NIGERIAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

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| THEME |

"GLOBAL ISSUES IN THE 21ST CENTURY LIBRARIANSHIP"

VENUE: Twin Theatre, Federal Polytechnic, Bida

DATE: 27th Nov. - 1st Dec., 2017

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"GLOBAL ISSUES IN THE 21ST CENTURY LIBRARIANSHIP"

Edited by
Dr. G. U. Oyedum

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PREFACE

The theme of the 2017 Niger State Chapter of Nigeria Library Association (NLA) Conference is "Global issues in the 21st Century Librarianship" There were sub-themes that were developed by various authors who attended and presented papers in the conference.

Abstracts and papers were received and after subjecting them to peer group review they were deemed fit for publication in the Conference Proceeding.

The lead paper titled "Global Issues in the 21st Century Librarianship: A General Perspective" was discussed by Fatimah Jibril Abduldayan. Issues like communication, transportation, shelter, economy to mention but a few were some areas discussed as librarianship relates to them in 21st century.

The second paper Entrepreneurship Education in Library and Information Science (LIS) Schools: A Panacea for Sustainable Development in Nigeria by Bappah Magaji Abubakar and Firdausi Abdullahi emphasized that entrepreneurship education is necessary for self-employment, self-reliance and sustainable development and as well as a way for alleviating poverty.

The third paper Nature, Growth and Efficiency of Journals in the Literature on Health Sciences: Retroactive Searching by Yahya Ibrahim Harande. The paper identified the growth and efficiency of journals that published articles on health information seeking behaviour.

The next paper Development of a Library Circulation System for the Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida Library, Federal University of Technology, Minna using Java and My SQL written by Abduldayan, Fatimah Jibril, Ibrahim, Muhammed Rabiu, Jibril, Attahiru Alhassan and Fasola P. Abifarin focused on the design and implementation of a monitoring-based library circulation system: a case study of Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida Library (IBBL), Federal University of Technology Minna.

Joel J. Kolo and Abubakar N. Usman wrote on Classification in the 21st Century Librarianship: Challenges of Classifying Information Resources in Nigerian Native Languages Using Class DT515 of the Library of Congress Classification Schemes. The paper highlighted the challenges in classifying books written in some Nigerian Native Languages.

The next paper Use of Web 2.0 Tools as Panacea to Effective Service Delivery in the 21st Century Librarianship written by Godwin Onimisi Abedoh, Georgina Uchey Oyedum and Fashola Petuola Abifarin investigated the use of web 2.0as panacea to effective service delivery in the 21st century librarianship.

Influence of ICT Facilities' Usage on Teaching in Library and Information Science Schools in Northern Nigeria by Katamba A. Saka, Salimatu K. Garba and Mohammed A. Abdullahi investigated the influence of availability and use of ICT facilities in teaching among lecturers in various departments of Library and Information Science in nine universities in the Northern Nigeria.

Leveraging on University's Electronic Mailing System for Effective Provision of Selective Dissemination of Information in Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida Library FUT, Minna, Niger State by Abduldayan, Fatimah Jibril, Galadima, Jude Hope and Abdulrazak Shamsudeen Jimoh. The paper investigated the use of university's emailing system in the provision of effective selective dissemination of information in Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida library, Federal University of Technology, Minna.

Information Technology (IT) an Imperative Working Tool for Students and Lecturers in Nigerian Universities: A Case Study of Federal University of Technology Minna written by Chuks-ibe P.O., Oyedum G.U. and Imavah S.A. investigated and showed a high use of Information Technology by the students and lecturers on daily basis in Nigerian Universities.

Knowledge Sharing Skills, Strategies as Tools in Public Libraries for Enhanceing National Development written by Ibrahim, Haruna , Aliyu, Ibn Muhammed and Abubakar Alh. Mohammed identified knowledge sharing skills/strategies as tools in public libraries that could enhance national development in the country.

Next on the list is Significance of the Five Laws of Library Science in Reference and Information Service Delivery in the 21st Century, Nigeria by Umar G. Gama which discussed various laws of librarianship as propounded by Rangana than and later refined / rewritten in different phrases to capture the current scenario by some scholars.

Tourism Information Documentation for Sustainable Tourism Development in Niger State, Nigeria by Ariyo, Isaac Babatola, Ogbu, Edigbo Sunday, Kayode, OjoJames and Kolawole, Thaddeus Gbemiga focused on information documentation on tourism for sustainable tourism development in Niger State.

