Acquisition Process and Collection Development Policy In Selected Higher Institution In Yobe State Of Nigeria

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Abstract

Study Discuss the acquisition process and collection Development in Yobe State higher institution, the Study determine the extent of utilizing the acquisition process in collection Development, relationship between acquisition process and level of collection development policy. The collection development is faced with numerous problem and obstacle which include decrease budget allocation, non-adherence of to the collection development process and noncompliance to review Policy. Descriptive statistics of frequency count, mean and percentages scores was used to determine the extent of utilization of the acquisition process as well as the level of collection development in libraries under study. Chi square test was used to test the null hypotheses of the relationship between the utilization of acquisition process in collection development and level of collection development Policy using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) tool. Using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) statistical research testing software (version 23 of the SPSS software) findings of this study is contain adequate information particularly low level in extend of utilization of acquisition process and level of collection Development Policy found to be higher among the higher institution of Yobe state. The Study is Significance to the library authority under study, in the sense that, it provides necessary information on how to develop balance collection for maximum Satisfaction of the user need and Proper Utilization of acquisition Process and collection Development Policy.

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Introduction

This chapter brief preliminary background on the research topic. Beginning with the background of the topic, this chapter elaborates the problem statements around the topic followed by research objectives, research questions, research scopes, and research significance. One of the fundamental functions of the library and information profession is collection development. It is the aspect of the practice that is responsible for selecting and acquiring information materials that will enable librarians and information specialists to perform their myriad functions to the users effectively. It is an all-encompassing term that ensures that there is a balance of material acquired concerning various disciplines, types of materials, etc. Essentially, it includes acquisition, evaluation, as well as the weeding of information materials no longer needed in the library. Adekanmbi (2007) stated that collection development management can, therefore, be divided into phases, thus community analysis, collection development policy, conservation and preservation as well as weeding. The separation of acquisition from collection development occurred in the 1980s with the realization that collection development must be service-oriented rather than collection-oriented and at least as focused upon the information needs of the library's clientele as upon the method of collecting materials. Edelman (1991) thus stated that, while the overall collection development process may be viewed as a continuous process encompassing community analysis, policies, selections, acquisition, weeding and evaluation, the focus here will be on the policy framework, collection development should be distinguished from acquisition and selection. The components or elements of collection development process worldwide revolve around the following requirements; community profile, community needs assessment, collection goals, selection of resources, resource acquisition, collection evaluation, and assessment, weeding of resources and policy revision and review (Arizona state library, archives and public records, 2003). Mohammed, (2007), likened collection development process strategy as a course or plan of action, especially of administrative actions. Collection development strategy must center around the selection of resources, acquisition of resources and resources evaluation. Thus, any attempt to assess the quality of the library and information resources building must be based on the extent to which these strategies have been implemented, to facilitate the attainment of the goals and aspirations of the library and information center. Thus, community needs, analysis, selection policy, selection criteria, acquisition practice, and weeding as well as resource evaluation.

Akor (2004) stressed that community analysis is essential for planning effective library programs to meet the needs and expectations of the users. The steps in community analysis as appropriate for librarians are: Planning,Collecting the data,Organizing the data,Interpretation of the data,Revaluating the library programs in light of the study,Reporting the finding,Providing for continuing the study regularly. As described here, community analysis is a multi-purpose tool which is essential in developing library activities in the community. For a library program to be effective, every librarian needs to have detailed, integrated, and organized factual knowledge about all those conditions. The technique for identifying, collecting, checking, organizing, interpreting and reporting the facts about the community which supports and develop this necessary knowledge is community analysis. Having selected the appropriate materials for a library, the next stage is the acquisition of the said material. The acquisition is done in a variety of ways. These include purchase, gifts, exchanges, and legal deposits be useful sources of acquiring materials. Ifidon (2006) explained that fundamental pre-occupation of the collection development in the library is the acquisition of the right books, journals and other library materials at the right time, price and source. Lawan (2004) further explained that library users have different needs relating to the library, its services, and collections. The decision to acquire individual title for the library's collections is determined by the library user either directly through commendations for purpose, or indirectly through the librarian's knowledge.

