

University of Nebraska - Lincoln

DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln

Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)

Libraries at University of Nebraska-Lincoln

December 2021

Ownership Structure and Collection Development Practices in Private University Libraries in South -West, Nigeria

Funmilayo Folake Ajayi

Federal polytechnic Ede, funmmyajayi@gmail.com

Ibidapo Oketunji

Adeleke University Ede Nigeria, dapooketunji@yahoo.co.uk

Adebowale Jeremy Adetayo

Department of Library and Information Science, Adeleke University, Ede, Osun State, adebowale.adetayo@adelekeuniversity.edu.ng

Wosilat Omolara Oyeniyi

Lagos State Polytechnic Ikorodu, wosilatomo@gmail.com

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac>

Ajayi, Funmilayo Folake; Oketunji, Ibidapo; Adetayo, Adebowale Jeremy; and Oyeniyi, Wosilat Omolara, "Ownership Structure and Collection Development Practices in Private University Libraries in South -West, Nigeria" (2021). *Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)*. 6588. <https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/6588>

Ownership Structure and Collection Development Practices in Private University Libraries in South -West, Nigeria

Funmilayo Folake Ajayi
Federal Polytechnic Ede
E-mail address: funmmvjayi@gmail.com

Ibidapo Oketunji
Adeleke University Ede, Osun State, Nigeria
E-mail address: dapooketunji@yahoo.co.uk

Adebowale Jeremy Adetayo
Adeleke University Ede, Osun State, Nigeria
E-mail address: adebowale.adetayo@adelekeuniversity.edu.ng

Wosilat Omolara Oyeniya
Lagos State Polytechnic Ikorodu.
E-mail address: wosilatomo@gmail.com

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to assess the influence of ownership structure on collection development practises in private university libraries in South-West Nigeria. The qualitative research design was used in this study. The population consisted of 57 key informants from 31 Private University libraries, including library heads and acquisition librarians. The total enumeration approach was utilized in the investigation. The tool utilized for data collection was a Key Informant Interview. Content analysis was used to examine the data. The findings indicated that collection development practises are influenced by ownership structure, even if the responsibility of purchasing library resources falls on the head of libraries and acquisition librarians. Faith-based institutions have greater levels of collection development practises than non-faith institutions. Participation in collection development was shown to be more favourably connected to joint ownership. The study concluded by stating that the Ownership Structure can help improve collection development practices. Therefore, it recommends that those libraries operating under sole ownership should look for more ownership participation in collection development, notably in financing and budgetary supply.

Keywords: Ownership Structure, *Collection Development Practices*, *Private University Libraries*

Introduction

Libraries are a part of the "Information Highway," which connects individuals to the world of knowledge and quenches information consumers' hunger. Academic libraries live on serving their communities by making needed, acquired, and structured material easily accessible. They are expected to structure their services with the academic development requirements of

the young in mind. As a result, these libraries should have a robust book collection to satisfy their academic and recreational demands to contribute to the healthy development of students throughout their years of higher education. Urhiewhu et al. (Urhiewhu et al., 2018) noted that the library collections are the foundation for services offered to the community, and they serve as essential assets of the library. This is why the process of organizing material in libraries begins with collections, and collections are formed through a process known as "collection development" (Arshad et al., 2021).

Collection development is the process of collecting and managing information items in a library in response to library users' information demands and service needs (Mugita et al., 2018). Similarly, Reddy and Chandraiah (Reddy & Chandraiah, 2017) asserted that collection development practice is a planning and decision-making process that encompasses a wide range of activities such as user needs assessment, policy formulation, selection procedures, acquisition, evaluating current collection, weeding out, and storing parts of the collection, and resource sharing planning. In general, collection development reveals itself in rules and written standards that control resources' actual selection and acquisition. As a result, selection and acquisition are seen as procedural aspects of the overall collection-building process.

This collection development practice can be carried out by university purchasing appropriate books, journals, and other resources such as microfilms, CDs, Tapes, and DVDs. However, Mwilongo et al. (Mwilongo et al., 2020) indicate that limited financing limits the growth of collection development practices in academic libraries. In Nigeria, public university libraries rely on the university and the government to acquire books from local bookstores and international book dealers. Similarly, private university libraries must establish a well-balanced collection. In contrast to government-funded public university libraries, private university libraries must rely on their mother institutions for funding (Akporhonor, 2005).

