ANALYSING THE ICT ACQUISITION AND DEPLOYMENT STRATEGIES IN FEDERAL POLYTECHNIC OFFA LIBRARY

By

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CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this project titled **"Analysing the ICT Acquisition and Deployment Strategies in Federal Polytechnic Offa Library"** by Abdulkadir Rofiat Oluwafunmilayo meet the regulations guiding the award in National Diploma in Kwara State Polytechnic Ilorin and is approved.

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DEDICATION

This project is dedicated to God for being my ultimate source of strength and inspiration. In Him, I derived all powers needed to live, weather the storms and become an embodiment of hope to myself and the people around me.

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ABSTRACT

Since the adoption of ICT, there has been growing deployment of different tools of ICTs in library and information services provision. This study investigates the acquisition, deployment and management of ICT in Federal Polytechnic, Offa Library. The population of this study consists of all the eleven (11) professional librarians and thirty-nine (39) library officers in Federal Polytechnic, Offa Library. The study adopts case study, where questionnaires were used to collect data from the respondents. Total enumeration sampling was used to pick all members of the population. The data was presented and analyzed using simple percentages, frequency tables and mean. Findings revealed that purchases, gifts and donations are the major methods of acquiring ICT in Federal Polytechnic, Offa Library. Moreso, Internet facilities, computers, CCTV cameras and barcode readers are the major ICT facilities acquired and are being used for reference and circulation services. Findings further showed that the acquisition, deployment and management of ICT in the study area provides access to timely information and facilitates quick completion of tasks. However, insufficient power supply and lack of funding affect the understudied library for acquiring, deploying and managing ICT. This study concluded that the Federal Polytechnic, Offa Library acquired, deployed and managed ICT facilities for its operations and services. This study, recommends, amongst others, that the management of Federal Polytechnic, Offa Library should endeavour to provide reliable means of power supply.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The relevance of libraries in the Nigerian educational system cannot be overemphasized. Library is associated with education and education is a societal instrument of change which consequently affects the social, political, economic, scientific and technological changes (Abosede & Ibikunle, 2022). Academic libraries serve as the fulcrum which the intellectual activities of tertiary institutions are built on. Tertiary education will be incomplete and largely defective without the existence of academic libraries stocked with relevant information resources and manned by competent professionals. Academic library is a strong educational force which helps every member of the academic community to fulfill their obligations and to achieve self-development (Abdulsalami, & Salami, 2023).

Polytechnic libraries are among the academic libraries which contribute immensely to the development of Nigeria. Polytechnic libraries are repositories of information and educational resources consciously acquired, preserved and made available for the use of the members of polytechnics. They represent the polytechnic's sole instrument capable of infecting the totality of knowledge to their clients. The essence of polytechnic libraries is to support and enrich the polytechnic education by catering for the diverse information needs of the students and staff of polytechnics. The fundamental objective of polytechnic

education is to train middle-level people who are supposed to serve as human resources by rendering services. Hence, the services offered by polytechnic libraries are tailored towards the needs of their clienteles who comprise students, lecturers, technologists and administrative staff of the institutions (Hammed & Osunrinade, 2024).

Polytechnic libraries play pivotal roles in the sustenance and advancement of the academic activities of their parent institutions. They bridge the gap between the vast information resources available in different disciplines and polytechnics through their services. Polytechnic libraries hold enormous store of information that users such as lecturers, students and researchers need to access for academic tasks. The dynamics of globalisation, plus the introduction of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) resulted in its deployment in sectoral and national development. To this end, polytechnic libraries now have both printed document as well as electronic information resources in their collection (Afolabi, 2021).

According to Anyim (2021), Nigerian polytechnic libraries are usually confronted with intricate and constant developmental challenges in the midst of a networked knowledge society existing in a world where the use of ICT has become essential in progressing towards more efficient information service delivery. More so, the traditional ways of acquiring library materials for instance ICT facilities and other services involves a lot of paper work and skilled manpower of labour which is tedious, time consuming and prone to error and unnecessary delays in fulfilling its services to library users". As we all know library is growing in materials, the duty of controlling the records will be more

difficult and complex to handle traditional method. The situation calls for need to apply ICT to solve problems created by manual methods in this era of information explosion in the acquisition and processing and management of library resources as well as the satisfaction of users' needs.

The deployment of ICT facilities in polytechnic libraries has transformed library services rendered to it users. Most current information is recorded in electronic format, ICT has also contributed immensely to the performance of polytechnic libraries in the discharge of their duties such as cataloguing, reference services, circulation, serial control, etc. Libraries now utilise software designed to manage different library routines. Most of this software are integrated and have models for the different activities or tasks carried out in the library like cataloging statistics acquisition processes, serials control, etc. Some examples of such software are CDS/ISIS, GLAS, Alice for Windows, X Lin and SLAM stand for Strategic Library Automation Management, allowing library users to access information of various types such as online database, E-journals, e-book, government publications digitally through networked system. Access is also allowed online remotely through the Internet or intranets. Library may not rely anymore on postal services to send document to users or carry outliner-library lending as libraries can now send documents in various formats e.g. PDF straight to users' desktops (Anyim, 2021).

The deployment of Information Communication Technologies have drastically improved the effectiveness of teaching, learning and research in a great measure and polytechnic libraries being the highest recipient of innovation requires the acquisition of

appropriate ICT facilities in the library such as artificial intelligence (AI), Internet of Things, OPAC among others. The basic goal of bringing ICT facilities into the libraries is to provide better information and capacity building needed in the development of mankind in the current digital era. Information Communication Technologies have brought significant changes in teaching and learning at all levels of education, especially, in the institution of higher learning. Not only that the library users seek for digital facilities to conduct research, prepare for lectures or exam and printing of documents, they also seek for instructional technologies such as multimedia which serve as a learning tool and knowledge dissemination (Sokari, Olayemi & Abba,2019).

Onuoha and Obialor (2020) argued that the deployment of ICTs in Nigeria academic libraries has brought about the maximum utilisation of all the technologies that enable the handling of information of various formats within the library. Thus, all activities in information management, processing and organisation have been designed to be enhanced by ICT. Supporting the assertion, Franque et al. (2021) noted that the expectation of users from any information providing system is to make information readily available. The remote service provision has further entrenched the need to adopt one or more products of ICTs in various academic libraries. Omini and Esin (2019) identified library operations that could be carried out with ICT application which include; acquisition, cataloguing, circulation, serials control, selective dissemination of information services and preparation of management information.

According to Samuel (2020), the deployment of information and communication technology in academic libraries such as polytechnic libraries has made tremendous change in all library activities such as acquisition. The use of computers has greatly improved the capacities of managing the explosive growth of information. Therefore, library automation is the technology concerned with the design and development of the process and system that minimizes the necessity of human intervention in their operation. It also any continuous integrated operation of a producing system that uses electronic computer on related equipment to regulate and coordinate quantity and quality of what is produced. Automation is automatic control of an apparatus process or system by mechanical or electronic devices that take the place of human organs or observation efforts or decision (Douglas, 2021).

The acquisition of ICTs facilities such as computers, internet, social media etc is a fundamental process in establishing and maintaining any library and information system. All the services in the library depend solely on the acquisition of ICT facilities, without which no effective services can be rendered. Acquisition of ICTs involves the overlapping processes of identification, selection, acquisition and evaluation of electronic facilities of the library for example, visual materials and electronic resources for the community users (Sokari et al., 2019).

However, the deployment of ICT facilities is the joint responsibility of the faculty for each department and the library faculty. Department faculties initiate the majority of the requests for acquisition. Faculties work with the departments as liaisons to help maintain

collection balance, both in terms of current and retrospective acquisition. Other library users, particularly students, are also encouraged to recommend types of ICT facilities required for them. This is because management of libraries is striving to develop acquired ICT resources to meet the cultural, informational, educational and recreational demands of its target users (Owolabi, 2019).

More so, effective working relationships with vendors are very important as well in selection of ICT materials. However, there is criterion for acquisition and selection of ICTs; the overarching criterion for acquisition and selection is whether a particular ICT facility supports the primary mission of the institution. This criterion spans a broad range of materials, most of which provide direct curriculum support, but some of which extend beyond specific curriculum offerings. In addition, some items may be at variance with our faith and lifestyle commitments, but may be included in any subject area if they meet the primary guidelines for both print and non-print resources (Omagbemi, 2024).

Molla (2019) averred that in this 21st century, polytechnic libraries face the challenges of managing ICT facilities, this is due to the fact technologies for information services are changing and upgrading every day, so the ways academic libraries manage ICT facilities must also change. Academic libraries user's population is rapidly changing as well as the technology for serving them. Academic libraries now look at how they maintain**,** organise and control ICT facilities in the library**.** According to Eromosele et al. (2022), most operations in polytechnic libraries are rendered traditionally such as

acquisition process, preparing catalogue cards; bibliography check and physical contact with the library users to answers their queries.

Zhang et al. (2022) stated that with proper management of ICT facilities in the library, library automation can be used in many areas in a library such as acquisition, circulation, reference services and much more. Users can drop their books to book drop box and leave without coming to the circulation desk; users are used to the traditional library services, with the help of library automation libraries can serve them better. Users can see all information sources available in a particular library by sitting next to a computer using a library OPAC or Web PAC. They can even reserve library materials, can also renew them online and also they can do the advanced searches (Aboyade, 2021). Advancement in the provision of library services through the management and control of ICT has dramatically changed the system of information provision. The tasks of these libraries have been simplified by the use of ICT facilities in the acquisition, organisation, management and control of ICT resources among others (Eromosele et al., 2022).

