

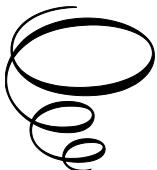
Discovering Library Resources and Usage

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By

Fredrick Olatunji Ajegbomogun

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This work is dedicated to God's Glory, Omniscience, Author and Finisher of our Faith. How could I have gotten to where I am now if not for His grace?

I also dedicate it to my late father, Pa. James Obasa Ajegbomogun, who provided me with a solid educational platform on which to grow. May our Lord continue to hold your gentle spirit in his bosom. Amen.

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PREFACE

The first chapter of the book addresses the history of libraries and information science from antiquity to the present, with a focus on Nigerian libraries. This is particularly significant since the institutions and practices of the past have shaped the modern world, which is the fundamental aspect of the textbook. Chapter Two introduces the concept of the library as the provision of an organized collection of printed and non-printed materials which are specifically intended to support the university's teaching, learning, and research activities. The efficiency of the library includes knowledge preservation, current information, and the preservation of cultural heritage, etc. In many formats and from many sources, libraries are the places to get unrestricted access to information.

Chapter three discourses the diversity of libraries, starting from academic libraries, state, public, private, and specialised libraries, where their main focus is to provide unrestricted information to their clients. All forms of materials that can promote or encourage citizen education are collected, organized, stored, and made available in the library. Their clients benefit from specialized library services, which help their organizations meet their goals and objectives.

For effective service and administration, the library is comprised of four (4) major functional departments. They are: Administrative Department; Technical Services Department/Acquisitions Section; Reader's Services Department-Circulation Section, Reference Section, Serials Section; and Automation Department/E-library Section. The library staff provide assistance to library users for effective, efficient, and easy access and retrieval of library materials for use.

Collection development refers to the process of systematically building library collections to serve the study, teaching, research, recreational, and other needs of library users. The goal of collection development is to make information available to the community, students, faculty, administration, and staff. The library's acquisitions ensure that resources meet the current and anticipated needs of users.

Library materials, also known as library stock, can be grouped under two sub-topics. Namely, textbooks and non-book materials. Books on various subject areas (disciplines) are classified as non-fiction materials. Non-book materials enhance instructional efficiency during the teaching and learning process, as they enable students to see those things being taught in real-life situations.

Knowledge organization (*classification and cataloguing*) refers to the process of categorizing and organizing data, including books, recordings, and electronic resources. Under *the Library of Congress Classification (LCC)*, knowledge is divided into twenty-one basic classes, each denoted by a single letter of the alphabet. *In the Dewey Decimal Classification Scheme*, knowledge is divided into ten basic classes and is constantly changed to keep up with information. The *Universal Decimal Classification (UDC)* is a bibliographic and library classification that represents the systematic organization of all branches of human knowledge. A library catalogue is an organized and searchable collection of records of every item in the library and can be found on the library home page. The catalogue will point you to the location of a particular source, or group of sources, that the library owns on each topic.

Information and communication technology and electronic libraries: The concept of libraries has been transformed by information technology. The e-library is a massive database for researchers working in a hypertext context. It is an ecosystem that facilitates information and knowledge generation, storage, preservation, dissemination, and usage. The advantages and disadvantages of using an e-library were also discussed for the benefit of the users of the book. The Internet is a global network of networks that enables computers of all kinds to directly and transparently communicate throughout the world. The Internet connects the library on two platforms, namely the Local Area Network (LAN), in which activities carried out in the library are interconnected, and the Wide Area Network (WAN), in which services are rendered through the internet beyond the library building.

Development of information literacy and study skills: Information literacy is a set of integrated abilities encompassing the reflective discovery of information, the understanding of how information is produced and valued, and the use of information in creating new knowledge. Study skills are thus an efficient way of using your time to achieve your goals. These skills include critical thinking skills, research skills, computer skills, and communication skills, among others.

