A STUDY OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE MAIN LIBRARIES AND FACULTY/DEPARTMENTAL LIBRARIES IN AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY AND THE UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN.

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A STUDY OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN **THE** MAIN **LIBRARIES AND FACULTY/DEPARTMENTAL** LIBRARIES IN AHMADU BELLO **UNIVERSITY** AND **THE** UNIVERSITY **OF IBADAN**

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A THESIS

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JUNE, 1981 FESTUS A. AKHIGBE

TO

The author whose writing
Taught me early in my youth
That success in life
Should not be measured
Only by achievements
But also by the difficulties
Which one overcame
In trying to succeed.

" Since life and progress depend
on change it seems to me natural to
consider new proposals with a friendly
and open mind. When in doubt try it."

(Nathaniel L. Goodrich)

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Statement of the problem:

A Survey undertaken by the American Library Association in 1927 is said to have led to the following statement:

> "Although the organisation of relations between the general libraries and those of departments, seminars, etc, is one of the hardest of all problems to solve, and can perhaps never been given a satisfactory solution, it will be useful to continue to go on studying it."[1]

What goes below is a part of the on-going study of the problem.

The function of a university library is to support the roles which have been assigned to the university it exists to serve. Foremost amongst these roles are teaching and research. The importance of the teaching and research functions of higher educational institutions - the universities (for the purpose of this study) is further emphasized in a document: National Policy on Education,[2] published by the Federal Military Government in 1977. After suggesting what it believes should be the aims of university education in Nigeria, the pamphlet goes on to recommend that the universities should pursue these goals through teaching, research, dissemination of information, pursuit of service to the

community, and acting as store-house of knowledge.

In the pursuit of teaching and research, the dissemination of information, and in acting as store-house of knowledge, the university library is the most important unit in the university. To emphasize this fact, some commentators have described the university library as "the heart of the university," "the scholar's workshop," "the laboratory of the humanities," and "information centre." The classic statement of the position, and one which has deservedly been quoted again and again, is that made by the University Grants Committee in 1921; "The character and efficiency of a university may be gauged by its treatment of its central organ - the library".[3]

The laws establishing some of the Nigerian Universities recognize the faculties as the planning units of the Universities' teaching and research programmes. It is the faculties that determine the scope and content of academic programmes and of research projects. It must be mentioned that faculties' decisions on these matters are subject to the approval of the Senate.[4] But such approval is generally a matter of formality. Because of their autonomy in course development and in the choice of research areas, the faculties are powerful influence in Nigerian Universities.

Viewed against this background: that the faculties have the prerogative in planning the teaching and research programmes in Nigerian Universities; that the faculties form the conduit through which Nigerian Universities pursue the roles assigned to them; that the function of university libraries is to acquire, organize, and disseminate the book and other information resources necessary in the pursuit of these roles; in other words because of the importance of the library to teaching and research - two major roles assigned to Nigerian Universities - one would expect that Nigerian University Libraries will be faculty-based; and that where there are both a main library and faculty libraries in a university, there will be legislations to regulate their establishment and the relationship between the main library and the faculty libraries.

On the contrary, it can be said that the laws establishing some of the Nigerian Universities presume one library "the Library of the University" for each of the Universities; while in others "co-ordinated decentralization" in which faculty/ Departmentals libraries exist side-by-side with "the Library of the University" (referred to as main library in this study) is presumed.

For instance, Ahmadu Bello University Law 1962 provides that the Librarian shall be responsible to the Vice-Chancellor for the administration of the library of the university and for the implementation of the policy of the university with respect to the development of the library.[5] Similarly, the university of Ibadan Act 1962 provides that the Librarian shall be responsible to the Vice-Chancellor for the administration of the Library of the University in accordance with regulations.[6]

The Universities of Ife and Lagos may be cited as examples of universities in the second group. The University of Lagos Decree 1967 provides that the Librarian shall be responsible to the Vice-Chancellor for the administration of the University Library and the co-ordination of all the libraries services in the university and its colleges, faculties, schools and other teaching units.[7] Likewise, the University of Ife Edict 1970 provides that the University Librarian shall be responsible to the Vice-Chancellor for the administration of the university library and co-ordination of library services in the university.[8]

In spite of the apparent differences in the laws relating to libraries in the four universities mentioned above, one finds a common feature in their library set up. This common feature is that faculty/departmental libraries exist side-by-side with the main libraries.

However, whereas the laws establishing the University of Ife and the University of Lagos contains statements on the relationship between the main library and the faculty/departmental libraries in the two universities, the laws establishing Ahmadu Bello University and the University of Ibadan does not.

Purpose of Study:

This study examines the relationship between the main library and faculty/departmental libraries in Ahmadu Bello University and the University of Ibadan to see why and how the University Libraries have established or failed to establish some forms of relationship between the main library and faculty/departmental libraries in their universities, bearing in mind the similarity of their statutory powers or lack of it.

The questions it will attempt to answer include:

1. Why and how the faculty/departmental libraries in the universities were established.
2. How the faculty/departmental libraries in the universities are financed.
3. Who recuits and controls faculty/departmental libraries staff in the universities?
4. Who selects, orders and processes faculty/departmental libraries materials in the universities?
5. Who regulates the use of library materials in faculty/departmental libraries in the universities?

6. What services the main libraries in the universities provides for faculty/departmental libraries.

Scope and Limitations:

The study is limited to two universities which met the three criteria used for selection. First, to be selected the university must not have been less than 10 years old and must be occupying a permanent site, in which case most of its faculties and their departments must have taken off ground. The purpose of these conditions is to limit the study to the oldest and already well established universities. The second is that the university must have a main library and faculty/ departmental libraries. Thirdly, the law establishing the university must have presumed one library for the university.

A study of the history of Nigerian Universities shows that five universities: Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria; the University of Ibadan, Ibadan; the University of Ife, Ile-Ife; the University of Lagos, Lagos; and the University of Nigeria, Nsukka, met the first requirement.

A study of the laws establishing these universities and the replies to the authors' letters to the Librarians of these universities show that only two universities - Ahmadu Bello University and University of Ibadan met the second and third criteria and therefore the three criteria used for selection:

The two Universities are more than ten years old; they are occupying permanent sites; they both have faculty and departmental libraries; the laws establishing them presume one library - "the Library of the University[11] - for each of the universities.

Specifically, the study examines the relationship between the main libraries and the faculty/departmental libraries situated in the main campuses of the tv/o universities in the areas of staffing, finance and services as at the end of 1978/79 session. However, libraries used as "demonstration schools[1,] by each of the library schools in the universities are not included in the study. The reason for their non-inclusion is that these libraries, by their peculiar nature, are managed and controlled by the library schools to which they are attached.

While it attempts to find out why each of the faculty/departmental libraries in the universities was established, the study does not concern itself with the pros and cons of faculty and departmental libraries or with the "centralization versus decentralization'[1]' controversy. An analysis of services to staff and or students in the universities is not contemplated; nor is a discussion as to whether or not the roles assigned to Nigerian Universities are supposed, actual or ideal; or

whether or not the universities are performing the roles or how they perform them, intended.

Methodology:

Both a survey method and a documentary method were used in this study: the former method, the use of questionnaire and personal interview and the latter, an examination of relevant records of the institutions studied, as of the 1978/79 session.

Facts finding visits were made with a view to having first hand information about the faculty/departmental libraries in the universities.

Questionnaire was then designed to provde answers to the following questions:

1. Why and how were faculty/departmental libraries in the universities established?
2. How are faculty/departmental libraries [redacted] in the universities financed?
3. Who recruits faculty/departmental libraries staff in the universities?
4. Who controls faculty/departmental libraries in the universities?
5. Who selects, acquires and processes materials for faculty/departmental libraries in the universities?
6. Who regulates the use of library materials in faculty/departmental libraries in the universities?
7. What services do the main library in the universities provide for faculty/departmental libraries?

The questionnaire was given to my spupervisors to validate. Their suggestions were incorporated in a new questionnaire which was then pre-tested to ascertain the universality of its interpretation.

The questionnaire was personally distributed to library supervisors in the selected university libraries. Personal interviews were held with the staff of the main libraries connected with the administration of faculty/departmental libraries in the said universities. These staff are the Heads of Readers Services, Universities of Ibadan; the Cataloguer, and the Acquisitions Librarians, Ahmadu Bello University and the University of Ibadan; the Head, Departmental Libraries Unit, Kashim Ibrahim Library, Ahmadu Bello University; to ascertain the validity of the answers to the questionnaire. Some of the experienced Senior Library Assistants in departmental libraries in Ahmadu Bello University were also interviewed to obtain their views and comments on the subject as it affects them and their libraries. The author also had discussions with the University Librarian, University of Ibadan, on the subject. Relevant records such as the estimates of the universities were also examined.

The month of October, 1979, that is the beginning of 1979/80 academic session, was chosen for the distribution and

collection of the questionnaire, and for interviewing people connected with the administration of faculty/departmental libraries in the universities. This time was thought most suitable because of the perennial late admissions by the Joint Matriculation and Admissions Board (JAMB), an annual event, which from the author's experience, now makes it impossible for lectures to take off properly in the month of October in Nigerian Universities. One of the probable results of the said late admission, it was thought, was that the library supervisors were likely to be more readily available in their offices and most favourably disposed to attend to the author. This was found to be a correct assumption.

Some of the supervisors, on learning that the questionnaire would take between 10 to 15 minutes to complete, received and completed it immediately. Some who were busy registering students or were engaged in other administrative duties, requested that the author read the questionnaire to them while they supply the information which the author then filled in. This method was found to be most satisfactory and informative.

(a) the questionnaire took much shorter time to complete as the author used "short hand" for many words for which the academic staff would have used "long hand";

(b) more candid views and useful suggestions, than otherwise would have been possible, on what should be the relationship between the main library and faculty/departmental libraries in respondents universities, were obtained from respondents.

It must be mentioned that not all the library supervisors adopted either of the two methods described above. At Ahmadu Bello University some of them requested the author to leave the questionnaire with them and come for it on agreed date. Some, as it would be expected, failed to complete the questionnaire and another date had to be arranged. Some failed to commit themselves to any dateline and told the author to expect the questionnaire either by post or through the university delivery service.

At Ibadan, those who could not adopt either of the two methods described above were requested to send the completed questionnaire to the Head of Readers Services Division in the main library. After a week the author called at the main library to collect what was available with the Head of Readers Service and requested him to forward any questionnaire received there after to him by post. This he did.

Significance of the Study:

Most of the documents containing information about the relationship between the main libraries and faculty/departmental libraries in Ahmadu Bello University and the University of Ibadan are not published and are therefore not generally known or easily accessible to interested persons outside the Universities. The study will make its readers aware of the

existence of some of these documents and thereby contribute to the literature on university library administration in Nigeria.

In addition, the recommendations and examples of statutes on the "relationship betwen the main library and faculty/departmental libraries" outlined in the review of literature would provide useful guides to any university, both old and new, interested in establishing working relationship between its main library and faculty/departmental libraries in the areas covered by the study.

Definition of Terms:

Main library, as used in the study, means the principal library of the university, which houses the bulk and the most important of the university's book and non-book collections, the university librarian and his administrative staff.

Central Library is used interchangeably with main library.

Faculty Library donotes a collection of books and related materials, selected for the special use of a faculty (a group of academic departments, combined, under an instrument

establishing the university or rules and regulations made by the governing body of the university, to form a faculty with a dean as the head) and housed in a convenient place in the building or section of the building meant for that faculty.

Departmental Library is a collection of books and related materials selected for the special use of a department within a faculty in a university and housed in a convenient place in the building or section of the building dovoted to the department. By this definition, college and Institute libraries not forming part of a faculty in the universities selected for this study are excluded from the study.

Library Supversor is used to indicate that member of academic staff who oversees the faculty/department library.

