

Narrative Based Investigation on Library Resources Funding and Implications on Academic Libraries in Adamawa State

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Abstract- This study was conducted to investigate funding and implication of information resources and services delivery in the university libraries in the Adamawa states of Nigeria. The major objectives of the study were to determine the extent of funding; university libraries require in order to provide requisite information resources and services in Adamawa state of Nigeria. Qualitative research methodology was employed using narrative based designed. A structured interview was carried out with 6 librarians. The study adopts primary sources of data analysis. Using purposive sampling to select the participants for the research. Data collected from this study was analyzed using thematic data analysis. The major findings of the study agree case that all the university libraries under study were grossly underfunded; library budgets were not adequately adhered to and the funds that were collected monthly is based on National University Commission parameters. All the universities under study do not have a source of alternative funding for the information resources. The only other source of alternative funds is Tertiary Education Trust Fund (TETFund), intervention. The study reveals that university libraries are grossly underfunded and that are not independent of their central administration. It is therefore, recommended that university libraries should have separate budget and the approved budgets of the library should be strictly adhered to. The allocation should come separately and be monitored by the National Universities Commission and the accountability should be at the end of the expenditure. The university libraries should be pressurized to justify their existence and to provide improved innovative and dynamic services to their communities. The libraries and their development committee should come together. University libraries should be allowed to keep and utilized all their generated revenues for the purpose of library developments. The university librarians should be independent and be given a chance to execute library budgets properly.

Keywords: *Funding, Library, Resources and Services, University, Adamawa State*

I. INTRODUCTION

A University is an institution of higher education and research that grant academic degrees in a variety of subjects and provides undergraduate and postgraduate education. In University libraries in Adamawa State today, teaching and research are deteriorating as a result of government ineptitude for not providing adequate fund and support to the education sector in general. The situation is seriously affecting the efficiency and performance of many institutions and agencies, (Library and Information Science School (LIS) inclusive.

Literature have shown that, libraries in Adamawa are not helping matters especially when it comes to providing access to current and quality information because they are mostly stocked with outdated and irrelevant materials that cannot satisfy the information needs of intended users. This problem was mainly the issue of poor funding, which cuts across all types of libraries i.e. academic, research, special and public libraries. Analysis of this situation has shown that academic libraries in universities in Adamawa State of Nigeria for instance have not enjoyed material funding from the government.

However, little funding received is usually syphoned by the management and universities authorities living the libraries almost empty with little or no information resources for teaching and research. According to Ekoja (2008), the National Library of Nigeria cannot boast of up to five million volumes of books, monographs, documents, manuscripts, etc., for its over 40 years' existence.

University libraries are faced with the problems of maintaining core collections, which represents their universities curricula and the challenges of the

emergence of Information Communication Technology (ICT) into the educational system worldwide. According to Swayden (2013), academic libraries are in great need of money; libraries all over the world are facing budget reduction or cut.

At the same time some university administration still looks to library as one of their challenges because of cost of building collections. Over the years, there has been a reduction in subventions; consequently, many libraries are bedeviled with lack of fund with library management, planning and development (ASUU, 2010). This phenomenon does not only extend to universities in the Federal, the situation of libraries in these universities is pathetic in providing services.

The poor funding of universities and their libraries in Nigeria have been confirmed by (Ezeani & Ekere 2016). The poor funding of the Nigerian universities and the danger it portends to the attainment of the objectives for these universities were established prompted National Universities Commission (NUC) to push up a case for university libraries decree No.

16 (National Standard and Establishment of Institution Decree), which was eventually signed into Law in 1992. In spite of this decree, till today, the situation of our universities is still very poor. It is therefore, necessary to conduct an investigation such as this, to find out alternative way or ways by which funding our university libraries can be improved.

There are two public university libraries in Adamawa State, Federal University “Modibbo Adama University”, (MAU) Ibrahim Babangida Library Yola and Adamawa State University (ADSU), Abdurrahman Ghaji’s Library Mubi. The Federal and State University gets its funding through government in order to meet their obligation to library users by provision of resources equipment and infrastructure.

Modibbo Adama University Library (MAU) “Ibrahim Babangida Library” Yola. The library was established in 1982 and commences full library services in April 1983. The library was operating in a temporary building now school of postgraduate studies until 3rd October, 1990 when it moved to its present permanent building named Ibrahim Babangida Library.

