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INVESTIGATION OF INTEGRATED LIBRARY SYSTEM SOFTWARE (ILS) USE IN NIGERIAN BAPTIST THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY LIBRARIES

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Abstract

Libraries in this digital era must acclimatize with content on how to manage resources for optimum use to the benefits of their institution and fulfilling potentiated expected roles as to collect, describe, preserve and provide essential roles of information resources to users. Consequence upon these, the study investigates the library system software use in Baptist theological seminaries libraries in Nigeria, it focuses on applying in tracking items owned ordered which consist of a relation database and of two graphical users interface. Various ILS were considered as KOHA, OPAC, Atrium and NewGenLibrary which stimulate application of computers to perform the library routines and operations in a systemized way based on quality services requirements for library development to meet up to global standard of digital libraries. If these are juicy of ILS the study preempt that, the theological libraries should align to the adoption and use of ILS. The study further emphasized that theological libraries should fully automate all sections of the library operations. The paper concludes and recommends that theological libraries should make ILS facilities available and training and re-training of library staff possible, management should prioritize and fund library and they should ensure and create forum for resources sharing and experience, finally library staff should accept and use these various ILS to power theological library routines to stand shoulder to shoulders with other theological libraries in the world not as competitors but to excellently performing library operations.

Keywords: investigation, integrated library system, software, library, Nigeria.

Introduction

The advent of ICT and their widespread use in many aspects of everyday life have led to drastic changes in the way of life of many people. However, today technological development is

clear evident in every profession Jani (2011). ICT, in the broad sense denotes various forms of technology that are used to transmit, store, create, share or exchange information. Hence, the definition of ICT includes technologies such as video, radio, television, telephone, satellite system computer and network, hardware and software as well as the equipment and services that come with these technologies such as videoconferencing and electronic mail. Thus there is a paradigm shift from the old ways of information delivery to a modern of information delivery system Dhanarandan and Tamizhchelvan (2012).

The digital age has resulted in the growth of digital resources in different formats, some digital born formats while some are digitized. These digital resources encompass scientific, technological, cultural, artistic, and historical materials generally unavailable to searches and the public. Institutional repositories are now being created to manage, preserve, and maintain the digital assets, intellectual output, and histories (Drake 2004). Librarians in this digital era must content with how to manage this resources for optimum use to the benefit of their institutions and in fulfilling their roles as experts in collecting, describing, preserving, and providing stewardship for information resources. Management of library information resources include the process of acquisition, organisation, dissemination, accessibility, storage and preservation, (Gbaje, 2012)

Nonetheless, an Integrated Library System is sometimes referred to as LMS (Library Management System) is an enterprises resource planning system for a library, applied in tracking items owned, ordered, bills accounted for and any patrons that have borrowed (Ali &Younes, 2013). An Integrated Library System basically consists of a relational database and a two graphical user interface. Various ILS provide different software functions into discrete structures referred to us modules; each of them modules is integrated with an integrated interface.

By the end of 1970s technology was affordable for libraries, with the main focus being new powerful opportunities that later gave birth to joLA attracted articles which covered library networks, cataloguing, cooperatives, union serial lists, robust circulation systems, early inter library loan systems, and commercial not for profit database services. During the same duration of time Carly and Stratton McAllister reported on OBI/ LIBIS, an integrated library system with strong authority file control that could be used directly by the library staff and its borrowers. This is what gave birth to ILS. Many applications and systems grew this idea, automation projects then begun in universities and other libraries. Besides, the upcoming generations of ILS enables

its stakeholders to objectively get involved with ILS software establishment. For instance, adding Open Social containers to the goods Warehouse Management Systems which enables the library developers to apply Application Programming Interface building social applications referred as gadgets and add them to Warehouse Management Systems (Rachel & Philiam, 2018).