F/D = Faculty/departmental

ABU = Ahmadu Bello University

U.I. = University of Ibadan

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2. S.O. Adebo. (Chairman) Federal Republic of Nigeria: National Policy on Education, (Lagos, Federal Ministry of Information, 1977), p.9

3. Quoted by Thomas Parry. (Chairman) Report of the Committee on Libraries. (London, H.M.S.C. 1967), p.9

4. Ahmadu Bello University Law, 1962, section 23 sub-section 4(a);

   The University of Ife Edict, 1970, statute 13, section 7(a);

   The University of Nigeria Law, 1961, section 17, sub-section 1(a);

   The University of Benin Edict, 1975, section 24, sub-section 4(a).

5. Ahmadu Bello University Law 1962, Statute 3, (ii);

6. University of Ibadan Act 1962, first schedule 6(3).

7. University of Lagos Decree 1967, Schedule 1, section 6(4).

8. The University of Ife Edict, 1970, Statute 8(3).

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

It can be said with some degree of truth, that there are no significant "published" books or articles on this topic as it relates to Ahmadu Bello University and University of Ibadan. Furthermore, in spite of the literature on faculty and departmental libraries that has appeared in books and journals on university administration, very little has been written on conditions which brought about, and for many years, invigorated faculty and departmental libraries in Nigerian Universities[1].

In 1964, the Association of University Teachers[2] (AUT) in Britain, published a pamphlet titled The University Library. Having remarked that many university teachers regard departmental libraries as being essential to the process of encouraging undergraduates to read intensively in their subjects, the pamphlet goes on to make the important provisions that the collections of such libraries should be:

1. carefully integrated with the main library collection;
2. carefully supervised by the main library staff;
3. catalogued by the main library; and
4. available to all readers in any subject or faculty.

While accepting fully that the university library is the heart of the university and must be treated as such,

Parry Report[3] supports the creation of departmental libraries to conserve the time and energies of both staff and students. The report also states quite bluntly that it regards such libraries as recognised features of academic library system, recommending, among other things, that:

1. such libraries should be under the jurisdiction of the University Library Committee or similar library authority which will be responsible for their organisation and the regulation of their operation;

2. they should not contain items which are unique in the university;

3. they should contain duplicates of books and periodicals held in the main library;

4. they should not be set up unless there are sufficient funds to support both the initial purchase of its stock and its continued maintenance.

In the main, both the AUT and Parry Report recommend that the main library should exercise a degree of control over departmental libraries, treating them as 'detached arms' and requiring them to operate within a given frame-work.

In his book University Libraries for Developing Countries M.A. Gelfand[4] indicates what he thinks should be the ideal faculty/library relationship. Under the heading 'Role of the University Librarian', the author gives his opinion on what should be the relationship between the main library and faculty/departmental libraries in Afican Universities; and suggests that such relationship should be brought about by friendly persuasion

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and appropriate legislation.

Another proponent of legislation as a means of securing the desired relationship between the main library and faculty/depatmental libraries in a university is Lyle[5]. According to Lyle the unique, as well as the most obvious thing the President can do to promote good administrative relations within a library system is to define the Librarian's authority and responsibility.

Although he does not think that the Librarian needs volumes of laws, Lyle insists that the Librarian does need to know whether the university library consists of all the collections of books in the possession of the university, and whether he has responsibility for the administration of library materials wherever they are located on the campus. Lyle asserts that the absence of clearly defined policies on these and other matters will most certainly lead to dispersion and weakening of the Librarian's administrative strength to departmental collections being sanctioned as faits accomplis and to restrictions on the use of library materials by other members of the university community. To avoid this state of affairs Lyle recommends that definite ruling in respect to the points outlined above should be expressed in legislation of the university.

Example of universities which have sought to bring about a cordial relationship between the main library and faculty/departmental libraries in their institutions through legislation as recommended by Gelfand and Lyle are Rutgers[6] and Harvard[7] (both in USA) and Addis Ababa,[8] Ethiopia.

In the statutes of Rutgers University, there is a provision which states, among other things, that the University Librarian shall have general supervision over all the libraries maintained in the University. He shall operate the libraries in such a way that they shall constitute a single unified library system.

Similarly, Harvard University Statute stipulates that the University Library consists of all the collections of books in the possession of the university, and that the University Librarian shall visit and inspect the libraries comprising the university library system and be ex-officio member of their Library Committees.

More elaborate and far reaching provisios than those contained in the statutes of Rutgers and Harvard Universities are found in the Consolidated Legislation of the Faculty Council, Haile Sellassie 1 University (now Addis Ababa University). Because of their importance and relevance to this study, the author quotes the relevant section of the legislation.

Section 4: Library

(a) "The University Library System consists of a central library and such other Constituent Libraries[9] as are authorized in accordance with sub-section (c). The university will not expend funds to maintain any library which is not a recognized part ot its library system.

(b) Property Interest in Books: All materials which are purchased by, or donated to, any library within the university system become automatically the property of the Haile Sellassie 1 University, and no library within the University Library System may obtain property interest in library materials separate and distinct from the university, for the university alone has the capacity to enjoy property interests in such materials.

(c) Creation and Dissolution of Constituent Libraries:

(i) The Planning and development of institutional collections must proceed in a systematic manner within the framework of this Statute, with due consideration to the individual needs and requirements of the several departments.

(ii) Constituent Libraries may be authorized by the University Vice-Presidents in consultation with the Librarian and the Deans concerned. Any constituent library may be merged or dissolved by action of the Faculty Council, and all are subject to rules set forth below.

(d) Creation of Smaller Collections on Loan from the Central Library:

Upon request the Librarian may make provision for the deposit of a small collection of books from the Central Library, to be housed within a Faculty or Department of the university in order to facilitate academic instruction. Small collections of this nature are not "Constituent Libraries" and are governed by such arrangements as the Librarian may stipulate.

(e) The University Librarian:

(i) Appointment:

The University Librarian is appointed by the President. He is the Chief Administrative Officer of the University Library System with powers and duties defined below.

(ii) Duties:

(1) With respect to the Central Library, he is the Chief Librarian and is responsible, under the Vice-Presidents, for the general administration of the Library, and employment and supervision of its personnel, and in consultation with the Library Committee, for its planning, budgeting, and development as a research and academic resource and for the promulgation of all rules governing the use of the library by students, the faculty and external readers.

(2) With respect to constituent libraries he will, whenever necessary to protect the university's interest in its property and efficient use of library resources,

a. require the employment of trained library staff in adequate numbers, meeting standards prescribed by him, as well as the dismissal, transfer or taking of further training courses by staff who fail to meet these standard;

b. require adherence to uniform procedures with respect to the acquisition, accessioning and cataloguing of all books;

c. require adherence to uniform rules to assure that all materials in the University Library System are available, on reasonable terms, to all university students and faculty, subject to the priority of meeting the academic needs of the faculty of the constituent library;

d. request, from time to time, such statistical information from each Constituent Library and

Dean of the Faculty where it is situated, as may be necessary, to inform the Librarian of its expenditures and operation;

e. inspect all libraries within the system and take all steps necessary and proper to secure the above objects.

(f) Budgeting Library Appropriations:

Where a faculty maintains a Constituent Library, the Dean should in submitting his general faculty budget request to the Business Vice-President, ask for monies to equip, staff, maintain and develop that library. These requests must be carefully itemized and must also be submitted to the Librarian who has responsibility to advise the university to prevent undue duplication of expenses for books and to maintain proper library services in the university. The Librarian will submit his general views on budgetary matters pertaining to the University Library System to the Vice-Presidents and to all relevant Deans and to the Library Committee, from time to time, in order to guide the several faculties and in order to obtain improved planning and clarification of budgetary allocation policies and in order to protect the interests of the university as a whole in maintaining a balanced library system."

The above works did not describe existing main libraries and faculty/departmental libraries relationships. Nor did they account for the conditions which brought about and, for many years, invigorated faculty and departmental libraries. The relevance of the works to the study is that the recommendations contained in them form the basis on which the relationship between the main libraries and faculty/departmental libraries in Ahmadu Bello University and the University of Ibadan can be examined and evaluated.

Mention must be made of the studies carried out in Ahmadu Bello University by Prof. R.C. Benge and Mr B. Armitage[10]; Dr. T.F.W. Ratcliffe,[11] and the Departmental Library Unit of

Kashim Ibrahim Library, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria.[12]

Benge and Armitage were requested by the University Library Committee of Ahmadu Bello University to report on the most suitable organisation for departmental libraries at Ahmadu Bello University. The report came out with proposals for the establishment of faculty libraries instead of departmental libraries. If the principle of faculty libraries, which they advocated was accepted, the authors recommended that such libraries could be supervised by the main library or by the Department of Library Science or by lecturers within the department in which the library is situated. These recommendations were vague and none of them was implemented.

In his report, Ratcliffe observed that there were twenty-one departmental libraries in Ahmadu Bello University and that the libraries were unco-ordinated within any overall strategy of the university library: they had complete independence over their own affairs. He then went on to express a pious hope that the new main library would become a truly central library, operating closely with departmental and faculty libraries for a more out-going and outward looking service; and suggested that the responsibility for all library matters within the University should be the business of the University Librarian and his Library Committee. These

recommendations were not implemented.

In April, 1977 the Departmental Libraries Unit of the main library of Ahmadu Bello University, on the instructions of the University Librarian, carried out a survey of faculty, institute, centre and departmental libraries in Ahmadu Bello University to, among other things:

1. examine the relationship between these libraries and the main library;
2. look into possible areas of centralization, especially with respect to technical services;
3. review and recommend on the staffing of these libraries, and the relationship betwen such staff and the main library;
4. examine the entire set up and make necessary recommendations.

The Unit found, among other things, that

1. the main library did not exercise any jurisdiction over any of the libraries: it neither recruited nor was it given any hint on the qualification of the employees in these libraries. These functions were performed by the faculties and departments concerned;
2. the Unit catalogued and classified books for these libraries only on request.

The Unit recommended, among other thing, that:

1. all staff of the various libraries in the University should come under the administrative umbrella of the University Librarian who should be responsible for their employment, training, posting and promotion;
2. the University Librarian should have control over the funds, books, etc. of all the libraries financed by the University;

3. book selection to be done by the faculties and departments, but such books should be ordered through and processed by the main library;

4. faculty and departmental libraries should not engage in the lending of books.

The terms of reference of the Unit, whose recommendations have not been implemented, were too wide. Its six-paged report covering three Institutes, each having its own departmental and central libraries; three faculty libraries and about twenty-two independent departmental libraries is, as one would expect, superficial. The report did not go into the route of the matter of the relationship between these libraries and the main library. It did not, for example, answer some of the questions which the present study attempts to provide answers, namely:

1. Why and how were the faculty/Departmental libraries established in the University?

2. How were the faculty/departmental libraries in the University financed?

3. Who regulated the use of faculty/departmental library facilities in the University?

4. What services did the main library provide for faculty/departmental libraries?

A thorough investigation of these and other matters such as envisaged by this study is vital to a proper understanding of the relationship between the main library and faculty/departmental library in any given university.

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9. These are essentially faculty libraries (though not so called) established to serve specific needs of faculties. Examples are Law Library, Medical Library, Science Library; and Engineering Library.

10. R.C. BENGE, and B. ARMITAGE, Report on departmental libraries (Zaria, A.B.U., May, 1974) (Meneograph)

11. T.F.W. RATCLIFFE. Report on Visit to Ahmadu Bello University, (Zaria, 4-31 May, 1974 (mimeograph)

12. AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY. Kashim Ibrahim Library. Survey of faculty, institute, centre and departmental libraries by the Departmental Libraries Unit, (KIL) Ahmadu Bello University, April, 1977. (memeograph)

CHAPTER 3

REASONS AND PROCEDURES FOR ESTABLISHING FACULTY/ DEPARTMENTAL LIBRARIES IN THE UNIVERSITIES

Table 1 shows the reasons for establishing Faculty/ departmental libraries in the two universities.