It is a one story-building with two reading halls; several offices and conveniences located at both the ground and first floor. Adamawa State University Mubi (Abdurrahman Ghaji Library), The University was established in 2002. The library is situated in a Temporary building which was formally the Dining Hall of Government Secondary School Shuware. It was renovated to serve as the University library. It took off in 2003 with sitting capacity of four Hundred students, in 2005.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Definition of Concepts

- The Concepts Library Resources
- The Concepts Library Services
- The Concepts Funding

Resources

This is the information materials such as print and non-print, and e-resources such as e-mails, etc., use in library for the users. Library resources can also be said as those materials, print and non – print, found in school libraries which support curricular and personal information needs. Print items include books, magazines, newspapers, pamphlets, microfiche or microfilm. Non – print items include films, disc records, filmstrips, slides, prints, audiotapes, videotapes, compact discs, and computer software.

It is good to note library resources found in developed countries support teaching and learning functions by facilitating research and scholarship of students and lecturers but this is not the situation in most developing countries because the libraries are struggling to survive due to financial constraints.

Information resources include any information in electronic, audio-visual or physical form, or any hard or software that makes possible the storage and use of information (Onwueme & Lulu- Pokubo 2017). This definition includes but is not limited to Printed Resources, Electronic mail, Phone mail, local data bases, externally accessed databases, CD-ROM, Motion picture, film, recorded, Magnetic media, Photograph, digitized information, or Micro film. Others are: Coaxial wire, radio, electromagnetic. Photo optical, photo electronic and other facility used in transmitting knowledge.

Information Services

The concept of information services could encompass different segments of libraries' activities in literature it is usually related to the reference services IFLA, (2003). One school of thought has advanced a theory that library service is one of the essential services.

Libraries need to offer library and information services such as instructions in the use of library catalogue and reading materials, reference services, information dissemination, etc. American Library Association gives following description of information services: ... the goal of information services is to provide the information sought by the user. According to Reference and User Service Association (RUSA).

Information services encompass services through which librarians directly supply users with information but also interfaces created by librarians through which users could independently find needed information. Libraries have been describing as complex institution with multiples roles and a boost related operations and services that have developed over the years. Yet their fundamental purpose as remain the same; to provide access to trustworthy, authoritative knowledge. (Campbell, cited in Uhegbu, Nwokocha & Unagha 2012).

Funding

Library funding is the act of providing or making available financial resources for use in developing and equipping the library. These funds are needed to provide library services, materials and development of human resources. Funding, according to Olomola, (2013); is continuous setting aside an allocation of money for a special purpose.

In the field of education, money need to be set aside and allocated for proper management of its affair. Funding is a very significant aspect for the successful implementation of any policy or the provision of any service, where funding for the execution or provision of services is inadequate, problems emanate. Although success may be recorded, but if funding is sufficient provided, high level of success is likely to be recorded.

The literature on funding university libraries and implication for information resources provision and services delivery indicates that, funding issues continue to increase and the situation is seriously affecting the efficiency and performance of library and its services.

This situation called for careful analysis on the funding issues and implications for information resources and services delivery in university libraries in Adamawa. Funding issues were considered as a deterrent in providing adequate information resources and services (Ezeani & Ekere 2016); the poor funding of the Nigerian universities and the danger it portends to the attainment of its objectives. This section presents the review of literature under the following headings:

- i) Sources of funding Academic Libraries
- ii) Academic Libraries Funding of Information Resources
- iii) Academic Libraries Funding of Information Services

Sources of Funding Academic Libraries

Finance is the motive power essential for running the government machinery properly. A library is a public institution; it is maintained by public funds. Public institutions are generally supported by taxes/ rates levied on residents. Library authorities and librarians must clearly understand the nature and needs of a library so that enough finance is provided to ensure proper library service to one and all.

Unfortunately, the money government budget for education programs in Nigeria is not fairly allocated. The principal player in the university education in Nigeria has been the government. The federal government in Nigeria has been the government. The federal government through its various agencies such as, National University Commission (NUC), Educational Trust Fund (ETF), provides grants to universities. Library funding is the act of providing or making available financial resources for use in developing and equipping the library. These funds are needed to provide library services, materials and development of human resources.

