

**ACQUISITION AND UTILIZATION OF INFORMATION RESOURCES IN
NATIONAL LIBRARY OF NIGERIA**

BY

**ESSIEN, ONYEKACHI N.
PG/MLS/12/64306**

**A PROJECT
SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION
SCIENCE FACULTY OF EDUCATION IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF MASTER OF LIBRARY AND
INFORMATION SCIENCE**

SUPERVISOR: DR. V. N. NWACHUKWU

AUGUST, 2015

APPROVAL PAGE

This work by Essien, Onyekachi. N. PG/MLS/12/64306 has been approved for the
Department of Library and Information Science, by:

Dr V. N. Nwachukwu
(Supervisor)

Dr. R. E Ozioko
Ag(Head of Department)

Internal Examiner

External Examiner

Prof. Uju Umo
(Dean, Faculty of Education)

CERTIFICATION PAGE

Essien, Onyekachi. N, a postgraduate student in the Department of Library and Information Science with Registration Number PG/MLS/12/64306, has satisfactorily completed Research requirements for the award of Masters Degree in Library and Information Science. The work embodied in this thesis is original and has not been submitted in part or in full for another degree of this or any other University.

Essien, Onyekachi. N.

(student)

Dr. V. N. Nwachukwu
(Supervisor)

DEDICATION

This research work is worthily dedicated to the Almighty God, who has been the source of my strength throughout the period of this programme.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The researcher wishes to acknowledge the assistance of various individuals that contributed to the success of this work.

The researcher thanks God Almighty for preserving her life and sustaining her health throughout the period of the programme. To him be all the glory..

The research is also thankful to her supervisor, Dr. V. N. Nwachukwu for his untiring effort and guidance in all stages of this work .

The researcher appreciates the efforts of Dr. F. C. Ekere, Dr. A. J. C Mole and Dr M. N. Ngwuchukwu for painstakingly validating the instruments for the success of the work. Big thanks to you all.

The researcher wishes to appreciate other staff of the Department of Library/ Information Science. They include ; Prof. V. W. Dike, Dr.R.E Ozioko, Mr Tony Izuchukwu,Mr I. Ihedioha and other staff in the dept, for their efforts towards the success of this programme.

Her special thanks goes to the Board and management of National Library of Nigeria (NLN), for their support towards the success of her MLS programme; most especially the Chief Executive Officer, Mallam Habib Jato.

Finally, the researcher appreciates her siblings , Hon. Emeka Nwofor Proffesor O.K Nwofor ,Mrs Ijeoma ,Nwofor Mr C C Nwofor who supported her both morally and finacially, and all her friends, Mr .D Nangap ,Miss P.N Ofodu, Mrs J.E Kona ,Mr and Mrs.E.C Chike,Mr Tony Owen Miss P.I Abadom ,Mrs Uju Onuora and Mrs R.I Neboh for their moral support.

Her gratitude goes to her late husband, Mr Nsikan Essien, who did most of the research on net and stood by me,and to my two lovely sons, Arnold and Marcel, Big thanks for bearing the discomfort you went through in Nssuka during the programme you boys gave me strength . May God bless you immensely.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Title Page	i
Approval Page	ii
Certification Page	iii
Dedication	iv
Acknowledgements	v
Table of Conten	vi
List of Tables	ix
Abstract	x

CHAPTER ONE: Introduction

Background of the Study	1
Statement of the Problem	10
Purpose of the Study	11
Research Questions	11
Significance of the Study	12
Scope of the Study	12

CHAPTER TWO: Review of Related Literature

Conceptual Framework

Concept of National Library	14
Concept of Information Resource	18
Concept of Acquisition	22
Problems of Acquisition	31
Concept of Utilization	33

Problems of Utilization	37
Strategies for enhancement of Utilization	38
Review of Related Empirical Studies	39
Summary of the Literature Review	42
 CHAPTER THREE: Research Method	
Design of the Study	44
Area of the Study	44
Population of the Study	45
Sample and Sampling Technique	45
Instrument for Data Collection	46
Validation of the Instrument	48
Method of Data Collection	48
Method of Data Analysis	48
CHAPTER FOUR: Result	50
CHAPTER FIVE: Discussion of Findings, Conclusion and Recommendations	
Discussion of the Findings	60
Implications of the Study	65
Recommendations	66
Limitations of the Study	67
Suggestion for further research	68
Conclusion	68
References	70
Appendices	
Appendix 1: The six geopolitical zone of Nigeria and the Federal Capital Territory	76
Appendix 11: Geographical Spread of the National Library of Nigeria Branches in Nigeria	77
Appendix 111: Spread of National Library Professional Staff	78

Appendix IV: Acquisition and Utilization of Information Resources in National Library of Nigeria Questionnaire (AUIRNLQ)	82
Appendix V: Interview Questions	92

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Mean ratings of respondents on Methods of acquisition employed in National Library of Nigeria.	50
Table 2: Mean ratings of respondents Types of information resources acquired in National Library of Nigeria.	51
Table 3: Mean ratings of respondents on extent of Information Resources Acquired in National Library of Nigeria.	52
Table 4: Mean ratings of respondents on Extent of utilization of Information Resources in National Library of Nigeria.	53
Table 5: Mean ratings of respondents Problems of acquisition of information resources in NLN.	55
Table 6: Mean ratings of respondents on the factors that inhibit students use of non-print information resources.	56
Table 7: Mean ratings of respondents on strategies for enhancing Utilization of information resources in National Library of Nigeria.	57

ABSTRACT

This study investigates acquisition and utilization of information resources in National Library of Nigeria. The study adopted the descriptive survey design. The population of the study is 465, consists of all the NLN staff in the five (5) professional departments of the National Library of Nigeria. The research was guided by eight research questions which covers: the acquisition methods employed in National Library of Nigeria, types of resources acquired in National Library of Nigeria, the extent to which the Information Resources are acquired in National Library of Nigeria, the extent to which the Information Resources are Utilized in National library of Nigeria, the problems associated with NLN acquisition of information resources, the problems associated with NLN utilization of information resources, the strategies to be employed to enhance acquisitions in National Library, strategies to be employed to enhance utilization in National Library? The instruments for data collection are questionnaire, checklist and interview. The data from the questionnaire were analyzed using frequency distribution table, percentage and mean scores. The findings revealed that library resources are acquired basically through purchases and not legal deposits, both book and non book resources are acquired to great extent, most of the resources in the library are appropriately utilized, funding is the major problem confronting the acquisition of resources in the National Library of Nigeria, staff indifference to users constitute the major problem of utilization of the resources, training and retraining of staff as well as offering free access to resources are among the major strategies for enhancing utilization of resources in the National Library of Nigeria. The study recommended that there should be adequate staff training, government should make more funds available for book purchase, there should be communication between the staff and users so their needs will be made known to the organization, resource sharing should be encouraged.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

Background of the Study

National library of any given country is so important because of the role it performs in the society. National libraries hold the nations literary works and thereby preserves these works for posterity. They are regarded as apex libraries in any given country, which are specifically established by the government of a country to serve as the national repository of information

United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) 1970 defined National library as:

Libraries which irrespective of their titles are responsible for acquiring and conserving copies of all significant publications in the country, thereby functioning as a deposit library by law. They will also produce the National Bibliography, compile Union Catalogue, and represent the country in international library conferences.

In the light of the above it can be seen that the key function of National Library of Nigeria is to acquire good information resources which are comprehensive and near complete . As such taking a look at National Library of Nigeria acquisitions, is a welcome idea. In doing this it is appropriate to look at the history of National library of Nigeria, acquisitions of library resources in National Library of Nigeria and also the information resources available.

In Nigeria, the first documented call for a National library of Nigeria appeared on the pages of the West African pilot in 1947 in an article by Right Honourable Nnamdi Azikiwe, Dosumu (2001). This was followed by the emergence of a body of professionals under the name Nigerian Division of West African Library Association (WALA) agitating for a

National library of Nigeria in 1958. According to Olanlokun & Salisu (2001) in 1958 the Federal Government appointed a library advisory committee which comprised of government officials and leaders of the library profession. The then information minister Chief T.O.S. Benson initiated a move which culminated into the founding of the National Library board with the appointment of Dr. Carl. M. White, from Columbia University, New York as a library adviser in 1958.

National library of Nigeria opened to the public in 1964. Olanlokun and Salusi (2000). In 1970 a decree giving National Library full mandate to be the nation's repository library was passed. The library has its headquarters in Abuja with 24 state branches.

In 1964 there were four professional departments they are, Acquisitions department, cataloguing department, serials and documents department and lastly reference department, Oderinde (1984).

Each of these departments was headed by an expatriate.

By August 1964 when Dorathy Poter was due to return to the United States Oderinde replaced her thereby being the only Nigerian heading a department in National Library of Nigeria as at then Oderinde (1984). The first information resources acquired were gifts from Ford foundation while the Nigerian collections and government documents consisted of the information resources transferred to it from the old secretariat library. The Ford Foundation gifts included library of congress and British Museum catalogues and monographs. The foundation also provided grants for the purchase of monographs. The Nigerian resources were largely those resources deposited in the office of the secretary to the government in accordance with the provisions of the publication ordinance of 1950 which mandated the National library to collect published literary works in the country from different categories of

publishers. The collection also included collection of British parliamentary and command papers, blue books, hazard dairies and journals of the colonial masters relating to Nigeria Oderinde (1984).

In confirming the initial resources of National library of Nigeria. Olanlokun & Salisu (2001) says "the initial resources assembled comprised the literacy contents of the old secretariat library and gifts of a few thousand volumes of books by Ford Foundation of America". These gifts covered a wide variety of subjects but with distinct emphasis on the social sciences. Olanlokun & Salisu (2002). Mention must be made of the Rhodes House collection. This is a collection on micro films of private papers of past colonial civil servants who lived and worked in Nigeria Olanlokun & Salisu (2001). From the forgoing it can be deduced that National Library of Nigeria was acquiring every available information resource irrespective of type and form. Subsequently an acquisition policy was derived from the objectives of the library, Oderinde (1984). The clientele of the library were identified and as such their needs indicated the resources that were to be acquired. The clientele are students, civil servants, researchers, and the entire populace except children below the age of eighteen (18) years.

However subject fields like law, medicine, international relations and banking were avoided. This is primarily because the National library of Nigeria was avoiding duplication of effort as there were other libraries acquiring these resources. The primary interest of the National library according to Oderinde (1984) is to acquire, own and make available for consumption all materials relating to History, development and character of the Nigerian Nation in particular and of African continent in general, social sciences, humanities, arts science and technology, reference works and bibliographies NL 439 (1980). As a result of

statutory provision in the National library Decree No 29 of 1970 that branches of National library be established in all the states of the federation decision was taken to purchase extra copies for all existing branches.

From the forgoing, acquisition, through purchase, legal deposit and gifts are integral methods of meeting the objectives of the National library of Nigeria. Acquisition of information resources is a core activity of libraries. It can be said that acquisition is the only way through which libraries build up their collections. Adedibu (1989) says acquisition is the procurement of library materials either by purchase, gifts and legal deposit into the library. Supporting this, Eguavon (2012) says acquisition involves selection, ordering, purchase, soliciting for gifts or exchanges as well as maintaining appropriate records.

Acquisition is a very important aspect of librarianship since the strength of a library's collection solely depends on the information resources acquired. The acquisition librarians therefore have a tremendous role to play in maintaining a good collection as well as achieving organizational goals through acquisition of relevant information resources. If a library acquires good and relevant materials the benefits are enormous to both the library and the users, the library will have credibility and authority while the users will always find answers to their questions from such a library. Prytherch (2005)

says that the process of planning a stock acquisition programme is not simply to cater for immediate needs but to build a coherent and reliable collection over a number of years to meet the objectives and the services of a library. In this work it is also important to know the methods of acquisition used in National library of Nigeria.

The major source of acquisition is purchase, though information resources are also acquired through gifts and exchanges and legal deposit, Oderinde (1984).

Having introduced the concept of acquisition it is necessary to know what information resources are and the types available in National library of Nigeria. Aina and Aina (2007) defined information resources as materials consulted for aid or for knowledge about a topic, a theme, an event, a date, a number, a place or even a word.

Edoka (2000) categorized information resources into two (2). These include;

1. Print resources and
2. Non-print resources.

He further stated that print category includes; text books, periodicals, magazines and newspapers. The non-print category according to him include; audio-visual aids, non-book media . These include illustrations, maps, charts and posters, the newer media which require machines for their use for example films, film loops, filmstrips, slides transparencies, audio tapes, video tapes, and three dimensional objects termed realia or models.

Obi and Aina (2007) agrees with Edoka's two categories of print and non-print. They categorized information resources into two groups. In National library of Nigeria the resources include all published works and all intellectual output of citizens including print and non-print resources. All the categories of information are acquired by National library of Nigeria. According to Arua (1997) the legal deposit materials are indigenous materials published within the country and those published about the country outside the country. These resources include books, magazines, journals, films, newspapers, government publication, oral recordings or documentaries.

Owen (2007) in collaboration with Arua (1997) posited that books, journals, newspapers, government publications are collected and preserved for posterity through the legal deposit. These materials could be literary, collective, distinct or documentary work.

This is supposed to be the ideal situation. Utilization is to put into service, make work or employ for a particular purpose or for its inherent or natural purpose. As asserted by Ugwuanyi (1998), some factors determine utilization. He identified two principal factors (1) Accessibility and (2) Quality. He was citing Ford (1985).

A library is a place where information bearing materials are acquired, processed, organized and disseminated for use by patron. For a library to be relevant to the users, information bearing materials are readily acquired and made accessible to the clients. These makes the materials available for use. Uwaifo (2010) opined that information resources are selected, acquired and organized by library staff so that information seekers or library clientele can have quick and easy access to them. According to him a good library is one that has a combination of print and non-print materials. Accessibility of materials is what attracts users to the library.

Bello (2009) in corroborating this opined that a library is regarded as the memory of human race, a means not just of obtaining access to required information but of giving the users independent access to all kinds of ideas and information. According to Ola & Osagie (2011) libraries serve as content and knowledge repository by collecting and providing access to books, journals and other recorded information, by acquiring, re-packaging and providing access to information, libraries can ensure that the right information is available and in form that the users can understand.

In National library of Nigeria limited access to resources affect proper utilization of the resources. According to Ola and Osagie (2011) the users are not allowed physical contact with the materials. The Nigerian collection is kept under close monitoring. This seems to limit the accessibility and utilization of the resources. The researcher, working in National

library of Nigeria has perceived that the resources acquired may not be adequate and this could affect the use of the library. This may be because the avenues of acquisition of information resources are not paid proper attention to.

