

University of Nebraska - Lincoln

DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln

Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)

Libraries at University of Nebraska-Lincoln

Spring 2-18-2019

THE METHOD OF ACQUISITION OF
LIBRARY RESOURCES IN NIGERIA
INSTITUTE OF TRANSPORT
TECHNOLOGY LIBRARY, ZARIA

LUCKY TIJANI ABDULSALAMI Mr.

FEDERAL UNIVERSITY LAFIA, NASARAWA STATE, NIGERIA, luckyabdulsalami@gmail.com

ODUNAYO BUSAYO AROWOLO lis

Department of Library & Information Science, University of Nigeria Nsukka, Enugu, busayoarowolo4@gmail.com

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

ABDULSALAMI, LUCKY TIJANI Mr. and AROWOLO, ODUNAYO BUSAYO lis, "THE METHOD OF ACQUISITION OF LIBRARY RESOURCES IN NIGERIA INSTITUTE OF TRANSPORT TECHNOLOGY LIBRARY, ZARIA" (2019). *Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)*. 2530.

<https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/2530>

**THE METHOD OF ACQUISITION OF LIBRARY RESOURCES IN NIGERIA
INSTITUTE OF TRANSPORT TECHNOLOGY LIBRARY, ZARIA**

By

ABDULSALAMI, LUCKY T. PhD

Department of Library & Information Science. Federal University Lafia, Nasarawa
State. Nigeria.

Email: luckyabdulsalami@gmail.com. +2348034502392

And

AROWOLO, ODUNAYO BUSAYO

Department of Library & Information Science. University of Nigeria Nsukka. Enugu
State. Nigeria.

Email: busayoarowolo4@gmail.com +2349038472022

Abstract

The aim of the study was to analyze an evaluative study for the acquisition of library resources: a case study of NITT library Zaria. To achieve this, the survey research method was used. Subjects were drawn from NITT library using the simple random sampling technique. The researcher used questionnaires as an instrument to collect data from a total of thirty five (35) respondents made up the total sample size for the study. Data collected were presented in tables while descriptive statistics which included percentages and frequency were used to analyze the bio-data of the respondents and to answer the research questions. Five research questions guided the study. Research findings showed that NITT library lack adequate and qualified professional staff to manage the library property and effectively. To this end, the researcher recommended that the library should employ a qualified and professional staff to manage the library, since it matters greatly in the acquisition and resources utilization in special libraries and services especially in the N.I.T.T library. The staff should be the type that has interest in the job, to create a balance between the NITT library staff and their users to avoid setbacks in the academic activities of the students. It is also important for the library to take inventories, of their stocks. This exercise will intimate the library management with the magnitude of whatever mal-practice may be presented with the library.

Keywords: Acquisition, Bookseller, Jobber, Resources, Services, Utilization.

Introduction

The term “Special Library” has been in use for a number of years; especially on a certain subject or group of subject. Special libraries are established for the growth of the institution and for some group of specialization that requires special information for their goal with the collection limited to a special subject(s) or format(s) to serve the specialized interest of its special clientele. The collection of a special libraries are limited to special libraries which emanated from various ministries, Government organization, learned societies, professional bodies and other agencies/special libraries back up with research that could lead to new products. It plays a vital role in the development of industries in a country. Special libraries are normally concerned with the literature of a subject or group of subjects that are related.

The depth and comprehensiveness serve which provide for its clientless is unique. The special libraries place much emphasis on the primary sources, rather than the secondary sources materials as if periodical are more important than books. Special libraries houses other items like reports, standard specifications and other materials which are published, it emphasis information in documents rather than document themselves. Special libraries fill information rather than documents materials. It has tendency to preserve publications in their area of interest. Special libraries respond to clientele’s needs, quick and faster than the conventional university library. Special libraries are generally small; this necessitates a great selectivity in the collection and versatility on the part of the staff. It could also be classified by ownership, special library have different collections in their possession both printed, visual and audio visual materials.

Statement of the problem

The special libraries have consistently taken all the necessary steps and measures to ensure rapid development and sustenance of acquisition of resources utilization of its users. The special libraries especially in Nigeria because of its financial problems, often could not provide internet services as obtainable in the globe. It is obvious that NITT could not provide internet services to their library hence the challenge militating against laudable effect, more particularly; the limited space and the dependent on parent organization which could not yield fruitful results. in the faces of this challenges, this study is set out to investigate the acquisition and resource utilization in NITT library and problems militating against her in terms of acquisition and resource utilization.

Objectives of the study

- 1) To find out the methods used in acquiring resources in N.I.T.T library
- 2) To find out the problems of acquiring resources in N.I.T.T library
- 3) To determine the factors responsible for ineffective utilization of the resources in the N.I.T.T library
- 4) To suggest solution to resources acquisition in N.I.T.T library
- 5) To proffer ways or avenues of solving the problems

Research questions

1. What are the methods used in acquiring resources in NITT library?
2. What are the challenges of acquiring resources in the N.I.T.T library?
3. What are the factors responsible for ineffective utilization of the resources in N.I.T.T library?
4. What are possible solutions to resources acquisition in N.I.T.T library?