Motewar (2022) submitted that acquisition of ICT facilities important function of the library, these will enable the library to regularly receive and update their collection in different format such as books and non-books published all over the world as quickly as possible. Akinola (2019) stated that every library survives or is mirrored through its acquisition process and capacity to address the information needs of users. This makes acquisition process a crucial part of libraries. Acquisition of relevant information resources becomes expedient for libraries to remain relevant in this information age which is

characterized by rapid advances in different disciplines and exponential increase in the rate of information produced.

The acquisition of ICT facilities is an important function in libraries. Even in the advent of information technology and the subsequent emergence of the digital paradigm, print materials still have a central place in library collection and publishing industry. Acquisition of ICTs is the process of securing ICT materials for the library this can be through purchase, gifts and donation or through exchange programmes (Motewar, 2022). Acquisition and management of ICT occupies important place in the activities of libraries, for the effectiveness of libraries in serving the users information need is greatly determined by acquisition process of ICT facilities. However, acquisition and management of ICT in libraries is threatened by lack of deployment of ICT and rising cost of ICT devices (Nnadozie, 2019). It is against this backdrop that this study will analyse the ICT acquisition and deployment strategies in Federal Polytechnic Offa Library.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Academic libraries such as polytechnic libraries are responsible for the provision of effective information service to their teeming clientele, which used to be mainly traditionally provided. Since the adoption of ICT, there has been growing deployment of different tools of ICTs in library and information service provision. This has enabled services like Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC), discovery systems, virtual references services, virtual library services, electronic reference services, and so on. The

acquisition, deployment and management of ICT-facilities have positioned polytechnic libraries to fulfill their mandate in supporting teaching, learning, research, and community development in the contemporary age. However, the problems that are associated with the acquisition, deployment and management of ICT facilities in the library is solely dependent on proper acquisition policies. It is against this background that this study analyse the ICT acquisition and deployment strategies in Federal Polytechnic Offa Library.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The main objective of this study is to analyse the ICT acquisition and deployment strategies in Federal Polytechnic Offa Library. The specific objectives are to:

i. identify the methods of analysing ICT in Federal Polytechnic Offa Library;
ii. ascertain the ICT facilities acquired in Federal Polytechnic Offa Library;
iii. determine the services ICT facilities are deployed for in Federal Polytechnic Offa Library;
iv. examine the joint benefits of acquiring and deploying strategies of ICT in Federal Polytechnic Offa Library, and;
v. identify the joint barriers to the acquisition, deployment of ICT in Federal Polytechnic Offa Library.

1.4 Research Questions

The study will provide answers the following research questions.

i. What are the methods of analysing ICT in Federal Polytechnic Offa Library?
ii. What are the ICT facilities acquired in Federal Polytechnic Offa Library?

iii. What are the services ICT facilities are deployed for in Federal Polytechnic Offa Library?

iv. What are the joint benefits of acquiring and deploying strategies of ICT in Federal Polytechnic Offa Library?

v. What are the joint barriers to the acquisition, deployment of ICT in Federal Polytechnic Offa Library?

1.5 Significance of the study

The findings and recommendations of this study would also be useful to the polytechnic management in understanding the area ICT should be applied. The findings of the study would be beneficial to various stakeholders such as policy makers, library professionals, management of federal polytechnic library, system/ICT librarians, ICT services provides etc. It would be helpful to the students in Nigeria polytechnics and mostly Federal Polytechnic, Offa, in understanding the importance of deploying ICT in acquisition and management of the library.

The study would assist the school management and the polytechnic library better in the provision of ICT, a more efficient and effective technology using latest or current tools such as artificial intelligence.

The findings of this study will help to increase awareness among professional librarians and even students towards adoption and utilisation of ICT. This study will contribute to the understanding of the factors inspiring the usage of ICT. The findings of this research are

therefore expected to be of value to educators, librarian, as well as students already practicing in the field of library and information science.

Finally, the study will make significant contribution to the research literature in the field of information science.

1.6 Scope of the study

The study is conducted will analyse the ICT acquisition and deployment strategies in Federal Polytechnic, Offa Library. This study will be carried out in the library of Federal Polytechnic Offa, Osun State, Nigeria. The population of the study will be library professionals in Federal Polytechnic Offa Library. The variables considered in this study are: methods of acquiring ICT in Federal Polytechnic Offa Library, ICT facilities acquired in Federal Polytechnic Offa Library, services ICT facilities are deployed for in Federal Polytechnic Offa Library, joint benefits of acquiring, deploying and managing ICT in Federal Polytechnic Offa Library and joint barriers to the acquisition, deployment and management of ICT in Federal Polytechnic Offa Library.

The study will use the case study design and the data collection instrument to be used for this study will be questionnaire. Responses from the questionnaires will be coded and analyse using the Statistical Product and Service Solution (SPSS).

1.7 Operational Definition of Terms

Acquisition: This is the act of sourcing, buying or purchasing ICT that will be deployed and managed for operations and services of Federal Polytechnic Offa Library.

Deployment: This is the process of implementation, distribution and putting a technology.

ICT: This refers to information and communication technology.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Introduction

This study will review the following sub-headings:

2.2 Concept Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

2.3 Acquisition, Deployment of ICT in Libraries

2.4 ICT Facilities Acquired in Libraries

2.5 Services ICT Facilities are deployed for in Libraries

2.6 Benefits of Acquiring and Deploying ICT in Libraries

2.7 Barriers to the Acquisition and Deployment of ICT in Libraries

2.8 Appraisal of the Literature Review

2.2 Concept Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

Globalisation and technological change processes that have accelerated in tandem over the past years have created a new global economy powered by technology, fueled by information and driven by knowledge. The emergence of this new global economy has serious implications for the nature and purpose of educational institutions. As you know the half-life of information continues to shrink and access to information continues to grow exponentially, schools cannot remain mere venues for the transmission of a prescribed set of information from teacher to student over a fixed period of time.

In this connection, information and communication technologies (ICTs) which include radio and television, and the Internet have been touted as potentially and powerful enabling tools for educational change and reform. When used appropriately, different ICTs are said to help expand access to education, Strengthen the relevance of education to the increasingly digital workplace, and raise educational quality by, among others, helping make teaching and learning into an engaging, active process connected to real life. However, the effective integration of ICTs into the educational system is a complex, multifaceted process that involves not just technology, indeed, given enough initial capital, getting the technology is the easiest part - but also curriculum and pedagogy, Institutional readiness, teacher competencies and long-term financing, among others (Agboola et al., 2018).

Today‘s world is a world of information explosion. This information explosion is taking place in such a fast speed that even a literate person is feeling as if he or she is illiterate being not able to cope up with such an information explosion. Here the question arises how one to cope up with it is, the answer is information technology (IT) that can help in coping with the information explosion. So, we can say that Information Technology is nothing but coping up with explosion of Information. Information technology (IT) is the acquisition, processing, storage and dissemination of vocal, pictorial, textual and numerical information by a micro-electronics - based combination of computing and telecommunication. The term in its modern sense first appeared in a 1958 article published in the Harvard business review, in which authors Leavitt and Whisler

commented that the new technology does not yet have a single established name. We shall call it information technology (Ahmed, 2021).

Adepoju's (2020) study found that ICT spans a wide variety of areas that include but are not limited to things such as processes, computer software, computer hardware, programming languages and data constructs. In short, anything that renders data, information or perceived knowledge in any visual format whatsoever, via any multimedia distribution mechanism, is considered part of the domains space known as Information Technology. Information Technology consists of two words Information and Technology. If you know the two words. The term information‖ refers to any communication or representation of knowledge such as facts, data or opinions in any medium or for, including textual, numerical, graphic, cartographic, narrative or audiovisual forms. Technology is the practical form of scientific knowledge or the science of application of knowledge to practical. Information Technology is any equipment or interconnected system or sub system of equipment that is used in the acquisition, storage manipulation, management transmission or reception of data or information.

According to Adavebiele (2021), information technology is a scientific, technological and engineering discipline and management technique used in handing the information, it's application and association with social, economical and cultural matters. Information technology is a systemic study of artifacts that can be used to give form to facts in order to provide meaning for decision making, and artifacts that can be used for organization, processing, communication and application of information. Information

technology refers to the information processing of the software application on operating systems or hardware applications that includes computers, videos, telephones and related equipment of telecommunications, tapes, CDs etc. Information technology has the following characteristics: acquisition, storage, manipulation, management, transmission or reception of data or information. Real time access to information easy availability of updated data, connecting geographically dispersed regions and wider range of communication media.

Aniet al. (2019) stated that communication technology also comprised two words like communication and technology. Communication is an integral part of human existence. It is communication that decides the very identity of human beings. Modern society is turning into an information society and communication is the exchange of information. It is the process and transferring of information from a sender to a receiver with the use of a medium in which the communication information is understood by both sender and receiver.

According to Chukwueke and Onuoha (2019), communication technology implies the knowledge, skills and understanding needed to exchange information verbally or non-verbally. It is processing of information in terms of accessing information, decoding information and sending it via a medium and changer to the receivers. Medium or channel can be written or oral or gesture form of information through speech, action or any electronic machine. Communication technology is the electronic systems used for communication between individuals or groups. It facilitates communication between

individuals or groups. Systems such as telephone, telex, Fax, radio, television and video are included, as well as more recent computer-based technologies, including electronic data interchange and e-mail.

2.3 Acquisition and Deployment Strategies of ICT in Libraries

Acquisition of ICT as the process of obtaining non book materials to satisfy the needs of users, and its work, it's a means by which computes devices and other electronic materials are added to the library. Moreover, the essence of acquisition of ICT materials in academic libraries is to know the relevance of these materials to them. Acquisition is one of the basic functions of the librarians. The acquisition Liberian is responsible for the ordering of non-books for example ICT facilities for effective performance and service delivery at the library. Acquisition of ICT is the process of acquiring audio-visual resources for library (Abdulsalami & Arowolo, 2019).