Meeting the Information Needs for Agricultural research in Nigeria in the 21stCcentury Using Online Databases in Research Institutes by Hauwa Mohammed Kandi, Jibril Attahiru Alhassan &Abdulganiy Okanla Ahmed discussed the place of research institutes in the development of agricultural sector in Nigeria with reference to the importance of appropriate information provision for research activities.

The next paper is Influence of Serials Acquisition on Provision of Library Services in Federal University Libraries in North Central Nigeria by Haruna, Joshua, Everest C. Madu and Georgina U. Oyedum investigated the availability of serial materials, methods of acquisition of serial resources and how these influence the services of the federal university libraries.

Library and Information Science Education with an Infopreneural Touch: A Needful Fusion for a 21st Century Librarianship in Nigeria by Kamaluddeen Isa El-Kalash, Samaila B. Mohammed and Maimuna M. Ahmed discussed the nature of the 21st century and the changing demands of the society on the LIS profession and her professionals in order to reposition the plight of the profession in line with contemporary demands.

E-Library Resources and Services in the 21st Century Librarianship: An Overview by Musa Yusuf, Mohammed Baba Isah and Ahmed Yabagi presented an overview of the e-library, its resources and services in the 21st century librarianship.

Principles of Cataloguing and Classification in the 21st Century: Advantages, Approaches and Challenges of Retrospective Catalogue Conversion in Library Adamu, Mohammed Saba, Dogara, Ladan, Edimeh, Augustine and Garba, Shambo Mohammed discussed the principles of cataloguing and classification in the 21st century with emphasis on retrospective catalogue conversion using Information and Communication Technologies in library operations.

Effect of Information Literacy Skills on Use of Electronic Information Resources in the 21stCentury among Academic Staff of Federal College of Education Kano by N. M. Lawan A.O. Ahmed and G.A. Babalola investigated the effect of information literacy skills on use of electronic information resources in the 21st century among academic staff of Federal College of Education, Kano, Nigeria.

The next on the list is Challenges of Information Accessibility and Utilisation in the 21st Century: The Case of Disadvantaged Students in Federal College of Education (Special), Oyo, Nigeria by Olayinka Mary (CLN), Udensi J. N. and Udohudoh S. J. investigated the challenges of information accessibility and information utilisation in the twenty-first century among Disadvantaged students in Federal College of Education (Special) Oyo, Nigeria.

Polytechnic Libraries and the Challenges of the 21st Century in Information Service Provision in Nigeria by Idris Umar and Abdullahi, Abubakar Ibrahim looked at the concept of library and its resources, librarians, and Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) from different scholars in higher institutions of learning.

Factors Enhancing the Research Productivity of Librarians through Information and Communication Science in the 21st Century Librarianship by SaiduNda Abubakar, Ibrahim, Lubabatu and AliyuIbn Muhammad investigated factors enhancing the research productivity of librarians through information and communication science, with reference to Colleges of Education in Niger State, Nigeria.

Effect of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) on Collection Development Processes in Librarianship by Adamu, Mohammed Saba, Kasim, Muhammad Bala, Dogara, Ladan and Edimeh, Augustine discussed the indispensability of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) applications as the major pivot and driven force upon which collection development processes can be enhanced in librarianship.

Effect of Collection Development Practice on Programme Accreditation in Federal University of Technology, Minna by Abiori, Olabisi Abidemi and Obaje, Alfred Michael investigated the effect of collection development practice on programme accreditation in Federal University of Technology Minna, Niger State.

Academic Libraries in the 21st Century: The Integration of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Library Operations for effective Library Services by Amina Aminu Raji discussed the integration of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in library operations of academic libraries in the 21st C for effective library services.

Evaluating the Usage and Obstacles in Accessing Resources in Niger State Polytechnic, Zungeru Library by Mahmud A. Mustapha, Audu Makada, Imam Bello and Adamu A. Zakari evaluated the usage and obstacles in accessing resources in Niger State Polytechnic, Zungeru Library.

The next paper is on School Library as a Tool for Educational Development: a Case Study of School Libraries in Katcha Local Government Area, Niger State by Baba Aliyu, Audu Ya'Aba, Akudili Omelebele and Isa Irukachilota discussed and viewed education as necessary ingredient to the overall development of every society.

The Role of Plagiarism and Anti-Plagiarism Checks Software on Postgraduate Students Research Activities in Library and Information Technology Department in Federal University of Technology Minna by Ismail, Safiya, Samuel J. Udoudoh and Alhassan, Jibril Atahiru investigated the role of plagiarism and anti-plagiarism checks software onpostgraduate students' research activities in the Department of Library and Information Technology, Federal University of Technology Minna.

