



## **Selection And Acquisition Of Library Materials In Colleges Of Education In Northeast Nigeria**

**Abubakar Baba Adamu**

**Department of Library Education,  
School of Education,  
Federal College of Education (T) Potiskum, Yobe State, Nigeria  
Email Address: abubad2001@gmail.com  
Phone Number: 08069772001**

### **ABSTRACT**

This study aimed to determine the selection criteria/tools and acquisition procedures used of Colleges of Education (COEs) in Northeast Nigeria. The study was guided by five objectives and five research questions, it adopted survey research design, the population of the study is 72 respondents, comprising; College librarians, deputy college librarians, head of units in main libraries, head of departmental libraries and procurement officer in all COEs in Northeast. The instrument for data collection is a questionnaire, tagged Library Selection and Acquisition Survey (LSAS), it is a four Likert type instrument with 63 question items in five clusters. Mean and standard deviation were used to address the study objectives. The decision's mean score is 2.50, meaning that any mean score of 2.50 or more is approved and any score below that is rejected. The study found that the criteria for book selection and acquisition in the libraries of COEs in Northeast, Nigeria were not fully observed. Thus recommended that, the libraries of COEs in Northeast, Nigeria should comply with the needed criteria in the process of book selection and acquisition.

**Keywords:** Selection, Acquisition, Colleges of Education

### **INTRODUCTION**

Every organization or business has a goal, and every library, academic, special, school, public, or otherwise, has the goal of meeting the needs of its users by offering resources. Regarding Ranganathan's five (5) rules of library science, which claim that: Books are for use; their demands can be further define. Each book has its audience. Each reader owns a book. Save the reader's time. A developing organism is a library. Every title that is required should be added to the library's collection as it develops. If the library cannot offer effective and efficient materials and resources that suit the demands of its clientele, it cannot fulfill the goal for which it was established (Yusuf, 2016). Over time, the present meaning of libraries changed from what was stated in the prior era. Libraries, according to (Koku), are "loyers of live ideas which permanent and animates all elements of natural life." They are neither archives nor reading rooms. According to Terhorst, Kamm and Song (2017) libraries are forces for social, economic, and political change because they choose, collect, and arrange pertinent information materials for users to access whenever they need them. As a tool for academic excellence, libraries are vital elements in the establishment of colleges of education in Nigeria.

The primary purpose of the Colleges of Education (COEs), which were established as one of the three pillars of tertiary education in Nigeria, is to train teachers who will be able to meet the requirements for the Nigerian certificates of education's minimum teaching qualification (NCE). In Nigeria, one can teach

in junior secondary schools and technical institutions with this certificate and certification, and it takes three years to complete. The COEs were established to provide high-quality teacher training oriented toward addressing the issues plaguing the Nigerian educational system, particularly with regard to preparing teachers of science and Nigerian languages to teach in the fundamental foundational schools (Musa, 2020). Government at the state and federal levels, as well as private persons, owned and managed these COEs. Rubin (2017) stress that each COE is supposed to have and maintain a standard library that should: Provide information items needed for the college's academic program; Offer research materials that are necessary for the academic programs; Make new and old information available; Offer such items security and protection; and Give academics and students access to resources and research assistance.

Any college library must have a balanced collection in order to be able to carry out these tasks. Academic libraries' collections often reflect a wide range of media and interests. The size of academic libraries can range from small colleges to enormous collections. To have a balance collection in colleges of education library, there must be selection. According to Yu, et al. (2013), the term "selection" is typically used in a specific sense to refer to assessing and selecting commodities to add to stock. Oliver and Prosser (2017) discuss selection as a direct responsibility of collection growth in their article "Choosing Academic Librarianship: An Examination of Characteristics and Selection Criteria." Along with the decision-making process for enforcing the collection development strategy. Additionally, he stated that the criteria and methods used to identify and choose library materials should not be seen in the same way as the collection development strategy. The process of choosing which materials to add to a library collection is what Lee, et al. (2012) defined as selection. Selection indicates a decision, one that is constrained by a little book vote (money), an inadequate storage facility, a shortage of space, and other factors that are comparable to selection, with the exception of coverage. Bond University (2014) notes that choices should be based on professional journal reviews, faculty, student, and staff recommendations, current and historical bibliographies and lists of noteworthy books, as well as other sources like publisher catalogues. The university librarian, directors of libraries and learning resources, and faculty librarians make the final selections. Although parity among programs is desired, funding is rarely strictly distributed among the many academic divisions due to the fact that material prices vary significantly across disciplines.

