENT OF BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL

OF NON-PRINT INFORMATION RESOURCES IN THE NATIONAL

LIBRARY OF NIGERIA

BY

TAKPOR, Edith
MLS/EDUC/57398/2005–06

A THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE, AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY, ZARIA IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF DEGREE OF MASTERS IN LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE (MLIS)

JUNE, 2011

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this thesis entitled **"Assessment of Bibliographic Control of Non-Print Information Resources in the National Library of Nigeria"** has been written by me under the supervision of Prof. Umar Ibrahim and Dr. Kareem A. Sanusi. This was never presented anywhere, either wholly or in part for the purpose of the award of a degree at any university. The information derived from the literature has been duly acknowledged in the text and a list of references provided.

Takpor Edith ---------- ----------

Signature Date

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this thesis entitled "Assessment Of Bibliographic Control Of Non-Print Information Resources In The National Library Of Nigeria" meets with the regulations governing of the award of the degree of Master of Library Science (M.LIS) and is approved for its contribution to knowledge and literary presentation.

_____ _____

Prof.Umar Ibrahim **Date**

Chairman, Supervisory Committee

_____ _____

Dr. Kareem Sanusi **Date**

Member, Supervisory Committee

_____ _____

Prof. Tijjani Abubakar **Date**

Head of Department

_____ _____

Prof. Adebayo A. Joshua **Date**

Dean, Postgraduate School

DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to the Almighty GOD the FATHER, SON and HOLY GHOST for Guidance, Grace, Mercies, Love, Favors and Strengths upon my life for me to acquire knowledge and to carry out this study.

It is also dedicated to my family members for their patience, encouragements and prayers.

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed at investigating bibliographic control of non-print information resources in the National Library of Nigeria. Five research questions were raised with respect to the types of non-print information resources, sources of deposition of non-print information resources, the frequency of deposition of non-print information resources, the efforts of the National Library of Nigeria to achieve bibliographic control of non-print information resources, strategies put in place. The descriptive research method was used for the conduct of this study. The purposive sampling was adopted for this study. A sample of 60 was drawn from the population of 680. The instrument used in this study for data collection was the questionnaire. Data collected by the researcher from this study were analyzed qualitatively and presented in descriptive form using frequency tables and percentages. From the findings of the study, it was concluded that there are 11 types of non-print information resources deposited in the National Library of Nigeria by government agencies, commercial and individuals who produce and publish them though the frequency of deposition was low. However, the National Library of Nigeria had made some efforts to achieving bibliographic control of non-print information resources and some strategies put in place which have been evaluated not effective. The study therefore recommended that adequate funds be sourced through advocacy to stakeholders and national organizations to enable the National Library of Nigeria have adequate funds to effectively perform bibliographic roles and services.

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CONTRIBUTION TO KNOWLEDGE

This established that collaboration with the Nigerian Copyright Commission will assist the National Library of Nigeria to track producers and publishers of non-print information resources.

For the National Library of Nigeria to perform bibliographic roles and services, this study also established that collaboration with information generators of non-print information resources cannot be overemphasized.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Most organizations and institutions have both local and national offices that are called names such as central offices, corporate offices, head offices and so on which perform functions that are to some extent similar with respect to the vision and mission of which they are set up. One of such organizations is the National Library of Nigeria (NLN) which has the sole responsibility of assessing and controlling print and non-print information resources in Nigeria.

The National Library of Nigeria was established through the National Library Act No.6 of 1964, which was made possible by a number of developments that culminated in the secondment of Dr. Carl M. White to Nigeria in 1962, by the Ford Foundation, to be an adviser on the development of libraries in Nigeria. He carried out a feasibility study after which he recommended the establishment of the National Library of Nigeria and the National Library Act was passed by the Parliament in September 1964. The Act was full of inadequacies and the activities of the NLN were restricted to the Federal Territory of Lagos. The inadequacies of the Act had a lot of criticisms that resulted in the promulgation of the National Library Decree, No.29 of 1970 and the NLN (Amendment) Decree of 1979. These Decrees corrected some of the inadequacies of the 1964 Act and broadened the scope and activities of NLN. The headquarters of the NLN was later moved from Lagos to Abuja-the new Federal Capital Territory finally on 18th of June, 2007.

One of the main functions of the National Library of Nigeria is to be responsible for the development of the National Bibliography of Nigeria and Bibliographic Services. In the bid to have access and availability to information resources and to carry out these services, the National

Library through an amended National Library Decree of 1979, developed means through which information resources in whatever format can be controlled.

1.1.1 Bibliographic Control

Bibliographic control consists of a series of operations that are intended to create effective lists of the various sources of information. Davison (1975) stated that bibliographic control is the development and maintenance of a system of adequate recording of all forms of materials published, unpublished printed, non-printed and otherwise which add to the sum of human knowledge and information. According to Bookstein (1977) bibliographic control is a means by which the world's literature is organized for the purpose of access, management and communication. A complete record of all publications of the nation's literary output is important because today's librarianship and particularly the modern library no longer function as a mere store house for just the printed resources but cut across non-print information resources such as e-books, e-journals, databases and CD-ROMs that are both online and offline.

Therefore, in the spirit of librarianship, bibliographic control entails the practical sum of operations a librarian undertakes to organise information resources and describe them so that relevant ones can be located and accessed mostly directly and efficiently in order to answer any clientele's expressed needs.

Today, managers of information such as librarians, bibliographers, documentalists, creators of information and information officers are all aware of the level of information explosion, which of course has posed a challenge to them in their bid to access information resources in whatever format. Inherent to the above proposition, bibliographic control today constitutes one of the most significant works especially for librarians in the national libraries that perform bibliographic roles and services.

1.1.2 Components of Bibliographic Control

Information resources both in print and non-print format need to be accessed and organised for retrieval. Taylor (2004) stated that retrieval tools are essential for effective performance of bibliographic control. He identified the basic retrieval tools as bibliographies, catalogues, indexes, abstracts, directories and so on. It is important to note that legal deposit is the basis of bibliographic control.

1.1.3 Non-Print Information Resources:

Human knowledge is not recorded on the pages of books alone; other sources of recording human knowledge and ideas other than the print format are generally referred to as non-print information resources. They are products of advancement in technology because their usage is with the aid of special equipment and information in various forms considered useful or potentially useful for the library clientele are required to ensure maximum access and utilization.

Non-print information resources are grouped according to their formats and have the reference to conveying information electronically with value attached to them by electronic transfer. Ma et al (1996) categorized non-print information resources into computer files, sound recordings, visual materials, computer disks [floppy disks], compact discs, video tapes [videocassettes], CD-ROMS, cassette tapes, video discs, [laserdiscs] records, motion pictures [film reels] electronic files for example, the Internet. Numbers, texts, sounds, speeches and images can now be represented using the non-print format.

Non-print information resources are therefore categorized as audio, visual and audio-visual and they do not depend solely on reading to convey meaning but also through the sense of hearing, sight and the combination of both. Examples of non-print information resources are audiotapes, cassettes, records, sound films, filmstrips, videotapes and so on.

Non-print information resources can also be computer software, CD-ROMs, online resources slides, transparencies, maps, posters graphics games and so on. The equipment needed for their appreciation are computers, printers, TV/VCRs, overhead projectors, slides, filmstrips, projectors, CD/cassettes players, cable TV, CCTVs, hook-ups, phone modems or lines, Internet connection, satellite dish video camcorders; others are scanners, printers, laminators and photocopiers.

1.1.4 National Library of Nigeria (NLN)

Like its counterpart in the world, the National Library of Nigeria was established for the fundamental goal of ensuring access to the entire fount or sources of information resources produced and published for the progress and development of Nigeria. It is maintained and sponsored by the Federal Government of Nigeria under the Federal Ministry of Education; serves as a link between other countries in exchange of information and functions as a legal depository for publications in Nigeria and receives copies of all publications submitted for copyright protection. One of the areas in which the National Library of Nigeria is expected to play a significant role is the provision and coordination of bibliographic services.

The National Library of Nigeria came into effect in the mid 1960s with the enactment of the National Library Act of 1964. Prior to the passage of the National Library Act, there were series of educational conferences conducted in Ibadan that laid intellectual basis for the creation of a network of libraries funded by the government to provide accessibility to educational materials to and by Nigerians. A government advisory committee was later set up due to the necessity for the development of a local repository of knowledge that was charged with finding a way to aid the government in bringing to prominence, the intellectual foundations of its policies, creation of a national bibliographic centre and to provide an arena for the promotion of knowledge. In

subsequent development, the committee was the first major formal body that called for a National Library as part of its recommendations and government accentuated to the demands of the advisory committee and took on the necessary steps to build the National Library of Nigeria.

The Decree known as the National Library Decree of 1970 (Decree No 29) was promulgated by the Federal Military Government, which made the National Library of Nigeria the legal depository for all documents published in Nigeria irrespective of the format which implies that information resources can be deposited, assessed and controlled. With this, the National Library of Nigeria also called the apex library functions as the bibliographic centre.

Today, this vital organ (National Library of Nigeria) acts as the intellectual memory of the nation and has the sole responsibility of performing bibliographical services. Wali (1987) opined that the establishment of the National Library of Nigeria is for the purpose of national research and cultural heritage. This implies that Nigerians and foreign scholars searching for a particular document in Nigeria should see the National Library of Nigeria to as a last resort after the search in other libraries and information centres.

In a related manner Amune (1986) observed that one of the main objectives of the NLN is to ensure the availability of a comprehensive collection of Nigeria's publications, the full access to such publications from within and outside Nigeria. In order to achieve this noble objective, the NLN has as one of its functions to be responsible for the development of National Bibliography as well as providing National Bibliographic Services.

