LAFIA JOURNAL OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE
LJLIS Volume 1, Number 1, 2022
https://lalibjournals.org/index.php/LJLIS
ISSN: Print - 2814-0702, Online - 2814-0710
(LJLIS)

THE CHRONICLE OF FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF LAFIA LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES AND THE CHALLENGES OF PIONEERING

[1]Samuel Otsonu Aboh
Department of Library and Information Science
Federal University of Lafia
Email: sam_aboh@yahoo.com
&
[2]Nsanta George Egbe
University Library
Federal University of Lafia
Email: nsantageorge@gmail.com

Abstract
This study examines "the chronicle of federal university of Lafia Library development activities and the challenges of pioneering: 2012 to 2022 in perspective". An academic library is an integral part of an academic institution. The Federal University of Lafia (FULafia) has undergone several metamorphic advancements in response to users need and technology. This study adopts a non-empirical method. It is an evaluative study of how the university library emerged and evolved to its present status. The researchers x-rayed the genesis of FULafia library, pioneering of FULafia library, challenges of pioneering; staffing, information resources, building and facilities, information and communication technologies, and library policies. Some of the recommendations made are recruitment of adequate staff; training of staff; provision of right information resources; adequate accommodation for users and staff; provision of facilities to enhance service delivery.

Keywords: Federal University of Lafia, Library, Library Development, Activities, Pioneering

Introduction

Libraries all over the world started somewhere and the records of their antecedents were accumulated and kept for posterity purposes which in turn become knowledge that is being sought after. The information recorded from the past compared with the present helps to shape the future. Every information we have today was a product of yesterday and needful for tomorrow. Aina (2014) describe library as an agency through which sources of information of accumulated knowledge and experiences are selected, acquired, organized, preserved and disseminated to users. Libraries are generally categorized into five types which are: public, special, school, private and academic libraries.

Academic libraries as major organs are found in tertiary institutions such as universities, polytechnics and colleges. They operate with modus operandi to achieve the institutions' objectives as specified. Egberongbe and Okiki (2006) observed that the cardinal objectives of academic libraries are to provide critical materials to support learning and teaching, meet the needs of faculties, specialists and postgraduate students with research needs, assisting individual user in personal skill development, cooperation with other universities libraries and developing network of academic

resources which are at the disposal of students and teaching faculties in providing the specialized information needs.

University libraries are established to cater for the information needs of their universities, which is why Reitz (2004) affirmed that it is a system that is established, administered and funded by the university to meet the information, research and curriculum needs of the students, faculties and staff. This infers that the library aside providing resources also acquire and process other facilities that are used to enhance its operations. Poopola (2008) validates that the university library is expected to acquire, process information resources and make them available through various formats (i.e. prints and electronic formats) to facilitate its retrieval and accessibility to the university community and the general public who would be in need of such information at their disposal. The Federal University of Lafia Library is not left out of such expectations. Having been established eleven (11) years ago with the parent University, how has it fared? Hence, the need to look at the historical antecedents to be able to know the trend of development so far and the challenges of pioneering up to the present era.

The Genesis of FULafia Library

On February 9th, 2011, the Federal Government of Nigeria under the leadership of President Dr. Goodluck Ebele Jonathan, GCFR, announced the establishment of Nine (9) new universities. With that proclamation came forth the birth of the Federal University of Lafia (FULafia). A significant part of this effort was to ensure that a top-class library with appropriate structures was put in place to ensure academic excellence which was the premise FULafia Library was established.

As such, a team of librarians headed by Late Dr. (Mrs) Ekwere O. Akpan were put together in 2011 by the pioneer Management, Prof. Ekanem Ikpi Braide (Vice Chancellor) and Dr. Idris Othman Jibrin (Registrar), to produce a blueprint for the effective take-off of the Library. The team drafted a 16 paged document titled "**Federal University Lafia Library Blueprint**" which contained the vision, mission, core values and lots of recommendations that has not seen the light of the day. For example, the team recommended temporary accommodation of 500 users sitting capacity for the take-off of the Library but what was available for the Library was a 76 users sitting capacity hall. However, the Library is still working with the vision, mission and core values that were proposed from inception.

Vision: The vision of the Library as stated in the Blueprint is to be a strong repository of relevant and up-to-date print and electronic resources with which services befitting a top class university library will be readily made available to users.

Mission: The Mission as stated in the Blueprint is "to develop relevant library resources and offer high quality services in support of scholarship".