Gireesh and Muruli (2017) Point to the fact that, application of computers to perform the essential routines and operations of a library in a systemized way is one of the basic and quality services requirements that need to be achieved in the initial stages of development of a library. Contemporary and advanced technologies are tailored along the time to align the library activities with technology for better efficiency, indirectly demanding augmentation of information professionals' knowledge on technology. Information and Communication Technology (ICT) gives power hitherto undreamed of for knowledge management especially through the Internet, bibliographic database management systems and digital archiving solutions. However, there are many studies on library integrated system automation. But, all the results derived from the previous studies have become technologically not very helpful to match with the present scenario due to the rapid lack of use, adoption and understanding of integrated library system (ILS) use in Baptists theological seminaries libraries: therefore this present study will particularly investigate library system ILS use in Baptist Theological Seminaries in Nigeria.

Overview of Baptist Theological Seminaries in Nigeria

In 1898, the Nigerian Baptist Theological Seminary was founded in Ogbomoso. The inspiration behind the founding of the theological seminary came from Rev. Charles Edwin Smith. In 1907, the first set of Yoruba Baptist Hymn Books was published. In the same year, the Baptist Medical Centre, Ogbomoso was established, though it was officially opened in 1923. Due to the efforts of the S.G. Pinnock, George Green, Louis Duval, Mojola Agbebi and Ladejo Stone, the American Baptist churches and the native Baptist churches were reconciled in 1900. In 1898 and 1899, the National Workers Conference was conveyed by C.E. Smith to meet for prayer and edification. It was planned to be an annual event, but it was ceased in 1900. It was later revived in 1907 by Louis Duval. In 1913's annual conference, it was decided that a meeting of all Baptist churches in Nigeria, both native and mission churches should replace the Native Workers' Conference in the coming years.

From 1914, the Baptist work entered a new phase with new significant progress in growth. It was during this period that the work expanded to the nooks and crannies of Nigeria. In 1914 a conference was held in Ibadan at Idikan Baptist Church. It was at this conference that the Yoruba Baptist Association was formed. A constitution and by-laws were formulated, which were later adopted in 1916. Mojola Agbebi was appointed as the first president. Only Yoruba were present at the first two annual meetings (1914 and 1915) of the Yoruba Baptist Association. There were representatives from Sapele and Calabar in 1916 and 1918. In 1919, the body changed its name from the Yoruba Baptist Association to the Nigerian Baptist Convention in recognition of the fact that Nigerian Baptist vision reached beyond the southwest to the entire nation. Collin (1993) from 1919 onward, the Nigerian Baptist witnessed a proliferation of Baptist churches to every nook and cranny of Nigeria. Ajayi (2005) explained that the period represented an era of rapid expansion of Baptist work in Nigeria. The indigenous missionaries were mostly responsible for the spreading of Baptist work to other parts of the nation, and the major vehicle of expansion was through commercial and social relations between the propagation and the trading partner. Ajayi (2005) dated the 1913-1916, as the Baptist work expanded from Buguma to Abalama, Okarki, Rumuyi, Rumuche, and other places. In 1917, it spread to the core Eastern Nigeria like Imo, Obinze, and other places. In 1943 and 1957, American missionaries consolidated the work in the east by their visitation. Many Yoruba Christians who were traders migrated to the north, and there they planted many churches in Jebba, Zungeru, Kaduna, Jos, Zaria, Kano, Bida, Kafancha, Kachia, Sokoto and other places. Ezekiel (2000) noted that from 1961 to 2011, the Nigerian Baptist work was extended to Sierra Leone, Cote D'Ivoire, Republic of Benin, Guinea Bissau, Burkina Faso, United Kingdom, Mali, and Mozambique. In 1947, Charles Knight and his wife became the first Baptist missionaries to locate in the Northern Nigeria, Kaduna. Knight with Ayo Bello began to teach short courses on Christian doctrine, which metamorphosed into Baptist theological seminary, Kaduna in 1948. Ferrel Runyan and his wife made Kaduna their home in 1950 with their arrival those two months classes blossomed into the Baptist Pastors' School, Kaduna. Runyan became the first principal when it opened officially in January 1953. Collins (1993) emphasis on the expansion of Baptist work in northern Nigeria would not be complete without a mention of the activities of First Baptist Church in Kaduna especially during the years of Rev I.A. Adejumobi and E.O.