To carry out the above objective effectively, the NLN created the National Bibliographic Control Department (NBCD) with the responsibility of carrying out bibliographic control and providing bibliographic services. Objectives of NBCD are –

i. To assist the library user in the identification of and access to potentially relevant published materials in one's immediate environment and in the world at large.

ii. To support effectively those library operations and services which are related to bibliographical data and description.

iii. To ensure adequate documentation and dissemination of Nigerian indigenous literature.

Expectations under the Legal Deposit Provision Decree No. 29 of 1970 showed that the National Library of Nigeria is the National Depository for the entire publishing output of the nation. The depository provision included the collection of both printed matters and any form of media materials (Audio-Visual Materials) which constitute information resources acquired by the National Library of Nigeria for Bibliographic Services and Control. Oderinde (1997) affirmed that as far as the legal deposit collection is concerned, the collection of such materials is the sole responsibility of the national library of any country.

1.1.5 National Libraries

National Libraries are those established and maintained by the national governments in different countries of the world. National libraries operate services nationwide and are usually backed by legal deposit law - a laid down law giving them special privilege to collect and preserve, for posterity, specified number of copies for every published material in whatever format (print or non-printed information resources) produced in their countries and carry out bibliographic services and control. Line (1990) enumerated that national libraries have the responsibilities of collecting and registering materials that are distributed in their countries and have the traditional responsibilities for creating national bibliographies produced from information sources of deposition.

Most countries all over the world have national libraries and they perform the functions expected of them to achieve set objectives. They are specifically established by the government of each country to serve as the pre-eminent repository of information resources for each particular country. Unlike other libraries, national libraries rarely allow citizens to borrow books and their collections often include numerous rare, valuable and significant works in all human endeavours. Most national libraries are usually notable for their size compared to other type of libraries in the same country. Some states which are not independent but wish to preserve their particular culture, have established national libraries with all their attributes such as legal deposit.

1.1.6 The Roles of National Libraries in Bibliographic Control

One of the roles national libraries play in fulfilling their nations' part of bibliographic control is by having a complete access and record of all the information resources published irrespective of the format through legal deposit in their countries or talking about their particular countries in any way. This role is usually achieved through the means of legal deposit laws or (as is the case of the United States) by a host of different programs such as a Cataloguing-in-Publication Service. By this service, the Library of Congress gives a complete catalogue entry of a book or information resources to any publisher who sends a final draft or some form of galley proof of the information resource(s) currently in production. In addition to having a law requiring publishers to deposit their information resources, those countries with legal deposits backing usually have many other incentives for a proper and speedy deposit such laws which affects copyright of the information resources or a Cataloguing- in- Publication Service. Apart from the US, it is worthy of note that other national libraries offer similar services or enforce mandatory practices similar to this.

National libraries play another role by fostering the creation of standard conceptual tools such as the library classification systems and cataloguing rules. The most commonly use of these tools is the International Standard Bibliographic Description (ISBD) that serves as a basis for national and international cataloguing codes. Thorough acquisition programs and collection development policies are used to target information resources markets in other nations and these foster international agreements with other countries with national libraries that have national bibliographic control as one of their goals. Exchange and access protocols are defined permitting these countries to read each other's catalogues and to standardize catalogue entries thus making it easier for each national library to become aware of published information resources that might concern them.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Like its counterparts in the world, the National Library of Nigeria has made attempts at achieving a comprehensive documentation of information resources especially with regards to printed format of information resources.

One of the main products of this is the annual compilation of National Bibliography of Nigeria. Other aspects of progress is the processing of non-book materials, the issuance of the International Standard Serial Number (ISSN), International Standard Book Number (ISBN), Cataloguing-In-Publication (CIP), International Standard Music Number (ISMN) and so on.

As at now, the National Bibliography of Nigeria (NBN) is published on annual basis. The scope of the NBN is to cover all publications irrespective of the format and those publications published in Nigeria, about Nigeria and by Nigerians abroad are to be deposited with the National Library of Nigeria, under the legal deposit provisions of the National Library Decree of 1970. Although, the mandate of the National Library of Nigeria covers the documentation of

non-print information resources, it is rather unfortunate to note that enough has not been done in this direction. This can clearly be seen in the coverage of non-print information resources in the National Bibliography of Nigeria.

The scanty coverage of non-print information resources in the National Bibliography of Nigeria could suggest that despite the high production of non-print information resources in Nigeria, not many are deposited with the National Library of Nigeria. However, the expectation is that all the non-print information resources produced and published which serves as value for the nation's culture, advertisement and copyright protection should be deposited with the National Library of Nigeria as required by the decree (National Library of Nigeria Decree No. 29 of 1970). Thus, with a comprehensive deposition and documentation, bibliographic control of non-print information resources will be possible if all non-print information resources produced in Nigeria, by Nigerians irrespective of residence are deposited with the National Library of Nigeria as required by law. Ikpaahandi (2006) observed that publishers and producers bring legal deposit publications to the National Library of Nigeria at will and not even the percentage that is expected.

There is a gradual shift from the production of information resources from print to non-print format. Hence publishers and producers need to be aware of the relevance for frequent deposition of resources with the National Library of Nigeria so that they can be incorporated into bibliographic tools, preserved for future generations and national holdings as indicated. Relating to this view, Shuaibu-Adamu (2001) argued that from all indications, frequent deposition of information resources has continued to be a serious problem for a comprehensive National Bibliography of Nigeria.

It is against this background that the researcher through the research questions formulated, seek to investigate the problems associated with bibliographic control of non-print information resources in the National Library of Nigeria.

1.2 Research Questions

This study was guided by the following research questions:

1. What are the types of non-print information resources deposited in the National Library of Nigeria?
2. What are the sources of deposition of non-print information resources in the National Library of Nigeria?
3. What is the frequency of deposition of non-print of information resources in the National Library of Nigeria?
4. What are the efforts put in place by the National Library of Nigeria to achieve bibliographic control of non-print information resources?
5. To what extent have the strategies put in place by the National Library of Nigeria for bibliographic control of non-print information resources been achieved?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The following were the objectives of the study:

1 To examine the types of non-print information resources deposited in the National Library of Nigeria.

2 To find out the sources of deposition of non-print information resources in the National Library of Nigeria.

3 To identify the frequency of deposition of non-print of information resources in the National Library of Nigeria.

4 To assess the efforts put in place by the National Library of Nigeria to achieve bibliographic control of non-print information resources.

5 To evaluate the strategies put in place by the National Library of Nigeria to achieve bibliographic control of non-print information resources.

1.5 Significance of the Study

This study was significant that obstacles and difficulties encountered by the National Library of Nigeria in an attempt to have a comprehensive access to non-print information resources were identified and solutions proffered.

1.6 Scope of the Study

This study covered the headquarters of the National Library of Nigeria, Abuja where all major activities of bibliographic control and services are carried out and replicated to state branches.

1.7 Limitation of the study

This study was limited to inability to collect all the number of copies of questionnaire administered because it was not possible to see everybody at the same time. Funds were also limited.

1.8 Operational Definition of Terms

The following are operational definitions of terms used for this study.

1. ASSESSMENT: A judgment about something based on understanding of the situation. It is the examination of something in order to judge or evaluate it and calculate a value based on various factors.
2. BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL: is the practical sum of operations a librarian undertakes to organise information resources and describe them so that relevant ones can be located

and accessed mostly directly and efficiently in order to answer any clientele's expressed needs.

3. INFORMATION: This is described as data that has been processed into a form that is meaningful to the recipient. It is an essential ingredient in decision-making.
4. NON-PRINT INFORMATION RESOURCES: Non-print information resources are documents that use images and sound rather than or sometimes in addition to textual (print) matter. Examples include audio and video tapes, CD records, photographs, slides and films.
5. NATIONAL LIBRARIES: National libraries are collectors of the historical, literary and cultural records of their nations through legal deposit. Most national libraries perform bibliographic control services, collect and provide access to history of acquired knowledge and preserve them for access for the future.
6. NATIONAL LIBRARY OF NIGERIA (NLN): The giant memory of the nation known as the intellectual store-house and data bank that has the sole responsibility to collect information resources through legal deposit in order to facilitate the distribution of published materials and performed national bibliographical services amongst others.
7. LEGAL DEPOSIT LAW/DECREE/ACT: A statutory provision that places a legal requirement on producers of information resources to deposit their works in designated libraries/ institutions depending on each nation.
8. DEPOSITION: Valuable information resources given and kept in libraries that have legal deposit backing by publishers which serves as a means of identification advertisement and copyright protection.

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CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

The subject of bibliographic control of non-print information resources has certainly attracted the attention of scholars, researchers, librarians and students of Library and Information Science who have produced a huge body of literature. This chapter therefore sets out to review literature that is pertinent to the area and to effectively review the literature, the following sub-headings are considered:

2.2 Bibliographic Control

2.3 Methods Used for Bibliographic Control

2.4 Instruments and Tools used for Bibliographic Control

2.5 Non-Print Information Resources

2.6 National Libraries and their Roles in Bibliographic Control

2.7 Bibliographic Control of Non-Print Information Resources

2.8 Efforts in Bibliographic Control by National Libraries

2.9 Summary of the Review.

2.2 Bibliographic Control

Just as no sensible navigator would get out to sea without a chart, no modern library can hope to function without guides. Today, there is information explosion and the modern researcher is dependent upon quick and easy access to information in whatever format and in whatever field. One tool that tries to document or list all publications in a field, subject or country is bibliography. Through bibliographic control, publications in a particular subject area or country is adequately taken care of and controlled in such a way that information on

publications are recorded and are made available for easy access, retrieval and use for library clientele at any time.