The National library of Nigeria as the co-ordinator of national information resources has fulfilled the standard to assume the status of a National library as prescribed by UNESCO in the definition above. This type of library exists in different countries. In the United States of America, it is called the library of congress and is regarded as the nation's oldest federal, cultural institution. In France, it is called the Bibliothéque Nationale de France, in Singapore it is called the National library board in Britain it is called the British council.

The National Library (2005) states the vision and mission of the library as:

To ensure the building of an informed and enlightened citizenry through the provision of resources that are readily available and accessible. The mission statement on the other hand is to acquire, process, organize, disseminate as well as provide links to information resources to all Nigerians for their educational pursuits and for informed decision making.

Based on the vision and mission statement it has four (4) main objectives according to Ukejianya(2007). These objectives are to support intellectual efforts of all Nigerians,ensure that resources are comprehensive and are available to users ,encourage library development in the country and to generate free flow of knowledge between the nation and others .

Apart from the vision, mission statements and objectives, the main role of the National Library is not different from the role played by libraries in general which according to Adeyemi (2009) serves as a tool for intellectual freedom and economic development a gate-way to political, economic and social happiness and survival. Based on these, the

importance of National library to the political, economic and social development of Nigeria cannot be overemphasized. It serves as a repository of knowledge in all forms and shapes through the following functions as contained in the National Library Act No 29 of 1970 These functions are to be the National legal depository library, act as the bibliographic centre for the nation , responsible for establishing branches in the country, act as a link to other libraries and maintain the nation's union catalogue. Issue standard numbers to publications . The National library of Nigerian also provides some fundamental library and information services which according to Omolayole, (2002) not at vary with the salient features that have been highlighted in UNESCO's definition. The services are aimed at meeting the mission and vision statements and the objectives as stated above.

It has been observed that National library despite the mandate given to it to collect legal deposit, and the book votes and book grants given to it is far from having a robust and virile collection and this invariably affects services provided to the users, hence the study.

Statement of the Problem

Acquisition and utilization are integral methods of meeting the objectives of National library of Nigeria which is ensuring the availability and accessibility of a comprehensive and a near complete collection of information resources. Having robust collection which is adequately utilized is of great benefit in research, study, learning, and acquisition of knowledge. The acquisitions of a library and its maximum utilization determine the strength or the weakness of the library. Good acquisitions can draw a lot of users to the library. They include students, researchers, civil servants, tourists etc.

However it has been observed by the researcher, through on-the-job experience that the information resources in the National library of Nigeria are far from being large and vast

and as such utilization is affected. This may be as a result of poor funding by the government, legal deposits not made, purchases not made or policies not strictly adhered to. The national library of Nigeria seems not to be living up to expectation in acquiring information resources and making these resources available to users to satisfy them. Perhaps, if this huge problem is not urgently addressed could make the National library not to have the large collection it should have as a depository library where every information resource should be found.

Finally, the researcher's extensive search of literature show that within the context of this research, no empirical work has been done on the acquisition and utilization of information resources in National library of Nigeria on the acquisition and . This study is therefore carried out to fill the gap.

Purpose of the Study

The general purpose of the study is to inquire into the acquisition processes and utilization of Information Resources in National library of Nigeria.

Specifically, the study intends to find out

1. Methods of acquisition employed in National Library of Nigeria.
2. Types of information resources acquired in National Library of Nigeria
3. Extent of Information Resources Acquired in National Library of Nigeria
4. Extent of utilization of Information Resources in National Library of Nigeria.
5. Problems of acquisition of information resources in NLN
6. Problems of utilization of information resources in NLN
7. How acquisition in National Library can be enhanced

8. How utilization of information resources can be enhanced in National library of Nigeria

Research Questions

The following research questions shall guide the study:

1. What are the acquisition methods employed in National Library of Nigeria?
2. What types of resources are acquired in National Library of Nigeria?
3. To what extent are the following Information Resources acquired in National Library of Nigeria?
4. To what extent are the Information Resources Utilized in National library of Nigeria?
5. What are the problems associated with acquisition of information resources?
6. What are the problems associated with utilization of information resources in National Library of Nigerias?
7. What are strategies that can be employed to enhance acquisitions in National Library?
8. What are the strategies that can be employed to enhance utilization in National Library of Nigeriaaj?

Significance of the Study

The findings of this study are expected to be of benefit to management and staff of national library of Nigeria, the Federal government, researchers, students, authors, lawyers, civil servants, publishers and students of library and information science. The findings of this work, if adopted may be of great benefit to the management of national library of Nigeria if the causes of the lapses in acquisition and utilization are revealed by correcting the errors especially in the area of legal deposit .Publishers will be pursued more vigorously to comply .This will give a very great boost to the collection .And again management will have first hand information on how to approach government for more book votes

.For government ,their desire to improve educational standards in Nigeria may be archived if they see the need to give more funds to National library.

Authors will be more enlightened about the benefits of depositing their publications with the National library.If they deposit their titles will be listed in the National Bibliography of Nigeria which is a good selection tool ,their works will be standard because it will have standard numbers for publications and so many other benefits

For lawyers ,getting copies for evidence in court will no longer be an issue. It is only National library that gives certified true copies of documents and when they are not available it becomes a problem for the lawyers

For students and researchers they will always have available resources which are readily available for their educational pursuits

Scope of the Study

The study intends to cover the acquisition and utilization of information resources in National library of Nigeria. It will discuss in details the methods of acquisition used in National library of Nigeria, the types of information resources acquired, the utilization of the resources, the barriers to acquisition and utilization and the strategies for improvement on acquisition and utilization of information resources in National library of Nigeria.

The study will focus on the five (5) professional departments of National library of Nigeria. They are: Planning, Research and Statistics Department (PRSD), Collection Development and Processing Department (DPD), National Bibliographic Control Department (NBCD), Virtual Library Services Department (VLSD) and Public Services Department (PSD). The public services department has twenty four (24) state branches, but

seven (7) out of the twenty four (24) state branches representing the six (6) geopolitical zone of Nigeria and the Federal Capital Territory will be used.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

The purpose of this chapter is to enhance the comprehension of the sub-themes surrounding the research topic and to justify the research topic by reviewing related literature.

This chapter is presented under the following headings

Conceptual Framework

- Concept of National Libraries
- Concept of information resources
- Concept of acquisition
- Problems of acquisition
- Concept of utilization
- Problems of utilization
- Strategies for enhancement of utilization

Review of related empirical studies

Summary of the literature review

Concept of National Libraries

National Libraries are unique in nature, being responsible for acquiring and conserving copies of all significant publications published in the country. Prytherch, (2005) in Harrods Librarian Glossary defined the National Library as a Library maintained out of Government funds and serving the nation as a whole. Usually books in such libraries are for reference only. They usually receive materials through legal deposit legislation.

The function of such library is to collect and preserve for posterity the published record of the country's cultural heritage in all formats, (Print and Nonprint). Both books published in the country or outside the country about the country.

They also

- Compile Union Catalogue
- Produce National Bibliography

National Libraries are regarded as apex libraries in a country. It is the highest library and it is expected to be the richest library in any country in terms of quality and quantity of its stock. This point is buttressed by Salisu and Olanlokun (1993) when they wrote in their book "Understanding the library" that National Library serves as the co-coordinating center for library activities within the country. It also serves as a training centre for librarians from the countries, institutions of higher learning. They are librarians of highest standing.

National libraries are established and maintained by the National Governments of the countries. They serve as permanent repository of information for any given country. Uwaifo (2010). National Libraries are most often established by a decree stipulating its mandate and mode of operation. This is usually embedded in the law. According to UNESCO standardization of library statistics (1970) National Libraries are responsible for acquiring and conserving copies of all significant publications published in a country and functioning as a deposit library by law.

They will also normally perform the following functions.

- Produce national bibliography
- Hold up-to-date a large representative collection of foreign literature

- Compile union catalogue they serve as permanent repository of information for any country. Unlike the public libraries which allow citizens to borrow books and unlike the academic and special libraries too which serve more or less a specialized clientele, the National library serve an unstructured galaxy of patrons and general public Owen (2007) National libraries provide information to the society and convert a community into civilized community, create awareness and offer other amenities which characterize modern society (Murison 1988). This type of library exists in different parts of the world. In the United States of America, it is called Library of Congress. This is regarded as the nation's oldest federal cultural institution. Other countries like Newzealand, Britain, South Africa etc. also have their own national libraries. They mostly serve the same purpose in these countries all over the world that is primarily concerned with collection, preservation, organization and provision of access to all publications relating to the country. It does not lend or register people. In Nigeria the National library of Nigeria was established in 1964 under an act called National Library Act which was revised in 1970 called the National Library of Nigeria Decree N0. 29 of 1970 (NLN Decree). In section 4 (1) of the decree every publisher in Nigeria is expected to deposit with the National Library of Nigeria certain number of copies of his/her publication within one month of publication of such publication at his own expense to the National Library of Nigeria.

There are three (3) categories of publishers in Nigeria; each category has a stipulated number of copies to deposit. Federal government publishers are expected to deposit twenty five (25) copies, State government publishers are to deposit ten (10) copies and private publishers are to deposit three (3) copies. According to Adewumi (2008) the objectives of the National library of Nigeria decree include;

- The provision of necessary support for intellectual efforts in all activities directed at progress and development.
- Ensuring a free flow of knowledge between the nation and others thereby securing a place for the nation in the community of nations that depend on recorded knowledge and information for survival in a world of rapid advancement and competition of ideas.
- Ensuring availability of comprehensive and as near complete collection of resources as possible, materials in existing knowledge in the world and ensuring full access to such resources both within and outside the nation's boundaries.

According to the decree establishing the National Library of Nigeria, it is a giant memory of the nation established to ensure availability of a comprehensive collection. In different formats and provides full access to it generating a free flow of information among nations. The first documented call for a National library of Nigeria appeared on the pages of the West African pilot in 1947 by Righ Honourable Nnamdi Azikiwe (Dosunmu in Olanlokun & Salisu (2001). This was followed by the emergence of a body of professionals under the name Nigerian Division of West African Library Association in 1950 agitating for a national library. The founding of West African Library Association (WALA) became a forum for agitation for all types of libraries including the National library in 1958. In 1960 the Federal ministry of information, Chief T.O.S. Benson initiated a move which culminated in the founding of the National library of Nigeria.

In 1964 the National library board Act was promulgated which was later abrogated by the promulgation of National Library Decree N0. 129 of 1970. Buttressing this Shuiabu (2006) maintained that Legal deposit is a characteristics of National Libraries which

according to her dated back to Europe in the 18th century where it was a practice of monarchs to grant royal privilege to important libraries to receive copies of publications free of charge. In Nigeria the establishment of National library was the culmination of the activities of the Nigerian division of West African library Association (WALA) now Nigerian library Association and Ford Foundation. As a result of the endorsement of Roger's report which backed up the earlier recommendation of Nigeria division of WALA the Ford foundation in conjunction with the federal government of Nigeria prepared the ground work of setting up the apex library known as National Library of Nigeria through an act known as National Library act 1964. This was latter repealed and substituted with the National Library decree 1970 which established it as the Nation's bibliographic agency and repository of its historical documents preserved to be available for consultation for the generation to come. The National Library preserves National heritage of the nation.

Concept of Information Resources

Library information resources are those materials made up of books, audio-visual software, media, audio – visual hardware and other materials used in teaching and learning process in a Library. (Jegede 2010). Popoola and Haliso (2009) in their own view defined library information resources as those information bearing materials that are in both printed and electronic formats such as textbooks, journals, indexes, abstracts, newspapers, magazine, reports CD Rom, databases, e-mail, video tapes, cassettes, diskettes, magnetic disks, microforms etc. Confirming Popoola's ideas Evans (1992) sees library information resources as everything that is used in providing the required information services to the clientele.

Fayose (2000) in another dimension says library information resources are materials which enable libraries to carry out their functions effectively. They are materials consulted

for aid or for knowledge about a topic, a theme, an event, a date, a number, a place or even a word. Edoka (2000) categorized information resources into two major groups ,print and non print . He went further to state that the print category includes text books , periodicals, are the traditional component of the library stock such as maps , charts ,illustrations and, posters .He also included resources that require newspapers, and magazines. The non print materials according to him are Buttressing the above, Ogbebor (2012) also wrote that information resources are selected, acquired and organized by library staff so that information seekers or library clientele can have can be quick and easy access to them. .

A library is assessed by its resources both human and materials and the services it offers through these resources. Ahenkorah ĩ Mafor (2005). For a library to be relevant to the users, information bearing materials are readily acquired and made accessible to the clients or patrons of the library. These materials can be obsolete for retrospective searches and current for research. This makes the materials valuable to the users consequently; information bearing materials are indispensable in a good library. There is therefore the need to regularly evaluate services provided to find out if patrons needs are being met. Thus a giant library building can be described as a "white elephant" unless it houses the needed documents and related materials for its users Ahenkorah ĩ Maifor (2005). The major indication of a good library is the quality and quantity of its collections. It is therefore necessary for libraries to acquire current and relevant information resources necessary for sustaining the learning and research activities. Having known the concept of information resources and their importance in any given library, it is equally important to showcase the types of information resource categories.

Edoka (2000). Categorized information resources into two major groups i that is print and non print information resources, He went further to state that the print category includes, text books, periodicals, newspapers and magazines. The non-print materials/resources according to him are the traditional component of the library stock such as maps, charts, illustrations and posters. He also included resources that require machine for use in the non i print category. These are film strips, films hoops, transparencies video tapes and audio tapes, three dimensional objects such as Realier & models, Okorodudu (2012).agrees with this categorization. The information resources include fiction works non fiction books, textbooks, newspapers, pictures posters, records, tapes, video tapes, CD Rom and Braille materials.

Agreeing with the forgoing Adeoye and Popoola (2011) added that the library information resources can be in both print and electronic formats. They include text books, journal, indexes, abstract, Newspaper, Magazines, report, C.D. Rom databases, internet video tapes/cassette, diskettes, computers and microforms. For more understanding of forms and types of library information resources it is pertinent to go into more details.

