



## HUBUNGAN ANTARA PEMANFAATAN PROSES PENGEMBANGAN KOLEKSI DAN PEMBANGUNAN KOLEKSI PERPUSTAKAAN

### ***RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN UTILIZATION OF COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT PROCESSES AND BUILDING LIBRARY COLLECTION***

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#### **ABSTRACT**

*This study determined the relationship between utilization of Collection Development Process and Building Library Collections in Federal University Libraries in North-Eastern Nigeria. The study was guided by Six objectives which were to determine the extent of utilization of collection development process and the relationship between utilization of community analysis, collection development policies, selection criteria, acquisition procedure, weeding as well as resource evaluation procedures and building library collection in libraries under study. It was hypothesized that, there is no significant relationship between the utilization of community analysis, selection policy, selection criteria, acquisition procedure, weeding procedure and resource evaluation procedure and Building Library collection in the libraries under study. The study was a correlational study and used correlational research design. The population for the study was made up of fifteen staff of the selected federal university libraries in the North-East Zone, Nigeria, working in the Collection Development Divisions. All the population were used for the study. The research instrument for this study was a self-designed questionnaire that was complemented with a checklist. Data was analyzed using descriptive statistics of frequency counts, percentage scores, and Pearson product Moment Correlation coefficient (PPMC) was used to test the hypotheses at 0.05 level of significance. The hypotheses tested revealed that, there was a significant relationship between utilization of community analysis, acquisition procedure and Building library collection in libraries under study. On the basis of the findings, conclusion drawn, recommendations were made for the improvement of utilization of collection development process in building library collections.*

**Keyword:** Acquisition Procedure, Collection Development Policy, Community Analysis, Selection Criteria, Weeding Procedure and Resource Evaluation.

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#### **ABSTRAK**

Penelitian ini menentukan hubungan antara pemanfaatan Proses Pengembangan Koleksi dan Membangun Koleksi Perpustakaan di Perpustakaan Universitas Federal di Nigeria Timur Laut. Penelitian ini berpedoman pada Enam tujuan yaitu untuk mengetahui sejauh mana pemanfaatan proses pengembangan koleksi dan hubungan antara pemanfaatan analisis komunitas, kebijakan pengembangan koleksi, kriteria seleksi, prosedur akuisisi, penyiangan serta prosedur evaluasi sumber daya dan membangun koleksi perpustakaan di perpustakaan yang sedang dipelajari. Dihipotesiskan bahwa, tidak ada hubungan yang signifikan antara

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pemanfaatan analisis komunitas, kebijakan seleksi, kriteria seleksi, prosedur akuisisi, prosedur penyiangan dan prosedur evaluasi sumber daya dengan koleksi Gedung Perpustakaan di perpustakaan yang diteliti. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian korelasional dan menggunakan desain penelitian korelasional. Populasi untuk penelitian ini terdiri dari lima belas staf perpustakaan universitas federal yang dipilih di Zona Timur Laut, Nigeria, yang bekerja di Divisi Pengembangan Koleksi. Semua populasi digunakan untuk penelitian. Instrumen penelitian untuk penelitian ini adalah kuesioner yang dirancang sendiri yang dilengkapi dengan daftar periksa. Data dianalisis menggunakan statistik deskriptif jumlah frekuensi, persentase skor, dan koefisien korelasi product Moment Pearson (PPMC) digunakan untuk menguji hipotesis pada tingkat signifikansi 0,05. Hipotesis yang diuji mengungkapkan bahwa, terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara pemanfaatan analisis komunitas, prosedur perolehan dan pembangunan koleksi perpustakaan di perpustakaan yang diteliti. Atas dasar temuan, kesimpulan yang ditarik, rekomendasi dibuat untuk peningkatan pemanfaatan proses pengembangan koleksi dalam membangun koleksi perpustakaan.

**Kata Kunci :** Analisis Komunitas, Kebijakan Pengembangan Koleksi, Kriteria Seleksi, Prosedur Akuisisi, Prosedur Penyiangan dan Evaluasi Sumber Daya.