Information use and embedded librarians: The library as a growing organism in terms of staff and skills. As the library grows in services, the skills necessary to deliver these new services will also grow. The library should also transform its services to keep up with other changes in the world. The library must not lag behind in adapting to new technologies. Embedded librarians' activities are centered on identifying the information needs of one or more specific groups or users, collaborating with them, developing a deep understanding of their work, and providing highly specialized information services that meet their greatest needs. Bibliographies and references are a comprehensive catalogue of everything that has been written on a topic, with references showing the sources from which data was gathered.

FOREWORD

It is my pleasure to write the foreword to "Discovering Library Resources and Usage," a profound intellectual work put together by a brilliant researcher who has penned down his experience and knowledge of research in the expectation of sharing it with budding young and upcoming future librarians in Nigeria, in particular, and the world at large.

The book's 13 chapters cover all aspects of librarianship, briefly examining each of the theme areas and emphasizing the most important issues, often with stunning illustrative illustrations and the framework as well as clear schematic diagrams for simple understanding of the subject matter.

Libraries are undergoing a technological transformation, beginning with the acquisition of printing and progressing to electronic access and eventually virtualization (digital). A paradigm shift from the availability of library resources to remote access to information. Therefore, the function of libraries in disseminating information services to users has been transformed by rapid improvements in information processing, storage, and transmission technology.

Librarians were a group of specialists tasked with ensuring the authenticity of information and safeguarding their consumers from the negative epistemic consequences of erroneous knowledge. They are entirely committed to information literacy, which has a positive influence on their consumers and equips them with the necessary skills to become self-sufficient and lifelong learners. As explained in this book, these qualities include critical thinking, research skills, computer skills, and communication skills, among others.

Ranganathan's concept focuses on the fundamental principle of information use, which is extensively explored in one of the book's chapters. Namely, promotion, needs, relevant, timely, and up-to-date information. In the second law, this was stated as the foundation for the right to access information and knowledge in many forms of writing, as well as the right to be informed about matters that others may desire to conceal.

The inclusion of embedded librarianship, regardless of medium, is also discussed in the book. This aims to go beyond the library's conventional

reference and information literacy functions to help users by bridging the gap between them and the library through cooperation and partnership.

This book compiles a useful collection of information in the field of librarianship. I am convinced that his book will be a valuable resource for academics, researchers, and policymakers at universities and other institutions of higher learning.

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CHAPTER ONE

EVOLUTION OF LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION SERVICES

The evolution of libraries and information services is inextricably linked to the historical record, and it is also comparable to other disciplines. This is particularly significant since the institutions and practices of the past have shaped the modern world. The fact that every organization or individual that exists today in the universe has a distinct beginning/past serves as a point of reference for current and future advancement and development, which demonstrates that history is not a meaningless narrative. This chapter describes the origins of libraries and information science from ancient times to the present day, with a focus on the history of Nigerian libraries and worldwide.

Ancient Libraries

The practice of collecting recorded knowledge in some type of repository is as old as civilization itself. Historians say libraries first appeared six thousand years ago with the rise of civilization in the Near East, such as Egypt, Greece, Rome, and Mesopotamia. For example, some 30,000 clay tablets discovered in ancient Mesopotamia date back over 5,000 years. Archaeologists have also discovered papyrus scrolls dating from 1300 to 1200 BC in ancient Egyptian cities. The majority of the libraries that sprouted up in Egypt and Mesopotamia between the first and fourth millennia BC began with a collection of these papyrus fragment scrolls. Many of the libraries began in temples and palaces and housed important documents for the church and government administration. Clay tablets discovered by archaeologists in the remains of ancient Sumerian cities show that the Sumerians developed their own writing and were able to produce literature in the Tigris and Euphrates Valleys (Krebs, 2003).

In lower Mesopotamia, the Babylonians and Assyrians established a culture that contributed to writing. Hamurabi, who enacted the ancient Babylonian codes of laws, was one of their most powerful monarchs. The

Assyrian King Assurbanipal (668–631) established the most illustrious library of the time in his palace at Nineveh (very close to modern-day Bagdad). King Assurbanipal and his officials went on a hunt for Assyro-Babylonian cultural records. This is similar to what modern libraries do. Catalogues were created and copies of manuscripts were meticulously recreated and made available for use in this old library. Archaeologists originally unearthed a portion of this massive library in the mid-nineteenth century, and they now have over 70,000 tablets catalogued.

