



## **COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT PROCESS AND ICT APPLICATION AT THE KWARA STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*This study investigated the process and utilization of ICT in library collection development using Kwara State University (Kwasu) Library as a case study. Four research questions guided the study. A total enumeration sampling technique was used in the study. Frequency counts, percentages, and mean scores were used for the statistical analysis. The findings revealed that the collection development process of Kwasu Library is effective. Findings indicate that ICT facilities were used in the collection development process, and they include Library management software (KOHA), books in print online, e-mail, Internet, and other web services. Findings also showed areas where ICTs were applied to collection development to include, communication with vendors and publishers, selection process, bibliographic checking, ordering, and online acquisition. Also highlighted are challenges militating against effective collection development in the digital age which include inadequate funds, lack of internet services, and technical know-how. The paper concluded that ICT applications to collection development are necessary. Collection development policy should be frequently revised to accommodate the digital presence and weeding of obsolete materials. The study recommended that the management of Kwasu Library should provide training programs for collection development staff to ensure the effective use of digital facilities for the collection development process.*

**Keywords:** *Collection development, Library, Users, ICT, Kwasu*



## **Introduction**

Collection development is one of the core activities carried out in the library to provide the library with information resources that meet the appropriate needs of its patrons. Libraries contain records of human knowledge in varied formats and languages, arranged, preserved, and disseminated to meet the broad and varying needs of individuals for information, knowledge, and aesthetic enjoyment. The goal is to support and provide the institutions to which these libraries are attached with quality resources and services. Given this goal, libraries focus their collection development activities on literature and resources that support the curricula of the institution they are attached. Collection development is a systematic and essential process of building library collections to fulfill the teaching, learning, and research needs of its target users (Kapadi & Patil, 2023). According to Olubiyo (2023), the primary goal of collection development is to create a well-balanced, diverse, and relevant collection that aligns with the library's mission and serves the interests and requirements of its community of users. Collection development includes selections, acquisitions, evaluations, and preservation of resources according to users' requirements and laid down processes. A good collection development process helps to review the strengths and weaknesses of the library's collection. In doing this, the library will create plans to correct the weaknesses and maintain or increase the strengths of its collections (Unwam-Abasi & Atanda, 2018).

The five Laws of Library Science (books are for use; every reader his books, every book its readers, save the time of users and library is a growing organism) by Ranganathan provides basic guidelines for the preparation of policies for collection development (Reddy & Chandraiah, 2017). The 3rd law, "Every book its readers" shows the importance of collection development and indicates that the library is expected to build its collections to meet the information needs of its various users. This is to be done frequently for the libraries to have current and reliable sources. Library's Collection Development is a multifaceted process aimed at building and maintaining a well-rounded, relevant, and accessible collection of resources in libraries. It encompasses various formats, including print, digital, audiovisual materials, and more. This process is influenced by changing user needs, budget constraints, technological advancements, and evolving academic research landscapes.

According to Ashilungu (2017), academic libraries in the digital era are required to provide information to students and academic staff through balanced collections of information resources in various formats and means of access. It is pertinent for a library to have a collection that will satisfy users' needs. Nwosu and Udo-Ayanwu (2015) emphasized that collection, composed of good and different relevant information resources, constitutes the basic instrument of service delivery in the library. It is significant to know that collection development processes such as selection, acquisition, etc. can be enhanced with the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT). UNESCO defines ICT as a diverse set of technological tools and resources used to transmit, store, create, share, or exchange information. These technological tools and resources include computers, the Internet (websites, blogs, and emails), live broadcasting technologies (radio, television, and webcasting), recorded broadcasting technologies (podcasting,



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audio and video players, and storage devices), and telephony (fixed or mobile, satellite, and video conferencing).

The advancement of ICT has revolutionized the way things are being done in the library. Most of the traditional routines are now automated and made easier. Chukwusa (2019) asserted that there is an increase in the use of the Internet to improve efficiency in collection development (acquisitions) departments. The Internet has the wherewithal to make possible the move from the usual collection development procedure of 'holdings' and promote 'access' where on-demand publishing would be important. ICT facilities have provided helpful links to several selection/verification paraphernalia and materials including in-prints and price listings, out-of-prints, library catalogues, bibliographic utilities, and web collections. In addition to bibliographic searching utilities, the ability to access other library catalogues through Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC) on the Internet also motivates collection development librarians to improve on collection development processes and book selection practices.