Core Values: The core values as stated in the Blueprint are; information, timeliness and accessibility (Federal University Lafia, 2011).

In other to ensure effective take of the University, the Nasarawa State Government under his Excellency Tanko Almakura in the year 2011 donated two of the state's properties in Lafia; three bedrooms flat at the VIP Lodge in Shendam Road (now known as the Nasarawa Luxury Hotel) to be used as the administrative take-off point and a structure housing the state civil service located at Mararaba-Akunza road to be used as the take-off site of the University. Administrative activities started at the Lodge while the structure at Mararaba-Akunza was been restructured and renovated for full academic activities. The first set of books and journals donated to the Library

were received at the Lodge in 2012. Information materials were donated by the University College, London and Progressive Educational Services Ltd, Nigeria.

The collections of the books and journals donated were 3,571 in total (although most of them were outdated) under the supervision of the pioneer staff of the Library, Mr. Egbe, Nsanta George, who assumed office as a Higher Library Officer in December, 2011. In June, 2012, the second pioneer staff, Mr. Enyi, Kingsley, joined the library as a Senior Library Officer and in July, 2012, the third pioneer staff, Mr. Aboh, Samuel Otsonu, joined the library also a Senior Library Officer - although he was wrongly placed and he was later converted to Assistant Librarian. More staff were subsequently employed in 2012. The library was later allocated the 76 sitting capacity hall with two offices within the hall at the take-off site.

Pioneering of FULafia Library

In line with the standard practice like every other university in the world, the Library took off alongside the University in 2012. The university Library started with about three thousand, five hundred and seventy-one (3571) collections of both books and journals, all of which were donated. The library was accommodated inside a 76 sitting capacity hall which had two small offices within it; one office for the head of the Library and the second office was used for staff and also served as cataloguing and classification work room, all of these within one building complex.

The total number of library staff were sixteen (16) as at the end of 2012 namely: Mr Martin Ikhekhai (A Chief Library Officer, the pioneer Head of the library and a sabbatical staff from University of Jos Library), Mr Khalid Abdullahi, Mr Olumide Johnson Akanmidu, Mr Lucky Tijani Abdulsalam, Mr Samuel Otsonu Aboh, Mr Nsanta George Egbe, Mr Kingsley Enyi, Mrs Grace Wright Mbuk, Mrs Bitrus Ladidi Chogi, Mrs Jubeth Oloye, Mrs Maryam Isiaka, Mrs Rukkaya Mohammed Bature,MrsSakinatu Agwada, Mr Samuel Luka, Mrs Zainab Sallau and Mr Adamu Usman. Mr Suleiman Awaje was the administrative staff attached to the library. Mr Martin Ikhekhai started the library from the scratch and headed it for the one-year sabbatical period, 2012 – 2013. As at the time he was leaving, the library collections had dropped to one thousand, seven hundred and fifty-nine (1,759) including relevant current books and journals because of the weeding done at the end of the year, 2012.

The library started with three (3) Units namely: The Circulation unit being supervised by Mr Nsanta George Egbe and four staff, the Technical Service Unit being supervised by Mr Khalid Abdullahi with six staff and Serials Unit was under the supervision of Mr Samuel O. Aboh with two staff. Irrespective of the unit a staff belonged, once there was a need in any of the units, every other person was deployed to the concerned unit to work. This was because the place was relatively small and with manageable number of staff. In 2013 the E-Library came on board with donation of ten (10) laptops and inverter system from National Information Technology Development Agency (NITDA) who also provided in-house training for the library staff by their team of experts from Abuja. Mr Nsanta George Egbe was posted to the E-Library and subsequently, Mrs Alice Olije Odu was also posted to the E-Library to head and oversee staff of the unit. Following the creation of the E-Library Unit, the University Management deployed an Institutional Repository and Mr Samuel Aboh and Mr Nsanta George Egbe were appointed as Desk Officers. At inception, the University Library open by 8.00am and closes 4.00pm, Monday to Friday without shift duty.

Mr. James Adelusi (now a Ph.D holder), was a Principal Librarian on sabbatical from University of Abuja, was the first professional librarian who came to

head the library and took over from Mr Martins Ikhekhai from 2013 – 2014. He consolidated on the existing administrative and technical structures laid by his predecessor which improved the services rendered by the library. Because of his proficiency, his sabbatical leave was extended for six (6) months. As at the time he was leaving the library, the total collection was over two thousand (2,000) books and journals.

