

DEVELOPMENTAL POLICIES AS DETERMINANT OF PRESERVATION OF LIBRARY RESOURCE IN TERTIARY INSTITUTIONS IN CROSS RIVER STATE, NIGERIA

IYISHU, V. A Ph.D. (CLN)^{1*}, ELEMI, C. O. Ph.D. (CLN)²

Department of Library and Information Science, University of Cross River State

Corresponding Author IYISHU, V. A Ph.D. (CLN) Department of Library and Information Science, University of Cross River State Article History Received: 03 / 11 / 2024 Accepted: 20 / 11 / 2024 Published: 24 / 11 / 2024	Abstract: The study investigated developmental policies as determinant of preservation of library resources in tertiary institutions in Cross River State, Nigeria. Specifically, it focused on finding out whether selection and acquisition had any relationship with the preservation of library resources. Two research questions and two statements of hypotheses were posed to guide the study. Conceptual, empirical and theoretical studies were reviewed based on the variables in the study. A survey research design was adopted for this study. Four hundred and two (402) librarians working in tertiary institutions in Cross River State formed the population of the study. The instrument used for data collection was a 30-item questionnaire named the Development Policy as Determinant of Library Resources Preservation Questionnaire (DPLRPQ) constructed by the researchers. Pearson product-moment Correlation analysis was the only statistical tool used in testing the hypotheses at 0.05 level of significance. The study's findings revealed a significant relationship between the selection, acquisition, and preservation of library resources in tertiary institutions in Cross River State. I was recommended, among others, that the Government of Cross River State should adequately fund tertiary institution libraries to enable the acquisition of facilities and devices for adequate organisation and preservation of library resources. Keywords: Development Policies, preservation and library resources. How to Cite: IYISHU, V. A., ELEMI, C. O., (2024). DEVELOPMENTAL POLICIES AS DETERMINANT OF PRESERVATION OF LIBRARY RESOURCE IN TERTIARY INSTITUTIONS IN CROSS RIVER STATE, NIGERIA. <i>IRASS Journal of Multidisciplinary Studies</i>, 1(2),45-54.
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Introduction

A library is commonly said to be a storehouse of information or knowledge, which is sieved and kept for essential use in the global world. There are different types of libraries, among which is the academic library. Academic libraries are libraries that exist in tertiary institutions such as universities, polytechnics, colleges of education and colleges of technology. Also, academic libraries are the hub around which the academic activities of any tertiary institution revolve. It stocks various types of library materials ranging from books and non-book materials to other materials that can aid teaching and learning. The objectives of the institution determine the types of materials they stock.

The main purpose of academic libraries is to support the objectives of teaching, learning, research and services of the parent institutions. And every tertiary institution is supposed to have a collection development policy which serves as a guide to all activities in the library, such as selection of library resources, acquisition, organisation and weeding, among others. The concept of collection development policy is not new in the library profession. Evans (2007) describes a collection development policy as a library's written plan, aimed at correcting the weakness of the collection and maintaining inherent strength. He sees the policy as a plan of action which guides the library personnel's thinking and decision-making. Torrence (2004) sees it as policies and procedures that are established to develop library collections.

Collection development includes everything that goes into stocking the library with the right resources following the written policy, such policies include selection of the resources, acquiring the resources, organising the resources to the right channel for effective dissemination and weeding of the resources when necessary. The policy document provides a framework for a coordinated collection development programme throughout the university's libraries. A policy statement assists bibliographers in making not only routine selections. Collection development is at the heart of what libraries do. It is in being able to meet the needs of individuals with the right resources. The mission of the university library is to support study, teaching and research through the provision of knowledge resources such as books, serials, and documents in both print and digital formats.

Hence collection development policy is the nerve-centre of the library since without acquisition and maintenance of relevant collections, there will be no library worthy of its name. The collection development policy is assigned the responsibility of building the library collections. Apart from the process of systematically building the library collections, the collection development policy tasks also include the deselection and withdrawal of disused materials, which is an ongoing practice aimed at maintaining vibrant collections. The collection development policy is intended to guide within budgetary and

space limitations of materials which anticipate and meet the needs of the institution. The collection development policy is to relate to the mission statement of the parent institution for its policy selection.

As there are bound to be changes in the parent institution, the library, through the collection development division, will also need to reassess and adapt its collection to reflect new and differing areas of interest and concern. Evans (2000) stated that a written or unwritten acquisition policy exists in university libraries to act as a guide to the number and subject range of materials to be added and maintained, or discarded. IFLA (2001) stated that a collection development policy statement is a written statement of a library's intentions for building its collection.

Hence, preservation of library resources is an act of preserving, protecting and shielding resources from destructive influence that shortens their life span. The library plays a crucial role of protecting and preserving information-bearing materials from distortion, deterioration and eventual loss. Academic libraries acquire information resources to meet the needs of their community. Hence, community analysis enables the library to know the community, know how extensively the collection is being used and to identify gaps, who uses the library and ways to reach non-users, whether the usage is increased or decreased and whether the user needs special information.