The Role of Library Orientation of Patrons in the 21st Century Librarianship in Federal Polytechnic Bida, Niger State by Abdullahi, Maryam Lami, Mohammed, Musa Saba, Gomna, Mary A., Baba, Aliyu and Mohammed, Aminu Lawal highlighted the importance of the user orientation in academic libraries, challenges faced and how the services could be improved in the 21st century.

Assessment of Information Flow Among Engineering Lecturers in Kano State University of Science and Technology, Wudil, Kano State in 21st Century by Sanusi Maryam Bako, Alhassan, Jibril Attahiru and Akor, Philip Usman. investigated the information communication among engineering lecturers in the studied institution.

Influence of Information and Communication Technology on Research by Postgraduate Students in Federal University of Technology Minna Library by Yisadoko Samuel, Udensi, J .N and Akor P.U. investigated the influence of Information and Communication Technology on Postgraduate Student's research in Federal University of Technology Minna Library.

The next paper, Reference Services in the 21st Century Academic Libraries: Old Wine in A New Bottle by Rita Otibhor Salami, Lami Akawu and Katamba Abubakar Saka discussed reference services in the 21st century academic libraries.

The last but not the least paper, "Approach to Archival organization and preservation in Nigeria" by Muhammad N. Saba reviewed the activities of archival organisations home and abroad and provided new approaches that would improve archival organisation and preservation in Nigeria.

On this note I wish to express my profound gratitude to all our guests who found time out of their tight schedule to come and grace this occasion. We remain grateful.

Let me quickly add that on behalf of the Editorial Board, NLA Niger State Exco Chapter and the Local Organizing Committee, I hereby congratulate our distinguished contributors.

Dr. G. U. Oyedum
November, 2017.

FOREWORD

We are delighted that the second edition of NLA Niger State Chapter Conference Proceeding is published. The Proceeding covered the theme of the conference "Global Issues in the 21st Century Librarianship" and the sub-themes.

The theme helped all the participants to understand the changes expected and obtained in the 21st Century Library Profession. Librarians were encouraged to be part of this library profession change in order to join in the global information explosion race.

I, once again, thank the Editorial Team for their endless effort that made the Conference to be a reality.

Dr. G.U. Oyedum

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"Global Issues in the 21ˢᵗ Century Librarianship"

EFFECT OF COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT PRACTICE ON PROGRAMME ACCREDITATION IN FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, MINNA

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Abstract

The study investigated the effect of collection development practice on programme accreditation in Federal University of Technology Minna, Niger State. The professional and para-professional staff (50) 0f the library and (8) selected Heads of Department constituted the population of the study and all the concerned staff were used as sample for the analysis. The instrument used for data collection was questionnaire, a total of 53 copies of questionnaire were retrieved and were analyzed using simple percentage, frequency counts and complimented with the use of tables. Statistical package for social science tool SPSS (version 18) was used for accuracy. Findings from the study revealed that the library facility and collections were one of the major criteria for accreditation of academic programme. The study also revealed that finding should be sufficiently provided for the library to deliver its services to full optimization.
Recommendations given were that more staff should be employed into the Collection Development Unit and information and communication technology (ICT) training should be given to them to be abreast of information explosion, to support academic curriculum and proper documentation of available resources, departmental heads in the schools should co-operate with the librarians in the Collection Development Unit in terms of recommending, selecting resources and quickly responding to catalogue sent to them. Collection development policy should be frequently reviewed to meet the test of time and implementable laws should be made to foster importation of library resources.

Keywords: Accreditation, Collection Development, FUT Minna, Nigeria, NUC, Universities.

Introduction

Library is the collection of print and non-print information resources that has been carefully selected, acquired and professionally processed and organized for quick access and easy retrieval.

The above definition simplifies that a library process can be effectively and efficiently carried out by a professional in the field of librarianship. Librarianship is a technical routine running of the library to capture the trust and the audience of its users

A librarian must have carefully selected the library collections before organization and retrieval. This careful selection is a critical routine in the library known as collection development and the unit responsible for this operation is called Collection Development Unit/Section as the case may be.