5. What are the possible ways or avenues of solving the problems?

According to Galvin (2009) stated "that literature review is a body of text that aims to review the critical points of current knowledge and methodological approaches on a particular topic "Literature review are secondary source, and as such do not report any new or original experimental work. Most often associated with the academic oriented literature such as these, a literature review usually proceeds a research proposal and result section. It's ultimate goal is to bring the reader up to date with current literature on a topic and forms the research that may be needed in the area. To the very best of my research work there are so many project written on special library, but none have treated such a topic as NITT library methods of library acquisition. However, it's appreciated fact that a substantial amount of literature exists on the related field.

Acquisition

Acquisition is the means by which additions are made to the library's collections. As such it comprises of the order, gift, exchanges etc. in a library through the coordination of these processes presents the true character of acquisition. It is at one and the same time basis that the spark plugs for the brake on the building of library collections. As the spark plug it is responsible for coordinating the expenditure of a library's funds with the needs of its collection.

According to Stirling (2000) he defined "Acquisition as the process of acquiring materials after the final selection decision had been made and concerns all the process involved in building up the collection of library. Nwotta (2009) described "Acquisition as the department within the library responsible for selecting, ordering and receiving of a new materials and for maintaining accurate record of such transaction, usually managed by an acquisition librarian".

Robert (2008) opine "Acquisition as the process of selecting materials for the library and archival collections by purchase, exchange and gift which may include budgeting and negotiating agencies, publishers, vendors to obtain the resources to meet the needs of institutions users". Wikipedia (2002) "acquisition is the records of books which has been ordered and those already received in the library request to acquired books and other library materials which are passes to the acquisition department by the library patron".

Encyclopedia (1999) Denoted "that acquisition is the laid down principle stating what, how and where materials can be acquired for the library". According to Calcining (2009) acquisition is the method of acquiring newly materials to the library through donating, selecting, ordering and purchasing". James (2009) "Acquisition refers to the process of securing materials for the library collection, idea by purchasing as gift or through exchange". Fabiyi, (2007) acquisition "is the act of procuring of materials that are going to be purchased from the publisher, from the open market". N.I.T.T Annual Report (2007) Defined "Acquisition as the way of purchasing / buying of the library materials.

The problems of acquisition of recourses in NITT library

The NITT acquisition librarian is always facing the problem of distance from the wholesalers. To solve this problem they prefer employing agents. The special libraries is also face with exchanges difficulties and the usual high prices of recourses. However in recent years, the

N.I.T.T library system has become more apprehensive of the resources utilization by the users, like their counterparts all over the world they have become increasingly worried about the situation which is unfortunately seen to be deteriorating progressively in the last few years even though here is paucity of statistical evidence to expose the magnitude of the various threats to library resources in the N.I.T.T library which is undeniable.

Onadiran (2004) said "it's also lack personal content absence of an approval service. Sometimes it also faces the problem of unnecessary expenditure on the return of imperfect books to the dealers. The N.I.T.T library will continue to face the problems if the services of indigenous book dealers are more or less books sellers rather than book dealers".

This low standard of services according to Odeninde (2007) occurs as a results of:

1. The lack of sufficient capital to embark on the adverting and carrying adequate stocks.
2. Insufficient books selling experience
3. The lack of knowledge of the needs of the special libraries.
4. Insufficient content with source of supply
5. The absence of patronage from the librarians

The special libraries also experience the problems of space this is because it receives all its orders in bulk and as such the processing unit gets crowded with delivering resources/materials related to this is the diversity in language in which the new users read. There are far too few resources in our dominant languages to meet up the demand for them. As a result new users often get disappointed when they visit the library without finding the kind of books they want which is relevant to their needs at their level and in the languages of their literacy. In special libraries these are no specific bodies established either administratively or by edit in form of library committees or boards to handle and monitor the acquisition and resources utilization of the special libraries resources for good library services. In such cases it is usually a librarian or small section within a department assigned library acquisition and utilization work. The special libraries duty is so weak, that in most cases the little funds for such services are usually diverted, in short lack of the following trends in the provision of goods library service atone for poor stages of the special libraries acquisition and resources utilization.

The method used in acquiring resources utilization in NITT library.

Special libraries are considering book selection as one of the chief responsibilities of the acquisition department. In both public and academic libraries the acquisition department is sometimes called the book selection department or book selection and acquisition department. In special library like NITT library, the function of the acquisition department is becoming almost wholly selective the catalogue department handling the bibliographic work and the so called "Business Office" doing the clerical work of sending out orders and checking in materials received. This does not mean that in any library all selection is done by the acquisition department. It's means that the overall view of the special library's collection which the acquisition unit has being put to advantageous use by making it the coordinating agency for the book selection process done through the library. In N.I.T.T there must be library regulations specifying which resources may be utilized in the library and conditions under which may be taken outside the library must be issued accordingly to the lending system which are follow: -

1. To record which item are on loan

2. To record who has a given time in order to recalled if necessary.
3. To records which items are due on giving date the system must function accurately and quickly. On due delay defeats the purchase of acquisition system only manual changing system are described in this selection bit other special libraries may wish to investigate the possibility of selecting and introducing a mechanized system.

An arrangement can also be made for users to have their personal belongings and books outside as special libraries or immediately inside the door, thus preventing them from hiding library books in their bags or with their own books keeping library books in locked cupboards is generally not a good idea. The best way to prevent book loss is to encourage a respect for books on the part of your users. In conditions like these utilization of books and non-print materials by the users is a matter of particular concern and called for the continued vigilance of the librarian.