Popoola (2003) submitted that until 1980s, preservation of library information resources was thought to be relevant to rare book resources by librarians and curators of collections of special bound materials not to deteriorate or break down within the time through the ageing process and to replace them may be difficult. According to the National Library of Australia (2003) (cited by Aina, 2004), one of the major crises facing libraries throughout the world is the rate of deterioration of their collections. Since library resources are composed primarily of organic materials. They are subject to natural deterioration. Edhebe (2004) stated that much avoidable damage is done to books by well-meaning but uninformed librarians through the following:

1. Use of pressure-sensitive tapes
2. Indeterminate use of polyvinyl and other synthetic adhesives
3. Use of highly acid paper for protective wrappers
4. Use of wood backing in print, picture and map frames
5. Amateur lamination
6. Improper storage

Wamukoya and Mutula (2005) revealed that the major factors contributing to the poor state of preservation of these materials include inadequate finance, lack of suitable or inadequate equipment, lack of preservation policies and poor quality of paper and ink used in the production of books and other library resources. A study conducted by Hlabangaan and Mnjama (2008) on disaster preparedness among libraries and information centres in Botswana showed that most of these institutions are yet to develop policies and procedures that are necessary in the event of both man-made and natural disasters.

A well-written policy is aimed at providing a comprehensive statement of intent regarding the care of current and future resources of special parent institutions. The policy is to outline the aims and objectives for preservation, and issues to be considered.

Statement of the problem

Libraries acquire resources to meet the information needs of the community and it is the responsibility of the staff to keep these

resources in good physical condition so that they can be effectively utilised by users. Despite all efforts by the university librarian and the administration in general to develop a collection development policy and to preserve its resources, improper and faulty actions are still being taken by library staff, such as improper materials being used for mending and repairing torn resources, improper acquisition and improper storage. It is in line with the inability of library staff to preserve these resources that the researchers are poised to investigate collection development policy and preservation of library resources in tertiary institutions in Cross River State.

Purpose of the study

The main purpose of the study was to examine developmental policies as determinant of preservation of library resources in tertiary institutions in Cross River State, Nigeria. Specifically, the study was aimed at finding out whether:

1. Selection of library resources has no relationship with library resources preservation
2. Acquisition of library resources has no relationship with library resource preservation.

Research questions

The following research questions were formulated to guide the study

1. To what extent does the selection of library resources relate to the preservation of library resources?
2. What is the extent to which acquisition of library resources relates to the preservation of library resources?

Statement of hypotheses

Hypotheses were tested in this study as follows:

1. There is no significant relationship between selection and preservation of library resources
2. There is no significant relationship between acquisition and the preservation of library resources.

LITERATURE REVIEW

This section presents a review of such studies. The review is presented under the following subheadings:

- Selection and preservation of library resources
- Acquisition and preservation of library resources

Selection and preservation of library resources

Selection involves looking for the strengths and weaknesses in a material and how it might or might not match the needs of the collections. The process of deciding which materials should be added to the library collection. Selection decisions are usually made on the basis of selection and standard collection development tools by librarians designated as selectors in specific subject areas, based on their interests and fields of specialisation. In academic libraries, selection may also be done by members of the teaching faculty in their disciplines. Very large academic libraries may use an approval plan to assist selectors.

Nwosu (2015) studied collection development functions in five academic libraries in Imo State, Nigeria. In order to determine possible operational flaws and proffer solutions, data were collected from all one hundred and nine professional and Para-professional staff of the libraries using a self-developed questionnaire. Findings of the study include the absence of a comprehensive collection development policy, lack of a coordinating unit for collection development activities, low

participation of faculty in book selection, inadequate book votes and irregular weeding of stock.

Furthermore, Sambo (2014) investigated Certified Librarians' perception on the collection development policy of e-resources in Nigerian libraries. The design of the study is cross sectional survey and the population consisted of 364. The first conference of Certified Librarians by Librarians Registration Council of Nigeria (LRCN) was held in 2014, Data generated through questionnaires were analysed using frequency, bar chart, tables, percentage and mean. The outcome of the study revealed that many libraries do not have a written collection development policy, and no e-collection selection criteria.

In the same vein, Dole (2000) in his paper explored the potential use of computer-based systems for decision support in collection management. He opined that decision support systems helped in decision making and utilize data and models to solve unstructured problems. He outlined the advantages and obstacles of decision support systems concerning libraries. His paper described in detail the background information about the application of decision support systems in different university libraries located in different regions of the world.

All resources, whether purchased or donated, are considered in terms of the criteria mentioned as low contemporary significance or permanent values, Currency of information, Accuracy, Local emphasis, reliability or ability to sustain interest, treatment of subject to age of intended audience, reputation of author, publisher, producer or illustrator, creative, literary or technical quality, critical assessment in a variety of journals, format and ease of use circulation as monitored through the automated system, cost and availability, relationship to existing materials in collection, relationship to materials in other areas of libraries.