Problem of Statement

Libraries and Information center and particularly academic libraries have renewed their efforts in an attempt to build a well-stocked library. These attempts emphasize adequate and effective collection development efforts. This has led to the growth of interest in the utilization of the collection development process. Particularly, adherence to the utilization of the acquisition process in collection development. Essentially, collection development is faced with numerous obstacles which include decreased budget allocation, non-adherence to the utilization of collection development process, non-compliance to review policy, the problem of identifying who is responsible for selection, acquisition, weeding and resources evaluation, all these make it difficult for libraries to have a balanced collection. Singh, (2005). Despite the availability of collection development process in most higher institutions in Yobe State, Nigeria, Faruqi, (1997) the implementation of the processes is likely to be a major problem in recent years, as most

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Higher Institutions in Yobe State, Nigeria seemed not to adhere to utilization of the processes in developing their collection.

1. It has been established through preliminary investigations by the researcher that higher institutions in Yobe State, Nigeria had Collection Development Process, but the level of adherence is low, due to perhaps,

2. Lack of comprehensiveness in the content of the written Policies and most likely Policies are also not often evaluated or reviewed.

It is against this background that this study will be conducted, to determine the relationship between utilization of acquisition process and collection development in Higher Institutions in Yobe State, Nigeria. The reason why I want to Study the relationship, they are related but to know the proper utilization of acquisition process, breeds effective and efficient collection development in the parent institution under study.

Purpose of the study

The purpose of this study is to find out the relationship between acquisition process and collection developments in order to understand the Issues that are preventing acquisition of library resources in Yobe state higher institutions libraries despite the fact that budget is allocated to the library annually.

Significance of the study

This study will be significant to the library authorities' understudy, in the sense that, it will provide necessary information on how to develop balance collection for maximum satisfaction of the users' needs, and proper utilization of acquisition process. The findings of the study will highlight the problems associated with the utilization of the acquisition process in collection development in higher Institutions in Yobe State, Nigeria. Equally, the study will be significant to the authorities of the institutions of higher learning understudy, because it is critical to the continued funding and support of the library development efforts. Finally,

Objectives of the Study

1. To determine the extent of utilizing acquisition process in Collection Development among Higher Institutions in Yobe State, Nigeria.

2. To determine the level Collection Development Policy among Higher Institutions in Yobe State, Nigeria.

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Research Questions

i. To What extent do the higher institutions of Yobe State, Nigeria utilize acquisition process in Collection Development?

ii. What is the level of Collection Development Policy among Higher Institutions in Yobe State, Nigeria?

Scope of the Study

The scope of this study is limited to four selected Higher Institutions in Yobe, thus: Yobe State University, Damaturu, Mai Idriss Aloma Polytechnic Geidam, Umar Suleman College of Education, Gashua and Yobe State College of Agriculture, Gujba. In terms of content, it is limited to utilization of acquisition process and collection development at higher institutions in Yobe State. The study is further limited to staff working in the collection development division of the libraries under study. The study will further determine the relationship between utilization of order, purchase, gift, exchange, donations and collection development.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Library services

Library services. Is the services provider institution and the university library is no exception to it? University library in spring of knowledge and information provided will always be valued at a premium. In the modern significantly and socially vigilant society, especially when the grains of right to information are gaining much currency, the university libraries are sanguinely expected to more responsive and interactive with their users.

The library services which brings the staff in contact with users to provide the right information to the right user at the right time and to help in finding out resources and providing required information should be emphasized. Some important kinds of service offered by libraries are.

Types of library services

Circulation services, Reference services, Information services, Bibliographic services, Abstracting services, Indexing services, Current awareness services (CAS), Selective dissemination of information., Reprographic services, Translation services , CD-ROM (compact-Disc Read-only Memory) Services, Online services

Circulation services:-One of the prime functions of a university library is the circulation of documents or lending of library materials every library executes it and intends to satisfy users. Geer, (1995), has advocated that while embarking on a circulation system for a library, it should be on the parameter of the cost involved in its organization and administration's improvement in readers' services and reduction costly records. From the beginning onwards the librarianship has brought out the following systems. Ledger system,Permanent slip or card system,Browne charging system,Newark charging system, Detroit charging system ,Token charging system, Photographic charging system , Audio-charging system , The visual record charging system, Tape charging system , Double call slip charging system , Computer base charging system , Bar code-based system