Funding, according to Olomola, (2013); is continuous setting aside an allocation of money for a special purpose. In the field of education, money need to be set aside and allocated for proper management of its affair. The university library is only one of numerous units in a university.

By its centrality and role in the endeavors of the university-teaching, research and extension work – it is a major unit and a vital one at that. Notwithstanding these considerations, however, the fact remains that the university library does not generate its own income and does not receive grants directly from the proprietor.

The general financial environment of the university is such that allocations are made to the library, but apart from small impress accounts, no money is held in the library. Although it is an important and often sizeable cost center, the library frequently spend money on behalf of the parent institution. Libraries are thus spared the headaches of income generation and assess management since the university has other department looking after these vital aspects of financial engineering.

Therefore, the main source of funding for academic libraries in Nigeria is from government funds and grants. All federal universities receive the bulk of their financing (Almost 95% percent) from the Federal Government through the National Universities Commission (Hartnett 2000), Library development, social transformation, life quality depends on funding.

This fact agreed upon by the NUC 1993, which was based on National University Commission (NUC) on University Libraries Funding Decree No. 16 (National Standard and Establishment of Institutions Decree) which empowered the (NUC) to prescribe minimum standard for Nigeria Universities.

Academic Libraries Funding Information Resources:

A well-established library is essential for any academic institution, it serves as a focal point for teaching, learning and research, and hence it is expected to provide standard information resources. Agreement with this, Rathinasabapathy (2005)

posited that library is an important intellectual resource of the academic community, and helps them to fulfill the curriculum requirements and to promote studies and research.

The basic purpose of establishing academic library is to provide access to information to support school programs. In order to do this, it should provide access to varieties of information resources in different physical formats. There are various types of information resources consulted in a library. These information resources which include: printed and non-printed resources.

Printed Resources, these are resources found in hard copies such as textbooks, journal, magazines, newspapers, reports, student's projects, dictionaries, encyclopedia, letters, lecture/class notes, posters, manuals brochures, directories and others and the non-prints resources which are information resources which are found in soft copies or non-printed format.

They include: Internet resources, Audio visual resources, which do not depend solely on reading to get their meanings. They convey meaning mainly through three senses namely: sight, hearing and feeling. Some, such as motion picture, sound tracks, tapes, records, television video sets depend on combination of the use of the senses.

Audiovisual resources do not rely on reading but on touch, taste, sight and other senses. Other resources are Cartographic materials, graphics resources. According to Akinyele and Popoola (2009), with adequate use of library and information resources would increase effectiveness of the respondents. There is no doubt therefore, about the need for proper funding in order to enhance the effectiveness of overall library service delivery.

Academic Libraries' Funding Information Services: Libraries have been describing as complex institution with multiples roles and a boost related operations and services that have developed over the years. Yet their fundamental purpose as remain the same; to provide access to trustworthy, authoritative knowledge.

(Campbell, cited in Uhegbu, Nwokocha & Unagha 2012). It is a place entrusted with the acquisition, processing, preservation, storage, retrieval and dissemination of information materials in whatever format it appears. Throughout the world, libraries and information services began to realize that they cannot longer be self-sufficient to fulfilled the constantly growing needs of their library customers. Kim, (2006), There is a relationship between library use and academic productivity.

Ubogu and Okily (2011), emphasis that it is essential also, for an academic library to possess the resources that will enable it meets goals like well trained staff, current, information storage and retrieval system can only be appreciated if excellent services are rendered to users. These services cannot be provided without adequate funding.

Academic library plays a very significant role in the educational development of a child, its goal according to IFLA (2012), include: Supporting and enhancing educational goals as outlined in the school's mission and curriculum, developing and sustaining in children the habit and enjoyment of reading and learning, and the use of libraries throughout their lives offering them opportunities for experiences in creating and using information for knowledge, understanding, imagination and enjoyment.

Vickery (2000), linked the selection of stock to the administrative control of the whole library. "Whoever has responsibility of selecting items for purchase, should be ultimately responsible for the rest of the library work. He holds the key in his hands – the book stock, upon which all library activity is founded."

This emphasizes the importance of selection and is probably true for any library it does not mean only the head of the library may select, but that he should approved all purchased and be able to justify them. He may have to make with library committee, which has its advantages as well as disadvantages but is not usual now, but he will certain informal basis of the experts in various subjects he has to cover.