Ifidon (2006) stated that selection of library materials is an important operation in the library practice that it should not be taken lightly, if the material selection is well done, the collection can adequately meet the library's objectives, there will be a positive correlation between quality, it can be demonstrated that the library has had value for its money and the authorities can easily be persuaded to increase subsequent book budget.

Moreso, Hunter and Day (2015) attempted to identify some of the main issues of collection development policy that need to be considered when institutional repositories and aggregator services are established. Two practical suggestions are, that collection development policies should clearly state information on access, intellectual rights intended, scope of the quality of collection and that these repositories should develop secondary metadata generation tool that facilitate the production of consistent metadata.

Gorman (2003) contended that selection of library materials, should adhere to the chronological, geographical, language, consider present curriculum and research needs, should meet the standards like comprehensiveness, authoritativeness, excellence and weight the purchase of particular title against other possible selection guidelines set forth in general or specific subject policies. Lee (2005) considered the question of what collection of library resources mean to the user in the current information environment, he gave detailed account the concept and functions of library collection from the perspective of the user. She conducted an interview with professor from Social Science and National Science Department from Mid-Western Public research University. USA, the studies revealed that library and information centers do not have clear understanding on how collection helped users in their search for information.

Varalakshim (2004) observed that the policy statement should specify the short and long-term objectives, define the levels of collections, stated clearly the specific selection criteria for core subject collections. Collection development in the field of library management is a classic topic. It has become complex owing to the diversity in the presentation of information in different formats and varied electronic resources. In the opinion of Busha and Harter (1980) "a literature search is an attempt to identify, locate and synthesise completed research reports, articles, books and other materials about the specific problems of a research topic. The research literature and subsequent review can be of value to researchers by helping them to regard their studies as contributions to a large topic of which the inquiry at hand is only a part".

Defending the views of Busha and Harter the literature search was conducted on the broader area, collection management, changing trends in university library collections, its impact on collection development policies, archiving, licensing agreements and digitisation. Many studies have been conducted worldwide on the changing scenario of collection development due to the impact of information and communication technology. They have examined the process of collection development in addition to its specific elements and identified factors with broad implications in the new information environment. While examining and analyzing the status of research in collection development, various sources have been identified, which serve as invaluable and practical guidelines for collection management.

Hunter and Day (2005) identified some of the main issues of collection development that need to be considered when institutional repositories and aggregator services are established. Two practical suggestions are that collection development policies should clearly state information on access, intellectual property rights, intended scope of the quality of the collection and that these repositories should develop secondary metadata generation tools that facilitate the production of consistent metadata. Few articles have been identified on collection development models. Describing the innovative models framed for effective collective management in academic libraries, a structural and functional systems model was developed to help librarians switch from crisis managers to strategic planners. Ferguson (1986) designed a model that focused on the environmental factors within which a library operated. He considered the demands made up libraries, other factors that influenced the library behaviour in the decision-making process and the variety of outputs or decisions that must be made by a library to stay healthy.

Dramatic changes have taken place in academic libraries as a result of the electronic revolution, which has an impact on the functioning of traditional libraries. It has changed the way of libraries select, collect, organise and disseminate/retrieve information. Hence, they have developed new paradigms to sustain in the digital environment. A number of authors have expressed their observations or experiences that are summarised below. Electronic resources have created more opportunities in academic libraries to redesign and reexamine collection management activities. Gessesse (2000) expressed that today libraries are in a transition phase, moving from ownership to access. They have to balance between print and electronic resources and in providing access to them. Marcum (2000) has underlined the following changes due to the introduction of electronic resources in libraries.

Some of the noteworthy changes are in the form of acquisition. Organization and retrieval of information from the library, change in the relationship between an institution's library and its information technology division, change in the way

collections are acquired, stored, organised and delivered. Finally, changes have taken place in the design of library buildings and the facilities provided. Simmonds (2001) also highlighted the role of electronic information resources on collection management in academic libraries. He says that the advent of electronic information resources created new methods of document delivery and access to information. With the application of the internet and the use of new information technologies the range of services provided by academic libraries has increased dramatically. He also stressed that users can access the library's resources without stepping into the library building. Further, they can also access other library resources like online catalogues and freely available databases.

Vignau and Quesada (2006) discussed collection development in the digital environment. They opined that developing digital collections is a logical consequence of inserting information technologies in organizations. Their paper provided a number of practical suggestions towards the development of digital collections. They proposed three stages, like integration of contents, implementation of software and exploitation of collections for the construction of digital collections.

The developments in information environments imply that new collection development policies need to be revised from time to time to ensure access to a wider range of e-documents and e-databases. These policies should give more emphasis on licensing agreements, copyrights, intellectual access, the mode of payment, subscription costs and archiving. A number of attempts have been made by the university libraries and academic institutions to develop collection development policies. Some noteworthy articles on this issue are presented below. In UK the Joint Funding Council's libraries review group, the Consortium of University Research Libraries (CURL) and Research Libraries Group (RLG) initiatives, have stated the implications of collection development policy in December 2002 to provide local access to global collections.

