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EDITORIAL

It is my proud privilege to welcome you all to the ISER International Conference at Abu Dhabi, UAE. I am happy to see the papers from all part of the world and some of the best paper published in this proceedings. This proceeding brings out the various Research papers from diverse areas of Science, Engineering, Technology and Management. This platform is intended to provide a platform for researchers, educators and professionals to present their discoveries and innovative practice and to explore future trends and applications in the field Science and Engineering. However, this conference will also provide a forum for dissemination of knowledge on both theoretical and applied research on the above said area with an ultimate aim to bridge the gap between these coherent disciplines of knowledge. Thus the forum accelerates the trend of development of technology for next generation. Our goal is to make the Conference proceedings useful and interesting to audiences involved in research in these areas, as well as to those involved in design, implementation and operation, to achieve the goal.

I once again give thanks to the Institute of Research and Journals, ISER Researchworld & The IIER for organizing this event in Abu Dhabi, UAE. I am sure the contributions by the authors shall add value to the research community. I also thank all the International Advisory members and Reviewers for making this event a Successful one.

Editor-In-Chief

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THE IMPACT OF KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT ON BUSINESS ADVANCEMENT IN UMARU MUSA YAR'ADUA UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, KATSINA. NIGERIA

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Abstract- Knowledge management is one of the most important aspect for the growth and development of business management among our libraries. This paper discusses the impact of knowledge management on business advancement in Umaru Musa yar'adua University Library. Survey research was used and questionnaire was the instrument for data collection. Library staffs in the relevant division and unit constitute the population of the study. The study identifies among the other things that wider awareness of the knowledge management among the librarians and information managers yet remain unclear. The study also opined that library and information professionals regard their skills as being relevant to the practice of knowledge management. Also, it was concluded that knowledge and experiences of library staff are the intellectual assets of any library and should be valued and shared. The paper among other things recommended that there is need to establish the ways in which academic librarians of Umaru Musa Yar'adua university libraries could add value to their service by engaging in to knowledge management.

Key words- Data, information, IT, knowledge.

I. INTRODUCTION

Academic libraries face unprecedented challenges in the 21st century. Libraries are human organizations, so they are subject to the same sort of influences that many other organizations must deal with (Budd, 1998). The changing environment of academic life demands new competencies among the academic librarians (Mahmood, 2003). As a result, the knowledge and expertise of academic librarians needs to be seen as the library's greatest asset.

Academic libraries as constituents of the parent university should rethink and explore ways to improve their services and become learning organisations in which to discover how to capture and share tacit and explicit knowledge within the library. This study aims to give the impact of knowledge management on business advancement and its role in the Umaru Musa Yar'adua university libraries.

II. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

It is relatively easy to show the role of academic librarians in knowledge management that is basically a continuation of process, organize, acquire, store and disseminate function that has long been fulfilled by the information professions. This role is already apparent within the content management area of knowledge management. The researcher observed that lack of proper awareness among the library staffs resulted to inadequate utilization of knowledge management in the library.

III. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The study seek to answer the following questions

1. To what extent the impact of knowledge

management contribute to the development of academic libraries?

2. What types of skills and expertise needed by academic librarians to participate actively in knowledge management activities?

IV. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The study geared toward achieving the following objectives

1. To identify the impact of knowledge management to the development of academic libraries
2. To determine the types o skills and expertise needed by academic librarians to participate actively in knowledge management activities.

V. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The study will find out the impact and perspective of knowledge management on business advancement among the librarians of Umaru Musa Yar'adua university katsina. The finding of this study will lead to identify the impact of knowledge management among the library staffs under the study. This will lead to achieve through the proper awareness to the librarians on how they should effectively utilize the diffuse knowledge under their custody to improve business skills in library work.

VI. LITERATURE REVIEW

The purpose of this review is to provide a sound basis for understanding the impact of knowledge management in the library and Information professions, and the skills require for KM practice.

An introduction to knowledge management

KM has been promoted as a valuable business concept for almost two decades. Although originally emerging in the world of business, the practice of knowledge management has now spread to the domain of non-profit and public sector organizations, including that of libraries. The goal of KM is to effectively apply organizations knowledge to create new knowledge to achieve and maintain competitive advantage (Alavi & Leidner 2001).