Periodicals and serials are publications issued at regular intervals and which as a role are intended to be published indefinitely, Okolo (2002). They may be published daily, weekly, monthly, bimonthly, quarterly or annually. They usually have volume and issue numbers, month and year of publication. He went further to group periodicals in two classes namely, general periodical and professional periodical. A general periodical is not restricted to one subject area only. While the professional periodicals are those that are restricted to one subject area only. Books form one of the major items in any library holdings. There are at

least ten types of books; which have a multiplicity of use Ozioko and Ekere (2011) They went further to list the types of books as follows:

- Reference books
- Text books
- Periodicals
- Special materials
- Documents
- Microforms
- Audio-visual materials
- Vertical files

.Machine readable materials and Theses

An electronic resource is defined as any work encoded and made available for access through the use of computer. Library of congress collection policy statement supplementary guideline (2012). It includes electronic data available by (1) remote access and (2) direct access (fixed media). Remote access refers to the use of electronic resources via computer networks. Direct access refers to the use of electronic resources via carriers e.g. disc, cassettes, cartridge designed to be inserted into a computerized device or its auxiliary equipment. Ezeala and Yusuf (2011) added that electronic resources include functional computers, photocopying machines, C.D Rom, Microforms fax machines, internet local area network, radio messages, telephone lighting and computer work stations for library use which must have to be measured periodically by libraries to ensure that the resources and services of their libraries are meeting the set objectives of the library.

IFLA (2012) agreeing with the forgoing say "electronic resources refer to those materials that require computer access, whether through a personal computer mainframe or handled mobile device. They may be either accessed remotely in the internet or locally some of the frequently encountered types are:-

- E- Journals
- E Books
- Full text (aggregated database)
- Indexing and abstracting database
- Reference database (biographies, dictionaries, directories, encyclopedia
- E ï images
- E ï Audio visual resources

Electronic resources form one of many formats that the librarians support its universal collections: The library is committed to preserving its electronic resources just as it is to ensuring permanent access to its collection, in other formats. When a library collects both electronic and analog visions are retained as permanent holdings of the library. According AACRR (2002), an electronic resource is defined as any work encoded and made available for access through the use of a computer.

Concept of Acquisition

It can be said that acquisition is the only way through which libraries build up their collection. Acquisition is a very important aspect of librarianship since the quality, quantity and strength of a library's collection duly depends on the materials acquired Essien (2008). Odogwu (2006) sees acquisition as the act of procuring or obtaining. This could be knowledge or books or any valuable asset. She went further to note that the known gateway

to any library's collection development is the acquisition department. Still buttressing her point she went further to say that the functionality of acquisition can be aptly described as the foundations on which library systems are built. Eguavon (2002) says that acquisition concerns all the processes involved in building up the collection of a library. According to him, it involves selection ordering, purchase soliciting for gifts or exchanges. Agreeing with this Ukejiana (2007) defined acquisition as simply the process of obtaining books and other documents for a library, documentation centre or archives.

The bottom line of any library's acquisition function is to acquire all the library materials the library intends to collect according to the collection development policy and by obtaining the materials in the quickest manner and the most cost effective way. This sounds simple yet it involves the professionalism of the collection development and acquisitions Librarians working together often with a reliable vendor to achieve the goals. According to Welch (2003) acquisition is the general term applied to the function of obtaining the library resources that make up a library's collection, coordinating of the selection of resources administration of funds for buying them, gathering of operational statistics. Buttressing this point, Ifidon (2006) opined that acquisition is the implementation of selection decision, ordering, receipt and payment. These he says must be done according to collection development policy. This means that collection development policy is a vital instrument to the library.

Ford (1981) defined acquisition as a process of obtaining books and other library materials for a library or group of libraries. He went further to say that these books may be obtained by purchase, gifts or exchanges. According to him the acquisition department is a resource for the library and its community for information about publishing, publications and

book dealers. Acquiring information resources is an important exercise for libraries; despite the problems of vanishing print collections and emergence of the digital paradigm, printed materials still have a central role in library collection and publishing industry. Once materials have been selected the acquisition process begins that is locating the right item ordering it and processing the item once they arrive.

Although acquisition procedures may vary depending on the libraries' mission and resources, all libraries have some goals in common, these goals include acquiring materials as quickly and economical as possible and minimizing the amount of paper work, filling and follow up needed. Effective work relationships with vendors are very important as well

In National library of Nigeria Library of Nigeria all the acquisition procedure above are used. Ukejianya (2007) Libraries are repositories of recorded knowledge. Acquisition, itself is one aspect of collection development which as well cover user assessment policies, selection, weeding and evaluation, Fadimu (2010). Acquisition work is concerned with making additions to the library information resources. As a name of library operational unit or section, acquisition has replaced the term 'order', in most Libraries. This is because of the broadened responsibility of the unit in the addition to orders. Acquisition is the means by which additions are made to the library Wulfkoetter (1961). It is also the process of securing materials for the library collection whether by purchase, as gifts or through exchange programmes Evans (2000).

The place of acquisition in the library structure cannot be over emphasized. It is essentially a service unit for the public services and determines customers satisfaction. It works with the circulation department in the preservation of the collection through binding and rebinding and replacing lost or damaged and worn out materials. It must also work

closely with the cataloging department in materials processing in the quickest and most economical way possible

ACQUISITION PROCESSES

The collection of a library develops through some methods that are predetermined by the management of the library looking at the objectives of the owner institution Agbaje (2001). Every library adopts acquisition method that is most suitable to the parent organization. The procedure for acquiring resources varies from one library to another. The major acquisition methods are as follows:

- Legal deposit
- Purchase
- Gift & Exchange
- Cooperation

Concurring with the above Ahenkora & Marfon (2006) said that generally Library materials are acquired through some method as above. It is worthy to note that the mentioned procedures are used by National Library of Nigeria as well as other National Libraries.

Legal Deposit

This method of acquisition is only peculiar to National Libraries. According to Harrod Librarians glossary (1995) Legal deposit is a method whereby certain libraries are entitled by law to retain one or more copies of every book or other publication which is printed or published in the country. This is a very efficient way of building up a library's collection. According to Ifidon (2006), building library, collection by means of legal deposit is as old as publishing and that full advantage has not been taken of this method, Legal deposit is a mandatory obligation given to publishers to keep certain copies of their

publications with certain libraries. According to Shuaibu (2006), the history of legal deposit dates back as far as the 18th century in Europe where it was a practice of monarchs to grant royal privilege to important libraries to receive copies of publications free of charge.

In Nigeria the legal deposit law dates back to 1955 when all regional government enacted the individual laws. In 1970 the legal deposit decree was promulgated, where publishes, private, State and Federal government are mandated to deposit S to the National Library of Nigeria three (3) copies, ten (10), copies and twenty (25) copies respectively. This method of acquisition is strictly adhered to will help in building library collection and should be encouraged. Supporting the argument Ukejianya (2007) says Legal deposit is the cheapest avenue for acquiring materials. To further buttress the importance of legal deposit as a major method of acquisition of library resources, Edodu (2003) said that there are prescribed sanctions in case of non-compliance. Thus if a publisher fails to comply with any provision of the relevant section of the decree he shall be guilty of an offence and on conviction shall be liable to a fine and the court before which he is convicted may in addition order him to deliver the book in question or to pay the value of the copies.

Depository libraries are therefore supported by very powerful legal instrument to carry out its obligation of collecting materials published in the country. Where the publisher of a new book is unaware of the decree he is usually informed.

- ***Purchase:***

Purchase is a method of acquisition in which involves buying of library materials. This according to renowned library scholars is the commonest source of library resources. Ifidon (2007) says that acquisition by purchase accounts for about 95% of the total annual additions to library collections. Buttressing this point Nwalo (2003) agrees that over 90% of

the collections in all types of libraries is acquired through purchase. The acquisition department is therefore run like a business centre involving transactions with several vendors and publishers and keeping accurate records. Oderinde (1964) agrees with this he says it is also applicable to National library of Nigeria.

- ***Gifts & exchanges***

Gifts are welcome addition to any Library. A library cannot possibly acquire the entire book it needs in a particular discipline hence there is need to go into co-operation with other libraries. Gifts can be in form of cash specifically meant to be spent on library books or in form of books. Gifts usually take the form of memorial gifts, honor gifts, wills, bequeaths, they can be solicited or unsolicited for, some donor agencies are United Nations, world Bank, International monetary fund (ITF), Book Aid International of the United Kingdom, Brothers and Brothers foundation of United States etc. This is according to Ukejianaja (2007).

Edordu (2003) says "the collector who is proud to beg for pamphlets may be passing excellent opportunities to secure what sooner or later may not be obtained for a price". This quote goes a long way to show how important any gift item can be and that gifts are major source of developing library resources. Efforts should be made to obtain through gifts and exchanges materials that are difficult to obtain through regular trade channels. Unsolicited gift gifts should be accepted provided no strings are attached. The importance of gifts to library collection is further buttressed by Momoh (1985) who said acquisition by exchange seems the most worthwhile policy to implement so as to bring in overseas publications especially now that trade operations with foreign countries as restricted by foreign exchange control and other government policies.

Ifidon (2006) posits that a large number of notable book gifts are usually made to the libraries. Among the most valuable are books and pamphlets sent unsolicited to the library by the authors or private collectors themselves. Aside from the fact that these are valuable in themselves they would otherwise be very hard to obtain. In Edoka's view (2000) virtually all libraries receive gifts in one way or the other. He says possible donors include private individuals, companies, international agencies, and clubs and to other libraries. He went further to stress that some gifts are solicited for while others are sent out on the donor's free will. Once gifts are accepted they are processed and added to the overall stock of information material in the library.

- ***Acquisition policy***

A policy statement is a framework and set of parameters within which staff and users work. An acquisition policy forces the staff involved to reconsider the aims and objectives of the institution both long and short term and the priorities to attach to different activities. Every library must have a clear cut acquisition policy written. A library operation on a clearly defined written policy is making the libraries objectives not only more concrete and meaningful but also points to the relationship between the libraries objectives and the collection. A libraries book collection task stands the risk of uneven development if it has no guiding principles. Acquisition policy serves as a guide to the librarian whose duty it is to acquire information resources for the library.

Aina (2004) posited that any library no matter how simple or complex should have a laid down policy that will guide the acquisition of information resources. He went further to say that policy states the vision and mission of the parent institution the goals and objectives of the library. It also states clearly among other things the types of information resources to

be acquired in the library. Policy balances the allocation among books, journals and other types of information resources. It also balances resources in various disciplines, budget allocations on monographs, journals, reference books, equipment and audiovisual resources. A good acquisition policy is that which the process involves all the stakeholders of the library due to the complex nature of the documents. It is not only the librarian that would formulate the policy, but also other interested individuals will also be involved.

Hazen (2005) observed that Book selection is an art in which the decision to buy or not is a personal judgment with a clearly laid down objective and guiding principle. He went further to say that the problems of book selection/acquisition are always exposed and simplified and in some cases completely solved if there is a written policy. Spiller (2001) sees selection policies as a framework with which decisions are made. He further emphasized that selection policies encourage stability and consistency in the library operations and facilitates evaluation of performance. He believes that no single individual should be allowed to exercise undue control over the activities of managing a library collection. He argued that in any acquisition process, where departmental head or individual librarian selects other members of the institution must be given the opportunity to make their own contribution. According to him good libraries are the result of careful day to day selection in response to the institution that such libraries serve. To him a more positive approach to a good book development is to have working combination of administrators and library staff. He is of the opinion that collection development must be the acquisition librarian's major concern despite his responsibilities with budget, building and staffing. He urged libraries to make sure that they formulate clear cut policies and procedures for selection and ensure that the formulation is known to the various units.

Ifidon (2006) wrote that acquisition is the implementation of selection, decision, ordering, receipt and payment. These he says must be done according to the procedure that is guided by the collection development policy. This means that collection development policy is a vital instrument to the library. He went further to write that policy is a *sine qua non* for any library that wants to build a functional collection whether by traditional methods or in an information age. A policy is to provide guidance to staff when selecting and deselecting resources for the local collection. Ifidon's view implies that a policy serves as a guideline for each stage in material handling such as selection, acquisition, processing, weeding, retention, preservation of library resources. The existence of a policy reduces personal bias by setting individual selection decisions in the context of the aims of collection building practice. It also clarifies the purpose and scope of collections and allows selection decision to be evaluated.

In supporting the importance of having an acquisition policy Ozuluonye (2006) outlined the importance which include;

- Saving the time of the librarian
- Giving a librarian a sense of direction
- Acting as a guide to the librarian
- Facilitating decision making
- Enhancing inter-library cooperation
- Helping in collection evaluation.

Supporting the above argument Bakere (2004) opined that the policy is considered desirable because it affords selectors to work with great consistency towards defined goals thus shaping stronger collections and use limited funds wisely. It informs uses,

administrators, trustees and nature of existing collections and plans for continuing development of resources. It also provides information which brings order, logic and common sense to bear on selection and evaluation viewpoint. It can be said that the quality and adequacy of the collection depends on the acquisition policy. Looking at the various writers, it is quite clear that acquisition policy is a vital instrument that serves as a guide to the librarian but also as a director to the library management in taking crucial decisions on issues that hinge on acquisition of library resources.

Problems of acquisition

Acquisition in all types of library is saddled with hydra-headed problems. Bitagi (2010) and Ogbonna (2009) listed the prominent problems as follows:

- Lack of funds
- Under developed book industry
- Lack of acquisition policy
- Unavailability of standard bibliography
- Government fiscal policies
- Lacks of space/preservation problems
- Lack of equipment and facilities

Supporting one of the points above which is lack of funds Olanlokun S.O. Salisu, (2001) pointed out that provision of funds should be the sole responsibility of the government is neglected. This, he said is manifested in the dwindling allocations to libraries. In an issue which is related to funds Eze and Eze (2006) pointed out that it is usually impossible to procure materials published overseas without obtaining the appropriate foreign currency. Presently getting foreign exchange in the country poses a lot of problems and when one

succeeds the rate is often very high. The implication is that libraries that want to acquire foreign books must have to pay at least thrice the publishers price. This is usually detrimental to libraries in developing economies. Still on issue of funds Ifidon (2006) says the problem that confronts the acquisition librarian is the inadequacy of finance. He went further to say that in 1950s and 1960s, the United Nations Education Scientific and cultural organization (UNESCO) proposed 5% of the approved recurrent budget for library development. In 1993, this percentage was raised to 10% in Nigeria but was short lived; in 2001 the National Universities Commission (NUC) withdrew the approval. This is not a healthy situation for libraries as they cannot be adequately stocked to meet users' needs.

Away from funds, another major challenge in acquisition of resources is lack of written acquisition policy Ogbonna (2009).

According to Aina (2004) and Ozuluoye (2006), policy states the vision and mission of the parent institution, the goals and objectives of the library. It also state clearly among other things: The types of information resources to be acquired in the library, the balance of allocation among books, Journal and other types of information resources. With this any library without a written and known acquisition policy is likely to make errors in acquisitions. Buttressing this point, Eze (2009) wrote that most libraries do not have clear cut acquisition policy. This he said has resulted in haphazard approach to acquisition activities. In-articulate collection development and acquisition policies is a major problem. Libraries do not have written or articulate acquisition policy. It is important that libraries should have policies.