The library may be providing exactly information or services requested by users, but unless they perceive that this information is exactly what they need and that they will benefit from an interaction with the library, they will most likely not even go to the library. Understanding the organization and the user will identify what part of the service or which resources are value most by particular users.

Akande (2003), therefore noted that, the use of library resources is uppermost in the minds of the university libraries as this will enable the management know how best they can serve the users. Users study is thus regarded as a variable tool for the assessment of libraries and their services (Tsafe, 2004).

Ozoemelem (2009), on the other hand, stated that informed library users know that libraries have resources that are more comprehensive and scholarly than most web sites provide but the problem is that these resources they are not straight forward like that on the web. Though users use the library for different purposes, Oyesiku and Oduwole (2004), study on the use of academic library revealed that students use the library mostly during examinations period.

Elonye (2013) sees information services as services provided by the library which draws attention to information possessed in the library in expectation of demand. This is done by preparing and circulating new sheets, displaying current arrivals, use of notice boards, abstracts, and headlines of articles in current periodicals, etc.

Popoola and Halison believed that if an Academic library is to provide effective information service to support teaching and research, it must have adequate information resources and sufficient highly skilled information professionals. To address the problem of lack of adequate awareness of library services. In other to achieve this aim, library and information centers need to know what the needs of their users are and how best to meet those needs.

According to Aramide and Elaturoti (2013), libraries should provide the following information services in order to remain competitive and relevant in information profession. These are: a - Reference

service b - Cataloguing service c - Inter-Library Loan service d - Indexing and Abstracting services e - Bibliographic service f - User Education (Orientation / Induction) services g - information service. Also, modern librarianship now includes some skills related to designing, consulting and improving information system.

As they are trained and qualified in making decision, executing, organizing and managing modern libraries as well as supporting and rendering effective services to the clientele. An effective service cannot exist in isolation but, rather side-by-side with some guiding principles which will help towards formulating the three factors of good library service which comprises: Staff, budget and relevant resources which need to be over emphasized.

III. METHODOLOGY

This research focuses on funding of Academic libraries and implications for information resources provision and services delivery in university libraries. The research for this paper took place in Adamawa State (Modibbo Adama University “MAU”Yola and Adamawa state University “ADSU” Mubi). The participants in this study were purposively selected in line with Creswell, (2008).

The responded to the researchers’ request to provide useful information on the funding issues and implication for information resources provision and services delivery in the library. The university Librarian, Head of Acquisition and Head of Readers services were interviewed. The study adopts primary sources of data analysis.

This is the use of face-to-face interview with respondents. An interview guide was used by the researcher in conducting the interview (Appendix A). The guide provides the general approach while the actual questions were composed on the spot to fit the actual phenomenon under study and to promote maximum, unbiased disclosure by the interviewee (Dooley 2001).

The interview was conducted in June 2020, audio taped, transcribe in word processed documents, coded and analyzed. The transcription process

involved transferring the recorded interview files from the voice recorder to the personal computer of the researcher. The files were organized and save based on the name of each respondent in the library.

This follows by-word to -word transcription of the interview text in an excel format and categorization of the text into issues of funding of Academic Libraries Implication for Information resources and services by the Librarians. In support of this Creswell, (2008) advised researcher to record qualitative interview transcribe and type the data into computer file for analysis.

Data analysis in this study was done using thematic qualitative data analysis technique. Where constant comparative qualitative data analysis technique was adopted. In this context the issues were coded based on the codes of the university librarian (table 1) This approach enables the researcher to explore the issues and concerns on funding as perceived by the librarians in line with the objectives of this study.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The research Questions posed for this study are:

1. What are the main sources of funding University libraries in Adamawa State.
2. To determine the extent of funding of university libraries support for the provision Information Resources in the university libraries under study.
3. To Examine the extent of funding of university library support for the provision of information Services in the university understudy.

IV. RESULTS

a. Participants Demographics

The interview data were systematically selected, simplified, abstracted and organized and reduced into more meaningful and management data. In this study, majority of the participants were male librarians with working experience of more than ten years and various educational qualification ranging from the master and PhD qualification. This indicate that the participants are highly qualified and have the necessary working experience on funding libraries and implications for information resources and

services delivery. In addition, two of the participants hold the position of University Librarian which add

to their strategic, administrative and management experience with regard to funding libraries.