Collection development portrays the mirror of the library in terms of its strength and weakness as to how well the library is continually delivering current and relevant information to its users. It is the heart of librarianship. Saliu (2012) stated that collection development is the process of

meeting the information needs within the shortest possible time and within the confine of available fund according to him, holdings are acquired by librarian and senior library staff by purchasing materials over a certain period. Fadimu andyaya (2010) observed that collection development is the total shaping of a library holdings for a reason to deliver service to intending users. They also view it as policies and procedures that are established to develop library collections while Harry (2005)emphasized that it as stated by kachel (1997) as an integral part of library operations which is at the centre of information management.

The practice of collection development consist selection and de-selection of immediate and old resources, planning of cogent procedures for continually increasing resources, input into preservation, decision-making; assessment of collections to ascertain how good they deliver their service. These processes are conducted under a guide known as collection development policy which set priorities support efforts and enhance decision making. The accreditation of academic programme by National Universities Commission (NUC) means a system for academic institutions (universities and programmes offered in these institutions) for a level of performance, integrity which entitles them to the confidence of education of the public they serve and employers of labour.

Academic programmes in universities, polytechnics and colleges of education are regulated by NUC, NBTE, and NCCE respectively. The NUC on frequent basis conduct accreditation exercise for all programmes in the universities. A committee of senior staff and experts are selected for this purpose who investigate the quality of academic service offered by the selected institution.

The accreditation team considers the following criteria among others
1. Academic content
2. Staffing
3. Physical facilities
4. Library
5. Funding
6. Employer's rating of graduate

From the above listed criteria, it has been identified that the academic content of a department/institution is the most important facility that must be provided to impact required knowledge in any field of study as such it recognizes the importance of the collection development unit of its library to acquire rich information resources that would facilitate the academic content. If library is a requirement, then it is collection development in disguise as collection development cannot stand alone without library and the library building holds the Collection Development Unit.

The accreditation status of any programme or discipline will be based on the degree to which the resources on ground meet the minimum academic standards. At the end of an accreditation exercise, a programme can earn full, interim or denied accreditation. To qualify for full accreditation, a programme must score above 70% in each of four major areas; that is academic content, staffing, physical facilities and library facilities.

For interim accreditation 60-69.9%, while denied accreditation the score is 59.9% and below. From the above criteria for accreditations, it is observed that library and its information resources is one of the most important factor to consider because of its relevance towards producing a competent graduate in his or her field of study.NUC manual for accreditation, (2012).

Academic libraries are increasingly shifting from information store to education investment (Bennett, 2009) by including innovative library education, information resources and services in the teaching-learning process of their institutions and designing facilities that increasingly

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engage student in learning activity. This is a requirement of a 21st century citadel of learning for enhancing innovation for societal development. University of Califonia library (2015) suggested that with uncontrolled explosion of information coupled with insufficient budgets, librarians are crippled with funds;....collection development isa basis to librarianship and 'if librarians fail to deliver this service, they are indeed a failure'

Statement of the Problem

Collection development is the basis of foundation on which library is based. It has been established that libraries must continue to sustain the interest of its users by providing information resources for sustainable development. However preliminary investigation carried out by the researchers shows that all efforts made by libraries to provide the necessary information resources needed by their patrons proved abortive. These efforts:- include liaising with faculty heads to ascertain the kind of resources needed for their academic research work; reviewing bibliographies of the National Library of Nigeria publishers catalogue, reviewing subject catalogues, etc., were inadequate. Researches have evidently shown that university libraries are still having challenges with regards to the acquisition of books and journals, formulation of policy that guide the process to improve collection development practice in academic libraries. The provision of current and relevant information to library users (especially academic libraries) is a major concern of every library to compliment the mission and vision of their parent institutions. However, having provided current and adequate resources, there is a problem of timely provision of such information resources as at when due. This study set to find out the effect of collection development practice on programme accreditation in Federal University of Technology, Minna.

Objectives of the Study

The general objective of this study is to examine the effect of collection development practice on programme accreditation in academic libraries in Niger State.The specific objectives are to:
1. Assess collection development practice in Federal University of Technology, Minna library
2. Determine the effects of collection development practice on programme accreditation in Federal University of Technology, Minna.
3. Examine the collection development policy in FUTMinna library.
4. Identify the challenges facing collection development practice in FUT Minna library

Research Questions

This study was designed to answer the following questions:-
1. What are the process of collection development practice in FUT Minna library?
2. What are the effects of collection development practice on programme accreditation in FUT Minna?
3. What are the challenges in collection development practice in FUT Minna library?