Furthermore, to achieve robust collection development practices in private university libraries, it is necessary to observe the university's ownership structure in terms of sole ownership (private) and joint ownership (religious/corporate), as well as their management and operation, as observed by Hamzat et al. (Hamzat et al., 2020) for promoting access to know-how and private capital. As a result, the optimal collection development practices can only be ensured by a favourable ownership structure.

An ownership structure is the power of an individual or a group of individuals who control all of the institution's and its departments' operations and concerns. According to Imtiaz et al. (Imtiaz et al., 2018), an organization's ownership structure is the purposeful arrangement of individuals to fulfil some specified objective autonomously. Sur et al. (Sur et al., 2018) also regarded ownership structure as one of an organization's most essential governance tools. Private universities have two types of ownership structures: sole ownership and joint ownership. The sole ownership type involves a single person who is the proprietor and capable of funding the university. In contrast, the joint ownership type involves a group of individuals or organizations, some of which are faith-based, capable of supporting tertiary education to assist indigent students in benefiting from quality higher education.

Universities owned by private individuals or organizations have the greatest impact on library practices; as a result, some private university administrators still view library financing as a part of their responsibilities that must be met regularly to achieve the institutional aims and objectives. Although it is often assumed that no school has the funds to maintain and run a library at a suitable level of faculty, this is one of the reasons that the library is mainly catered for during the accreditation time in Nigeria or when there is an urgent need. Many private university libraries in Nigeria are suffering diminishing or unprogressive support (Onuoha & Adetayo, 2015) due to inappropriate budgeting and insufficient financial help for collection

expansion, as well as non-staff motivation through training, workshops, conferences, seminars, and other activities (Adetayo et al., 2021).

The beauty of successful collection development practices rests in the library's capacity to properly harness all collection development aspects such as community evaluation, collection development policy, selection, acquisition, and others. Ultimately, collection development practices necessitate the deployment of financial and human resources that can only be provided by the parent institution of private libraries. Given the significant role that collection development practises play in the services provided by academic libraries in Nigeria, numerous problems have been highlighted as impediments to successful collection development practises, particularly at private universities. Some of these variables, among others, are linked to the ownership structure of these universities.

It is worth noting that the success or failure of any academic library is likely determined by the ownership structure that may foster library staff dedication to library activities or routines that include collection growth techniques. Fakhraei et al. (Fakhraei et al., 2019) noted that the ownership support received by library staff at private institutions might eventually influence acquisition and other staff work attitudes in terms of commitment or lack thereof. Previous research on collection development practises in university libraries in Nigeria has focused chiefly on purchases and selection, with few studies on the role of ownership structure in collection development practises. Therefore, this study is being carried out to fill the gap in the literature that has been inadvertently generated, with specific reference to private university libraries in South-West, Nigeria.

Objectives of the Study

This study's broad objective examined the role ownership structure play on collection development practices in private university libraries in South-West Nigeria. The specific objectives were to:

1. identify the collection development practices in private university libraries in South-West, Nigeria
2. ascertain the ownership structure of private universities in South-West, Nigeria
3. investigate the role of ownership structure on collection development in private university libraries in South-West, Nigeria

METHODOLOGY

Research Design

This study used a qualitative research design that frequently focused on determining the whys and hows of the phenomena in question.

Population of the Study

This study's population consisted of 57 key informants from 31 private university libraries in South-West Nigeria. This group included 29 library heads and 28 acquisition/collection development librarians. These staff categories were purposefully selected because they have an in-depth and advanced understanding of collection development practises in their respective libraries, and they always have influence in management decisions on collection development concerns at their respective institutions.