Dorothy (2007) opened that "Acquisition department is called the book selection department. The coordinating function is emphasized, it is the responsibility of the book-selection section in the NITT library to help formulate collecting policies and to watch out for those fined which fall beyond the scope of the existing collecting responsibility for book selection. Naturally this varies with the size and kind of library, but which is responsible for one type of selection which might well be called indicting selection almost invariable belongs to the acquisition section. The sorting of publishers announcements, bookseller list notice of approaching sales and antiquarian dealers catalogue is certainly a type of selection. This mail should be stored and sent on promptly since quick action is essential with most catalogues and announcement then, too the sheer bulk of these resources make its removal without delay advisable".

Dorothy (2007) stated that "the tasks of distributing the incipient amount of trade announcement is not route one it required discriminating and knowledge of the library collection, the interests and needs of different selections and the subjects specialties of staff and faculty members. Care must be taken to see that those describing books already ordered or in the library are not sent out particularly to those who originally requested the materials, and that catalogues are not sent to library department heads to which these resources would normally go when they do not have sufficient funds to request some of the items listed. The time of everyone handling the catalogues include that time of the recipient can thus be wasted. If no professional librarian can be spread for thus task, it should be delegated not to the newest clerk but the most experienced, the most intelligent one. It may not be wise to assigned to one of the less experienced professional assistant as an introduction to later and greater book selection responsibilities, certainly, that take becomes a professional one.

Uma (2006) which described "those library resources/materials, whether or literacy value or otherwise can be acquired through the several avenues such as": -

- 1.By purchase of carefully selected books, journals, pamphlets, and other media materials.
- 2.By gift from some philanthropic persons or organization such as club, etc.
- 3.By exchanging of some accessibility of the library material for rare and difficult to come by type.
- 4.By legal deposit that is library materials which are deposited compulsorily as a result of some law enacted by the government compelling all the publishers and printer to deposit copies for preservation and eventually utilization by users. This research is concerned with the methods of acquisition in NITT library and efforts will be made to highlight the

origin of what has now become "A grand idea" especially at a time when resources have become so scarce for normal and traditional acquisition and philanthropist or organizations which could make such sacrifices and donate books to the special libraries. If the special libraries wishes to be assured of obtaining the character items listed in antiquarian catalogues. The utmost haste in making selection or far warding the catalogue to librarian is advisable since special libraries are often competing resources with collectors who check catalogues immediately or receipt when unusual important catalogues arrive, the acquisition selection; should be send out at once and by messenger, if possible. The other less valuable catalogues should go as soon as possible in the regular mails, if this is done particularly valuable catalogue can be scanned and returned quickly to the acquisition librarian with selection marked. The number of items received on order from antiquarian catalogue is one of the yardsticks used in measuring the efficiency of acquisition selection. The responsibility for non-receipt of orders belonging to the acquisition section however only if it has failed to distribute catalogs promptly or to send out catalog order at once when such requests are received.

Management of information system in special libraries

Peasgood (2006) says that "management of information system in special libraries that would allow the users to utilize the library resources/materials are:

- 1.To select record by the contents of any field e.g. To select all order records of the special libraries which relate to invoice number or select all records with receipt dates".
- 2.To sort the selected records in special libraries by any field or combination of field with the record
- 3.Output any subject of the contents of the selected records in a format designed by the users.
4. To perform a full range of numerical operations on the contents of numerical fields within the record using field date and constant, also similar operations between records within the date (addition subtract, multiplication, division, exponentiation averaging etc.).
- 5.Output the report to a file for later printing or to some other strange medium to permit it to be transferred to other computer system created and examines the output in an online mode.

These options which constitute a major request however, especially if one were to demand the ability to carry out each one online. Total freedom to select rewards by the contents of files might be required in two ways. One mechanism will be for the computer system to provide an index to each record by all fields with that record. This approach uses a substantial amount storage space, if the record is altered. An alternative approach would be to examine all the order records to see if they match the selection criteria; this is very time consuming for large field and would degrade response time in multiple users systems. There is however a number of microcomputer data packages each will perform (e.g. info star and DMS). Perhaps the solution would be to select records from the main order file and download appropriate extract of these records to be analyze offline with the microcomputer. Special libraries have developed a number of applications of computer technology to assist in their operations. These system contain a vast amount of data on how special libraries and its suppliers perform on what its users are demanding and the costs of various resources and services. Aside from the basic information

they supply when performing the operations for which they were designed most of these automated system keep from their masters any other potentially useful information. The management of information in special libraries which packages need to be designed into the systems from the start of the full potential of each system to be achieved, the potential information requirement of the management of need to be well thought out and download in advance. It is vital that, this be done at the stage when record content is defined. One cannot analyze information if it is not captured at point of entry.

However not all users for the data can be predicted, so the management of information package must have a high degree/BLIS/Bsc/HND of flexibility, the management of information which will help the special libraries librarian to plan better and to make better informed decisions. Timely management of information will assist the librarians in allocating limited monetary resources and improving strategic planning and forecasting. It is important that they have access to this information but unless they press the suppliers of the new automated system, past experiences have shown that they will not get it from resource.