The term 'paper storm' or 'literature/information explosion' has been coined as a dramatic means of calling attention to the seriousness of the situation and it is easy to see why there is need to make serious efforts to improve on bibliographic control of information resources most specially those in the non-print format. Madu (1999) agreed that bibliographic control is a measure of mastering and being able to control the existing information published by scholars or the existing knowledge, which is found in various literature for use. It is therefore, the librarian's task to collect information resources or records and organize them effectively for the clientele especially with the increasing rate of published resources. Shuaibu-Adamu (2001) contended that bibliographic control activities started a long time ago with eyewitness account of events that were passed and retold for many generations as folktales or fables with links and personal modifications. Lor (1997) agreed that bibliographic control is the listing of information sources in a systematic manner to enable people become aware of what information is available, where it can be located and accessed.

From the above definitions, the key word to the definition of bibliographic control in this study is "complete access" to published and unpublished information resources in the non-print format. Based on these premises, bibliographic control is therefore the sum of all the practical operations in repository libraries that carry out and perform bibliographic services and control of information resources (print and non-print) so that relevant ones can be located, accessed directly and efficiently answer the clientele expressed needs.

Bibliographic control of non-print information resources due to information explosion has become a major concern especially in developing countries like Nigeria.

2.3 Methods used for Bibliographic Control

Legal deposit law and union catalogue have been identified in different literature as methods for bibliographic control. Shuaibu-Adamu (2001) emphasized that legal deposit laws, decree or acts, are laws promulgated by government to enable the collection of information resources in whatever format from publishers and producers. Amune (1986) opined that legal deposit is the legislation for compulsory deposition of publications at a national bibliographic centre by publishers or producers in any country. Larivière (2000) posited that legal deposit is a legal requirement of a person or group to submit copies of their publications to a repository, usually a library. Legal deposit is therefore, the act of giving published information resources that come within the scope of legal deposit in designated libraries by publishers and producers in any country.

In Nigeria for instance the Decree No 29 of 1970- a statutory provision empowering the deposition and preservation of the intellectual output of the nation produced by the citizens, states that "the publisher of every material published in Nigeria shall within one month after publication deliver perfect copies at his own expense to the National Library of Nigeria" 25 copies of every Federal Government publication, 10 copies of every State Government publication, 5 copies of every Local Government publication and 3 copies of commercial/private publication.

From the above reflection, legal deposit requirement was originally limited to books and journals, but with the advance of technology, many countries amended the law to include voice recordings, videotapes, sound recordings, movies, maps and even Internet sites. While in some countries, submitting the copies of the publication(s) is a pre-requirement for receiving copyright protection and the number of copies to be deposited, varies and ranges from country to country.

On the other hand, Beall & Kafadar (2005) identified union catalogue as a combined library catalogue describing the collections of a number of libraries that can be created in a range of media including book, microform, card formats and more recently, networked electronic databases. Taylor (2004) therefore pointed that a union catalogue is a variation of the concept that represents just the holdings of more than one institution.

Thus, a union catalogue represents the holdings or collections of more than one library and are in different formats such as book, card, Computer Output Microform (COM), Machine-Readable Catalogue (MARC) and Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC).

2.4 Instruments and Tools used for Bibliographic Control

From the various literature consulted, some tools were identified for bibliographic control. Examples are bibliographies, abstracts, catalogue, indexes, reviews, directories, publishers' guides and authority control. Fourie (2007) listed bibliographic tools as national union catalogues of monographs, Serials, bibliographies, indexes, databases and a selection of other tools for bibliographic control. Similarly, Musiker (2005) stated that a variety of bibliographic control tools and supporting services are being developed in some countries as earliest attempts at national bibliographic control.

2.4.1 Bibliographies

Bibliographies range from "works cited", lists at the end of books and articles, complete and independent publications or as separate works which may be in bound volumes or computerized bibliographic databases. Moya (2005) pointed that national bibliographies are non-commercial publications that attempt to list every publication in a country under the auspices of a national library or other governmental agency primarily to identify, verify, locate, select and the items usually come to the agency through a national copyright law that demands

legal deposit. Harris (2004) confirmed that a bibliography is a systematic list of books and other works. In a related manner, Taylor (2004) agreed that bibliographies are lists of information packages. Examples are the National Bibliography of Nigeria, British National Bibliography, Bibliography of Ghana and so on.

Belanger (2003) disagreed that in earlier times, bibliography mostly focused on books but now both categories of bibliography cover works in other formats including recordings, motion pictures and videos, graphic objects, databases, CD-ROMs and websites. Presently, the systematic lists of media other than books in bibliography are referred to as:

- Discography — recorded music
- Filmography — films
- Webliography —bibliography of websites (the first use of the word *webliography* was recorded in the Oxford English Dictionary that dates from June 1995). It is a list of documents available on the World Wide Web and also a list or catalog of all the Web-based materials relating to a specific subject.

Going by this conceptual clarification, a bibliography therefore gives useful information about author, publisher, place of publication, date of publication, price, speed, colour, duration, ISBN, database of metadata, graphics, pictures, site's purpose, history, policies information, contents and so on to librarians and other information seekers.

2.4.2 Abstracts

An abstract is the terse presentation of the contents of a document stating its objectives, scope and major findings. Abstract according to Ejimkonye (1991) are usually brief summaries of published articles. Thus, the underlying idea is that abstracts give a brief summary of a book, research article, thesis, review, conference proceeding or any in-depth analysis of a particular

subject or discipline, that is often used to help the clientele quickly ascertain the document for information purpose. Abstracts have been grouped into three types-

1. Informative,
2. Indicative and
3. Evaluative.

2.4.3 Indexes

Indexes are important tools to achieving bibliographic control of information resources. Madu (1999) acknowledged that an index indicates where information can be obtained by regular listing of articles that appear in different journals in a given field which are published in succession. Browne and Jon (2007) argued that an index is a list of words or phrases ('headings') and associated pointers ('locators') to where useful material relating to that heading can be found in a document. Thus, a survey of the literature as indicated by Madu (1999), Browne and Jon (2007), that indexes access or point typically to page numbers, paragraph numbers or section numbers in an information resource to enable clientele locate information in that document. An index therefore, is a retrieval device and an access aid that is arranged alphabetically either by function, command, procedure or topic giving topical analysis. However, it should be noted that indexes serve different purposes and come in many forms and formats such as print, non-print or both.

2.4.4 Catalogue

A catalogue is a comprehensive list of all the information resources a library has and usually arranged in an alphabetical order. Svenonius (2000) argued that a library catalog is a register of all bibliographic items found in a library or group of libraries, such as a network of libraries at several locations. It is important to note that there is union catalogue and from the

different citations, a union catalog is a combined library catalog describing the collections of a number of libraries. Although, Kafadar (2005) disagreed and adopts a rather broad view that union catalogs have been created in a range of media, including book format, microform, cards and more recently, networked electronic databases. Zulu (2007) argued that many national libraries have their union catalog, listing all materials published in/or related to their countries in their databases including newspapers, videos, cassettes, Serials, books, grey literature, conference papers, research reports and so on. Therefore, a catalogue in whatever type is the essential retrieval tool for organising a library collection which describes and locates each item in a library collection. Thus, a catalogue serves as an access point and examples are union catalogue, publishers' catalogue among others. Today, it is impossible to achieve bibliographic control without referring to online catalog and the MARC format. Recent developments have taken advantages of computing capabilities to support interoperability amongst information systems and give access to distributed cataloging via networked communication protocols.

2.4.5 Reviews

A review could also be an evaluation of a publication that could be in book or non-book format which provides quality report on information resources after a careful examination to pass judgment. Clark (1997) stated that review provides some idea about information resources as to whether it can satisfy the purpose for which it is intended. Ejimkonye (1991) disagreed that reviews are critical summaries of the progress made in a particular subject over a given period which are generally written by experts and provide information for further readings. From the above, a review is an evaluation or report on the quality of information resources that come in both print and non-print format. Examples are movie, video game, musical composition, book and so on. Reviews can be categorized into three types–

1. Consumer Reviews.
2. Expert Reviews (for subject specialists).
3. Bought Reviews.

2.4.6 Directories

Directories are collections of authentic and authoritative databases that categorize records into different subjects. Ejimkonye (1991) defined directories as a list of persons or organisation systematically arranged usually in alphabetical or classified order giving addresses, affiliations and so on for individuals or officers' functions and similar data for organisations. Clarke (1997) pointed that directories list names and addresses of persons, organizations, institutions, ministries, recreations, centres, societies and associations.

Today, the best-known Web directories are probably Yahoo-www.yahoo.com and Google-www.google.com. In addition to Yahoo and Google, well organised authoritative Web directories include the Librarians' Index to the Internet www.lii.org and the Open Directory Project dmoz.org. At this present level, directories are grouped as

(Databases)- a large collection of information primarily for reading;

Directory service- a software application for organizing information about computer network's users and resources and

Web directory- an organized collection of links to other Websites.

2.4.7 Publishers' Guides

Publishers' guide is an effective bibliographic control tool that gives access to novel information about different publications. Ejimkonye (1991) observed that publishers issue an annual catalogue or brochures of their publications that are still in the press which are usually arranged in subject groups that give all necessary ordering information. In a related view, Clarke

(1997) disagreed that publishers' guides are periodic publications issued by different publishers concerning their new titles giving necessary bibliographic information. Therefore, publishers' guide advertises publishers' new and forthcoming titles, giving the contents, scope, level of readership, authority of the author(s) and could be arranged in subjects groups to give all necessary ordering information on publications of information resources.

2.4.8 Authority Control

The information landscape has changed and will continue to change. With this, librarians and information providers must also change in order to meet the needs of the new generations of information seekers. Fortunately, change brings with it not only challenges, but also opportunities. Authority control is the practice of creating and maintaining headings for bibliographic material in a catalog and recent developments are proceeding toward international authority control. Barnhart (1996) emphasized that authority control is a term used in Library and Information Science to refer to the practice of creating and maintaining headings for bibliographic material in a catalog. Confirming the above, Taylor (2004) observed that the process called authority control was named because it was thought necessary to determine an 'authorized form' for every entity known by variant forms used for bibliographic control. Inferring from the above, the world of information is becoming global and the need has been felt to recognise that many different information resources can be retrieved so that

- Persons or entities with the same name can be distinguished from each other,
- All names used by/for a person, body, place and/or manifestations of a name of a person, body, or place will be brought together and
- All different titles of the same work can be brought together.