It is remarkable that 97.1% of the faculty/departmental libraries which responded to the questionnaire came into existence after the establishment of the main libraries. 11.8% of the faculty/departmental libraries came into being as a result of geographical dispersal of academic units[1]; 8.8% as a result of the "size and complexity of the main library"[2] which makes it difficult to use; and 35.2% as a result of access to sources outside the university.

The inability of the main library to purchase enough copies of recommended textbooks is one of the major reasons for establishing faculty/departmental libraries in the two universities. 50% of the respondents indicated this. Investigations by the author showed that the University of Ibadan has since 1974 assigned the duty of purchasing multiple copies of basic texts recommended for undergraduate reading and laboratory work to its faculty and departmental libraries.[3] The absence of such arrangement in Ahmadu Bello University may be responsible for the higher percentage return (55.6% as against 43.8% for University of Ibadan).

A glance at their qualifications[4] tends to support the finding that 33.4% of the main libraries staff are not sufficiently equipped to select books[5] to meet the needs of some faculties and departments - those in the Sciences and Engineering. For example, in 1969 Mr. J.O. Dipeolu put the figures of librarians with subject qualification in

TABLE I
Reasons for Establishing Faculty/Departmental Libraries in the Universities

Reasons for Establishing Faculty/departmental Libraries*	INSTITUTION					
	ABU		U.I		TOTAL	
	NO. 18	%	NO. 16	%	NO. 34	%
Library existed before main library	1	5.6	0	0	1	2.9
Main Library is too far from Faculty/Department	1	5.6	3	18.8	4	11.8
Main Library did not purchase enough copies of books	10	55.6	7	43.8	17	50
Main Library staff not qualified to select books to meet the needs of F/D	10	55.6	1	6.3	11	32.4
It took the main library too long to make books requested by F/D available to them	10	55.6	5	31.3	15	44.1
F/D wanted a librarian who will be closer to them	6	33.3	7	43.8	13	38.2
F/D wanted a library to meet its research needs	11	61.1	7	43.8	18	52.7
F/D received gifts of books and decided to start own library	6	33.3	6	37.5	12	35.2
Main library was difficult to use	1	5.6	2	12.5	3	8.8

*Respondents were asked to check as many answers as applicable.

the Sciences in the two universities as follows: Ahmadu Bello University 2; the University of Ibadan 2. He then went on to remark that "in such circumstance university library staff ... must lean heavily or solely on the assistance of the teaching staff in order to meet the demand of the faculty"[6]. In 1979 the figure of librarians with subject qualification in the Sciences in the two universities was as follows: Ahmadu Bello University 2[7]; the University of Ibadan 5[8]. Neither of the two universities had a librarian with subject qualification in Engineering between 1969 and 1979.

It must be mentioned that the 6.3% recorded by the University of Ibadan as against 56.6% by Ahmadu Bello University may not be so much as a result of the increase in the number of librarians with subject qualification in the Sciences in the University of Ibadan; as the creation in that University, of a Collection Development Section - separate and distinct from Acquisitions Section and headed by a very experienced, capable and energetic staff who liaises with the faculties and departments for the sole purpose of building a balanced stock both in the main library, and the faculty/departmental libraries.

The finding that 52.7% of the respondents established their own libraries in order to meet their research needs seems to confirm the opinion expressed by Neal that "It may be too,

that as the number of graduate research workers swells, there is even greater pressure than before from the departments to have their own libraries"[9].

TABLE 2

Body Initiating the Establishment of Faculty/-Departmental Libraries in the Universities

The body initiating the establishment of F/D libraries.	I N S T I T U T I O N					
	ABU		U.I		T O T A L	
	NO. 18	%	NO. 16	%	NO. 34	%
The main library	-	-	2	12.5	2	5.9
The Faculty	3	16.7	2	12.5	5	14.7
The Department	15	83.3	12	75	27	79.4
Other (specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-

Follwing the directive of the Development Committee in 1974 that all faculty and departmental libraries in the University of Ibadan should come under the control of the main library, the main library began a campaign encouraging the hitherto separate departmental libraries in the university to merge into faculty libraries in the interest of improved and more satisfactory service.[10] Investigation by the author showed that the two libraries - both faculty libraries - shown

in the table as having been established through the initiative of the main library came into being as a result of the said campaign.

It is not known why there has not been such success in Ahmadu Bello University in view of the recommendations by Benge and Armitage[11] and the Departmental Libraries Unit of Kashim Ibrahim Library, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria[12] that departmental libraries in that university should merge to form faculty libraries.

TABLE 3

The Body With Which Proposals to Establish Faculty/-Departmental Libraries were Discussed

The body with which proposals were discussed*	INSTITUTION					
	ABU		U. I.		TOTAL	
	NO. 18	%	NO. 16	%	NO. 34	%
The Main Library	3	16.7	8	50	11	32.4
The Faculty	3	16.7	6	37.5	9	26.5
The Department	15	88.3	5	31.3	20	58.8
The University Library Committee	3	16.7	3	18.8	6	17.6

* Respondents were asked to check as many answers as applicable.

Three Libraries, all faculty libraries representing 16.7% of the responding faculty/departmental libraries in Ahmadu Bello University, and three out of six faculty libraries, accounting

for 18.8% of the responding faculty/departmental libraries in the University of Ibadan, had the proposals to establish them discussed with the University Library Committee. This practice is in line with the view expressed by Ratcliffe that library provision, however unpremeditated, should be brought to the attention of the University Librarian and become the concern of the University Library Committee.[13]

Twenty out of 34, or 58.8% of the respondents - all departmental libraries - did not consult the main library nor the University Library Committee before setting up their libraries.

TABLE 4

The Body which Approved the Establishment of Faculty/departmental Libraries in the Universities

The body approving faculty/departmental libraries.	INSTITUTION					
	ABU		U. I.		TOTAL	
	NO. 18	%	NO. 16	%	NO. 34	%
The Main Library	3	16.7	8	50	11	32.4
The Faculty	3	16.7	6	37.5	9	26.5
The Department	15	83.3	5	31.3	20	58.8
The University Library Committee	-	-	-	-	-	-

Three Libraries or 16.7% of the respondents in Ahmadu Bello University indicated that they had the proposals to

establish them approved by the main library. A study of the answers received from the respondents revealed that:

a) the same three libraries had the proposals to establish them approved by the University Library Committee;

b) the three libraries are all faculty libraries.

The author is of the opinion that the nature, composition and functions of that University's Library Committee,[14] which made it most likely that major library matters discussed at faculty meeting will ipso facto come before the University Library Committee, is responsible for this phenomenon.

Eight libraries or 50% of the respondents in the University of Ibadan indicated that they had the proposals to establish them approved by the main library. Only three or 18.8% of them had the approval of that University's Library Committee. A study of the answers received from the respondents revealed that the three libraries are all faculty libraries. Again, the phenomenon observed here might be ascribed to the nature, the composition and functions of that University's Library Committee.[15]

According to Blanchard,[16] application for the creation of a departmental library should be made to the University Librarian who will then consult the academic or appropriate committee of the university library before acting on the application.

Here we find that 83.3% of the respondents in Ahmadu Bello University and 50% in the University of Ibadan did not have their proposals to establish their libraries approved by either the University Librarian, representing the main library, or the University Library Committee.

The reason for this default may be found in the argument advanced by McAnally that departmental libraries frequently come about through pressure and chance than through policy and long-term planning.[17]

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3. K. Mahmud. 'Guide-lines regarding the operation of faculty, sub-libraries and departmental reading rooms' (Internal memorandum addressed to all deans/-heads of departments, University of Ibadan, and signed by K. Mahmud, Acting Librarian, University of Ibadan Library)(10 July, 1974;)p.4

4. See Ahmadu Bello and University of Ibadan Calender 1978/79, pp. 112 and 311 respectively.

5. While it can be argued that, through proper and appropriate experience, librarians without subject qualification can select books on subjects other than those in which they have their degrees, it is submitted that Mr. Dipeolu, Librarian, University of Ife's observation (see note 6) can not be taken lightly. See also Thompson, Lawrence. "The Historical background of departmental and collegiate libraries", Library Quarterly, Vol.22 NO.1 (1942). p.63

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8. University of Ibadan Calendar 1978/79, p.311.

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14. See Ahmadu Bello University Calendar 1978/79, p.142.

15. See University of Ibadan Calendar 1978/79, p.245-246.

16. J.L. Blanchard, "Departmental Libraries in divisional plan university libraries". College and Research Libraries. Vol.14 (1953), p.242-248.

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CHAPTER 4

FACULTY/DEPARTMENTAL LIBRARIES RESOURCES

This chapter is devoted to an examination of the financial, human, and material resources of the faculty/departmental libraries.

TABLE 5

Faculty/Departmental Libraries Having Estimates

Institution	Total No. of F/D Libraries	No. of F/D Libraries	F/D Libraries having Estimates	
		Responding	NO.	%
ABU	22	18	15	83.3
U. I.	25	16	16	100
Total	27	34	31	91.2

Although the Parry Report supports the creation of departmental libraries, it however, recommends that such libraries should not be set up unless there are sufficient funds to support both the initial purchase of its stock and its continued maintenance.[1]

An examination of the 1978/79 approved estimates for the two universities revealed that none of the faculty/departmental libraries had its own estimates in the real sense of the word.

In Ahmadu Bello University provisions for faculty/departmental libraries are made under the estimates for the faculty

(in the case of faculty libraries) and the department (in the case of departmental libraries). In the University of Ibadan there is a single estimate for the university libraries from which all recurrent expenditures for all the faculty/departmental libraries, as well as those of the main library, are met.

TABLE 6

PREPARATION OF FACULTY/DEPARTMENTAL LIBRARIES ESTIMATES

The Body Preparing Estimates.	INSTITUTION					
	ABU		U. I		TOTAL	
	NO. 18	%	NO. 16	%	NO. 34	%
The Main Library	-	-	16	100	16	47.0
The Faculty	3	16.7	-	-	3	8.8
The Department	12	66.7	-	-	12	35.3
No Response	3	16.7	-	-	3	8.8

The practice whereby the main library in the University of Ibadan prepares the estimates for the faculty/departmental libraries in that University began in the 1975/76 session following the decision of the University's Development Committee in 1974 that all faculty and departmental libraries in the University should come under the control of the main library.[2]

Inspection of Ahmadu Bello University Approved Estimates for the year 1978/79 showed that the three departments which failed to answer this question did not make any provision for their libraries in their estimates.

TABLE 7

Approval of Faculty/Departmental Estimates

The Body Approving Estimates	INSTITUTION					
	ABU		U.I		TOTAL	
	NO. 18	%	NO. 16	%	NO 34	%
The Main Library	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Faculty	3	16.7	-	-	3	8.8
The Department	12	66.7	-	-	12	35.3
University Estimate Committee	-	-	16	100	16	47.1

In Ahmadu Bello University, the estimates for the faculty/departmental libraries are incorporated in the faculty/departmental estimates[3] which are then submitted to the University's Estimates Committee for approval. In the University of Ibadan the estimates for the faculty/departmental libraries are incorporated in the estimates for the University Libraries[4] which are prepared by the main library and submitted to the Estimates Committee of the University for approval.

In effect, estimates for faculty/departmental libraries in both universities are approved by the Universities' Estimates Committee.