According to Ranganathan, (1961), right contact means contact between the right reader and the right books at the time and in the right personal way. He is of the view that the establishment of such a contact is "the only available and effective method" of discharging the function of converting the user into habitual users. He has named that method as reference services. Thus, he adds that "Reference services is the establishment of contact between reader and book by personal services" Here the emphasis is laid on the personal services to each user to help him to find the document. Rothstein S, (1961), similarly defines it as "personal assistance given by the librarian to the individual reader in pursuit of information" According to Hutchins, Reference work include the direct personal aid within library activities especially aimed at making the information as easily available as possible. (Hutchins 1994). A university library is supposed to perform the following function: Teaching, research, publication, conservation of knowledge and ideas, extension and services interpretation (Ranganathan, 1961), a university library is a subset of a university establishment. Thus, it exists to provide the objectives of its parent organization. In other words, a university library should intend to spur up the function. The clientele mainly consists of student, teachers, and research scholars. The requirement of users is diverse oriented. The services to be provided are listed below (Kumar 1996). Instruction in the use of library, Providing general and specific information, Assistance in the location (or searching) of document or use of library catalog understanding of reference books, Literature search, Reader advisory services, Compilation of bibliographies services, Reservation of documents- In case a document has not been loaned, then a user who needs it can be informed and he can get it issued, Interlibrary loan – ILL refers to the request for a document not available in the library. Whatever

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might be the nature of the library, but it should take advantage of borrowing books from other libraries. The term information services have a wide ambit and are not restricted to specific items of information provided on demand but also the provision of information in advance. There are several modes to forecast and predict the actual demand. Users approach seeking information may cover bulletins, bibliographies, documentation list, document delivery, annual reports, literature survey, CAS, SDI, online searching, report, etc (Pal, 2004), Information services are prime activity in any kind of library. In the University library, it is indispensable for the use of researcher as well as faculty members, staff and students. Bibliography today indicates a gaunt of documents but mainly material arranged in a logical way to fulfill the needs or demand of users. The Oxford English Dictionary defines Bibliography as the systematic description and history books, their authorship, printing, publishing, edition, etc. The bibliography was the art of recording books and the science of making books and their extent record. (Esdaile 1969). The usual attribute of this description is that bibliographic records have been widened with the application of information technology. The bibliography is reduced by numerous limitations, to restrict its size to a handy book form. There are no such constraints for electronics storage of bibliography records. A bibliography may cover only a few thousand citations of books but a database provides for unlimited scope. These are known to cover millions of such records and are updated at regular intervals, computers have assisted in the compilation of bibliographic data through its transfer to electronic storage. (Pal, 2004), Bibliographies are distinguished in the character and are in function. There are various types of bibliography available to fulfill the needs of their users. Subject bibliography, History Bibliography, Descriptive Bibliography, Comprehensive Bibliography, Universal Bibliography. The modern era is christened as an Era of the information age. There is no branch of knowledge where a large quantum of information has not been generated. Therefore, huge sources are documented but it creates the problem of not only organizing knowledge but also in the selection of quantity and important information products. An abstracting service intends to facilitate the summarization of new, (Ashworth 1997), the various kinds of abstract are reorganized by their scope on coverage. The commonly known abstract are indicative and informative. Other kinds of abstracts are author abstract, locative abstract, telegraphic abstract, auto abstract, etc. Indexing services. With the escalation in quantity and complexity of published literature, and with the awakening that information is of paramount significance for research, socio-economic development and decision making, the

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utility of an index has garnered wide accepted and sizeable improvement in quality and design of an index have been made to match the varied requirements of the users and in tandem act as a forceful communication link between the sources the sources (Prasher 2003) of information and the user of information.An index is an organized tool to text of any reading matter or the contents of other collected document materials, covering a series of entries, with headings shaped in alphabetical or other chosen order, and with references to reveal where each item indexed providing enough details about each item, so that it can be figured and brought out (British standards Institutes, 1964). There are various types of indexes Book indexes, Indexes of collections, Periodical indexes, News indexes, Citation indexes, the researchers, student, and faculty members are required to be abreast of the latest development in their respective areas to remain updated and to sustain the challenges of the fast-growing competitive environment. Pertinent current information is available in newsletters, Newspaper, journals, and other micro documents (Pal, 2004). Vickey defines CAS as 'more frequently and more adequately met by circulation than by retrieving current journals, newly received book and reports.abstract bulletin and the being fed and scanned by users. The term SDI was coined by Hans peter Luhn for the first time in 1959. A service which is personal rather than common, it has evolved out of the development of key term indexes, viewed as a "personalized CAS/SDI services high-interest areas. Luhn defined SDI as the services concerned with the channeling of new ideas of information for whatever sources to those point within the organization where the probability of usefulness, in connection with current work of interest, is high (Luhn,1961). The term reprography was used for the first time in 1954 as a generic term for all kinds of facsimile reproduction of documents, covering in its scope, process, and techniques related to photocopying, micro copying, blueprinting, electronic copying, thermo copying, dyeing reproduction, etc. In earlier time all these processes and technique were called copying which without a doubt was wider in its ambit and encompass copy typing and duplicating in the offices, photocopying the libraries and blueprinting in drawing offices (prasher, 2003).