2.5 Non-Print Information Resources

Non-print information resources are records of human knowledge or ideas that are not in the print format but in electronic format and are sometimes referred to as e-resources. Examples are e-books, e-journals, e-pamphlets, e-Serials, e-bulletin, bibliographies, films, CDs, cassettes and so on. They require the use of a computer and other machines to access their intellectuals contents. Lawal (2002) opined that the pattern of access to non-print information resources in this present trend is towards open access and the ultimate aim is to ensure the maximum utilization of the resources and at the same time ensure their safety. They can also be new publication(s) on e-bulletin boards, discussion lists and electronic pre-prints that are available through electronic networks. John (2003) defined non-print information resources as documents that use images and sound rather than or sometimes in addition to textual matter and they include audio and video tapes, CD records, photographs, slides and films. Ma et al (1996) categorized non-print information resources into computer files, sound recordings, visual materials, computer disks [floppy disks], compact discs, video tapes [videocassettes], CD-ROMS, cassette tapes, video discs, [laserdiscs] records, motion pictures [film reels] electronic files for example, the Internet. Numbers, texts, sounds, speeches and images can now be represented using the non-print format.

However, it should be stressed that non-print information resources within the context of this work covers audio and videocassettes, dramatic works, video recordings, motion pictures, slides, microforms, CD-ROMs and so on.

2.6 National Libraries and their roles in Bibliographic Control

Information is knowledge and knowledge is power even as the world today is becoming an information-driven society, libraries irrespective of the type are the chief sources of information

because they process, guard, provide and make available the processed information to their clientele who are parts of the communities they serve.

National libraries are libraries that are responsible for acquiring and conserving copies of all significant works published and produced in their countries and functioning as "legal deposit" libraries, either by law or by other arrangements. Many national libraries have similarities in the form of collecting the nation's publications through legal deposits and rendering bibliographic services. The functions of national libraries therefore, depend on the library system and developments of each country that must follow trends in the latest developments in library services. Line (1990) agreed that national libraries have the responsibilities of collecting and registering materials that are distributed in their countries and have the traditional responsibilities for creating national bibliographies produced from information sources of deposition. In a related view, Aguolu (1982) asserted that legal deposit provisions are aimed at achieving awareness of the publishing and production outputs in the concept of bibliographic control. While Brian (2008) disagreed that libraries with legal deposit responsibilities not only catalogue their collections but also take responsibility for creating and maintaining the national bibliography which lists the publishing output of a nation. Most national libraries have been able to develop their collections irrespective of the format through legal deposit -a statutory provision that places a legal requirement on producers of publications to deposit their works in designated institutions. As the number of publications produced in non-print format increases, some nations have put in place revised legal deposit legislation to take account of the newer publishing media and format. Therefore, the above implies that national libraries are specifically established by the government of a country to serve as the preeminent repository of information resources for that country. For every nation to survive in all ramifications; national libraries need to be developed,

sustained and maintained for the service of the citizenry. It is pertinent to note that national libraries perform both national and universal bibliographic roles and services in different countries of the world, thereby having and giving access to published information resources through legal deposit; which is the basis of bibliographic control especially in this era of massive information.

Sonnekus (1997) observed that one of the main roles of a national library in fulfilling her nation's part of the common goal of bibliographic control; is by ensuring the complete access to all information resources published in that particular country or talking about that particular country, in any way. Lor (1997) disagreed that the role is usually achieved through the means of legal deposit laws or (as is the case of the United States) by a host of different programs such as a cataloguing- in- publication service. By this service, the Library of Congress gives a complete catalogue entry of a book to any publisher who sends a final draft or some form of galley proof of a book currently in production. Other national libraries offer similar services or enforce mandatory practices similar to this and confirming to the above position, there seems to be credibility that the principle of legal deposit applies to national libraries.

Thus, the roles performed by national libraries in relation to bibliographic control from various literature reviewed include; operating the legal deposit system, developing and disseminating national standards for national bibliography, managing the union catalog and such activities are conducted based on cooperation among libraries and information generators (offering and sharing bibliographic information) and serve as an important foundation for the realization of bibliographic control.

2.7 Bibliographic Control of Non- Print Information Resources

One of the main products of any national library that performs bibliographic roles is the national bibliography and the works to be covered by national libraries in this regard are on information resources in print and non-print format especially in this present age of information explosion that providing access to resources is assuming greater importance. Bibliographic control of non-print information resources is the location, collection, access and making available information in motion pictures, video recordings (videos), DVDs, sound recordings (cassettes and CDs), slides, computer software, videodiscs, CD-ROMs, filmstrips, or combinations of any of these from the information producer and publisher by the library to the needy clientele through legal deposit.

Lor & Geusteyn (2003) posited that bibliographic control activities have been aimed at making publicly available information sources such as books, journal articles, theses, archival documents, non-print media and other types of indigenous sources to clientele. On the other hand, Greenberg (2001) disagreed that the exponential growth of the Internet particularly the Web, has created many new challenges for librarians in their role as collectors, organizers and access providers of information resources. This is particularly evident in the area of bibliographic control where librarians are conducting a wide variety of experiments and are making efforts in order to providing access to new information formats (non-print) and resources that are often volatile. Lynch (2001) opined that bibliographic control of non-print materials is a part of intellectual intervention to provide access and it is interesting to note that control of non-textual materials seems to be one of the most complex and controversial areas. Wijasuriya (1994) disagreed that, the effectiveness of bibliographic control irrespective of scope and form depends on maximum standardization of the form and content of bibliographic description. Therefore, in

the area of non-print information resources, bibliographic control is likely to become increasingly important as an aid to:

- Authentication of publications and productions;
- Safeguarding intellectual property rights through clear attribution of authorship which is linked to the deposit process.

2.8 Efforts by National Libraries in Bibliographic Control

Theoretically, the collections of national libraries that perform bibliographic services cover print and non-print materials such as books, (pamphlets and printed sheets), cartographic materials, manuscripts, music, sound recordings, motion pictures and video-recordings, graphic materials, three-dimensional artifacts and realia, microforms, continuing resources commonly known as Serials and electronic resources. In the bid to control information resources, national libraries have made efforts through

2.8.1 Legal Deposit

Most national libraries have heightened their efforts to cover all information resources in the various formats through legal deposit although many existing legal deposit laws do not cover all kind of library resources especially the non-print information resources and documents available online in various Websites. Byrum (2001) agreed that national libraries on their own initiative and in some cases encouraged by legal deposit requirements have come to accept responsibility to expand the scope of their national bibliographies to include non-print and appropriate networked resources. Johan (1999) disagreed that various critics charge that even for the printed materials the National Library of Indonesia for example, has still not successfully covered all national imprints let alone non-print. Sulistyo-Basuki (2004) acknowledged Byrum (2001) that the existing legal deposit laws do not cover non-print resources, so there is the need

to introduce new laws. Ikpaahandi (2006) observed that publishers and producers bring legal deposit publications to the National Library of Nigeria at will and not even the percentage that is expected. Prasetiawa (2004) pointed that in Indonesia for example, the draft of the national library system comes to square one (again) because of lack of funds for drafting, negotiation and lobbying while effort to revise the existing legal deposit acts came to standstill because of lack of financial supports amongst others. In Germany, new legislation has been drafted to cover all types of information resources whilst a voluntary scheme to obtain online and websites resources is in operation since March 2002 and has been generally well received by publishers and others alike. Zumer (2009) argued that in France, the government has issued a directive to ensure that the national library will collect all non-print information resources through legal deposit. While (Norway and Denmark) have similar schemes and are actively collecting digital resources from all information carriers, including websites. In a related manner, Grierson (2009) indicated that in Finland, legislation was introduced in March 2003 to extend legal deposit to websites and the current legislation includes other non-print resources and electronic materials whilst in New Zealand legislation has also been enacted in 2003. South Africa and Namibia have also follow suite

However, a look at the above showed that previously, published works covered by legal deposit laws were in the printed format such as books, pamphlets, maps, printed music, journals, newspapers and so on but with the new laws, works published in non-print format to be deposited should include works published on CD-ROMs, e-books, e-Serials, musical sheets, cassettes, dramatic works, oral records, home-videos, Internet and so on. This approach on a general note is clearly not easy and extremely high cost is needed because revising the old deposit laws and replacing it with the new ones, need time to prepare the draft, negotiate with the

stakeholders, lobbying with the members of Parliament from all political parties who are not always sympathetic to library matters. Thus, the survey showed that many nations have already addressed, or are investigating the extension of the new legal deposit laws.

2.8.2 National Bibliographies

One of the main products of most national libraries is the national bibliography. Most national bibliographies cover information resources that are produced and published in the current and preceding year(s). The information resources are catalogued based upon the items received under the legal deposit and copy right act and is used for both national and universal bibliographic control. Ritchie (2002) disagreed that national libraries have their national bibliographies published frequently although, some have updated while others have not. Relating to this view, Shuaibu-Adamu (2001) posit that from all indications, frequent deposition of information resources has continued to be a serious problem for a comprehensive national bibliography. Penzhorn (2007) agreed that most national libraries have their published national bibliographies updated, covering decades especially publications in the print format and have been made available online on their Websites with local area network that have several workstations administered by their central servers. Examples are the British National Bibliography (BNB), Namibia National Bibliography (NNB), South African National Bibliography (SANB) and so on.