S/No.	Name of Institution	Working Experience	Rank	Qualification	Code	Date & Time of Interview
1	Modibbo Adama University	10 Years	University Librarian	Ph.D. Library & Information Science	A1	20/06/2020, 11:00–11:30 AM
2	Modibbo Adama University	10 Years	Head of Acquisition	M.Sc. Library & Information Science	A2	21/06/2020, 12:00–12:30 PM
3	Modibbo Adama University	10 Years	Head of Reader Services	M.Sc. Library & Information Science	A3	22/06/2020, 1:00–1:30 PM
4	Adamawa State University	20 Years	Acting University Librarian	M.Sc. Library & Information Science	B1	26/06/2020, 12:00–12:30 PM
5	Adamawa State University	15 Years	Head of Acquisition	PGDE, Library & Information Science	B2	27/06/2020, 1:00–1:30 PM
6	Adamawa State University	10 Years	Head of Reader Services	M.Sc. Library & Information Science	B3	28/06/2020, 1:30–2:00 PM

Sources: Interview Conducted between 20th June to 28th June 2020.

The above table shows that all four (4) participants have Masters in Library and information Sciences as their qualification, one (1) PGDE, and one (1) PhD., as the highest qualification. However, four of them are heads, (Acquisition and Readers services) in their respective institutions' libraries, while the other two are the university librarians. This shows that the participants have adequate qualifications in that respect.

The table also shows the code given to each participant, the date and time within which the researcher conducted the interview, i.e. is from 20th June to 28th June 2020. The interview lasted for about thirty (30) minutes each of the participants.

a. Research Question 1:

The respondents were asked the sources of funding of their library

1. What is the main source(s) of funding of your Library?

Result on the Source (s) of Funding Libraries In response to the above question, the data obtained revealed that respondents A1, A2, A3, emphatically responded that their institution sources of funding

were from the Federal Government. While respondents, B1, B2 and B3, said that their university sources of funding were the state.

2. Research Question 2:

To What extent do the funding of university libraries support the provision of information resources? Response: When asked to comment about funds provided for information resources as important issues and concern for funding university libraries, A1, emphatically responded, our library funding was not regular, "I remember some lecturers' complaint on lack of current text books in the library and the librarian said the library cannot afford to buy new books now". A2, in this regard: "our funding was not regular".

A3 simply directed the question to the University Librarian. Majority of the respondents in their responses on funds provided for the information resources, none agreed it was regular. The respondents B1, B2, B3, revealed that their funding was also not regular.

The data presented above revealed by all the respondents who answered “no” that’s the libraries were not regularly funded. These findings are worrisome in the light of the importance of funding information resources. The researcher found out that all the libraries had not been adequately funded.

Previous studies confirm the need for funding information resources in Academic libraries in Nigeria. These findings agreed with the findings of Olufinsawe and Oyeniyi (2010), affirmed that Information resources in physical and digital format are necessary to cater for knowledge requirement of their users. It is therefore necessary to take the needs of the students into consideration in policy planning in any university library.

Also, Aina (2004) explains that information required by users appears in a variety of formats such as books, newspapers, journals, maps, compact disc, audio-visual, human capital or professional skills etc. these are all forms of information carries that are useful to the users of a library. The library, however, includes the totality of human and organized materials resources available in both book and non–book format for providing and obtaining needed information (Ahuauzu, 2002).

3. Research Question 3:

To what extent do the funding of university libraries support information service delivery Response: None of the six interviewees of the subjects replied that the funding of their library supports their information services. A2, further emphatically stated that”, The funding supports does not support our services and users are complaining”. In addition, B2 even, pointed at their library shelves and said they need more resources for the library to provide adequate services to their users. Commenting on the funding support for the library services B3 stated that, “sometimes we find it difficult to provide some needed services because of lack of funds”. It is also worrisome that funding is not a regular exercise in the libraries, as replied by all the subjects.

Discussion of the Interview Result

The discussion of the findings of the study was presented based on the responses of the interview conducted with the University Librarians and Heads

of Acquisition and Reader Services Department of the university Libraries under study. Modibbo Adama University of Technology “MAU” Yola, get their funds 100% from the Federal Government through the National University Commission. The Adamawa state University Mubi, get its funds from the 21 Local government 5% monthly allocation.