Unmet needs, collection utilization, course offers, and collection balance are taken into account while choosing collections, and collection deficits are given precedence. Regardless of the forms collected, "previously stated and agreed-on collection procedures and selection criteria" must guide collection development for any library services (Patel, 2016). These regulations "enable employees to gradually choose information that is consistent with the missions or long-term objectives of their institution." Selection is a function that rose on the acquired resources without acquisition there shall be no room for selection.

Akinola (2019) defines acquisition as the method via which the library physically obtains (Through buying, gifts or exchange). A legal deposit into the library, gift exchange, or purchase of library materials are all examples of acquisition. Acquisition refers to all the steps used to assemble a library's collection. It entails choosing, placing an order, making a purchase, and asking for presents or trades. The fundamentals of acquisition are comparable to those of selection, with the exception of coverage. The guiding concept of acquisition specifies who, what, where, and how to obtain materials for the library. The process of acquiring information resources for use in a library, such as books, journals, CD-ROMs, etc., is also referred to as acquisition, according to Rubin (2017). Many different methods, including as purchases, donations, trades, and legal deposits, are available for accomplishing this. A major function of libraries is the acquisition of information resources. Despite managing alternative forms, libraries around the world continue to build up significant information collections. The process of acquiring library materials to meet user demands is known as acquisition, as is its job. It is a method for adding books and other things to the library (Okogwu & Ozioko, 2018). Academic libraries receive their contents via gifts, direct purchases, and exchanges.

Selection and acquisition of library materials also rely on the type of library, as each is focused on providing services to its patrons, who may be homogenous or heterogeneous (Plockey, Appiah & Ofori, 2019). The study of Okogwu and Ekere (2018) classified the channels or methods of acquiring library

items as purchase, gift and exchange, legal deposit, and professional associations in another study that is similar to this one. Sisimwo, et al., (2016) also listed six ways to get materials into the library: buy, trade, give, donate, bequeath, and legally deposit. According to Ngulube (2017), the primary issue with acquisition in Nigeria is related to the fact that the majority of library items are produced outside of Nigeria. Foreign exchange issues are a constant threat to Nigerian libraries due to the acquisition of foreign books and other items. He also pointed out several more fundamental issues with collection development in Nigerian libraries, such as underdeveloped book industries, censorship, inadequate funding, a lack of collection development policy, a lack of bibliographies, and government fiscal policies. The method of acquisition has a significant role in determining the caliber of the material the library offers. The acquisition of library materials shouldn't be uneven. If gifts are the primary method of acquisition, the quality and relevance of library contents are at risk (Musa, Musa and Sa'ad, 2017). It is based on these backdrop the researcher see it paramount to assess the selection criteria/tools and acquisition procedures used COEs in Northeast Nigeria.

### **Statement of the Problem**

Libraries are responsible for offering services, and must choose and acquire adequate and pertinent content to suit users' information demands in order to effectively provide services. However, insufficient book collections are common problems for college libraries. This may not be unconnected with lack of appropriate selection criteria or tools for acquiring adequate information sources. This give the basis for the researcher to feel motivated to assess the selection criteria, methods, and acquisition processes utilized by COEs in Northeast Nigeria with a view to expanding its library collections.