TABLE 8

Payment of the Salaries of Faculty/Departmental Libraries Staff

The Body Paying Salaries	INSTITUTION					
	ABU		U. I.		TOTAL	
	NO. 18	%	NO. 16	%	NO. 34	%
The Main Library	1	5.6	16	100	17	50
The Faculty	2	11.1	-	-	2	5.9
The Department	15	83.3	-	-	15	44.1

One library or 5.6% of the respondents in Ahmadu Bello University indicated that the salary of its staff is paid by the main library. However, it was the salary of the only one professional staff in the particular library that was paid by the main library. The particular staff was said to be on "secondment"[5] to the library from the main library and, as such, his name was still on the pay roll of the main library.

The author was informed that the student helpers he found in some of the departmental libraries in the University of Ibadan were also paid by the main library provided they were employed by or with the approval of the main library.

TABLE 9

Payment for Faculty/Departmental Libraries
Books and Journals

The Body making Payment	INSTITUTION					
	ABU		U. I.		TOTAL	
	NO. 18	%	NO. 16	%	NO. 34	%
The Main Library	1	5.6	16	100	17	50
The Faculty	2	11.1	-	-	2	5.9
The Department	15	83.3	-	-	15	44.1
Other - Specify	-	-		-	-	-

A study of the answers to the questionnaire revealed that the library which has its books and journals paid for by the main library in Ahmadu Bello University was the same library which has the salary of its professional staff paid by the main library. This was because that library had no vote for books and journals at the time the professional staff was "seconded" to it and the main library decided to assist it get started.

TABLE 10

Payment for Faculty/Departmental Libraries Furniture and Equipment

The Body making Payment	INSTITUTION					
	ABU		U. I.		TOTAL	
	NO. 18	%	NO. 16	%	NO. 34	%
The Main Library	-	-	16	100	16	47.1
The Faculty	3	16.7	-	-	3	8.8
The Department	14	77.8	-	-	14	41.2
Other - specify	1	5.6	-	-	1	2.9

One library or 5.6% of the respondents in Ahmadu Bello University indicated that its furniture and equipment are paid for by a body other than the main library, the faculty and department. The body was the Agency for International Development (AID), which also built and equiped the library.

TABLE 11

Control over Faculty/Departmental Libraries Spending

The Body Exercising control	INSTITUTION					
					TOTAL	
	NO. 18	%	NO. 16	%	NO. 34	%
The Main Libary	1	5.6	16	100	17	50
The Faculty	1	11.1	-	-	2	5.9
The Department	15	83.3	-	-	15	44.1
Others (specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-

The finding in table 11 follows the same pattern as those of tables 8 and 9. This is to be expected for, as the saying goes, "he who blows the piper dictates the tune". Except for the payment of the salary of one professional staff in one faculty library, (table 8) and the payment for books and journals for the same faculty library (table 9) the faculty and departmental libraries in Ahmadu Bello University are entirely financed and controlled by the faculties/departments concerned. In the University of Ibadan, all the faculty/departmental libraries are financed by the main library (tables 8 & 9) and are, as should be expected, controlled by the main library.

The nature of control exercised over the faculty/departmental library spending by the controlling body is shown in table 12.

Table 12

Nature of Control over Faculty/Departmental Libraries Spending by the body Exercising Control

*Nature of controls	INSTITUTION					
	ABU		U. I.		TOTAL	
	No. 18	%	NO. 16	%	NO. 34	%
Approves every item of expenditure before purchasing	16	88.9	16	100	32	94.1
puts a ceiling on what library can spend without approval	2	11.1	-	-	2	5.9
Prohibits the purchase of some categories of materials	1	5.6	16	100	17	50
Limits the no. of copies of a book the library may buy	5	27.8	-	-	5	14.7

* Respondents were asked to check as many answers as applicable.

Table 12 shows the nature of control exercised over Faculty-departmental libraries spending by the controlling body.

94% of the respondents indicated that approval is given to every item they wanted to purchase before purchasing. A study of the answers to the questionnaire revealed that in Ahmadu Bello University such approval is given by the faculty/department concerned and in the University of Ibadan by the main library.

One hundred per cent of the respondents in the University of Ibadan indicated they are prohibited from purchasing some category of materials. These include "unique/research materials such as thesis/dissertations submitted for higher degrees, maps, manuscripts, government publications and official documents of international organizations, major reference works, rare and expensive materials, texts which are interdisciplinary in nature, and periodicals.[6]

When the author asked how effective these prohibitions had been, the main library explained that they had been effective in so far as they had helped to reduce wateful and unintended duplications. However, the library agreed that it could not prevent a faculty or department from having a book in the prohibited list if the faculty or department insisted on having the book in its own library.

It is interesting to note that the only library in Ahmadu Bello University which is formally prohibited from buying some category of materials - titles of books and journals held in the main library - is the faculty library which, as we have seen, (tables 8 & 9) has enjoyed the patronage of the main library.

Table 13

Recruitment of Faculty/Departmental Library Staff

The Body Recruiting Staff	INSTITUTION					
	ABU		U. I.		TOTAL	
	NO. 18	%	NO. 16	%	NO. 34	%
The Library	1	5.6	16	100	17	50
The Faculty	2	11.1	-	-	2	5.9
The Department	15	83.3	-	-	15	44.1

One library or 5.6% of the respondents in Ahmadu Bello University indicated that its staff is recruited by the main libary. The only staff recruited for the library by the main library was the professional staff "seconded" to the library by the main libary (see note 5).

Table 14

Control of Faculty/Departmental Library Staff

The Body controlling Staff	INSTITUTION					
	ABU		U. I.		TOTAL	
	NO. 18	%	NO. 16	%	NO. 34	%
The Main Library	1	5.6	16	100	17	50
The Faculty	2	11.1	-	-	2	5.9
The Department	15	83.3	-	-	15	44.1

As would be expected, it was discovered that the control exercised by the main library over one of the respondents in Ahmadu Bello University was limited to the professional staff in the faculty library under its patronage. While the control exercised by the faculties and departments over their libraries at Ahmadu Bello University was found to be total, covering such areas as supervision, recommendation for promotion, training, termination of appointment, and approval of annual leave, at the University of Ibadan, it is expressly provided that matters connected with the hiring and firing, and promotion of staff in the faculty and departmental libraries are to be handled by the main library in collaboration with the respective Deans or Heads of Departments; and that the day-to-day performance of their duties should also be jointly supervised by the various faculties/departments

and the main library.[7] The 100% return from the respondents at the University of Ibadan that they are controlled by the main library does not therefore appear to represent the correct position.

Table 15

Selection of materials for Faculty/Departmental Libraries

The Body selecting materials*	INSTITUTION					
	ABU		U. I.		TOTAL	
	NO. 18	%	NO. 16	%	NO. 34	%
The Main Library	-	-	14	87.5	14	41.2
The Faculty	3	16.7	6	37.5	9	26.5
The Department	18	100	16	100	34	100
Others (specify)	2	11.1	6	37.5	8	23.5

* Respondents were asked to check as many answers as applicable.

Two libraries or 12.5% of the respondents in the University of Ibadan said that the main library did not participate in the selection of the materials for their libraries. The reason for this, the main library explained, was that the departmental libraries in question had not been

fully integrated into the University Library System.

The author was informed that the "two and six others" or 11.1% and 37.5% of the respondents in Ahmadu Bello University and University of Ibadan respectively were students.

Table 16

Ordering of materials for Faculty/Departmental Libraries

The Body ordering material	INSTITUTION					
	ABU		U. I.		TOTAL	
	NO. 18	%	NO. 16	%	NO. 34	%
The Main Library	-	-	14	87.5	14	41.2
The Faculty	3	16.7	-	-	3	8.8
The Department	15	83.3	2	12.5	17	50

The study of the answers to the questionnaire revealed that two libraries or 12.5% of the respondents in the University of Ibadan which ordered their materials in that university are the same departmental libraries which are entirely responsible for the selection of their materials without any assistance from the main library.

The result in Ahmadu Bello University was expected because, as we have seen, with the lone exception of one faculty library (tables 8 and 9) all the faculty/departmental libraries in the University have, up to this point, managed their affairs

without the help of or interference from the main library (tables 6 to 15).

Table 17

Processing of materials for Faculty/Departmental Libraries

The Body processing materials	INSTITUTION					
	ABU		U. I.		TOTAL	
	NO. 18	%	NO. 16	%	NO. 34	%
The Main Library	8	44.4	8	50	16	47.1
The Faculty Library	3	16.7	6	37.5	9	26.5
The Department Library	7	38.9	2	12.5	9	26.5

Eight libraries or 44.4% of the respondents in Ahmadu Bello University said that their materials are processed by the main library. On inquiry from the main library, the author was told that the processing of the materials for the said libraries was done as a matter of favour and/good neighbourliness

rather than as a matter of policy; the processing of the materials for the libraries in question had been done at the request of the Heads of the respective Departments. However, it looked as though the practice would be extended to other departmental libraries (depending on the availability of professionally qualified staff in the main library) as more departments started to avail themselves of the service.

At University of Ibadan the main library is responsible for the processing of materials for the departmental libraries. But the faculty libraries, because they have professionally qualified staff, are responsible for the processing of their materials. A study of the answers to the questionnaire revealed that the two libraries or 12.5 of the respondents in the university which indicated that they are responsible for the processing of their materials are the same two departments which are entirely responsible for the selection and ordering of their materials (tables 15 16).

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3. Ahmadu Bello University Estimates for 1978/79, (see under individual faculties and departments)

4. University of Ibadan. Estimates for 1978/79 (see under University Libraries).

5. This was the main libraries view. The faculty, on the other hand, claimed that the staff was employed for them since they made a request to the main library for a professional staff and one was sent to them.

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Chapter 5

SERVICES PROVIDED BY FACULTY/DEPARTMENTAL LIBRARIES

In this chapter the author examines the services that the faculty/departmental libraries render to members of the university community, noting especially the extent to which these services are readily available to all the members of the university community. The extent to which the faculty/departmental libraries co-operate with the main library to serve the entire members of the university community is also examined. Finally, the other services apart from ordering and processing of materials, rendered by the main library for the faculty/departmental libraries, are studied.

Table 18

People Entitled to Use Faculty/Departmental Libraries

People entitled to use the library*	INSTITUTION					
	ABU		U. I.		TOTAL	
	NO. 18	%	NO. 16	%	NO. 34	%
All members of the university	2	11.1	8	50	10	29.4
Faculty staff and students only	3	16.7	8	50	11	32.6
Departmental staff and students only	15	83.3	8	50	23	67.6
Others (specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Respondents were asked to check as many answers as applicable.

From a study of table 18 above it will be observed that 66.7% of the responding faculty libraries in Ahmadu Bello University and 100% in University of Ibadan allowed all members of their universities access to their stock.

Another striking revelation, albeit of a doubtful nature - doubtful because nobody checked membership in these libraries - is that 100% of the responding departmental libraries in Ahmadu Bello University and 37.5% in University of Ibadan indicated that they do not allow the staff and students of other departments access to their stock.

Table 19
People Entitled to Borrow Materials from Faculty/Departmental Libraries

People entitled to borrow materials*	INSTITUTION					
	ABU		U. I.		TOTAL	
	NO. 18	%	NO. 16	%	NO. 34	%
All members of the university	-	-	2	12.5	2	5.9
Faculty staff	3	16.7	6	37.5	9	26.5
Faculty students	1	5.6	3	18.8	4	11.7
Departmental staff	14	77.8	10	62.5	24	70.6
Departmental students	4	22.3	9	56.2	13	38.2
None of the above	1	5.6	1	6.3	2	5.9

*Respondents were asked to check as many answers as applicable.