Literature Review

Saliu (2012) opined that collection development is the process of meeting the information needs of the people in a timely and economical manner using information resources locally held, as well as from other organizations. According to him collections are developed by librarian and library staff by buying or otherwise acquiring resourcesover a period based on assessment of the information needs of the library users. In addition to ongoing materials acquisition, library collection development includes the creation of policies to guide material selection, replacement of worn or lost materials, removal of materials no longer needed in the collection, planning areas for new collections or collection areas and cooperative decision making with other libraries or within library consortia.

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Fadimu and Yaya (2010) points out that collection development is the overall molding of a collection for a purpose to suit a group of users. They also see it as the international and systematic building of a library collection with a certain end in mind

Fadimu and Yaya (2010) further view Collection Development as policies and procedures that are established to develop library collections, Harry (2005) emphasized as stated by Kachel (1997) it as an integral part of library operations which is at the center of information management.

According to Ifidon (2006), excellent library and information services cannot be given without life collection. The assemblage of book and non-book information materials in the required quantity and quality depends on collection development activities of libraries.

Lawal (2007) also examined the role of library collection in the standardization for library and information science programmes in Nigerian universities. He pointed out that the curriculum content should engage the attention of the collection development professionals especially as most Departments of Library and Information Science are domiciled in the faculties. Thus, a well-developed collection in the academic library is one of the major requirement for consideration in the departments accreditation process in most universities.

Research Methodology
The research design used for this study is the survey method. This method was chosen because it deals with various aspects of human behaviour and responses. It is also directed at obtaining information concerning people's opinions, likes, dislikes, attitudes, values and preferences.

Population of the Study
The population of this study is 58 staff. This comprises 29 professionals, 21 para -professional staff of the library and 8 Heads of Departments of the Federal University of Technology Minna.

Complete enumeration of library staff was adopted. The researchers used the entire population of the professional and para-professional staff of the Library and randomly selected two department from each school in the university. The Departments selected had participated in programmes accreditation. The selected Departments are as follows:

Table 1: Population and Sample of the Study

S/N	Schools	Departments
1	School of Information and Communication Technology	Library and Information Technology
2	School of Life Sciences	Biological Science
3	School of Natural and Applied Sciences	Geography
4	School of Science and Science Education	Science education
5	School of Agriculture and Agricultural Technology	Agricultural Extention Technology
6	School of Engineering and Engineering Technology	Civil Engineering
7	School of Environmental Technology	Building
8	School of Entrepreneurship and Management Technology	Entrepreneurship and Business Studies

The instrument for data collection is questionnaire. The questionnaire is divided into five sections as follow:

Section A: Respondent's Demographic Information. Respondents' demographic information considered are gender, section/department, age, highest qualification and accreditation status.

Section B: Availability of Collection Development Policy

Section C: Collection Development Practice in FUT, Minna, library

Section D: Effects of Book Acquisition Practice on Programmes Accreditation

Section E: Factors Militating against Book Acquisition in the FUT, Minna, library.

In order to obtain appropriate and adequate responses from the respondents, closed response type of questions were constructed with tailored options of answers from which the respondents were to choose while responding or answering each question. The respondents were to tick the appropriate options.

The researchers personally administered the copies of the questionnaire on the staff of the library and Heads of Departments selected. The completed questionnaire were retrieved within two weeks.

The data collected from the respondents were analyzed using frequency counts, simple percentage and tabulation. The data generated from the questionnaire were analyzed using descriptive statistics and complemented with the use of tables, frequency and simple percentage. Statistical package for social science tool (version 18) was used to make the analysis easier and more accurate.

Data Presentation and Discussion of Findings

This is the statistical analysis and interpretation of the results of the data analyzed. The analysis was structured according to the research questions in the study.

Response rate: the response rate of the respondents is presented in Table 1

Table 1: Response rate of the Respondents

Respondent	Copies distributed	Copies returned	Percentage of copies returned (%)
Library staff	50	45	90
Heads of Departments	8	8	100
Total	**58**	**53**	

Table 1 shows that in Federal University of Technology, Minna library, 45(90%) copies of the questionnaire were properly filled and returned, while 8(100%) copies of questionnaire were filled by the Heads of the selected Departments and returned. In all, out of the 58 copies of the questionnaire distributed, 53 (91%) copies of the questionnaire were returned and used for the analysis. The response rate was high because the researchers personally administered the questionnaire to the respondents and secretaries ensured that the questionnaire were promptly filled and returned.