### **Objectives of the Study**

The main objective of this study is to assess the selection criteria/tools and acquisition procedures used COEs in Northeast Nigeria. Specifically the study aim to:

1. Determine the selection criteria used in COEs in Northeast Nigerian Libraries.
2. Determine the personnel involved in book selection in COEs in Northeast Nigerian Libraries.
3. Determine the types of information materials acquire in COEs in Northeast Nigerian Libraries.
4. Determine the methods of books acquisition use in COEs in Northeast Nigerian Libraries.
5. Determine the problems militating against effective book selection and acquisition in COEs in Northeast Nigerian Libraries

### **Research Questions**

The following research questions were formulated to guide the study.

1. What is the selection criteria used in book selection and acquisition in COEs in Northeast Nigerian Libraries?
2. What are the personnel involved in book selection in COEs in Northeast Nigerian Libraries?
3. What are the types of information materials acquire in COEs in Northeast Nigerian Libraries?
4. What are the methods of books acquisition used in COEs in Northeast Nigerian Libraries?
5. Determine the problems militating effective book selection and acquisition in COEs in Northeast Nigerian Libraries.

### **METHODOLOGY**

This study employs a survey research design. The decision to use this approach was made since the research topic calls for opinions from people about the issue at hand. The population of the study is 72 respondents, comprising; College librarians, deputy college librarians, head of units in main libraries, head of departmental libraries and procurement officer in all COEs in Northeast. The instruments employed in this study for data collection is questionnaire, tagged Library Selection and Acquisition Survey (LSAS) which "basically strive to determine the opinion of the respondents on Selection and Acquisition of library resources. The LSAS is a four Likert type instrument with 63 question items in five clusters. The researcher and research assistants met the respondents physically to administer the LSAS. The Statistical Package of Social Science (SPSS) version 23 was used to analyse the data, and the mean and standard deviation were used to address the study objectives. The decision's mean score is 2.50, meaning that any mean score of 2.50 or more is approved and any score below that is rejected.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

**Research Question One:** *What is the selection criteria used in book selection and acquisition in COEs in Northeast Nigerian Libraries?*

Table 1: Mean ratings on the selection criteria used in book selection and acquisition in COEs in Northeast Nigerian Libraries

S/N	Question Items	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Remark
1	Present and potential relevance to community needs	72	1.6944	.86625	Not Used
2	Suitability of subject and style for intended audience.	72	2.1528	.68505	Not Used
3	Suitability of physical form for library use.	72	2.0417	.73996	Not Used
4	Importance as a document of the times.	72	3.2778	.85945	Used
5	Relation to the existing collection and to other materials on the subject.	72	2.3194	1.01851	Not Used
6	Attention by critics and reviewers.	72	2.9167	.80053	Used
<b>Grand Mean</b>			<b>2.40047</b>	<b>0.58845</b>	<b>Not Used</b>

Table 1 presents the result of data collected on the selection criteria used in book selection and acquisition in COEs in Northeast Nigerian Libraries. The grand mean of 2.40047 and the Standard Deviation of 0.58845 were less than the decision rule of 2.50. This indicated that the criteria mentioned above are not fully observed in the process of book selection and acquisition in the libraries of COEs in Northeast, Nigeria.

**Research Question Two:** *What are the personnel involved in book selection in COEs in Northeast Nigerian Libraries?*

Table 2: personnel involved in book selection and acquisition in COEs in Northeast Nigerian Libraries

S/N	Question Items	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Remark
1	Librarian	72	2.3889	1.00078	Not involved
2	Teacher Librarian	72	2.3889	1.10766	Not involved
3	Library Officer	72	1.8333	.91928	Not involved
4	Library Technician	72	2.4444	1.13695	Not involved
5	Teacher Assistant	72	2.0556	.99136	Not involved
6	Heads of department	72	2.2222	1.10342	Not involved
7	Library attendant	72	2.0972	.79007	Not involved
<b>Grand Mean</b>		<b>72</b>	<b>2.20436</b>	<b>0.222615</b>	<b>Not involved</b>

Table 2 presents the result of data collected on the selection personnel involved in book selection and acquisition in COEs in Northeast Nigerian Libraries. The grand mean of 2.20436 and the Standard Deviation of 0.222615 were less than the decision rule of 2.50. This indicated that the personnel mentioned above are not actively involved in the process of book selection and acquisition in the libraries of COEs in Northeast, Nigeria.