In summary, Ozioke and Ekere (2011) summerised problems of acquiring materials in developing countries as follows:-

- Lack of appreciation of role/value of libraries in the society
- Absence of an organized book trade
- The use of foreign agents
- Acute lack of professional libraries
- Scholarly publishing is still at the rudimentary stage.

Concept of utilization

A library is a place where information bearing materials are acquired, processed, organized and disseminated for use by patron. For a library to be relevant to the user's information bearing materials are readily acquired and made accessible to the client.

These materials can be obsolete for retrospective search or current for research and thus the materials should be made available for use and good information bearing materials are indispensable in a good library. Uwaifo (2010) buttressing this, opined that information resources are selected, acquired and organized by library so that information seekers or library clientele can have quick and easy access to them. According to him a good library is one that has a combination of print (book) and non-print (audiovisual materials).

There is direct relationship between accessibility and utilization of information materials. Utilization is determined by accessibility and quality. This is buttressed by Ugwuanyi (1998) when he wrote in his thesis that the two principal factors that determined the use of a particular channel are: (a) Accessibility and (b) quality. Accessibility of materials is what attracts users to the library. A user who hurries to the library as an information pool or bank turns back in disappointment if his/her information need is not met by the library. A good library collection mirrors the information needs of all the patrons in the community and is made accessible to them. A library that is well stocked with valuable

information bearing materials that are not made accessible to the patrons is just a book store. Bello (2009) corroborating this, wrote that a library is regarded as the memory of human race a means not just of obtaining access to required information important as that may be but of giving the users independent access to all kinds of ideas and information. This is because providing a user with a variety of access points to the needed information is one of the hallmarks of a good library. It is better to have a library with a few accessible information materials than another with many resources that are not accessible.

Confirming the importance of accessibility Owen (2007) says that national Library of Nigeria provides access points to resources. These access according to him include consultation with staff, indexes, library catalogue and abstracts, Going further to confirm this Ola & Osagie (2011) libraries serve as content and knowledge repositories by collecting and providing access to books, journals and other recorded information acquiring, repackaging and providing access to information. Libraries can ensure that the right information is available and in the form that users can understand. Information can be seen as a consumable product that can only be consumed together with certain information delivery system and services. This satisfaction of library users is a function of the quality of information product received and quality of information system and library services provided to access the information product.

Therefore satisfaction is a function of three main sources,

- Quality of information product
- Information system and
- Services that make the information product available

Ability to store up to date resources, retrieve them for use by prospective users is very important. Awana (2000) is of the opinion that a good library is guided by the effective utilization of the resources of the library. The resources must be accessible to their users without wastage of time. This is collaborated by Nwalo (2003) who stated that Library effectiveness is measured by how well the library meet the needs of users related to the libraries goals and objectives. Similarly, Oyesiku and Akinbode (2004) stated that libraries are established for the use of the people effectively. The satisfaction of a library user is a function of quality of information products received and the quality of information system and library services provided to access the information products. The importance of utilization of resources can never be over emphasized. Utilization of a library's information resources tells a lot of success story about the library. Buttressing this point, Achebe (1998) emphasized the modern method of education which is based on library resources. This method called 'Resources Based Learning (R.B.L)' gives the library a great role. Confirming this Dike (1990) observed that if the RBL is to succeed, lecturers/teachers are therefore not to rely only on their classroom lectures and lecture notes but to guide and direct students to the library on how to locate information on their own.

Utilization of a library's information resources tells a lot of success story about the library. Uwem (2003) says acquisition of information resources would be a waste of funds if the resources are not consulted by users. Awana (2000) added that libraries with their professional training and experience should be able to know what is good and needed in the type of library he mans. Buttressing the point, Omekwu (2008) says the role of information services delivery is to support organizations, institutions and research by facilitating access to the library's extensive range of information resources and service. The

aim of any library therefore is to collect, organize, preserve and disseminate information to users. Also Okiy (2000) states that the main reason why libraries exist is to provide the right materials to meet the information needs of their users.

Library operations are by nature. Service oriented. There is therefore the need to constantly satisfy the various needs of the clientele. The zeal to satisfy users has given rise to the present increase in user related studies. According to Owen (2007) the libraries usefulness to the society is determined by the quality of information services provided and on the other hand by the contextual relevance of such information. It is therefore the duty of librarians and information scientist to acquire, organize, store, repackage], retrieve and disseminate all recorded knowledge to all users. Unlike the academic and special libraries that serve more or less specialized clientele. The National and Public Libraries serve an instructive galaxy of patrons and general public. The role of National library in providing information to the society is to convert a savaged community into a state of civilization, create law and order and offer other amenities which characterize modern society. Murison (1988). The mandate of National library according to the Logan instrument establishing it, i.e. (National Library Decree 1970 N0. 29) includes the provision of necessary support for intellectual efforts in all activities directed towards progress and development to ensure the availability of a comprehensive collection and full access to it and to generate a free flow of information. Against this background, the National Library is expected to assemble and maintain a comprehensive collection whose access is unrestricted to both nationals and non-nationals alike. Again the provision of the enabling decree empowers the National Library to collect all publications published both within and outside the country and about Nigeria and to make such materials so collected available for use to Nigeria.

Problems of Utilization

According to Ola and Osagie (2011) Libraries serve as content and knowledge repositories by collecting and providing access to books, journals and other recorded information by acquiring, repackaging and providing access to information. Libraries should ensure that the right information is available and packed in the form that the users can understand. This if done will enable users utilize resources maximally without problems. Research has shown that utilization of library resources has some problems which hinders it. Owen (2007) in his own view observed that limited access to resources affect utilization of these resources adversely. According to him, the National library of Nigeria does not allow access to users who are below age eighteen (18). The National Library also does not loan out its resources. The users are restricted to use the resources within the library thereby making the use of resources limited. The legal deposit materials which are peculiar to National library are a closed access. Users are not given direct contact to the available resources. Confirming this, Ola and Osagie (2011) says that the users are not allowed physical contact with the materials. The legal deposit collection is kept under close monitoring. This limits the accessibility and utilization of legal deposit materials in the National library of Nigeria. Though it is empowered to assemble and maintain a comprehensive collection whose access is unrestricted to both citizens and foreigners alike.

The users receive materials after submitting call numbers of the resources through the librarian. This hampers on the users choice of materials and removes the possibility of browsing through related resource. This restriction perhaps negates the essence of Nigerian freedom of information Act. Away from restrictions to collections another problem that militates against utilization is in adequate trained personnel and staff indifference. For a

library operation certain qualities and competencies must be demanded of the people that man reference desk. It is generally assumed that anyone can be a reference librarian and far too often non librarians with subject knowledge are made to man the reference table. Speaking against this development Ifidon (1997) opined that a reference librarian must not only be a well trained professional, he must also be able to write well and to transmit the information he has also located in such a way as to make sense to the user. Concurring with this Afolabi (1986) listed seven (7) attributes that a reference librarian must possess (1) Academic and professional qualification (2) Love for people (3) Knowledge of the collection and love for books (4) Imagination and resourcefulness (5) Patience, persistence and perseverance (6) Approachability and flexibility (7) Interviewing skills.

Strategies for enhancement of utilization

A good reference librarian should learn to produce information from books. He should know books by sight with a good notion of kind of information they contain; he should familiarizations himself with abstracts, bibliographies, indexes etc. which while not providing the information themselves will direct him to where the information is likely to be found. He needs also to be well-versed in the use of books so that finding an item in an index takes him less than half of the time it takes most users. Another very vital problem that affects utilization of resources in any given library is the currency and relevance of the resources available in the library. Ifidon (2006) said positive and consistent collection development strategy is a necessity for a meaningful library development. The librarian must ensure that no race, nationality, profession, trade, religion, school of thought or local customer is overlooked during selection and acquisition. According to him the collection should be built according to the policy and patron's demands must also be considered.

The policy should specify who is responsible for selection. It could be combination of users and librarians, Methods of selections, weeding and collection assessment are also included. To this end a cooperative approach to collection development is absolutely necessary.

REVIEW OF RELATED EMPIRICAL LITERATURE

This section is concerned with a review of empirical studies in the areas of acquisition and utilization of information resources by different authors.

Owen, (2007) carried out an empirical research on the availability and utilization of Nigerian collection in National Library of Nigeria. The objective of the study was identifying the Nigerian sources of information in National Library of Nigeria and to identify the problems that militate against the effective use of these materials. The researcher used descriptive survey design. He also used questionnaires and interview to collect his data. The population was 200. He administered fifty (50) questionnaires to respondents with forty five (45) duly answered and returned making a response percentage of 90%. The data obtained were analyzed by the use of simple frequency counts and percentages.

The finding revealed that there is heavy consultation of Nigerian materials. The findings also revealed unsatisfactory services ranging from obsolete stock, lack of borrowing privileges, un-computerized system. He recommended acquisition of new books, computerization of the system and allowing more access to books. The gap the current research intends to cover is that it will be looking at all other resources available in the National Library of Nigeria. It is related to this work because it treated part of the resources in National Library and their utilization .

Iwhiwhu and Okorodudu (2012) carried out a research on public library information resources, facilities and services: user satisfaction with Edo State Central Library, Benin City. The researcher's objective was to find out how satisfied users are with the available resources in Edo State Public Library. The descriptive survey design via the ex-post facto design was used. Two hundred (200) respondents were selected using the availability sampling technique.

Questionnaire and observation were the instruments for data collection. Data collected was analyzed using descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequencies and mean. The response rate of the administered questionnaire was 98%. The result of the finding shows that there was no satisfaction with the available resources. The un-satisfaction is because the resources are not adequate and are outdated. This work is related to the present one because it is looking at the stock and how good the available resources are. The gap is that the current research is looking at the stock from the point of view of librarians.

Simisaye, (2009) carried out a research on materials acquisition and use in Simeon Adebo public library Abeokuta Ogun State. The purpose of the study was to analyze the acquisition and use of library books using descriptive survey design. The researcher used compiled acquisition records, users traffic book consulted, registered members and loan records to collect the data. The data collected were analyzed using tables, charts, graphs and percentages. The researcher found out that a total of forty eight thousand, two hundred and fifty volumes (48,250) of books added to the stock on the period covered by the study were not enough. The researchers also found out that majority of the books acquired were through gifts. As little as one thousand fifty (1,050) volumes which is 2.2% of the collection was acquired through purchase while 47,200 volumes which is 97.8% of the collection was

through gifts. The results were of the research showed that public librarians in Nigeria suffer serious neglect from the government and that the level of use is quite low which he said might be as a result of the books not meeting the needs of users. He recommended increased funding by government. The work is related to the present because it looked at the methods of acquisition and also the available resources. Going away from public libraries to academic libraries, it was observed that both types of libraries face the same challenges as regards to acquisition and utilization of resources.

Diogu (2011) looked at acquisition practices in polytechnic libraries in south Eastern zone of Nigeria. Six research questions guided the study. An evaluation survey design was adopted in carrying out the study. The total population for this study was three hundred and thirty (330) lecturers and thirty seven librarians (37). Two hundred and ninety eight (298) lecturers and all librarians were sampled the instrument for data collection was questionnaire. A total of three hundred and thirty (330) copies of questionnaires were distributed to lecturers Two hundred and ninety eight (298) copies were returned representing 90.3% on the other hand Thirty seven (37) copies of questionnaire were distributed to the librarians and all were returned.

From the analysis, the findings revealed that the most adequate information resource in the libraries under study are books, journals and reference materials, materials are more current than other information resources in library and that collection development policy is available but encompasses only the area of acquisition outdated materials, resistance to change worn out materials inadequate professional libraries, lack of funds, lack of cooperation from parent organization problem of storage, facilities and duplication of titles are some of the major problems encountered in developing library collections. Based on

findings, it was recommended that libraries should have acquisition policy, constant staff training, and acquisition of relevant resources. The researcher concluded by recommending that libraries should have acquisition policy, constant staff training and constant evaluation of acquisition practices and collection development in libraries would support libraries, lecturers and student research output.

Okafor (2012) carried out a research on two public libraries, FCT city library Wuse and Nassarawa State Library Lafia. The study was an attempt to look at the reference services provided and extent of availability of resources employed for the provision of reference services. Six research questions were drawn from the objectives and an observation check list was also designed and administered to determine the adequacy of reference services in terms currency and quality. 217 copies of the questionnaires were distributed, 177 were returned representing 81.5% response rate. Findings revealed that most of the library staff lack the relevant skills needed for ineffective reference services, lack of access to users, and users lack of knowledge of use of library. Based on the findings the study recommended among others, the provision of current information sources and training and re-training of staff. The current research is related to the above because it is looking at resources and how good the resources of the public libraries in question are. It left out acquisition of those resources which the current research is filling.

SUMMARY OF THE LITERATURE REVIEW

In an attempt to understand the acquisition and utilization of resources in National Library of Nigeria, the researcher reviewed books, Journals, Conference Proceedings and Internet Resources both locally and internationally. In reviewing related literatures, some definition of acquisitions and utilizations were given. Other aspects of acquisition and

utilizations that are worth knowing were discussed. Methods of acquisition, acquisition policy, procedure in acquisition and problems of acquisition were discussed. Utilization, factors that militate against utilization were equally discussed

The chapter also tried to bring out the relationship existing between availability and utilization. Empirical Literature related to the study were also reviewed. The studies were of the opinion that acquisition is neglected in most Libraries and gave recommendations that more attention should be paid to acquisition. The review also paid attention to various factors that affect acquisition and utilization of resources and remedies were also proffered. However the researcher discovered from literature consulted that there is no empirical work done on the acquisition and utilization of resources in National Library of Nigeria. This lack of empirical work in this aspect necessitated this study.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHOD

The chapter describes the methods employed in conducting this study. The chapter is organised under the following sub-headings; Design of the study, area of the study, population of the study, sample and sampling technique, instrument for data collection, validation of the instrument, method of data collection and method of data analysis.

Design of the Study

The research design adopted for the study is descriptive survey. It is a sub-design of the survey design which is broad in nature Nwoye, (2011). According to Nworgu (2006) it aims at collecting data and describing in a systematic manner the characteristics, features or facts about a given population. As a type of survey design it is the type in which a group of people or items are studied by collecting and analyzing data from only a few people or items considered to be representative of the entire group through interview, questionnaire and observation. This design is the most suitable for this work because instruments mentioned were used for the study.

Area of the Study

The area of this study is Nigeria. Nigeria is located in West Africa with the capital in Abuja. It has thirty six (36) States with six (6) geopolitical zones which are South East with headquarters in Enugu, South West with headquarters in Lagos, South South with headquarters in Edo, North East with headquarters in Bauchi, North Central with Headquarters in Plateau. National Library (2009).