According to Bryan[1], maintaining a duplicate collection is one way of ensuring that faculty have no reason to demand or expect more latitude than students. It was not surprising therefore that 56.6% of the respondents in Ahmadu Bello University and 43.8% in University of Ibadan or about 50% of the respondents in the two universities, set up their own libraries to provide enough duplicate copies of the books they needed (table 1). But it is surprising to find, as evident from table 19 above, that while 100% of the responding faculty libraries in the two universities allowed faculty staff borrowing privileges, only 44.4% of them (11.1% in Ahmadu Bello University and 33.3% in University of Ibadan) extended the same privilege to the students. Similarly, while 96% of the responding departmental libraries (83.3% in Ahmadu Bello University and 62.5% in University of Ibadan) granted departmental staff borrowing privilege, only 52% of them (22.2% in Ahmadu Bello University and 56.3% in University of Ibadan) extended the same privilege to the students.

One of the important reasons why the faculties/departments set up their own libraries is to meet their research needs. (table 1). A study of our subjects degree programmes indicates that 88.2% of them (100% in Ahmadu Bello University

and 75% in University of Ibadan) offer courses leading to the award of higher degrees; and that research work is a requirement in all the courses. In the light of these facts one wonders why faculty and departmental staff demand and receive or are simply given more latitude in their libraries than their students. The answer to this question is outside the scope of this study.

Table 20

Method of Borrowing Materials from Faculty/-Departmental Libraries

Method of borrowing materials	INSTITUTION					
	ABU		U. I.		T O T A L	
	NO. 18	%	NO. 16	%	NO. 34	%
With readers ticket obtainedfrom main library	-	-	4	25	4	11.8
With readers ticket obtained from Faculty/ Departmental library	17	94.4	11	68.8	28	82.4

As we have seen, with the exception of the help it gave to one faculty library (tables 8 and 9) and eight departmental libraries (table 17), the main library in Ahmadu Bello University has allowed the faculty/departmental libraries in that university to go their own way and to do as they like. It is

not surprising, therefore, that the faculty/departmental libraries which allow readers to borrow materials from their libraries see to it that the readers do so only with tickets obtained from the individual faculty/departmental libraries.

In contrast, we have seen, all along, the presence of the main library in the faculty/departmental libraries in University of Ibadan. The main library recruits all the staff for the faculty/departmental libraries (table 13). It pays the salaries of the staff (table 8). It controls the staff (table 14), and so on. It is most surprising therefore to note that only 25% of the responding faculty/departmental libraries in that university allow materials to be borrowed from their libraries with readers tickets obtained from the main library.

Table 21
Directives for the use of the Materials in Faculty/Departmental Libraries

The Body giving directives	INSTITUTION					
	ABU		U. I.		TOTAL	
	NO. 18	%	NO. 16	%	NO 34	%
The Main Library	-	-	6	37.5	6	17.6
The Faculty	3	16.7	-	-	3	8.8
The Department	15	83.3	10	62.5	25	93.5

In table 21, one sees, in Ahmadu Bello University, the result of the laissez faire attitude adoped by the main library (or is it the University Authority?) towards the faculty/departmental libraries in the university. The main libary in that university has no say in the use of the materials in faculty/departmental libraries.

On the other hand, the possessiveness, on the part of the departments in University of Ibadan, and the luke-warmness, on the part of the main library as evidenced in table 21 is difficult to understand in view of the main library's presence in the departmental libraries as evidenced by tables 8 - 10. The main library orders books for the departmental libraries; it pays for the books; it receives, catalogues and classifies the books and transports them to the departmental libraries.

With this kind of presence in and assistance to the departmental libraries, one would have thought that the main library should be able to enforce its directives in one of its several circulars clarifying the relationship between it and the faculty/departmental libraries "in terms of access to the totality of resources and borrowing privileges"[2]. But this has not been the case.

It could be argued that the main library gave room to this tate of affairs by recognizing the "power" of faculty/-departmental libraries to "have rules specific to them" and

appealing to users of these libraries to "observe such rules"[3]. While the author sees nothing wrong, per se, in the main library allowing faculty/departmental libraries to make "rules specific to themselves" and appealing to users of these libraries to observe such rules, he feels that such rules should become null and void when they run counter to or are in conflict with the main library's directives on the same subject, i.e. that access to the totality of resources and borrowing privileges in the university should be on the same basis as access to the main library collection on the production of a current reader's ticket obtained from the main library.

Table 22 Other services performed by the main library for faculty/departmenal libraries:

Type of services	INSTITUTION					
	ABU		U. I.		TOTAL	
	NO. 18	%	NO 16	%	NO. 34	%
Bibliographic	3	16.7	5	31.3	8	23.5
Reference	4	22.2	8	50	12	35.3
Photocopying	6	33.3	6	37.5	12	35.3
Printing	4	22.2	7	43.8	11	32.4
Staff training	18	100	12	75	30	88.2
Publicity	-	-	5	31.3	5	14.7
Others (specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Respondents were asked to check as many answers as are applicable.

In Ahmadu Bello University the main library has a training programme for all the junior library staff working in the university libraries; and almost all the junior library staff, both in the main library and in the faculty/departmental libraries in the university avail themselves of this training programme. Beyond this, there is no formal arrangement as to what other services the main library should perform for the faculty/departmental libraries. Any other services indicated as having been performed by the main library for the faculty/departmental library in table 22 came about through the initiative and enterprise of the faculty/departmental libraries concerned.

In the University of Ibadan it is expressly provided that faculty libraries should undertake bibliographic, reference and photocopying services for their clientele,[4] and that departmental libraries should have these services performed for them by the main libary.[5]

There was no evidence that the faculty/departmental libraries in Ahmadu Bello University are given publicity by the main library; they are not mentioned in the university calendar or in the Guide to the main library

prepared by the main library; nor have they any printed guide to their own libraries and collections.

In contrast, the faculty/departmental libraries in the University of Ibadan have a printed guide prepared by the main library for the main purpose of publicising the libraries. In addition, the faculty/departmental libraries are publicised in the Guide to the Main Library[6] as well as in the University calendar[7].

It must be mentioned that the main library in the University of Ibadan does not have a formal training programme for the junior library staff comparable to that in Ahmadu Bello University. The author learnt from the main library that all newly employed library staff in the system are given induction courses in the main library before they are deployed to their various units/libraries.

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3. University of Ibadan Libraries. Guide to Branch/Faculty Libraries (1976) p.5(ii).

4. University of Ibadan libraries. supra note 3, p.4 (3. i & ii).

5. University of Ibadan libraries. supra note 3, p.4 (3.ii).

6. University of Ibadan. Guide to the library (1979) p.51

7. University of Ibadan. Calendar 1978/79, p.361.

CHAPTER 6

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

SUMMARY:

The purpose of this study has been to examine the relationships between the main libraries and the faculty/-departmental libraries in Ahmadu Bello University, and the University of Ibadan as at the end of 1978/79 academic session. Specifically, the study has attempted to provide answers to the following questions:

1. Why and how were the faculty/departmental libraries in the universities established?
2. How were the faculty/departmental libraries in the universities financed?
3. Who recruits and controls faculty/departmental libraries staff in the universities?
4. Who selects, orders and processes faculty/departmental libraries materials in the universities?
5. Who regulates the use of library materials in faculty/-departmental libraries in the universities?; and
6. What services do the main libraries in the Universities provide for faculty/departmental libraries?

From the analysis of the completed questionnaire and interview conducted for the study, together with information curled from existing literature and official records of the two Universities, and from the author's personal experiences of the issue involved, the following have emerged as the relationships between the main libraries and faculty/depart-mental libraries in the two universities as at the end of

1978/79 academic session.

1. The laws establishing the universities do not give the main library authority over the faculty/departmenal libraries nor does it clarify what their administrative relations are, nor the position of the faculty/departmental libraries vis-a-vis the university community. For example, do the faculty/departmental libraries belong to the university, as does the main library, or do they belong to the individual faculties/departments? Do the main libraries have responsibility for the administration of faculty/departmental libraries in their universities? The absence of clearly defined policies, backed up by appropriate legislations on these matters, have led to dispersion and weakening of library administrative strength to the extent that departmental collections have been sanctioned as faits accomplis. This has resulted in the restrictions placed on the use of these libraries by other members of the university community.

2. Some of the faculty/departmental libraries came into existence by reason of the fault or default on the part of the main library. An example is found in the explanation given for the existence of his departmental library by one of the respondents in Ahmadu Bello University: "Since this department is only 5-6 years old, it had to obtain a

rapid supply of books for reference which were not available in the main library ... The position of our own library will be reviewed when the main library has adequately fulfilled our requirement.[1] But like Moys observed, "it is considerably easier to set up a departmental library than to dismantle it"[2].

3. Other defaults which gave birth to some of the faculty/-departmental libraries are the inability of the main libraries to purchase enough copies of books to meet the needs of the students and to employ staff with the necessary subject qualifications to meet the special needs of some faculties and departments.

4. Other factors which influenced the establishment of faculty/departmental libraries in the universities are that the faculty/departments wanted librarians who will be closer to them, than the main library, and who by implication, they can call their own and therefore control. Also they needed libraries to meet their research needs.

5. There were no provisions of adequate funds to start and maintain the faculty/departmental libraries. This was not unexpected since, in most cases, these libraries came into existence without the knowledge and authority of the appropriate university body whose duty and responsibility

it was to make financial provisions.

6. Whereas the two universities have developed a system of library service based, by and large, on main library, faculty, and departmental libraries, the main libraries are in favour of a system of service based, by and large, on main library, and faculty libraries and have advocated that the departmental libraries in each of their faculties merge into faculty libraries.[3] However, the author did not see much evidence of positive steps taken by the main library, such as holding of conferences and meetings with the parties concerned i.e. faculties, departments and university authority to bring their dreams into reality.

7. The main libraries as well as the faculty/departmental libraries perform both lending and reference services. Many of the respondents commented on this "duality , duplication of functions" "lack of clearly defined objectives", between the main library and the faculty/departmental libraries.

8. One respondent suggested that the objectives and functions of each library - the main library and the faculty/departmental libraries should be spelt out for the benefits of students and lecturers, adding that failure to do this has been causing them many problems and much frustration. Another spelt out the functions of their departmental library as follows: "The aim

of our library is to provide teaching and research materials for the staff and students. We like to have complete independence in running our library". In fact this particular department, having no librarian at the time of this study, had two libraries - one a general library for staff and students and the other a reference library for "staff only".

9. As to the probable question "what then should be the role of the main libraries?" Several respondents attempted to provide part of the answer. The main libraries, which they referred to as the "general libraries" as they suggested, should stock only general books while faculty/departmental libraries, which they called "specialized reference libraries" should stock specialized technical books and journals and reference materials on their subjects; and that money should be allocated and given to faculties/departments for this purpose.

10. The unanswered question is whether the main libraries should be limited only to the provision of lending services or whether they should undertake both lending and reference services, while faculty/departmental libraries are limited to reference services only. Even where this is done, there will be need for further division and clarification of functions. It might be necessary, for example, to limit the

faculty/departmental libraries to reference services on their subject areas and the main libraries to areas not sufficiently covered or specifically assigned to any faculty/departmental library.

11. In its organization the University of Ibadan library system is governed by the principle of "centralized administration" with the overall authority for both administration and services in the main library. Within certain general limitations[4] the faculty/departmental libraries are main library financial and operational undertaking. In contrast, faculty/departmental libraries in Ahmadu Bello University are essentially faculties/departments financial and operational undertaking. To this extent, the organisation in Ahmadu Bello University can be described as administratively decentralized with the overall authority for both administration and service in the various faculties/departments. However, one respondent saw the system in the University of Ibadan as over centralization, which he observed was not in the best interest of either the main library or the faculty/departmental libraries.

12. In the University of Ibadan, faculty/departmental libraries are placed under the Deputy University Librarian and Head of Readers' Services.[5] This is an improvement over the practice

in Ahmadu Bello University where all the faculty/departmental librarians report to the various deans and departmental heads.[6] But still, the author is of the opinion that it is not possible for the Deputy University Librarian and Head of Readers' Service to adequately supervise over 20 faculty/departmental libraries in addition to running a major department in the main library. The span of control is too wide and the problems of the different libraries too diverse.