**Research Question Three:** *What are the types of information materials acquire in COEs in Northeast Nigerian Libraries?*

Table 3: Types of information materials acquire in COEs in Northeast Nigerian Libraries

S/N	Question Item	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Remark
1	Textbooks	72	2.7083	.48752	Acquired
2	Encyclopaedias	72	2.7500	.68690	Acquired
3	Scholarly journal articles (research based),	72	2.5139	1.08761	Acquired
4	Magazines	72	2.8194	1.02540	Acquired
5	Dictionaries	72	3.4861	.80479	Acquired
6	Newspapers	72	2.7917	.97775	Acquired
7	Library catalogue	72	3.1389	.90858	Acquired
8	Internet	72	3.1389	.96860	Acquired
9	Theses/dissertations	72	2.9722	.87165	Acquired
10	Government reports	72	2.7361	1.03452	Acquired
11	Symposia and conference proceedings	72	3.1389	.93907	Acquired
12	Poems	72	3.1944	.84984	Acquired
13	Photographs	72	2.7361	.91917	Acquired
14	Speeches	72	2.7778	.92268	Acquired
15	Letters/memos	72	3.1389	.92395	Acquired
16	Personal narratives/diaries,	72	3.1667	.88811	Acquired
17	Interviews,	72	3.3611	.89294	Acquired
18	Autobiographies/ biographies	72	1.9722	0.96374	Acquired
19	Edited works	72	2.2639	0.99283	Not Acquired
20	Books and articles that interpret or review research works,	72	2.3056	1.08302	Not Acquired
21	Literary criticism and interpretation	72	2.1667	0.88811	Not Acquired
22	Reviews of law and legislation	72	2.2361	1.06801	Not Acquired
23	Political analyses and commentaries.	72	2.4444	1.01937	Not Acquired
24	Almanacs,	72	2.4167	1.08446	Not Acquired
25	Fact books,	72	2.4861	1.04804	Not Acquired
26	Guidebooks/Manuals/handbooks	72	1.9861	0.84742	Not Acquired
27	Indexing and abstracting sources.	72	2.2917	1.02693	Not Acquired
<b>Grand Mean</b>		<b>72</b>	<b>2.7089</b>	<b>.423857</b>	<b>Acquired</b>

Table 3 presents the result of data collected on the types of information materials acquire in COEs in Northeast Nigerian Libraries. The grand mean of 2.7089 and the Standard Deviation of 0.423857 were less than the decision rule of 2.50. This indicated that the types of information materials acquire in COEs in Northeast Nigerian Libraries mentioned above were acquired in the COEs in Northeast Nigerian Libraries, Nigeria.

**Research Questions Four:** *What are the methods of books acquisition used in COEs in Northeast Nigerian Libraries?*

Table 4: Methods of books acquisition used in COEs in Northeast Nigerian Libraries?

S/N	Question Items	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Remark
1	Various number of databases offered,	72	3.2083	.83813	Used
2	Search and retrieval facilities,	72	3.0833	.94571	Used
3	Searchable graphic interfaces (simple and advanced user interface),	72	2.8333	.94943	Used
4	Record formats,	72	2.7361	.96404	Used
5	Cost factor ,	72	2.7222	1.01012	Used
6	Cross reference queries	72	2.8889	.97223	Used
7	Service & solutions in case of problem,	72	2.8194	.99755	Used
8	Support & training services	72	2.8889	1.08193	Used
9	Additional facilities such as current awareness services, Selective dissemination of information	72	3.4861	.75046	Used
10	Varied type of usage reports	72	3.4583	.64867	Used
<b>Grand Mean</b>		<b>72</b>	<b>3.01248</b>	<b>.284216</b>	<b>Used</b>

Table 4 presents the result of data collected on the methods of books acquisition used in COEs in Northeast Nigerian Libraries. The grand mean of 3.01248 and the Standard Deviation of .284216 were less than the decision rule of 2.50. This indicated that the methods mentioned above were used in the process of book selection and acquisition in the libraries of COEs in Northeast, Nigeria.