During the Collection Development Policies Committee, under the Collection Development and Evaluation Section (CODES) of the American Library Association, has collected and analyzed collection policy statements for electronic formats. It has listed out the complete archive of policy statements and listed the core policy elements. It also took measures to look at the implications of collection development policies to provide access to global collections and the inclusion of electronic resources of the Big Ten CIC universities. (Allen, 1996). The academic university library collection is developed and focuses on research and educational support.

Gessesse (2000) made a detailed study of the existing collection development policies for academic libraries. He has underlined several collection parameters that should be included in the selection criteria of various electronic resources. His paper also examined some of the problems that an academic library must consider to align its collection development activities. Collection development policies played a prominent role in the selection of materials.

Similarly, Fourie (2001) discussed the nature and scope of CDP as "a written statement that provides planning, implementation guidelines for most collection building tasks" (p. 40). He also stressed that CDP statements should be flexible, ensure stability in decision-making and orient towards the objectives of the institution's mission and philosophy. Hazen (1995) compared the role played by collection development policies in an academic library and a research library. He

highlighted the collections of ephemeral and archival sources along with the museum holdings, foreign repositories, electronic information, both in portable formats as well as online sources, as important to address the increasingly complicated needs of users both in the present and for the future.

Liestman (2001) examined the reference collection policies for college and undergraduate libraries for small and medium size institutions of higher learning in the Kanas College and undergraduate libraries. This study made it clear that most academic libraries do not have formal reference collection policies. If they possessed it is not updated and current to suit the present digital environment. Suggestions were offered in his article to assist libraries to develop such a policy that would help librarians and outside stakeholders.

Libraries should develop a more detailed policy for selection and maintenance of e-resources. Okerson (2008) expressed that the CDP should address the contracts and license agreements, negotiations, clearly define the role of selectors in the selection of resources. Johnson (2009) opined that CDP should address appropriate and acceptable use of e-resource. It should explain the rules and procedures that users are expected to follow when accessing the internet from the library, the limitations that contracts place on use of e-resources, copy right and the rights of intellectual freedom. Rothenberg (1999) discussed the problems faced by digital files with regard to changing speeds and standards in software and hardware. The CDP may be written to deal with specific issues like preservation policy also. A library should have established criteria documented in a written policy guiding the storage, access and preservation associated with electronic formats.

Ochai (2002) expressed the opinion that collection development as a planned, systematic development of a collection, based on the objectives of the library. It is the totality of activities which lead to building up a total library collection. Collection development is a tool that focuses on building up of collections and a process of continuous growth where all the activities like acquisition, selection, evaluation and weeding never cease.

Lawrence (2008) stated that collection development goes beyond the relative or absolute value of the collection and looks at how its availability may be enhanced through informed decisions about binding, microfilming, duplication, replacement, discarding, storage, security and preservation. While Wilkinson and Lewis (2003) opined in their paper that "Collection development policy handles the identification and selection of materials for the library's collection which may be located in either technical or public service divisions" (45), CD has lost its importance with the advent of the virtual library. Coming to the current collection development activity Grizly and Barbara (2005) expressed factors that contributed to the importance of collection development that including advances in information technology, the variety in the formats for the presentation of information, an increase in the number of scientific publications and the economic crises on a world scale that affected the publishing world directly. Quesada and Vignau (2006) stated that changes in economic developments, advances in science and the development of information technologies transformed collection development to collection management as a solution to guarantee the information needed by the user under standards of quality.

Academic libraries are under great pressure to ensure effectiveness, efficiency and value for money through collection management policies. Hence, libraries have clear-cut collection management strategies. One such strategy is collection assessment. It measures the extent to which the collection, both onsite and

accessed remotely, meets the goals, needs and missions of the library and its parent organization. These techniques used may be quantitative or qualitative so that collection management activities can be most efficiently and effectively planned, designed and operated if performed systematically.

Acquisition and preservation of library resources preservation

Acquiring information resources is a core activity of libraries. University libraries all over the world still acquire and maintain massive serials and continuing resources collections while managing other formats. Despite prophecies of vanishing print collections and emergence of the digital paradigm, printed serials publications still have a central role in library collections and publishing industry. Acquisition is the process of selecting, ordering, and receiving materials for university library which may include budgeting and negotiating with outside agencies, such as publishers, dealers, and vendors, to obtain resources to meet the needs of the university's users, in most economical and expeditious manner.