CONCLUSION:

It would be appropriate to outline some recommendations and suggestions on how the relationships between the main libraries and the faculty/departmental libraries in the two institutions studied could be improved to strengthen the university libraries so that they can meet the demands made upon them by members of the university community. But before then it would be necessary to state the most important problem in the way of establishing the desired relationship between the main library and the faculty/-departmental libraries in most universities. This is the habit of librarians - not only the librarians in Ahmadu Bello University and the University of Ibadan but the habit

of librarians in general, to emphasize the cost of libraries rather than their value. They think they can and indeed are always prepared to bail their institutions out of their financial problems. They never think, much less see, duplication of facilities such as students' hostels, kitchens, and laboratories, or the number of professors and readers in each of the faculties in their universities. Librarians eyes are always, and only on the library where they see duplication of titles and services which they must, and always fight to prevent.

In this connection, one is reminded of what is now generally known and referred to as "professor Buck's University Library Credo". Addressing the Conference on Financial Problems of Research Libraries at Monticello, Illinions on October 31, 1954, Professor Buck, Director, Harvard University Library (1954-64) lamented the defensive tactics adopted by librarians and urged librarians to emphasize the value of libraries rather than the cost.

> "I should urge that it is preached repeatedly and positively. Let us apologize no more, but proudly assert that the library is a vital organ of the university and that he who directs its policy is potentially second in importance only to the president as custodian of the institution well-being"7.

Commenting on the same subject of the habit of librarians to de-emphasize rather than emphasize the value

of libraries, De la Vega,[8] Professor of Librarianship at the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters and Head Librarian of the University of Madrid, remarked that the relationship between the Central Library and Departmental, seminar and other libraries were apt to give rise to frequent and painful frictions between the librarians and the teaching staff. He then urged librarians always to bear in mind that professors and research workers might, through the books and periodicals they request, be able to save lives, reduce suffering and confer other immense benefits on mankind.

It is the author's view that the primary concern of the main libraries in Ahmadu Bello University and the University of Ibadan (and all Nigerian Universities for that matter) should be to organize the various libraries in their universities into units, viable and strong enough, to meet, without tears, the teaching and research needs of the universities which they exist to serve, rather than act as financial consultants to the universities. Such action, initiated and pursued to its logical conclusion by the main libraries, will go a long way to improving the relationships between them and the

faculty/departmental libraries in their universities. What goes below are the steps that might be taken in that direction.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Ahmadu Bello University and the University of Ibadan Libraries should operate a two-tier system of main library, and faculty libraries. The main libraries in the two universities have already accepted faculty libraries as recognized features of academic library in their systems and have for some time been urging that departmental libraries within each of the faculties in their universities to merge into faculty libraries. More positive steps should be taken by both the main libraries and the authorities of the universities to achieve this objective. Accordingly, the main libraries should draw up proposals covering such matters as objectives, funding, staffing, technical services, readers services, union catalogue, and relationship between the main library and faculty libraries. The proposals should be circulated to and discussed with faculty members in Faculty Board Meetings. The agreements reached in these meetings should go to the Senate Library

Committee or the Senate itself for final decision which should be embodied in the universities statutes.

1.1 Objectives: The faculties should be left in no doubt about the main library's intention: the provision and maintenance of better service to the staff and students of the faculties and to the university community at large through better staffing, improved collections, longer opening hours, and so on, which will result from the reduction of the present service points when the departmental libraries within each of the faculties merge and form faculty libraries.[9]

1.2 Funding: It should be the joint responsibility of both the main libraries and the faculties to see that the university authorities make adequate financial provision for the smooth running of faculty libraries. To this end, it should be the duty of the faculty librarians, in collaboration with the main libraries, to prepare and present the estimates for their libraries to their respective deans. These estimates should be reviewed at the Faculties Estimates Committees, where the University Librarian or his representatives and the appropriate Faculty Librarian will be present. In these meetings, decisions as to the final form of the estimates for the

faculty libraries will be made. The estimates will then be left to the respective deans to present to and defend at the University's Estimates Committee.

This arrangement, no doubt, will make the deans and faculties key figures in seeking and obtaining financial support for faculty libraries. One of the main libraries's first task should be to fully identify faculty libraries with the faculties and to transform, in this way, faculty interest in and desire for specialized library to meet their special needs to active resolve.

When the estimates have been approved and the deans informed of the amounts approved for their faculties, they should transmit to the main libraries the approved estimates for things, other than staff salaries[10], for their respective faculty libraries. The main libraries will then compile the approved estimates for each of these items for the various faculty libraries into a simple document. It is important that the approved estimates for these items for the various faculty libraries be communicated to the main libraries and that the main libraries keep records of these estimates to enable them monitor, report and advise on faculty libraries spending on books and journals as well as

arranging and making bulk purchases of some items such as stationeries and supplies, furniture and equipment, etc, for the whole system.

1.3 Staffing: As far as possible, only librarians with the relevant subject background should head faculty libraries. The grade level of such librarians should not normally be lower than that of Assistant Librarian; and they should be able to rise to levels equivalent to those of Deputy/Senior[11] Deputy University Librarians, and in some cases, to levels equivalent to those of University Librarians. Such arrangement will go a long way, not only to attracting people with subject background to librarianship, but also to retaining them in those libraries to which they are best suited. Furthermore, the arrangement will no doubt encourage the subject specialist librarians, who naturally, will be more interested in professional than administrative duties to continue to work in their faculty libraries instead of vying for purely administrative posts, such as those of Deputy/Senior Deputy University Librarians, mainly because of the financial remunerations attached to these posts.

1.4 Collection: As far as possible, each faculty library should contain a full collection: books and journals, reference materials, theses/dissertations,

government publications and official documents of international organizations, etc, in its disciplines, While they may, and indeed should stock multiple copies of books in high demand in their disciplines, faculty libraries should not be duplicate collection of basic texts recommended for undergraduate reading and laboratory work.

1.5 Technical Service: The ordering, cataloguing and classification of materials for the faculty libraries should be handled by the main libraries. In this way the main libraries will be in a position to achieve some economy through bulk orders; exercise some degree of control over unnecessary and inadvertent duplication; set and maintain uniformity in cataloguing and classification for all the libraries in the system. Centralized technical services will go a long way to lightening the burdensome task of preparing and maintaining a union catalogue - one of the functions recommended by this study as falling within the jurisdiction of the main libraries - and relieve faculty librarians of correspondence and other administrative duties connected with ordering in general, and with paid and unpaid invoices in particular, to give service to their readers.

1.6 Readers Services: A major task of a university library is to train the student to train himself. It should be the duty of the faculty librarian to perform this function by stimulating greater and more effective use of the library by their readers through the preparation of indexes, abstracts, reading lists, subject bibliographies, and organizing courses on how to use the library, thus removing some of Dr. C.C. Aguolu's criticism of African librarians.[12]

Indeed, faculty libraries should be service operations and all their resources, human and material, should be directed towards actively meeting the needs of their users. Because of this commitment to public service, it is appropriate that faculty libraries do not process their materials themselves, This freedom from processing of materials will enable the faculty library staff to concentrate on working with those who need their assistance. In addition, the faculty librarians should be responsible for the selection and identification of the sources of supply of the books and journals for their libraries. For this purpose they should work in close consultation with the faculty staff. Faculty Librarians should be responsible for the development and maintenance of their collections and be the chief initiators of the development

plans for their libraries.

1.7 Union Catalogue: It is not enough to legislate that "the University Library consists of all the collections of books in the possession of the university"[13]. There should be a medium through which interested persons can identify and avail themselves of the materials in such collections. The union catalogue of the holdings of the various libraries in the units provides this medium. The preparation and maintenance of this catalogue should be the responsibility of the main library.

1.8 Relationship between the Main Libraries and Faculty Libraries:

All matters connected with the recruitment, promotion, transfer, training and firing of professional staff in the faculty libraries should be handled by the main libraries in consultation with the appropriate deans who should also be empowered to initiate recommendations for the promotion, training, transfer, and termination of the appointment of a professional faculty library staff. Conversely, all matters connected with the hiring, promotion, transfer, training and firing of the junior and the non-professional staff in the faculty libraries should be handled by the respective faculties.

The appropriate dean or his representative should be present in interviews involving the appointment of a

faculty librarian; and the appropriate faculty librarian should be present at interviews involving the appointment of staff to his library. Such interviews help to promote good personal relationship and understanding between the parties sooner than it otherwise would be possible.

Each faculty should have a library committee. The university librarian should be an ex-official member of all faculty library committees, but he should not be answerable to these committees. His position in the committees should be that of a chief adviser or consultant: to give professional and expert advice and see that faculty library policies are in line with the overall strategy of the university's library policy and objectives

Faculty librarians should be responsible to their respective deans for service matters[14] and to the main libraries for professional matters.[15] It should be the duty of the faculty librarians to monitor the needs and progress of their libraries and to pass these, in both quarterly and annual reports, to the appropriate faculty library committee for consideration and necessary action. Copies of these reports should be given to the main library for information and professional advice and guidance before the faculties have had the time to discuss them.

It is not suggested that the Faculty Library Committee should replace the University Library Committee. However, it is here recommended that the composition of University Library Committee should not reflect faculty character as does Ahmadu Bello University Library Committee[16] but should be seen to represent the interest of the university as a whole as in University of Ibadan Library Committee[17] and be limited to the discussion and formulation of broad library policies and objectives which cut across faculty interests.

While this study recommends full faculty libraries, complete in themselves and housing all books, journals and other learning sources in their disciplines and for all grades of students in those disciplines, it does not support the view expressed by some of the respondents that the main libraries should stock only general books. On the contrary, the main libraries should be the universities' research libraries. To this end the main libraries should not undertake lending services, except on inter-library loan, thus creating a reasonable chance that a research worker going to the library for a book for his research will find that it is available in the library. It should therefore be the duty of faculty libraries to stock multiple copies of books likely to be in high demand, for lending and for reserve reading.

This means that the main libraries may limit themselves to having only one copy of each item. Such a policy will go a long way to achieving some of the economy which the main library in the University of Ibadan, for example, has unsuccessfully tried to achieve through its faculty/departmental libraries, and reduce some of the problems and frustrations among university students and staff who go to the main library only to find that the books they want for research are out on loan.

1.9 Departmental Libraries: In faculties whose teaching and research units are dispersed over a large geographical area (the Faculty of Medicine in Ahmadu Bello University and in the University of Ibadan, for example) it may be essential to provide library services in each or most of the units. Therefore there will be few departmental libraries in spite of what has been said earlier, but such libraries should operate under the direction and supervision of the appropriate Faculty Librarian. Thus, the libraries of the Department of Human Anatomy in Ahmadu Bello University and the Department of Nursing in the University of Ibadan should operate under the direction and supervision of the Medical Librarians in Ahmadu Bello University and the University of Ibadan respectively.

1.10 Legislation: The agreements reached by the main libraries and the faculties on the above matters should be embodied in the universities statutes. The laws establishing Ahmadu Bello University and the University of Ibadan should therefore be revised to give effect to the said agreements arising from the author's recommendations and suggestions outlined above. It should be the duty of University Librarians and Faculty Deans to see that this is done.

The "object" of the legislation should be to attain a university-wide library system which makes the total library resources of the university available for the benefit of every member of the university community. To this end the statutes should make a clear division of functions between the main libraries and the faculty libraries. Functions which are better performed centrally should be assigned to the main libraries. Some of such functions are preparation and maintenance of a union catalogue of (a) books and (b) serial titles of the holdings of all the libraries in the system, a clearing house for inter-library loan, recruitment, promotion, transfer, training and firing of professional library staff, consultancy services on building and other library plans. Functions such as book selection, instruction on the use of the

library, preparation of subject indexes, special bibliographies, reading lists, abstractsand specialized in-depth reference services needed by the faculty staff and students should be the responsibility of the individual faculty librarians.