Intellectual capital

Intellectual capital refers to intellectual material that can be put to use for creating wealth, and in order to attend to the critical business of KM.

Data, information and knowledge

In order to understand knowledge management, it is important first to ask what data, information and knowledge is.

Data

A commonly held view is that data are raw facts that have no context or meaning on their own (Abram 1999). Typical examples of data include statistics, list of items and names and addresses.

Information

Some authors define information in terms of its construction, arguing that information is processed data (Alavi & Leidner 2001). In other words, when data is organized in a logical, cohesive format for a specific purpose, it becomes information.

Knowledge

In the hierarchical view, knowledge is the product of information. When information is analyzed, processed, and placed in context, it becomes knowledge. This has been reflected in the definition of knowledge as information possessed in the mind of individuals (Alavi & Leidner 2001).

Explicit and tacit knowledge

Explicit knowledge, unlike tacit knowledge, is defined as knowledge that can be codified and therefore, more easily communicated and shared, notably through IT systems. Nonaka and Takeuchi (1995) for example, describe explicit knowledge as can be expressed in words and numbers and can be easily communicated and shared in the form of hard data, scientific formula, codified procedures or universal principles.

Tacit knowledge

According to Nonaka and Takeuchi, tacit knowledge is highly personal and hard to formalize. Subjective insights, intuitions and hunches fall into this category of knowledge. Tacit knowledge is intuitive and practice-based, which makes it both valuable and difficult to pass on to others

IT and KM

KM is a process that has been heavily influenced by the growth and application of computer technology to data and information management. That may explain why. Traditionally, KM has been located in IT departments. IT can support KM in two ways: by providing the means to organize, store, retrieve,

disseminate and share explicit knowledge and information rapidly around the organization and around the world; and by connecting people with people through collaborative tools to capture and share tacit knowledge (Jain 2007).

VII. METHODOLOGY

Survey method was adopted to conduct this research. This is because survey designed can be conveniently used in the study of large and small population without sacrificing efficiently, time cost and accuracy. Aina and Ajifureke (2002). The instrument used for the study was the questionnaire. Sambo (2005) argue that questionnaire is more economical for reason of time or funds and is directly associated to survey research design. Questionnaire was analyzed base on frequency and simple percentage. Library staffs in the various sections form the population of the study.

VIII. SAMPLE AND SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

It is apparent that the population of this study is not too large, therefore all the 36 library staff were used as sample of this research. Hence no sampling technique was required.

IX. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

36 copies of questionnaires were distributed to the respondents and all copies were returned duly completed and found usable for this study. Also, the data collected from the research questions raised were presented and analyzed using frequency table and simple percentage.

Table 1- Total number of library staff in readers service, collection development, reference service, serial, ICT unit, research and bibliographic service divisions of the library and faculty libraries

Department	Number of Staffs
Reader Services	8
Collection Development	2
Reference Services	2
Serial	2
I.C.T	2
Research and Bibliographic	4
Reserve	2
Technical	4
Faculty Branches	10
Total	36

Source: Library duty roster march, 2016.

Table 2:
The impact of knowledge management in Umaru Musa Yar'adua university library

Impact	Strongly agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
KM helps in accuracy of information services delivery	7 (19.4%)	-	-	-
KM expose library staffs for better services delivery	-	9 (25%)	-	-
KM helps library staffs for better I.C.T skills	6 (16.7%)	-	-	-
KM helps the institution to boost their business activities through consultancy services	-	14 (38.9%)	-	-

Table 2: The table shows that the highest impact of knowledge management in Umaru Musa Yar'adua University library is, KM helps the institution to boost the library business activities through consultancy services. This is the response of (38.9%) of the total respondents. With this knowledge managers and library staff can be able explore their potential for better performance in their activities. While (25%) indicated that KM expose library staff for a better service delivery. A part from that (19.4%) of the respondents indicated that KM helps in accuracy of information services delivery in the library. While, (16.7%) of the respondents indicated KM help library staff for better I.C.T skills.