Early collections may have originated in the Near East, but it was the ancient Greeks who carried the concept forward due to their increased interest in literacy and intellectual life. Authors wrote on a variety of subjects; scriptoria, or copy shops, printed the books; dealers sold them; and public and private libraries expanded. Papyri scrolls and parchment rolls make up the majority of these volumes. Stacks and bound wooden boards were employed to record literature, science, and technological information. These tablets were known as codexes. Codexes were used to write notes on wooden writing tablets. They were derived from a custom of writing on wooden tablets that dates back a century (Krebs, 2003). The codices were kept flat on the shelf, their leaves shielded by a cover. The Greeks were the first to construct and create numerous sorts of libraries, including private and public libraries. Aristotle's library was regarded as the finest private collection of its day. According to ancient geographer Strabo, Aristotle "was the first to have gathered together a collection of books."

The Great Library of Alexandria, created in 300 B.C., was the greatest Greek library and the largest library in the world until the turn of the twentieth century. It was a public library open to individuals with adequate scholarly and literary qualifications. Aristotle's disciple, Demetrius of Phalerum, created and sold to King Ptolemy I the notion of a huge national or universal library dedicated to the Hellenistic ideal. The Ptolemies made a substantial effort to achieve the library's grandiose objective of collecting a half-million scrolls. The Alexandria Library was the birthplace of much of what is now known as literary study. The magnitude and complexity of the task confronting the Alexandrian scholar-librarians forced them to implement library management techniques such as manuscript acquisition, presentation, edition, and publication of some works; and an elaborate and sophisticated cataloguing system developed, as evidenced by Callimachus' Pinakes (catalogues).

Over time, the library's collection grew to 700,000 rolls or volumes, and its prestige attracted academics and writers from around the world (Krebs, 2003). Egypt's authority gradually waned until Egypt was destroyed in 47 BC during Julius Caesar's attack on Alexandria. The Alexandria Library has been named The First University in the World because it combines the functions of a research institute, National, and University Libraries all in one. Zerodotus, the first librarian, and Eratosthenes, the philosopher who directed the library, were among the prominent scholars in the Arts and Sciences who worked there. Callimachus, the poet, librarian, and historian, devised the scheme for cataloguing and classifying the collection. By this, he shortened the time required to locate or search for material in long works by breaking them up into books or volumes.

The Romans adored and revered the libraries they conquered, despite being better known for their military might than for their intellectual achievements. The majority of the captured libraries became officers' personal libraries, which were held in their sumptuous villas in Rome and elsewhere. In 37 BC, the first public library in Rome was established. A succession of Roman emperors followed the pattern set by this library. It is acceptable to argue that the Romans constructed the first functioning public library system. The influence and stability of the Roman Empire began to deteriorate in the 4th, 5th, and 6th centuries B.C., ushering in the "Dark Ages."

Mediaeval Libraries

The mediaeval period, often known as the Middle Ages, lasted around 1,000 years from the fall of Rome in 476 A.D. through the Renaissance in the 15th century. The barbarians that conquered Rome had no idea how valuable and important libraries were. The Roman Empire's library holdings, which had grown significantly, were destroyed. The Roman Empire was destroyed, and the region went through a period of backwardness and illiteracy. The priesthood, on the other hand, kept education alive throughout the eastern empire. They constructed cathedrals, monastic schools, and university libraries. The Bible, poetry, theater, politics, and other writings that consumers desired to keep and utilize were all retained (Olanlokun and Salisu, 1993). The printing press, invented by Johann Guttenberg in 1450, spurred the development of libraries. University establishments also helped in the preservation of classical literature. These universities include Prague, Bologna, Paris, Padua, Oxford, and Cambridge. Printed books were placed on open shelves to

replace handwritten manuscripts. This innovation paved the way for large-scale book production.