Mr. Olumide Johnson Akanmidu (now a Ph.D holder), a Senior Librarian and the most senior staff as at the time, took over from Dr James Adelusi as the head of the library to oversee the activities and staff of the Library from 2014 to 2015. During this period, there was advertisement and subsequently interview for a substantive librarian. This was also the period the construction of the new library complex in the permanent site was ongoing and he oversaw the equipment and furniture proposal to TETFund for Library Intervention used to furnish the Library. As at the time of his handing over, he grew the library collections to 3,000 copies of books and journals.

In June, 2015, Dr Rebecca Ape (now a Professor) was appointed the University Librarian and assumed the mantle of leadership from July 1, 2015 (on a five-year tenure) as the pioneer substantive University Librarian of the famous Federal University of Lafia (FULafia) Library. As a seasoned professional, it was obvious that her emergence no doubt brought a lot of development to the university library operations, services, staffing and welfare in general. The first major achievement was the movement of the university library from the take off-site to the main library complex in the permanent site, in preparatory for the first resource verification exercise of the University in 2015.

Furthermore, the entire library structure was reviewed and the number of library units were upgraded from the three (3) units to seven (7) fully functional departments with due entitlements namely: Resource Collections (Collections Development), Resource Processing (Cataloguing and Classification), Customer Service (Circulation), Serials Management, E–Services, Reference and Quality Control departments. Another is the introduction of partial shift duty from 8.00am – 6.00pm on week days and 9.00am – 3.000pm on weekends.

The University Library Complex was named after the first Vice Chancellor of Federal University of Lafia, Prof. Ekanem Ikpi Braid in 2019 during the convocation ceremony. The library at that moment and up to date is operating from the University's two major campuses i.e. the Take-off and the Permanent Sites. The main library is situated at the Permanent Site while the other campus accommodates Medical Library.

The Challenges of Pioneering FULafia Library

The establishment of academic libraries involves a lot of components such as professionalism, proper management, right resources, personnel, equipment and facilities (Wawire & Messah, 2010). The objectives of establishing and developing a befitting academic library cannot be realized if librarians are not part of the process of planning at the initial stage. Pioneering academic library in the twenty-first century is increasingly becoming systematically complex and cumbersome unlike some decades ago where libraries were only saddled with the responsibility to acquire, organize and help library users access the information materials acquired.

Today academic libraries adopt user centered approach where librarians go the extra mile to meet the information needs of patrons irrespective of its complexity; it is all about ensuring that a patron information need is met and anticipatory acquisition of information resources. In this decade, information materials come in different formats and have different ways of accessing them. The information needs have so

increased that academic libraries have to subscribe to online databases to meet the information needs of their user communities. With the availability of information and communication technologies, some users tend to meet their information need online leaving libraries to justify their importance.

In spite the fact that a team of librarians were put together in producing the policy document for the take-off of the library, they were challenges experienced at the take-off of the library. It is the researchers' intention to highlight these challenges so that librarians will avoid them if given the opportunity of establishing a library. Some of the challenges identified ranges from staffing, information resources, building and facilities, Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and policies.

Staffing

Staffing is concerned with effective recruitment, selection, placement, appraisal and development of people to occupy positions in the organization. Library staffs are the engine that control the running of all the activities performed in the library. Hence, library staffs are the pivot around whom the users, information materials, equipment, tools and all the other facilities revolve. Arising out of this, it can be appreciated that the library staff is perhaps the most important resource of the university library.

The Federal University of Lafia Library has been under staffed from inception. This has affected the number and quality of services available to users and also the impact of the Library on the University community. A well-trained body of people tends to imbue each other with the confidence they need to tackle the jobs demanded of them. It is through this that the library users and the information materials interact, as a result of the quality service given by the library staff. Consequently, sufficient numbers of qualified librarians are prerequisite to a satisfactory provision of service, supported by an equally sufficient number of non-professional staff. Their duties should, however, be distinctive enough to avoid role conflict. Therefore, shortage of staff denies professional librarians the chance to perform their duties and research assignments which are essential for academic and professional development. As a result of this, staff may lack motivation which in turn, leads to frustration and job displacement.

Information Resources

Library users mainly visit the university library in search of information materials to use for their information needs (Federal University Lafia, 2018). For that reason, a library is of no service to its users if it does not have suitable information materials. It follows therefore that for the FULAFIA library to be able to support the mission of its parent organization effectively, it is required to selectively acquire, on regular basis, current and relevant information materials in sufficient quantities.