Table 2: Gender of the respondents

	Male	Female	Frequecy
Library staff	30	15	45
Head of department	6	2	8
Total	**36**	**17**	**53**
Percentage(%)	**68%**	**32%**	

Table 2 shows that 36(68%) of the respondents were males, while 17(32%) of them were females. There were more male respondents than female respondents.

Table 3: Section/Department of the respondents

Librarians/Library officers			Heads of Departments		
Section	Frequency	Percentage(%)	Department	Frequency	Percentage(%)
Collection development	7	16	Building	1	12.5
Circulation	11	24	Geography	1	12.5
Serials	11	24	Science education	1	12.5
Reference	6	13	Biological science	1	12.5
System	5	11	Civil engineering	1	12.5
Document	1	2	LIT	1	12.5
University librarian	1	2	AET	1	12.5
HOD in the library	3	7	Entrepreneurship and business studies	1	12.5
Total	45	100%		8	100%

Table 3 revealed the 45 copies of questionnaire were retrieved from the library indicating number of copies from each section of the library 7(16%),11(24%),11(24%),6(13%),5(11%),1(2%),1(2%),3(7%) from Collection Development Section, Circulation section, Serials section, Reference section, System unit, Document section, University Librarian and Head of Library Sectionsrespectively while the eight(8) departments under study constituted 12.5% each of the entire Academic Departments under study inFederal University of Technology, Minna, Niger State.

Table 4: Accreditation Status of the Department

Schools	Departments	Accreditation status
School of Information and Communication Technology	Library and Information Technology	Full
School of Technology Education	Science education	Denied
School of Life Science	Biological science	Full
School of Pure Science	Geography	Full
School of Environmental Technology	Building	Interim
School of Entrepreneurship and Management Technology	Entrepreneurship and business studies.	Full
School of Agriculture and Agriculture Technology	Agriculture extension technology	Interim
School of Engineering and Engineering Technology	Civil engineering	Interim

Table 4 revealed that 4(50%) of the departments under study were fully accredited, 3(37.5%) were under interim accreditation and 1(12.5%) was denied accreditation. This research was carried out in 2015/2016 academic session of Federal University of Technology, Minna, Niger State.

Table 5: Accreditation status

Accreditation status	Frequency	Percentage%
Full	4	50
Interim	3	37.5
Denied	1	12.5
Total	**8**	**100%**

Table 5 reveals that 4(50%) of the departments under study were fully accredited, 3(12.5%) were partially accredited while (12.5%) was denied accreditation. Therefore they can tell what are the standards for their accreditation and the partially accredited department too can give reason(s) for their accreditation status.

Data analysis/Interpretation
This table answers research question 1; what are the process of collection development practice in academic library in FUT Minna?

Table 6: Collection Development Practice

Collection Development Practice	Yes		No	
	Freq	%	Freq	%
Book purchase recommendation is one of the library tools for acquisition	45	100	-	-
Written book purchase recommendations are accepted in the library from departments	45	100	-	-
Book review, biblio graphy and library catalogue are used as selecting tools in the library	45	100	-	-
Books acquisition is taken serious only when accreditation is approaching	35	78	10	22
Books are purchased only when accreditation date is known	-	-	45	100
Library acquires its collections through direct purchase	45	100	-	-
Library receives donations and gift to increase its collection	45	100	-	-
Library boosts its collections through inter-library loan	45	100	-	-
Books are acquired for all departments yearly	24	53	21	47
Departments respond to book catalogue sent to them promptly	11	24	34	76
New arrival notice is sent to departments	45	100	-	-
Books are purchased in line with the curriculum of departments	33	73	12	27
Collection development follows the laid down policy	0	0	45	100
Books are majorly procured by TETFUND	45	100	-	-
The process of procurement of books through TETFUND take a long time	45	100	-	-
There is annual budget for book procurement by the university	45	100	-	-

Table 6 reveals that all the respondents 45(100%) ascertained that book purchase recommendation, written book purchase recommendation, book review, bibliography and catalogue are the library tools for acquisition of materials into the library through a laid down collection development policy. Also, all the respondents 45(100%) confirmed that Federal University of Technology, Minna library acquires its collections through direct purchase, receives donations and gift to increase its collections and boosts its collection through inter-library loan. Another assertions by all the respondents 45(100%) are the facts that books were majorly procured by TETFUND, but the process of procurement of books through TETFUND takes a long time and university provide annual budget for book procurement. The study also revealed that majority of the respondents 33(73%) indicated that books were purchased in line with the academic curriculum, while 12(27%) were against this assertion. All the respondents reveal that new arrival notices were sent to department. However, despite the book catalogue being sent to department, library was still faced with 24(53%) problem of late response to the catalogue by the academic departments with 34(76%) asserting 'NO' to prompt response to catalogue being sent to departments. The Table also reveals that although books were acquired yearly for all departments 24(53%), 21(47%) of the respondents were of the opinion that not all

departments get books yearly but books acquisition is taken serious only when accreditation is approaching 35(78%). However books were not purchased only when accreditation date is known 45(100%).