The development of a nation in modern times hinges on the maximum usage of information within the length and breadth of the country and outside. There are numerous languages which have documented the pace of progress and achievement in various areas of knowledge where then western countries have made significant and scientific advances in the 20th century mainly in languages like English, German and French. CD-ROM is one of the storage media developed

due to information explosion as well as the urgency for quicker processing and accessing of information. CD-ROM is known for revolution in information media. CD-ROM technology has proven itself as a blessing for libraries in facilitating library service to the users. CD-ROM is more accessible for searching the information and as it occupies less space and has a large storing capacity, it is more suited for the university libraries. (Khan, 1997). The online system is also a revolution, in which the user is provided a seat at a terminal connected to a database and has the capacity of interaction with the computer. Shaping search strategies based on the response, the searcher has quick access to the database. The user can interrogate the computer directly. The output can be printed out or displayed on the screen. The computer acts as a storage place for accumulation of information. Online services indicate that users have access to information through the usage of video displayed keyboard. The user can operate the keyboard, give the command and the outcome can be revealed on a video display or cathode ray tube. If the users want a printed record, then he has to push a button and record will be printed out. If the user has numerous indexes and abstracts available to search at a computer. Acquisition of books remains a central part of the collection development process. It is the process of procuring materials for the library through purchase, gift or exchange programs, Good selection promotes the building of an excellent collection that is a good balance in all format (print and digital) and content (general and subject-specific). Good selection helps the library to meet the current and need of the users by procuring core materials that are frequently used, less used materials and rare materials. (Johnson 2009). According to Alokun (2003), the library is supposed to serve the community. This presupposes that everybody in the community should have equal access to information. There should be an ordering procedure to reflect the needs of the users. This is because the stock of the library and its content is a kind of mirror to its patrons and the crucial issues in provision are the extent to which departments and faculties are represented and to what effect. To achieve this, a thorough survey of the community should be undertaken. The survey should be able to identify various specialized groups or departments within the institution. Besides, the exact population of these groups in the community should be known through the survey. Accurate figures in the form of data collection on them are very important for the planning and execution of effective collection development. The concept of purchasing procedure is not new in the library profession and literature. Tucker and Torrence (2004) argued that policy is a part of a collection development process. Evans (2003) describes Purchasing

procedure as a library's written plan, aimed at correcting the weaknesses of the collection and maintaining inherent strengths. Once a collection development policy is available, it is easy to engage in gifts of information materials. This is because the policy has stated some guidelines as to the gifts of materials with gifts aids such as Trade List Manual, Book Seller Spring Books, Blackwells, etc. Ifidon (2006) stated that gifts of library materials are such an important operation in library practice that it should not be taken lightly. If the initial gifts are well done, the gifts can adequately meet the library's objectives; there will be a positive correlation between quality and quantity. Similarly, Ifukor (2010) assessed collection development process implementation in University libraries, the finding revealed that majority of the respondents do not apply the process in their libraries. Eventually, resources in these libraries were being developed haphazardly over the years. Having selected the appropriate materials for a library, the exchange of the materials is done in a variety of ways. These include purchase, gifts, exchanges, and legal deposits. While the purchase is by far the most common way of acquiring library materials, gifts, exchanges, and legal deposits be useful sources of acquiring materials (Lawal, 2003). Lawal further explained that library users have different needs relating to the library, its services, and collections. The decision to acquire individual title for the library's collection is determined by the library user either directly through recommendations for purpose, or indirectly through the librarian's knowledge of the teaching and research interest of the institution. Ifidon (2006) explained that fundamental pre-occupation of the collection development in the library is the exchange of the right books, journals, and other library materials at the right time price and source. This is to ensure that information requirement needs are timely met in addition to facilitating the achievement of its parent institutions objectives possible with a dynamic exchange policy. Alfred (2013) stated that the donation process is the removal of duplicate copies, worn or mutilate d copies, superseded titles, and disfigured gifts that do not fit within collecting policies for libraries. In a library system, the volume of such materials can be staggering. Every academic library from time to time has materials it neither needs nor wants. The term "Collection Development" has been evolved to emphasize personalized