**Research Question Five:** *What are the problems militating effective book selection and acquisition in COEs in Northeast Nigerian Libraries?*

Table 5: Problems militating effective book selection and acquisition in COEs in Northeast Nigerian Libraries

S/N	Question Items	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Remark
1	Bad communication service	72	3.0278	.85534	Affect
2	Poor management of the library vote	72	2.8611	1.03876	Affect
3	Poor quality of locally published books	72	2.8194	.84464	Affect
4	Inarticulate collection development policy	71	3.1408	.89914	Affect
5	Lack of digital preservation policy	72	3.1111	.91244	Affect
6	Unskilled professionals	72	3.1667	.88811	Affect
7	Poor maintenance culture	72	3.0833	.97504	Affect
8	Storage media degradation	72	3.4722	.67076	Affect
9	Subscription cost versus annual access fee	72	2.8750	.90285	Affect
10	Long-term scholarly value of the material	72	3.4028	.72500	Affect
11	Inadequate power supply	72	3.0417	.81253	Affect
12	Technological obsolescence	72	3.0139	.84742	Affect
13	Technophobia	72	3.0139	.89589	Affect
<b>Grand Mean</b>		<b>72</b>	<b>3.0792</b>	<b>0.1917</b>	<b>Affect</b>

Table 5 presents the result of data collected on the Problems militating effective book selection and acquisition in COEs in Northeast Nigerian Libraries. The grand mean of 3.0792 and the Standard

Deviation of .1917 were less than the decision rule of 2.50. This indicated that the problems mentioned above were used in the process of book selection and acquisition in the libraries of COEs in Northeast, Nigeria.

#### **Major Findings of the Study**

1. The criteria for book selection and acquisition in the libraries of COEs in Northeast, Nigeria were not fully observed.
2. The personnel mentioned above are not actively involved in the process of book selection and acquisition in the libraries of COEs in Northeast, Nigeria.
3. The identified types of information materials acquire in COEs in Northeast Nigerian Libraries were acquired in the COEs in Northeast Nigerian Libraries, Nigeria.
4. The identified methods of book selection and acquisition in the libraries of COEs in Northeast, Nigeria were used.
5. The identified problems affect the process of book selection and acquisition in the libraries of COEs in Northeast, Nigeria.

#### **DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS**

The result of the analysis of data on research question one (the selection criteria used in COEs in Northeast Nigerian Libraries) indicates that the criteria book selection and acquisition are not fully observed in libraries of COEs in Northeast, Nigeria. This agrees with the findings of Akinola, (2019) that book selection and acquisition criteria are not fully observed by the libraries, Daniel, Esposito and Schonfeld (2019) also revealed that there seems to be anomalies in the use of book selection and acquisition criteria. While Jan and Ganiae (2019) disclosed that there is nothing wrong with the selection criteria in libraries. Similarly the study of Musa, Musa and Sa'ad (2017) revealed that Selection and Acquisition criteria are vital in library resources allocation.

The result of the analysis of data on research question two (the personnel involved in book selection in COEs) indicates that the personnel involved in book selection in COEs in Northeast Nigerian Libraries, Nigeria. This agrees with the findings of Tucker and Sinha, (2017) that these acquisition of library materials should involve representation of all the stakeholders concerned with the services of the library in question. This is also supported by Musa (2020) that all the library personnel are to be included in the book selection and acquisition. However, Plockey, Appiah and Ofori, (2019) also revealed that the entire library staff and the entire college officials should involve in book selection based on the role each plays in the process of book selection.