Table 1

Population Distribution of Participants

S/N	University	Heads of library	Acquisition of librarians	Total
------------	-------------------	---------------------------------	--	--------------

1	Achievers University, Owo, Ondo State	1	1	2
2	Adeleke University, Ede Osun State	1	1	2
3	AfeBablola University, Ado Ekiti	1	-	1
4	Ajayi Crowther University, Oyo.	1	1	2
5	Anchor University, Ayobo, Lagos	1	1	2
6	Atiba University, Oyo	1	1	2
7	Augustine University, IlaraEpe	1	1	2
8	Babcock University, Illisan, Remo	1	1	2
9	Bells University of Technology, Sango-Otta	1	1	2
10	Bowen University, Iwo	1	1	2
11	Caleb University	1	1	2
12	Chrisland University, Owode	1	1	2
13	Christopher University, Mowe	1	-	1
14	Covenant University, Otta,	1	1	2
15	Crawford University, Igbesa	1	1	2
16	Crescent University, Abeokuta	1	1	2
17	Dominican University, Ibadan	1	1	2
18	Elizade University, IlaraMokin, Ondo State	1	1	2
19	Fountain University, Osogbo	1	1	2
20	Hall Mark University, Ijebu-Itele	1	1	2
21	Joseph- Ayo Babalola University	1	1	2
22	Kings University, Ode-Omu	-	1	1
23	Kola Daisi University, Ibadan	1	1	2
24	Lead City University, Ibadan	1	1	2
25	McPherson University, Seriki-Sotayo, Ajebo	1	1	2
26	Mountain Top University, Mowe	1	1	2
27	Oduduwa University, Ipetumodu	-	1	1
28	Precious Cornerstone University, Ibadan	1	1	2
29	Redeemers University, Ede	1	1	2
30	Wesley University of Science and Technology, Ondo	1	1	2
31	Westland University, Iwo.	1	-	1
	TOTAL	29	28	57

Sample Size and Sampling Technique

To investigate the respondents, the total enumeration approach was utilized. The sample population includes 29 library heads and 28 acquisition/collection development librarians, for a total of 57.

Research Instrument

An interview was used to get data from a small number of participants on a wide variety of issues. Key Informant Interviews (KII) with chosen heads of library and acquisition librarians were performed in March 2021 to gather interview data for this study.

Validity of the Instrument

The early versions of the primary instrument (interview guide) were provided to experts in library and information science for comments and critiques to ensure effective face and content validity. These experts' critiques, comments, and observations were carefully stated and used in revising and developing the final interview guide used for this study.

Method of Data Collection

After reviewing and revising the interview guide questions, the researcher obtained a letter of introduction from Adeleke University Ede's Department of Library and Information Science. This letter was provided to the heads of the libraries at each private university library visited as identification for allowing the researcher to extract data from study participants. Personal connections and phone calls were used to conduct interviews with key informants. The researcher interviewed the heads of libraries and acquisition divisions at thirty-one (31) private university libraries in South-West Nigeria using an audio playback cassette recorder. The exercise lasted three weeks, beginning March 14th and concluding on April 6th, 2021.

Method of Data Analysis

The information obtained by KII was entered into Microsoft Excel. They were sorted, coded, and categorized following the study's goals. Because content analysis is often used for a set of texts, such as interview transcripts, it was used to evaluate the interview. Descriptive content analysis was used to create themes on the drivers of the role of ownership structure on collection development practises in private university libraries in South-West Nigeria. Out of the 57 total population, 42 key informants replied to the interview, and their replies were deemed valid and evaluated. The findings of 42 key informant interviews with management input in collection development practise in 31 private university libraries were supported by excerpts from the examined literature. Overall, the study's methodology proved to be highly suitable and helpful.

Ethical Consideration

Before collecting and analyzing data, the researcher obtained authorization from Adeleke University's Research Ethical Committee (AUHREC) and passed the examination. The researcher followed the four essential ethical standards of consent seeking, avoiding deception, privacy, secrecy, and accuracy (Clifford, 2000). As a result, permission is sought from the many university librarians who were profiled in the research. Before each interview and discussion, the consents of the head libraries and acquisition librarians were acquired, and their involvement in the study is entirely optional. They were allowed to leave at any time or refuse to respond to any question they did not like to answer. The participants were fully informed and promised that their requested information would be treated with the greatest secrecy and anonymity. The research employed no deceit, and the librarians' identities were preserved because their names were not required.