The collections of a library are selected by necessary stakeholders and procured by collection development librarians, following the rules and regulations enshrined in the collection development policy (CDP). According to Buraimo, Madukoma, Oduwole and Olusanya (2023), CDP is a written planning document of a library for building its collection and is intended to define the objective of the parent institution. It is a living document adaptable to change and growth. It serves as a necessary tool as well as guidelines for acquiring useful and relevant material in the library. It helps in developing and implementing library collection which includes identification, selection, acquiring, and evaluation of reading material (Kaur & Gaur, 2017). If it is not available or followed as stipulated, the collection development might have problems that will eventually affect the users' satisfaction.

Kwara State University, Malete is a state university that has a passion for satisfying its users' quest for information. An efficient collection development can significantly contribute to the development of the library, increase the quality of its collection, and eventually bring about effective service delivery that will satisfy the users' need for information. It is in this light that this study found it necessary to evaluate the collection development process in the digital age using the Kwara State University library as a case study.

#### Statement of the Problem

Collection development plays a vital role in any library. It consists of six major components which are community analysis, formulation of policy, selection, acquisition, collection evaluation, and weeding. If these component activities are not effectively carried out, the library will fail in the performance of the purpose for which it was established, which is, to satisfy the information needs of users. These component activities, however, can be enhanced with the use of ICTs. The integration of ICTs into library activities has revolutionized library routines and practices of which collection development is not an exception.

Studies have shown that the usage of ICT for CD process is not properly maximized. Moreover, there is inadequate awareness been created in order to carry along all the stakeholders that are involved in the CD process. The challenges of integrating ICTs into the process of



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collection development are many and may include the absence of good network/internet services, inadequate funding, and lack of required ICT skills on the part of the personnel, to mention just a few. This is the reason why this study was set up to examine the collection development process in this digital age focusing on Kwara State University Library.

**Objectives of the Study**

The study was set up to:

- i. investigate the effectiveness of the collection development process in KWASU Library;
- ii determine the ICT facilities used for the collection development process in KWASU,
- iii identify areas of collection development where ICTs are employed and evaluate the impact of ICT on collection development; and
- iv. identify the challenges affecting the collection development process in KWASU Library and suggest ways to overcome them.

**Research Questions**

The study was guided by the following research questions:

- i. How effective is the collection development process in the KWASU Library?
- ii. What are the ICT facilities used for the collection development process in the KWASU Library?
- iii. What are the aspects of the collection development process where ICTs are applied in the KWASU Library?
- iv. What are the challenges affecting collection development in this digital age in the KWASU Library?

**Review of Related Literature**

Collection development (CD) is a core activity in libraries and has been defined in different ways by scholars. Johnson (2019) defines CD as the art and science of curating a library's holdings, encompassing the thoughtful selection, acquisition, evaluation and maintenance of materials to meet the educational and research needs of the community it serves. Singh and Mahajan (2021) considered CD "as a mix of activities that include planning, recommendation, acquisition, preservation, maintenance, and library collection evaluation. Yakubu (2023) iterated that CD is an evolving concept of collection management that was devised to meet the changing demands of library users on collections. The author further noted that CD involves several activities related to building and managing of variety of information resources to meet the desperate needs of users (Kamau & Elegwa, 2022). These activities include the assessment of users' needs, formulation and application of CD policy, preparation of budget and fund management, selection, and acquisition of materials in all formats, evaluation of materials to ascertain the extent they can meet the users' needs, planning for resources sharing and cooperative collection development activities, as well as promoting the use of library resources.

The IFLA (International Federation of Library Associations) defines collection development



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as the "ongoing assessments of the information needs of library clientele, using statistics, analysis, and demographic projections." This includes researching new and popular books and authors, reading reviews, listening to the needs of your patrons, planning for new collections, replacing lost or damaged materials, and weeding the collection. In the view of Unwam-Abasi and Atanda (2018), CD in an academic library is a continuous process encompassing community analysis which includes collecting data to determine the information needs of the service community (needs assessment); policies (operational guidelines); selection; acquisition; weeding and evaluation (periodic or continual evaluation of resources so that items that are no longer useful are removed from the library or moved to another section in the library. Evaluation of the collection is continuously carried out to know its strengths and weaknesses in order to further improve the collection and enhance effective user satisfaction. Other activities carried out in CD include planning for new collection areas and replacement of lost or worn-out materials.