CONCLUSION

Base on the findings of this study it was concluded that, in participating in the research for this paper, LIS professionals acknowledged the need to gain new skills in order to be involved in KM practice. When asked to rank the importance of a range of proposed competencies for KM, they identified IT skills as being the most important competency with a high rating of essential.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Arising from the findings of this study, the following recommendations were made:

1. University library should intensify efforts at retaining their KM base by ensuring their need, desire and expectations for effective service delivery

2. There is need to establish the ways in which academic librarians of the university libraries could add value to their service by engaging in to knowledge management.

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ANALYSIS OF THE CONVENTIONAL AND NON-CONVENTIONAL MEANS OF GETTING AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION INFORMATION TO RURAL SMALL-SCALE DAIRY FARMERS IN NIGER STATE, NIGERIA

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Abstract- The study Analyse conventional and non-conventional means of getting agricultural extension information to rural small-scale dairy farmers in Niger state, Nigeria. A total of 90 respondents were sampled for the study. The study describes the socio-economic characteristics of the dairy farmers, their access to agricultural extension information and factors affecting their accessibility to agricultural extension education services. Data were collected through a well Structure interview schedule/questionnaire from randomly selected dairy farmers. Both descriptive and inferential statistics were used for data analysis. The study revealed that majority of the respondents were still in their active and productive age, with mean age of 29 years and had moderate households size of 6 people. All the respondents (100%) claimed they had access to non-conventional agricultural extension education services and only 11.1% had access to conventional agricultural extension education services. The following variables were the major determinants of the dairy farmers' access to agricultural extension education services: age of the dairy farmers, educational level, and number of livestock owned, income of the respondents which was also significant but negatively correlated with dairy farmers' access to agricultural extension education service. It is recommended that efforts should be made in providing an enabling environment in the rural areas for public/private agricultural extension education service provider to meet the needs of the rural dairy farmers to boost their productivity for escaping poverty and consequently improve their standard of living and well-being.

Key words- Analysis, conventional, non-conventional, extension, information, rural, dairy farmers.

I. INTRODUCTION

Today, in the age of information and technology, the dissemination of information becomes much easier nevertheless more complex, this is because information messages must be disseminated to the farmers in the manners and methods, which are appropriate, and best support its recipient, electronic technology has given us the ability to assemble, analyse, Transmit and receive vast amount of information. Perhaps no one could have foreseen the speed with which information and communication technology would change the way people acquire information (Sadighi, 2004, Rivera et al. 2001 and Kursat, 2008) Livestock production contributes about 12.7% of the agricultural gross domestic product (GDP) in Nigeria. Rural communities produce the bulk of milk consumed in the rural and urban areas of Nigeria (CBN, 1999). The various activities of the Nigerian dairy industry i.e. milk production, importation, processing, marketing and consumption have been going on in the country for over 60 years and these activities are however, unorganized except for the relatively few processing firms that produce and market reconstituted milk products from imported powdered milk. The industry provides a means of livelihood for a significant proportion of rural pastoral families mostly in the northern part of Nigeria. An estimate of 183 thousand rural household derives some income from dairy industries in Nigeria (FAO, 2000).

Conventional methods of disseminating extension information is a systematic approach, organized information methods which is mostly provided and financed by the government, it is usually a supply-driven and use top-down approach, poorly funded with weak human capacity limited access by women & people in remote areas low morale of providers and majorly focus is on production. Examples of conventional methods of extension information dissemination, in Nigeria include the T&V system, the integrated project approach and University-Based extension (Alex and Zijp, 2002 and Arokoyo, 2007).. Non-conventional extension methods has been described as a means of introducing and increasing the participation of private sector in planning, managing and coordinating extension programmes in order to re-assess the conventional extension system and also tackle the criticism such as high administrative cost, inadequate public extension funding and lack of efficiency among others (Alex and Zijp, 2002 and FAO, 2000). The key characteristics of the reforms of extension services includes: Demand driven and participatory approach, Pluralistic providers of advisory services (public, NGOs, farmer organizations, and private providers, etc.), Pluralistic funding, donors, farmers, NGOs, Targeting vulnerable groups & empowering farmers to demand and manage advisory services. Focus and type of technology provided depend on demand or donor objectives and Coverage of service tend to be limited, because of the selective