Acquisition of ICT material is the means by which additions such as electronic materials are made to the library's collections. As such it comprises of the order, gift, exchanges etc. It is at one and the same time basis that the spark plugs for the brake on the building of library collections. As the spark plug it is responsible for coordinating the expenditure of a library's funds with the needs of its collection. Acquisition of ICT materials is the process of acquiring computes, internet facilities. Acquisition of ICT can be seen as the pocess within the library responsible for ordering of new electronic materials and for maintaining accurate record of such transaction, usually managed by an acquisition librarian (Nwosu &Udo-Anyanwu, 2022).

Oduagwu (2022) opine that acquisition of ICT materials is the process of selecting materials for the library and archival collections by purchase, exchange and gift which may include budgeting and negotiating agencies, publishers and vendors to obtain the resources to meet the needs of institutions users. Acquisition of ICT is the records of non-books which have been ordered and those already received in the library request to acquired books and other library materials which are passes to the acquisition department by the library patron. According to Adewuyi (2023), the following are the methods of acquiring ICT facilities in the library: Gift and donations, inter library loan, readers, purchase, inter library exchange, legal deposit and will/bequeath.

Gift and donations: ICT facilities can be acquire through gifts and donation, however, librarians have to be very careful while accepting donation in form of non-books materials. Nobody will donate what is valuable and useful to him no matter the love he will consider himself first. It should be noted that some of the donors don't care whether the materials will be useful or useless. They just want letter of recommendations or letter of appreciation. Most cases it may be contra bound or government materials. Some use the process to advertise their own government or political ambition. In most cases when you get materials you evaluate them if they are useful you display if not pack them somewhere or you give them out to those that are in need of them (Benny, 2022).

Inter-library loan: Inter library loan means borrowing of library materials between two or more libraries for a specific period of time which needs to be returned at the speculated time. In recent year there has been very large number of increases in the

publication of different types of library resources. Therefore, the librarian must ensure that the materials on loan should be well kept and to be returned in good condition.

Readers can also donate to the library: The users are expected to make their own suggestions towards the procurement of the library resources but the librarians have to be flexible and also needs to look and source for materials that will be of benefit to the library users. Purchase: The major source of acquisition of materials in the libraries is through purchase which is complex and it involves vendors and suppliers, subscription agents and aggregators (Emanuel, 2021).

Purchase involves some activities such as bibliographic searching or verification, order placement; file maintenance, receipts of materials. The acquisition librarians must be disciplined and guided by the policy for selection because publishers are ready to sell their books no matter how bad the materials are but as a librarian you have to care for the interest of your client when sourcing for materials. The acquisition librarians should not buy the materials because of discount either 10% or 20% in order to buy useless materials. Acquisition librarians must try as much as possible to purchase necessary reading material for library according to libraries annual budgets, for this the librarian orders books to the publisher. But you have to maintain some order routine before ordering. Such as: who gives the maximum discount, who supply within a given period, who gives bill in local account, who is the most prompt in rectifying mistakes (Kasalu & Ojiambo, 2020).

Inter Library Exchange: This is another method of acquiring ICT materials in the library, it comprises of the materials which the library can exchange with some other

library. There are some libraries that have their own publication to offer for exchange such as computes they may have more than needed devices. Any device acquired in large quantity can be exchanged with others from any cooperate libraries (Abdulsalami & Arowolo, 2019).

Legal deposit: Some libraries are depository libraries such as National Library of Nigeria that are on copyright law. It is a rule that a number of any publication publish in Nigeria should be deposited in the National Library of Nigeria. There used to be a legal deposit law binding on all publishers to deposit some to the National Libraries of Nigeria (Benny, 2020). Will or Bequeath: This is an act of given out one's property and holdings before or after death. There are people like Chief Obafemi Awolowo who willed his library resources to a university. Many university libraries get valuable materials through will which can also be regarded as donation. Emanuel (2021) stated that library resources or materials, such as electronic materials can be acquired through the several avenues such as acquire, international donation, corporate or alumni donation, non-governmental organization and government donation.

Accoding to Adavebiele (2021), twenty years ago, common use of the internet and such formats as CD-OMS were still in their infancy stage. Many academic libraries still did not have integrated library systems, though most were using every means they had to acquire them. Academic libraries have responded to major changes in the nature of their collections and user demand. The scope of science and technology in higher education in Nigeria is experiencing an exponential increase in awareness with operators incorporating

several information and communications technology (ICT) techniques in management, administration, admission processes and dissemination of information; including e-learning modules (Adepoju, 2020).

At every stage of education management of ICT process, the university management information system (UMIS) should inform the different stakeholders and partners on the state of education, its efficiency, its pedagogical and institutional operation, its performance, shortcomings and needs. These should also be presented in a format that enables decision making to become natural. This will help policy and decision-makers as well as other planning manager's find clear and easy to interpret documents that are accompanied by relevant analyses on which to base their policies. Information and communication technology (ICT) have always influenced the evolution of the society and has a consequence on the nature of administration. Historically, they have enhanced existing social, economic and political interactions and even introduced new forms of interactivity (Adavebiele, 2021).

Adepoju (2020) examined the principal problems associated with managing a library automation project in a developing country. The Moi University, Kenya, experience is representative of the type of such discrepancies. A library project manager in a developing country is likely to face the serious problems of poor infrastructure, a shortage of local technical expertise, lack of information technology and a shortage of qualified managers. These are some of the enumerated managerial hurdles that they should be able to cope with. Training local personnel and equipping the training institutions may partly

solve some of the problems. Management and information technology skills should be emphasized in whatever training programs may be initiated in a bid to overcome the shortages.

2.4 ICT Facilities Acquired in Libraries

Generally, the advent of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has changed the paradigms regarding information service delivery. In fact, it has somewhat changed the nomenclature of library and information science professionals. According to Aniekwe et al. (2022), librarians have begun to adopt new patterns to reflect their new systems, i.e., information scientists, system librarians, digital librarians and information managers etc. Muslem and Juliana (2018) observed that ICT application in the library enhance library functions and make service delivery. Hence, the core functions of all kinds of libraries have been ICT-enabled to ensure efficiency. Using technologies on library operations has improved efficiency in resource organization service delivery and dissemination of information making them effective and easy while at the same time eliminating repetitive and routine tasks in the library (Nwosu & Udo-Anyanwu, 2022).

Odongo and Kazungu (2022) argued that the convergence of ICTs in Nigeria university libraries has brought about the maximum utilisation of all the technologies that enable the handling of information of various formats within the library. Thus, all activities in information management, processing and organisation have been designed to be enhanced by ICT. Supporting the assertion, Oduagwu (2021) noted that the expectation of users from any information providing system is to make information readily available. The remote

service provision has further entrenched the need to adopt one or more products of ICTs in various university libraries.

Agim-Nneka et al. (2018) examined level of availability and utilisation of information and communication technology facilities by students at Federal Polytechnic Nekede, Owerri, Imo State, Nigeria. The findings of the study showed that ICT facilities available are scanning machines, printers. OPAC, Intercoms, CD-ROM, Computer, Flash drives, Local Area Network (LAN), Wide Area Network (WAN), modem and uninterrupted power supply (UPS). The study concluded that scanning machines, printer, CD-ROM, Computer, flash drives, LAN, WAN, modem and UPS. While OPAC, radio, phone, television set, intercoms and telefacsimile are not available in Federal Polytechnic Nekede Library.

Ezekwe(2019) examined an availability and utilisation of information and communication technology resources by undergraduate library users in universities in Anambra State, Nigeria. The findings revealed that the available ICT resources in the academic library include photocopying, scanning, and printing. Hence, the study gives a narrow explanation that the ICT facilities such as printers (used for both color and black-and-white printing), scanners used to digitise pictures and documents), and photocopiers(used to create hard copies of documents.

Kumar(2018) investigated information and communication technology facilities and services among engineering college libraries in Rayalaseema region of Andhra Pradesh, India. The findings showed that Rayalaseema Region of Andhra Pradesh's

Engineering Institute makes ICT facilities and services available for students' use. The study shows that 72.84% of libraries users utilised Pentium IV workstations and 87.13% use Windows XP to access the library resources. The study found that over 60% of libraries are automated, with barcode methods and a variety of hardware facilities, such as rack servers, tower servers, blade servers, and server enclosure servers, are included in the data. The study concluded that Pentium IV, AMD Athlon, dual-core workstations, laptops, portable hard drives, scanners, printers, moderns, webcams, closed-circuit cameras, UPS, and LCD projectors are among the equipment in the workstation in the library.

Oriogu et al. (2019) examined availability and accessibility of ICT in the provision of information resources to undergraduates in Babcock University Library. The findings showed that ICT facilities is available and accessible to undergraduates, the studied that example of the facilities include CD-ROM, internet facilities, databases, projectors, telephone, LAN, e-mail, modem, printers, television, and flash drives. Williams (2022) investigated the extent of utilisation of ICT facilities by undergraduates for research in academic libraries using Rhema University, Aba, Abia State, Nigeria. The study's results showed that the utilization ICT facilities in the library is every day, and it include computers, reprographic devices, online databases, e-books, internet connectivity, and online catalogue. It was shown in the study that the library did not have telephones, projectors, and cameras.

Hussain et al. (2021) assessed the ICT facilities in the public libraries of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan. The study revealed that most of the libraries had databases,

microfilming machines, barcode readers, external hard drives, digital cameras, television, and multimedia projectors. However, it was shown that ICT applications like RSS, Flickr, LinkedIn, YouTube, and Twitter were not used for library services. Oriogu et al. (2014) examined the availability and accessibility of ICT in the provision of information resources to undergraduates in Babcock University Library, Ilishan-Remo, Ogun State, Nigeria. The study showed that most of the ICT facilities comprises computers, Internet, e-mail, printer, uninterrupted power supply, photocopier machine.