Okogwu and Oziokwo (2018) asserted that collection development serves as a foundation upon which other library services are built. It is the systematic building of a library collection based on meaningful data rather than subjective choice. It is the process of accessing the strengths and weaknesses of a collection and then creating a plan to correct the weaknesses and maximize the strengths. The process of collection development includes the selection of current as well as retrospective materials and the evaluation of the existing collection. According to Okolo, Eserada, Ugboh, and Ngbo (2019), collection development procedures include a selection of materials, placing orders, receiving, checking, stamping, etc. It is understood to cover several activities related to the development of library collections.

Collection development has been made easier with the development and provision of CD policy to guide the processes (Buraimo, et al., 2023). Adesina (2019) also emphasized that libraries ought to have a written collection development policy that will embrace acquisition, selection, weeding, gifts, and exchanges. This will guide the Librarians in charge of CD and the institutions' management to do the right thing. Okolo, Eserada, Ugboh and Ngbo (2019) posited that CD policy is a plan of action adopted for developing the collection or stock in a library and it can be unwritten or a written document. In a study carried out by Nwosu and Udo-Anyanwu (2015), the researchers enquired from subject librarians if their libraries operate a written collection development policy. Result from the study showed that all 109 subject librarians answered 'no'. This result was worrisome to the researcher in light of the importance of collection development policy as a guide in discharging the collection development function. The absence of a written comprehensive collection development policy in the studied libraries implies a lack of systematic approach in the discharge of the various facets of the collection development function. Thus, the study suggests the lack of a written comprehensive collection development policy in most academic libraries in Nigeria.

Library's setting has changed nowadays because of advances in ICT and the Internet. ICT has changed the mode of selection, acquisition, organization, dissemination, and use of



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information. It is mostly being utilized for communication, database searching, and bibliographic search and has altered the idea of archiving (Olasore & Nekunmisi, 2015). Chukwusa (2019) observed that, in the process of selection and acquisition of information materials, ICT can be used to access online publisher catalogues, CD-ROM databases, online book reviews, online sites, and online alert services to update information and more details about items. ICT systems can be used in collection evaluation, generating usage statistics from the integrated library systems, computerized data on annual expenditure, computer-generated acquisition reports, online user surveys, and transaction log analysis.

With the advent of ICTs in library activities, librarians do not only deal with the collection of printed information resources alone. They also select, acquire, and subscribe to electronic books and journals. Kaur and Gaur (2017) explained that the digital era made available various types of e-resources which include: electronic versions of printed books that can be accessed anywhere anytime with the help of the Internet (online) and offline (via CD-ROM, compact disk, etc.). E-journals are also available electronically online or offline. With the advantage of ICT, the usage, and popularity of e-journals has been increased. Nowadays, these have become the main source of scholarly information. E-database is one of the important digital resources that are available electronically in various forms such as bibliographic databases, full-text databases, and reference databases.

Nwosu and Udo-Anyanwu (2015), revealed that majority of libraries lacked a written Collection Development Policy (CDP) to guide their operations not to talk of including ICTs in its process. Hence, selection is done without any written guidelines, and this does not augur well for the selection process. In some instances, even libraries that have the CDP do not utilize them fully. It can be expected that libraries without effective CDP will not be able to provide users with needed relevant information resources. According to Unwam-Abasi and Atanda (2018), certain factors hinder effective collection development in academic libraries, and these include insufficient funds, lack of proper evaluation of the library resources, inappropriate selection of library resources, acquisition of wrong information resources, inconsistency in reviewing the library collection policy, inadequate maintenance, and preservation.

CD has lots of challenges militating against its smooth processes. Lyon (2021) posited that the rapidly evolving nature of scholarly communication, including preprints, open educational resources (OER), and data management, poses ongoing challenges and opportunities for collection development. Collection development librarians are adapting to the changing landscape of copyright and licensing agreements, which impact resource accessibility and usage. Emerging technologies like artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning are being explored to enhance the discovery of library resources (Li & Zhang, 2020). Library CD continues to evolve in response to user needs, technological advancements, and budgetary constraints. Librarians are embracing a user-centered, data-driven, and inclusive approach to ensure that collections remain vibrant and relevant in today's information landscape.

Kwara State University (KWASU) is a state-owned university located in Malete, Kwara State, Nigeria. KWASU Library was founded in 2009. It has a state-of-the-art library complex which is reputed as the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest academic library in West Africa. The library is divided into 5 divisions of which the Collection Development Division (CDD) is one. The CDD is also divided into



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3 units viz: Bibliographic Checking Unit, Ordering and Payment Unit, and Gift/Donation Unit. The division is headed by the CDD Librarian who reports to the University Librarian. The processes followed in this division are guided by the CDD policy that was developed by the library management. Just as it is with many other similar institutions, there is paucity of information in the literatures on CD in KWASU Library. This study therefore aims to shed more light on the CD process in KWASU Library.