The statute should contain a clear statement on the relationship between the main library and the faculty libraries. The relationship should not be that of master/servant whereby the main libraries "controls"the faculty libraries. On the contrary, "co-ordinated decentralization" should be the goal. By co-ordinated decentralization the author means that while they are autonomous and independent of the main libraries to the extent that they are free to manage their own libraries without much interference from the main libraries; the faculty libraries should be linked more closely with one another and with the main library and access to their collections improved and made available through union catalogues in the main libraries, thereby assuming roles which transcend the particular educational requirements of indivudual facultics.

More importantly, the statute should stipulate a deedline during which all departmental libraries within

each faculty should have merged into faculty libraries. A period of between three to five years from the date of the commencement of the statute is hereby recommended.

Summary of Recommendations:

1. The present three - tier system of a main library, faculty libraries, and departmental libraries in the universities should be replaced by two - tier system of a main library, and faculty/institute libraries.
2. It should be the responsibility of the main library and the faculties to see that their university authorities make adequate financial provisions for their faculty libraries, but the faculty deans should be made key figures for seeking and obtaining financial support for faculty libraries.
3. As far as possible, only librarians with the relevant subject background should head faculty libraries. Such librarians should normally be able to rise to positions comparable to those of Deputy/Senior University Librarians or University Librarians without necessarily leaving their faculty libraries.
4. As far as possible each faculty library should contain a full collection of the materials in its discipline.

5. The ordering, cataloguing and classification of materials for faculty libraries should be handled by the main library.

6. The preparation and maintenance of union catalogues should be the responsibility of the main library.

7. Faculty libraries should concentrate on stimulating greater and effective use of their libraries by their readers through preparation of indexes, abstracts, reading lists, bibliographies, and organizing courses on how to use the library.

8. All matters connected with the hiring, promotion, transfer, training and firing of professional library staff should be handled by the main library in consultation with the appropriate deans.

9. All matters connected with the hiring, promotion, transfer, training and firing of the junior and non-professional staff in faculty libraries should be handled by the respective faculties.

10. Each faculty should have a library committee. The university librarian should be an ex-official member of these committees.

11. Faculty librarians should be responsible to their respective deans, for service matters, and to the main library, for professional matters.

12. Faculty librarians should submit quarterly and annual reports on the needs and progress of their libraries to their faculty library committees. Copies of each of these reports should be given to the main library for information and where necessary for professional advice and guidance.

13. The University Library Committee in Ahmadu Bello University should cease to be composed of faculty representatives which gives it the look of representing faculty rather than university interests.

14. The main libraries should be the University Research Libraries. They should, therefore, cease to perform lending services, except on inter-library loan.

15. Faculties, whose teaching and research units are spread over large geographical areas may have departmental libraries; but such libraries should operate under the direction and supervision of the appropriate faculty librarians.

16. The laws establishing Ahmadu Bello University and the University of Ibadan should be revised to give effects to the agreements reached between the main libraries and the faculties on the recommendations and suggestions contained in this study.

17. The revised laws should stipulate a date during which all departmental libraries within each faculty should have merged to form faculty libraries.

REFERENCES

1. These were lists of books and journals the department requested the main library to buy and stock.

2. Elizabeth E. Moys, "Problems involved in the creation of New University Libraries". UNESCO Bulletin for Libraries. vol.20, (1966) p.58.

3. R.C. Benge, and B. Armitage, Reports on Departmental libraries in Ahmadu Bello University, May 1974, p.2; Ahmadu Bello University. Kashim Ibrahim Library. Departmental Libraries Unit. Survey of Faculty, Institute, Centre and Departmental Book Collections 1977. p.5(4); Tamuno, O.G. Ibadan University Library: Branch/Faculty Libraries Policy, June 1978. p.1(1) (all these references are in mimeograph forms).

4. Matters connected with the hiring and promotion of staff are handled by the main library in conjunction with Deans or Heads of Departments, The day-to-day performance of their duties are also jointly supervised by the various faculties or departments, and the main library. But the faculty/departmental librarian are in the final analysis responsible to the University Librarian for the good conduct and organization of their libraries. See University of Ibadan, internal memorandum: Guidelines regarding the operation of Faculty, sub-libraries and Departmental Reading Rooms issued and signed by K. Mahmud, Acting Librarian, 10th July 1974; p.1 (staff): Tamuno, O.G. Ibadan University Libraary: Branch/Faculty Libraries Policy, June, 1978 p.6(7.5).

5. Ibadan University Library Organization Chart. Oct. 1978 (see Apendix viii)

6. Ahmadu Bello University. Kashim Ibrahim Library. The New Organizational structure (see Appendix (ix)).

7. WILLIAMS, Edwin E. ed. "Looking Ahead" in Libraries and Universities: Addresses and reports by Paul Buck. (Cambridge. Harvard University Press, 1964), p.11.

8. DE LA VEGA, Havier Lasso "The Central University Library and faculty Libraries". UNESCO Bulletin for Libraries. vol.15, (1961), p.186.

9. Compare Appendixes II with III; and IV with V.

10. This means that the salaries for the library staff will come under the personal emoluments of the respective faculties.

11. There was no position in the University of Ibadan at the time this study was conducted; the one in Ahmadu Bello University was not filled.

12. C.C. Aguolu, "Aspects of the problems of bibliographic access to university library collections." International Library Review. Vol.XI no.2 (1979) p.239.

13. Harvard University. University statute. (Cambridge Massachusetts, Harvard University Press, 1972). section 14.

14. Such as opening hours, loan period and number of books loanable to staff and students, annual leave, etc

15. Such as charging system, format for preparing indexes, bibliographies, attendance and participation in professional meetings. etc.

16. See Ahmadu Bello Calendar 1978/79, p.142.

17. See University of Ibadan Calendar 1978/79, pp.245-246.

APPENDIX I

QUESTIONNAIRE

Directions:

i) Answer with a check (____) as appropriate. You may check more than one answer where necessary.

ii) Leave the completed questionnaire with the librarian in charge of your library.

A. General Information

1. Name of university _____

2. Type of library:

(a) _____Faculty library - specify faculty _____

_____

(b) _____ Departmental library - specify dept.

_____

B. Brief History of this Library

3. Was this library established before the main university library? (a) _____ Yes (b)_____No.

4. Why, in your own opinion, was this library established You may check more than one answer.

(a)_____Main library too far from the faculty/department

(b) _____Main library did not purchase enough copies of books.

(c)_____ Main library staff not qualified to select books to meet the need of faculty/department.

(d)_____ It took the main library too long a time to make books requested by faculty/department available to them.

(e)_____ The main library was difficult to use.

(f)_____ The faculty/department received gift of books and decided to start its own library.

(g)_____ The faculty/department wanted a librarian who will be closer to them.

(h)_____ The faculty/department wanted a library to meet its research needs.

5. On whose initiative was this library established?

(a)_____ The university librarian's

(b)_____ The faculty dean's

(c)_____ The departmental head's

(d)_____ The university library committee's

(e)_____ Other specify _____

_____

6. With whom were the proposals to establish this library discussed? You may check more than one.

(a)_____ The university librarian

(b)_____ The faculty dean

(c)_____ The departmental head

(d)_____ The university library committee

(e)_____ Other - specify _____

_____

7. Who approved the establishment of this library?

(a)_____ The university librarian

(b)_____ The faculty dean

(c)_____ The departmental head

(d)_____ The university library committee

(e)_____ Other - specify _____

_____

C. Finance

8. Has this Library its own estimates?

(a)_____ Yes (b) _____No.

9. Who prepares this library's estimates?

(a)_____The university librarian

(b)_____ The faculty/departmental librarian

(c)_____ The faculty dean

(d)_____ The departmental head

(e)_____ Other - specify _____

_____

10. Who approves this library's estimates?

(a)_____ The main library

(b)_____ The faculty

(c)_____ The department

(d)_____ The university library committee

(e)_____ Other - specify _____

_____

11. Who pays the salaries of the staff of this library?

(a)_____ The main library

(b)_____ The faculty

(c)_____ The department

(d)_____ Other - specify _____

_____

12. Who pays for this library's books and journals?

(a)_____ The main library

(b)_____ The faculty

(c)_____ The department

(d)_____ Other - specify _____

_____

13. Who pays for this library's furniture and equipment?

(a)_____ The main library

(b)_____ The faculty

(c)_____ The department

(d)_____ Other - specify _____

_____

14. Who controls this library's finances?

(a)_____The main library

(b)_____The faculty

(c)_____The department

(d)_____Other - specify _____

_____

15. What control does the authority in 14 above exercise? You may check more than one.

(a)_____ Approves every item of expenditure before expenditure is made.

(b)_____ Puts a ceiling on the amount the library can spend without prior consultation and approval.

(c)_____ Prohibits the purchase of certain categories of materials - specify type of materials_____

_____

(d)_____ Prohibits the purchase of duplicate copies of books and journals held in the main library

(e)_____ Limits the number of duplicate copies of a book this library may purchase.

(f)_____ Any other - specify _____

_____

D. Staff

16. Who recruits this library's staff?

(a)_____ The main library

(b)_____ The faculty

(c)_____ The department

(d)_____ Other - specify _____

_____

17. Who controls this library's staff?

(a)_____ The main library

(b)_____ The faculty

(c)_____ The department

(d)_____ Other - specify _____

_____

18. What control does the authority in NO.17 above exercise?

(a)_____ Promotion

(b)_____ Training

(c)_____ Transfer

(e)_____ Annual leave

(f)_____ Other - specify _____

_____

E. Technical Services

19. Who selects the books and journals for this library?

(a)_____ Main library staff

(b)_____ Faculty/departmental library staff

(c)_____ Faculty/departmental staff

(d)_____ Other - specify_____

_____

20. Who orders the materials for this library?

(a)_____ The main library

(b)_____ The faculty library

(c)_____ The departmental library

(d)_____ Other - specify _____

_____

21. Who processes materials for this library?

(a)_____ The main library

(b)_____ The faculty library

(c)_____ The departmental library

(d)_____ Other - specify_____

_____

22. Who are entitled to use this library?

(a)_____ All members of the university

(b)_____ Faculty staff and students only

(c)_____ Departmental staff and students only

(d)_____ Other - specify _____

_____

23. Who are allowed to borrow materials from this library?

(a)_____ All members of the university

(b)_____ Faculty staff

(c)_____ Faculty students

(d)_____ Departmental staff

(e)_____ Departmental students

(f)_____ None of the above

24. How can those allowed to borrow materials from this library do so?

(a)_____ With readers' ticket obtained from this library

(b)_____ With reader's ticket obtained from the main library.

(c)_____ Through inter-library loan.

25. Who gives directives as to who is allowed to use this library?

(a)_____ The main library

(b)_____ The faculty

(c)_____ The department

(d)_____ Other - specify _____

_____

26. Which services does the Main Library provide for this library. You may check more than one service.

(a)_____ Bibliographic service - e.g. finding details of publisher, date and place of publication, price, etc. for books and journals for this library before ordering.

(b)_____Reference service - e.g. providing answers or sources of information for the library for enquiries it cannot handle.

(c)_____Photocopying service - e.g. of materials not available in this library for the library.

(d)_____Printing service - e.g. of orders cards, date due labels etc.

(e)_____Staff training - e.g. of newly employed staff before they join this library.

(f)_____Publicity - e.g. featuring the library in the main library guide, university calendar, prospectus and students handbooks etc.