2.8.3 Scope of the Information Resources

With the recent developments information resources in the different formats such as books, Serials, newspapers, records, videotapes, audio tapes, maps, slides, microform materials, magnetic tapes, CD-ROMs, e- files, Internet and so on, are to be included in the national bibliography of the national library of any nation. Johan (1999) agreed that national libraries

especially those in developed nations now have the scope of their information resources to include a complete list of all titles and publications. Barbara (1996) disagreed that the scope of national bibliography is to include a complete list of titles published in a particular country in accordance with the provision for legal deposit as stipulated in that country. For the purpose of collating views, most national libraries have made frantic efforts in bibliographic control of information resources for the scope to cover print and non-print information resources such as from trade publishers, university press, societies, government press, scientific institutions, official publications, published/unpublished theses and dissertations, published and unpublished selected conference proceedings, translations, atlases, maps, publications of NGOs, audio-visual materials, exhibition/sales catalogues, unpublished speeches and interviews, photo-stories, calendars and so on. All these are made possible in accordance with the provision for legal deposit as stipulated in most countries.

2.8.4 Co-operation with document generators

This is an era of information explosion and information resources in whatever format are generated by non-open publishers such as universities, research institutions, private organizations and so on. These documents generated are commonly known as *grey literature.* Examples such as reports, doctoral dissertations, conference proceedings and so on and are commercially available through the normal bookselling channels but majorities are not, hence, they are not covered in the national bibliographies. Line (1998) agreed that it is necessary for national libraries to work closely with other document generators to register any publication. Manson (1995) stated that in the role of deposit, national libraries are different from that of other libraries and are hospitable to mutually have beneficial alliances with publishers. Zumer (2009) disagreed that in some countries, there are no legal deposit regulations but publishers and the national

deposit libraries of such countries have agreed voluntary deposit regulations on. Therefore, co-operation depends largely on national libraries' side to actively engage, negotiate, persuade and lobby with grey literature producers and document generators. National libraries may also need to negotiate and have strategic alliances with publishers and relevant institutions to have appropriate conditions of access to publications that are received through legal deposit.

2.9 Summary of the Review

From the various literature reviewed, it could be concluded that bibliographic control is the measure of mastering and being able to control the existing information resources published by scholars or the existing knowledge which are found in various literature irrespective of the formats for consumption, prompt and easy access. In other words, it is the accessibility of packaged information that are of value to the clientele in the format in which the resources appear but control of resources in whatever format depends on deposition by publishers and strategies employed by national libraries.

Two methods identified for complete bibliographic control are legal deposit and union catalogue. For legal deposit, non-print information resources that fall under the legal deposit range are therefore liable to deposition by publishers for bibliographic records. This must be seen as working especially in the new environment of information superhighway where actions for deposit cannot be taken in isolation but new alliances are called for between national libraries and publishers if information produced today is to be accessible tomorrow. Although, some national bibliographic agencies/national libraries have already established successful working relationships with publishers but others have not. While the union catalogue which describes the collections of a number of libraries, is a necessary bibliographic tool that all national libraries that perform bibliographic roles and services should have.

On instruments and tools used for effective bibliographic control, the literature reviewed show that bibliographies, abstracts, indexes, catalogues, reviews, directories, publishers' guides and authority control are now designed with new technologies to identify information resources in different formats for easy retrieval and access. These identified essential tools and methods for bibliographic control in recent developments will improve the services of national libraries that perform bibliographic roles and services.

The literature reviewed on non-print information resources revealed that information come in different formats other than the book format. Examples are audiotapes, videotapes, sound recordings, microfilms, CD-ROMs/DVDs and so on and with the steady increase in the new and diverse forms in which information is now packaged, effective bibliographic control of non-print information resources is assuming greater importance because quick and easy access to the resources by clientele is one of the major concerns of librarians especially those of the national libraries that perform bibliographic roles and services.

Conclusively, bibliographic control of non-print information resources in this present age of information explosion has made national libraries that perform bibliographic services encounter great challenges and constraints in their roles to make available, have access, trace and keep track of the relevant information resources. For those challenges and constraints, most national libraries are making serious efforts to have access to non-print information resources thereby, taking some brave and drastic actions considering the fact that bibliographic control of non-print information resources, varies from country to country as local requirements may be influenced by financial, legal or practical constraints and even lobbying with stakeholders, policy makers and politicians.

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CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the methodology that was used to carry out the research and is sub-divided into the following sections:

3.2 Method Adopted for the Study

3.3 Population

3.4 Sample and Sampling Technique

3.5 Instruments for Data Collection

3.6 Procedure for Data Collection

3.7 Procedure for Data Analysis.

3.2 Method Adopted for the Study

The descriptive research and the case study method was adopted for the purpose of this study. Descriptive research describes and interprets what is in existence, it is concerned with conditions that exist, practices that prevail, beliefs and attitudes that are held, processes that are on going and trends that are developing. Gay (1987) defined descriptive research as the collection of data in order to test hypothesis (if any) or answer questions concerning the current situation of the subject of the study. Similarly, Razaq (2000) observed that descriptive research gives a picture of a situation or a population that specifies the nature of a given phenomenon which involves the collection of data and the interpretation of it on contemporaries' issues. According to Yalims (2000) descriptive research is concerned with determining and reporting on subjects or objects the way they are which describes certain variables in relation to the population. Ekeh (2003) emphasized that descriptive research is used to describe an event,

situation or phenomenon as it is, at the time of study. The case study research normally arises from a single object or subject, or a sample of them. Araoye (2004) described the case study method as another qualitative research technique that investigates individuals, organisation and events. This method was adopted based on the fact that the study was concerned with a single phenomenon or concept (National Library of Nigeria) as there are conditions that exist, practices that prevail, processes and trends that are developing at this point in time which were determined by the respondents in this study.

3.3 Population

The population for this study consisted of all the members of staff of the National Library of Nigeria Headquarters, Abuja that have the sole responsibility for the development of National Bibliography as well as providing National Bibliographic Services in the country. According to statistical records of members of staff from a confidential document (2010), the population was 680. While the target population of 60 are the staffers in the collection development and bibliographic control departments. The sample size was 100%.

3.4 Sample and Sampling Technique

The purposive sampling also known as judgemental sampling under non-probability sampling technique was adopted for this study as the sampling procedure. Using this technique, the researcher purposely selected certain group of people (participants) as samples because of their relevance or importance to the investigation under study. Araoye (2004) stated that purposive sample is the selection of subjects who the researcher believed or presumed are typical of the population to be studied. Wimmer & Dominick (2000) observed that purposive sampling includes subjects selected on the basis of specific characteristics or qualities and eliminates those who fail to meet the criteria. This implied that, all the current members of staff who perform

bibliographic duties in the National Library of Nigeria who the researcher believed provided the best information to the study under investigation served as participants or respondents for the study. The total sample size is 60.

Table showing the population of the sample in the National Library of Nigeria

3.4.1 Sample Size

S/N	Samples (Units)	Population
1	Ordering	12
2	Receiving	15
3	Bibliographic Checking & Filing	25
4	Invoice/Clearing	8
Total		60

Source: NLN Confidential Document, 2010

3.5 Instruments for Data Collection

The instrument used in this study for data collection was the questionnaire because there were variety of ways in which questions were asked and also considered appropriate for its specific features, it is faster for data collection and allowed the researcher administer at once. The questionnaire was designed by the researcher based on the research questions and objectives of the study, using a set of multiple-choice questions and some were be based on the 5-point Likert summating rating scale for the collection of responses. On the Likert scale, it was based as follows.

3.5.1 SCALE

Strongly agree 5points

Agree 4 points

Undecided	3 points
Disagree	2 points
Strongly disagree	1 point

3.8 Procedure for Data Collection

The researcher travelled to the sampled area to personally administered copies of the questionnaire to the (participants/respondents) members of staff who carry out bibliographic duties in the National Library of Nigeria Headquarters, Abuja. The researcher gave a grace of two weeks after which the copies of questionnaire were collected back.

3.7 Procedure for Data Analysis

Data collected by the researcher from this study were analyzed qualitatively and presented in descriptive form using frequency tables and percentages. Tables were used to enhance the understanding of the analysis where considered appropriate, while the findings were discussed based on the research questions and objectives of the study.

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CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

Data collected from respondents within the National Library of Nigeria in relation to the assessment of bibliographic control of non-print information resources was statistically presented, analyzed and discussed in this chapter. The chapter was made up of the analysis of the questions by the respondents which are presented in frequencies, tables and percentages. Each of the main variables relating to bibliographic control of non-print information resources in the National Library of Nigeria was analyzed along with the objectives and research questions respectively in the second section of the chapter.

4.1 Response Rate

Out of the 60 copies of questionnaire distributed, 52 (86%) were duly completed and returned. Respondents within the collection development and bibliographic control sections of the National Library of Nigeria were involved in the study. In the table below, the rate of response was high which could be as a result of the size of the population and follow-up by the researcher.

Table 4.1 (a) Response Rate of the Respondents

S/N	Samples	Population	Distributed Questionnaire	Returned Questionnaire	Percent
1	Ordering	12	12	11	92%
2	Receiving	15	15	13	87%
3	Bibliographic Checking & Filing	25	25	23	92%
4	Invoice/Clearing	8	8	5	63%
Total		60	60	52	86.6%

4.2 Data Analysis

This section analyzed and discussed data collected in respect to the research questions raised for the study. The analysis was done based on the responses received from multiple-choice questions and some were based on the 5-point Likert summation scale for the collection of data. Frequency tables and percentages were computed and the results discussed under the following sub-headings:

4.2.1 Types of Non-Print Information Resources Deposited in the National Library of Nigeria

One of the major objectives of this study was the examination of the types of non-print information resources deposited in the National Library. To effectively investigate this objective, the following research question was raised: What are the types of non-print information resources deposited in the National Library of Nigeria? The solution to this question was solicited from the respondents on some selected items as indicated in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1 (b): Types of Non-Print Information Resources Deposited in the National Library of Nigeria

S/N	Non-print information resources	Deposited
1	Cassette/audio tapes	√
2	Micro-films	√
3	Motion pictures	√
4	Magnetic tapes	√
5	Films	√
6	Video tapes	√
7	Compact Disc/DVDs	√
8	Slides	√
9	Documentaries	√
10	Floppy disks	√
11	On-line resources	√

KEY:

√ **……..** Deposited

From table 4.1 above, it could be seen that of the 11 non-print information resources listed, are all deposited. This finding was found to be very interesting because apart from books, 100% of non-print materials are also deposited in the National Library and could be as a result of the production and publication of non-print information resources especially in this era of information explosion. This was in line with Ma et al (1996) that categorized non-

print information resources into computer files, sound recordings, visual materials, computer disks [floppy disks], compact discs, video tapes [videocassettes], CD-ROMS, cassette tapes, video discs, [laserdiscs] records, motion pictures [film reels] electronic files for example, the Internet. bibliographic control activities have been aimed at making publicly available non-print information sources to clientele.