**Methodology**

A descriptive survey design was adopted for the study. The population of the study comprises the entire 10 professional staff of the KWASU library. A total enumeration sampling technique was adopted because of the population size. The research instrument used was a questionnaire, and data was collected personally by the researchers. Descriptive statistics were used to analyze the data which include frequency, percentage, and mean score. A criterion mean of 2.5 was also derived.

**Data Analysis and Results**

Ten (10) copies of the questionnaire were distributed and 9 were retrieved thus giving a 90% response rate. The questionnaire could not be retrieved from one of the respondents because she went on maternity leave during the study period. The respondents' data for the study is presented in Table 1.

**Table 1: Respondents' Demographic Distribution**

<b>Demographics</b>		<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Gender	Male	6	66.7
	Female	3	33.3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Age	31-40years	2	22.2
	41-50years	5	55.6
	51 & above	2	22.2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Qualification	BSc. /BLIS	1	11.1
	MLS/MLIS	6	66.7
	Ph.D.	2	22.2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>100</b>
Division in the library	Administrative	2	22.2
	Readers' service	3	33.3
	Collection dev.	2	22.2
	Technical service	1	11.1
	E-library	1	11.1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>100</b>
Year of Experience	5-9 years	3	33.3
	10-14 years	3	33.3
	15-19 years	1	11.1
	20 & above	2	22.2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>100.0</b>



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Table 1 shows the respondents' demographic information. Male respondents having a frequency of 6 (66.67%) were more in number than female respondents. Majority of the staff, having a frequency of 5 (55.6%) were within the age range of 41-50 years. Furthermore, more than half of the staff (66.67%) have MLIS/MLS degrees. This shows that the librarians were well-qualified. All the staff working in the various divisions of the library participated in the study and they all have more than 5 years of working experience.

**RQ 1:** How effective is the collection development process in KWASU Library?

**Table 2: Effectiveness of Collection Development Process in the Library**

S/N	Effectiveness of the process	SA F (%)	A F (%)	D F (%)	SD F (%)	Mean	STD
1	The library has a collection development policy	5(55.6)	4(44.4)	0(0)	0(0)	3.56	.53
2	The selection process policy is effectively applied	3(33.3)	4(44.4)	2(22.2)	0(0)	3.11	.78
3	The policy is effectively applied to the acquisition process	5(55.6)	4(44.4)	0(0)	0(0)	3.56	.53
4	The collection development policy is frequently revised	2(22.2)	1(11.1)	4(44.4)	2(22.2)	2.33	1.12
5	The collection development process is frequently evaluated	1(11.1)	6(66.7)	2(22.2)	0(0)	2.89	.60
6	Outdated materials are weeded at the right time	1(11.1)	1(11.1)	5(55.6)	2(22.2)	2.11	.93
7	The collection covers all the curricula of all departments in the university	6(66.7)	3(33.3)	0(0)	0(0)	3.67	.50
N = 7 Criterion mean = 2.5 Weighted mean = 3.03						21.23	

**RQ 2:** What are the ICT facilities used for collection development in KWASU Library?

**Table 3: ICT Facilities used for Collection Development Process in the Library**

S/N	Facilities	SA F (%)	A F (%)	D F (%)	SD F (%)	Mean	STD
1	Internet	7(77.8)	2(22.2)	0(0)	0(0)	3.78	.44
2	Books-in- print online	4(44.4)	4(44.4)	1(11.1)	0(0)	3.33	.71
3	Publishers' websites	7(77.8)	2(22.2)	0(0)	0(0)	3.78	.44
4	E-mail	4(44.4)	5(55.6)	0(0)	0(0)	3.45	.53
5	Integrated Library Management Software (KOHA software)	5(55.6)	0(0)	4(44.4)	0(0)	3.11	1.05
6	Computer	4(44.4)	5(55.6)	0(0)	0(0)	3.45	.53
7	Scanner	4(44.4)	4(44.4)	1(11.1)	0(0)	3.33	.71
N = 7 Criterion mean = 2.5 Weighted mean = 3.46						24.23	

Table 3 shows the ICT facilities used in the collection development process of the KWASU





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library. The items, internet ( $3.78 \pm 0.44$ ) and publishers' website ( $3.78 \pm 0.44$ ) were ranked the highest followed by E-mail ( $3.45 \pm 0.53$ ) and computer ( $3.45 \pm 0.53$ ). KOHA software was ranked the lowest ( $3.11 \pm 1.05$ ). The weighted mean of 3.46 greater than the criterion mean shows that the facilities are highly used.