The institutions' identities are also kept confidential. The researcher utilized all of the respondents' information solely for research purposes to contribute to library collection development practises and ownership structure at academic institutions. To guarantee accuracy, the interviews were transcribed verbatim. To increase the study's integrity and dependability, the researcher attempted to prevent data manipulation or any sort of insincerity by utilizing data obtained from the instrument. Finally, the researcher rigorously followed the rules that govern data collection, analysis, and interpretation.

RESULTS

Table 2

Demographic information of respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	20	46%
Female	22	54%
TOTAL	42	100%
Position of Librarians		
Head of Library	16	37%
Acquisition/Collection Development	26	63%
TOTAL	42	100%
Highest educational qualification		
Bachelor Library & Information Science	8	19%
Masters Library & Information Science	29	71%
PhD Library & Information Science	5	10%
TOTAL	42	100%

The survey found that most respondents are female (54%) with master's degree holders (71%). The position-based distribution of respondents showed 37% library heads and 63% acquisition librarians.

Table 3

Collection development practices in private university libraries

Themes	Frequency	Percentage
<i>Methods of assessing the needs of library users</i>		
Requests / suggestions from users	42	100%

Librarians' interactions with users	22	52%
Observation of usage / movement	5	12%
Response to memo sent to faculty and students	20	48%
Through a liaison committee	3	7%
Study of the syllabus / curriculum	5	12%
<i>Involvement of users in selection of library materials</i>		
Response to indicate and forward their requests	20	48%
Suggestions from faculty and students	42	100%
<i>Methods of getting books into library after selection</i>		
Book vendors	42	100%
Direct purchase from publishers / bookshops	30	71%
Donation and gifts	21	50%
Faculty members purchase	5	12%
<i>Availability of collection development policy</i>		
<i>Yes</i>	31	74%
<i>No</i>	11	26%
<i>Existence of redundant materials</i>		
<i>Yes</i>	12	29 %
<i>No</i>	30	71 %

The results in Table 3 show that user requests/suggestions are the most prevalent way of assessing the requirements of library users with 42 (100%), followed by librarians' contact with users 22 (52%), and memos 20 (48%) of the time. In terms of book acquisition into private university libraries in South-West Nigeria, 42 (100%) of respondents claimed that book vendors were used, 30 (71%) reported that direct purchases from publishers were practised in their various libraries, 21 (50%) accepted donation and gifts, and those purchased by faculty were purchased by faculty (12%). Regarding collection development policy availability, (74%) of respondents have a formal collection development policy, whereas (26%) do not have a documented collection development policy. Because most private institutions in the South West are new, (71%) of respondents believed that their libraries do not have redundant materials, while (29%) stated that their libraries do have redundant materials that are weeded regularly. The findings indicated that the nature of collection development practises in private university libraries was generally high, particularly in collection development policy, selection, and acquisition practises, while weeding and evaluation practise were very low.

Table 4**Ownership Structure in private universities**

Theme	Frequency	Percentage
<i>Ownership structure</i>		
Joint ownership	27	66%
Sole (individual-based) ownership	15	34%
<i>Level of proprietor's involvement</i>		
Low level	24	56%
High level	18	44%
<i>Office for council chairman or proprietor</i>		
No	26	62%
Yes	16	38%

The result on Table 4 show that more private universities have Joint (faith-based) ownership 27 (66%) with a low level of proprietorship involvement in day-to-day activities 24(56%) and lack of office for the council chairman or proprietor within the university campus 26 (62%). Although more than half of the librarians claimed that their proprietors have low-level involvement in day-to-day activities and without offices within the university campus, few respondents claimed contrary, as shown above in Table 4.

Our proprietor oversees all the activities of this university and has an office within the university campus (KII- Minority)

Our council chairman does not intervene in our day-to-day affairs,

The university management takes absolute control of the university.