Kumar and Lokesha (2018) showed that the use of ICT has increased in libraries over the years. This is owing to the revolutionary age and usefulness of these technologies to various library services. Pujari and Gadgay (2018) conducted a review on library system using ICTs. The identified ICT facilities in the study include barcode technology, bulletin board system (BBS), document scanning services, database services, e-journals, e-mail, institutional repositories, library retrieval systems, library websites, networking technology (WAN & LAN), and Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC). Shastri and Chudasma (2022) examined the perception of ICT skills and challenges of usage of technologies among the library professionals of the Gujarat State during the COVID 19. The study found that the ICT available in the selected libraries comprises computers, photocopier, printers, and Internet connectivity.

Aniekwe et al. (2022) investigated the availability and utilisation of ICT resources in management of students with special needs in academic libraries in Enugu State, Nigeria. The evidence from the study showed that the ICT resources available in the library

include twin vision books, talking books, induction loop, CD/DVD, and computer with adjustable keywords. Choudhary and Mukut (2018) evaluated of ICT infrastructure and application in selected academic libraries of Cachar district in India, using Assam University, Silchar as a case study. The study found that the available ICT facilities comprises CCTV camera, barcode reader, barcode printer, workstations, laser printers, scanners, projectors, photocopier, barcode printer and server machines.

2.5 Services ICT Facilities are deployed for in libraries

Library services are resources, activities and; programs which are provided by libraries to meet their users' information needs. Library services are those services that provides reading materials for convenient use; circulation of reading materials; services to help provide users with library materials, educational and recreational audiovisual materials or a combination of these services for example circulation service (Chukwueke & Onuoha, 2019).

Library services mean services that are provide towards the information needs of the users for example, circulation services, reference services, audiovisual services etc. (Umoh, 2021). According to Yushau and Audu (2018) the following are the services ICT facilities can be deployed to: Circulation and borrowing services: this is one of the most vital services rendered by academic libraries in Nigeria to users. These services are being provided to users for example students, staff, researchers and other potential patrons at

large which are outside the academic environment. Academic library provides these services by providing information resources that will meet their information needs.

Reference and referral services: this is an aspect of library services in which contact between the user and the reference librarian is established. This is done through assisting, matching the user with the library materials which could be print or electronic resources. Interestingly, these services can be facilitated and made possible remotely by the use of social media network or platforms. The essence of reference service is to satisfy the information needs of the users. In the current information environment, providing relevant, timely and accurate information products and services is imperative if academic libraries are to meet the information needs and demands of the current generation of information users (Yusuf et al., 2023).

Reference service is an important aspect of information provision and dissemination that deals with effective and efficient referral of information on demand and in anticipation to its users. In other words, they provide information and its sources at the finger-tips at the door-steps of its users. Reference services assist users in conducting research on specific topics, it also assist in the selection of recreational reading materials, that enable users appreciate reading (Wood& David, 2018).

Another service where ICT facilities can be deployed to is charging and discharging services: This can be done through the Internet. This type of services is the provision of information using different internet sites. These sites allow users to interact with both the website as well as with other people. For example, Social Bookmarking sites like Blinklist;

Simpy, allow people to interact by tagging websites and searching through websites bookmarked by other people. Social News sites such as Digg, Propeller and twitter allow users to interact through voting for and commenting on news articles (William, 2020). Many library services where ICTs can be deployed in academic libraries in Nigeria include current awareness services (CAS), listing of publications, monographs and periodical articles within a given subject area, can be done through social networking sites. Through these sites online publications can be circulated among some categories of users or general users of university libraries in Nigeria (Tella, 2020).

Another service is bibliographic service: Here the reference librarian searches his bibliographic tools such as indexes, bibliographies, catalogues, etc, to ensure he satisfied the user information need. This service is very important because it is evident that students, scholars, publishers, authors and the general public sometimes miss some bibliographic information about some items they cited. Information about data of publications, correct names of authors etc is sometimes wrongly cited. This service is therefore provided to assist users to verify any of such information (Siddiquah & Salim, 2021).

Inter-library loan and document delivery services: these services are important services due to the rising document prices and budgetary constraints on libraries, which makes them unable to purchase more and new documents. This service is closely related to the bibliographic verification and documentation service. A library that does not have certain required documents among its collection may borrow, through the inter-library

loan, from other libraries in the neighborhood and supply or make available to the users at the earliest and required time (Rajendran, 2018).

Social networking services: Social networking sites have been at the fore front of discussion about the use of the web in academic libraries in Nigeria but there are several issues that might need to be considered. Students use Face book to escape, even for a short period of time, from their academic responsibilities, which is the opposite of what led academic libraries in Nigeria to exploit Face book in the first place. Among the social network are; Instant messaging: This service presents some interesting opportunities for academic libraries in Nigeria to reach out to their users but there are still several issues that need to be addressed. Although it has been reported in several cases that instant messages can be a useful tool for academic libraries in Nigeria, especially in relation to reference services (Pujari & Gadgay, 2018).

Weblogs services: Weblogs are the subject of several papers regarding different aspects of their use by libraries, librarians and World Wide Web users. Another aspect to consider when a library creates an account with a social network service, such as Face book or MySpace, is the possibility that a portion of the targeted audience will reject the library's aim of finding new ways of communicating because they will think their privacy is potentially infringed despite the fact they are users of that particular service (Kumar & Lokesha, 2018).

Library circulation service is one of the key services of a library serving as the central hub for users to borrow and return materials. The library circulation services

encompass loaning out materials, managing due dates, tracking items and ensuring a smooth circulation experience for library users. Providing circulation services active frequency system use battery powered tags that continuously broadcast their own signal and tags are commonly used to accurately track the real time location of assets r high speed environment such as tolling. It Provide the ability to completely automate processes in access, location, conducting regular inventory counts and tracking personnel (Yusuf, Akintunde, Habeeb & Quadri, 2023). Nowadays, ICT facilities have been more attracting for industry and academic institutes. It has gained wide range of adaptation for low-cost and ubiquitous computing application, such as vehicle tracking, container tracking, object tracking, supply chain management tracking, asset tracking (William, 2020).

Applications such as Alice for window pac, KoHA etc are the latest applications that can be used in library for users registration, charging and discharging, book identification, for self-checkout, and for sorting and conveying of library books and also for theft detection. The aim of using these applications is to increase the efficiency, reduce data entry errors, and spare staff to perform more value added functions. While a digital library is a combination of electronic resources and digital content to render services to uses. Institutional repository is combination of all publication of an institution that can be accessed by users, library website, digital referencing, translation services, reprographic services; current awareness services are services where ICT facilities can be deployed in the library (Odongo & Kazungu, 2022).

2.6 Benefits of Acquiring and Deploying ICT

Wood and David (2018) stated that ICT facilities are seen as an extension of human intelligence and has taken over various sectors. Acquiring, deploying and managing ICT facilities in academic libraries have been providing a breakthrough for the information sector. Technological advancements have stimulated many human capabilities such as calculating, reading, speaking, grasping, remembering, making judgments and interactive learning. The deployment of ICT facilities in virtual reference services is considered to provide a new online service model for libraries. Librarians are always on the cutting-edge of technologies to engage and enhance services for their users; some of the valid additions include virtual realities that engage users with libraries and enhance information literacy skills.

According to Kasalu and Ojiambo (2020), ICT facilities has made it possible to provide solutions to pressing challenges facing libraries, such as shelving of books and other library materials, cataloguing and acquisition of library materials, among others. Consequently, library services can be done in more effective and efficient ways for improved user satisfaction. Therefore, library users can access timely and accurate information quickly and promptly. Chukwueke and Onuoha (2019) noted that using ICT facilities in academic libraries will help to increase productivity, improve operational efficiency and effectiveness, promote unlimited function and capability and innovation in service delivery, analyse big data, create metadata, and improve search translation. This means that using ICT facilities in academic libraries will make library materials more

accessible and available and allow the staff to answer users' queries on artificial intelligence technology use.

Tella (2020) stressed that the benefits of technologies in library services is seen in improve user services through enhanced knowledge discovery, increase dynamic student learning and research and user interaction through chatbots, improve operational efficiency and effectiveness and promote unlimited functions and capability. Tella (2020) also posited the need for academic libraries to re-position themselves to take relative advantage of artificial intelligence's potentials by refining the quality of library services in this era of the information age.

Yusuf et al., (2023) maintained that the acquisition and deployment of ICT facilities such as RFID have improved user engagement in many developed countries in the world. Access to timely information can only occur in a situation where artificial intelligence technology is being used to guide and support, and at the same time user-friendly, particularly in information search. For instance, a friendly ICT technology can help users search for information with ease, help retrieve information across various collections, and help with users' queries.

William (2020) also identified some relevance of adopting ICT technology to include: ICT technology can take on stressful and complex work that humans may struggle and cannot do, complete task faster than a human being can, to discover unexplored things i.e. outer space, less errors and defects, can assist in accessing research jobs in any part of

the world with ease and function is infinite. Librarians are always known as early adopters of technology and they have started using ICT facilities to provide more effective and efficient circulation services as well as for security of library collections. Although the use of ICT facilities by libraries over the last few years has grown dramatically, yet the major barriers of ICT facilities acquisition and management by some libraries is its cost factor, non-availability of standards and user privacy.