In a nutshell, the Nigerian Baptist Convention operates ten (10) Baptists theological seminaries in Nigeria, the largest being the Nigerian Baptist Theological Seminaries founded in 1898 in Ogbomosho Oyo State which grants undergraduate, masters' and doctoral degrees, the theological institutions are:

1. The Nigerian Baptist Theological Seminary, Ogbomosho
2. Baptist Theological Seminary, Kaduna
3. Baptist Theological Seminary, Eku
4. Baptist College of Theology, Lagos
5. Baptist College of Theology, Oyo
6. Baptist College of Theology, Owerri
7. Baptist College of Theology, Benin City
8. Baptist College of Theology, Igede-Ekiti
9. Baptist College of Theology, Jos
10. Baptist Pastors' School, Gombe

Statement of the Problem

The use of Integrated Library System software (ILS) in libraries across the world has helped in service delivery encouraging most libraries to adopt it. The study identified that even though there are a lot of electronic information materials in various Baptists Theological Seminaries Libraries in Nigeria, but the use of these electronic materials is very low as a result of not adopting and not using appropriate Integrated Library System software in these identified (10) ten Baptists Theological Seminaries Libraries in Nigeria. The use of ILS to library operations and functions is no longer optional, it is a necessity. Automation in Baptist theological seminaries library is a big deal today. It has become a defining factor in delineating libraries, and it tells how relevant, how good and how modern a library is. This study is particular to Investigate Integrated Library System (ILS) Use in Baptist Theological Seminaries library in Nigeria, therefore this current study sought to investigate which libraries have automated their operations, the types of ILS in use in their library, sections of the library automated, factors influences the choice of ILS and challenges encountered in using ILS choice.

Objective of the Study

The main objective is An Investigation of Integrated Library System (ILS) Use in Baptist Theological Seminaries library in Nigeria, the specific ones are to:

1. Find out which seminaries library have automated their operations in Nigeria
2. Know the types of integrated library system use in Baptist theological seminary library in Nigeria
3. Find out which sections of the library has individual Baptist theological seminaries automated their operations Nigeria
4. To identify factors that influenced the choice of Integrated Library Systems software by Baptist theological seminaries libraries in Nigeria.
5. To identify challenges the Baptists theological seminaries libraries encountered in using the Integrated Library Systems of their choice.

Research Questions

The following questions guide the study as follow:

1. Is your library automating their library operations?
2. What types of integrated library system software use in your library?
3. What sections of your library has automate their library operations?
4. What factors influenced the choice of Integrated Library Systems software by your library?
5. What challenges does your library encountered in using the Integrated Library Systems software of their choice?

Significance of the study

The study investigated the Integrated Library Systems (ILS) use in Baptists theological seminary Libraries in Nigeria. It will lead to better understanding of heads of Baptists seminary in Nigeria, administrators, students and entire staff of theological libraries with regard to adoption of Integrated Library Systems to aids library services and promote the image of the institutions. The finding of the study will help to form an alliance in between seminaries library to collaborate in term of consortium among libraries that are using the same type of Integrated Library Systems.

Scope of the study

The study focuses on Baptist theological seminaries libraries in Nigeria, the take a scope of ten (10) Baptists theological seminaries library in Nigeria they are: The Nigerian Baptist Theological Seminary, Ogbomoso, Baptist Theological Seminary, Kaduna, Baptist Theological Seminary, Eku, Baptist College of Theology, Lagos, Baptist College of Theology, Oyo, Baptist College of Theology, Owerri, Baptist College of Theology, Benin City, Baptist College of Theology, Igede-Ekiti, Baptist College of Theology, Jos, Baptist Pastors' School, Gombe

Methodology

Descriptive survey design was adopted for this study due to the nature of the study as an investigative study. The total population of the study covered 100 professional librarians (i.e. those who had a minimum of first degree in Library Studies) and paraprofessional that are Library Officers cadre who are working in ten (10) Baptist theological seminaries library in Nigeria in all departments of libraries, the research is essential because all of these theological seminaries awards degrees at various levels. The total enumeration technique was used to select the respondents which led to administered 100 copies of questionnaire which was distributed to the respondents' at all theological seminaries libraries under sample. The institution librarians were cohorts for sharing of questionnaire. Also because of the far distance of some of the theological seminaries self-structure goggle form were sent via whatsapp. All 100 copies of questionnaire were returned, representing a response rate of 100%. The data collected were analysed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). Tables, frequencies, percentages, mean and standard deviation were used to test the research questions postulated for this research.

