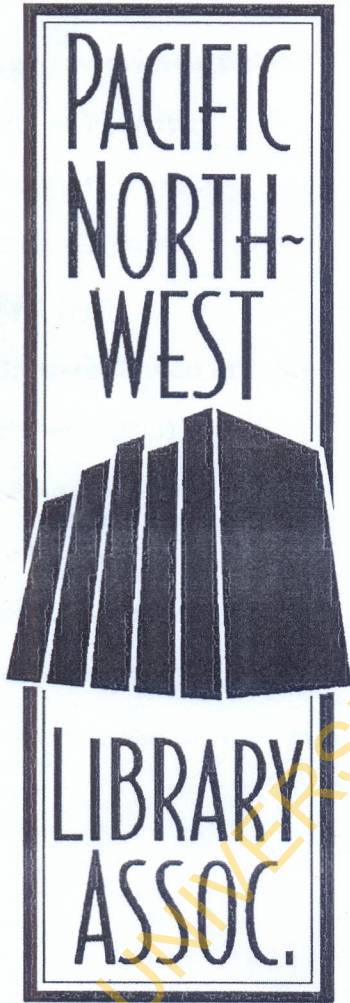


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Extended Library Hours in Nigerian University Libraries: a Framework

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Introduction

One of the basic facilities put in place when establishing academic institutions is the library. As learning facilities, Libraries serve as content and knowledge repositories by collecting and providing access to books, journals, and all other forms of recorded information in support of the teaching, learning, research and community development activities of the institution. In recognition of these responsibilities, the Nigerian Universities Commissions (NUC) had, in its 1992 agreement with Academic Staff Union of Universities (ASSU) signed and stated that ten percent of universities' Regular Recurrent Budget (RRB) should be set aside as Library Development Fund (LDF). This is to enable university libraries as dynamic institutions, re-position themselves by extending library services and access time to meet user's demands, employing state-of-the-art technology and cutting-edge strategies in their drive to render quality information services in support of the noble objectives of their parent institutions. Unfortunately today, rather than the appropriation of 10% of the Regular Recurrent Budget (RRB), most university libraries in Nigeria are handed a paltry 10% of overhead cost of universities' recurrent budget which is just a sub-head of the regular recurrent budget of the universities. In university of Ibadan for example, this amounted to paltry sum of N4 million (equivalent of 26, 667 USD) in 2009 (Ola, 2011).

Part of the constraints associated with poor funding of academic libraries in Nigeria include: inadequate facilities, personnel and poor working condition. Inadequate funding of Nigerian university libraries has led to a poor user perception of their centrality to the teaching, research and community development mission of the universities. They doubt the ability of the libraries to meet their information needs. Most students see the libraries as mere reading-rooms, and meeting points, hence their influx to the libraries. This, not withstanding, Nigerian academic libraries, trying to prove their relevance in the academic scheme of things, are still finding the right number of hours during which the library is accessible to users. Besides, library customers have different values to which librarians must respond: convenience, timeliness, cost effectiveness and speed are among them. For libraries, customer's values are expressed in demands for hours that meet individual needs for timely, and indeed, non-traditional access to information facilities and services (Steele and Walters, 2001). Use or utility is one popular way of defining value (Näslund, Olsson and Karlsson 2006, 302), especially from an efficiency-based perspective (Sánchez and Pérez Pérez 2001). Many library statistics, especially inputs and outputs, equate use with value, suggesting that the more books circulated or the more instruction sessions offered, the better the library. As a result, Nigerian academic libraries are studying library hours more regularly and closely than they have in the past to determine where changes need to be made to meet demands not minding their financial status and its implications on extended library hours. Like other notable university libraries around the World, some university libraries in Nigeria have indeed started responding to new demands and pressure to extend the library hours beyond traditional expectation this implies rendering library services throughout the night. In a study designed to provide a description of how libraries are responding to demands of greater hours of access and service, Steele and Walters (2001) survey responses indicate what hours of access and services libraries are providing. They also described how libraries are evaluating extended library hours and what libraries plan in the future. There was no model structure describing and identifying most of the essential facilities required for the implementation and sustainability of extended library services given the peculiarity of academic libraries.

In a recent study of extended library hours in Nigeria, Saka (2011) reveals that some European and American university libraries have effectively implemented extended library hours. According to the author, a number of US university libraries have also sustained extended library hours, including 24-hour library service without skirmishes. Whereas some Nigerian universities that attempted the exercise have either stop abruptly or have become skeletal in operation thereby disappointing their serious users. If extended library hours is desirable, why are Nigerian university libraries not able to effectively implement and sustain it?