Ways to solve the problem of acquisition and resources utilization in special libraries

Lantz (2006) stated that "the acquisition and utilization is responsibilities which comprise most of the highly technical and background. It becomes obvious that a successful acquisition librarian should have the dual personality of librarian and businessman. He should have a sound compressive of the library objectives an interest in building a collection of materials necessary for the library's development and the background and ability to acknowledge business methods and a talent for using professionally trained librarian to be able to work to overcome the problems of acquisition and resources utilization in special libraries by following these processes": -

- 1.To strictly market in order to determined advantageous time to buy
- 2.To build up pleasant relations with book stores, jobbers and book dealers
- 3.To be constantly on the alert for new products materials or equipment so that desirable substitution for the present items may be brought to the attention of the proper authorities
- 4.To keep information not only on the government regulations and taxes that may affect the prices of library materials but also on the governmental regulations that affects the purchasing policies and practice of the special libraries
- 5.To interview all the publishers' representatives and book salesmen even though there may be no demand for their products at the time.
- 6.To participate in the selection of library material to be acquired. Often familiarity with impending changes in book publishing or the book trade, knowledge of forth coming new titles or catalogue as may make it possible to fill the libraries needs or want more advantageously.
- 7.To be familiar with the varying types of resource and discounts to be had from the various sources in order to compare them and then to place orders in keeping with the basic special libraries policies. To obtain quotations on certain items more difficult to obtain and if acceptable to place order for them.
- 8.To make provision for inspecting purchases in order to ensure correct filling of statistical records of all records.

9.To specify the manner of transformation of in-coming shipments in such a manner as to minimize delivering and carriage charges and to ensure prompt delivery. At times to follow up shipments delayed in arrival

To oppose of all salvage materials and obsolete and excess materials and equipment sometimes this function is performed by a special department that may report to the purchasing department.

Utilization of NITT library resources.

Library cannot exist without the users making use of the library materials / resources that are available in the library. The users who may need them most have an access to the resources/materials, it requires the services of qualify librarian that is knowledgeable in the field of librarianship. Barbara (2000) observed that "the utilization of resources/materials depends on how the users, staff and the librarian make use of such materials effectively and how accurate they can be accessed. He said most of the resources/materials are in the form of text book, they are: - pamphlets, periodicals, and other documents while many are non – printed materials such as micro fiche, cassettes, tapes etc.

Thomson (2007) stated that, it is essentially for the management staff of the library to have librarian that inspire confidence in those users that use the library effectively. In addition the users should possess an interest of self-actualization and self-dictation of utilization of the resources/material which will allow for easy and pleasant relationship between the users and librarian. Shenalal, (2003) described that "the N.I.T.T special library do really fills its function, well by adopting a constant self-evaluation in order to progress towards the changing needs of the users.

Based on this Baking and Cadail (2004) pointed that, the utilization of the library resources and the users are the backbones of the library and well trained staffs are therefore needed to manage them effectively. He suggests that there should be current awareness services to the users to have the knowledge of how to effectively utilize the library resources/materials.

Methodology

The research design employed in the study is descriptive, this is to access and evaluate the acquisition of resources in N.I.T.T library Zaria and how the acquisition section exist to obtain for a library resources/materials needed. The entire N.I.T.T library staff constitutes the population of Thirty Five (35) the study reflect their views. A survey research method was used to study the entire respondent. The instrument used for the research is a structured questionnaire that enables me to acquire the necessary information in gathering the needed data. The data required for the study was tabulated to present clear and précis information needed for the research investigation, this method has been chosen because it is more appropriate in analyzing the data that has been collected.

Response Rate

For this analysis a total of 35 questionnaires were administered to the staff of National Institute for Transport Technology (N.I.T.T) Library Zaria. The (35) questionnaires were completed and returned by the respondents.

Table 1: What are the methods used in the acquisition and resources utilization in special libraries?

| ITEM | RESPONDENTS | PERCENTAGE |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| The British National Bibliography | 12 | 34.29% |
| Bookseller | 10 | 28.57% |
| Publishers weekly | 5 | 14.29% |
| Publishers catalogue | 8 | 22.86% |
| TOTAL | 35 | 100% |

Table 1: above table shows that 12 respondents which represent 34.29% indicates that the methods used in the British National Bibliography, 10 respondents which represents 28.57% said bookseller, 5 respondents which represents 14.29% said that publishers weekly, 8 respondents which represents 22.86%, said Publishers catalogue,

Table 2: What are the challenges of acquiring resources in NITT library?

| ITEM | RESPONDENTS | PERCENTAGE |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Lack of financial support | 10 | 28.57% |
| Lack of qualified staffs | 11 | 31.43% |
| Lack of current materials | 8 | 22.86% |
| Lack of space in the library | 6 | 17.14% |
| TOTAL | 35 | 100% |

Table 2: above shows that 10 (28.57%) said the problem facing the library is lack of financial support, while 11 (31.43%) said it is lack of qualified staffs is the problem of the library, another respondent 8 (22.86%) indicated lack of current materials while 6 (17.14%) shows that lack of space in the library.