1. Examine the main sources of funding in university libraries

Regarding the sources of funding in university libraries, it has come to the notice of the Researcher that different sources of funding are provided for the universities. A1, A2, A3 all indicated the main sources of their library funding is from the federal government. While, B1, B2, B3, also indicated that their sources of funding are from the State Government.

This finding concurred with Emojorho (2004), Nigerian government owned university libraries derive funds from government allocations, endowment funds, library fees, gifts and other miscellaneous sources such as the sale of duplicate materials, fines and photocopying; that the bursar integrates and collects the various estimates from the various departments.

The estimates are then channeled through and defended, at the following six levels: i. Library committee: the librarian presents and explains his budget estimate. ii. Development and Estimate committee, the librarian defends his budget estimate. iii. Finance and general purposes committee. iv. The university council. v. The National University commission/commission of higher Education. vi. Ministry of finance and education Development-through the ministry of education.

2. The result of the interview on the extend of funding of university libraries support the provision of information resources

Findings on extent of funding university libraries support information resources in university libraries in Adamawa State. A1, A2 indicated that funding of their library was not regular. A3 corroborates by saying “Well we discuss funding issues even last week, but our library funding does not support our services”.

B1 indicated that the funding of their library was not adequate and also not regular. B2, B3, also indicated that the funding of their library was not adequate and regular. This finding is in line with the findings in Ogundipe (2008), on recommendation of the National University Commission (NUC), ten percent (10%) of each university's recruitment budget is supposed to be allocation to the library. Ironically, he laments that this recommendation is never complied with for two obvious reasons.

First, that it is difficult to predict what grants eventually come from government to university through NUC and Secondly whatever comes from the institutions budget is dependent on not when the libraries request, but on what is allocated to them after other competing demands for scarce resources in the institutions. In practice, libraries tend to receive less than their budgetary provision due to irregular grants from government or arbitrary cuts or with holding of funds.

3. Examine the extent of university library support for the provision of information services
On the extend of funding information services in the University Libraries, the findings revealed that A1, A2 and A3 indicated that, their library was inadequately funded and it affect their services. B1, indicated that their shelves are almost empty that their library was not well supported to provide the needed services. B2, B3, also indicated that their funding does not support their services.

The finding of the study concurred with the findings of Ibokon K.U. (2000), noted that the concern for an effective and efficient management of academic libraries has in the past years been expressed in many countries, including Nigeria. Most of the issues raised border on inadequate funding, the effect of inflation library finances, poor accountability, unsatisfactory investment decision which fail to consider new development in approach to academic instruction and or take advantage of development in information technologies and apparent lack of concern for plight of the libraries by government and university authorities which fail to allocate adequate funds to their libraries among others.

Problems of funding in all these libraries under studies are lack of proper budget implementation. Budget are drawn out annually by all the Universities under study they are forwarded to the management of their universities and these budgets are forwarded to the Government but the budgets are not implemented.

Monies allocated to Federal, State Universities depend on the availability of such funds from the Federal Government and are released on monthly basis by the Federal Government, Ministry of Finance after monthly cash allocation meetings.

The release of money depends entirely on what has been allocated to the National Universities Commission or the State Government. Adamawa State University, get its funds from the twenty – one (21) local Government 5% local Government allocation is deducted direct from the Local Government allocation, during the state joint account meeting chaired by the State Local Government Commission and paid directly to the University account.

This was done after the monthly joint account meeting. The main problems associated with funding information resources and services delivery are lack of proper budget implementation budget are drawn and sent to the Government, but are not implemented, monies are released monthly based on what is obtained from the Federal Government monthly allocation.

These monthly allocations may not be adequate to go round in all the state Universities department and sometimes library may not be allocated anything due to lack of adequate funds. The inadequate funding of Information Resources and Services may arise because of low income from the Federal Government.

CONCLUSION

This study provides the result of the interview conducted with university librarians and Sectional/Heads of units on issues of funding in their libraries. The principal aim of this study is basically to investigate the issues of fund support and its

Implications for information resources and services delivery as perceived by the librarians.

Many aspects of university libraries are important but provision of Information Resources and Services can be said to be the most important aspects. A University Library that is not well stock with information resources will find it difficult to justify its establishment, consequent upon, the loss of its relevancy prevails.