Literature Review

An integrated library system (ILS), also known as a library management system (LMS), is an enterprise resource planning system for a library, used to track items owned, orders made, bills paid, and patrons who have borrowed. An ILS usually comprises a relational database, software to interact with that database, and two graphical user interfaces (one for patrons, one for staff). Most integrated library system separate software functions into discrete programs called modules, each of them integrated with a unified interface.

Muller (2011) stated that “integrated library systems (ILS) are multifunction, adaptable software applications that allow libraries to manage, catalog and circulate their materials to

patrons”. In choosing ILS software, libraries must base their decision not only on the performance and efficiency of the system, but also on its fundamental flexibility to readily adapt to the future demands and needs of their patrons. There are different types of integrated library software used by libraries in Nigeria. Without rhetoric, experience has shown that very many libraries in Nigeria run into one problem or the other due to the wrong choice of library software.

Obajemu, Osagie, Akinade, and Ekere (2013) stated that “some of the first generation universities in Nigeria started with TINLIB, XLINB and ALIS software but they could not continue due to some technical difficulties, maintenance problem, poor revision policy and the prohibitive cost of processing and maintaining it”.

Agrawal (2015). Conducted a study on one of the new integrated library system called NewGenLib, it was observed that NewGenLib is a complete solution for libraries irrespective of the types of library. It is a unique combination of library automation software, digital library software and a database search facilitator. With its version 3.1.1 users can not only search library catalogue, but also search various databases subscribed by the library and some open access databases at a single click, NewGenLib is not only helps in managing resources of the library but also facilitate searching various databases with a single click

Oyekale, J (2018) An Investigation on Integrated Library Systems (ILS) in Use in University Libraries in Osun State, Nigeria: the study also revealed reasons for which libraries adopted a particular integrated library system to include: comprehensive functionality; library standards compliant; popularity among libraries in Nigeria; technical feasibility and support; web-based interfaces; freedom to change support company or its vendor; being an open source, and upgradability, the study further recommends that libraries should cooperate together to share resources and experiences to overcome libraries' financial and skills limitations.

Saturday (2020) maintained an expression on evaluation of Integrated Library System (ILS) Use in University Libraries in Nigeria: An Empirical Study of Adoption, Performance, Achievements, and Shortcomings; the findings of the study revealed that university libraries in Nigeria have made remarkable progress in the adoption and use of ILS for library services routines. The findings also showed that much has been achieved in the use of ILS in library services. Evidence in the study indicated that the performance of the ILS adopted in the selected

university libraries in the area of data entry and currency, accuracy, reliability, completeness, flexibility, ease of use, and timeliness was encouraging and the study further reiterate that adoption and use of ILS in libraries is changing the way libraries deliver services to their patrons and that traditional methods of service delivery are different from the expectations of the 21st century library patrons. The transformation seen in the university libraries in Nigeria using ILS was tremendous and is changing the narratives of the past. However, several shortcomings still exist in the adoption and use of ILS in university libraries in Nigeria.

Patience (2019) noted Implementation of an Integrated Library Management System In Community Libraries: A Case Study Of Windhoek Public Library, discusses that Library automation plays a pivotal role in the growth and development of modern-day public libraries, the study revealed that the major reason leading to library automation was to modernize information services by adopting dynamic technological trends to meet the diverse information needs of library patrons.