Table 3: What are the factors responsible for acquisition and utilization resources of resources in NITT libraries?

| ITEM | RESPONDNETS | PERCENTAGE |
|--|-------------|------------|
| Lack of sufficient capital to embark on the adequate stock of the library | 18 | 51.43% |
| Insufficient book selling experience | 5 | 14.29% |
| Insufficient contact with sources of supply | 4 | 11.43% |

| | | |
|---|-----------|---------------|
| Lack of knowledge of the need of library | 8 | 22.86% |
| TOTAL | 35 | 100% |

Table 3: above shows that 18 respondents which represent 51.43% opine lack of sufficient capital to embark on the adequate stock of the library, 5 respondents said Insufficient book selling experience with (14.29%), while 4 respondents which represents (11.43%) posit Insufficient contact with sources of supply while 8 respondents said the library is facing the problems of lack of knowledge of the need of library acquisition and resources utilization in special libraries which represent (22.86%).

Table 4: What are the possible solutions to the problem of acquisition and utilization in special libraries?

| ITEM | RESPONDNETS | PERCENTAGE |
|---|--------------------|-------------------|
| Provision of sufficient fund | 11 | 31.43% |
| Qualified staff to manage the library resources/material efficiently | 9 | 25.71% |
| Provision of the selection tools | 8 | 22.86% |
| Staff participate in the acquisition and utilization work | 7 | 20.0% |
| TOTAL | 35 | 100% |

Table 4: above table shows that 11 respondents which represents (31.43%) are of the view that if sufficient fund are release to the special library by the parent organization, there will be enough acquisition, 9 respondents which represents (25.71%) said if the organization allowed the librarian to employed qualified staff to manage the library resources/materials there will be provision of efficient services, 8 respondents which (22.86%) said provision of the selection tools, 7 respondents which represents (20.00%) were of the opinion that staff participation in the acquisition and utilization work will enhance good resources acquisition and provide solutions to the problems of acquisition and resources utilization in special libraries.

Table 5: What are the possible strategies to the problems of acquisition or resources in n.i.t.t library?

| ITEM | RESPONDENTS | PERCENTAGE |
|--|--------------------|-------------------|
| Acquisition of Required Resources | 6 | 17.14% |
| Having a Defined collection Development Policy | 8 | 22.86% |
| Solicitations of external Support from Alumni, Friends etc. | 10 | 28.57% |
| Storage and Use of free online Data Resources | 11 | 31.42% |
| TOTAL | 35 | 100% |

Table 5: above indicates that 6 respondents which represent (17.14%) opine that acquisition of required resources is simply the best strategy, 8 respondent, representing (22.86%) posit having a defined collection development policy, 10 respondents which represent (28.57%) posit that solicitations of external support from alumni, friends etc. will be a good strategy, 11 respondent, representing (31.42%) were of the opinion that, the storage for use of free online data resources by the librarian in the library or the subscription of purchase data package will be the best option to provide sufficient services to the clients. From the analysis the researchers provide the following findings:

Finding

1. The research revealed that NITT library lack adequate and qualified professional staff to manage the library property effectively.
2. It was discovered that the NITT library lacks adequate shelve, guides to facilitate the location of books.
3. It has shown that NITT library lack extension services to stimulate the internet to its staff
4. It was discovered that the NITT library is under-funded to meet its obligation.
5. The research also revealed that NITT library lacks good shelves, reading tables and library materials/resources to entertain their clients.

Conclusion

In the current decades or so the special libraries have become more sophisticated and more I.C.T dependent, virtually all aspect of the special libraries operations, are affected by information communication technology. Inferentially it will not be too pressure or too presumptuous for the N.I.T.T Zaria to consider introducing the virtual acquisition and utilization services (VAUS) in order to meet up with the present challenges of acquisition and resources utilization in special libraries for the users. Books are also acquired by means of gifts. The books received as gift must be properly securitized before they are added to the stock to avoid the entire stock being diluted and no longer reflecting the balanced selection. The special libraries sometimes engage in exchange of resources/materials with other libraries, the extant of kind of services which depends largely on the kind of library, the federal government, the philanthropies, non-governmental organizations and the financial supporter are needed for support.

Recommendations

The researchers wish to make the following recommendations: -

- 1.It's recommended that the library should have qualified and professional staff to manage the library, the qualified, staff matters greatly in the acquisition and resources utilization in special libraries and services especially in the N.I.T.T.
- 2.The library shelve should have adequate guide to facilitate the location of books. The success in acquisition and resources utilization with the N.I.T.T lacks proper shelves and reading tables, this should be provided.

3. Extent on how well the special libraries materials are arranged and how easily the library can get help from within and outside should be a paramount interest. They should store information on programmes for which are of users interest, which serve as an important aspect in the library services, they should enrich and stimulate the interest of users who come to the library. It can even attract their user's attention to the library so that they can become library users eventually.
4. Considering the global inflationary trends and the situation of N.I.T.T library, the scope and the extend of its library resources, the vote for the library should be increased, hence fund is needed to meet every recruitment of the library. Books, periodicals and non – book materials such as micro cards, microfiche, microfilm including users photocopying machine are all essentials and not luxuries in a special libraries. In the present world of scientific technology literacy advancements where a tremendous amount of literature is being produced with unfailing regularity there is so much need for the librarians to equip themselves with latest gadgets in order to be able keep paced with information retrieving. The librarians have to be downright firm, unyielding and necessary imitative with the authorities to be able to have his way in the issue of finance for running of the library. The N.I.T.T should also be made to realize that the important role the library plays in the organization and provision of the necessary sources required provision of a meaningful library service to the users.
5. Finally, it is important for the library to take inventories, of their stocks. This exercise will intimate the library management with the magnitude of whatever mal-practice may be presented with the library. All this period when the N.I.T.T is finding it more difficult to provide resources, it is imperative, that librarian should jealously guard the resources which they have painfully acquired through all their inception.