Jonathan and Sharon (2019) stated that as far as the cost constraints are concerned, once the libraries implement technology such as RFID, artificial intelligent, its benefits can be realised in terms of return on investments as it will speed up the circulation process and the staff can perform other user-centric services. Regarding the non-availability of standards, those libraries which are planning to implement ICT facilities must have available facilities for the implementation of the facilities and other global standards and protocols given by NISO. It is also very important that to protect user privacy, libraries should follow standard guidelines and store no personal information on ICT facilities. Whether the libraries are using ICT facilities today or not, they cannot avoid it as nowadays the book distributors have started selling books which are already tagged without any extra cost (Rajendran, 2018).

Similarly, Fordjour et al. (2020) list various ways in which ICT facilities can be used to improve library services to include the followings: circulation services, shelving of books, cataloguing of library materials, among others. ICT facilities can also be used to assign metadata and to assist in the non-textual search. Wood and David (2018) identified

some of the advantages of ICT technology in library operations to include but not limited to the ability to perform library duties efficiently. With ICT facilities libraries can carry out tasks very fast, compared to when being done by human beings.

Pujari and Gadgay (2018) also identified some advantages of acquiring, deploying and managing ICT facilities in academic libraries to include: ICT such as artificial intelligence technology can take on stressful and complex work that humans may struggle and cannot do, complete task faster than a human being can, to discover unexplored things i.e. outer space, less errors and defects, can assist in accessing research jobs in any part of the world with ease and function is infinite.

According to Motewar (2022), the acquisition of information in electronic formats is a collection development issue, no different conceptually than the selection of information in print, microform, manuscript, sound or video recording, and other formats. As with more traditional formats the cost of the work and the requirements of serving, cataloging, storing, and preserving must be considered in the decision. The libraries acquire CD-ROM formatted information as well as subscriptions to remote databases. CDs/remote databases that both enhance our print indexes and offer new/additional possibilities are considered as well as CDs/remote databases that provide information in such areas as reference, full text information, statistics, and government documents. Therefore, an effective acquisition of ICTs include collection orders, searching and verifying bibliographic information, choosing an option for placing orders, assigning a purchase order, placing an order, bookkeeping, receiving materials, returning books and

materials if necessary, processing the books and making payments. All of these acquisition processes when carried out manually might be a hard task for librarian. Hence, the deployment of ICT in the process for efficiency (Onoriode & Ivwighreghweta, 2022).

2.7 Barriers to the Acquisition and Deployment of ICT in Libraries

Libraries are always known as early adopters of technology and they have started using different ICT technologies to provide more effective and efficient services to the users as well as securing of library collections. Academic libraries in developing countries for example Nigeria have also started implementing ICT facilities for better circulation services.. Umoh (2021) stressed that despite all ICT potentials in libraries, academic libraries in Nigeria are yet to adopt and implement ICT. Perhaps, this might be due to low level of awareness and the relevance of adopting ICTs in libraries this is because as research connecting artificial intelligence technology to librarianship remains relatively low. While the use of ICT has been increasing exponentially in other fields, this has not been the case in library and information science. The challenges, faced by libraries today pose a tangible risk to the traditional role of libraries. Libraries are now struggling with operational inefficiency, technological disadvantage, difficulty in maintaining current audiences and engaging new ones, and an inability to demonstrate value and benefits to all stakeholders.

Similarly, Pope (2018) submitted that ICT facilities is still tied up with several technological, social and economic challenges, some of the major issues in the implementation of artificial intelligence technologies in libraries are: language

preparedness, system requirements, privacy concerns and threat to intellectual freedom. Investment in ICT-based technologies has not become a trend in libraries and requires more dialogue and clarity among professionals. Ahmed (2021) reported that inadequate technical staff, complexity of the technology interface, slow bandwidth and the growing demands of users has become some of the major challenge for most libraries. Information and communication technology (ICT) skill acquisition and training is pertinent for emerging technology to be introduced into Nigerian libraries since it stands as a threat to library services.

Jonathan and Sharon (2019) mentioned lack of funding, lack of skills, lack of ICT staff, and insufficient power supply as challenges with using emerging technologies like library management software. Other challenges were generally low funding, cost effective nature of acquiring emerging technologies, poor electricity supply, shortage of ICT staff and poor maintenance culture for advanced technology. Dirican (2021) also stressed that with the current trend in technological change based on the adoption of technologies in libraries, ICT adoption has created widespread fear of job losses and a high rise in inequality. This is because, for libraries to appeal to their existing audiences and engage new ones, they need to offer services that meet the expectations of the new generation of hyper-connected patrons. This includes rethinking the library's traditional physical space, moving from a quiet place filled with bookshelves for reflective reading and writing to something entirely different. For the library to remain relevant, it needs to apply new

technologies such as artificial intelligence added to a vibrant space for collaboration and innovative activities, alongside a quiet space for reflective studying.

Jain and Akakandelwa (2016) examined the challenges of 21st Century in academic libraries in Africa. The findings revealed that academic libraries in the 20th Century experienced a dramatic change in moving from traditional to electronic library services. The study disclosed that academic librarians were concerned about chronic budgetary limitations, limited ICT infrastructure, inadequate library and information science courses, sluggish adoption of open access materials, opposition to change, and trouble importing books and periodicals are some of the major obstacles faced in the use of ICT in the library.

Ntui et al. (2017) examined the economic challenges and prospects associated with the acquisition of information and communication technology (ICT) for library services in universities in Cross River State Nigeria. The study pinpointed that the financial obstacles, inefficient use of resources, high maintenance expenses, and a lack of finance are the biggest obstacles faced in the utilisation of ICT in the library. The study concluded that saving money, having easy access to resources, and sharing resources are among the opportunities of utilising software to improve library services and looking into alternate financing sources. Shastri and Chudasma (2022) investigated the perception of ICT skills and challenges of usage of technologies among the library professionals of the Gujarat State, India during the COVID 19. The findings of the study revealed that 77% of library professionals showed some concerns in using ICT asresistance to change, infrastructural

constraints, difficulties with content management and digital preservation, licensing and legal concerns, and user education and assistance can all impede the adoption of new technology in libraries

Gould and Gomez (2020) surveyed challenges for libraries in the information age. The study revealed some pitfalls in ICT acquisition, deployment and management such as initial setup, continuing maintenance, technical difficulties, and compatibility concerns which can put a strain on budgets, particularly in libraries with limited funding. Kimani (2019) examined the challenges faced in the use of ICT in the management of county governments in Kenya. It was found that the challenges include inadequate ICT infrastructure, inadequate staff training capabilities, staff attitudes toward technology adoption, inadequate government regulations, and a lack of managerial commitment.

Muslem and Juliana (2018) assessed the use of ICT among English as Foreign Language (EFL) teachers in Banda Aceh, Indonesia. The findings revealed that teachers' lack of ICT training, inadequate resources, inadequate time, and inadequate equipment combined with unreliable internet connections were challenges to their use of ICT. Odongo and Kazungu (2022) focused on ICT infrastructure and adoption of strategic procurement performance metrics in the Kakamega County Government, Kenya. The survey found that device problems, poor internet connectivity, high technology prices, and a lack of technological expertise were the main technological obstacles and difficulties while utilizing ICT. Incompatible devices, sharing devices with family members, erratic internet connections, blocked or unavailable internet access, data costs, buying new devices, new

software, or apps, inexperience with ICT, a lack of ICT skills, and inadequate learning platforms were among the other issues that students encountered.

2.8 Appraisal of the Literature Review

The study reviewed related literature on the concept, methods of acquiring ICT, ICT facilities acquired in library, services ICT facilities are deployed for, benefits of acquiring, deploying and managing ICT and barriers to the acquisition, deployment and management of ICT. However, many studies have examined the overall concept of acquisition, deployment and management of ICT. For example Kasalu and Ojiambo (2020) examined application of ICTs in securing library collection in private university libraries in Kenya; Tella (2020) surveyed robots are coming to the libraries and are libraries ready to accommodate them; Ntui, Robert and Usang (2017) studied economic challenges and prospects associated with the utilisation of information and communication technology (ICT) for library services in universities in Cross River State Nigeria; Shastri & Chudasma (2022) examine the perception of ICT skills and challenges of usage of technologies among the library professionals of the Gujarat State during the COVID 19; Kimani (2019) studied challenges facing integration and use of ICT in the management of county governments in Kenya and Siddiquah and Salim (2021) surveyed the ICT facilities, skills, usage and the problems faced by the students of higher education. However, none of such studies on investigate the acquisition, deployment and management of ICT in Federal Polytechnic Offa Library, Nigeria exists to this researcher's knowledge. Against this backdrop, this study analyse the ICT acquisition and deployment strategies in Federal Polytechnic Offa Library.

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CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the following sub-headings: Research Design, Population of the Study, Sample and Sampling Techniques, Research Instrument, Validation of the Instrument, Reliability of the Instrument, Administration of the Instrument and Data Analysis.

3.2 Research Design

This study will use case study design to analyse the ICT acquisition and deployment strategies in Federal Polytechnic Offa Library, Nigeria. According to Makworo (2020) descriptive research process determines and reports the way things are. Case study design lays a greater emphasis on sample selection because the major concern is to obtain a broad picture of the social problems prevailing in the defined universe and recommendations to bring about the desired change. This is considered appropriate because the study analyse the ICT acquisition and deployment strategies in Federal Polytechnic Offa Library.

3.3 Population

Population is the entire subjects or elements research intends to understudy. Therefore, the population of this study consists of all the eleven (11) professional librarians and thirty-nine (39) library officers in Federal Polytechnic Offa Library.

3.4 Sampling Techniques and Sample Size

Total enumeration technique will be adopted in the selection of all the fifty (50) library staff in Federal Polytechnic Offa Library.