## A. INTRODUCTION

Libraries, irrespective of type, size and purpose are established with the aim of providing basic information resources either printed or non-printed for their varied users, in academic environment such as Universities, Polytechnics and Colleges of Education e.t.c, The aim is to gather enough relevant information resources to supplement the curricula activities of such institutions. [Aina \(2004\)](#) stated that collection development management can be divided into phases. This, collection development policy, selection, acquisition of information materials, conservation and preservation and weeding. Collection development process in Nigeria university libraries, especially, in the North East Zone, Nigeria dates back to the period universities were established along with their libraries. However, the focus of this study was principally to dwell on the utilization of collection development process and building library collections in federal university libraries in North East Zone, Nigeria. Supporting the researcher's preliminary observation, [Okoro \(1991\)](#) observed that most library staff in Nigeria University libraries appeared to appreciate the important role adherence to the use of collection development process plays in building library collections. Similarly, [Chuma \(2006\)](#). Argued that many Nigerian university libraries, were so ill-equipped in terms

of print and non-print collection, and this invariably affects resource building. Libraries and Information Centres and particularly academic libraries have renewed their efforts in an attempt to build a well-stocked library. These attempts emphasize adequate and effective collection development efforts. This has led to the growth of interest in utilization of collection development process. Particularly, adherence to the utilization of collection development process in building library collection. Essentially, building library collection is faced with numerous obstacles which include decreased budget allocation, non-adherence to utilization of collection development process, non-compliance to review policy, problem of identifying who is responsible for selection, acquisition, weeding and resources evaluation, all these make it difficult for libraries to have balanced collections. Therefore, the need for this study is out to look at how all these affect the collection development processes in the selected libraries.

Despite the availability of collection development process in most federal university libraries, the implementation of the processes is likely to be a major problem in recent years, as most federal university libraries seemed not to adhere to utilization of the processes in developing their collections. It has been established through preliminary observa-

tion by the researchers that the Federal University libraries in North East Zone, Nigeria had Collection Development Process, but level of adherence to it was low, due to perhaps lack of comprehensiveness in the content of the written policies and most likely policies are also not often evaluated or reviewed. Thus, collection development process seemed to be underutilized by the libraries concerned for the desirable impacts on resources development to be realized. However, from personal observation by the researcher and a careful perusal of available literature on collection development process, it was observed that library authorities, particularly, those of federal university libraries in north East zone Nigeria that there were likelihood (possibilities) of non-adherence to the utilization of collection development process in their collection development practice. It is against this background that this study was conducted, so as to determine the relationship between utilization of collection development process and building library collections in Federal University Libraries in north east zone Nigeria.

This research willing to find out about the extent of utilization of community analysis, selection policy, selection criteria, acquisition procedure, weeding and the adherence to utilization of evaluation in building library collections in federal university libraries in North East Zone, Nigeria. The following null hypo-theses were formulated:

Ho1 : There is no significant relationship between utilization of community analysis and building library collections in federal university libraries in North East Zone, Nigeria.

Ho2 : There is no significant relationship between utilization of collection development policy and building library collections in federal university libraries in North East Zone, Nigeria.

Ho3 : There is no significant relationship between utilization of selection criteria and building library collections in federal university libraries in North East Zone, Nigeria.

Ho4 : There is no significant relationship between utilization of acquisition procedure and building library collections in federal university libraries in North East Zone, Nigeria.

Ho5 : There is no significant relationship between utilization of weeding and building library collections in federal university libraries in North East Zone, Nigeria.

Ho6 : There is no significant relationship between utilization of resource evaluation also building library collections in federal university libraries in North East Zone, Nigeria.

## **B. LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **Community Analysis and Building Library Collections in Federal University Libraries.**

According to [Benedicts \(2012\)](#), the academic library's patron can be more clearly defined as the largest patron group, of course, it is made up of students, the teaching staff, and the school administration. Similarly, the faculty must be kept informed. It is important for collection development librarian to establish community needs between the library and academic departments for structured activities in which professional library staff systematically meet with teaching staff to discuss strategies for directly supporting their instructional needs and those of the students. To assume smooth community analysis, it is also most important that the library's internal communications are opened. Collection development librarian must be kept informed of activities occurring in all parts of the department concerning library's collections. Community analysis will facilitate excellent internal communications between those who are involved and those who are not. Community analysis would sustain interest, and

willingness to share and learn from experience within a given academic setting.