Reference

- "Academic Libraries". Encyclopedia of Library and Information Sciences. doi:10.1081/E-ELIS3-120044525. Retrieved 10 September 2013.
- Adamson, Veronica, et al. (2008). JISC & SCONUL Library Management Systems Study PDF (1 MB). Sheffield, UK: Sero Consulting. p. 51. Retrieved on 21 January 2009. "... a Library Management System (LMS or ILS 'Integrated Library System' in US parlance)." Some useful library automation software are: KOHA, Grennstone .LIBsis, and granthlaya.
- American Library Association, "ALA Library Fact Sheet 22 – The Nation's Largest Libraries: A Listing by Volumes Held". October 2012.
- Anderson, Theodore (2001). "Classification by multivariate analysis".
 Association (n.d.). "About OCUA"
 Automation Marketplace 2013: The Rush to Innovate . Library Journal on thedigitalshift.com (2013-04-13). Retrieved on 2014-02-03.
- Bala, P., Harris, R. W., & Songan, P. (2004). E Bario Project: In search of a methodology to provide access to information communication technologies for rural communities in

- Malaysia. In S. Marshall, X. H. Yu & W. Taylor (Eds.), Using community informatics to transform regions (pp. 115-131). Hershey, PA: Idea Group Pub.
- Berinsky, A. J. (2008). Survey non-response. In W. Donsbach & M. W.
- Boteler, Jennifer (May–June 2011). "Masters of Information" . Public
- Britishmuseum.org "Assurbanipal Library Phase 1", British Museum One Prusak, Laurence, and Matarazzo, James M. "The Value of Corporate Libraries: The 1995 Survey." SpecialList 18, no. 1 (1995): 9–15 Keyes, Alison M. "The Value of the Special Library: Review and Analysis." Special Libraries 86, no. 3 (1995): 172–87
- Budd, John M. (2008). The Academic Library: Its Context, Its Purpose, and
- Buechler "What is utility maximization? Definition and meaning". BusinessDictionary.com . Retrieved 2016-04-27.
- Centers: An Introductory Text . Fourth edition. Washington, DC: SLA Publishing, 2009.
- Cohen, 2008 Deepan Palguna, Vikas Joshi, Venkatesan Chakaravarthy, Ravi Kothari and L. V. Subramaniam (2015). Analysis of Sampling Algorithms for Twitter. International Joint Conference on Artificial Intelligence.
- Curzon, Susan; Jennie Quinonez-Skinner (9 September 2009).
- David S. Moore and George P. McCabe. "Introduction to the Practice of Statistics".
- David, Spiller (2005) "The Book selection, interdiction to principle practice" London:-Clive Brigley
- Deepak Bhatia (2008). ["The Role of Mobile Phones in Sustainable Rural Poverty Reduction"](#)(PDF). Cite uses deprecated parameter |coauthors= ([help](#))
- Deepak, Bhatia. ["ICTs and Disabilities"](#).Retrieved August 15, 2012.Watkins, Amanda. ["ICTs IN EDUCATION FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES"](#)(PDF).
- Deitel, Harvey M.; Deitel, Paul J. (2005), C# for Programmers (2nd ed.), Prentice Hall Professional,
- Dillman, D. A., Eltinge, J. L., Groves, R. M., & Little, R. J. A. (2002).
- Dillman, D.A., Smyth, J.D., & Christian, L. M. (2009). Internet, mail, and mixed-mode surveys: The tailored design method. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.
- Dorothy, S.O. (2007) "A manual for special libraries on small budget-Ibadan: - oxford university press".
- Downs, R. B. (2007). Resources of Canadian academic and research libraries. Ottawa, ON. Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada.

- Dresley, Susan C., ed. (2012). Directory of Transportation Libraries and Information Centers (10th ed.). Washington, D.C.: Research and Innovative Technology Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Retrieved Aug 9, 2012.
- Dymond, A.; Oestermann, S. (2004). ["A Rural ICT Toolkit for Africa. Information for Development Programme \(infoDev\) of the World Bank"](#)(PDF). [World Bank](#), Washington D.C., USA.Retrieved 2007-04-08.
- Edgar, William B. "Corporate Library Resource Selection: Exploring Its Support for Corporate Core Competencies". The Library Quarterly Vol. 77, No. 4 (October 2007), pp. 385-408. doi :10.1086/520996 " 'Nigeria has no clear regulation guiding private security' " . BusinessDay. 12 September 2015. Retrieved 12 September 2015.
- EDUCATION (NBTE)" . National Board for Technical Education. Retrieved 12 September 2015.
- Flor, Alexander (2009). Developing societies in the information age: a critical perspective.Diliman, Philippines: OASIS, University of the Philippines Open University. pp. 33–41.
- Freedman, David ; Pisani, Robert; Purves, Roger. Statistics .
- Groves, et alia. Survey Methodology "Examples of sampling methods" (PDF).
- Hamby, R.; McBride, R.; Lundberg, M. (Oct 2011). "South Carolina's SCLENDS optimizing libraries, transforming lending". Computers in Libraries. 8. 31: 6–10.
- Harrod. L.M. (2007)"The librarians Glossary and Reference Book Britain" Ebenezer Baylis and son L.t.d
- Heeks, Richard. ["From Digital Divide to Digital Provide: Spillover Benefits to ICT4D Non-Users."](#) ICST4D Blog.Retrieved 1 November 2014.
- <http://www.loc.gov/law/about/index.php>
- Huffine, Richard (October 2014). "Federal Libraries Continue Their Mission in the Face of Challenges". Information Today . 8 (1): 1, 28–29.
- Ibisi, P. (2003)" Practical Guide to thesis and project work". KADUNA: - JOYCE Printing and publishing and .co
- Igbemi. I J. (2005)"The Acquisition and policy of special library" London
- Interactive Educational Systems Designs Inc. (2012). National Survey on Mobile Technology for K-12 Education.
- Issah, .A.O (2003)" A Beginner's on the glossary of librarianship" OGUN; - Wumi commercial press page 96.
- It's Operation. Englewood, Colorado: Libraries Unlimited. pp. 30–31.