The implication of this was that having access to non-print information resources was assuming greater importance for the National Library of Nigeria to ensure adequate documentation, dissemination and copyright protection of indigenous information resources. This appropriated answer that the National Library of Nigeria serves as the National Depository for the entire published output of the nation.

4.2.2: Sources of Non-Print Information Resources Deposited the National Library of Nigeria.

The second objective of the study was to identify the sources from which non-print information resources are deposited in the National Library of Nigeria. Table 4.2 below, indicated information resources deposited in the national library according to the sources of deposition.

Table 4.2: Deposition of Non-Print Information Resources in National Library of Nigeria

Sources of Deposition				
S/N	Non-print Information Resources	Gov	Commercial	Individual
1	Cassettes/audio tapes	X	√	√
2	Micro-films	√	√	√
3	Motion pictures	√	√	√
4	Magnetic tapes	X	√	√
5	Films	√	√	√
6	Video tapes	√	√	X
7	Compact Disc/DVDs	√	√	√
8	Slides	√	√	√
9	Documentaries	√	√	√
10	Floppy disks	√	√	√
11	On-line resources	√	√	√

KEY

√----------Deposited

X---------Not Deposited

From the distribution in table 4.2, all non-print information resources listed were deposited in the National Library of Nigeria from the three (3) sources: government, commercial and individual except video tapes that were not deposited by government and individual. This revealed that the legal deposit law was binding on all publishers and producers to deposit specified number of copies of all their published information resources irrespective of their format. The finding here was also consistent with Sonnekus (1997) where it was observed that national libraries are seen as fulfilling the nation's part of the common goal of bibliographic control of non-print information resources through legal deposit to designated libraries.

Apart from the dominance of government agencies in the deposition of information resources like video tapes, documentaries, motion pictures and micro-films, the presence of government was not really felt in the deposition of non-print information resources in such other areas like magnetic tapes, cassettes and audio tapes which could be as a result of the nature of such resources. As indicated in the table, commercial deposition constituted a major source of non-print information resources deposited in the national library and this showed that many of such resources are produced and published for commercial and monetary gains.

4.2.3: Frequency of Deposition of Non-Print Information Resources in the National Library of Nigeria

The third objective of the study was the determination of the frequency at which non print information resources were deposited in the National Library of Nigeria. To achieve this objective, the frequency of deposition of non-print information resources in the library was measured on a five point scale. Each of the non-print information resources was scored respectively and the table 4.3 showed the response rate.

Table 4.3: Frequency of deposition of non-print information resources in the National Library of Nigeria

	Frequency of Deposition					
S/N	Non-print Information Resources	Very Low	Low	Average	High	Very High
1	Cassette/audio tapes	√	X	X	X	X
2	Micro-films	√	X	X	X	X
3	Motion pictures	√	X	X	X	X
4	Magnetic tapes	√	X	X	X	X
5	Films	√	X	X	X	X
6	Video tapes	√	X	X	X	X
7	Compact Disc/DVDs	X	X	√	X	X
8	Slides	X	X	√	X	X
9	Documentaries	√	X	X	X	X
10	Floppy disks	√	X	X	X	X
11	On-line resources	X	√	X	X	X

The rate of deposition of the non-print information resources could not be said to be really very low as indicated in the above table. The table indicated that 8 of the non-print materials experienced very low frequency of deposition, on-line resources were recorded low as indicated while 2 received the average frequency of deposition and none of the information resources recorded high. This agreed with Ikpaahandi (2006) that publishers and producer of information

resources bring legal deposit publications at will and not even the percentage that was expected. The average frequency of deposition recorded from compact discs/DVDs and slides are found to be very surprising from the findings. One wonders as what could be the reasons which could be that the non-print materials are seen to be new innovations as against cassettes, documentaries, motion pictures and so on. As observed, the general rate of deposition could be attributed to lack of awareness campaign, vigorous sensitization or proper enforcement of the legal deposit laws.

4.2.4 Efforts by the National Library of Nigeria to Achieve Bibliographic Control of Non-Print Information Resources.

Bibliographic control of non-print information resources in the library was the fourth objective of the study. The research question raised in this respect was: What are the efforts put in place by the National Library of Nigeria to achieve bibliographic control of non-print information resources? In pursuance of this objective, the material and human resources required for the attainment of bibliographic control of non-print information resources were assessed. Further the researcher provided as many efforts as applicable in the National Library of Nigeria for the respondents to tick. Table 4.4 showing the list of efforts put in place to achieve bibliographic control of non-print information resources:

Table 4.4: Efforts Put in Place by the National Library of Nigeria to Achieve Bibliographic Control of Non-Print Information Resources

S/N	Efforts	Yes	No
1	Awareness campaign, vigorous sensitization	X	√
2	Enforcement of the legal deposit law on non-print information resources	X	√
3	Has e-catalogue project on ground for non-print information resource	√	X
4	Operation of e-CIP (electronic cataloguing in-Publishing)	√	X
5	Use of alert services for depositors of non-print information resources	√	X
6	Frequent publication of the National Bibliography of Nigeria	X	√
7	Has the representative libraries for deposition of non-print information resources	X	√
8	Access to non-print information resources	√	X
9	The library has a reliable data of Nigerian publishers and producers of non-print information resources	X	√
10	Strong alliance and cooperation with publishers and relevant institutions of non-print information resources	X	√
11	Set up a special body for bibliography control of non-print information resources	√	X
12	Recent technologies put in place for online publications	X	√
13	Monitor national bibliography tools for non-print information resources with recent technologies	√	X
14	Encourage depositors of non-print information resources	X	√
15	Encourage small-scale research project on bibliographic control of non-print information resources	X	√

As indicated in the above table, part of the efforts for bibliographic control of non-print information resources was the setting up of a special body for bibliographic control of non-print information resources. From the analysis of the findings, the respondents subscribed to this idea. Other efforts made by the library in its control of non-print information resources as indicated in the table are e-catalogue project for non-print information resource and the use of alert services for depositors of non-print information resources in the library. Operation of e-CIP (electronic cataloguing in-Publishing) and monitoring of the national bibliographic tools for non-print information resources with recent technologies along with the provision of adequate access to non-print information resources by users.

Efforts put in place by the National Library of Nigeria that did not yield much according to the respondents such that technologies put in place for online publications and enforcement of the legal deposit law on non-print information resources have not given positive results. The publication of the National Bibliography of Nigeria (NBN) which was not frequent as indicated in the table under item 6 is in line with Shuaibu-Adamu (2001) that frequent deposition of information resources has continued to be a serious problem for a comprehensive national bibliography. In a situation where a necessary bibliographic tool like the National Bibliography was rarely published, the acquisition of government and other publications would be greatly hampered.

Others like the awareness campaign, vigorous sensitization and encouragement of small-scale research project on bibliographic control of non-print information resources or establishing strong alliance and cooperation with publishers and relevant institutions of non-print information resources were not seen as major efforts by the library to effect bibliographic control of non-print information resources as indicated in the table. Line (1998) in agreement with this, that it was

necessary for national libraries to work closely with documents generators to register any publication.

As part of the assessment of the material and human resources for bibliographic control of non-print information resources in the library, the respondents' opinion was solicited on the following items as related to the objective of the study. In the table, the expressed opinion of the respondents was measured on a five point scale. The frequency scores for each of the options were accompanied with the corresponding percentages enclosed in brackets.

Table 4.5: Opinion of respondents on strategies put in place for effective bibliographic control of non-print information resources in the library

S/N	Strategies used in the library	A	U	D	Total
1	Qualified staff to carry out bibliographic control of non-print information resources	44 (84.6)	4 (7.7)	4 (7.7)	52 (100.0)
2	Enough funds to run the bibliographic control department	16 (30.7)	25 (48.1)	11 (21.2)	52 (100.0)
3	Deposit laws cover non-print information resources	39 (75)	13 (25.0)	0 (0%)	52 (100.0)
4	Effective enforcement of legal deposit laws for non-print information resources	20 (38.4)	28 (53.9)	4 (7.7)	52 (100.0)
5	The scope of legal deposit cover non-print information resources	41 (59.7)	19 (36.5)	2 (3.8)	52 (100.0)
6	Sanctions for failure to deposit	22 (42.3)	13 (25.0)	17 (32.7)	52 (100.0)
7	Adequate instruments and tools for bibliographic control of non-print information resources	27 (51.9)	10 (19.2)	15 (28.8)	52 (100.0)
8	The instruments and tools for bibliographic control of non-print information resources are freely available	18 (34.7)	15 (28.8)	19 (36.5)	52 (100.0)
9	The instrument and tools are updated at regular intervals	16 (30.7)	14 (26.9)	22 (42.3)	52 (100.0)
10	Bibliographies for non-print information resources are frequently published	20 (38.4)	14 (26.9)	18 (34.7)	52 (100.0)
11	Bibliographic databases for non-print information resources	23 (44.2)	18 (34.7)	11 (21.1)	52 (100.0)
12	The national library keep tracts of national and international trends in bibliographic control of non-print information and resources	34 (65.4)	14 (26.9)	4 (7.7)	52 (100.0)
13	The library is aware of trends and practices in countries with similar problem with Nigeria	27 (51.9)	21 (40.4)	4 (7.7)	52 (100.0)
14	Co-operation with publishers/generators of non-print information resources with library	25 (48.1)	14 (26.9)	13 (25.0)	52 (100.0)
15	The library has access to all libraries in Nigeria	26 (50)	8 (15.3)	18 (34.7)	52 (100.0)

KEY: A=Agree, U=Undecided, D=Disagree

In analyzing their responses, Strongly Disagree and Disagree, Strongly Agreed and Agreed were collapsed to Disagree and Agreed respectively for easy analysis and clear presentation of responses.