World National Libraries

During the 1600s, libraries became increasingly popular. Many colleges and state governments supported by the federal government have turned into national libraries. In some cases, the national libraries were clearly the world's largest and most prestigious libraries, dedicated to conserving and improving their countries' cultural heritage. The national libraries of France, the United Kingdom, the U.S., and Nigeria are the focus of our discussion.

British Museum (Great Britain)

The National Library of England is housed at the British Museum. Sir Humphrey Gilbert was given the task of designing the establishment of the Royal Academy and Library during Queen Elizabeth's reign. In 1662, the English parliament passed legislation requiring the library to have at least one copy of every book published in the country. In the early years, a prominent librarian, Richard Bentley, attempted to build the collections. The Cottonian and Harlean libraries, as well as Sir Sloane's library (a prominent physician and scientist), donated to the library collections. The British Museum was founded on this foundation and opened to the public in 1959. King George II's collections, the Burney library collections (acquired in 1818), the 16,000-volume Banks collection, and the Granville library collections are among the new additions (acquired in 1946). In the early years of the British Museum's development, the museum component was emphasized, and an Italian named Sir Anthony Panizzi (1797–1777) left his influence on the development of items in the British Museum. In 1831, he was promoted to Assistant Librarian, and in 1856, to Head Librarian. In 1759, the library held 150,000 volumes, and by 1960, it had grown to 6.5 million. Books, maps, clay tablets, images, art works, papyri, museum exhibits, and non-book items are among the millions of volumes in its collection. It is a source of pride for library users, and it offers services to British customers as well as international lending services to respected libraries across the world.

Bibliothèque Nationale De France

France's national library is the Bibliothèque Nationale de France. It began as King Charles V's Royal Library in 1367 and was relocated to Paris in the late 17th century (Krasher-khait 2001). The library was awarded the right of deposit in 1537, and it began receiving one copy of every work printed in France free of charge. The first royal librarian, Guillaume Bude, was appointed by French King Francis I (1494–1547), who also issued the legal depository statute. By 1672, the library was open twice a week to the public, with a fixed address on Rue Richelieu in Paris. Gifts, purchases, and legal deposits were used to acquire materials. The library grew to become France's largest and most advanced library. It has grown to become one of the world's most important national libraries, with collections numbering in the millions and a service range that has expanded significantly.

Library of Congress

The United States Library of Congress in Washington, D.C., is the world's largest library, with a particularly substantial collection of modern works. There are almost 12 million books and pamphlets in the collection, as well as millions of charts, manuscripts, maps, musical compositions, engravings, lithographs, and other materials. In the United States, the library holds the greatest collection of incunabula (books printed before 1501). They are among the earliest printed products, dating back to around 1450. A pristine copy of the Gutenberg Bible, the first important book produced in the Western world, is included in this collection.

Congress created the Library of Congress in 1800, but more books were lost during the bombardment of the Capitol by British troops in 1814. These losses were partially offset by the former President of the United States (US) purchasing Thomas Jefferson's library, and the library's collection of 6,700 books was transferred to the Library of Congress in 1815. Shortly after the new administration was constituted, a small collection was started to help the newly elected congressmen. For many years, the library was solely a congregation library.

Since 1870, it has been entitled to receive two copies of every publication for which an author requests copyright protection in the United States. These books, as well as numerous other gifts, have contributed significantly to the library's vast collection. The Library of Congress built a huge new building covering around 4 acres and capable of holding 3

million books between 1887 and 1897. When it was completed, it was the world's largest and most sophisticated library complex. The library has expanded to incorporate a Georgia marble addition with shelf space for 10 million books. It had 41 million volumes in 1962, and currently it has several million. The Library of Congress developed its own classification system for books. It has its own card catalogue and a national union catalogue, which details the locations of nearly 9 million volumes across the United States and Canada. Public, research, special, national, and academic libraries all over the world use it.