From the data collected studied, analyzed and discussed in this study, it is obvious that the libraries are underfunded and cannot provide variety of information resources in the libraries studied were not available. Also, the result of the study has shown that lecturers and students in the universities studied do not make use of libraries because of the inadequate nature of the information resources, lack of appropriate budget implementation and poor funding.

Stakeholder must ensure proper training for staff, availability of ICT resources, adequate flow of funds, and implementation of policies on generating internal revenue and making significant effort in finding more alternative means through internal generated sources.

The study concludes with a discussion of the interview data. The discussion was done in line with existing body of literature of library finding in general and implication understanding funding implications from the library's perspective will not only add to the existing body of literature which will provide for both the researchers and University libraries, stakeholders with comprehensive strategy for adequate library funding.

And there was emphasis on sources, alternative sources, challenges militating the effectiveness and efficiency in the funding the libraries. Some of the problems were known some were recently. More so, the study will help to equip the libraries with adequate information resources and services that will cater and satisfy the needs of academics, students and users as envisaged by the respondents.

Based on the major findings of this study the following conclusion is drawn:

The university libraries under study are grossly underfunded. The current method of funding university libraries solely from government allocation and donations was greatly inadequate. This scenario leads to poor delivery of library services which are financial intensive. This situation is bad with both the Federal University and State University under study; it is so bad that acquisition of books and Journals subscription is a herculean task because of inadequate funding.

The University libraries, particularly the State own University is stock with outdated books the shelves are almost empty, there are no current journals. Acquisition of information technology Equipment (ICT) has since been stopped, and even the acquired ICT equipment had since been broken down because of lack of maintenance.

The State University library suffers the problem of inadequate funding. Both the libraries are stocked with outdated books; the shelves are almost empty. The study has brought to the fore the increasing needs to mobilize adequate resources to finance library acquisition and services.

It is evidently clear that over reliance on government and parent institution cannot guarantee funds to cater library services and lack of initiatives from libraries in generating added or alternative funds to sustain services. The University libraries are tied to the central administration for funding. That releases of funds to the library depends entirely on the relationship of the university librarian and the vice chancellor.

If the University librarian is lucky and has a good working relationship with the Vice Chancellor and the management of the University, he gets what he wants for his library. The library committee has very little powers or influence in securing funds for the library.

Also, income generation must not be limited to imposition of fines and registration of users. There is therefore the need to implement innovative financial strategies for effective library service delivery in university libraries in Adamawa State. This study found out various innovative sources and method of

alternative sources that were untapped sources for instance, it was quite obvious that final year students in both institutions bind their projects outside despite presence of standard bindery like in the state university, Adamawa State University Mubi, Abdurrahman Ghaji library.

Also, efforts were not made to establish a section in the library in other to generate more revenue for the library. Other alternative sources that were untapped include reference services, consultancy services, use of e-resources and internet search.

RECOMMENDATIONS

For academic libraries in Adamawa state to develop and attain the kind of standard services required of them, the following recommendations are made:

1. Direct payment of government grants to libraries has been advocated in literature to stem bureaucratic and discretion by library management (Edoka 2000).
2. Institutional administrators and management must recognize the link between academic library services and the education performance of their students and its contribution to scholarship and research by making library budget first line charges in their budgetary provision and release.
3. The need to promote and publicize library services and as well as mobilize and seek support from the interested public, development agencies and donor support groups in highly advocated. Libraries need to take the advantage of NGO's and international organizations interested in library development in third countries to attract funds.
4. Proper funding through special budgeting system.
5. This research also recommends special funding system for the university libraries that will adequately cover their financial commitments. Government should create slot for library development under the education budget and closely monitor it, to make sure it is used for the purpose for which it is created. Education aids through ETF, excess crude oil funds and other related special funding system should not elude libraries.
6. Adequate provision of in-service training for staff to combat the problem of death of professionals

and unskilled staff, regular in-service trainings is recommended for the library staffs. Firmness and compulsion must be inculcated in order to make the staff partake dutifully and diligently. These training should form part of the prerequisites in recruiting and promoting of new and existing staff respectively.

7. University libraries should be allowed to keep and utilize all their internally generated revenue for the purpose of library development in order provide more current services in order to be current and up- to-date in the quest and research of knowledge. It was established that public academic libraries and its librarian should be independent and given a chance to execute library budget properly and independently.

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