Services to satisfy users" demand (Laxman and Ratna, 1993). Collection Development Encompasses plans formulated for the systematic and rational building of a collection. The term includes a group of activities i.e. assessing the user needs, evaluating the present Collection, determining selection policy, coordinating the selection of items, re-evaluating and storing parts

of the collection, and planning for resources sharing (Parmeswaran, 1997). The topic collection development is a planning and decision-making procedure that covers. A broad range of activities related to the policies and procedures of selection, assessment of Users" needs, evaluating the present collection, weeding out and storing parts of the collection and planning for resource sharing (Ravichandra, 1997). Collection development is a universal process in the library world whereby the library staff brings together a variety of materials to meet patron demands. This dynamic, self- cycle consists of six definable elements: community analysis, selections policies, selection, acquisition, weeding, and evaluation, (Faruqi.1997). While formulating collection development policy the following important factors should be kept in mind:

A collection development policy statement is a document that represents a plan of action and information which is used to guide the staffs thinking and decision making. Especially, the staff consults the collection development policy when considering which subject areas to augment and determine how much emphasis is to be given to each area. The policy should be such that it seems as a means of communication with the library's service population and the people who provide its funding (Evans, 2004). As Collection Development is a continuous and never-ending activity, a well-thought-out long-term policy is needed, which should provide to answers the following. (Wilson & Tauber, 1956) Some system function to support mainly to support other system by adding in maintenance of other system to prevent failure, the goals of this systems theory is systematically discovering a system's dynamic constraints condition and elucidating peoples(purpose ,measure ,methods, tools etc) that can be discerned and applied to systems at every level field for achieving optimize.Generally, system theory is about broadly application concept and principle, as opposed to principle to one domain of knowledge.

Independent variable

The independent variables are the acquisition process. Acquisition process is the process of selecting, ordering, and receiving managerial for library or archival collection by purchase, exchange, gift, which may include budgeting and negotiating with outside agencies, such as publisher, and vendors, to obtain resources to meet the needs of institutions clientele most economically and expeditiously (ALA). The acquisition process as followers

Ordering, Purchases, Gift, Exchange, Donation

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Dependent variable

The dependent variable is Collection development. The term collection development has been evolving to emphasize personalized services to satisfy user's demand (Laxman and Ratna, 1993). Collection development encompasses plans formulated for the systematic and rational building of a collection. The term includes a group of activities i.e assessing the user needs, evaluating the present collection, determine selection policy, coordinating the selection of items, re-evaluating and storing parts of the collection, and planning for resources sharing. (Parmeswaram, 1997). The topic collection development is a plan and decision-making procedure that covers a broad range of activities related to the policies and procedure of selection, assessment of users' needs, evaluating present collection weeding out and storing parts of the collection and planning for resources sharing.

The system theory emphasizes the interdependence and interrelatedness of all units within the organization, which shows that one aspect of the acquisition process cannot do without the other aspect. This means that collection development cannot be done effectively without adequate adherence to the utilization of order, purchase, gifts, exchange as well as donation.
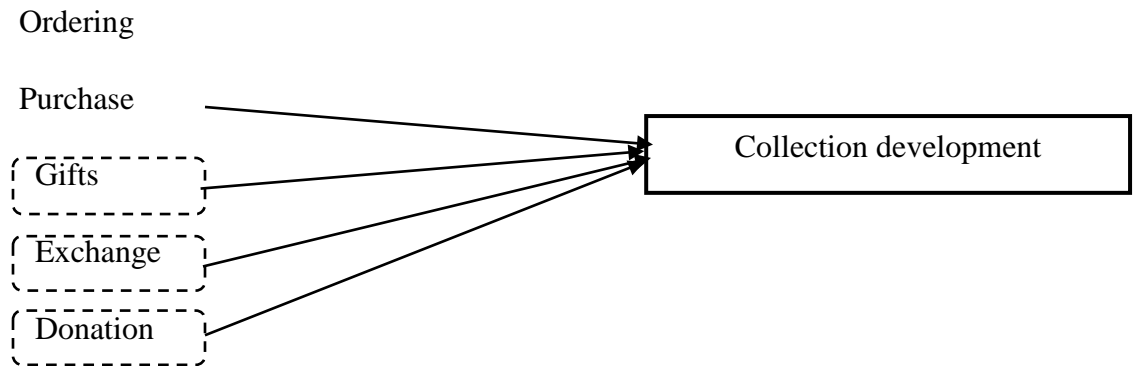