This table answers research question 2; what are the effects of collection development practice on programme accreditation in FUT Minna?

Table 7: Effects of Library Collection Development Practice on Programme Accreditation

Statement	Strongly Agreed 4		Agreed 3		Disagreed 2		Strongly disagreed 1		Remark	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Mean	Decision
Availability of adequate collections in the library enable programme to be fully accredited.	6	86	1	14	-	-	-	-	3.9	Accepted
Library facility is one of the most important criteria for accreditation.	6	86	1	14	-	-	-	-	3.9	Accepted
Collection development practice has enhanced accreditation in your department.	1	14	6	86	-	-	-	-	3.1	Accepted
Inavailability of collections lead to partial accreditation	6	86	1	14	-	-	-	-	3.9	Accepted
A well equipped library system enhance programme accreditation	5	71	2	29	-	-	-	-	3.7	Accepted
New arrival notice enable the department to prepare for accreditation	1	14	6	86	-	-	-	-	3.1	Accepted
The library is inadequately funded to purchase relevant material for accreditation	4	57	3	43	-	-	-	-	3.6	Accepted
Adequate academic content constitute significant criteria for accreditation	6	86	1	14	-	-	-	-	3.9	Accepted
Library provide information materials in line with the curriculum	1	14	6	86	-	-	-	-	3.1	Accepted
Slow book processing hinder adequate preparedness for programme accreditation	1	14	6	86	-	-	-	-	3.1	Accepted
Proper documentation of available books are done during accreditation	-	-	-	-	5	71	2	29	1.7	Rejected
Delay in retiring TETFUND money	6	86	1	14	-	-	-	-	3.9	Accepted
Book acquisition being taken serious only when accreditation is approaching causes delay in preparing for accreditation	5	71	2	29	-	-	-	-	3.7	Accepted
Book procurement only when accreditation date is known can hinder accreditation of programme.	-	-	8	100	-	-	-	-	3.0	Accepted

Table 7 shows that the effect of collection development practice on programme accreditation cannot be over emphasized as it is seen that collection development practice significantly affect the status of a programme accreditation with mean greater than 2.5 and were all accepted that the stated practices can hinder accreditation process of an academic programme in Federal University of Technology, Minna except for "poor documentation of available books are done during accreditation" with 1.7 mean. Therefore, this shows that proper documentation of available books are done promptly and carried out in Federal University of Technology, Minna library.

This table answers reseach question 3; what are the challenges in collection development practice in FUT Minna?

Table 8: Challenges in Collection Development Practice

Factors militating against book acquisition in the library	Yes		No	
	Freq	%	Freq	%
Insufficient funding	45	100	-	-
Vendors inability to get selected books	34	76	11	24
Ordering process	37	82	8	18
High cost of materials	45	100	-	-
Lack of co-operation from academic faculty staff	32	71	13	29
Lack of a clear and straight forward collection development policy	45	100	-	-
Manual processing of books acquired	37	82	8	18
Exchange rate fluctuations in the country	38	84	7	16

Table 8 shows that the major challenges militating against collection development practice in Federal University of Technology, Minna library are insufficient funding, high cost of material and lack of a clear straight-forward collection development policy with the highest frequency of 45(100%) . This is followed by exchange rate fluctuation in the country 38(84%), 7(16%) showed that fluctuations in exchange rate is not in any way a challenge, ordering process and manual processing of books acquired 37(82%) , however, 8(18%) of the respondents opined that manual processing of acquired books is not a problem to collection development practice respectively, while vendors inability to get selected books 34(76%), 11(24%) of the respondents were of the opinion that vendors get selected books and lack of co-operation from academic faculty staff account for the least of the challenges with 32(71%).

Discussion of the findings
This study revealed that book purchase recommendations were in written format, that Federal University of Technology, Minna library selects its books from book review, publishers catalogue and bibliographies and that there is a collection development policy in the library and that the library apart from direct purchase, receives gift and donations and engage in inter-library loan with other libraries. This finding is in line with the observations of Ifidon (2006), Anyanwu, Zander and Amadi (2006).