### **Selection Policy and Building Library Collections in Federal University Libraries.**

The concept of selection policy is not new in the library profession and literature. [Tucker and Torrence \(2004\)](#) argued that policy is a part of a collection development process. [Evans \(2003\)](#) described selection policy as a library's written plan, aimed at correcting the weaknesses of the collection and maintaining inherent strengths. The [University of Louisville libraries \(2005\)](#) stressed that a selection policy guides the development and management of library collections. From a study conducted by [Baughman \(1980\)](#) in the U.S.A, the faculty, college administrators and library directors are strongly in favour of a formal written Selection Policy statement. In a study conducted by [Wood and Hoffman \(1996\)](#), the two writers indicated that selection Policies improve communication, public relations, staff development, training and assessment. [Adekanmbi \(2007\)](#) in like manner, averred the University of Texas libraries develops collections and plans information access according to policies based on continuing analysis of the University's evolving academic programme, research, interest, and user needs. In the light of these policies, or provides access to wide variety of resources in formats ranging from manuscripts to digital images, in many languages and scripts supporting inquiry in all areas of knowledge.

### **Selection Criteria and Building Library Collections in Federal University Libraries.**

Once a collection development policy is available, it is easy to engage in selection of information materials. This is because the policy consist of some guidelines as to how

the selection of materials should be carried out with selection aids such as Trade List Manual, Book Seller Spring Books, Blackwells etc. [Ifidon \(2006\)](#) stated that selection of library materials is such an important operation in library practice that it should not be taken lightly. If the initial selection is well done, the selection can adequately meet the library's objectives; there will be a positive correlation between quality and quantity. Similarly, [Ifukor \(2010\)](#) assessed collection development process implementation in university libraries and revealed that majority of the respondents did not apply the process in their libraries. Eventually, resources in these libraries were being developed haphazardly over the years. [Brawin \(2003\)](#) asserted that collection development is a sub-discipline of librarianship that grew out of a need to systematize the selection and acquisition of library materials to more fully meet information requirement needs of the library's users. [Feng \(1995\)](#) stated that the librarian's work involves the need for him to know for who also what purpose a piece of information is wanted or intended. This forms the basis of selection. The idea of selection could be anchored on the belief that no library (even the Library of Congress) can acquire every item relevant to its users/clientele due to inadequacy of funds. According to [Ifidon \(2006\)](#), over one million books are published every year and the current number of periodical publications at that time stood at over 15,000 titles. These figures exclude the government publications, United Nations document publications and machine readable materials.

### **Acquisition Procedure and Building Library collection in Federal University Libraries.**

[Ansari and Zuberi \(2010\)](#) analyzed the use of Acquisition Policies using a sample of 70 library staff at University of Karachi Library. The study revealed that only 18% of the

respondents agreed to have used acquisition procedure. The acquisition procedure of a few college libraries and university libraries examined in developed nations and in North East Zone Nigeria, by the researcher were written in various forms, although there are similarities in the contents of the acquisition procedure. Some of those examined provided information on the purpose of the policies, the selection procedure for each faculty within universities and colleges, as well as the collection level codes. Some also touched on collection evaluation, although they failed to mention anything about the clients served, what materials will not be acquired, cooperative arrangements and review of the acquisition procedure.

### **Weeding Procedure and Building Library Collections in Federal University Libraries.**

Aina (2004) gave many reasons for weeding: space problem takes the pride of place; a second reason for weeding is the out datedness of materials and information. A good example is the appearance of a new edition which supersedes an older one. Reference books such as multi-volume encyclopedia also have to be weeded when a new set is published. Lack of use is the third reason for weeding. One assumption is that the use of a book is a measure of its value to the library and thus to society or the community in which the library is situated. The fourth reason for weeding is the change in community needs and institutional objectives. Institutional objectives are derived from community needs but if these needs changed the institutional objectives are bound to be reviewed. Naturally, this trend extends to the weeding and the physical appearance of a book, costs of storage and presence of several duplicate copies of the same title on the shelf.

### **Evaluation Procedure and Building Library Collection in Academic Libraries.**

Librarians generally spend enormous sums of money to acquire materials. As professionals, librarians try to build and maintain collections that will meet their collection development goals and be appropriate for their information seekers. By evaluating their collections, librarians may be able to better manage future collection development. Because collection evaluation may help librarians better realize what materials are in their collections, and how well they are meeting their collection development goals, collection assessment is seen as one important measure of collection development and management (Kachel, 1997). The primary requirement in any collection evaluation is the ability to provide adequate statistical comparative data to understand the collection (Olden, 1995).