The National Library of Nigeria has branches located in each of the geopolitical zones of Nigeria and the Federal Capital Territory Abuja. (Source: January 2015 Report) See appendix 11 p77 .

Population of the Study

The population of this study is 495, comprising all the National Library of Nigeria staff in the five (5) professional departments of the National Library of Nigeria. National library database (2014) revealed that there are four hundred and ninety five (495) staff in the professional departments of the National Library of Nigeria. They are: Collection Development and Processing Department (CDPD),with seventeen (17) staff, the National Bibliographic Services Department (NBCD),with sixty eight (68) staff, , the Planning, Research and Statistics Department with fourteen (14) staff and the Public Service Department (PSD)with three hundred and eighty two (382) staff. Virtual Library Department (VRD)with fourteen staff (14). This makes the total population of staff four hundred and ninety five (495).(National library Report, (2015)see Appendix II page 78).

The zones are:

Lagos	ï	South West
Enugu	ï	South East
Edo	ï	South South
Jos	ï	North Central
Kaduna	ï	North West
Bauchi	ï	North East
Abuja	ï	Federal Capital Territory

Source: Database Unit of National Library of Nigeria 2014 annual report.

Sample and Sampling Technique

The sample size of this study is Two hundred and sixty five(265) consisting of one hundred and thirteen (113) library staff from the four professional department which are situated in the headquarters, Abuja and one hundred and fifty two(152) from the seven zonal offices that was sampled purposively because the zones of National Library. . The four professional departments are Collection Development and Processing Department (CDPD), National Bibliographic Control Department (NBCD), Virtual Library Services Department (VLSD) and Planning, Research and Statistics Department (PRSD).

According to Nwanna (1990), if the population is small, the entire subject will be used for the study. There will be no sampling. All the subjects are in the headquarters and can be easily accessed. The Public Service Department (PSD) which is the 5th professional department maintains twenty four (24) branches of the library with staff strength of three hundred and eighty two (382). The population was be too vast to be covered so purposive sampling was done to choose the states to be covererd based on geographical zoning .This zones are Lagos with 53 staff, Abuja with 39 staff, Enugu with 20 staff, Edo with 2 staff,Platue with 9 staff,Kaduna with 15 staff and Bauchi with 14 staff , National Library (2014) This will bring the total sample to two hundred and sixty five (.265).

Instrument for Data Collection

The instrument for data collection for this study include questionnaire , interview and checklist

The questionnaire has two (2) parts. Part one (1) is bio data of respondents while part two (2) is research questions.

Part two (2) is divided into eight (8) clusters with a total of one hundred and twenty eight (128) items. The Acquisition and Utilization of Information Resources in National Library Questionnaire (AUIRNLQ) was self-developed by the researcher.

Cluster 1 covers the methods of acquisition employed in National Library of Nigeria with 6 items and response options of VHE=Very Highly Employed ,HH=Highly Employed, FE= Fairly Employed, NE= Not Employed.

Cluster 2 is on the types of information resources acquired in National Library with 32 items and was addressed using a checklist showing availability and unavailability.

Cluster 3 covers the extent of information resources acquired with 32 items and response options of VGE= Very Great Extent, GE= Great Extent, LE= Little Extent, NA= Not at all.

Cluster 4 covers the extent of utilization of information resources it has 32 items and response options of VGE= Very Great Extent, GE= Great Extent, LE= Less Extent, NA= Not at all.

Cluster 5 covers the problems of acquisition of information resources in National Library of Nigeria in 9 items and response option of SA= Strongly Agree, A= Agree, D= Disagree, SD= Strongly Disagree.

Cluster 6 dwells on the problems of utilization of information resources with 10 items, and response options of SA= Strongly Agreed, A= Agreed, D= Disagreed, SD= Strongly Disagreed.

Cluster 7 is on strategies for enhancement of acquisition enhancement. It has 9 items and response options of SA= Strongly Agree, A= Agree, D= Disagree, SA= Strongly Disagree.

Cluster 8 is on strategies for enhancing utilization with 10 items with response option of SA= Strongly Agree, A=Agree, D= Disagree, SD= Strongly Disagree.

The interview schedule has eight (8) items designed for key staff. The items are based on the objectives of the study.

Validation of Instrument

The questionnaire for the research was validated by three experts in the Department of Library and Information Science. Face validation was carried out to examine and ensure that the research instrument is relevant to the objectives of the study with reference to appropriateness of the items, language and clarity of the expression. Their criticisms led to a slight modification of the instrument, one purpose of the study and research question were added. Also another section of question was added and all corrections were used to update the instrument for data collection.

Method of Data Collection

Copies of the questionnaire were administered and retrieved by the researcher with the help of a research assistant in seven (7) geopolitical zones of the country. The research assistants were briefed on the ways of distributing and retrieving copies of the questionnaire among the respondents to avoid misplacement. It took an approximate duration of two weeks for both the administration and collection of the questionnaire from the said geopolitical zones. The researcher also interviewed some key staff in the acquisition department and

Public services department of the National library of Nigeria Headquarters Abuja on the 20th of November 2015 .

Method of Data Analysis

The data from the questionnaire were analyzed using real limit of numbers for research questions 1-4 while research questions 5-7 were analyzed using frequency distribution table and mean score. Decisions were based 2.5 positive while below this range was regarded as negative . ,

For the interview the data collected will be analyzed qualitatively using critiques and inferences.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS

This chapter contains the presentation of results of the analysis of data obtained, which is done in accordance with the research questions that guided the research exercise. The chapter also presents the major findings of the study.

Research Question 1. What is the acquisition method employed in National Library of Nigeria?

Table 1: Mean ratings of respondents on Methods of acquisition employed in National Library of Nigeria

S/n	Acquisition methods	VHE	HE	LE	NE	Mean	SD	R	D
1	Purchase	62	73	87	21	2.72	.94	1 st	HE
2	Gifts	22	126	66	29	2.58	.82	2 nd	HE
3	Inter Library Loan	59	77	37	70	2.51	.75	3 rd	HE
4	Exchanges	12	81	105	45	2.25	.81	4 th	LE
5	Bequeaths	19	68	87	69	2.15	.93	5 th	LE
6	Legal deposit	7	49	125	62	2.00	.76	6 th	LE

Table 1 above shows the mean rating of the respondents methods of acquisition employed in National Library of Nigeria. The overall mean results reveals that Purchase (mean=2.72) and Legal deposit (mean=2.00) are the most and least methods of acquisition employed in National Library.

Also, items 1-3 were employed to a high extent, while items 4-6 are employed to a low extent employed methods of acquisition in National Library of Nigeria.

The standard deviation values for the six items ranged from 0.75 to .94 which showed that the responses did not differ greatly in their ratings.

Research Question 2: What types of resources are acquired in National Library of Nigeria?

To provide answers to the above question, the relevant data are presented in table 2.

Table 2: Checklist of available information resources acquired in National Library of Nigeria

		National Library of Nigeria Acquisition Department	D
		AV	NA
1	Books	ã	AV
2	Tapes (video)	ã	AV
3	Pictures	ã	AV
4	Technical Reports	ã	AV
5	Parliamentary Publications	ã	AV
6	Tapes (audio)	ã	AV
7	Memos	ã	AV
8	Abstract and indexes	ã	AV
9	Year Books	ã	AV
10	Research projects	ã	AV
11	Monographs (Nigerian)	ã	AV
12	Annual Reports	ã	AV
13	Judicial Publications	ã	AV
14	Statistics	ã	AV
15	Concordances	ã	AV
16	Journals	ã	AV
17	Dictionaries	ã	AV
18	Reports of Commission	ã	AV
19	Newspapers	ã	AV
20	Hand books and manuals	ã	AV
21	Encyclopedia	ã	AV
22	Gazettes	ã	AV

23	Biographies	ã						AV
24	Posters	ã						AV
25	Proceedings	ã						AV
26	Microfiche	ã						AV
27	Bibliographies	ã						AV
28	Microfilms	ã						AV
29	Monographs (foreign)	ã						AV
30	Magazines					ã		NA
31	Geographical sources					ã		NA
32	Maps					ã		NA
33	Treaties					ã		NA
	Total		29(87.9%)			3(12.1%)		

s/n	information resources	VGA	GA	LA	NA	Mean	SD	R	D
1	Books	AV	82	14	4	3.50	.68	1 st	A
2	Tapes (video)	ã	84	6	13	3.44	.79	2 nd	A
3	Pictures	ã	103	12	5	3.42	.68	3 rd	A
4	Technical Reports	ã	85	29	8	3.31	.81	4 th	A
5	Parliamentary Publications	ã	79	35	8	3.29	.83	5 th	A
6	Tapes (audio)	ã	70	10	28	3.28	.99	6 th	A
7	Memos	ã	113	34	0	3.26	.69	7 th	A
8	Abstract and indexes	ã	39	66	5	3.23	.92	8 th	A
9	Year Books	ã	100	30	10	3.22	.82	9 th	A
10	Research projects	ã	64	58	6	3.19	.88	10 th	A
11	Monographs (Nigerian)	ã	83	48	7	3.18	.85	11 th	A
12	Annual Reports	ã	82	16	29	3.17	.73	12 th	A
13	Judicial Publications	ã	56	29	30	3.16	.86	13 th	A
14	Statistics	ã	105	22	24	3.09	.93	14 th	A
15	Concordances	ã	86	21	35	3.04	.81	15 th	A

16	Journals	ã	59	59	24	2.98	.93	16 th	A
17	Dictionaries	ã	74	40	35	2.93	.76	17 th	A
18	Reports of Commission	ã	87	34	35	2.93	.81	18 th	A
19	Newspapers	ã	78	32	45	2.86	.93	19 th	A
20	Hand books and manuals	ã	116	42	30	2.81	.93	20 th	A
21	Encyclopedia	ã	73	35	51	2.78	.73	21 st	A
22	Gazettes	ã	56	46	55	2.71	.86	22 nd	A
23	Biographies	ã	76	47	51	2.67	.87	23 rd	A
24	Posters	ã	70	91	30	2.59	.96	24 th	A
25	Proceedings	ã	63	106	23	2.58	.92	25 th	A
26	Microfilms	ã	49	98	35	2.56	.71	26 th	A
27	Bibliographies	ã	39	95	42	2.54	.84	27 th	A
28	Microfiche	ã	79	44	2.46	.95	28 th	R	
29	Monographs (foreign)	ã	109	50	2.33	.71	29 th	R	
30	Magazines	ã	69	81	2.29	.84	30 th	R	
31	Geographical sources	ã	100	61	2.27	.82	31 ^{is}	R	
32	Maps	ã	136	38	2.26	.87	32 nd	R	
33	Treaties	ã	99	79	2.07	.99	33 rd	R	

-

Data presented in Table 2 revealed availability of types of information resources acquired in National Library of Nigeria. The table shows that, items 1-29 are available while items 30-33 are not available in National Library of Nigeria

Research Question 3: To what extent are the following Information Resources acquired in National Library of Nigeria?

To provide answers to the above question, the relevant data are presented in table 3

Table 3: Mean ratings of respondents on extent of Information Resources Acquired in National Library of Nigeria

s/n	information resources	VGE	GE	LE	NA	Mean	SD	R	D
1	Newspapers	164	55	24	0	3.58	.67	1 st	VHE

2	Magazines	131	85	26	1	3.42	.70	2 nd	HE
3	Pictures	126	86	28	3	3.38	.74	3 rd	HE
4	Books	129	77	34	3	3.37	.77	4 th	HE
5	Posters	118	98	26	1	3.37	.69	5 th	HE
6	Tapes (audio)	139	45	48	11	3.28	.93	6 th	HE
7	Journals Memos	122	63	58	0	3.26	.82	7 th	HE
8	Abstract and indexes	107	104	18	14	3.25	.83	8 th	HE
9	Year Books	88	127	22	6	3.22	.71	9 th	HE
10	Research projects	108	90	28	17	3.19	.90	10 th	HE
11	Monographs (Nigerian)	84	118	41	0	3.18	.70	11 th	HE
12	Tapes (video)	69	153	11	10	3.16	.69	12 th	HE
13	Judicial Publications	105	87	30	21	3.14	.94	13 th	HE
14	Statistics	118	61	35	29	3.10	.75	14 th	HE
15	Technical Reports	75	112	50	6	3.05	.78	15 th	HE
16	Journals	61	134	43	5	3.03	.72	16 th	HE
17	Dictionaries	61	127	43	12	2.98	.79	17 th	HE
18	Annual Reports	65	89	78	11	2.86	.87	18 th	HE
19	Concordances	90	57	69	27	2.86	.84	19 th	HE
20	Hand books and manuals	40	138	50	15	2.84	.77	20 th	HE
21	Encyclopedia	43	138	39	23	2.83	.83	21 st	HE
22	Gazettes	107	26	66	44	2.81	.94	22 nd	HE
23	Biographies	63	79	80	21	2.76	.94	23 rd	HE
24	Microfilms	61	98	27	57	2.67	.91	24 th	HE
25	Proceedings	23	129	68	23	2.63	.78	25 th	HE
26	Parliamentary Publications	64	73	55	51	2.62	.96	26 th	HE
27	Bibliographies	46	96	61	40	2.61	.97	27 th	HE
28	Monographs(foreign)	69	69	27	78	2.53	.90	28 th	HE
29	Treaties	34	116	34	58	2.52	.70	29 th	HE
30	Reports of Commissions	47	55	71	70	2.33	.89	30 th	LE
31	Geographical sources	30	80	68	65	2.31	.90	31 ^{is}	LE
32	Maps	19	77	105	42	2.30	.85	32 nd	LE
33	Microfiche	14	54	125	50	2.13	.80	33 rd	LE

Data presented in Table 3 revealed that the mean ratings of the responses of the respondents on the thirty three (33) identified items relating to extent of information resources acquired in National Library of Nigeria. The overall mean results reveals that Newspaper (mean=3.58) and Monographs (foreign) (mean=2.13) are the most and least information resources acquired in National Library of Nigeria.

Also, using the principle of real limit of numbers, item 1 is acquired to a very great extent; items 2-29 were acquired to great extent, while items 30-33 were acquired to in less extent. The standard deviation values for the thirty three items ranged from 0.67 to .97 which showed that the responses did not differ greatly in their ratings.

Research Question 4: To what extent are the Information Resources Utilized in National library of Nigeria?

To provide answers to the above question, the relevant data are presented in table 4.