- Karanasios, S. (2011). New and Emergent ICTs and Climate Change in Developing Countries. In R. Heeks & A. Ospina (Eds.). Manchester: Centre for Development Informatics, Institute for Development Policy and Management, SED, International Development Research Centre.
- Karanasios, S., & Burgess, S. (2006). Exploring the Internet use of small tourism enterprises: evidence from a developing country. *Electronic Journal of Information Systems in Developing Countries*, 27(3), 1-21. "[C7. ICT Applications](#)".groups.itu.int. Retrieved 2015-11-19.
- Karanasios, S.; Allen, D. K. (2013). "ICT and Development in the Context of Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant Closure". *Information Systems Journal*. 23 (2).
- Kendall "What is Resource Mobilization and Why is it so Important? Health Communication Capacity Collaborative - Social and Behavior Change Communication" . Health Communication Capacity Collaborative - Social and Behavior Change Communication. 2014-10-20. Retrieved 2016-04-27.
- Kochtanek, Thomas R. (2002). "1 - The Evolution of LIS and Enabling Technologies". *Library Information Systems: From Library Automation to Distributed Information Access Solutions*. Westport, CT: Libraries Unlimited. ISBN 1-59158-018-8.
- Languepin, Olivier (15 October 2010). "[How mobile phones can help reduce poverty](#)". Thailand Business News. Retrieved 19 March 2015.
- Lazarsfeld, P., & Fiske, M. (2008). The "panel" as a new tool for measuring Opinion. *The Public Opinion Quarterly*, 2(4), 596–612.
- Librarytechnology.org (2012). Retrieved on 2013-08-17.
- Librarytechnology.org. Retrieved on 2013-08-17.
- Lohr, Sharon L. Sampling: Design and Analysis . Särndal, Carl-Erik, and Swensson, Bengt, and Wretman, Jan. Model Assisted Survey Sampling.
- McCabe, Gerard; Ruth J. Person (1995). *Academic Libraries: Their Rationale and Role in American Higher Education*. Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press. pp. 1–3...
- Miradilla-Santos, Mary Grace (2012). "It's the talk, not the Tech: what governments should know about blogging and social media" in *Linking research to practice: strengthening ICT for development research capacity in Asia* edited by Chib, Arul and Harris, Roger. Singapore: ISEAS Publishing, Singapore Internet Research Centre and International Development Research Centre. pp. 121–128.
- No. 300.723 S3.. 1994.
- Nonresponse in web surveys. In R. M. Groves, D.18. ^ Vehovar, V., Batagelj, Z., Manfreda, K.L., & Zaletel, M. (2002). Nonresponse in web surveys. In R. M. Groves, D. A. Dillman, J. L. Eltinge, & R. J. A. Little (Eds.), *Survey nonresponse* (pp. 229–242). New York: John Wiley & Sons.

- Onadiran, G.T. (2004) "Library user's security problems papers presented at the workshop/seminar on library security at the A.B.U Zaria
- Ontario Council of University Libraries (2011). "A History of Collaboration". Ontario Library
- Peasgood A.N. (2006) "A survey of the legal deposit laws in Nigeria Library focus: journal of the Nigerian library. Association". (Kaduna state division) Vol. 4 No1
- Perceptions 2008: an International Survey of Library Automation. Librarytechnology.org. Retrieved on 2013-08-17.
- Perceptions 2009: an International Survey of Library Automation.
- Perceptions 2010: an International Survey of Library Automation.
- Perceptions 2011: an International Survey of Library Automation.
- PetrMatous, YasuyukiTodo, Tatsuya Ishikawa (2014) "Emergence of multiplex mobile phone communication networks across rural areas: An Ethiopian experiment", , Network Science, Volume 2 Issue 2, 2014 pp. 162-188.". Network Science.2: 162–188. [doi:10.1017/nws.2014.12](https://doi.org/10.1017/nws.2014.12).
- Porter, Whitcomb, Weitzer (2004) Multiple surveys of students and survey fatigue. In S. R. Porter (Ed.), Overcoming survey research problems: Vol. 121. New directions for institutional research (pp. 63–74). San Francisco, CA: Jossey Bass.
- Psychometrika . 16 (1): 31–50. doi :10.1007/bf02313425 .
- Reddi, Usha Rani V (2011). Primer 1: An Introduction to ICT for Development. Asian and Pacific Training Centre for Information and Communication Technology for Development (APCICT).
- Renfrew, Colin. Prehistory The Making Of The Human Mind , New York: Modern Library, 2008.
- research libraries. Ottawa, ON: The Canada Council. 1978.
- Roads Washington, D.C.: U.S. Federal Highway Administration. 74 (6): 28–33. OCLC 733951671 . Retrieved Aug 9, 2012.
- Robert M. Groves; et al. Survey methodology. ISBN 0470465468. 2009
- Roberts, John Morris (2007). A short history of the world . Oxford University Press. p. 35. Retrieved 7 March 2012.
- Rumsey, M. (2008). Foreign and international law librarianship. Legal Reference Services Quarterly, 25, 73-88. doi:10.1300/J113v25n02_03
- Russinovich, Mark; Solomon, David; Ionescu, Alex (2012), “Windows Internals, Part 1 (6th ed.), Pearson Education”,
- Salant, Priscilla, I. Dillman, and A. Don. How to conduct your own survey.