(KII- Majority)

Table 5**Role of ownership structure on collection development practices**

Theme	Frequency	Percentage
<i>Library acquisition practice responsibility</i>		
Heads of libraries and Acquisition librarians	40	95%

Proprietors/ Council chairman	2	5%
<i>Role of Proprietor/council chairman on the library collection development</i>		
High	36	86%
Low	6	14%

Table 5 presented results on the role of ownership structure on collection development practices in private university libraries in South-West, Nigeria. The role of the proprietor on collection development in private university libraries was generally high, with 36(86%) regardless of the ownership structure. This means that there were certain aspects such as library budget, prompt payment of the staff salary, quality and quantity of collection in which ownership structure mainly determined in private university libraries. On the contrary, minority respondents of (14%) agreed that the influence of proprietors on collection development is low. 40 (95%) of the respondents claimed that it is not the responsibility of the proprietor(s) of the university to acquire books for the library. However, it is the absolute responsibility of the university librarians and their collection development unit to decide and determine the best acquisition means for their university libraries, which has been their practice for long. Conversely, 2 (5%) partially disagreed because they do not have much input on acquiring books into their libraries. The belief is that it is their council chairman/proprietor's decision.

The acquisition practice is the university librarian and acquisition officer's responsibility because they are professionals in the field but not the duty of proprietor (s) or council chairman of the university. (KII-Majority)

In our library, we do present compiled requests sent from the faculty(s) and our users to the university management to provide for us. We do not know how the books are being acquired. It is our proprietor's decision. (KII- Minority)

Actually, the proprietor/ council chairman influenced many things in the school and library by promptly paying our salary. At the same time, anything that will ensure the progress of the library, including collection development, is given prompt attention because they believe that the library is the soul of the academic institutions (KII- Majority)

Discussions

Collection development is the process of identifying the collection's strengths and shortcomings and assisting the parent institution in achieving its fundamental aims and missions. As a result, it is critical to assess the requirements of library users. The study found that user recommendations are the most common way for librarians to assess the requirements of library users, and interactions between librarians and users were found to be essential. This study supports Oltmann (Oltmann, 2016) findings, who revealed that librarians prioritize the needs of their immediate community over their own. This is probably why Evans and Saponaro (Evans & Saponaro, 2012) observed that library collections are primarily established based on a knowledge of the community's information requirements and desires; hence, it is the beginning point of every effective collection development programme.

Mondal and Maity (Mondal & Maity, 2016) provide an excellent example of user involvement in collection development when they report that all of the library staff (100%) of selected libraries of Research and Development in Kolkata, India confirmed that they select and acquire library resources based on suggestions from library users and subject specialists. However, the study contradicts Mwilongo et al. (Mwilongo et al., 2020), who reported that

selection procedures were carried out with less engagement from library users. This disparity might be related to a lack of collection development policy in the academic libraries studied by Mwilongo et al. The study also showed that book selections are selected based on faculty and student recommendations. This is consistent with the findings of Ogbonna, Igewsi, and Enweani (Ogbonna et al., 2014), who researched the administration of hybrid libraries for successful library services in Nigeria. The study's findings revealed that librarians consulted with library personnel, computer analysts, lecturers, and student representatives while selecting library resources.

It is hardly surprising that the most common way for respondents to obtain books was through purchase. This study supports Egunjobi and Olarenwaju (Egunjobi & Olanrewaju, 2002) findings that purchasing is the most prevalent method of acquiring library materials. Given these considerations, both the purchase and non-purchase systems are valid methods of library acquisition; non-purchase approaches such as gifts, exchange, legal deposit, and bequeaths should be utilized in addition to purchase. As a result, this study found that half of the respondents get library books through donations and gifts; however, academic libraries must exercise caution when accepting donations to avoid overburdening the library with volumes that are irrelevant to the needs of its users. This might be one of the reasons why the bulk of Ghana's private academic libraries have received few substantial donations and have not taken the initiative to seek benefactors (Frempong-Kore, 2020).

Nonetheless, due to limited library funds, most academic libraries are unable to avoid donations. As a result, academic libraries must create a detailed policy as well as institutional rules for determining which donations/gifts to accept into their collections. For example, an academic library policy may declare that donation/gift materials will be accepted only if they fulfil the collection's resource selection requirements.