The result of the analysis of data on research question three (the types of information materials acquired by COEs in Northeast Nigerian Libraries) indicates that the types of information materials acquire in COEs in Northeast Nigerian Libraries were relevant in the COEs in Northeast Nigerian Libraries, Nigeria. This agrees with the findings of Akinola, (2019) and Jan and Ganiae (2019) that these materials were acquired by the libraries they examined. Book selection and acquisition criteria are not fully observed by the libraries, Daniel, Esposito and Schonfeld (2019) also revealed that the library materials should involve both localized and foreign materials in both academic and non-academic cycle.

The result of the analysis of data on research question four (the methods of book selection and acquisition in the libraries) indicates that the methods of book selection and acquisition in the libraries in the COEs in Northeast Nigerian Libraries were used. This agrees with the findings of Plockey, Appiah and Ofori, (2019) that these methods were used by the libraries they examined. Methods of book selection and acquisition were fully observed by the libraries. However, Okogwu and Ozioko (2018) revealed that the library methods used were ancient in nature.

The result of the analysis of data on research question five (the problems affect the process of book selection and acquisition in the libraries) indicates that the identified problems affect the process of book selection and acquisition in the libraries of COEs in Northeast, Nigeria. This agrees with the findings of Okogwu and Ekere (2018) that one of the factors that affect book selection is Poor quality of locally published books, and Oliver, A., & Prosser, E. (2017) revealed that Poor management of the library vote, Inarticulate collection development policy and Subscription cost versus annual access fee were the major

issues with book selection and acquisition in libraries. Moreover, Usman, Sambo and Busari (2017) and Daniel, Esposito and Schonfeld (2019) that libraries faces; Bad communication service, Lack of digital preservation policy, Unskilled professionals, Poor maintenance culture, Storage media degradation, Long-term scholarly value of the material, Inadequate power supply, Technological obsolescence and Technophobia.

## CONCLUSION

From the foregoing, it could be concluded that the book selection and acquisition criteria have not been used in COEs in northeast, Nigeria; the expected personnel in the process were not engaged. This might be because the resources were no longer procured by the COEs, rather by anointed political persons who to scratching their backs to in response to their contributions to the electioneering processes. Based on which the technicality and formalities to this process were thrown over board. Thus not a good practice considering the role of these libraries in preserving knowledge and information from generations to generations.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings of the study, it is recommended that;

1. The libraries of COEs in Northeast, Nigeria should comply with the needed criteria in the process of book selection and acquisition.
2. The libraries of COEs in Northeast, Nigeria should engage all the expected personnel in the process of book selection and acquisition of materials.
3. The libraries of COEs in Northeast, Nigeria should assess the types of information materials to be acquired to secure the expected resources for their clients.
4. The libraries of COEs in Northeast, Nigeria should assess the methods of book selection and acquisition and adopt a method that best fit its need at the point in time.
5. The libraries of COEs in Northeast, Nigeria should work actively to weighting down the volume of the problems that affect smooth functioning of the library and its resources.