However, scholars have individually defined acquisition from different perspectives but they all agree that the term acquisition refers to the process of obtaining library materials after they have been selected. Acquisition functions are generally located in the technical services divisions whose operations provide access to information in all its forms and formats. Acquisition process may include identifying and selecting materials for the library's collection pre order searching to identify duplicate orders and to verify correct author and title as well as availability and price; ordering of materials from vendors or publishers; negotiating licensing agreements and contracts for electronic resources; claiming materials not delivered within the expected time frame; receiving materials; approving invoices for payments; physical processing such as ownership identification, security taping, and call number marking; binding; and preserving materials as needed. From the forgoing a typical mission statement for acquisition might read thus "to support the mission of the parent institution by acquiring, processing, and ordering materials for the collection in an efficient, cost-effective, timely, accurate and courteous manner.

University libraries acquire print serials and continuing resources through purchase, gifts, and exchange programs. While most electronic serials and other continuing resources acquired by university libraries through purchase, consortia, and licensing agreements are available over the internet, some are still published on CD-ROM. The process of acquiring the electronic materials frequently involves verification of IP (Internet Protocol) addresses, variable pricing ranges, and licensing agreements. Which method is best in any particular case depends upon the nature of the serials, the publisher and the university library. University libraries with substantial holdings often find themselves using a variety of methods.

University libraries generally spend well over half their acquisition budgets on purchasing serials and continuing resources. There is more decision-making at every step, with the result that ordering electronic serials is far from routine ordering. Acquisition, according to Nnadozie (2006) can be defined as the process of obtaining resources to satisfy the needs of users, and its work, means by which books and non-book materials are added to the library. In resource acquisition, it is pertinent that a better mutual relationship between the book industry and libraries becomes paramount.

Oyeleye (2015), in a related study, states that the quality of information provided by the library is determined to a large extent by the process of acquisition; hence, acquisition of library resources should not be lopsided. She stressed more that the relevance and quality of library resources is at stake if gift form the major mode of acquisition, this is because the process of separating such resources may be compromised by the need to fill the shelves with books.

Kemparat (2003) stressed the importance of managing the transition from traditional libraries to electronic libraries by focusing on collection development policy, training of information professionals and library users. He further emphasised that it provides a general view on how libraries and information centers should approach issues on electronic information resources acquisition in order to acquire them by considering the collection development policy.

Ameen (2008), in his study of issues of book acquisition in university libraries in Pakistan used a multi-method approach. The data was collected in 2003 and 2004 as part of his doctoral research. Copies of the questionnaire and interview guide were developed to collect quantitative and qualitative data. The questionnaires were sent to the central libraries of 40 major accredited universities in Pakistan. His study found that in Pakistan University libraries, annual collection funds are mostly spent on new books and serial publications (Ameen 2005).

Also, Upev (2016) carried out a study on the acquisition and preservation of serials resources in Francis Suleiman Idachaba Library, University of Agriculture, Makurdi, Nigeria. The population for this study comprised all staff of Francis Suleiman Idachaba Library and College of Advanced and Professional Studies, Makurdi. The sample size of the study was 150. Data were collected and analyzed using descriptive statistics. Major findings for the study revealed that there are problems affecting the acquisition and preservation of serial resources in libraries, the funds keep increasing each year under the present regime in Pakistan. He also observed that the book market has never been capable of efficiently supplying the imported current and research materials for libraries. He further illustrated that the Acquisition of print materials is also still of interest. The current information requires collection development to guarantee to access suitable resources in libraries. Vignaw and Quesada (2006) discussed collection development in the digital environment. They pointed out that developing a digital collection is a logical consequence of inserting information technologies in an organisation. Their paper provided several practical suggestions towards the development of digital collection they proposed three stages like integration of contents, implementation of software and exploitation of collection for the construction of digital collections.

Diogu (2011) evaluated the acquisition practice in polytechnic libraries in South Eastern Zone of Nigeria then and six research questions guided the study. Evaluative survey design was adopted in carrying out the study was three hundred and thirty (330) lecturers and thirty seven libraries (37), though two hundred and ninety eight (298) lecturers and all the librarians were sampled. The major instrument for data collection was questionnaire. A total of three hundred and thirty (330) copies of questionnaires were distributed to lecturer, 298 copies were returned representing 90.3% while 37 copies of questionnaires were distributed to the librarians and all were returned.

Data analysis used frequency, simple percentages and means scores. The findings revealed that the most adequate information resources in the libraries under study are books (texts

books). The result also showed that information materials are acquired mainly by gift and purchase. The study revealed that information materials such as books, journals, and reference materials are more current than other information materials in the library and that collection development policy is available but encompasses only the area of acquisition.

Level and Myers (2003) opined that collection development policy activities are important and ongoing component in every library. Digitization of paper driven environment is on the rise. The introduction of the web and the internet into collection development has increased the level of efficiency and accessibility manifold by integrating procedures and policies. It can be inferred from the above that network, e-resources and digitization facilitated access to information beyond geographical boundaries. There is rapid change in collection development policy compared to a decade back. Hence, the collection development policy of university libraries has to take into account the present and future impact of electronic media and acquire them accordingly. They further added that collection development policies in an information environment need to be revised from time to time to ensure access to a wider range of e-documents and e-databases, these policies should give more emphasis on licensing agreement, copyrights, intellectual; access, the mode of payment, subscription costs, and the acquisition.