Figure 1: Diagram representing Easton's model; Adapted from David Easton's A framework for political analysis, Chicago; University of Chicago Press. Thus, Easton's system theory will apply to this study. Because, system theory is useful in determining the relationship between input and output studies, which, this study will not be exceptional. Umar (1996) also used the theory to determine the relationship between school facilities and academic performance in Biology among secondary school students. Also, Bello (1990 used the theory to determine the relationship between military policies and training in Nigeria. The aforementioned studies affirmed that this theory will be suitable to determine the relationship between utilization of collection process and collection development in Higher Institutions in Yobe State, Nigeria.

METHODOLOGY

Introduction

This chapter presents the research design, population, and sample, research instrument, the procedure for data collection, data collection instruments and method of data analysis.

Research Design

This research adopts a cross-sectional approach. Data is collected once from the respondents and no comparisons were made.

Population and Sample

Adams (2005) defined a population as any set of person or object that possess at least one common characteristics, the state government has eight (8) higher institutions of learning with the state, some of the institutions are located at various local governments, only two institutions are located within the state capital. The number of the librarians both professional and nonprofessionals are two hundred and forty, (240) and 148 will be the sample as stated by Krecie and Morgan (1970). One hundred and seventy (170) Questionnaire was distributed to the respondent, out of these higher institutions, the following institutions were77 used for the study, Yobe state university, federal polytechnic Damaturu, college of Agriculture Gujba, Umar Suleiman College of Education Gashu'a, and Mai IdrissAlooma Polytechnic Geidam

Research Instrument

The questionnaire for this study consists of three parts: socio-demographic characteristics (5 questions), utilization of acquisition process (20 questions), and level of collection development (12 questions). The socio-demographic characteristics including gender, institution, years of experience, and staff category were studied among the respondents. Utilization of acquisition process section consists of 20 questions which were presented to respondents in Liker's scale format. The options were 1 = Strongly Disagree, 2 = Disagree, 4 = Agree and 4 = Strongly Agree. The respondents were then asked to indicate their level of agreement with the statements made based on the options. The scores for utilization of acquisition process ranging from 20 to 80 was summed and mean was also calculated. Respondents with average scores or above ($\geq$ 34) were considered to have high extent of utilization of acquisition process in collection development process, while those with scores below average (<34) were regarded to have low extent of utilization of acquisition process in collection development process. For the level of collection development, 12 questions were presented to the respondents in Liker's scale format.

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The options were 1 = Strongly Disagree, 2 = Disagree, 4 = Agree and 4 = Strongly Agree. The respondents were then asked to indicate their level of agreement with the statements made based on the options. The scores for level of collection development ranging from from 12 to 48 were summed and mean was calculated. Respondents with average scores or above (≥ 20) were considered to have high level of collection development, while those with scores below average (<20) were regarded to have low level of collection development.

Procedure of Data Collection

The researcher obtained a letter of introduction from the Head of Department of Library Science, University Technology Mara Malaysia. Onyango (2002) opines that the reason behind presenting a letter of introduction to the higher institution libraries lies in the fact that reasonable return of research instrument is obtained from respondents whenever an original request is sent directly to the person (respondent) that has the needed/required information. This shows that there is a feeling of obligation if a senior gives subordinate staff copy (ies) of the questionnaire to fill. Apart from letter of introduction from head of the department, each copy of the questionnaire was accompanied with a covering letter signed by the researcher, containing the purpose of the research and the need for operation of subjects involved in the study. Administration of the questionnaire was done by the researcher.

Method of Data Analysis

Descriptive statistics of frequency count, mean and percentages scores was used to determine the extent of utilization of the acquisition process as well as the level of collection development in libraries under study. Chi square test was used to test the null hypotheses of the relationship between the utilization of acquisition process in collection development and level of collection development Policy using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) tool. Using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) statistical research testing software (version 23 of the SPSS software)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
Introduction

This chapter presents and discusses the results from the analyses of Acquisition Process and Collection Development at higher institutions in Yobe State, Nigeria. Apart from the respondents' socio-demographic characteristics table which came first, the results are presented

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in accordance with the sequence of research objectives for this study. Therefore, each section of this chapter answered an objective of the study.