Academic libraries are intended to fulfil the requirements of their parent institutions; consequently, through a successful collection development policy, they assist the teaching, learning, and research needs of their customers in the academic community. The study discovered that most private university libraries have a collection development policy. This confirms Ameyaw's (Ameyaw, 2020) conclusions about the availability of collection development policies in university libraries. Similarly, Hunt (Hunt, 2017) investigated collection development policies (CDP) in UK university libraries and discovered that most libraries had created CDP policies based on the print collection. This demonstrates the relevance of CDP in academic libraries.

The vast majority of respondents indicated that their libraries had no redundant materials. This might be due to the weeding process that many libraries use. This practice frequently includes eliminating unnecessary volumes from the library collection, particularly those in poor physical condition, are out of date, or contain erroneous content and do not fit within the scope of the collection (Adriaanse, 2015).

Results of this study indicated that more private institutions are jointly owned (religiously). This confirms Hamzat et al. (Hamzat et al., 2020) results, which show that most private institutions are controlled by entities such as religious organizations in some regions of the southwestern part of Nigeria. The dominance of religiously affiliated universities is due mainly to such institutions' benefits that state universities do not. Students at religiously affiliated institutions frequently have little cause to complain about inadequate infrastructure, student unrest, and ongoing strike activities, as their colleagues at other schools do (Wahab, 2018). Although the exorbitant tuition charged for these religious universities significantly exceeds those that belong to the government, students nevertheless attend there in large numbers.

Findings show a low level of ownership involvement in daily activities. The majority of respondents with joint ownership structures explained that their universities are faith-based, that their council chairmen have little involvement in the day-to-day governance of their universities, and that their management has been given authority to run the affairs of the universities. This study supports Okojie's (Okojie & Okiy, 2019) contention that university administration in Nigeria revolves around the Vice-Chancellor, who is ably assisted by the principal officials appointed through internal and external advertisement in order to appoint the best hands, which include the Deputy Vice-Chancellors, University Librarian, Bursar, and Registrar. This might also be the cause for the lack of office for the council chairman or proprietor on university campuses.

According to Hamzat et al. (Hamzat et al., 2020), the idea of "ownership structure" was established to limit government intervention in the administration and operation of an organization while also increasing access to know-how and private finance. The researchers hypothesized that an organization's structure might be functional, divisional, matrix, or hybrid, with the overarching goal of efficient service delivery and innovation. To complete these duties, however, a leader who encourages qualities such as invention and originality and is prepared to bring out the utmost potential of his/her subordinates and keep them pleased is required, and library collection development practises are among them. Consequently, regardless of ownership structure, the current study discovered that the effect of the proprietor on collection development in private university libraries was typically substantial, with 36 (86%) influencing collection development. At private university libraries, certain factors such as library budget, timely payment of staff salaries, and collection quality and quantity were mainly controlled by ownership structure. On the other hand, a minority of respondents (14%) felt that the proprietor's impact on collection development is limited. This finding supported previous research by Khan and Bhatti (Khan & Bhatti, 2016), Nwosu, and

Udo-Anyanwu (Nwosu & Udo-Anyanwu, 2015). They discovered that corporate ownership and board structure are related and that there are significant interrelationships between board structure characteristics that influence collection development.

The study found that it is the sole responsibility of university librarians and their collection development unit to identify and establish the appropriate acquisition ways for their university libraries, not the university's proprietor(s). These findings corroborated Opeke (Opeke, 2006) prior research, which discovered that the acquisition department regulates the collection development department's expenditure. However, due to the general ongoing accreditation process in most private institutions throughout the period of this research, the study was limited in terms of coverage. As a result, few library heads and acquisition librarians were hesitant to offer interviews.

Conclusion

The study studied the impact of ownership structure on collection development practises at private university libraries in Nigeria's southwest. The proliferation and widespread acceptance of private universities in Nigeria has resulted in an insatiable need for library and information resources, which necessitates continual expansion in terms of collection development. The study emphasized the immeasurable roles that ownership structure has on private universities' collection development practises. It is thus proposed that to improve collection development practises in private university libraries, university management, regardless of ownership, should prioritize library and information resources and services in their institutions to improve collection development practises in private universities in South-West Nigeria in particular and Nigeria in general. As a result, the research advises that all private university libraries establish a documented collection development policy that covers acquisition, selection, weeding, gifts, and exchanges. Because ownership structure has a

considerable effect on collection development practises, private university administration should push its proprietor(s) to offer additional subventions to their libraries. The administration of a private university library should provide frequent training for library personnel in the form of local international conferences. This would enable them to be well-equipped and sufficiently informed about trends in collection development practises as well as the delivery of library and information services in the twenty-first century. The Nigerian Library Association (NLA) should adopt a standard policy for academic libraries' material collection development and enforce compliance by all academic libraries in order for them to be of standard and get increased funding.