**RQ 3:** What are the aspects of collection development where ICTs are applied in KWASU Library?

**Table 4: Aspects of Collection Development where ICTs are Applied in the Library**

S/N	Aspects where ICTs are applied	SA	A	D	SD	Mean	Std
1	Communication with vendors/publishers	6(66.7)	3(33.3)	—	—	3.67	.50
2	Checking publishers' catalogue	7(77.8)	2(22.2)	—	—	3.78	.44
3	Bibliographic checking	7(77.8)	2(22.2)	—	—	3.78	.44
4	Ordering	6(66.7)	3(33.3)	—	—	3.67	.50
5	Online Acquisition	5(55.6)	2(22.2)	2(22.2)	—	3.33	.87
6	Electronic journal subscription	5(55.6)	4(44.4)	—	—	3.56	.53
7	Monitoring the progress of books on order	—	5(55.6)	4(44.4)	—	2.56	.53
8	Invoice clearing	1(11.1)	1(11.1)	7(77.8)	—	2.33	.71
9	Online payment	5(55.6)	3(33.3)	1(11.1)	—	3.45	.73
N= 9 Criterion mean = 2.5 Weighted mean = 3.34						30.13	

Table 4 shows the aspect of collection development where ICTs are applied in the KWASU library. Checking publishers' catalogues and bibliographic checking ranked highest, both having the same mean score of ( $3.78 \pm 0.44$ ) followed by ordering ( $3.67 \pm 0.50$ ). However, invoice clearing ( $2.33 \pm 0.71$ ) and monitoring the progress of the book on order ( $2.56 \pm 0.53$ ) ranked lowest.

**RQ 4:** What are the challenges affecting collection development in the Library in the digital era?

**Table 5: Challenges affecting collection development in KWASU Library**

S/N	Challenges	SA F (%)	A F (%)	D F (%)	SD F (%)	Mean	Std
1	Lack of comprehensive policy	0(0)	6(66.7)	2(22.2)	1(11.1)	2.56	.73
2	Lack of technical know-how	1(11.1)	7(77.8)	1(11.1)	0(0)	3.0	.50
3	Lack of Internet services	1(11.1)	5(55.6)	3(33.3)	0(0)	2.78	.67
4	Inadequate funds	3(33.3)	6(66.7)	0(0)	0(0)	3.33	.50
5	Problems of storage facilities	0(0)	3(33.3)	3(33.3)	3(33.3)	2.00	.87
6	Training programs are not provided for collection development staff	0(0)	6(66.7)	2(22.2)	1(11.1)	2.56	.73
7	Duplication of titles	1(11.1)	6(66.7)	0(0)	2(22.2)	2.67	1.0
N= 7 Criterion mean = 2.5 Weighted mean = 2.7						18.9	

Table 5 shows the challenges affecting the collection development process in the KWASU



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Library in the digital era. Inadequate funds ( $3.33 \pm 0.50$ ) was ranked highest followed by lack of technical know-how ( $3.00 \pm 0.50$ ). This was followed by lack of Internet services ( $2.78 \pm 0.67$ ) followed by training programs not provided for staff ( $2.56 \pm 0.73$ ) and lack of comprehensive policy ( $2.56 \pm 0.73$ ). The problem of storage facilities ( $2.00 \pm 0.87$ ) was ranked the lowest.

**Discussion of the Findings**

Findings from this study revealed that the collection development process of Kwara State University Library is effective. This was attested to by the observation that the collection development policy developed by the university library was effectively applied to the CD processes, and the findings revealed that all laid down procedures were followed. This finding is in variance to a previous report from a study carried out by Khan and Bhatti (2021) where it was reported that there is a complete absence of CD and management policies in the university libraries that were studied, noting in their report that, in the absence of formal written CD and management policies, most university libraries adopted some type of document containing independent random procedures for selection, acquisition, and for other library-related activities. This however, did not promote the good process of CD.