Table 4: Mean ratings of respondents on Extent of utilization of Information Resources in National Library of Nigeria

s/n	information resources	VGE	GE	LE	NA	Mean	SD	R	D
1	Journals	152	70	12	9	3.50	.76	1 st	VHE
2	Books	131	94	14	4	3.45	.68	2 nd	HE
3	Pictures	130	94	16	3	3.44	.67	3 rd	HE
4	Dictionaries	122	95	15	11	3.35	.79	4 th	HE
5	Parliamentary Publications	113	109	15	6	3.35	.71	5 th	HE
6	Tapes (audio)	106	100	36	1	3.28	.72	6 th	HE
7	Memos	109	90	27	10	3.26	.82	7 th	HE
8	Abstract and indexes	113	82	41	7	3.24	.83	8 th	HE
9	Year Books	105	95	34	9	3.22	.82	9 th	HE
10	Research projects	99	93	45	6	3.17	.82	10 th	HE
11	Monographs (Nigerian)	123	45	67	8	3.16	.94	11 th	HE
12	Technical Reports	105	87	37	14	3.16	.89	12 th	HE
13	Gazettes	93	103	22	25	3.09	.94	13 th	HE
14	Statistics	97	78	59	9	3.08	.89	14 th	HE
15	Microfilms	107	65	41	29	3.03	1.05	15 th	HE
16	Judicial Publications	88	90	36	27	2.99	.98	16 th	HE
17	Annual Reports	95	70	53	25	2.97	1.01	17 th	HE
18	Reports of Commission	79	85	42	37	2.85	1.04	18 th	HE
19	Microfiche	86	72	38	47	2.81	1.12	19 th	HE
20	Hand books and manuals	54	116	41	32	2.79	.94	20 th	HE
21	Encyclopedia	64	82	51	46	2.67	1.06	21 st	HE
22	Posters	59	92	39	53	2.65	1.07	22 nd	HE
23	Biographies	64	54	98	27	2.64	.99	23 rd	HE
24	Tapes (video)	45	52	104	42	2.41	.98	24 th	LE
25	Proceedings	52	31	109	51	2.35	1.04	25 th	LE

26	Newspapers	23	86	81	53	2.33	.92	26 th	LE
27	Bibliographies	32	50	122	39	2.31	.90	27 th	LE
28	Concordances	23	62	96	62	2.19	.93	28 th	LE
29	Treaties	36	42	93	72	2.17	1.02	29 th	LE
30	Magazines	20	56	112	55	2.17	.87	30 th	LE
31	Geographical sources	41	41	72	89	2.14	1.09	31 ^{is}	LE
32	Monographs (foreign)	16	44	137	46	2.12	.79	32 nd	LE
33	Maps	24	46	107	66	2.12	.92	33 rd	LE

Data presented in Table 4 revealed that the mean ratings of the responses of the respondents on the thirty three (33) identified items relating to Extent of utilization of Information Resources in National Library of Nigeria. The overall mean results reveals that Journals (mean=3.50) and Maps (mean=2.12) are the most and least utilized information resources in National Library of Nigeria.

Also, using the principle of real limit of numbers, item 1 is utilized to a very great extent; items 2-23 were utilized to great extent, while items 24-33 were utilized to in less extent

The standard deviation values for the thirty three items ranged from 0.67 to 1.12 which showed that the responses did not differ greatly in their ratings

Research Question 5: What are the problems associated with NLN acquisition of information resources?

To provide answers to the above question, the relevant data are presented in table 5.

Table 5: Mean ratings of respondents Problems of acquisition of information resources in NLN

s/n	Problems	SA	A	D	SD	Mean	SD	R	D
1	Reduced funding of National Library of Nigeria by the government affects the acquisition of information resources	145	76	6	15	3.45	.82	1 st	A
2	Violation of Legal deposit law by authors	121	86	32	4	3.33	.77	2 nd	A
3	Inadequate professional librarians affects the acquisition of information resources	126	83	10	24	3.28	.94	3 rd	A
4	Decrease in book publishing affects the acquisition of information resources	96	116	25	6	3.24	.73	4 th	A
5	Un-seriousness at work by librarians affects acquisition	58	142	33	6	3.05	.69	5 th	A
6	Lack of space affects acquisition	73	104	56	7	3.01	.81	6 th	A
7	Outdated acquisition policy affects acquisition of information resources	60	97	74	11	2.85	.85	7 th	A
8	Distance from where books are published affects acquisition of information resources	35	134	57	14	2.79	.76	8 th	A

Data presented in Table 5 revealed that the mean ratings of the responses of the respondents on the eight (8) identified items on problems of acquisition of information resources in National Library of Nigeria. The overall mean results reveals that reduction in funding of National Library of Nigeria by the government affects the acquisition of information resources (mean=3.45) and distance from where books are published affects acquisition of information resources (mean=2.79) are the most and least problems encounter in acquisition of information resources in National Library of Nigeria..

Also, the table shows that the eight mentioned items of problems of acquisition of information resources in National Library of Nigeria had mean values ranging from 3.45 to 2.79 which are all above the criterion mean of 2.50. This implies that the respondents were of the opinion that all the eight items problems of acquisition of information resources in National Library of Nigeria

The standard deviation values for the eight items ranged from 0.69 to .94 which showed that

the responses did not differ greatly in their ratings

Research Question 6: What are the problems associated with utilization of information resources in National Library of Nigeria?

To provide answers to the above question, the relevant data are presented in table 5.

Table 6: Mean ratings of respondents on the problems associated with utilization of information resources in NLN

s/n	Information Resources	SA	A	D	SD	Mean	SD	R	D
1	Outdated collections	111	105	23	1	3.36	.67	1 st	A
2	Non computerized system	105	101	19	17	3.21	.87	2 nd	A
3	Inadequate opening hours.	89	110	43		3.19	.72	3 rd	A
4	Restricted access to collections	106	93	27	17	3.19	.89	4 th	A
5	Inadequate desks and chairs.	65	153	16	8	3.14	.67	5 th	A
6	Staff indifference	97	91	30	19	3.12	.92	6 th	A
7	Inadequate professional libraries affect utilization	66	117	42	17	2.96	.85	7 th	A
8	None ventilated reading room's affects utilization	89	62	67	24	2.89	1.02	8 th	A
9	Noise affects utilization.	43	142	34	21	2.86	.81	10 th	A

Data presented in Table 6 revealed that the mean ratings of the responses of the respondents on the nine (9) identified items problems of utilization of information resources in National Library of Nigeria. The overall mean results reveals outdated collections (mean=3.36) and Noise (Mean=2.86) are the most and least acquisition of information resources in National Library of Nigeria.

Also, the table shows that the nine mentioned items of problems of acquisition of information resources in National Library of Nigeria had mean values ranging from 3.36 to 2.86 which are all above the criterion mean of 2.50. This shows that the respondents were of the opinion that all the nine items were problems encountered in utilization of information resources in National Library of Nigeria

The standard deviation values for the nine items ranged from 0.67 to 1.02 which showed that

the responses did not differ greatly in their ratings

Research Question 7: What strategies should to be employed to enhance utilization in National Library?

To provide answers to the above question, the relevant data are presented in table 7.

Table 7: Mean ratings of respondents on strategies for enhancing utilization of information resources in National Library of Nigeria

s/n	Information Resources	SA	A	D	SD	Mean	SD	R	D
1	Staff training and orientation	170	52	21	0	3.61	.64	1 ST	A
2	Training of reference librarians on human relations	159	64	20	0	3.57	.63	2 nd	A
3	Free access to collections	156	64	21	1	3.55	.67	3 rd	A
4	Provision of current collections	161	40	32	10	3.45	.87	4 th	A
5	Reduced noise	131	83	28	1	3.42	.71	5 th	A
6	Proper ventilation	126	84	30	3	3.37	.75	6 th	A
7	Provision of sufficient funds by government	134	58	51	0	3.34	.80	7 th	A
8	Provision of access tools like indexes, abstracts and bibliographies	8	17	2	0	3.22	.58	8 th	A
9	Adequate opening hours	8	15	4	0	3.15	.66	9 th	A
10	Use of ICT facilities to enhance accessibility of resources	11	11	2	3	3.11	.97	10 th	A
11	Resources sharing will improve acquisition.	52	95	62	33	2.69	.96	11 th	A
12	Adequate feedback should be rendered to the library by users.	51	105	37	50	2.65	1.03	12 th	A
13	Employment of more professional librarians	63	75	52	52	2.62	1.09	13 th	A
14	Gifts resources add to the libraries collections and are suitable for learning.	64	78	29	72	2.55	1.17	14 th	A
15	Effective communication between librarians and users	38	109	34	62	2.51	1.04	15 th	A
16	Adequate desks and chair	46	58	66	73	2.32	1.10	16 th	R

Data presented in Table 7 revealed that the mean ratings of the responses of the respondents on the sixteen (16) identified items for strategies for enhancing Utilization of information resources in National Library of Nigeria. The overall mean results indicated that Staff training and orientation (mean=3.61) and provision of adequate desks and chairs

(mean=2.31) are the most and least strategies for enhancing Utilization of information resources in National Library of Nigeria.

Also, the table shows that the respondents believed that factors listed from item 1-15 were capable of enhancing Utilization of information resources in National Library of Nigeria since the mean values were above the criterion mean of 2.50

The standard deviation values for the seventeen content items ranged from 0.63 to 1.17 which showed that the responses did not differ greatly in their ratings

Summary of Major Findings

1. Library resources are acquired basically through purchases and not legal deposits.
2. The National of Nigeria acquires both book and non book resources to great extent.
3. Most of the resources in the library are appropriately utilized.
4. Funding is the major problem confronting the acquisition of resources in the National Library of Nigeria.
5. Outdated resources affects utilization of information resources
6. Training and retraining of staff as well as offering free access to resources are among the major strategies of enhancing utilization of resources in the National Library of Nigeria.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter presents the discussions of the findings, implications of the study, recommendations, limitations of the study, suggestions for further research and conclusion.

Discussion of the findings

This discussion is done in line with the purposes and research questions in chapter one covering the following: methods of acquisition employed in National Library of Nigeria, types of information resources acquired in National Library of Nigeria, extent of Information Resources acquired in National Library of Nigeria, extent of utilization of Information Resources in National Library of Nigeria, problems of acquisition of information resources in National Library of Nigeria, problems of utilization of information resources in National Library of Nigeria, strategies to be employed to enhance acquisitions in National Library, strategies to be employed to enhance utilization in National Library.

Acquisition methods employed in National Library of Nigeria

The finding shows that the major method of acquisition employed in National Library of Nigeria is purchase (mean=2.72) while the least is Legal deposit (mean=2.00).

This typically negates the notion that most of the resources in National Libraries are acquired through legal deposits. It therefore complements the stand of Edordu (2003) who said that there are prescribed sanctions in case of non-compliance, thus if a publisher fails to comply with any provision of the relevant section of the decree he shall be guilty of an offence and

on conviction shall be liable to a fine and the court before which he is convicted may in addition order him to deliver the book in question or to pay the value of the copies. These sanctions are put in place because it is expected that publishers will default which they are doing.

From the interview also, the acquisition librarian of the Abuja national library affirmed that the library acquires most of its resources through purchases and not legal deposits as believed by most people. He added that if the library relies on legal deposit, the aim of the library will be maximally affected as the library will sure be empty. She went further to say that the prescribed sanctions for defaulters need to be reviewed. The sanctions have been the one made in decree 29 of 1970.

This therefore means that the earlier held view of the national library acquiring most of its materials through legal deposits is somewhat erroneous as all other means of acquisition ranked higher.

Types of resources are acquired in National Library of Nigeria

The finding reveals that out of the thirty three resources listed to determine their level of acquisition, twenty seven were greatly acquired , while only six were least acquired. The acquired resources range from book and non book resources.

This typically justifies the submission of Adeoye and Popoola (2011) who maintained that the library information resources can be in both print and electronic formats - they include text books, journal, indexes, abstract, Newspaper, Magazines, report, C.D. Rom databases, internet video tapes/cassette, diskettes, computers and microform.

The acquisition librarian in the exclusive interview revealed that although the library acquires both book and non book resources, the book resources outnumber the latter a great deal. This therefore implies that other library users especially people with disabilities may not find the library useful.

The finding therefore shows that the National Library is almost balanced in the acquisition of resources for the library. It only needs to supplement the neglected areas such as treatise, geographic sources such as maps, annual reports, etc

Extent to which the Information Resources are acquired in National Library of Nigeria

The overall mean result reveals that Newspaper (mean=3.58) and Monographs (foreign) (mean=2.13) are the most and least information resources acquired in National Library of Nigeria. Most other resources are acquired to a great extent except treatise, geographic sources such as maps.

The interview revealed also that as a result of inadequate funding by the government, and somewhat stringent acquisition policies, most needed resources are not acquired by the library. This has undeniably hampered the expected service delivery of the National Library of Nigeria. This confirms the views of Bitigi (2010) and Ogbonna (2009) which is that lack of funds is a major problems confronting all types of libraries in Nigeria.

This undeniably implies that National Library of Nigeria has a commendable acquisition culture and only needs to supplement on the lapses.

Extent of utilization of Information Resources in National library of Nigeria

From the findings, the overall mean results reveals that Journals (mean=3.50) and Maps (mean=2.12) are the most and least utilized information resources in National Library of Nigeria. A great number of non book resources such as maps, monographs, geographic sources, concordances, proceedings were also found not adequately utilized.

The interview on the other hand revealed that once information is made available in the national library, users utilize the resources to a great extent. The librarian revealed that all variety of users troop into the library on daily basis seeking for all categories of information, especially those that may not be found in anywhere. Most of these users are government agencies and legal practitioners looking for a particular government policy/document or the other.

This noticeably has a link with the position of Owen (2007) who maintained that the libraries usefulness to the users is determined by the quality of information services provided and on the other hand by the contextual relevance of such information. It is therefore the duty of librarians and information scientist to acquire, organize, store, repackage, retrieve and disseminate all recorded knowledge to all users .Owen (2007) also said that access are provided in National Library of Nigeria to the users for effective utilization of resources

Problems of acquisition of information resources in National Library of Nigeria

The findings generated from this research questions shows that the nine mentioned items of problems of acquisition of information resources in National Library of Nigeria had mean values ranging from 3.45 to 2.79 which are all above the criterion mean of 2.50.

This justifies the stand of Ifidon (2006) who proved that the problem that confronts the acquisition librarian is the inadequacy of finance. On the other hand, it was Ozioko and Ekere (2011) who summarized problems of acquiring materials in developing countries which includes but not limited to lack of appreciation of role/value of libraries in the society, absence of an organized book trade, the use of foreign agents, acute lack of professional libraries,

The interview obviously concurred with the perennial problem of funding (by the government, delinquent users, and inadequate resources among others as the major problem confronting the acquisition of resources in national libraries.

Several authors have justification for this disturbing finding but significantly, this finding reveals therefore that a lot need to done regarding acquisition of information resources in National Library of Nigeria.