3.5 Instrument for Data Collection

The main instrument that will be used for data collection is questionnaire titled "***Analysing the ICT acquisition and deployment strategies in Federal Polytechnic Offa Library.***" The questionnaire will be designed in a way that it will elicit the needed information from the sampled professional librarians. It will comprise of item-statement type of question. Each copy of the questionnaire will be divided into 2 sections. The demographic variables of interest include: Age, gender, cadre, section, years of work experience, academic qualification. Section B will be about the five (5) research questions. This section will be made up of (25) item-statements. It will be measured on four-point likert scale of strongly agree (SA=4) to strongly disagree (SA=1).

3.6 Validity and Reliability of the Research Instrument

Validity is a concept used to evaluate the quality of research, it indicates how well a method, technique or instrument measure what it intends to measure. More so, the validity

of an instrument is the degree to which an instrument measures what it was intended to measure (Falaye, 2018). The instrument for this study will be validated to know and be sure of the extent to which it collected the correct data for which it was designed. The research instrument will be validated by the project supervisor and two other senior lecturers in the Department of Library and Information Science.

The reliability of a research instrument means how the instrument consistently reflects the construct it is measuring by giving the same score if used over time and across multiple administration. The internal consistency and reliability of the instrument will be established using tests re-test reliability methods.

.3.7 Method of Data Collection

A Letter of Introduction will be requested and obtained from the Head, Department of Library and Information Science Kwara State Polytechnic, Ilorin. This letter will be presented to the heads of each division Federal Polytechnic Offa Library, where data will be collected in order to obtain permission or consent to collect data for the study. The researcher will collect the data physically and the study purpose will be conveyed to the respondents.

3.8 Method of Data Analysis

The data collected will be collated and subjected to comprehensive data analysis using the Statistical Product Service Solution (SPSS, version 25.0) software. The descriptive

statistics that will be used includes frequency count, percentages and standard deviation to report the Lickert options. Tables will be used for results presentation.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter present, analyse, discuss, and interpret the data obtained from field with the aid of questionnaire. This chapter is further arranged in the following order:

4.2 Questionnaire distribution and response rate

4.3 Demographic characteristics of respondents

4.4 Analysis of data

4.5 Discussion of Findings

4.2 Questionnaire Distribution and Response Rate

From the 50 copies of questionnaires distributed, only 42 were returned and out of the questionnaire returned, 39 were fully filled and adequate for analysis. Therefore, the data of this study was valid for analysis with questionnaire response rate of 78.0%. Ramshaw (2021) asserted that questionnaire is suitable for analysis if the response rate is more than average for physically distributed questionnaires and can be used to represent majority of the characteristics intended to describe by the researcher.

4.3 Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

Table 1: Respondents' Demographic Information

Options		F	%
Gender	Male	25	64.1
	Female	14	35.9
	Total	**39**	**100**
Age range	25-34 years	4	10.3
	35-44 years	18	46.2
	45-54 years	11	28.2
	55 years and above	6	15.4
	Total	**39**	**100**
Professional/Cadre	Assistant Librarian/Subject specialist	3	7.7
	Librarian I	6	15.4
	Librarian II	10	25.6
	Senior Librarian	14	35.9
	Principal Librarian	5	12.8
	Deputy Polytechnic Librarian	1	2.6
	Polytechnic Librarian	0	0.0
	Total	**39**	**100**
Section	ICT	2	5.1
	Acquisition	11	28.2
	Circulation	15	38.5
	Automation	8	20.5
	E-library	3	7.7
	Total	**39**	**100**
Work experience	1-5 years	4	10.3
	6-10 years	16	41.0
	11-15 years	15	38.5
	16-20years	4	10.3
	21 years and above	0	0.0
	Total	**39**	**100**
Academic qualification	BSc/B.Ed/BLIS/B.Tech	22	56.4
	PGD	7	17.9
	MLIS	10	25.6
	Phd	0	0
	Total	**39**	**100**

Source: Researcher's Field Survey, 2024

Table 1 shows that majority 25 (64.1%) of the respondents are male, while 14 (35.5%) are females. Another 18 (46.2%) are within the age range 35 – 44 years, followed by 45 – 54

years (11 28.2%), 55 years and above (6 15.4%) and 25 – 34 years (4 15.4%). Also, most of the respondents are senior librarians with 14 (35.9%), followed by Librarian II (10 25.6%), Librarian I (6 15.4%), Principal Librarian (5 12.8%) and Assistant Librarian/Subject Specialist (3 7.7%). Also, Circulation Section has the highest representation with 15 (38.5%), Acquisition 11 (28.2%) and Automation 8 (20.5%), E-Library (3 7.7%) and ICT (2 5.1%).

Furthermore, 16 (41.0%) has 6 – 5 years' work experience, 15 (38.5%) have worked for 11 – 15 years, have 1 – 5 years and 16 – 20 years respectively has 4 (10.3%). Finally, 22 (56.4%) holds BSc and its equivalents, followed by MLIS 10 (25.6%) and PGD 7 (17.9%).

4.4: Data Analysis

Table 2: Methods of acquiring ICT in Federal Polytechnic Offa Library

	SA		A		D		SD			
Options	**F**	**%**	**F**	**%**	**F**	**%**	**F**	**%**	**M**	**SD**
Purchase	20	51.3	13	33.3	3	7.7	3	7.7	3.28	0.92
Gift and donations	16	41.0	17	43.6	3	7.7	3	7.7	3.18	0.89
Interlibrary loan	6	15.4	7	17.9	15	38.5	11	28.2	2.21	1.03
Bequeath	6	15.4	8	20.5	12	30.8	13	33.3	2.18	1.07
Interlibrary exchange	3	7.7	3	7.7	25	64.1	8	20.5	2.03	0.78
Exchange of resources	5	12.8	4	10.3	12	30.8	18	46.2	1.90	1.05
Legal deposit	5	12.8	5	12.8	9	23.1	20	51.3	1.87	1.08

Source: Researcher's Field Survey, 2024

Table 2 reveals that purchase is ranked highest out of the methods of acquiring ICT with (3.28 ± 0.92), followed by gift and donations (3.18 ± 0.89). On the other hand, interlibrary loan (2.21 ± 1.03), bequeath (2.18 ± 1.07), interlibrary exchange (2.03 ± 0.78), exchange of resources (1.90 ± 1.05) and legal deposit (1.87 ± 1.08) are ranked lowest. This implies that purchase, gift and donations are the major methods of acquiring ICT in Federal Polytechnic Offa Library.

Table 3: ICT facilities acquired in Federal Polytechnic Offa Library

Options	SA		A		D		SD		M	SD
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%		
Internet facilities	25	64.1	8	20.5	3	7.7	3	7.7	3.41	0.94
Computers	20	51.3	14	35.9	2	5.1	3	7.7	3.31	0.89
CCTV cameras	18	46.2	13	33.3	5	12.8	3	7.7	3.18	0.94
Barcode readers	12	30.8	22	56.4	3	7.7	2	5.1	3.13	0.77
Radio frequency identification technology	5	12.8	8	20.5	15	38.5	11	28.2	2.18	1.00
Radio and television	4	10.3	3	7.7	22	56.4	10	25.6	2.03	0.87
Telefacsimile	3	7.7	6	15.4	16	41.0	14	35.9	1.95	0.92

Source: Researcher's Field Survey, 2024

Table 3 shows that Internet facilities is ranked highest out of the ICT facilities acquired with (3.41 ± 0.94), followed by computers (3.31 ± 0.89), CCTV cameras (3.18 ± 0.94) and barcode readers (3.13 ± 0.77). On the other hand, radio frequency identification technology (2.18 ± 1.00), radio and televisions (2.03 ± 0.87) and telefacsimile (1.95 ± 0.92) are ranked lowest. This means that Internet facilities, computers, CCTV cameras and barcode reader are the major ICT facilities acquired in Federal Polytechnic Offa Library.

Table 4: Services ICT facilities are deployed for in Federal Polytechnic Offa Library

Options	SA		A		D		SD		M	SD
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%		
Reference and referral services	21	53.8	11	28.2	4	10.3	3	7.7	3.28	0.94
Library circulation services	11	28.2	21	53.8	4	10.3	3	7.7	3.03	0.84
Charging and discharging	10	25.6	10	25.6	12	30.8	7	17.9	2.59	1.07
Social networking services	4	10.3	9	23.1	22	56.4	4	10.3	2.33	0.81
Institutional repository services	3	7.7	14	35.9	9	23.1	13	33.3	2.18	1.00
Library website	5	12.8	9	23.1	12	30.8	13	33.3	2.15	1.04
Current awareness services	2	5.1	8	20.5	19	48.7	10	25.6	2.05	0.83

Source: Researcher's Field Survey, 2024

Table 4 shows that reference and referral services is ranked highest out of the services ICT facilities are deployed for in Federal Polytechnic Offa Library with (3.28 ± 0.94), followed by circulation services (3.03 ± 0.84), and charging and discharging (2.59 ± 1.07). On the other hand, social networking services (2.33 ± 0.81), institutional repository services (2.18 ± 1.00), library website (2.15 ± 1.04) and current awareness services (2.05 ± 0.83) are ranked lowest. This implies that reference and referral services, circulation services, charging and discharging are the major services ICT facilities are deployed for in Federal Polytechnic Offa Library.