Nigerian Libraries

The Lagos Book Club was founded in the late 1920s, and it was the start of the growth of library services in Nigeria. Expatriate civil servants and a few Nigerians made up its membership. The Lagos Library was founded in 1932 with the help of a \$16,500 grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York. The Lagos Public Library was founded on books that were previously owned by the Lagos Book Club, and it was a subscription library, which meant that members had to pay a fee to access the library's services.

The UNESCO Seminar on the Development of Public Libraries in Africa, held in Ibadan in 1953, not only spurred the growth of a national library in Nigeria but also served to solidify the concept of a national library throughout Africa. Before the seminar, the Nigerian Council of Ministers—the country's first representative government, had opposed the concept of a national library, arguing that all library issues should be handled by regional governments, as well as local and private organizations. The council failed to recognize that, while regional governments would be responsible for public libraries, the central government was responsible for establishing a national library for the country.

Private libraries were established by prominent educated Nigerians, which ultimately became the nucleus of universities and private libraries. Following his death in 1945, a famous Nigerian, Henry Carr, amassed a substantial collection, which was purchased by the colonial administration with the intention of using it as the foundation for a national library. When Ibadan University College opened in 1948, Henry Carr's 18,000-volume collection became the foundation of the University Library of University College, Ibadan. With the founding of the University College in 1948, the University College Library, under the direction of John Harris, began to fill the role of national library in various countries. The publication

ordinance of 1950 allowed the library to receive two copies of each book published in Nigeria as a legal deposit. The National Bibliography of Nigeria was first published in 1953 by the University College Library.

National Library of Nigeria

The National Library Act was passed in 1964 on the recommendation of a library committee led by Dr. F. Rogers, Director of the National Library of Medicine of the United States. This act established a National Library whose activities were restricted to the Federal Government alone. The statute did not make the library a national depository or make the publication of a National Bibliography mandatory. However, in 1970, the National Library Decree was passed, correcting the 1964 act's deficiencies. The order broadened the scope of the library's functions to include the legal depository right and the publication of a National Bibliography. A board was established with the overall task of formulating policies for the library's administration.

The National Library supervises library operations in the country; serves as a link between domestic and international libraries; and publishes a National Union Catalogue and National Bibliography. It is in charge of the country's bibliographic management as well as the administration of the International Standard Book Number (ISBN) and International Standard Serial Number (ISSN). The National Library of Nigeria's functions are summarized here.

- The establishment and maintenance of National Library branches around the country.
- Advice on professional library development for federal, state, and local government.
- Development of bibliographic services and publication of the National Bibliography.
- The Readership Promotion Campaign was initiated by the National Library of Nigeria in 1980 with the following goals.
- Promotion of reading habits in people for reasons other than utilitarian ones.
- Pay attention to the subject of leisure reading.
- Promoting the development and distribution of high-quality books and reading materials. These resources should also be culturally relevant.

- Research into issues that obstruct the development of reading habits among Nigerians (National Library Decree, 1970).
- It established National Reading Week in 1981, with the help of other organizations.

The National Copyright Information Centre (NCIC) was founded in 1983 to serve as a data bank for copyright works in Nigeria and to disseminate information both inside and outside the country. It also informs Nigerian publishers about works that are available for translation and supports them in obtaining translation and reproduction rights for works that have been published elsewhere. The National Library's founding has aided in bringing library issues to the attention of the federal government. The National Library of Nigeria currently has branches in all 36 states of the Federation.

CHAPTER TWO

CONCEPTS OF THE LIBRARY

What is a library?

The library is a repository of knowledge that strongly supports the intellectual growth of individuals within the mainstream of the academic learning environment. The provision of an organized collection of printed and non-print materials is specifically intended to support the university's teaching, learning, and research activities and is needed to stimulate learning, skills development, knowledge creation, reflective thinking, and, more importantly, allow independent self-learning among individuals. The library is a service delivery institution, a custodian of knowledge, and a center for information dissemination.