The findings also revealed that books were majorly procured by TETFUND in academic libraries but this takes a long time because of the bidding processes involved in the implementation and appropriation of the budget and as such the university augment the effort of TETFUND by providing annual budget for book acquisition from the overall budget of the university for acquisition of material and routine running of its library

It also shows that new arrival notice is sent to academic department and books are purchased in line with the curriculum but catalogue sent to department are not promptly attended to although books are acquired yearly for all departments, but the bulk of the books are acquired when accreditation is approaching and as such pressure is mounted on both library and the publisher or the suppliers of the books. This finding is in line with Lawal (2007) findings.

The findings also revealed that different factors militate against collection development practice but the major challenges of collection development are insufficient funding, high cost of material and lack of a clear straight forward collection development policy and cases of fluctuation in exchange rate of the country, manual ordering and processing of books acquired and lack of co-operation from academic staff. This findings agree with Fadimu and Yaya (2010) research findings.

The study also revealed that collection development practice is an important process in accreditation of academic programme because library is the heart of any academic institution and one of the considering factors for accreditation of academic programme. If the practice is delayed or not properly carried out, such delay could have a devastating effects on accreditation of the intended programme as library and academic contents are one of the major criteria for accreditation by the National University Commission (NUC).

Summary of the major findings

This study titled the effects of Collection development practice on programme accreditation in Federal University of Technology, Minna was intended to examine the effects of collection development practice on accreditation of academic programme in Federal University of Technology, Minna with the objective of how library and academic content could affect the process and status of accreditation.

1. A brief introduction regarding the library under study and the title of the study were given. Literatures relevant to the research topic were consulted and reviewed accordingly. A questionnaire was also designed for data collection from the respondents and the data obtained were analyzed and the results discussed.
2. Findings from this study reveals that book purchase recommendations from users of the library are mostly received in written format, the library select its acquisition from book review, bibliographies and library catalogue and acquire its collections mainly through direct purchase, gift and donations.
3. The library acquire books in line with the academic curriculum to achieve the parent institution goals and objectives and new arrival notices are sent to various departments.
4. Funding, high cost of materials and lack of a clear straight-forward collection development policy are the major factors militating against the acquisition of books in the library followed in succession by the problem of exchange rate fluctuation in the country and manual processing of acquired books respectively.

Conclusion

The practice of collection development has for long been the foundation of any library practice, a means of securing materials for the library whether by direct purchase, as gifts, or through exchange programs with the sole intent of providing access to the acquired book for its patrons thereby supporting teaching-learning and research process of the parent institution. It is a continuous process that academic programmes in these institutions undergo accreditation at intervals and library facility is one of the major factors considered in this process and as such library cannot exist without the practice of collection development. As a result, this study titled the effects of collection development practice on programme accreditation in Federal University of Technology, Minna was carried out with the intention of examining various challenges encountered by both academic libraries and the programmes of study with regards to how these practice and challenges affect accreditation process and status of these academic programmes. It has been established that there are limited staff to process acquired books, manual ordering process, lack of co-operation between library and academic department, insufficient funds render the library handicap to optimize its full potentials.

Recommendations

In line with the findings of the study, the following are recommended: proffer by the researcher.

1. More staff that are information and communication technology (ICT) oriented should be employed into the library especially the technical section like the collection development unit to enable prompt service delivery. Training and re-training should be given to them to be abreast of the evolving technology in the world of Information Technology (IT). Books should be procured for all department from time to time irrespective of whether accreditation is coming or not. Cordial relationship and co-operation should be established between library and academic department to enable library to be aware of their information needs and acquire necessary materials.

2. Libraries are expected to be an integral part of quality education, thus the role of collection development must be properly and promptly carried out to support curriculum, and proper documentation of available materials should be emphasized.

3. Collection development policy should be reviewed to suit the changing trend in academics especially with the modern trend of information explosion as it is revealed by the study that there is collection development policy in Federal University of Technology, Minna but not properly followed as it should be. It will help to acquire resources evenly across the departments available in Federal University of Technology, Minna to curb the problem of inadequate information resources that could hinder accreditation process.

4. Library should be provided with sufficient funds to acquire relevant collections, run its daily routine effectively and efficiently, cost of material should be subsidized and government should make stable policy (s) that will foster bilateral relationship between Nigeria and other foreign countries and encourage reasonable foreign exchange to ease transactions from one country to another to reduce the cost of levy(s) on importation of information materials.

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