Table 5: Joint benefits of acquiring and deploying ICT in Federal Polytechnic Offa Library

	SA		A		D		SD			
Options	**F**	**%**	**F**	**%**	**F**	**%**	**F**	**%**	**M**	**SD**
Provide access to timely information	14	35.9	18	46.2	4	10.3	3	7.7	3.10	0.88
Facilitates quick completion of tasks	14	35.9	16	41.0	6	15.4	3	7.7	3.05	0.92
ICT improve circulation services	13	33.3	15	38.5	4	10.3	7	17.9	2.87	1.08
Improve charging and discharging	5	12.8	16	41.0	16	41.0	2	5.1	2.62	0.78
Improve operational efficiency and effectiveness	5	12.8	11	28.2	19	48.7	4	10.3	2.44	0.85
Provide solutions to pressing challenges facing libraries, such as shelving of books	2	5.1	10	25.6	21	53.8	6	15.4	2.21	0.77
Promote unlimited functions and capability	3	7.7	4	10.3	21	53.8	11	28.2	1.97	0.84

Source: Researcher's Field Survey, 2024

Table 5 indicates that provides access to timely information is ranked highest out of the joint benefits of acquiring, deploying and managing ICT with (3.10 ± 0.88), followed by facilitates quick completion of tasks (3.05 ± 0.92), improves circulation services (2.87 ± 1.08) and improves charging and discharging (2.62 ± 0.78). On the other hand, improve

operational efficiency (2.44 ± 0.85), provide solutions to challenges such as shelving (2.21 ± 0.77) and promote unlimited functions and capability (1.97 ± 0.84) are ranked lowest.

This connotes that the statements - provides access to timely information, facilitates quick completion of tasks, improves circulation services and charging and discharging are the major benefits of acquiring, deploying and managing ICT in Federal Polytechnic Offa Library.

Table 6: Joint barriers to the acquisition and deployment of ICT in Federal Polytechnic Offa Library

	SA		A		D		SD			
Options	**F**	**%**	**F**	**%**	**F**	**%**	**F**	**%**	**M**	**SD**
Insufficient power supply	20	51.3	11	28.2	3	7.7	5	12.8	3.18	1.05
Lack of funding	17	43.6	13	33.3	5	12.8	4	10.3	3.10	1.00
Lack of acquisition skills	9	23.1	22	56.4	5	12.8	3	7.7	2.95	0.83
Costly nature of acquiring emerging technologies	9	23.1	15	38.5	10	25.6	5	12.8	2.72	0.97
Slow bandwidth	11	28.2	10	25.6	13	33.3	5	12.8	2.69	1.03
Inadequate technical staff	9	23.1	15	38.5	8	20.5	7	17.9	2.67	1.03
Complexity of the technology interface	5	12.8	10	25.6	16	41.0	8	20.5	2.31	0.95

Source: Researcher's Field Survey, 2024

Table 6 reveals that insufficient power supply is ranked highest out of the barriers to the acquisition, deployment and management of ICT with (3.18 ± 1.05), followed by lack of funding (3.10 ± 1.00), lack of acquisition skills (2.95 ± 0.83), costly nature of acquiring emerging technologies (2.72 ± 0.97), slow bandwidth (2.69 ± 1.03) and inadequate technical staff (2.67 ± 1.03). On the other hand, complexity of the technology interface is ranked lowest with (2.31 ± 0.95).

This means that insufficient power supply, lack of funding, lack of acquisition skills, costly nature of acquiring emerging technologies, slow bandwidth and inadequate technical staff are the major barriers to the acquisition, deployment and management of ICT in Federal Polytechnic Offa Library.

4.5 Discussion of Findings

4.5.1 Methods of acquiring ICT in Federal Polytechnic Offa Library

Findings showed that purchase, gift and donations are the major methods of acquiring ICT in the understudied library. The findings in this regard corroborated the claim of Sokari et al. (2019) that the acquisition of ICT in libraries encompasses different methods. Purchasing of ICT, as shown in the findings of this study confirmed the age-long practice where most Nigerian libraries acquired their collections through direct purchase. This affirms the reports of Adewuyi (2023); Oriogu et al. (2018) that direct purchase dominated the major method of acquisition of ICT devices in Nigerian libraries.

The findings also showed an encouraging practice of gift and donations in the understudied library. This means that the library receives ICT facilities such as computers, laptops, printers, scanners, photocopying machines and others from individuals, corporations and organisations. The finding is consistent with the claim of Adewuyi (2023) that the electronic collections of some libraries in Nigeria, particularly academic libraries, are enriched through gifts and donations from philanthropists and foundations.

Nonetheless, the limitation of the methods of acquiring ICT to just two methods signified a problem in the acquisition processes of the understudied library. The discouraging use of interlibrary loan, bequeath, interlibrary exchange, exchange of resources and legal deposit implies that the understudied library is yet to be exploiting the various methods available for them for sourcing ICT facilities for their libraries. This is consistent with the point of Oriogu et al. (2014) that academic libraries in Nigeria are over relying on their management for the acquisition of ICT facilities. This makes direct purchase the major (if not their only method) of acquiring ICT facilities.

4.5.2 ICT facilities acquired in Federal Polytechnic Offa Library

Findings indicated that Internet facilities, computers, CCTV cameras and barcode reader are the major ICT facilities acquired in the understudied library. These findings are similar to the reports of Adewuyi (2023); Agim-Nneka et al. (2018); Williams (2022) that Nigerian academic libraries are fond of acquiring computers, printers, scanners, photocopying machines, Internet subscription, CCTV and RFID. The acquisition of computers/laptops is considered important in the library since it is used to perform other major library routines performed by the library personnel.

More so, the acquisition of Internet facilities is another point worth discussing. Internet is considered as the gateway to different sources of information on the cyber spaces. Access to these information resources is very crucial in academic libraries where varieties of users

visit the library for their information on teaching, learning and research. Thus, the need for Internet facilities in the library cannot be overemphasized.

Furthermore, the evolution of ICT has changed the paradigms of library services, making information provision in diverse format and adequate security of information resources possible. It is believed that this justifies why the understudied library prioritised the acquisition of CCTV and barcode readers. This is because the barcode readers can be used by the library to capture the unique details of the library collections and these collections can be safeguarded with the CCTV camera.

The continuous evolution of ICT, leading to emerging technologies has affected libraries' focus on the acquisition of radios and televisions. This makes it unsurprising to find that the acquisition of television and radios in the understudied library are low. Similarly, it is worrisome that the library attached low priorities to the acquisition of RFID. This negates the notion of Ezekwe (2019); Williams (2022) that most of the Nigerian libraries, both academic, research and public libraries are acquiring RFID for security and other purposes.

4.5.3 Services ICT facilities are deployed for in Federal Polytechnic Offa Library

Findings implied that reference and referral services, circulation services and charging and discharging are the major services ICT facilities are deployed for in the understudied library. The deployment of ICT facilities for the identified services are consistent with the reports of Hussain et al. (2021); Omini and Esin (2019) that ICT facilities have been

deployed for technical and readers' services in libraries. Generally, Omini and Esin (2019) identified library operations that could be carried out with ICT application which include; acquisition, cataloguing, circulation, serials control, selective dissemination of information services and preparation of management information.

Thus, the bias of these findings for readers' services should be acknowledged; therefore, ignoring the technical services such as OPAC and others. The deployment of ICT for reference and referral services by the understudied library corroborate the claim of Wood and David (2018) that reference service is an important aspect of information provision and dissemination that deals with effective and efficient referral of information on demand by providing information and its sources at the finger-tips or the door-steps of its users.

More importantly, the deployment of ICT facilities for circulation services aligned with the views of Yushau and Audu (2018) that ICT facilities are being deployed in academic libraries for users' registration, data capturing and charging and discharging. With the aid of ICT facilities, libraries find circulation services seamless by easily generating shelves' list catalogues, compilation of bibliographic details and bibliographic searching.

However, the findings showed a discouraging trend in the deployment of ICT facilities for social networking services, institutional repository services, library website and current awareness services. For example, the deployment of ICT facilities for social networking services signals the library's struggles to transition to the 21st Century services. Hussain et

al. (2021) acknowledged the deployment of social media such as Flickr, LinkedIn, YouTube and Twitter for the provision of library services.

The minimal deployment of ICT facilities for institutional repository services and library website is discouraging. In this era, where most libraries are leveraging digital tools to position themselves for relevance, it is disturbing to discover that the understudied library is yet to prioritise transitioning most of its services to be virtual-based. Though, the reasons for this maybe associated to some factors including inadequate ICT infrastructure, lack of technical know-how of the library personnel and inadequate funding of the library to acquire the needed ICT facilities (Adewuyi, 2023).

4.5.4 Joint benefits of acquiring and deploying ICT in Federal Polytechnic Offa Library

Findings reported that ICT facilities provide access to timely information, facilitates quick completion of tasks, improves circulation services and charging and discharging in the understudied library. The respondents' responses made their bias for readers' services obvious, ignoring the aspects of technical services. Their responses are too specific, making them neglecting the general benefits of adoption, deployment and management of ICT in libraries.

A study by Chukwueke and Onuoha (2019) revealed that using ICT facilities in academic libraries has helped in increasing staff's productivity, improve operational efficiency and

effectiveness, promote unlimited function and capability and innovation in service delivery, analyse big data, create metadata, and improve search translation. These points were also supported by the claims of Onuoha and Obialor (2020) that the deployment of ICTs in Nigeria academic libraries has brought about the maximum utilisation of all the technologies that enable the handling of information of various formats within the library.

The respondents' low positive responses that ICT facilities improve operational efficiency, provide solutions to challenges such as shelving and promote unlimited functions and capability contrasted the reports of the existing studies. For instance, Muslem and Juliana (2018) observed that ICT application in the library enhance library functions and services delivery. Nwosu and Udo-Anyanwu (2022) maintained a similar view by noting that the adoption and deployment of ICT facilities for library operations always result in resource organization, service delivery and dissemination of information making them effective and easy while at the same time eliminating repetitive and routine tasks in the library.

The point where just a meagre portion of the respondents chose that ICT facilities promote unlimited functions and capability showed the respondents' wrong perceptions of ICT facilities. Their views negated the position of Wood and David (2018) that ICT facilities are seen as an extension of human intelligence. Acquiring, deploying and managing ICT facilities in academic libraries have been providing a breakthrough for the information sector. The deployment of ICT facilities has greatly improved the capacities of managing the explosive growth of information (Samuel, 2020).