### **C. METHOD**

This is a survey study aimed at determining the relationship between utilization of collection development process and resources building in federal university libraries in North East Zone Nigeria. Survey is a scientific study in which a research investigates association between variables. It also allows a researcher to determine if there is a relationship between two variables without having to randomly assign participants to conditions (Mayer & Frantz, 2004). The target population of this study was fifteen staff in charge of collection development practice in Federal University libraries in North East Zone of Nigeria. The choice of these categories of library staff can be justified in the sense that, the issue of utilization of collection development process in university libraries is within the management/professional domain. It is assumed that, these categories of library staff are conversant with what collection de-



velopment process is all about. Thus, all professional and para-professional staff in collection development division in federal university libraries under study were used for the study.

The data obtained was analyzed using frequency counts and percentages to answer the research questions in the libraries under study. Pearson’s Product Moment Correlation (PPMC) was used to test the null hypotheses of the relationship between the independent variables (a particular process) and dependent variable (building library collections) using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) tool while multiple regression analysis was used to test the seventh (7th) null hypotheses on cumulative relationship among collection development process

and building library collection. The Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) statistical research testing software (version 20 of the SPSS software) was used.

**D. RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

**Testing of Hypotheses**

The findings with reference to hypotheses put forward in the study were analyzed using Pearson Product Moment Correlation (PPMC) Co-efficient.

**Hypotheses 1**

Ho1: There is no significant relationship between utilization of community analysis also building library collections in federal university libraries in North East Zone, Nigeria.

**Table 1.**  
Summary of Pearson’s Product Moment Correlation on Relationship between Utilization of Community Analysis and Building Library Collections

Variables	Mean	Std. Deviation	N	df	r-value	P- Value	Decision
Building Library Collections	11.4667	1.18723	15	133	0.608*	0.016	Rejected
Utilization of Community Analysis	10.4000	.91026	15				

$r_{cal} = 0.608$ ;  $r_{tab} = 0.426$ ;  $p < 0.05$

Table 1 shows that building library collection had  $\bar{x}$  of 11.4667 and SD of 1.18723 and utilization of community analysis with  $\bar{x}$  10.4000 and SD of 0.91026. The calculated obtained r-value was 0.608 and P-value of 0.016 df of 13 at 0.05 level of significance. Therefore, since the r-value is greater than the p-value, the null hypothesis is rejected. It implies that community analysis is a predict-able variable for

building library collections in federal university libraries in North East Zone, Nigeria.

**Hypotheses 2**

Ho2: There is no significant relationship between utilization of collection development policy and building library collections in federal university libraries in North East Zone, Nigeria.

**Table 2.**

Summary of Person's Product Moment Correlation on Relationship between Utilization of Collection Development Policy and Building Library Collections

Variables	Mean	Std. Deviation	N	df	r-value	P-value	Decision
building library collections	11.4667	1.18723	15	13	0.014	0.961	Retained
utilization of collection development policy	7.6667	1.44749	15				

$r_{cal} = 0.014$ ;  $r_{tab} = 0.426$ ;  $p > 0.05$

Table 2 indicates that building library collections had  $\bar{x}$  11.4667 and SD of 1.18723 and utilization of collection development policy with  $\bar{x}$  7.6667 and SD of 1.44749. The calculated r-value was 0.014 and p-value of 0.961 at the df of 13 at 0.05 level of significance. Therefore, since the r-value is lower than the p-value, the null hypothesis is accepted, which implies that collection deve-

lopment policy is not a predictable variable for building library collection in federal university libraries in North East Zone, Nigeria.

### Hypotheses 3

$H_{03}$ : There is no significant relationship between selection criteria and building library collections in federal university libraries in North East Zone, Nigeria.

**Table 3.**

Summary of Person's Product Moment Correlation on Relationship between Utilization of Selection Criteria and Building Library Collections

Variables	Mean	Std. Deviation	N	df	r-value	P-value	Decision
building library collections	11.4667	1.18723	15	13	0.267	0.336	Retained
utilization of selection criteria	11.9333	1.90738	15				

$r_{cal} = 0.267$ ;  $r_{tab} = 0.426$ ;  $p < 0.05$

Table 3 indicates that building library collection had  $\bar{x}$  11.4667 and SD of 1.18723 and utilization of selection criteria with  $\bar{x}$  11.9333 and SD of 1.90738. The calculated r-value was 0.267 and p-value of 0.336 at the df of 13 at 0.05 level of significance. Therefore, since the r-value is lower than p-value, the null hypothesis is accepted, which implies that utilization of selection

criteria is not a predictable variable for building library collection in federal university libraries in North East Zone, Nigeria.