Ossai-Ugbah (2011) examine the use of information and communication technologies in Nigerian Baptist churches, the study shows that Baptist churches pastors use ICT for sermon preparation, worship and running of teaching materials during service. Findings showed that, educational background played a great factor in the use of ICT by the pastors themselves and in their churches. Some of the challenges faced by Baptist pastors in the use of ICT principally are lack of ICT education, personnel and finance. The study recommends that, ICT training and education should be a core part of the curriculum in the training of Baptist pastors as most are ignorant of ICT resources and how they can be applied for private and public benefits

Gireesh K and Muruli T (2017) proposed a study on Transition from Closed to Open: Case of Integrated Library Automation Software in India, the study revealed that Koha to be a favored OSILS option to which many Indian libraries are migrating and also that acceptance of OSILS in higher education libraries in India is much higher than that of school and public library system where proprietary systems still dominate.

Yeh and Walter (2016) conducted a study on Critical Success Factors For Integrated Library System Implementation In Academic Libraries, the study revealed that careful selection process, top management involvement, vendor support, project team competence, staff user

involvement, interdepartmental communication, data analysis and conversion, project management and project tracking, staff user education and training, and managing staff user emotions are the most salient CSFs that determine the success of a migration project.

Ukachi, Nwachukwu and Onuoha (2014) investigated on Library Automation and Use of Open Source Software to Maximize Library Effectiveness considering that the strength of an automated system is mainly dependent on the application software being utilized, selecting the right library management software is then very important. When selecting library automation software, one must ensure that it will work well with the existing equipment in order to reduce cost accruable from acquiring new facilities. An exhaustive analysis of the librarians' workstations and patrons' access points should be carried out. Therefore the study further itemized some forms of integrated library system such as: KOHA Software, Evergreen Software, ABCD Software, WinISIS (formerly CD/ISIS), NewGenLi, Emilda, PMB (PhpMyBibli), and WEBLIS were much prominent in the libraries.

Obajemu, Osagie, Akinade, and Ekere (2013) listed ILS to include: TINLIB, GLAS, X-LIB, VIRTUA, ALICE for Windows, VIRTUA, KOHA, X-LIB, SLAM, DSpace, VTLS, GLAS, E-Lib, CD-ISIS, Atrium, OPALS, LIBERO, LIBSYS, All My Books, Lucidea, Accessit Library, Handy Library Manager, Insignia Library System, MODERNLIB, Auto Librarian, Genesis G4, Soutron, Readerware, LIBRARIAN, Aleph, Aura Online, Autolyb, Bibliotheca, Deeksha, Easylib, Evergreen ILS, FIRST LMS, FlashScan-MAX KLAS, Lexwin, Lib-Portal, LibAnswers, Liberty, LibGuru, LIBMAN, Library Solution, Library Vision Library.Solution, LibraryPro, LIBRARYSOFT, LIBSOFT, M2L, MindLibrary, OpenText Library Management, Reademption Library EcoSystem, ROVAN LMS, Schookee, and SLIM21.

Results and Discussion

Table 1: Demographics Characteristics of Respondent

Demographic Characteristics		Frequency	Percentage %
Gender	Male	30	30
	Female	70	70

Age (years)	25 - 35	30	30
	36 – 45	50	50
	46 – 55	10	10
	56 - 64	10	10
Qualification	ND	10	10
	HND	20	20
	BLIS	20	20
	MLIS/MLS	50	50
Work experience (years)	1 – 10	80	80
	11 – 21	-	-
	22 – 34	10	10
	35 and above	10	10
Total		100	100

The above table shows the gender distribution of respondents by demographics variables, the majority of respondents (30%) were male while (70%) were female, majority of respondents fell within the age range of 30%(25-35) years, 50% of respondents fell within the age of (36-45) years, 10% of respondents fell within the age of (46-55) years, and 10% of respondents fell within the age of (56-64). The majority of the respondents were master’s degree holder, (50%) of respondents had MLIS/MLS. (20%) of respondents had BLIS/BLS, (20%) of respondents had HND and (10%) of respondents had ND. (80%) of respondents had work experience between (1-10) years, (10%) of respondents had work experience between (22-34) years, while (10%) had work experience above 35years.

Table 2: Full Automation of Library Operations

Response	Frequency	Percentage %
Automated	40	40
Not-automated	20	20
Fully automated	20	20

Undecided	20	20
Total	100	100

(40%) of respondents of theological library automated their library operations, (20%) of respondents of theological library not fully automated, (20%) fully automated while (20%) of respondents were undecided.