On the acquisition of library resources through donation, gift and exchange Oshinaike (2006) analyzed the contribution of philanthropic organization to collection development policies in libraries, his study revealed that book donations from philanthropic organization had a positive impact on collection development. He reported that acquisition of books is affected through. He suggested that these donors should consult the collection development libraries before, so that the concerned area of weak collection is developed through the written policy and also be encouraged to contribute materials in other formats.

According to Aina (2004:50), the national library serves the following functions.

1. Depository of all copyright publications within the country.
2. National bibliographic centre, national centre for translation, national lending and document delivery centre, national referral centre, coordinating centre for library co-operation and resource sharing
3. Produces union catalogues and directories of libraries in the country
4. Responsible for assigning the international standard book number (ISBN) and the international standard serial number (ISSN) to publishers and authors in the country.
5. Provides cataloguing-in-publication (CIP) data to authors and publishers.
6. Is expected to provide a leadership role, advise the government on library development and policy, as well as support major research and development programs in librarianship in the country.

The National Library of Australia acquires published and unpublished Australian material through legal deposit, donation and purchase. Copies of all works published in Australia are received by the Library under the legal deposit provisions of the Copyright Act, 1968 – which cover books, journals, maps, newspapers and printed music. Commonwealth, State and Territory Government publications are also received by deposit under a

variety of special directives and circulars. Material issued in microform is normally purchased by the Library to supplement its collections in other material formats. Electronic formats, such as CD-ROM, are also acquired through voluntary deposit or purchase. The Library's Australian collections have developed over time through generous donations and bequests. Some donations of culturally significant items are eligible as a tax deduction for the market value of the gift under the Australian Government's Cultural Gifts Program. The National Library of Korea as stated in its publication (2010) is a collecting centre of all books and literature in Korea, the National Library of Korea collects national literature, contemporary knowledge products, as well as cultural heritage in a holistic and systematic way. Collecting resources is the most important basic function of the library. Books are collected through submission by publisher, purchase, donation or international exchange.

The library collects an annual average of 530,000 volumes through Legal deposit, purchase, donation, international exchange, and other methods of collection. Papers and books deteriorate over time as a result of use and improper storage devices. Like other information materials in the library, government publications need proper preservation. Preservation of information-bearing materials prevents deterioration and maximizes their usefulness in the library. Librarians have however tried to preserve library materials against threats such as, theft, mutilation, insects, fungi, fire, flood and so on. The importance of preserving government documents for references services is immeasurable. Some of the preservative measures for library materials include air conditioning, shelving, fumigation, off-site storage, binding and microfilming and ICT.

The University Governing Council (UGC) net stated that preservation can be preventive or interventive. It stated further that many cultural works are sensitive to environmental conditions such as temperature, humidity and exposure to light and ultraviolet light. Taking sufficient measures to protect materials in a controlled environment where such variables are maintained within a range of damage limiting levels is called preventive conservation. Interventive conservation refers to any act by a conservator that involves a direct interaction between the conservator and the cultural material. These interventive treatments could involve cleaning, stabilizing, repair, or even replacement of parts of the original object or consolidation such as securing flaking paint. According to the Wikipedia, environmental controls are necessary to facilitate the preservation of organic library materials and are especially important to monitor in rare and special collections.

Key environmental factors to watch include temperature, relative humidity, pests, pollutants, and light exposure. In general, the lower the temperature is, the better it is for the collection. Books and other materials take up and give off moisture making them sensitive to relative humidity. Very high humidity encourages mold growth and insect infestations. Low humidity causes materials to lose their flexibility. Pests, such as insects and vermin, eat and destroy paper and the adhesive that secures book bindings. According to the publication of Arizona State Library (2013), libraries of all types face several kinds of preservation problems. Some of the most common ones for small libraries relate to climate control, biological pests, and brittle books.

The three most important factors in environmental control are humidity, temperature and light. Preservation solutions as stated in its paper include binding of materials, handling of materials carefully, and repairing materials. Matwale (1993) stated that inadequate funds and lack of qualified personnel are the major causes of archival underdevelopment in Kenya, including the

absence of proper conservation work in the national archival and library institutions. Aina (2004), opined that collection development policy would ensure that information materials acquired are relevant to the users of the library; thus, ensuring that the materials acquired are effectively used. Eguavon (2002) put it in his write-up that collection development policy in any library should be reviewed after five years, because things and people do change.

On the operational level, information acquisitions are determined first by the official policy statements, which explain how the library is to go about the business of collection. The policy should ensure that the library collection consists of well-balanced stock among other general materials. Aina (2004) states that a policy must reflect the vision and mission of the parent institution for an effective collection development policy; it must be a document that clearly states the mission and vision of the library. According to Biblax (2001), Eguavon (2002) collection development policy serves as a communication channel, prevents censorship and is a guide to the acquisition of resources.