4.5.5 Joint barriers to the acquisition and deployment of ICT in Federal Polytechnic Offa Library

Findings revealed that insufficient power supply, lack of funding, lack of acquisition skills, costly nature of acquiring emerging technologies, slow bandwidth and inadequate technical staff are the major barriers to the acquisition, deployment and management of ICT in the understudied. The findings are similar to the reports of Eromosele et al. (2022); Williams (2022) that inadequate funding, inadequate ICT infrastructure, cost of acquiring ICT facilities and inadequate ICT skills of personnel as the major banes of acquisition, deployment and management of ICT facilities in most Nigerian academic libraries.

The problem of insufficient power supply in the understudied library is similar to the situation in most of Nigerian libraries with exemption to the Babcock University Library, Ilishan-Remo, Ogun State, Nigeria, as reported by Oriogu et al. (2014) that insufficient power supply is not a problem in the library. Inadequate funding is relative with cost of acquiring emerging technologies. This is because once the funds required to acquire, deploy and manage ICT facilities are not adequately available, it becomes a problem for the library to afford the financial requirements; thus, causing the impression that the amount needed for the acquisition of ICT facilities are costly.

It is important to stress that the respondents believed that lack of acquisition skills affect the acquisition, deployment and management of ICT facilities in their library. The findings

in Table 1 showed that more than a quarter (28.2%) of the respondents are in the Acquisition Section. This raises some questions: Are the respondents' lack of acquisition skills limited to ICT? Is the library management taking any steps or actions to enhance the acquisition skills of their personnel?

More importantly, findings in Table 2 have revealed that the understudied library prioritised the acquisition of Internet facilities. The finding reporting slow bandwidth shows that the acquisition of Internet facility by the library is not effective. How can the library be persistently acquiring Internet facilities and there will still be slow bandwidth in the library? The problem of slow bandwidth affirmed the point of Omini and Esin (2019) that slow bandwidth is prevalent in most Nigerian academic libraries and is affecting their use of Internet facilities for services such as access to subscribed databases, e-mail and virtual referencing.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter summarises the findings made in this study, draw conclusion from those findings and make appropriate recommendations. This chapter is arrange in the following order:

5.2 Summary of findings

5.3 Conclusion

5.4 Recommendations

5.2 Summary of findings

Results of this study revealed that:

1. Purchase, gift and donations are the major methods of acquiring ICT in Federal Polytechnic Offa Library.
2. Internet facilities, computers, CCTV cameras and barcode readers are the major ICT facilities acquired in Federal Polytechnic Offa Library.

3. Reference and referral services, circulation services and charging and discharging are the major services ICT facilities are deployed for in Federal Polytechnic Offa Library.
4. Provides access to timely information, facilitates quick completion of tasks, improves circulation services and charging and discharging are the major benefits of acquiring, deploying and managing ICT in Federal Polytechnic Offa Library.
5. Insufficient power supply, lack of funding, lack of acquisition skills, costly nature of acquiring emerging technologies, slow bandwidth and inadequate technical staff are the major barriers to the acquisition, deployment and management of ICT in Federal Polytechnic Offa Library.

5.3 Conclusion

ICT facilities have dominated library operations and services, offering dynamic information access and provision to librarians and users. This study brings into fore that the Federal Polytechnic Offa Library acquired ICT facilities such as Internet facilities, computers, CCTV cameras and barcode readers through purchase, gift and donations. The acquired ICT facilities are deployed for reference and referral services, circulation, charging and discharging services. The acquired, deployed and managed ICT facilities provide access to timely information, facilitates quick completion of tasks and improves circulation, charging and discharging services. However, the problems inhibiting the library from acquiring, deploying and managing ICT facilities include insufficient power

supply, lack of funding, lack of acquisition skills, costly nature of acquiring emerging technologies, slow bandwidth and inadequate technical staff.

5.4 Recommendations

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

1. The management of Federal Polytechnic Offa Library should endeavour to be providing adequate funding for their library. This will enable the library to be financially buoyant in acquiring the ICT facilities needed for the library.
2. The management of Federal Polytechnic Offa Library should endeavour to invest in the acquisition skills of their personnel. This will enhance their personnel's abilities to strategise and implement the different acquisition methods to enrich the library's ICT facilities.
3. The management of Federal Polytechnic Offa Library should endeavour to provide reliable means of power supply in the library. This will minimise the problem of power outage limiting the library personnel and users from harnessing the benefits of the acquired ICT facilities.
4. The management of Federal Polytechnic Offa Library should collaborate with Internet services providers to design and deploy dedicated server for the library. This will minimise the problem of slow bandwidth in the library.

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APPENDIX I

KWARA STATE POLYTECHNIC, ILORIN
INSTITUTE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

Request to Fill a Questionnaire on a project titled: "Analysing the ICT Acquisition And Deployment Strategies in Federal Polytechnic Offa Library"

Dear respondent,

I am a final year student of the department of Library and Information Science, Kwara State Polytechnic, Ilorin. I am currently conducting a project on the above topic.

I humbly request your assistance in filling this questionnaire. The exercise is purely academic and the information gathered will be treated confidentially.

Thanks for your anticipated co-operation.

Research

Section A: Demographic Information of the Respondents

Instruction: Please tick (✓) or fill in an appropriate (This makes no meaning)

1. **Gender:** Male [ ] Female [ ]
2. **Age range:** 25-34 years [ ] 35-45years [ ], 46-54years [ ], 55years and above [ ]
3. **Professional Cadre:** Assistant Librarian/Subject specialist [ ], Librarian I [ ], Librarian II [ ], Senior Librarian [ ], Principal Librarian [ ], Deputy University Librarian [ ], University Librarian [ ]
4. **Section:** ICT [ ], Acquisition [ ], Circulation [ ], Automation [ ], e- library [ ]
5. **Experience:**-1-5year [ ], 6-10years[ ], 11-15years [ ], 16-20years [ ], 21years and above [ ]
6. **Academic Qualification:** BSc/B.Ed/BLIS/B.Tech[ ], PGD [ ], MLIS [ ], Phd [ ].

Section B: Methods of acquiring ICT facilities

What are the methods of acquiring ICT facilities in Federal Polytechnic Offa Library?

Instruction: Using the scale below as a guide, please indicate your perception on methods of acquiring ICT facilities by ticking [✔] the options that best describe your agreement. Strongly Agree [SA=4], Agree [A=3], Disagree [D=2], Strongly Disagree [SD=1]

S/N	Items	SA	A	D	SD
1.	Gift and donations				
2.	Inter library loan				
3.	Exchange of resources				
4.	Purchase				
5.	Inter library exchange				
6.	Legal deposit				
7.	Bequeath				

Others, please specify_____

Section C: ICT facilities acquired

What are the ICT facilities acquired in Federal Polytechnic Offa Library?

Instruction: Using the scale below as a guide, please indicate your opinions on ICT facilities acquired in Federal Polytechnic Offa Library by ticking [✔] the options that best describe your agreement. Strongly Agree [SA=4], Agree [A=3], Disagree [D=2], Strongly Disagree [SD=1]

S/N	Items	SA	A	D	SD
1	Computers				
2	Radio and Television				

3	Radio frequency identification technology				
4	Telefacsimile				
5	Internet facilities				
6	CCTV cameras				
7	Barcode readers				

Others, please specify_____

The items in the above table are not sufficient. Kindly add to them.

Section D: Services ICT facilities are deployed

What are the services ICT facilities are deployed for in Federal Polytechnic Offa Library?

Instruction: Using the scale below as a guide, please indicate your perception on services ICT facilities are deployed for in Federal Polytechnic Offa Library by ticking [✔] the options that best describe your agreement. Strongly Agree [SA=4], Agree[A=3], Disagree [D=2], Strongly Disagree [SD=1]

S/N	Items	SA	A	D	SD
1	Reference and referral services				
2	Charging and discharging				
3	Current awareness services				
4	Library website				
5	Social networking services(How?)				
6	Library circulation services				
7	Institutional repository services				

Others, please specify_____

Section E: Benefits of acquiring, deploying and managing ICT

What are the benefits of acquiring and deploying ICT in Federal Polytechnic Offa Library?

Instruction: Using the scale below as a guide, please indicate your perception on benefits of acquiring, deploying and managing ICT in Federal Polytechnic Offa Library by ticking [✔] the options that best describe your agreement. Strongly Agree [SA=4], Agree[A=3], Disagree [D=2], Strongly Disagree [SD=1]

S/N	Items	SA	A	D	SD
1	Provide solutions to pressing challenges facing libraries, such as shelving of books				
2	Improve operational efficiency and effectiveness				
3	Promote unlimited functions and capability				
4	Provide access to timely information				
5	With ICT facilities libraries can carry out tasks very fast, compared to when being done by human beings				
6	ICT improve circulation services				
7	Improve charging and discharging				

Others, please specify_____

Section F: Barriers to the acquisition, deployment and management of ICT

What are the barriers to the acquisition and deployment of ICT in Federal Polytechnic Offa Library?

Instruction: Using the scale below as a guide, please indicate your perception on barriers to the acquisition, deployment and management of ICT by ticking [✔] the options that best describe your agreement. Strongly Agree [SA=4], Agree[A=3], Disagree [D=2], Strongly Disagree [SD=1]

S/N	Items	SA	A	D	SD
1.	Inadequate technical staff				
2.	Complexity of the technology interface				
3.	Slow bandwidth				
4.	Lack of acquisition skills				
5.	Lack of funding				
6.	Insufficient power supply				
7.	Costly nature of acquiring emerging technologies				

Others, please specify_____

Thank you for your time!