The indications in the table as expressed in item 1, 44 (84.6%) responded that there were qualified members of staff as a strategy to carry out bibliographic control of non-print information resources in the library. In terms of laws enabling the implementation of bibliographic control of non-print information resources in the library, 39 (75%) of the respondents agreed that the library ensures that deposit laws cover non-print information resources in the library.

The scope of non-print information resources is another aspect that was assessed in terms of coverage. In item 5, 41 (59.7%) of the respondents agreed that the scope of legal deposit laws cover non-print information resources and in item 7, the respondents agreed that there were adequate instruments and tools for bibliographic control of non-print information resources in the library, 27 (51%) of the respondents agree with this opinion.

Part of the measures for bibliographic control of non-print information resources in the library was the keeping of trends along the development of the management of non-print information resources in other libraries. In item 12 of the table, 34 (65.4%) of the respondents agreed that the library keep tracts of national and international trends in bibliographic control of non-print information and resources. And in item 13 the respondents agreed as indicated in the table that the library was aware of trends and practices with respect to bibliographic control of non-print information and resources in countries with similar problem like Nigeria. Towards the attainment of this objective, the respondents in item 15 agreed that the library had access to all libraries in Nigeria.

Bibliographic control of non-print information and resources in the library was not without problems as indicated in the table. As observed in item 2 of the table, the respondents did not agree that there were enough funds to run the bibliographic control department. In item 4 of the table, the respondents did not agree that there were effective enforcement of legal deposit laws for non-print information resources in the library. This finding agreed with Sulistyo-Basuki (2004) where it was reported that existing legal deposit laws do not cover non-print information resources. This fact is further emphasized in item 6 where the respondents did not agree that there were sanctions for failure to deposit such non-print information resources. Though it was noted in item 7 that the necessary tools for bibliographic control of non-print information and resources in the library were adequate but in item 8 the respondents were of the opinion that they were not freely available and in item 9 and the respondents did not agree that the instrument were updated at regular intervals.

As part of the constraints, the respondents did not agree that bibliographies for non-print information resources were frequently published. There were no bibliographic databases for non-print information resources in the library. This is indicated in item 11 of the table and in item 14; the respondents did not have a consensus agreement on the co-operation between the publishers and generators of such non-print information resources.

4.2.5 Extent to which the strategies put in place by the National Library of Nigeria for Bibliographic Control of Non-Print Information Resources have been achieved.

The evaluation of the strategies used by the National library for bibliographic control of non-print information resources was the last objective of the study. In table 4.6, the respondents' rating the strategies used by the library for bibliographic control of non-print information

resources were measured on a five point scale. The frequency scores for each of the option were accompanied with the corresponding percentages in brackets.

Table 4.6: The extent to which the strategies for bibliographic control of non-print information resources have been achieved in the National Library

S/N	Achieved Strategies	A	U	D	Total
1	Qualified staff to carry out bibliographic control of non-print information resources	37 (71.1)	4 (7.7)	11 (21.2)	52 (100.0)
2	Enough funds to run the bibliographic control department	16 (30.8)	16 (30.8)	20 (38.4)	52 (100.0)
3	Deposit laws cover non-print information resources	33 (63.5)	10 (19.2)	9 (17.3)	52 (100.0)
4	Effective enforcement of legal deposit laws for non-print information resources	20 (38.4)	16 (30.8)	16 (30.8)	52 (100.0)
5	The scope of legal deposit cover non-print information resources	24 (46.3)	8 (15.3)	20 (38.4)	52 (100.0)
6	Sanctions for failure to deposit	18 (34.6)	16 (30.8)	18 (34.6)	52 (100.0)
7	Adequate instruments and tools for bibliographic control of non-print information resources	31 (59.7)	14 (26.9)	7 (13.4)	52 (100.0)
8	The instruments and tools for bibliographic control of non-print information resources are freely available	14 (26.9)	20 (38.5)	18 (34.6)	52 (100.0)
9	The instrument and tools are updated at regular intervals	10 (19.2)	20 (38.5)	22 (42.3)	52 (100.0)
10	Bibliographies for non-print information resources are frequently published	10 (19.2)	24 (46.2)	18 (34.6)	52 (100.0)
11	Bibliographic databases for non-print information resources	23 (44.2)	23 (44.2)	6 (11.6)	52 (100.0)
12	The national library keep tracts of national and international trends in bibliographic control of non-print information and resources	31 (59.6)	12 (23.1)	9 (17.3)	52 (100.0)
13	The library is aware of trends and practices in countries with similar problem with Nigeria	28 (53.8)	13 (25.0)	11 (21.2)	52 (100.0)
14	Co-operation with publishers/generators of non-print information resources with library	23 (44.2)	18 (34.6)	11 (21.2)	52 (100.0)
15	The library has access to all libraries in Nigeria	24 (46.2)	10 (19.2)	18 (34.6)	52 (100.0)

KEY: A=Agree, U=Undecided, D=Disagree

In analyzing their responses Strongly Disagreed and Disagreed, Strongly Agreed and Agreed were collapsed to Disagreed and Agreed respectively for easy analysis and clear presentation of responses.

The respondents were of the opinion that the human resources for bibliographic control of non-print information resources in the library could be said to be very effective or adequate. This was indicated in item 1 of the table where 37(71.1%) of the respondents agreed that the use of qualified staff as one of the strategies to carry out bibliographic control of non-print information resources is very effective. This could be as a result of the establishment of library schools producing qualified manpower for library services.

As indicated in the table, the respondents agreed in item 7 that the instruments and tools for bibliographic control of non-print information resources in the library could be considered effective. As observed in table 4.6, the respondents agreed in item 12 that the national library keeps tracts of national and international trends in bibliographic control of non-print information resources. And in item 15, the respondents agreed that the accessibility of the library to other libraries in Nigeria could be considered adequate for the effective bibliographic control of non-print information resources.

The problem of funding earlier observed above also resurfaced here in the same item as indicated in the table. The respondents did not agree that there were enough funds to perform bibliographic roles and services. The same observation in item 4 is repeated here, the respondents did not agree that there were effective enforcement of legal deposit laws for non-print information resources in the library. Though the coverage of the non-print was seen as a strategy for bibliographic control of non-print information resources but here it was not rated to be an effective strategy in the library by the respondents. This was indicated in item 5 with

relatively low percentages for agreement and the respondents did not agree that sanction was an effective strategy. And in item 8, the respondents did not agree that the instruments and tools for bibliographic control of non-print information resources were freely available. This meant that though the tools could be rated adequate but the accessibility to them tended to be limited. There was also the problem of update which the respondents did not agree was adequate in item 9 of the table. Coupled with these, there were no frequent publications of the national bibliography and the lack of bibliographic databases for non-print information resources in the library which could greatly hamper the acquisition of government and other publications. Information resources were to be published and kept in databases in line with Ritchie (2002) that national libraries have their national bibliographies published although, some have published while others have not.

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CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5. 1 Introduction

This chapter presents the summary of the study and its findings. Conclusions were made and recommendations on how to address the identified problems were suggested.

5.2 Summary of the Study

The study was specifically set out to assess bibliographic control of non-print information resources in the National Library of Nigeria. In order to achieve this, five research questions were formulated for the study. The review of relevant literature revealed that most national libraries perform bibliographic roles and services and act as depositories through legal deposit laws which vary from country to country and must follow the latest trends and developments in library services. Consequently, information resources especially those in the non-print should be assessed especially in this new era of information explosion.

The descriptive research method was adopted for the conduct of this study and the population for the study was 680 that constituted the entire members of staff of the National Library of Nigeria Headquarters, Abuja that have the sole responsibility for the development of National Bibliography as well as providing National Bibliographic Services in the country.
Purposive sampling method was used because of its appropriateness for the study. A total of 60 samples comprising the members of staff in the collection development and bibliographic control departments. The instrument used for data collection was questionnaire. The data collected was analyzed using frequency distribution tables and percentages using descriptive statistics.

5.3 Summary of Findings

5.2.1 Based on the data collected and analyzed for this study, the following are the major findings under descriptive analysis:

1. That there are 11 types of non-print information resources deposited in the National Library of Nigeria by those who produce and publish them
    i. Cassettes/audio tapes
    ii. Microfilms
    iii. Motion pictures
    iv. Magnetic tapes
    v. Films
    vi. Videotapes
    vii. Compact Discs /DVDs
    viii. Slides
    ix. Documentaries
    x. Floppy disks
    xi. Online resources
2. That the sources of deposition of non-print information resources in the National Library of Nigeria through legal deposit laws are government agencies, commercial and individual.
3. That the frequency at which the non-print information resources were deposited in the National Library of Nigeria was low. The frequency rate of deposition of Compact Discs/DVDs and slides are found to be on the average which could be as a result of the latest technology against others. However, others were very low and not

encouraging for the National Library of Nigeria to perform bibliographic roles and services.