Problems of utilization of information resources in National Library of Nigeria

Again, the findings generated here reveals that the eight mentioned items of problems of acquisition of information resources in National Library of Nigeria had mean values ranging from 3.36 to 2.86 which are all above the criterion mean of 2.50.

This justifies the position of Owen (2007) who observed that apart from funding (which is always the cardinal problem in this regard) limited access to resources affect utilization of these resources adversely. According to him, the National library of Nigeria does not allow access to users who are below age eighteen (18). The National Library also does not loan out

its resources. The users are restricted to use the resources within the library thereby making the use of resources limited.

This has a serious implication for the national library as they need to quickly look into the problems especially the most imperative ones such as staff indifference, non computerized resources, inadequate furniture, restricted access to users, etc

Strategies to be employed to enhance acquisitions in National Library of Nigeria

Out of the seventeen items listed as strategies of enhancing acquisition of resources in National Library of Nigeria, finding shows that the respondents believed that items 1-15 are capable of enhancing utilization of information resources in National Library of Nigeria.

The acquisition librarian maintained that the government really needs to enforce the legal deposit laws and ensure that authors adhere to it strictly. He added that this problem is further enhanced by the proliferation of publishing, nay printing houses all over the place. This according to him has affected scholarly publishing as most of the resources published by these quacks could not meet the standards of the library. (Example is publications without any standard identification such as ISBN and ISSN).

Among other suggestions by different authors, the position of Ifidon (2006) stands tall as he maintained that positive and consistent collection development strategy is a necessity for a meaningful library development. The librarian must ensure that no race, nationality, profession, trade, religion, school of thought or local customer is overlooked during selection and acquisition.

Implications of the study

The implications of the study are based on the findings and discussions. These implications will be of immense benefit to the management and staff of national library of Nigeria, the Federal government, researchers, students, authors, lawyers, civil servants, publishers and students of library and information science.

The findings on acquisition methods employed in National Library revealed that legal deposit which is supposed to be the highest means of acquisition is not. Publishers do not comply to the laws. This affects acquisition adversely. There is need for government and management of National library to pay more attention to legal deposit and put stronger sanctions so that publishers will comply.

In the types of information resources acquired the study shows that variety of resources are acquired in National library of Nigeria but more attention should be paid to non book resources to make the collection more balanced. This implication also applies to the extent to which resources are acquired. This will make all categories of users especially visually impaired to make use of the library.

In utilization it was deduced that factors like outdated resources, restricted access to some collections like Nigeriana, inadequate non book resources adversely affects utilization. This implies that both National library management should relax some laws which are affecting users adversely. For the government, resources should be made available for acquisitions through purchase.

For the lawyers this research implies that as against the earlier held views and constant hunt for information in National library, there is an adequate provision and utilization of information resources and services, invariably revealing that access to information resources and services has enormous promise for the users.

For the researchers, this research has a lot of implications. There is the need to remove some laws which stops them from having access to the available information resources in the library .From the study also it has been deduced that other factors such as staff indifference out dated resources also affect users adversely. .

The implication of this study for the librarian basically has to do with retrieval, preservation and storage .Methods of storage and retrieval needs to be reviewed to make access easier.Training of staff on modern ways of storage and retrieval will be of great importance .

Recommendations

The researcher hereby makes the following recommendation deduced from the findings from this study.

1. There should be adequate Staff training, retraining and orientation programmes. This will be achieved through seminars, workshops and symposiums
2. There should be free access to collections. The Nigerian collections in National Library is under closed access.Users are not allowed to the shelves this limits their use of the resources.

3. There should be constant updating, evaluation weeding and provision of current collections, both book and non book resources
4. Government should take up its mandate and responsibility and ensure that fund is adequately provided for the national library. This should also be monitored to ensure that it is fully implemented
5. Resources sharing should be encouraged to improve acquisition. Gifts resources add to the libraries collections and are suitable for learning.
6. Adequate feedback should be rendered to the library by users. There should be communication between librarians and users so that library will know where adjustments should be made in the collection.

Suggestions for further studies

The study is on Acquisition and Utilization of Information Resources in National Library of Nigeria. The following areas for further research are suggested :

1. Availability and use of information resources in National Library of Nigeria
2. Acquisition and utilization of non book resources in National Library of Nigeria
3. Evaluation of resources and services of National Library of Nigeria
4. Use of electronic resources in service delivery in National Library of Nigeria

Conclusion

This study investigates acquisition and utilization of information resources in National Library of Nigeria. The study adopted the descriptive survey design, a sub design of the survey design. The population of the study consists of all the National Library of Nigeria

staff in the five (5) professional departments of the National Library of Nigeria. The instrument for data collection for this study will include questionnaire and interview. The data from the questionnaire were analyzed using frequency distribution table, percentage and mean score. Decision was based on 2.5 to be positive response while below this range was regarded as negative.

The findings revealed that library resources are acquired basically through purchases and not legal deposits, the National of Nigeria acquires both book and non book resources to great extent, most of the resources in the library are appropriately utilized, funding is the major problem confronting the acquisition of resources in the National Library of Nigeria, staff indifference to users constitute the major problem of utilization of the resources, training and retraining of staff as well as offering free access to resources are among the major strategies of enhancing utilization of resources in the National Library of Nigeria. It is recommended that Federal government should give more funds to National Library of Nigeria for book purchases. It should also review the laws guiding Legal deposit which has been since 1970 it is outdated because the fine therein can easily be paid by defaulters.

For management and staff of National Library ,they should be more dedicated to duties so that users will get satisfaction. There should be training and retraining of staff on public relations

REFERENCES

- Abalaka, B. (2010). *Acquisition practices in State University Libraries in North Central zone of Nigeria* (Unpublished MLS Thesis). University of Nigeria, Nsukka.
- Achebe, N. E. E. (1998). Effective application of resource & based learning in a low budget multi-programme university system. *Nigerian Libraries*, 32 (1), 41-49.
- Adedibu, L. O. (2006). Collection Development policy: The case study of the university of Ilorin. *Nigerian Libraries*, 39(2), 79-81.
- Adeoye, M. O. & Popoola, S. O. (2011). Teaching effectiveness, availability accessibility and use of library and information resources among teaching staff of schools of nursing in Osun & Oyo State, Nigeria. *Library philosophy and Practice*, 12 (4), 35-43. Retrieved from <http://www.webpagesuidaho.Edu/mboliu/Adeoye-popoola.htm>.
- Afolabi, M. (1986). *Reference service: A manual for Library science students*. Zaria: Department of Library science, ABU.
- Aguolu, C. C. & Aguolu, I. E. (2002). *Libraries and information management*. Maiduguri: Ed-Linform Services.
- Aina, I. O. (2004). *Library and information science text in Africa*. Ibadan: Third world Information services Ltd.
- Ajidahun, C. O. (2008). Book acquisition practices in Nigerian University Libraries challenges and prospects. *Library management* 29 (4&5), 414-421.
- Angloi American Cataloguing Rules (2002). Revision prepared by the Joint Steering Committee for pension of AACR, American Library Association
- Arua, G. N. (Rev. ed), (1997). *The use of Library for Schools, Colleges, Polytechnics & Universities*. Enugu: Jopax Publications.
- Awana, B. O. (2000). *Introduction to library science*. Agbo: Royal Pace Publication.
- Bello, A. A. (2009). Accessibility to information in Electronic Era: A challenge to information provided. *The Information Technologist*, 6 (2), 115-127.
- Bitagi, A. M. (2010). Collection development in Libraries: Principles and practice for undergraduate students. In Madu and N. Ezeani (ed) *Modern Library and Information Science for professionals in Africa*. Ibadan: Texlinks, 155-126.
- David, M. & Steven, B. (2005). *The social psychology of experience: Studies in remembering and forgetting*. London: Sage publication.
- Dike. V. W. (1993). *Library resources in education*. Enugu: ABIC publishers.

- Diogu, C. C. (2011). Evaluating of acquisition practices in Polytechnic Libraries in South Eastern Nigeria (Unpublished MLS Thesis). University of Nigeria Nsukka.
- Dosumu, J. A. (2001). Historical sketch of the National Library of Nigeria. In S. O. Olanlokun and T. M. Salisu (2nd ed., pp. 111-124) *Libraries and Librarianship in Nigeria*. Lagos: Ikofa press.
- Edoka, B. F. (2000). *Introduction to library science*. Onitsha: Palma publishing and hints company Ltd.
- Edordu, M. U. (2003) *Problems and challenges of acquiring books for National Library of Nigeria*. A paper presented at the Senior Staff Seminar of National Library of Nigeria.
- Eguavon, E. O. (2002). *Collection development information science and technology for Library Schools in Africa*. Ibadan: Coleman.
- Essien, O. N. (2008). *Acquisition for maximum benefits in Libraries: Issues and challenges Nigerbiblios*, 38(8), 10 ï 11. Abuja: National Library of Nigeria,.
- Evans, E. G. (1992). *Developing Library collections*. Colorado: Librarian Unlimited Inc.
- Eze, I. & Eze, J. (2006). *Collection development in Academic Libraries Administration of Academic libraries. A Book of readings*. Enugu: Academic publisher.
- Eze, M. E. (2009). *Library use instructions for Tertiary Institutions*. Enugu: Pan-Africa Publishers.
- Ezeala, L. O. & Yusuf, E. O. (2011). User satisfaction with library resources and services Agriculture Research Institutes. *Library Philosophy and Practice*, 18(2), 12 ï 17. Retrieved from <http://www.ebpageuidaho.edu/vMbolin/ezealaï yusuff.pdf>
- Ezeala, L. O. (2009). Effectiveness of Library resources in the Library of Agricultural Research Institutes in Nigerian. *Library Philosophy and Practice*, 38(8), 10 ï 11. Retrieved from <http://Unlibd/Lpp.htm>.
- Fadimu, A. A. & Yaya J. A. (2010). Collection management in some selected Academic Libraries in Lagos State, Nigeria. *Nigerbiblios*, 2 (1 & 2), 60 ï 70.
- Fayose, P. O. (2000). *School Library resources*. Ibadan: Centre for Education.
- Federal Government of Nigeria, (2004). Laws of the Federation of Nigeria. *National Library Decree 1970*, 11(29). Nigeria: Lexis Nexis Butter-Worths for Federal Ministry Justice.
- Ford, S. I. (1981). *The acquisition of Library materials*. Chicago: American Library Association.

- Harrod's Librarians Glossary and Reference Book, (2005). England: Gower publishing co Ltd.
- Hazen, D. (1995). Collection development politics in information age. *College and Research Libraries*, 56 (1), 29 - 31.
- Hornby, A. S. (1995). *Oxford advance learners dictionary of English*. Great Britain: Oxford University Press.
- Ifidon, S. E. (1999). *A practical approach to library collection development*. Ekpoma: Edo State University Press.
- Ifidon, S. E. & Ifidon B. I. (2007). *New directory in African Library management*. Ibadan: Spectrum Books.
- Iflanet (2012). Acquisition and collection development Section; strategic plan 2010-2011. Retrieved from <http://www.Ifla.org/vii/s/annual.htm>.
- Iwhiwhu, B. E. & Okorodudu, P. O. (2012). Public library information resources, Facilities and services: User satisfaction with Edo State Central Library, Benin City, Nigeria. *Library Philosophy and Practice*, 23(1), 80-89. Retrieved from [http://www.webpage.Uidoha.edu/@mbolin/Iwhiwhu Okorodudu.Pdf](http://www.webpage.Uidoha.edu/@mbolin/Iwhiwhu%20Okorodudu.Pdf).
- Jegede, O. (2010). Problems of acquisition of library materials in a developing country: University of Lagos experience. *International Library Review*, 9 (2), 225-239.
- Jenniffer, R. (1994). Revolution in current awareness services. *Journal of Librarianship and Information Science*, 2(61), 7-14.
- Library of Congress (2012). *An illustrated guide*. Retrieved from Edu/African thesis 14/61 2013.
- Murison, W. (1988). *The Public Library: Its origin, purpose and significance*. London: Chire Bingley.
- National Library of Nigeria (2008). *National Bibliography of Nigeria*, supplementary edition 1(2), 283 - 284
- National Library of Nigeria (2009). *Servicom Chapter for National Library of Nigeria*. Abuja: National Library of Nigeria
- Nwalo, K. I. (2003). *Fundamentals of Library practice*. A manual on Library routines. Lagos: Sterling holding.
- Nwana, C.O. (1980). *Introduction to educational research*. Ibadan: Heineman Educational Books.

- Nworgu, B. G. (1996). *Educational Research: Basic issues and methodology*. Nsukka: University Trust Publishers.
- Nwoye, D. E. (2011). *Writing research proposal and report without tears*. Nsukka: Ephrata publishers.
- Oderinde, N. O. (1984). Technical process and services: A review. *Nigerbiblios*, 9 (4), 103.
- Odogwu, N. J. (2009). Collection and presentation of historical documents for effective utilization in the National Library of Nigeria: *Nigerbiblios*, 18 (1 & 2), 15-22.
- Odogwu, N. J. (2006). Acquisition and presentation of newspapers in the National Library of Nigeria: *Nigerbiblios*, 17 (1 & 2), 17.
- Ogbegbo, O. (2011). Library Resources and their role in Libraries. Retrieved from <http://osaromieblogspot.com/2011/12in.htm>.
- Ogbonna, I. M. (2009). *Appreciating the Library*. Enugu: His Glory Publishers, 147-148.
- Okafor, A. I. (2012). Appraisal of reference services in two public libraries-The FCT City Library Wuse, Abuja and Nassarawa State Library, Lafia (MLS project). University of Nigeria, Nsukka.
- Okiy, R. B. (2000). Accessing students and faculty use of Academic Libraries: The case of Delta State University, Abraka. *Nigerian Journal of library and Information Science*, 3 (4), 52 ï 62.
- Okorodudu, P. O. (2012). Public Library Information and Services, user satisfaction with the Edo State Central Library, Benin City Nigeria. *Library philosophy and practice*, 18(2), 20 ï 31. Retrieved from <http://unlib.Uniedu/cpp/>.
- Ola, L. O. & Osagie, O. (2011). Accessibility and retrieval of National information in Nigerian University libraries. *The African symposium*, 11 (1), 146-157. Retrieved from <http://www.ncsu.edu/TASIL.IOlapdt>
- Oladele, J. O. (1989). *Fundamentals of psychology foundations of education*. Lagos: John-Lad Publishers.
- Olanlokun, O. & Salisu, T. (1993). *Understanding the Library*. Lagos: University of Lagos Press.
- Olanlokun, S. O. (2003). Practical reference services in Libraries: The Nigerian perspective. *Lagos Journal of Library and Information Sciences*, 1(1), 85 ï 90.
- Olanlokun, S. O. & Salisu, T. M. (2001). *Libraries and Librarianship in Nigeria*. Lagos: Ikofa Press.