Table 3: Types of Integrated Library System Software in Use

ILS	Frequency	Percentage %
OPAC System	10	10
Atrium	10	10
KOHA	40	40
New Gen Library	20	20
Not Available	20	20
Total	100	100

Table above revealed types of integrated library system in use in theological libraries, (10%) of the surveyed theological libraries use OPAC (Online Public Access catalogue) system, (10%) also use Atrium,(40%) use KOHA,(20%) use NewGenLibrary while (20%) said integrated library system were not available in their library.

Table 4: which sections of the library automate their library operations?

Library Sections	Automated		Not Automated		Fully Automated	
	F	%	F	%	F	%
Cataloguing/classifications	70	70	10	10	20	20
Serials	30	30	60	60	10	10
Circulation section	30	30	60	60	10	10
Patrons	-	-	90	90	10	10
Acquisitions	30	30	70	70	-	-
Reports	20	20	70	70	10	10

Administration	20	20	60	60	20	20
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Above table shows that (70%) of the theological libraries automated their cataloguing/classification section,(20%) of respondents were fully automated (30%) of libraries automated their serials section,(60%) indicated not automated while (10%) fully automated . (30%) indicated that circulation section is automated,(60%)automated and (10%) fully automated. (90%) indicated that majority of theological libraries do not automate their circulation, while (10%) were fully automated (30%) indicated that acquisition section was not automated, (20%) indicated that report section was automated (70%) indicated not automated, (60%) not automated , (20%) fully automated the administration section. This revealed that not all sections of the library have been automated by theological institutions in Nigeria.

Table 5: Factors that Influences the Choice of Integrated Library System

Factors	Strongly Agree		Agreed		Strongly disagreed		Disagreed		Undecided		Mean
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	
Customisable to meet the library unique needs	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.5
Lower financial commitment	30	30	30	30	30	30	10	10	-	-	4.2
Installation is web and android based	20	20	70	70	-	-	10	10	-	-	4.1
It has functionality of different modules	30	30	70	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.3
Technical	20	20	70	70	-	-	-	-	10	10	3.9

feasibility and support											
Constant upgrading of ILS	40	40	50	50	-	-	-	-	10	10	4.1
Users' friendly, attractive and interactive	60	60	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.6
Brings library users and staff together more effectively for achieving each user's goals	60	60	30	30	-	-	-	-	10	10	4.3
Web-based interface	50	50	40	40	-	-	-	-	10	10	4.2

The above table indicated factors influence the choice of adopting integrated library system in their respective library, all theological libraries understudied strongly agreed that the following factors constitutes the choice of adopting integrated library system: Customisable to meet the library unique needs, It is lower financial commitment, installation is web and android based, It has functionality of different modules, because of technical feasibility and support, because of it constant upgrading of ILS, users friendly, attractive and interactive, it brings library users and staff together more effectively for achieve each users goals.

Table 6: Challenges encounter in using Integrated Library System

Challenges	Strongly Agree		Agreed		Strongly disagreed		disagreed		Undecided		Mean
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	
High cost of integrated library system software training	20	20	50	50	-	-	30	30	-	-	4.2
Inadequate support from Seminary management for ILS	20	20	30	30	30	30	20	20	-	-	4.0
Lack of constant power supply	50	50	10	10	20	20	20	20	-	-	4.3
Need for in-house staff expertise to customize the ILS	40	40	50	50	-	-	10	10	-	-	4.3
Lack of adequate technical support	20	20	60	60	10	10	10	10	-	-	4.1
Poor awareness of training	30	30	40	40	-	-	30	30	-	-	4.0

opportunities in Seminary library												
Poor ICT facilities in Seminary communities	50	50	10	10	20	20	20	20	-	-	4.3	
Inadequate library space	30	30	60	60	10	10	-	-	-	-	4.3	
Low level of computer literacy skills of the library staff	30	30	50	50	10	10	10	10	-	-	4.2	
Lackadaisical attitude of library staff	10	10	40	40	-	-	50	50	-	-	3.6	