According to Nwalo (2009), information is at present believed to be a fifth factor of production, which is by no means inferior to land, labor, capital and the entrepreneur. It should always be remembered that a university library has been established to support learning, teaching and research activities of the university. Consequently:

1. The library collection must support every curriculum and research activities,
2. The collection must be organized in a manner that facilitates easy access to their contents,

3. Users should be informed about the library collections, services available and be empowered with skills to use the resources,
4. The library building should be designed to meet the anticipated functions,
5. Competent library staff is required to give direction and vitality to the services provided.

This underlines the fact that the development of a university library collection is a multi-faceted and complex process that involves strategic planning, identification, acquisition and management of the information materials. Hence, the design and implementation of automated systems, building of efficient staff teams and the overall management of economic considerations, sustainable library and information service are the major concerns of the university librarian.

Despite the proliferated awareness of the need for the acquisition of relevant information materials in university libraries, FULafia Library experienced a lot of difficulties in acquiring and updating their information materials during the first four (4) years. The Librarians' Registration Council of Nigeria (2014) clearly states that all universities ought to spend at least 15% of their budget and 5% of internally generated revenue on information materials. However, most universities are yet to adhere to this rule and regulation, federal university Lafia is not an exception to this non compliance. Otike (2004) asserts that majority of the developing countries rely on donated materials which in many occasions are obsolete and not relevant in the African context and programmes.

It has been repeatedly said that Africans rarely publish; this statement has been said time and again that it is likely to be true. A physical tour to any university library clearly proves this statement that most Africans rarely write; hence, most books that are used in African Universities are authored and printed in developed countries. Odini (2002) clearly points out that there are few writers in Nigeria and not many professionals write books in their disciplines, most books used in libraries have to be imported from developed countries. However, purchase from abroad has many problems, for example, the availability of foreign exchange and import taxes; taxes amount to 35% of the cost of each purchase.

Building and Facilities

At inception, the Federal University Lafia Library did not have a separate building. Thus, the library was accommodated inside a 76 sitting capacity hall which had two small offices within it; one office for the head of the library and the second office was used for staff and also served as cataloguing and classification work room, all of these within one building complex inherited from the Nasarawa State Government. The space available was insufficient both for the library users and library staff. This is because the single building was used to squeeze in staff in the available offices and lecture rooms for students of the entire university within the limited space.

At present, the FULafia Library complex is accommodated in a story building at the permanent site. However, the building like some university libraries was designed and built without the consent of a librarian, as a result, there are challenges the staff and students are contending with. Some of the challenges experienced include inadequate expansion space, insufficient ventilation, natural light, inadequate offices, small office space, inadequate baggage and security section space, multimedia/ audio visual section, processing section, etc.

A library building is quite an important structure in a university; a university library building should always be given proper attention and consideration, there should always be a consultation between the university librarians and the university

management before a university library is constructed. When it comes to the establishment of university libraries in Nigeria it has been established that most universities are reluctant to develop a purposeful library at its inception, while some institutions construct purposefully designed library buildings, majority of libraries occupy buildings which were meant for purposes other than library services. In such cases, librarians face the task of internal redesigning of the buildings to meet the needs of the library as the case FULafia Library. It should be noted that the positioning of a university library is of great importance to library users, a strategic positioning is mandatory.

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in FULafia Library

At inception, there was no documented plan to integrate ICT to FULafia Library. Although there was Internet on Campus and four desktop computers in the library, it was not effectively put to use in rendering library services to the University community and resulted to low patronage of library users, non-currency of publications and low quality of research output from the University community. The system was basically used to check e-mails and search on Google. Users could as well access the Internet and check their mails without coming to the library. Later in 2013, the National Information Technology Development Agency (NITDA) donated ten (10) laptops, an e-Granary Server, two security cameras, wireless network access points, switch and inverter system to the library and also provided in-house training for the library staff by their team of experts from Abuja. This marked the genesis of rendering ICT based services in FULafia Library.

The role of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) in library service delivery is undeniably significant. As the positive effects of ICT have continually been noted more obviously in developed countries, it has become critically important for libraries in Nigeria to embrace these technologies. Over the years, FULafia Library has advanced technologically with the introduction of Library Management System (LMS), Koha to be specific, deployment of institutional repository, networked environment, subscription to e-resources, availability of a website and e-books database, subscription to Turnitin, etc.