27. What in your view should be the relationship between the main library and your faculty/departmental library?

APPENDIX II

FACULTY/DEPARTMENTAL LIBRARIES IN AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY MAIN CAMPUS AS AT THE END OF 1978/79 ACADEMIC SESSION

1. Faculty of Education Library
2. Faculty of Veterinary Medicine Library
3. Faculty of Social Sciences Library*
4. Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences Library

5. Department of English Library
6. Department of French Library
7. Department of History Library
8. Department of Geography Library
9. Centre for Social and Economic Research Library

10. Department of Civil Engineering Library
11. Department of Electrical Engineering Library
12. Department of Chemical Engineering Library
13. Department of Mechanical Engineering Library

14. Department of Architecture Library
15. Department of Fine Arts Library
16. Department of Building Library
17. Department of Urban and Regional Planning Library

18. Department of Geology Library
19. Department of Biological Sciences Library
20. Departments of Chemistry and Biochemistry Library
21. Department of Physics Library
22. Computer Centre Library

23. Department of Human Anatomy Library

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*Caters for the departments of Govt., Political Science, Sociology and Economics in the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences.

APPENDIX III

FACULTY/DEPARTMENTAL LIBRARIES RECOMMENDED FOR
AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY MAIN CAMPUS UNDER THE TWO-TIER SYSTEM

1. Faculty of Education Library
2. Faculty of Veterinary Medicine Library
3. Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences Library
4. Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences Library a.
5. Faculty of Engineering Library b.
6. Facultys of Environmental Design Library c.
7. Faculty of Science Library d.
8. Department of Human Anatomy Library e.

---

a. made up of library 3 and libraries 5 to 9 in Appendix II

b. made up of libraries 10 to 13 in Appendix II

c. made up of libraries 14 to 17 in Appendix II

d. made up of libraries 18 to 22 in Appendix II

e. To operateunder the direction and supervision of the medical librarian

APPENDIX IV

FACULTY/DEPARTMENTAL LIBRARIES IN UNIVERSITY
IBADAN MAIN CAMPUS AS AT THEN END OF 1978/79 SESSION

1. Faculty of Education Library
2. Faculty of Social Sciences Library
3. Faculty of Agriculture and Forest Resources Library
4. Faculty of Technology Library
5. Faculty of Veterinary Medicine Library
6. Institute of African Studies Library

7. Department of Arabic and Islamic Studies Library
8. Department of Classics Library
9. Department of English Library
10. Department of History Library
11. Department of Linguistics Library
12. Department of Language Arts Library
13. Department of Philosophy Library
14. Department of Modern Languages Library
15. Department of Religious Studies Library
16. Department of Theatre Arts Library

17. Department of Botany Library
18. Department of Chemistry Library
19. Computer Science Library
20. Department of Geology Library
21. Department of Laboratory Technicians and Training Science Library.
22. Department of Mathematics Library
23. Department of Physics Library
24. Department of Zoology Library
25. Department of Nursing Library
26. Department of Nutrition Library

APPENDIX V

FACULTY/DEPARTMENTAL LIBRARIES RECOMMENDED FOR
UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN MAIN CAMPUS UNDER THE TWO-TIER SYSTEM

1. Faculty of Education Library
2. Faculty of Social Sciences Library
3. Faculty of Agriculture and Forest Resources Library
4. Faculty of Technology Library
5. Faculty of Veterinary Medicine Library
6. Institute of African Studies Library
7. Faculty of Arts Library a.
8. Faculty of Science Library b.
9. Departments of Mathematics Library c.
10. Department of Nursing Library d.
11. Department of Nutrition Library e.
12. Department of Arabic and Islamic Study Library f.

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a. To be made up of libraries 8 to 16 in Appendix IV

b. To be made up of libraries 17 to 21 and 23 and 24 in Appendix IV

c. To operate under the direction and supervision of the Librarian, faculty of Science.

d.&e. To operate under the direction and supervision of the Medical librarian

f. To operate under the direction and supervision of the librarian, Faculty of Arts.

APPENDIX VI

Number of Faculty/Departmental Libraries Involved in the Study

Institution	Total Number F/D libraries	F/D Libraries Responding	Faculty/Departmental Libraries responding in %
ABU	22	18	81.8
U.I.	25	16	64.0
Total	47	34	72.3

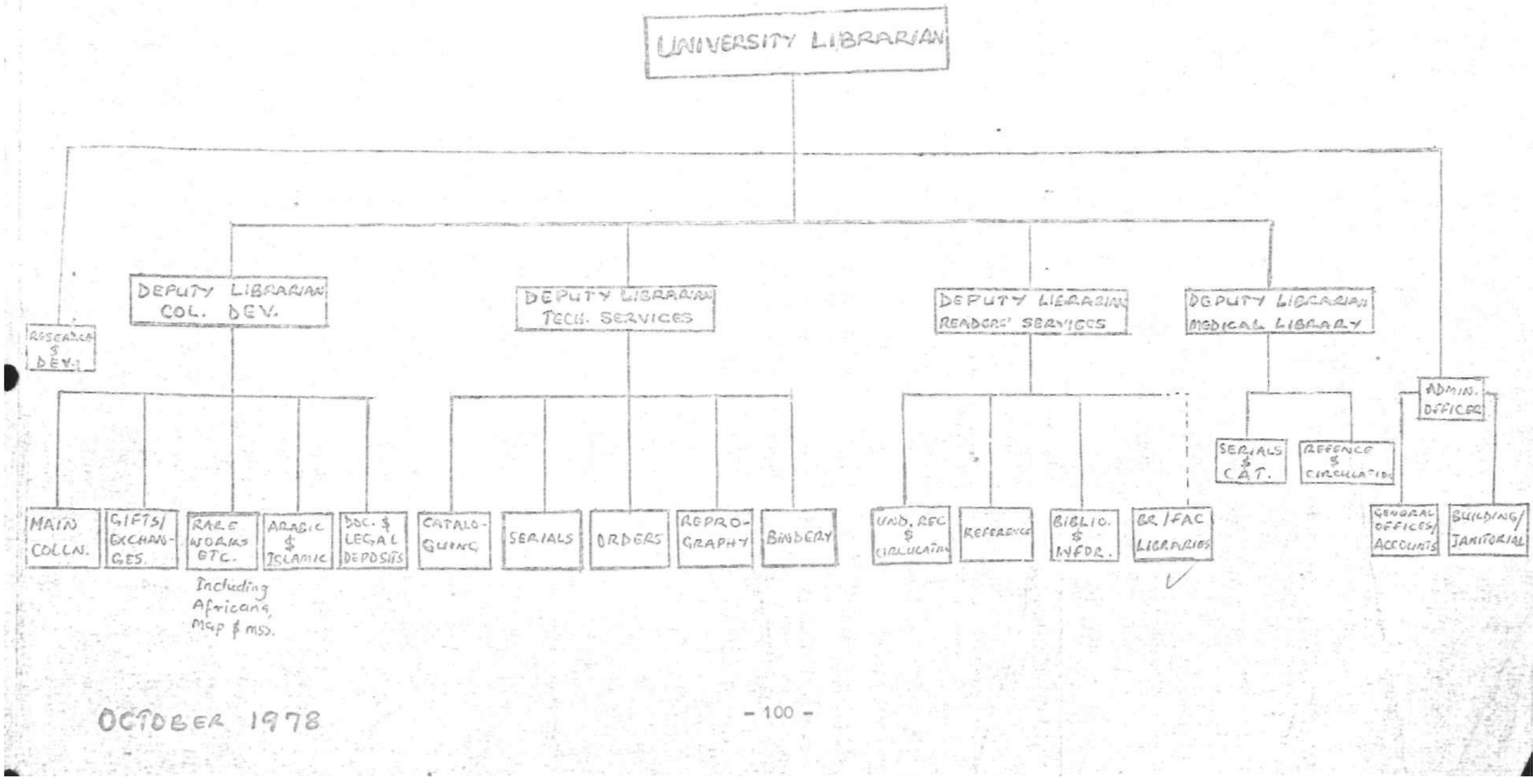
APPENDIX VII

Positions of Respondents to Questionnaire

Institution	Total Number of respondents	Library Staff		Library Supervisors	
		NO.	%	NO.	%
ABU	18	2	11.1	16	88.9
U.I.	16	6	37.5	10	62.5
Total	34	8	23.5	26	76.5

APPENDIX XIII

IBADAN UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
ORGANIZATION CHART



OCTOBER 1978

APPENDIX IX

KASHIM IBRAHIM LIBRARY
ORGANIZATION CHART

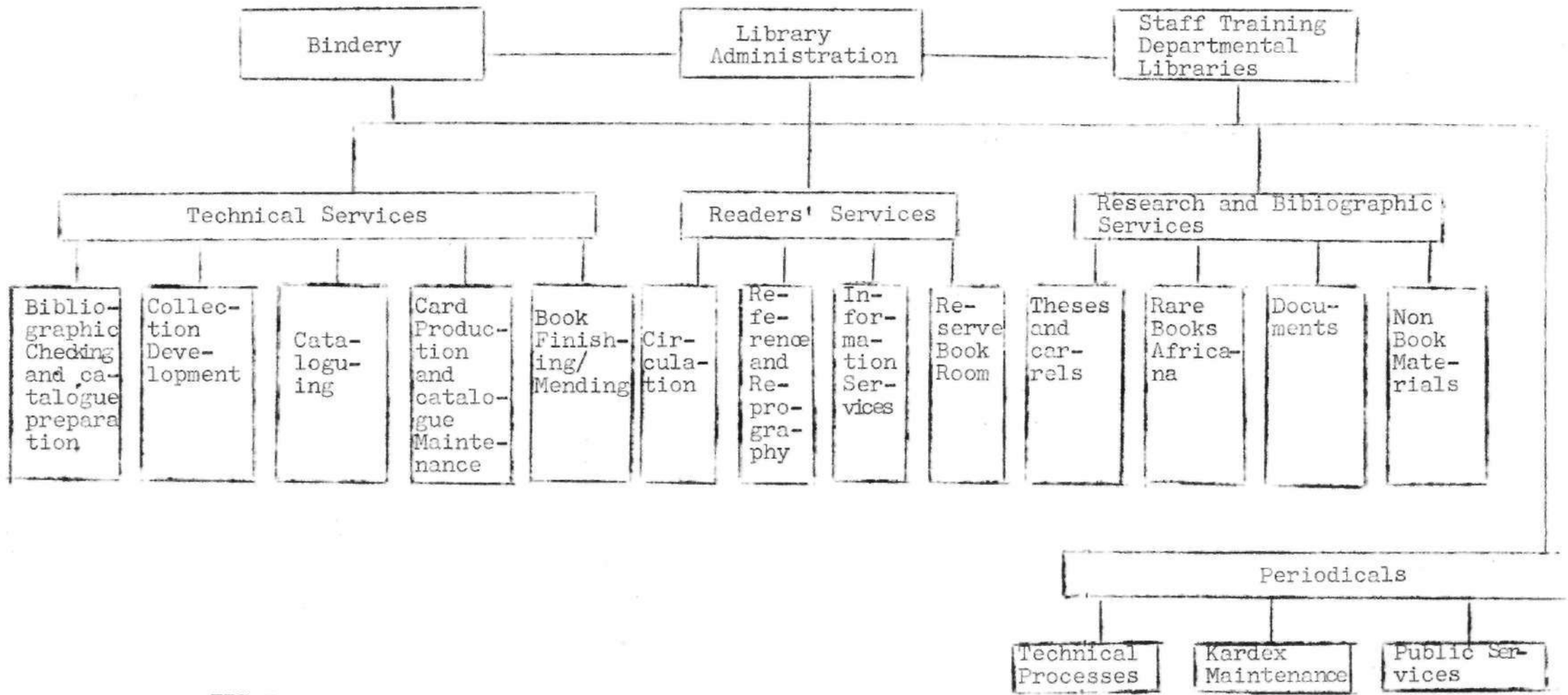


FIG 2: THE NEW ORGANISATION STRUCTURE