From the above table,(50%) of respondents strongly agreed and indicated that high cost of integrated library system software is one of the challenge facing in attempt to use ILS, (30%) of respondents disagreed, (20%) agreed, (30%), (20%) strongly agreed that inadequate support from seminary management is one of the challenges, while (20%) disagreed. (50%) of respondents stated that lack of constant power supply, need for in –house staff expertise to customize the ILS and lack of adequate technical support agreed with mean of 4.3, (40%) strongly agreed on poor awareness of training opportunities in theological libraries, (50%) strongly agreed that poor ICT facilities in seminary communities with mean of 4.3. inadequate of library space, low level of computer literacy skills of the library staff,(40%) strongly agreed , (50%) agreed with mean 4.2 that lackadaisical of attitude of library staff

Discussion of the Findings

The study revealed that, there are ten (10) theological seminaries in Nigeria, the findings of the study showed that most of theological libraries have automated their library operations. The

results of the findings on full automation of library operations revealed that (40%) of theological libraries have fully automated and (20%) automated while (40%) not yet automated their library operations, this new development show a great achievement in theological libraries in Nigeria, it also supported the view of Odunola, Tella, Oyewumi, Ogunmodede and Oyetola (2019) that automation in institutions' libraries is a desirable one. In similar vein, the study revealed that among numerous types of integrated library system software in use in libraries, (40%) use KOHA , it collaborates the study of Iroaganachi, Iwu, and Esse, (2015) who found that KOHA ILS was the most commonly adopted software in academic libraries in Nigeria. The study also indicated from the findings that (70%) of theological libraries automated cataloguing and classifications section, this equally agreed with the earlier study of Sani (2006) that complete and fully cataloguing, serial and acquisitions modules automation requirement .The study also find out that the factors influence the choice of integrated library system which includes: Customisable to meet the library unique needs, It is lower financial commitment installation is web and android based, It has functionality of different modules, because of technical feasibility and support, because of constant upgrading of ILS, users friendly ,attractive and interactive, this affirm the earlier study of Oyekale (2018) indicated that some of the reason for adoption of ILS were comprehensive functionality; library standards compliant; popularity among libraries in Nigeria; technical feasibility and support; web-based interfaces. The findings of the study further itemized challenges encountered in using integrated library system of their choice as: high cost of integrated library system software training, inadequate of seminary management support for ILS, lack of constant power supply, need for in-house staff expertise to customised the ILS, lack of adequate technical support, poor awareness of training opportunity in seminary library, poor ICT facilities in the seminary community, inadequate spaces of the library, low level of computer literacy skills of the library staff, lackadaisical attitude of staff to adapt change. This also comply with the study of Oyekale (2018) that most of the challenges the libraries said they were experiencing in operating ILS were the same old problems of infrastructure deficit in Nigeria.

Conclusion

Based on the thirst of a huge passion, interest and obvious of integrated library system software (ILS) in use in Baptist theological seminaries libraries in Nigeria, The study discovered that most theological libraries adopting and using OPAC, KOHA, NewGenLibrary and Atrium.

Nonetheless, library automation has not been fully activate in some sections of the libraries, most of these theological libraries sonly automated cataloguing and classification sections which implied that other sections remain unautomated or not fully automated, the reason factored together for using these various ILS are said to be: lower in financial commitment, installations is web based, users friendly, attractive and interactive among others. However, some of challenges were mentioned to be: poor awareness of training opportunity in seminary library, poor ICT facilities in the seminary community, inadequate space of the library and high cost of training facilities and so on.

Recommendations

This study recommends that:

1. All the theological seminaries libraries in Nigeria should ensure and create forum for resources sharing and experiences.
2. The seminary management should provide training and re-training atmosphere for their library staff
3. Adequate ICT facilities in theological libraries be available
4. Management should make funding of library a priority
5. There should be constant and uninterrupted power supply in seminary
6. Experts should be deployed to library operations to handle software
7. Finally, attitude of library staff should correlates to accept the change in library operations.

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