The appearance of ICT on the global scene has caused a revolution in libraries and all service providing industries. ICT has changed the ways and patterns in which information and other services are accessed and dispensed. Nwachukwu (2005) supported this by observing that with all the changes in information and the processes of access, storage, transmission and reproduction, librarians and libraries must adapt to new roles and skills to cope with change. The only way of satisfying user demand is to use ICT in information service delivery. Librarians in FULafia Library must do this to remain relevant in the face of challenges and changes. Owoyemi (2001) contends that to ensure our relevance to a new generation of users, "we need to be where our users are, even if they are not inside our libraries." With the emergency of computers and computer related information materials, the traditionally custodial role of the librarian is changing. The use of computers for cataloguing, information retrieval and certain housekeeping procedures is commonplace, and the emphasis is increasingly on exploitation, not only of books and journals in the library but of information available elsewhere and in non-print form. With these changes FULafia librarians ought to keep and embrace the new changes least they start having nightmares that the technological age will make them redundant.

As the university environment is gradually changing; there is renewed recognition of the role that the FULafia Library play as a key driver to the overall development of the University objectives. Their transformation has included much

investment in terms of electronic infrastructure and connectivity, as well as attention to e-learning and related approaches as key tools to enhance the quality of higher education and make it more accessible. University libraries are an important part of this transformation, and librarians have the potential to become leaders and standard-bearers of what can be done with the new ICT. There is therefore a great challenge to FULafia library and Librarians, in this technological era where libraries are faced with two major challenges, of automating their services and providing e-resources to their users. As a contemporary university library, users tend to prefer the internet sources for their studies and research work as compared to the traditional library practice.

Audio-visual information materials are also considered relevant in FULafia library unlike the books; they are often viewed as supplementary to the print resources. The rapidly changing technologies are however challenging the passive role of the sleeping giants (Libraries). Other than the traditional non-book materials, the audio-visual unit is finding in its custody data CDs and DVDs, video CDs, diskettes and other electronic medium; this comes with new roles and challenges. The modern audiovisual librarian is not just a custodian but also an active participant in creation, repackaging and dissemination of knowledge through the media. E-books have also started to revolutionize library systems as electronic publishing matures, research and academic libraries are beginning to supplement their print holdings with electronic publications. This transition began with scientific journals and is now advancing into academic and scholarly books, as well. In the past few years, corporate and government libraries have also begun acquiring e-Books along with print holdings.

Library automation has also become a necessity in this information age, one of the major challenges faced in automating and establishing digitalized library projects in African Libraries, has been the readiness of the university libraries in terms of skills and knowledge to implement the digital and electronic library services. Rosenberg (2006) notes that skills in e-resources management, e-services development, full text digitization and teaching skills are lacking in African University Libraries. There are also many other challenges regarding funding, IT infrastructure, Internet connectivity, lack of commitment from staff and or/ management and the availability of African generated content to put into the digital collections and information resources. There is increased demand for librarians with skills to initiate, manage and participate in digital library projects (Jacso, 2002).

Technology is moving librarians into new roles some welcome, some uncomfortable, but nearly all of benefit to library patrons. In most cases, these new roles are an addition to, not a replacement for traditional duties. New services will continue to develop but many traditional library services will continue in some form for the foreseeable future.

Policies

Policy is a deliberate system of guidelines to guide decisions and achieve rational outcomes. A policy is a statement of intent and is implemented as a procedure or protocol. One of the major challenges FULafia library had faced was the absence of written policies to guide activities as the Library. Hence, library staff only followed verbal instructions from their superior or used their discretion to perform their duties. This was a dark period for the Library. As observed by the researchers over the time, only relying on instructions and/or using personal discretions in the Library results in trial and error that has serious cost implications on the entire University operations. Policies allow for consistent implementation of daily library operations. Policies should be approved by the library's governing authority. Procedures and rules are the

means of implementing policies and help ensure that library services are equally accessible to all patrons. Policies have several functions in today's complex organizations. Their statement help define the values of the organization, and they help managers and staff translate those values into service priorities. Policies establish a standard for services that can be understood by users of the service and providers. Policies ensure equitable treatment for all, and polices provide a framework for delivery of services. When policies have been adopted by a library's governing agents in a formal process and are consistent with local, state, and federal laws, they will be enforceable.