- Omekwu, C. O. (2003). Information professionalism in the digital age; Cutting age competencies in a comparative community. *Lagos Journal of Library and Information Science*, 1(1), 85 ï 90.
- Omolayole, O. O. (2003). 38 years of National Library services to the Nation. *Nigerian Libraries*, 13 (2), 94 ï 113.
- Onyesiku, F. A. & Akinbode R. O. (2004). A study on user satisfaction with the services of Private University Libraries: A case study of Babcock University. *Nigerian Library and Information Science Review*, 22(1), 21-28.
- Owen, A. O. (2007). The Nigerian collection at the National Library of Nigeria, users Needs and behaviour. *Journal of Senior Staff Association of National Library of Nigeria (JOSSAN)*, 1(1), 1-10.
- Ozioko, R. E. & Ekere, F, C. (2011). *Collection development in Library*. Enugu: Dominion Printing Company Ltd.
- Ozuluoye, O. T. (2006). *Principles and Management of Library Science*. Kaduna. Parlord.
- Pastorino, E. & Doyle- Portillo, S. (2006). *What is psychology?* China: Thomson Wads-Worth.
- Popoola, S. O. (2008). The use of information sources and services and its effect on the research output of social scientists in Nigerian Universities. *Library philosophy and practice available*, 18(1), 85 ï 90. Retrieved from <http://www.wepages.Uidaho.Edu/-mbolin/Popola.htm>.
- Prytherch, R. (8th ed), (1995). *Harrod's Librarians Glossary*. England: Gower Publishing Company.
- Ranganathan, S. R. (1952). *Library Book Selection*. New Delhi: India Library Association.
- Ronald, E. S. (1993). *Psychology*. USA: West Publishing Company.
- Shuaibu-Adamu, B. F. (2006). *Legal deposit obligation issues, benefits and challenges*. A Paper presented at the Nigeria International book fair, Lagos, May 11, 2006.
- Simisaye, A. O. (2009). Materials acquisition and use in Simeon Adebo Public Library Abeokuta, Ogun State, Nigeria. *Samaru Journal of Information Studies*, 9 (1), 1-8 retrieved from <http://Unlib.edu.AJOL>.
- Spiller, D. (5th ed), (1999). *Book selection theory and practice*. London: Bowker.
- The New International Web-Stars dictionary the saums of the English Language. International Encyclopedia Edition (2011), Canada: Typhoon, International Computation. 1054.

- Ugwuanyi, A. A. (1998). Students utilization of Academic Libraries in Nigeria: A case Study of two colleges of education in Anambra state (MLS thesis). University of Nigeria Nsukka.
- UNESCO (1970). The general conference 16th session 12 ï 14th Nov 1970. Retrieved from <http://PortalUNESCO.Org/en/urlid=130868:URL.Section>.
- Uwaifor, S. O. (2010) Information Communication Technologies and Library services in Society. In Madu, E. C. and Ezeani C. N. (Eds., pp.33-240), *Modern Library and Information science professionals*. Ibadan: Texlinks.
- Uwem, E. (2003). Research services at Cross roads: Meeting users needs in the information Age. *Lagos Journal of Library and Information Science*. 1 (2), 113 -119.
- Uzoagulu A.E (1998). A practical guide to writing of research project reports in Tertiary Institutions. Nsuka: John Jacobs classic.
- Welch, H. M. (2003). *Acquisition in Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science*. New York: Ken Allen and Lai. Cour..
- Wulfekoetter G. (1961). *Acquisition work: Process involved in building Library Collation*. Seattle: University of Washington Press.

APPENDIX I

The six (6) geopolitical zone of Nigeria and the Federal Capital Territory

Lagos	ï	South West
Enugu	ï	South East
Edo	ï	South South
Jos	ï	North Central
Kaduna	ï	North West
Bauchi	ï	North East
Abuja	ï	Federal Capital Territory

Source: National Library of Nigeria, Abuja Database Unit January 2014 Annual Report

APPENDIX II

Geographical spread of the National Library of Nigeria Branches in Nigeria.

South – East	South – South	South – West	North – Central	North - East	North - West
Abia	Cross River	Lagos	Kaduna	Borno	Sokoto
Enugu	Edo	Oyo	Benue	Yobe	Kebbi
Imo	Bayelsa	Osun	Plateau	Bauchi	Zamfara
	Delta	Ondo	Nassarawa	Gombe	Katsina
	River	Ekiti	Kwara	Adamawa	Kano
	Akwa Ibom		Kogi	Taraba	Jigawa
					Niger

Source: National Library of Nigeria, Abuja. Database Unit January 2014 Annual Report.

APPENDIX III

Spread of National Library professional staff

National Bibliographic Control Department (NBCD)	68
Collection Development and Processing Department (CDPD)	17
Public Services Department (PSD)	382
Virtual Library Services Department (VLSD)	14
Research and Planning Department (RPD)	14

Source: National Library of Nigeria, Abuja. Data Base Unit January 2014 Annual Report.

Department of Library and Information Science
Faculty of Education
University of Nigeria, Nsukka

Dear Sir/Madam,

REQUEST FOR VALIDATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR DATA COLLECTION

The researcher is carrying out a research on “**Acquisition and Utilization of Information Resources in National Library of Nigeria**”. This is for the award of Masters Degree in Library and Information Science (MLS). Kindly validate the attached instrument on the basis of clarity of expression used, appropriateness of language, item suitability and relevance of the contents to objectives of the study.

Thanks for your anticipated co-operation.

Yours faithfully,

Essien Onyekachi N.
PG/MLS/12/64306
D RT

Purpose of the Study

The general purpose of the study is to inquire into the acquisition and utilization of information resources in the National Library of Nigeria.

Specifically, the study intends to:

1. Methods of acquisition employed in National Library of Nigeria.
2. Types of information resources acquired in National Library of Nigeria
3. Extent of Information Resources Acquired in National Library of Nigeria
4. Extent of utilization of Information Resources in National Library of Nigeria.
5. Problems of acquisition of information resources in NLN
6. Problems of utilization of information resources in NLN
7. Acquisition Enhancement
8. Utilization Enhancement

Research Questions

1. What is the acquisition methods employed in National Library of Nigeria?
2. What types of resources are acquired in National Library of Nigeria?
3. To what extent are the following Information Resources acquired in National Library of Nigeria?
4. To what extent is the Information Resources Utilized in National library of Nigeria?
5. What are the problems associated with NLN acquisition of information resources?
6. What are the problems associated with NLN utilization of information resources
7. What are the strategies to be employed to enhance acquisitions in National Library?
8. What are the strategies to be employed to enhance utilization in National Library?

ACQUISITION AND UTILIZATION OF INFORMATION RESOURCES IN NATIONAL LIBRARY OF NIGERIA QUESTIONNAIRE (AUIRNLQ)

Part I

Personal Information

Please tick (ã) where appropriate.

1. Years of experience in NLN: below 5 years () 6-10 () 11-15 () 16- 20 () 26
above ()
2. Gender: Male () Female ()
3. Martial Status: Single () Married () Others, specify _____
4. Designation: Librarian () Library officer () Library Assistant ()
5. Highest educational qualification: Diploma () BLS () MLS () Ph.D ()
6. Department: Planning, Research & Development () Collection Development and
Processing () National Bibliographic Control () Public Services () Virtual Library
Services ()

Part 2

Cluster I: Methods of acquisition employed in National Library of Nigeria

Instruction: Please (ã) on the following options where appropriate.

Key: Highly employed (HE) Employed (E) Fairly Employed (FE) Not Employed (NE).

What are the acquisition methods employed in National Library of Nigeria?

S/N	Item	HE	E	FE	NE
1	Purchase				
2	Legal deposit				
3	Gifts				
4	Exchanges				

5	Bequeaths				
6	Inter Library Loan				
7	Others, specify				

Cluster 2: Types of information resources acquired in National Library of Nigeria

Keys: Very Greatly Acquired (VGA), Greatly Acquired (GA), Less Acquired (LA), Not Acquired (NA).

What types of resources are acquired in National Library of Nigeria?

S/N	Item	VGA	GA	LA	NA
1.	Books				
a.	Monographs (foreign)				
b.	Monographs (Nigerian)				
c.	Treaties				
d.	Research projects				
2	Reference Materials				
a.	Abstract and indexes				
b.	Dictionaries				
c.	Encyclopedia				
d.	Biographies				
e.	Maps				
f.	Geographical sources				
g.	Hand books and manuals				
h.	Bibliographies				
i.	Concordances				
3.	Serials				
a.	Journals				
b.	Newspapers				

c.	Magazines				
d.	Memos				
e.	Proceedings				
f.	Annual Reports				
g.	Year Books				
4	Government Documents				
a.	Gazettes				
b.	Statistics				
c.	Reports of Commission				
d.	Technical Reports				
e.	Parliamentary Publications				
f.	Judicial Publications				
5.	Audio visual Materials				
a.	Microfilms				
b.	Microfiche				
c.	Pictures				
d.	Posters				
e.	Tapes (video)				
f.	Tapes (audio)				

Cluster 3: Extent of Information Resources Acquired in National Library of Nigeria

Key: Very Great Extent (VGE); Great Extent (GE); Little Extent (LE); Not At All (NA)

To what extent are the following Information Resources acquired in National Library of Nigeria?

S/N	Item	VGE	GE	LE	NA
1.	Books				
e.	Monographs (foreign)				
f.	Monographs (Nigerian)				
g.	Treaties				
h.	Research projects				
2	Reference Materials				
j.	Abstract and indexes				
k.	Dictionaries				
l.	Encyclopedia				
m.	Biographies				
n.	Maps				
o.	Geographical sources				
p.	Hand books and manuals				
q.	Bibliographies				
r.	Concordances				
3.	Serials				
h.	Journals				
i.	Newspapers				
j.	Magazines				
k.	Memos				
l.	Proceedings				
m.	Annual Reports				
n.	Year Books				
4	Government Documents				
g.	Gazettes				

h.	Statistics				
i.	Reports of Commission				
j.	Technical Reports				
k.	Parliamentary Publications				
l.	Judicial Publications				
5.	Audio visual Materials				
g.	Microfilms				
h.	Microfiche				
i.	Pictures				
j.	Posters				
k.	Tapes (video)				
l.	Tapes (audio)				

Cluster 4: Extent of utilization of Information Resources in National Library of Nigeria

Key: Very Great Extent (VGE), Great Extent (GE); Less Extent (LE) Not at all (NA)

To what extent is the Information Resources Utilized in National library of Nigeria?

S/N	Item	VGE	GE	LE	NA
1.	Books				
i.	Monographs (foreign)				
j.	Monographs (Nigerian)				
k.	Treaties				
l.	Research projects				
2	Reference Materials				
s.	Abstract and indexes				
t.	Dictionaries				

u.	Encyclopedia				
v.	Biographies				
w.	Maps				
x.	Geographical sources				
y.	Hand books and manuals				
z.	Bibliographies				
aa.	Concordances				
3.	Serials				
o.	Journals				
p.	Newspapers				
q.	Magazines				
r.	Memos				
s.	Proceedings				
t.	Annual Reports				
u.	Year Books				
4	Government Documents				
m.	Gazettes				
n.	Statistics				
o.	Reports of Commission				
p.	Technical Reports				
q.	Parliamentary Publications				
r.	Judicial Publications				
5.	Audio visual Materials				
m.	Microfilms				

n.	Microfiche				
o.	Pictures				
p.	Posters				
q.	Tapes (video)				
r.	Tapes (audio)				

Cluster 5: Problems of acquisition of information resources in NLN

Key: Strongly Agree (SA) Agree (A) Disagree (D) Strongly Disagree (SD)
 what are the problems associated with NLN acquisition of information resources?

S/N	Item	SA	A	D	SD
1	Reduced funding of National Library of Nigeria by the government affects the acquisition of information resources				
2	Inadequate professional libraries affects the acquisition of information resources				
3	Decrease in book publishing affects the acquisition of information resources				
4	Lack of current selection tools affects acquisition of information resources				
5	Outdated acquisition policy affects acquisition of information resources				
6	Distance from where books are published affects acquisition of information resources				
7	Lack of space affects acquisition				
8	Un-seriousness at work by librarians affects acquisition				
9	Others, specify				

Cluster 6: Problems of Utilization of information resources in NLN

Key: Strongly Agree (SA) Agree (A) Disagree (D) Strongly Disagree (SD)
 what are the problems associated with NLN utilization of information resources?

S/N	Item	SA	A	D	SD
1	Noise affects utilization				
2	Inadequate professional libraries affect utilization				
3	None ventilated reading room& affects utilization				
4	Inadequate desks and chairs.				
5	Outdated collections.				
6	Staff indifference				
7	Inadequate opening hours.				
8	Restricted access to collections				
9	Non computerized system				
10	Others, specify				

Cluster 7: Acquisition Enhancement

Key: Strongly Agree (SA); Agree (A); Disagree (D); Strongly Disagree (SD)

What are the strategies to be employed to enhance acquisitions in National Library?

S/N	Item	SA	A	D	SD
1	Employment of more professional librarians				
2	Provision of sufficient funds by government				
3	Staff training and orientation				
4	Effective communication between librarians and users.				
5	Adequate feedback should be rendered to the library by users.				
6	Resources sharing will improve acquisition.				
7	Gifts resources add to the libraries collections and are suitable for learning.				
8	Legal deposit are vital components of the library collection				

9	Others specify				
---	----------------	--	--	--	--

Cluster 8: Utilization Enhancement

Key: Strongly Agree (SA); Agree (A); Disagree (D); Strongly Disagree (SD)

What are the strategies to be employed to enhance utilization in National Library?

S/N	Item	SA	A	D	SD
1	Reduced noise				
2	Proper ventilation				
3	Training of reference librarians on human relations				
4	Provision of current collections				
5	Adequate desks and chair				
6	Free access to collections				
7	Adequate opening hours				
8	Provision of access tools like indexes, abstracts and bibliographies				
9	Use of ICT facilities to enhance accessibility of resources				
	Others, specify				

INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

1. What is the acquisition methods employed in National Library of Nigeria?
2. What types of resources are acquired in National Library of Nigeria?
3. To what extent are the following Information Resources acquired in National Library of Nigeria?
4. To what extent is the Information Resources Utilized in National library of Nigeria?
5. What are the problems associated with NLN acquisition of information resources?
6. What are the problems associated with NLN utilization of information resources?
7. What are the strategies to be employed to enhance acquisitions in National Library?
8. What are the strategies to be employed to enhance utilization in National Library?