RESEARCH METHOD

Research design

The design adopted for this study is the survey research design. This type of design involves the collection of data to accurately and objectively describe existing phenomena. In this type of research, the researcher has no control over the independent variables because their manifestations have already occurred or because they cannot be manipulated. Isangehighi (2012) define survey design as a research approach specifically designed to systematically collect data about a group of individuals who have some characteristics through the use of a written or oral data collection instrument. The choice of this research design is informed by the dimensions and nature of the variables (selection and acquisition) that are inherent in libraries of tertiary institutions in Cross River State, and their preservation habit will be objectively described as they currently exist.

Population of the study

The population of the study comprises all library staff in public tertiary institutions in CRS, summing up to four hundred and two (402) staff.

Sample

Census was adopted due to the small nature of the population

Instrumentation

The instrument for data collection was a researchers' constructed instrument titled Developmental Policies as Determinant of Preservation of Library Resources Questionnaire (DPPLRQ). The instrument was divided into two sections: Section 'A' generates information on personal data of the respondent, like gender, working experience, educational qualification and status. Section B of the instrument was designed to generate data on collection development policy and preservation under the following: selection and acquisition, with six items each, using a four-point modified Likert scale ranging from Strongly Agree (SA=4 points), Agree (A=3points), Disagree (D=2 points) and Strongly Disagree (SD=1point). The reverse will be for negatively worded items.

Validity and reliability of the instrument

The instrument was validated by three professionals in the study area and to ascertain the reliability of the instrument, split split-half reliability method was used. Split-half reliability is one of

the methods of measuring internal consistency and the coefficient ranged from .79 to .95, which indicates that the instrument was valid for data collection.. It depicts the degree to which the items in the instrument are.

Procedure for data analysis

To test the hypothesis generated to guide the study, the dependent and independent variables, as well as the statistical technique employed, are shown below:

- Hypothesis one: There is no significant relationship between selection and preservation of library resources.
- Independent variable: Selection of library resources
- Dependent variable: Preservation of library resources
- Test statistics: Pearson product-moment correlation analysis
- Hypothesis two: There is no significant relationship between acquisition of library resources and the preservation of library resources
- Independent variable: Acquisition of library resources
- Dependent variable: Preservation of library resources
- Test statistics: Pearson product-moment correlation analysis

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This section deals with the results of the statistical analysis of data gathered for this study as well as their interpretation and discussion. The presentation of the data was done following the trends of the two hypotheses directing the study. The chapter is presented under the following headings:

Presentation of results

In this section, each hypothesis is re-stated, and the result of data analysis carried out to test it is presented. All hypotheses of the study were tested at .05 level of significance.

Hypothesis one

There is no significant relationship between selection and preservation of library resources. The independent variable in this hypothesis is the selection of library resources, while the dependent variable is the preservation of library resources. Person Product Moment Correlation was used to test this hypothesis. The result of the analysis is presented in Table 1.

The result of the analysis, as presented in Table 4, revealed that the calculated r-value 2.90 was higher than the critical r-value of 1.960 at 0.05 level of significance with 400 degrees of freedom. With this result, the null hypothesis was rejected. This result implied that the selection of library resources had a significant positive relationship with preservation of library resources.

Hypothesis two

There is no significant relationship between acquisition and preservation of library resources. The independent variable in this hypothesis is the acquisition of library resources, while the dependent variable is the preservation of library resources. Pearson Product-Moment Correlation Analysis was used to test this hypothesis. The result of the analysis is presented in Table 2.

The result of the analysis, as presented in Table 2, revealed that the calculated r-value of 2.13 was higher than the critical r -r-value of 1.960 at 0.05 level of significance with 400 degrees of freedom. With this result, the null hypothesis was rejected. This result indicated that, the acquisition of library resources had a significant positive relationship with the preservation of library resources.

TABLE 1.

Pearson Product-Moment Correlation Analysis of the relationship between selection and preservation of the library resources (N=402)

Variable	$\bar{X}$	SD	Pearson correlation significant (r)	Sig. (2-tailed)
SELECTION*PRESERVATION	18.52	3.32	0.495**	.00
	16.98	3.45		

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed) $p=0.495$, { $p<0.5$, criterion for decision}

TABLE 2

Pearson Product-Moment Correlation Analysis of the relationship between Acquisition and preservation of the library resources (N=402)

Variable	$\bar{X}$	SD	Pearson correlation significant (r)	Sig. (2-tailed)
ACQUISITION*PRESERVATION	17.83	3.56	0.557**	.00
	16.98	3.45		

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed) $p=0.557$, { $p<0.5$, criterion for decision}

Discussion of findings

This section is devoted to the discussion of the findings of the study. The discussion was based on the objectives of the study.