Finding of this study is also in variance to the observation of Obiano (2021) who in a study of the impact of CD policy on the provision of library resources in academic libraries in Imo state reported that there was inadequate coverage of all the disciplines in the collection development. This may be attributable to not following the proper procedure of carrying out the CD processes. What may be inferred from this report is that most libraries do not have a comprehensive policy or procedures that are followed strictly for carrying out CD. Similar observation was reported by Adesina (2019) who in a study of some libraries in Imo State noted a lack of CD policy. Findings from this study also showed that ICT facilities were utilized for the collection development process in the KWASU Library.

Internet, publishers' website, and Email were ranked higher than books-in-print, scanner, and KOHA software. This finding agrees with a previous report by Ezema and Gbuushi (2019) who studied the use of ICT facilities in collection development in the University Libraries in South-East, Nigeria. The study revealed that majority of the respondents used agreed that ICT facilities such as computers, internet services, and scanners were available and used for the CD process in Covenant University Library, Ota, Nigeria. The utilization of new tools and methods for providing varieties of information to university library clientele for diverse information needs has now become popular. In agreement with this assertion is a report by Edem, Omini and Usoro (2019) who studied the influence of ICT on collection management practices in university libraries in South-South, Nigeria. The study revealed that Email services and Internet services were routinely used for collection management practices. Out of 137 respondents, 78 librarians utilized the World Wide Web, 26 used Yahoo and 27 used Google. The report also noted that 62 librarians utilized Yahoo-mail, 16 used G-mail, 30 used Hotmail and 29 used other mails. This affirmed that ICTs are ideally used for the CD process in academic libraries.

The findings of this study showed the various aspects where ICTs are greatly applied in the collection development of KWASU Library. Checking publishers' catalogue, bibliographic checking



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communication with vendors/ publishers, and ordering of books were ranked very high. However, our findings also showed that ICTs were not adequately applied for monitoring the progress of the books on ordering and invoice clearing. This observation agrees with a previous report by Ezema and Gbushi (2019), who studied the use of ICT facilities in CD in university libraries in South-East, Nigeria. The report of the study showed that ICTs aid in better communication with vendors and publishers and that ICTs are used for online acquisition and subscription. This report is however at variance with the findings of the study by Aiyebilehin (2011), who investigated ICT applications in CD in Covenant University Library Ota, Nigeria. All the respondents in the study agreed that ICTs are used in the monitoring and tracing of books on order while 93.3 of the respondents agreed that ICTs are used for invoice clearing.

Many hindrances are militating against the effective implementation of the CD process. Findings from this study showed that among the challenges affecting the collection development process of KWASU library, inadequate funds ranked highest followed by lack of technical know-how, lack of Internet services, non-provision of training programs for staff, and lack of comprehensive library policy. The problem of storage facilities was however ranked the lowest. This finding agrees with the report by Nwosu and Udo-Anyanwu (2015) which revealed that a lack of comprehensive policy and technical know-how are part of the factors that militate against the effective discharge of CD functions in academic libraries. This report also corroborated a report by Adesina (2019), which revealed that lack of cooperation from parent organizations, duplication of titles, and inadequate funds are some of the problems affecting CDs in university libraries. Despite the availability of several ICT facilities such as computers, scanners, printers, and publishers' websites, finding from this study showed that KOHA software is not effectively used for CD. This could be attributable to a lack of expertise and proper awareness.

### **Conclusion**

It must be noted that as we advance in this digital age, collection development will continue to evolve, influenced by emerging technologies, changing user behaviours, and societal trends. Libraries must remain agile and responsive, ready to embrace new opportunities and challenges in the ever-expanding digital information landscape. Ultimately, the goal is to provide users with the resources they need to learn, explore, and thrive in an increasingly digital and interconnected world. The success of collection development lies in its ability to provide library users with a rich and diverse array of resources that empower them to learn, explore, and engage with the world. It is a continuous and forward-looking effort that requires the dedication, expertise, and adaptability of librarians and library staff. As libraries continue to evolve in the digital age, the collection development process remains at the core of their mission to serve as vibrant hubs of knowledge, learning, and community engagement.

### **Recommendations**

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

1. Libraries should ensure the drafting of CD policies for their acquisition processes. This is in order to forestall itches and promote good services.



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2. ICTs should be incorporated into the monitoring of the progress of the books on ordering and invoice clearing at the KWASU Library. This will ensure fast acquisition processes and delivery periods.
3. Management of the KWASU Library should improve the funding situation so as enable the library to acquire more relevant resources and improve the collection development process.
4. The library management should provide training programs such as workshops, seminars, etc. for the CD librarians so as to help them upgrade their skills.

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