4. that there was no efective enforcement of legal deposit laws on producers of non-print resources, no frequent publication of the national bibliography, awareness campaign, lack of strong alliance and cooperation with publishers and relevant institutions were identified as major problems.
5. That the strategies used by the National Library of Nigeria for bibliographic control of non-print information resources, human resources were adequate, the National Library of Nigeria has access to other libraries, the scope deposition covers non-print information resources, the library has awareness and keeps tracks of developments on library matters and has access to other libraries. However, lack of enough funds, inadequate tools for bibliographic control of non-print information resources, ineffective enforcement of legal deposit laws and proper sanction for failure to deposit, unavailability of bibliographic tools and their updates, lack of bibliographic database for non-print resources and lack of consensus agreement or cooperation between publishers and documents generators of non-print information resources were seen as major problems.

5.4 Conclusion

From the findings of the study, it can be concluded that although the National Library of Nigeria perform bibliographic roles and services, human resources required for bibliographic control of non-print information resources was quite adequate which may be as a result of the establishments of many library schools producing the human resources. Bibliographies, indexes, catalogues and abstracts required for bibliographic control of non-print information resources in

the library were limited in their usages and not updated. This perhaps may account for the low rate of deposition of non-print information resources in the National Library of Nigeria.

However, the strategies adopted by the library for bibliographic control of non-print information resources were not effective which may be due to financial constraints.

5.5 Recommendations

Based on the conclusion drawn from the study, the researcher recommends that

1 There be adequate funds which may be sourced through advocacy to stakeholders to enable the National Library of Nigeria have adequate funds to effectively perform bibliographic roles and services also the National Library of Nigeria should have a website for Internet access to generate funds from clientele who use them. Funds can also be sourced from the National Library Association (NLA) through launching / dinner party, corporate organizations like banks, government parastatals and so on. The National Library of Nigeria can also compile bibliographies, render abstracting and indexing services. This is necessary to keep abreast with new developments in this era of information explosion.

2 Bibliographies, catalogs, abstracts and indexes of non-print information resources should be published more frequently, at regular intervals, updated and made available by the National Library of Nigeria for quick and easy access.

3 The current legal deposit Act and the National Library Decree Number 29 of 1970 should be reviewed, policies put in place for an enabling environment and there should be aggressive and strict enforcement of the legal deposit law of non-print information resources and offenders prosecuted.

4 There is need for awareness, massive campaign and orientation by the National Library of Nigeria to depositors of non-print information resources and even the general public.

5 Lastly, as part of the strategies that needed to be achieved, the National Library of Nigeria need to set up a special body for bibliographic control of non-print information resources and also networking with documents generators should be paramount as this will go a long way for the effective performance of bibliographic roles and services.

5.6 Suggestion for Further Research

1) Bibliographic control is crucial for national libraries and librarians in this new millenuim are sensitive to the importance of maintaining their country's national publications. However, a research could be conducted on non-print information needs of the physically challenged.

2) What seems certain is that bibliographic control has roles to play in this new millennium. Another area of further research could be on Web page contents and analysis of bibliographic tools.

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APPENDIX I

Department of Library of Information Science,

Faculty of Education,

Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria.

8th March, 2010.

Dear Sir/ Madam,

QUESTIONNAIRE ON ASSESSMENT OF BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL OF NON-PRINT INFORMATION RESOURCES IN NATIONAL LIBRARY OF NIGERIA

I am a master's student of the above department currently undertaking a study on the **"Assessment of Bibliographic Control of Non-Print Information Resources in the National Library of Nigeria".**

The attached questionnaire brings together information to be used for the purpose of the study so you could please fill the questionnaire as requested.

Strict confidentiality will be ensured as your responses would be used only for the stated purpose.

I shall be grateful for your co-operation in anticipation.

Yours faithfully,



TAKPOR, Edith.

MLS/EDU/57398/05/06.

Questionnaire for Staff in the National Library of Nigeria

SECTION A: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1) DEPARTMENT:

2) GENDER: MALE [ ] FEMALE [ ]

3) STATUS: Head of Dept. [ ] Sub-head [ ] Professional [ ] Para-professional [ ] Non-Professional [ ]

4) WORK EXPERIENCE: 1 -3 yrs [ ] 4 – 6 yrs [ ] 7 – 9 yrs [ ] 10 yrs and Above [ ]

SECTION B: TYPES OF NON-PRINT INFORMATION RESOURCES DEPOSITED IN THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF NIGERIA

(Please tick (√) as appropriate)

5) Which of these non-print information resources are deposited in the library?

S/NO	NON-PRINT INFORMATION RESOURCES DEPOSITED IN THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF NIGERIA	DEPOSITED	NOT DEPOSITED
1	Cassette /Audiotapes		
2	Micro-film		
3	Motion Pictures		
4	Magnetic Tapes		
5	Films		
6	Videotapes		
7	Compact Discs/ DVDs		
8	Slides		
9	Documentaries		
10	Floppy Disks		
11	On-line Resources		

SECTION C: SOURCES OF DEPOSITION OF NON-PRINT INFORMATION RESOURCES IN THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF NIGERIA

6) Please kindly tick (√) the sources from which these non-print information resources are received for deposition.

S/NO	SOURCES OF DEPOSITION OF NON-PRINT RESOURCES	GOVERNMENT	PRIVATE	COMMERCIAL
1	Cassette /Audiotapes			
2	Micro-films			
3	Motion Pictures			
4	Magnetic Tapes			
5	Films			
6	Videotapes			
7	Compact Discs/ DVDs			
8	Slides			
9	Documentaries			
10	Floppy Disks			
11	On-line Resources			

SECTION D: FREQUENCY OF DEPOSITION OF NON-PRINT INFORMATION RESOURCES IN THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF NIGERIA

(Please tick (√) as appropriate)

7) How frequent are these non-print information resources deposited in the National Library?

S/NO	NON-PRINT INFORMATION RESOURCES IN THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF NIGERIA	VERY HIGH	HIGH	AVERAGE	LOW	VERY LOW
1	Cassette /Audiotapes					
2	Micro-films					
3	Motion Pictures					
4	Magnetic Tapes					
5	Films					
6	Videotapes					
7	Compact Discs/ DVDs					
8	Slides					
9	Documentaries					
10	Floppy Disks					
11	On-line Resources					

SECTION E: EFFORTS IN ACHIEVING BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL OF NON-PRINT INFORMATION RESOURCES IN THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF NIGERIA

(Please tick (√) as appropriate)

8) Which of these efforts listed below have been put in place by the library for bibliographic control of non-print information resources?

S/NO	EFFORTS	YES	NO
1	Awareness campaign and vigorous sensitization		
2	Enforcement of the legal deposit law on non-print information resources		
3	Has e-catalogue project on ground for non-print information resources		
4	Operation of e-CIP (electronic cataloguing- in- Publication)		
5	Use of alert services for depositors of non-print information resources		
6	Frequent publication of the National Bibliography of Nigeria		
7	Has state representative libraries for deposition of non-print information resources		
8	Access to non-print information resources through the Internet		
9	The library has a reliable data of Nigerian publishers and producers of non-print information resources		
10	Strong alliance and cooperation with publishers and relevant institutions of non-print information resources		
11	Set up a special body for bibliographic control of non-print information resources		
12	Recent technologies put in place for online publications		
13	Monitor national bibliographic tools for non-print information resources with recent technologies		
14	Encourage depositors of non-print information resources		
15	Encourage small-scale research project on bibliographic control of non-print information resources		

SECTION F: STRATEGIES PUT IN PLACE BY THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF NIGERIA IN ACHIEVING BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL OF NON-PRINT INFORMATION RESOURCES

(Please tick (√) as appropriate)

9) In your own opinion, which of these strategies listed below is used for achieving bibliographic control of non-print information resources in the National Library of Nigeria?

S/NO	STRATEGIES	STRONGLY AGREED	AGREED	UNDICIDED	DISAGREED	STRONGLY DISAGREED
1	Qualified staff to carry out bibliographic control of non-print information resources					
2	Enough funds to run the bibliographic control department					
3	Deposit laws cover non-print information resources					
4	Effective enforcement of legal deposit laws for non-print information resources					
5	The scope of legal deposit law cover non-print information resources					
6	Sanctions for failure to deposit					
7	Adequate instruments and tools for bibliographic control of non-print information resources					
8	The instruments and tools for bibliographic control of non-print information resources are freely available					
9	The instruments and tools are updated at regular intervals					
10	Bibliographies for non-print information resources are frequently published					
11	Bibliographic databases for non-print information resources					
12	The national library keep tracks of national and international trends in bibliographic control of non-print information resources					
13	The library is aware of trends and practices in countries with similar problem with Nigeria					
14	Co-operation with publishers/generators of non-print information resources with the library					
15	The library has access to all libraries in Nigeria					

SECTION G: ACHIEVED STRATEGIES BY THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF NIGERIA FOR ACHIEVING BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL OF NON-PRINT INFORMATION RESOURCES

(Please tick (√) as appropriate)

10) How can you evaluate these strategies put in place by National Library of Nigeria to achieve bibliographic control or non-print information resources?

S/NO	ACHIEVED STRATEGIES	STRONGLY AGREED	AGREED	UNDICIDED	DISAGREED	STRONGLY DISAGREED
1	Qualified staff to carry out bibliographic control of non-print information resources					
2	Enough funds to run the bibliographic control department					
3	Deposit laws cover non-print information resources					
4	Effective enforcement of legal deposit laws for non-print information resources					
5	The scope of legal deposit cover law non-print information resources					
6	Sanctions for failure to deposit					
7	Adequate instruments and tools for bibliographic control of non-print information resources					
8	The instruments and tools for bibliographic control of non-print information resources are freely available					
9	The instruments and tools are updated at regular intervals					
10	Bibliographies for non-print information resources are frequently published					
11	Bibliographic databases for non-print information resources					
12	The national library keep tracks of national and international trends in bibliographic control of non-print information resources					
13	The library is aware of trends and practices in countries with similar problem with Nigeria					
14	Co-operation with publishers/generators of non-print information resources with the library					
15	The library has access to all libraries in Nigeria					