### Hypotheses 4

$H_{04}$ : There is no significant relationship between acquisition procedure and building library collections in Federal University Libraries in North East Zone, Nigeria.

**Table 4.**

Summary of Person's Product Moment Correlation on Relationship between Utilization of Acquisition Procedure and Building Library Collections

Variables	Mean	Std. Deviation	N	df	r-value	P-value	Decision
building library collections	11.4667	1.18723	15	13	0.342	0.212	Retained
utilization of acquisition procedure	9.6667	1.11270	15				

$r_{cal} = 0.342$ ;  $r_{tab} = 0.426$ ;  $p < 0.05$

Table 4 indicates that building library collections had  $\bar{x}11.4667$  and SD of 1.18723 and utilization of acquisition procedure with  $\bar{x}9.6667$  and SD of 1.11270, with calculated r-value of 0.342 and p-value of 0.212 at the df of 13 at 0.05 level of significance. Therefore, the null hypothesis is retained.

### Hypotheses 5

$H_{05}$ : There is no significant relationship between weeding and building library collections in federal university libraries in North East Zone, Nigeria.

**Table 5.**

Summary of Person's Product Moment Correlation on Relationship between Weeding and Building Library Collections and Building Library Collections

Variables	Mean	Std. Deviation	N	df	r-value	p-value	Decision
building library collections	11.4667	1.18723	15	13	0.117	0.679	Retained
utilization of weeding	7.2667	1.09978	15				

Table 5 indicates that building library collections had  $\bar{x}11.4667$  and SD of 1.18723 and utilization of weeding procedure with  $\bar{x}7.2667$  and SD of 1.09978, with calculated r-value of 0.117 and p-value of 0.679 at df of 13 at 0.05 level of significance. Therefore, since the r-value is lower than p-value, the null hypothesis is retained, which implies that utilization of weeding procedure is not pre-

dictable variable for building library collection in federal university libraries in North East Zone, Nigeria.

### Hypotheses 6

$H_{06}$ : There is no significant relationship between Resource Evaluation and building library collections in federal university libraries in North East Zone, Nigeria.

**Table 6.**

Summary of Person's Product Moment Correlation on joint relationship between utilization of resource evaluation and building library collections

Variables	Mean	Std. Deviation	N	df	r-value	p-value	Decision
building library collections	11.4667	1.18723	15	13	0.164	0.558	Retained
utilization of resource evaluation	8.6667	.48795	15				

Table 6 indicates that building library collections had  $\bar{x}11.4667$  and SD of 1.18723 and utilization of evaluation procedure with  $\bar{x}8.6667$  and SD of 0.48795. The calculated r-value was 0.164 and p-value of 0.558 at df of 13 at 0.05 level of significance. Therefore, since the r-value is lower than p-value, the null hypothesis is retained. Which implies

that resource evaluation is not predictable variable for building library collection in federal university libraries in North East Zone, Nigeria.

Based on the data above, the summary of finding of the study are 1) There was a significant relationship between community analysis and building library collections, 2)



There was no significant relationship between utilization of collection development policy and building library collections, 3) There was no significant relationship between selection criteria and building of library collections, 4) There was significant relationship between utilization of acquisition policy and building library collections, 5) There was no significant relationship between utilization of weeding procedure and building library collections, 6) There was no significant relationship between utilization of evaluation procedure and building library collections.

## E. CONCLUSION

Based on the findings of this study, it was revealed that; collection development policy, weeding, as well as resource evaluation procedure were underutilized in building

collection. The study therefore, concluded that utilization of community analysis and utilization of acquisition procedure influenced the building of library collections in Federal University library collections in Federal University libraries, North East Zone, Nigeria. We also recommended a familiarized comprehensive collection development policy should be developed and operated in the libraries studied, and the document should be reviewed periodically for up-to-datedness, the Libraries under study should optimally explore all procedure involved in the acquisition of library materials in order to build a balanced collection, and The Libraries understudy should employ a comprehensive resource evaluation practice in order to build a balanced collection.

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