- Särndal, Carl-Erik, and Swensson, Bengt, and Wretman, Jan. Model Assisted Survey Sampling. 1992
- Scheaffer, Richard L., William Mendenhall and R. Lyman Ott. Elementary survey sampling .
- Scott, A.J.; Wild, C.J. (2006). "Fitting logistic models under case-control or choice-based sampling". Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, Series B . 48: 170–182. JSTOR 2345712 .
- Shahrokh Esfahani, Mohammad; Dougherty, Edward (2014). "Effect of separate sampling on classification accuracy" . Bioinformatics. 30 (2): 242–250. doi :10.1093/bioinformatics/btt662 .
- Shumaker, David. "Special Libraries." In Encyclopedia of Library and Information Sciences, third edition, 4966-4974. New York: Taylor and Francis, 2009.
- Shumaker, David. "Special Libraries." In Encyclopedia of Library and Information Sciences, third edition, 4966-4974. New York: Taylor and Francis, 2009 Mount, Ellis, and Renée Massoud. Special Libraries and Information
- Silva, Mani (0) "special libraries" London:-Adapted press
- SilviaMasiero, February 2013, Innovation and Best Practice in Mobile Technologies for Development, Economic and private sector professional evidence and applied knowledge services <https://partnerplatform.org/?vgv86j1a> Bhavni, Asheeta; Rowena Won-Wai Chiu, SubramaniamJanakiram, Peter Silarszky,
- Survey nonresponse in design, data collection, and analysis. In R. M. Groves, D. A. Dillman, J. L. Eltinge, & R. J. A. Little (Eds.), Survey nonresponse (pp. 3–26). New York: John Wiley & Sons.
- Tennant, Roy (16 April 2008). "Picking When to Jump, Part 2". Library of Journal. Reed Business Information. Retrieved 20 January 2009. "Across the pond they use the term library management systems (LMS) for what we call the integrated library system (ILS)."
- Traugott (Eds.), The SAGE handbook of public opinion research (pp. 309–321). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.
- Trucano, Michael, (2009), Linking up with Enlaces (Chile), Milea, Oana Maria, PhD, Emilia Pascu, PhD, and Petronela-Sonia Nedeia, PhD. Telecommunications Services in the Knowledge Economy. XIX vols. Timisoara: Faculty of Economics, Tibiscus U, 2013. Ser. 2013. Facultatea De Stiinte Economice. University of Tibiscus. Web. 20 Nov. 2015. http://fse.tibiscus.ro/anale/Lucrari2013/Lucrari_vol_XIX_2013_078.pdf
- Trucano, Michael, 2010, ICT & Education: Eleven Countries to Watch -- and Learn From, <http://blogs.worldbank.org/edutech/countries-to-watch-and-learn-from>
- Tully, Melissa (2014). Sites of playful engagement: Twitter hashtags as spaces of leisure and development in Kenya. Information technologies and international development. , 10 (3), p. 67

- Umo, M.G. (2006) "A survey of the legal deposit law in Nigeria Library focus: - journal of the Nigeria library Association". (Kaduna state division) Vol. 4 No 1.
- UNESCO Institute for Information Technologies in Education. Retrieved August 15, 2012.
- University research libraries: Report of the consultative group on university
Vehovar, V., Batagelj, Z., Manfreda, K.L., & Zaletel, M. (2002).
- Wallace, Patricia M. (2001). Gary M. Pitkin, ed. Library Systems Migration: An Introduction . Westport, CT: Meckler. pp. 1-7 [3]. ISBN 0-88736-738-0.
- Welcome to the Library" . JTSA. Jewish Theological Seminary. Retrieved 6 November 2015.
- Whisner, M. (2008a). Law librarian, J.D. or not J.D.? Law Library Journal, 100, 185-190. Retrieved from <http://heinonline.org>
- Wulfekoetter G. (2001) "Acquisition work processes involved in building library collection" London: - University of Washington
- Young, S. (2012). The dual degree: A requirement in search of a Justification. AALL Spectrum, 17, 7-10. Retrieved from <http://heinonline.org>