Contributions to Knowledge

This study addresses a research gap on a problem that has been extensively investigated in public university libraries but has gotten less research attention in private university libraries. As a result, the study adds to the current literature on collection development practises, especially in private universities in South-west Nigeria. This study also addresses a gap in the literature about the role of ownership structure on collection development practises by providing empirical data on the roles of proprietors in supporting the collection development practises process at private universities. The study's findings and conclusions can thus be used to persuade the owners of private institutions to fund collection development appropriately practises in their university's libraries. In addition to the contributions mentioned above, the study gave librarians in private university libraries in South-West Nigeria a platform to share their perspectives on the significance of ownership structure in collection development practises.

Funding: There is no funding for this research

Conflict of Interest: There is no conflict of interest.

References

- Adetayo, A. J., Asiru, M. A., & Omolabi, I. B. (2021). Building Ambidexterity in Libraries: Role of competitive intelligence. *Library Philosophy and Practice (e-Journal)*, 5763. <https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/5763>
- Adriaanse, M. A. (2015). *The responsiveness of collection development to community needs in the City of Cape Town Library and Information Service* [University of the Western Cape]. <http://etd.uwc.ac.za/xmlui/handle/11394/4861>
- Akporhonor, B. A. (2005). Library funding in Nigeria: past, present and future. *The Bottom Line*, 18(2), 63–70. <https://doi.org/10.1108/08880450510597505>
- Ameyaw, S. (2020). Effective use of Collection Development Policy in Academic Libraries: A Case Study of Ghana Technology University College, Accra Campus. *ADRRJ Journal of Arts and Social Sciences*, 17(5(5)), 96–115. <https://journals.adrri.org/index.php/adrijass/article/view/525>
- Arshad, A., Ameen, K., & Arshad, S. (2021). Collection Development Practices and Use of Print Books in Academic Libraries of Pakistan. *Qualitative and Quantitative Methods in Libraries*, 10(1), 99–127. <http://www.qqml.net/index.php/qqml/article/view/697>
- Egunjobi, O. O., & Olanrewaju, O. O. (2002). Acquisitions patterns of Gani bello Library, federal College of Education, Abeokuta. *Gateway Library Journal*, 5(1/2), 69–76.
- Evans, G. E., & Saponaro, M. Z. (2012). *Collection management basics* (6th ed.). Libraries Unlimited.
- Fakhraei, M., Imami, R., & Manuchehri, S. (2019). Effects of organizational support on organizational commitment. *Global Journal of Business and Management*, 7(2), 256–268. <https://www.globalscienceresearchjournals.org/abstract/effects-of-organizational->

support-on-organizational-commitment-46650.html

- Frempong-Kore, A. (2020). Effects of donations on the collection development of private academic libraries in Ghana: A case study of central university. *Library Philosophy and Practice (e-Journal)*, 3859. <https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/3859>
- Hamzat, S. A., Abata-Ebire, B. D., Ogunjinmi, T. T., & Babarinde, O. A. (2020). Influence of Ownership Structure and Leadership Styles on Turnover Intention of LIS Professionals: Empirical Evidence from Private Universities in Osun State Nigeria. *Library Philosophy and Practice (e-Journal)*, 4486. <https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/4486>
- Hunt, S. (2017). Collection development in UK university libraries. *Collection Building*, 36(1), 29–34. <https://doi.org/10.1108/CB-09-2016-0026>
- Imtiaz, K., Farooq, M., Hashm, M. S., & Aain, R. ul. (2018). Impact of Perceived Organizational Support on Job Satisfaction with Mediating Role of Employee Motivation: Evidence from Pharmaceutical Sector of Lahore, Pakistan. *IBT Journal of Business Studies*, 14(2), 13–26. <https://doi.org/10.46745/ILMA.JBS.2018.14.02.02>
- Khan, G., & Bhatti, R. (2016). An analysis of collection development in the university libraries of Pakistan. *Collection Building*, 35(1), 22–34. <https://doi.org/10.1108/CB-07-2015-0012>
- Mondal, D., & Maity, A. (2016). Selection and acquisition of e-resource collection in selected libraries of R&D institutions in Kolkata city: A survey of current practices. *International Research: Journal of Library and Information Science*, 6(3), 540–554. <https://microblogging.infodocs.eu/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/15-IR-369-62.pdf>
- Mugita, B. K., Ongus, R. W., & Nyamboga, C. M. (2018). Comparative Case Studies of Information Technology Use in Collection Development Practices in Public and Private