Socio-demographic Characteristics of Respondents

The findings from this study revealed that 76.4% of the respondents are males. This clearly reflects the socio-cultural nature of the study area, where males are inclined to outdoor engagements and careers. The findings also reveal that many (29%) had at least 6 years working experience. In terms of their categories, it is found that 58% are professional staff, while the remaining 41% are para-professional. The results of this study show that many (27%) of the respondents for the study are from the Mai Idriss Aloma Polytechnic, Geidam.

Association between the extent of utilizing acquisition process and level of Collection Development Policy.

The summary of results showing the association between utilization of various acquisition processes and level of collection development is presented in Table 4.7. Using a chi-square test, an association between utilization of various acquisition processes and level of collection development was tested. The outcome revealed that ordering (x^2 = 10.153, p = 0.002), purchase (x^2 = 21.403, p = 0.001), gifts (x^2 = 4.067, p = 0.033), exchange (x^2 = 3.838, p = 0.040), and donation (x^2 = 4.881, p = 0.022) are significantly associated with level of collection development.

Table 2.1 association between utilization of various acquisition processes and level of collection development

Items	Collection Development		x^2	Df	P
	High, n (%)	**Low, n (%)**			
Ordering			10.153	1	0.002*
High	77 (81.1)	30 (56.6)			
Low	18 (18.9)	23 (43.4)			
Purchase			21.403	1	0.001*
High	84 (88.4)	29 (54.7)			
Low	11 (11.6)	24 (45.3)			
Gifts			4.067	1	0.033*
High	66 (69.5)	29 (30.5)			
Low	28 (52.8)	25 (47.2)			
Exchange			3.838	1	0.040*
High	75 (78.9)	34 (64.2)			
Low	19 (35.8)	20 (21.1)			
Donation			4.881	1	0.022*
High	69 (72.4)	29 (54.7)			
Low	24 (45.3)	26 (27.4)			

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This result show that, the association between the utilization of acquisition process and level of collection development, Purchase procedure is the higher which means that most of library used purchase procedure in acquiring library material. The concept of purchasing procedure is not new in the library profession and literature. Tucker and Torrence (2004) argued that policy is a part of a collection development process. Evans (2003) describes Purchasing procedure as a library's written plan, aimed at correcting the weaknesses of the collection and maintaining inherent strengths. The University of Louisville libraries (2005) stress that a Purchasing procedure guides the development and management of library collections. From a study conducted by Baughman, et al., (1980) in the U.S.A, the faculty, college administrators and library directors are strongly in favor of a formal written Purchasing procedure statement. In a study conducted by Wood and Hoffman (1996), the two writers indicate that collection development Policies improve communication, public relations, staff development, training, and assessment. The second result of this study show ordering procedure it has 81.1%. Ordering was the second, in associating between the acquisition process and level of collection development, because use of Ordering procedure in acquiring their library material especially like, Orr (1996) explained that ordering procedure would make collection development librarian feel good about their work, do their job well towards information requirement needs and also know how their job fits into the overall objectives of the college or the university. The third Position in this Study in association between acquisition process and level of collection development was exchange procedure, it has 78.9% however exchange procedure is one of acquisition process in libraries, Ibrahim (2004) investigated the "use of Exchange Policy in the United Arab Emirates University' and found low use of the policy. Ansari and Zuberi (2010) analyzed the use of Exchange Policies using a sample of 70 library staff at the University of Karachi library. The study revealed that only 18% of the respondents agree to have used Exchange Policy. The study also reveal that donation has 72.9% in associating with the level of collection development policy, donation is one of the acquisition process in collection development, Odini (1994). However, a study conducted in Niger Delta University, Nigeria by Ifukor (2010) revealed the satisfactory benefits respondents derived from the impact of the donation of library resources in developing library collection. Aina (2004) gave many reasons for donation: space problem takes the pride of place, a second reason for donation is the out datedness of materials and information. A good example is the appearance of a new edition which supersedes an older one. Alfred (2013)