Traditionally, the library is a place where books are acquired, stored, and retrieved for use, and such information, if well applied, could modify users' behaviour. Hence, it encourages a more civilized and developed society. If access to such information is well managed, the library plays a vital role in enabling users to develop information literacy skills that may likely change individuals' attitudes towards life. It is a place where information resources can be accessed and information services are provided by professionals who specialize in identifying, gathering, arranging, processing, and interpreting information needs.

A library is a collection of useful materials for common use. However, with the sets and collections of media and other books for storing information, many libraries are now also repositories and access points for maps, prints, or other documents, and various storage media such as microform, audio tapes, CDs, cassettes, videotapes, DVDs, and video games. The modern library has evolved into a virtual library that relies on remote access to digital information resources and services via computer terminals. Modern libraries are increasingly being redefined as places to get unrestricted access to information in many formats and from many sources. They are thought to transcend the physical limits of a building by including electronic resources and offering librarians' guidance in

navigating and analyzing enormous amounts of information using a range of digital technologies. Libraries also provide facilities for accessing subscription databases and the Internet.

Expediency of the Library

Knowledge preservation: The library acquires recorded information and preserves it for the sake of prosperity. The library collects a variety of written, spoken, and recorded communication records, both published and unpublished. The library provides the learned community and external users with resources such as books and periodicals, films and videos, software and electronic databases, and specialist tools (projectors, graphics equipment, etc.). Selection, acquisition, and organization of relevant and up-to-date information resources in all formats appropriate for public information needs were done by the library.

Current information: The library's role is best visible in societies that place high importance on self-improvement and being well-informed. Different types of libraries offer different sorts of information tailored to certain requirements, such as specialized needs in special libraries and heterogeneous needs in public libraries. The library provides current information for patrons on a regular basis using a range of methods for information management and instills individual lifelong knowledge skills. The library provides a safe and comfortable learning environment where library resources can be adequately utilized.

Preservation of cultural heritage: Culture encompasses a group's physical materials and intellectual skills such as beliefs, myths, legends, confirmed knowledge, imaginative creativity, and social organization in the form of institutions, agencies, mores, and traditions. Great works of literature, art, and science are preserved and made accessible to future learners as part of their cultural duty of preserving and organizing artifact and ideas. In a variety of ways, the library aids in the promotion or preservation of people's cultures. The library is expected to act as a repository for people's traditional values as well as a venue for the promotion of new books related to cultural revitalization (Ebijuwa, 2005).

Research involvement: Research is a systematic examination aimed at uncovering new knowledge, and a researcher usually starts by looking at what has already been done or is currently being done in a given field of study. The library is the best place to look for this information in printed and unprinted materials (Egberongbe, 2011). The library plays social and

intellectual functions by bringing people with diverse points of view together to harmonize their intellectual knowledge. In this way, digital libraries facilitate collaboration by extending access to different knowledge resources outside the physical location shared by groups of intellectuals.

Recreational services: Encouragement of recreation and constructive use of leisure time is one of the library's primary functions. Readers should consider the library as a place of entertainment where they can read, view, or listen to relevant resources for entertainment. To ensure successful service delivery and partnership with other organizations, agencies, and institutions that provide local programs, it is necessary to identify the community's needs and preserve them for future generations.

Educational activities: The library's teaching purpose is inextricably linked to its duty as a knowledge disseminator. For example, without a functional library with well-stocked books for effective teaching and learning, an institution's academic programs will suffer. Libraries serve as a nexus for intellectual activity that spreads across all areas of academic and research. The library feeds students' minds, fosters study, and brings people together. The library creates, promotes, and sustains a wide variety of services and distribution tactics that support the academic programmes of universities, polytechnics, colleges of education, and all other learning institutions.