Selection and preservation of library resources in tertiary institutions in Cross River State

The finding in this facet of the study revealed that there was significant positive relationship between selection and preservation of library resources in tertiary institutions in Cross River State. This finding is in line with that of Ochai (2002), who, in a related study, confirmed that collection development, as a planned, systematic development of a collection, based on the objectives of the library, is essential for the preservation of library resources. According to the author, selection is the totality of activities which lead to building up a total library collection, including the preservation process. He sees collection development as a tool that focuses on building up collections and a process of continuous growth and pertinent activities in the library, including preservation hinges.

Lawrence (20008) also supported the findings of the study when he stated that collection development goes beyond the relative or absolute value of the collection and looks at how its availability may be enhanced through informed decisions about binding, microfilming, duplication, replacement, discarding, storage, security and preservation. Academic libraries are under great pressure to ensure effectiveness, efficiency and value for money through collection management policies. Hence, libraries must have clear-cut collection management strategies which impact on preservation. One such strategy is collection assessment. It measures the extent to which the collection, both onsite and accessed remotely, meets the goals, needs and missions of the library and its parent organisation. These techniques used may be quantitative or qualitative so that collection management activities can be most efficiently and effectively planned, designed and operated if performed systematically.

Selection is at the heart of the collection development process. This core function builds the library's collection for a particular user community, skill, and knowledge and the right tools are required to select appropriate library materials and sources that meet the needs of the community. To aid the challenging task of building an appropriately balanced collection that meets the needs of user community, preservation as a selection consideration is paramount. All libraries must decide what to do with items in disrepair. At what point is an item beyond repair? Should it be replaced? Preservation and conservation refer to the processes of

monitoring the physical condition of the library's materials and taking action to prevent further deterioration. Selection activities

must focus on some of the most common preservation and conservation problems faced in a small library such as climate control, infestations of insects, mould or mildew, and brittle paper and common techniques used to handle these problems, including preventative measures.

Acquisition and preservation of library resources in tertiary institutions in Cross River State

The findings in this aspect of the study revealed that there was a significant positive relationship between acquisition and preservation of library resources in tertiary institutions in Cross River State. The findings were in agreement with Nnadozie (2006), who in a related study, confirms acquisition as the process of obtaining resources to satisfy the needs of users, and its work, and as a means by which books and non-book materials are added to the library. In resource acquisition the author emphasised that it is pertinent for better mutual relationship between the book industry and libraries. This is to enhance quality acquisition and preservation.

The finding of this aspect of the study aligned with Oyeleye (2015). In a related study, the author concluded that the quality of information provided by the library is determined to a large extent by the quality of library resources acquired, which inversely impacts the preservation process. Hence, the acquisition of library resources should not be lopsided. The author pointed out that the relevance and quality of library resources are at stake if gift is the major mode of acquisition. This is because, according to the author, the process of separating such resources maybe compromised by the need to fill the shelves with low-quality resources such as poor-quality e-resources, books, etc. which may not stand the test of time and may demand strenuous efforts in preservation.

The findings of this aspect of the study is also supported by Oshinaike (2006). In the acquisition of library resources through donation, gift and exchange Oshinaike (2006) analysed the contribution of philanthropic organisations to collection development in libraries. His study revealed that book donations from philanthropic organisations had a positive impact on the collection preservation process. Many libraries in tertiary institutions receive donations of books and other materials from members of the community. While donations are generally welcomed by libraries, accepting donations can be a tricky

business, depending on who is making the gift, the needs of the library, and the donor's wishes for the gift. Acquisition of library resources naturally impacts preservation activities in the library.

Acquisitions obtained through donors with no recourse to the Collection Development in Libraries usually lack reliability and durability. Some of such materials are insecure against vagaries of environmental variables, including temperature, relative humidity, pests, pollutants, and light exposure. In general, the lower the temperature is, the better it is for the collection. Books and other library materials, for example, take up and give off moisture, making them sensitive to relative humidity. Very high humidity encourages growth and insect infestations. Low humidity causes materials to lose their flexibility. Pests, such as insects and vermin, eat and destroy paper and the adhesive that secures book bindings. Library acquisition of all types faces several kinds of preservation problems related to climate control, biological pests, and brittle books. Preservation solutions to library acquisition include binding of materials, handling of materials carefully, and repairing materials.

Conclusion

The findings of the study confirmed that there was a significant relationship between selection, acquisition and preservation of library resources in tertiary institutions in Cross River State. Selection is the totality of activities which lead to building up a total library collection, including the preservation process. It is a tool that focuses on building up collections and a process of continuous growth and pertinent activities in the library, including preservation hinges. The quality of information provided by the library is determined to a large extent by the quality of library resources acquired, which inversely impacts the preservation process.

Recommendations

Based on the findings of this study, the following recommendations were made:

- i. The management of tertiary institution libraries should adhere strictly to the library collection development policy with emphasis on the provisions regarding the selection and preservation of library resources in Cross River State.
- ii. Donors, philanthropic organisations and agencies should consult the collection development policy in libraries, as acquisitions obtained through donors with no recourse to the Collection Development in libraries usually lack reliability and durability and constitute a threat to the preservation process in the library.

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