Conclusion

FULafia Library like every other library is growing alongside the university to achieve their corporate objectives. No doubt there have been some levels of progress and encumbrances experienced since the commencement of the University in 2011. Some of the perceived problems encountered from inception are traceable to inadequate staff, insufficient information resource and facilities, inadequate space, lack of ICT facilities and absence of policies. It is therefore necessary for the above challenges to be put in proper perspectives if the Library must advance to become one of the best five university libraries in Africa. Much is desired to be done in the areas of staffing, accommodation and deployment of other ICTs to improve on service delivery and bring it to a world class standard. Since the Library is working to fulfil the overall mandate of the University that established it, the University management on the other hand should endeavour to address some of the key challenges the Library is faced with in order to be able to render effective and efficient services. Federal University of Lafia Library is indeed positioned to be the best among the comity of other libraries.

Way Forward

Academic libraries all over the World are established to support their parent institutions in actualizing their objectives of teaching, learning and research. Developing academic libraries encompass a lot of professionalism, proper management, right resources, personnel, equipment and facilities. Proper development and establishment of academic libraries cannot be achieved if librarians are not involved right from the initial stage. Hence the researchers suggested the following way forward:

1. There should be recruitment of adequate staff and constant training in order to improve on their service delivery and achievement of organizational objectives.
2. There should be provision for relevant and up-to-date information resources as part of the take-off plan. This will enable the staff to discharge their duties effectively.
3. There should be adequate accommodation in the library. Subsequently, library planning committee is expected to be on ground from inception to advice the management on the nitty gritty of library building, space, site, capacity, location and other major functions of the library which will include sections of the library whenever a university library is to be constructed.
4. Contemporary libraries should be adequately networked and provided with ICT facilities at inception to facilitate library operations. Information professionals should be well informed on new inventions in ICT. The profession parades an array of people from diverse backgrounds such as

engineering, communication, computer, electronics and other fields. Librarians can team up with other professionals to develop new technologies. More than ever before, librarians must make themselves more relevant in this digital age.

5. There should proper written policy guide for libraries in tandem with national policy on education as it relates specifically to libraries

References

Aina, R. F. (2014). Awareness, accessibility and use of electronic databases among academic staff of Babcock University Business School. *Kuwait Chapter of Arabian Journal of Business Management Review,* 6(3), 40-47.

Egberongbe, H. S. & Okiki, C. O. (2006). A survey of the extent of utilization of services of University of Lagos Library. *Journal of Library and Information Science, 3*(2), 77-89. Retieved from: http://woeks.bepress.om/chisokiki/8. on 21 May, 2019.

Federal University Lafia (2011). *Llibrary blueprint*. (Unpublished Document)

Federal University Lafia (2018). *Llibrary user's guide*. Bellan Press: Makurdi.

Librarians' Registration Council of Nigeria (2014). *Minimum standards and guidelines for academic libraries in Nigeria*. Nigeria: LRCN

Nwachukwu, V. N. (2005). Computer skill competencies among academic librarians: An imperative for the computerization of Nigerian university libraries. *The Nigerian Library Link, 2*(1).

Nwalo, K. (2009). *Managing information for development in the 21st century: prospects for African libraries, challenges to the world*. In 66th IFLA Council and General Conference Jerusalem, Israel, http://archive.ifla.org/IV/ifla66/papers/012-114e.htm Retrieved on May 4th, 2010.

Nworggu, B. G. (2005). Types and uses of some inferential statistical tools in educational research. In international journal of educational research (2014). *Official Journal of Faculty of Education, University of Nigeria Nsukka, 13*(1), 65-80.

Odini, C. (2002). *The book chain in Kenya. In D. Rosenberg, (Ed.) The book chain in Anglophone Africa*. International Network for the Availability of scientific publication.

Otike, J. (2004). *Development of libraries in Kenya*. http://www.innovation.ukzn.ac.za/InnovationPdfs/No28pp1-8Otike.pdf Retrieved on 27th May 2021.

Owoyemi, S. O. (2001). *Basic knowledge in computer and computing*. Paper presented at 21 st Annual Seminar/Workshop on Software Choice: Parameters for Cataloguing in Nigerian Libraries, (organized by Cataloguing Section of Nigerian Library Association) Jacso, 2002).

Poopola, S. O. (2008). Faculty awareness and use of library information products and services in Nigerian Universities. *Malaysian Journal of Library and Information Science, 13*(1),164-172.

Reitz, J. M. (2004). *Dictionary of Library and Information Science*. London: Library Unlimited.

Wawire, O. F. & Messah, O. (2010). Challenges faced in establishing university libraries in Kenya. *International Journal of Library and Information Science 2*(8), 148-154.