stated that the donation process is the removal of duplicate copies, worn or mutilated copies, superseded titles, and disfigured gifts that do not fit within collecting policies for libraries. In a library system, the volume of such materials can be staggering. Every academic library from time to time has materials it neither needs nor wants. The last one is Gift, also is among the acquisition Process and collection development in libraries, the result reveal that Gift it has 69.5% in associating between acquisition process and collection development. Many scholars talk about Gift, Ifidon (2006) stated that gifts of library materials are such an important operation in library practice that it should not be taken lightly. If the initial gifts are well done, the gifts can adequately meet the library's objectives; there will be a positive correlation between quality and quantity. Similarly, Ifukor (2010) assessed collection development process implementation in University libraries, the finding revealed that majority of the respondents do not apply the process in their libraries. Eventually, resources in these libraries were being developed haphazardly over the years. Opara (2006) gifts are usually used in a specific sense to mean choosing (out of many) materials, or information resources to add to stock. He explained further that the idea is that gifts of materials for the library has to be based upon well written and well-defined acquisition policy.

Table 2.2 Association between the extent of utilizing acquisition process and level of Collection Development Policy

	Utilization of Acquisition Process Extents		n (%)	χ^2	P
	High n (%)	Low n (%)			
Collection Development Policy Levels				5.238	0.017*
High	49 (33.1)	46 (31.1)	95 (64.2)		
Low	17 (11.5)	36 (24.3)	53 (35.8)		

*significant at 0.5%

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

This chapter summarizes and concludes the major findings of this study. It also provides the policy implications of the findings, limitations of the study and recommendations for future studies.

Summary

This study has three specific objectives and each was answered based on appropriate techniques. The study examines acquisition process and collection development in higher institutions of Yobe state, Nigeria in achieving this objective, a framework that combines descriptive and inferential statistics was employed in the study. The descriptive statistic was used to describe the extent of utilization of acquisition process in collection development and level of collection development Policy in higher institutions of Yobe state, Nigeria. While the inferential statistics was used to determine the association between utilization of acquisition process in collection development and level of collection development. From inception, three research questions were raised from the study's problem statement. From these questions, three specific objectives were outlined for this study.

The first specific objective of this study focuses on determining the extent of utilizing acquisition process in collection development among higher institutions in Yobe state. Thus, certain characteristics of acquisition process was studied. Based on this objective, the study revealed a slightly lower extent (55.4%) than a higher extent (44.6%) of utilization of acquisition process in collection development among higher institutions in Yobe state, Nigeria.

The second specific objective of this study is to determine the level of collection development policy among higher institutions in Yobe state. Based on this objective the study revealed that a slight majority (64.2%) of the institutions have a high level of collection development policy.

The third specific objective is to determine the association between the extent of utilization of acquisition process and level of collection development. However, the result revealed that there is a significant association between the extent of utilizing acquisition process and level of

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Collection Development. Consequently, all the components of acquisition process including ordering, gifts, exchange, donation and particularly purchase are significantly associated with level of collection development Policy among the surveyed institutions.

Conclusion

This study reveals that, although extent of utilization of acquisition process are relatively low, level of collection development policy is high among higher institutions of Yobe state, Nigeria. It is found that purchase is used at higher extents, than other processes of acquisition and is more significantly associated with level of collection development policy among the surveyed institutions. Moreover, higher institution in Nigeria now are purchasing their books and others library collection. Based on the study carried out at the southeast Missouri state University, Buis (1990) noted that the first step in developing a meaningful collection is to have a realistic and meaningful Purchasing procedure. He further noted that this policy is jointly produced by the library staff and the teaching faculty. Evans (2003) describes Purchasing procedure as a library's written plan, aimed at correcting the weaknesses of the collection and maintaining inherent strengths. The University of Louisville libraries (2005) stress that a Purchasing procedure guides the development and management of library collections and make library services to be effective

Policy Implication

The findings of this study contain adequate information that has policy implications to guide decisions by various stakeholders with mandate of ensuring a need based and resourceful collection in higher institutions in Nigeria.

It is also of policy relevance to note that despite the low extent of utilization of acquisition process, level of collection development Policy is found to be high among higher institutions of Yobe state.

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Limitations of the Study

All possible measures were considered to ensure accuracy and precision throughout the stages involved in conducting this study. However, as it is common to most studies, some limitations of this study should be noted. The design of this study is cross-sectional. That makes it difficult for the study to establish causal relationship from the outcomes. It gives only a snapshot; different findings may emerge if related study may be conducted in another time-frame. Thus, being the cross-sectional in design may limit the ability of the outcome of this study as to assume the representation of the accurate circumstances over a period of time. Information bias might be among the limitations of this study. This is because the study mainly relied on self-reported data

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