## REFERENCES

- Adesanya, O. O. (2015). Acquisition patterns in academic libraries: A case study of Michael Otedola College of Primary Education, Noforija Epe Lagos State. *International Journal of Library and Information Science*, 7(2), 40-46.
- Akinola, S. A. (2019). An Assessment of Acquisition and Collection Development Activities in Academic Libraries: A Study of Joseph Ayo Babalola University Ikeji-Arakeji, Nigeria. Available at: <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/an-assement-of-acquisition-and-collection-in-a-%E2%80%93Akinola/8d1e8b1525ad9db32c0a09c790649d37727514e1>
- Corrall, S., & Roberts, A. (2015). Collection as thing, process, and access: Two proposed models. In *Digital Collection Contexts: iConference 2014 Workshop Report* (pp. 40-43). University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Graduate School of Library and Information Science, Center for Informatics Research in Science and Scholarship (CIRSS).
- Daniel, K., Esposito, J., & Schonfeld, R. C. (2019). Library acquisition patterns. Ithaka S+ R.
- Horava, T., & Levine-Clark, M. (2016). Current trends in collection development practices and policies. *Collection Building*.
- Jan, S., & Ganiae, S. A. (2019). Trends in Collection & Collection Development Practices in University libraries with a particular reference to India and other developing countries: A review of literature. *Library Philosophy and Practice*, 0\_1-17.
- Kwon, S., & Nam, Y. J. (2018). A Study on the Pattern and Efficiency of Patron-Driven Acquisition in Academic Libraries. *Journal of the Korean Society for information Management*, 35(4), 263-284.
- Li, Y., Du, P., Deng, Z., & Song, Y. (2017). Library New Directions in Knowledge Management: Recycling of technical design research of virtual and reality knowledge space.



- Musa, A., Musa, A. U., & Sa'ad, A. U. (2017). Selection and Acquisition of Reserve Collection for Under-Graduate Studies In University Libraries of North Central States of Nigeria. *Samaru Journal of Information Studies*, 17(2), 111-129.
- Musa, H. (2020). Assessment of Selection and Acquisition Techniques of College Of Education Libraries: A Case Study of College of Education Zuba Library, FCT Abuja.
- Ngulube, P. (2017). Embedding indigenous knowledge in library and information science education in Anglophone eastern and southern Africa. In *Handbook of Research on Social, Cultural, and Educational Considerations of Indigenous Knowledge in Developing Countries* (pp. 92-115). IGI Global.
- Okogwu, F. I., & Ekere, F. C. (2018). Collection Development Policies of Electronic Resources in University Libraries in Southeast Nigeria. *Library Philosophy & Practice*.
- Okogwu, F. I., & Ozioko, R. E. (2018). Challenges of Collection Development of Electronic Resources in University Libraries in South East Nigeria. *Library Philosophy and Practice*, 1-21.
- Oliver, A., & Prosser, E. (2017). Choosing academic librarianship: An examination of characteristics and selection criteria. *The Journal of Academic Librarianship*, 43(6), 526- 531.
- Patel, S. (2016). Collection development in academic libraries. *International Journal of Library and Information Science*, 8(7), 62-67.
- Pitschman, L. A. (2001). *Building a sustainable Collection of Third-Party Web Resources* (Washington, DC; Digital Library Federation Council on Library and Information Resources)
- Plockey, F. D. D., Appiah, D. K., & Ofori, R. A. (2019). Information acquisition mechanism of universities libraries: An empirical study of public university libraries in Ghana.
- Rubin, R. E. (2017). *Foundations of library and information science*. American Library Association.
- Sisimwo, J., Chege, F. N., Odanga, H., Masita, R. K., Abbas, A. W., Muchoki, I. W., ... & Matoke, D. B. (2016). Electronic resources and its application in collection development practices in academic libraries: the case of United States International University (Doctoral dissertation, Department of Library and Information Science, University of Nairobi).
- Terhorst, J., Kamm, J. A., & Song, Y. S. (2017). Robust and scalable inference of population history from hundreds of unphased whole genomes. *Nature genetics*, 49(2), 303.
- Tucker, C., & Sinha, R. (2017). *New Perspectives in Collection Assessment: flexible, customized delivery of collection evaluation data*.
- Usman, A. S., Sambo, A. S., & Busari, A. S. (2017). Students' Attitude towards the Use of Library: A Study of Kwara State College of Arabic and Islamic Legal Studies, Ilorin.
- Yusuf, T. (2016). Effects of Weeding Strategies on Information Resource Management Among Public Libraries in North-Central States of Nigeria. *Library Philosophy and Practice* (e- journal). 1433. <http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/143>