CHAPTER THREE

DIVERSITY OF LIBRARIES

Academic libraries

Academic libraries are those that are affiliated with tertiary institutions of higher learning. Academic libraries' main purpose is to provide the information resources needed to help the academic community achieve its goals. Academic libraries are primarily created to support the educational initiatives of their parent institutions by making books available to professors, students, and researchers for use in teaching, learning, research, leisure, and community development. Academic libraries are located in higher institutions like universities (e.g. University Library, Olusegun Agagu University of Science and Technology, Okitipupa, Ondo State); Polytechnics (e.g. The Polytechnic Ibadan Library); Colleges of Education (e.g. Gani Bello Library, Federal College of Education, Abeokuta); and other similar tertiary institutions. A university that offers degree, diploma, and certificate programmes. Its library should have educational, research, and information materials in the relevant disciplines to accommodate each level of the school's academic programmes. Other functions include: working at an acceptable level with other libraries to develop and improve information services, and offering specialized information services to specific segments of the general public.

National or public libraries: The libraries are owned by the state or local government and serve the residents' informational, educational, and recreational needs. The UNESCO public library manifesto summarizes what a public library should be: a public library should be formed with a clear legal mandate and constructed in such a way as to ensure that public library services are available throughout the country. It should be entirely funded by public funds, and no one should be charged directly for its services. The public library must be easily available to all members, regardless of race, colour, nationality, age, sex, religion, language, status, or educational attainment, in order to fulfill its mission. All forms of materials that can promote or encourage citizen education are collected, organized, stored, and made available in the public library. Public libraries

acquire and preserve a variety of materials about local culture and heritage as a means of cultural promotion. The public library has books on religion, history, local crafts, poetry, and other forms of literacy. Public libraries are also places where people may relax and enjoy themselves. Newspapers, cartoons, periodicals, books, posters, films, videos, and radio-cassettes are made available to members of the public for recreational reading to help them relax from their everyday stresses.

Special/Research libraries: Private or public institutions own these, and they provide services in specialized areas of importance to society. Different ministries, research institutes, medical homes, government organizations, learned societies, industrial businesses, professional bodies, and other comparable institutions manage and sponsor these. Because of their collections and the people they serve, they are referred to as special or research libraries. Special collections and research libraries are restricted to a single subject or range of disciplines. They are dedicated to specific courses and groups of people. For example, the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) in Ibadan, the Cocoa Research Institute of Nigeria (CRIN) Library in Ibadan, and the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN), Centre for Black and African Arts and Civilizations (CBAAC). This is a library that was established as a parastatal within the Federal Ministry of Information and Culture in 1978, following the Federal Government of Nigeria's 1977 Festival of Arts and Culture in Lagos, to serve as a custodian for 1977 FESTAC materials. Special libraries do everything possible to work in consonance with the objectives of the organizations that established them. Their clients' benefits from specialized library services, which help their organizations meet their goals and objectives.

Private Libraries: Individually owned libraries are classified as private. The range of interests represented in these libraries is as varied as the person who gathered them. Because private collectors are recognized by booksellers and other collectors, they are able to collect in depth on a subject to a degree that is normally impossible for a public institution. They are more than likely to be given advanced notice of works that will be of interest to readers. They can also pay great attention to the books' condition before purchasing them. As a result, they provide a considerable contribution to the entire knowledge of bibliographies (especially if they make their collection available to scholars). For example, in 1948, the educationist Henry Carr donated nearly 18,000 volumes of his library to the Nigerian government and later transferred to University College, Ibadan. Chief Obafemi Awolowo, a well-known Nigerian politician and

avid reader, had a private library that his family donated to Olabisi Onabanjo University in Ago-Iwoye, Ogun State.

School libraries: To meet the teaching and learning needs of students, teachers, and other educators, school libraries are built in nursery, primary, and secondary schools. To build and preserve their collections, school libraries rely heavily on funds provided by the school administration as well as grants from the Ministry of Education, Information Services, philanthropic organizations, and parent-teacher associations (PTA). The library serves as an information resource center where all forms of learning resources are stocked, organized, and disseminated. It stimulates pupils' or students' appetite for knowledge acquisition from a variety of books and non-book materials and inculcates them with reading culture and listening guidance. It provides vocational knowledge for students to consider while making a professional decision and prepares pupils to explore new things. School libraries should be extremely resourceful in order to enable instructors to develop and deliver significantly. The school library should be able to meet today's information challenges by providing students with a sound mind and the right education, from elementary school to higher education.