Universities in Kenya. *Journal of Information Science, Systems and Technology*, 2(2), 14–27. [http://www.arcis.ui.edu.ng/jisst/upload/JISST-2\[2\]-Comparative Case Studies of Information Technology Use in Collection Development Practices in Public and Private Universities in Kenya.pdf](http://www.arcis.ui.edu.ng/jisst/upload/JISST-2[2]-Comparative Case Studies of Information Technology Use in Collection Development Practices in Public and Private Universities in Kenya.pdf)

Mwilongo, K. J., Luambano, I., & Lwehabura, M. J. F. (2020). Collection development practices in academic libraries in Tanzania: *Journal of Librarianship and Information Science*, 52(4), 1152–1168. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0961000620907961>

Nwosu, C. C., & Udo-Anyanwu, A. J. (2015). Collection Development in Academic Libraries in Imo State Nigeria: Status Analysis and Way Forward. *International Journal of Advanced Library and Information Science*, 3(1), 126–135. <https://doi.org/10.23953/CLOUD.IJALIS.241>

Ogbonna, A. U., Igewsi, U., & Enweani, U. V. (2014). Management of Hybrid Libraries for Effective Library Services in Nigeria : New Trends in Accessing Information. *Global Journal of Academic Librarianship*, 1(1), 1–7. https://www.ripublication.com/gjal/gjalv1n1_01.pdf

Okojie, V., & Okiy, R. (2019). Public libraries and the development agenda in Nigeria. *IFLA*. <http://library.ifla.org/2496/>

Oltmann, S. M. (2016). Public Librarians' Views on Collection Development and Censorship. *Collection Management*, 41(1), 23–44. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01462679.2015.1117998>

Onuoha, U. D., & Adetayo, A. J. (2015). Lecturers' Use of Social Media for Research Activities in Private Universities in Ogun State, Nigeria. *Benue Journal of Library, Management and Information Science (Bjlmis)*, 5(2), 31–41.

Opeke. (2006). *Collection Management*. University of Ibadan Distance Learning Series.

Reddy, K. H., & Chandraiah, I. (2017). Collection Development in University Libraries: A Case Study. *International Journal of Digital Library Services*, 7(3), 114–126.

<http://www.ijodls.in/uploads/3/6/0/3/3603729/11ijodls3717.pdf>

Sur, S., Gassmann, H., & Zhang, J. (2018). Defining Ownership: An empirical assessment of the ownership measures. *Canadian Journal of Administrative Sciences*, 36(1), 5–19.

<https://doi.org/10.1002/CJAS.1479>

Urhiewhu, L. O., Emojorho, D., & Omah, E. (2018). Security measures adopted to prevent theft of library resources in selected academic libraries. *International Journal of Library and Information Science Studies*, 4(1), 1–10.

<https://www.eajournals.org/journals/international-journal-library-information-science-studies-ijliss/vol-4-issue-4-august-2018/security-measures-adopted-to-prevent-theft-of-library-resources-in-selected-academic-libraries-in-nigeria/>

Wahab, B. (2018, April 23). *Top 10 universities owned by churches and their tuition fees* | *Pulse Nigeria*. Pulse. <https://www.pulse.ng/communities/student/top-10-universities-owned-by-churches-and-their-tuition-fees/3qz755v>