Even though extended library hours is laudable as it provides greater opportunity for serious users exploit information materials, it appears rather too ambitious considering the present state of the university libraries implementing it in Nigeria. Sustainability of extended library hours in university libraries is highly contingent on the provision of adequate facilities, reliable sources of funding, staff welfare and security of life and properties. Sadly, library facilities over the years have revoltingly deteriorated due to poor funding. Human resources have diminished to the point that one man does the job of four persons in most Nigerian university libraries. These have in no small measure, affected the effective implementation and sustainability of extended library services including midnight library hours. Since there are good examples of libraries practicing twenty-four hours library services in other parts of the World as reported in library and information literature, this study is carried out to examine and identify the requirements for effective implementation and sustainability of 24/7 library services in Nigerian university libraries

Literature Review

The interpretation of extended library hours varies from library to library. Studies have shown that most libraries extend library access hours beyond traditional period to twenty-four hours per day, seven days per week, and most days of the year especially during examinations periods. However defined, it is clear that libraries began to respond to new demands/opportunities and established library hours beyond the traditional schedule in the last two decades (Steele and walter, 2001). There is a variety of research on hours of Library service. Curry (2002) focuses on user opinions as the most effective way of investigating the phenomenon. The Fillet report (Joint Funding Council's Library Review Group, 1993) recommends that university libraries consider longer hours make better use of limited space. This may seem surprising, considering Lancaster's (1982) prediction that information technology would reduce the need for the physical library. Technological advances have made library resources available remotely, but that increased access to the physical library is still in high demand. Delaney (2002) states that "with 24x7 access to electronic resources comes an expectation of similar access to print resources." The use of online databases with unlimited use does not have the same impact on library services (Aremu and Saka 2006). "Shift culture" is significant in the provision of Library services. Jamal (1989) asserts that "missed weekends, social gatherings, working evenings: it is all just another day in the life of a shift employee." Getting adequate sleep is essential for high performance and students with irregular sleep schedules had daytime sleepiness (Manber, et al., 1996).. Such sleep-wake patterns are usually accompanied by decreased motivation, performance, concentration, and attention, as well as increased fatigue and somnolence (DCSC, 1990). It is reasonable to suppose that university students who develop such sleep patterns may have poor academic performances. Studies on this topic include Carskadom and Davis (1989), Lack, 1986, Medeiros, et al. (2001), Hicks and Pellegrino (1991), Gomes (2002), and Gray and Watson (2002).

London (2010) explores extended hours for public libraries. Saka (2011) quoting a publication of California State University, Channel Islands, Wavelength (2005), stated that "the University library will be open continuously from 10 a.m. on Sunday December 12, until midnight on Thursday, December 16, for final exams. The library offered activities such as "slipper and bathrobe contest." Argosy University (2010) library adjusts its hours to accommodate students needs; if there are no classes on campus the hours are reduced. The Highland Council Comhairle an Gaidhealtachd (2008) describes a program of extended hours for Kyle library. McCarthy (2001) reveals that the library has developed a flexible learning environment serving both on-campus and external students. User surveys were used to gauge student satisfaction. In Africa, some universities have extended library hours. In Ghana, one institution has students who make monthly visits. During that time, the library has extended hours (Lawoe 2005). University of Cape Town has also extended its library hours. Extended hours of library services may be a noble idea in Nigeria but they are not new in many parts of the world, as illustrated by the University of

Western Cape in South Africa (Darch, 1995). Some libraries in Nigeria have started provided extended hours of library service in recent years. Olorunshola and Awolola (2001) revealed that shift work had made it impossible for staff on extended hours duty to attend social events, take care of family issues and had difficulties in getting home after work.

Justification for Extended Hours

Jackson (1997) reported on the findings from IMPEL, an eLib project carried out between 1996 and 1997 at the University of Northumbria. This project studied the impact of resource based learning on library staff and users, and concluded that, for 24 hours Library services -based learning to flourish the following developments are needed:

- "1. Greater acceptance of the key role of library staff and more involvement of library staff in institutional structures
2. The development of the para-academic role of librarians in user education and training
3. An increase in staff training and development in technological skills and uses of IT based resources and those areas relating to people such as customer care, communications, team working and teaching and learning skills."

Alexander (2000) and MacColl (1999) of Edinburgh University's SELLIC (Science and Engineering Library, Learning, and Information Centre) Project, have both acknowledged the importance of the inclusion of 24 hours library services and resources in online learning, with Alexander (2000) noting SELLIC's role as encompassing:

"... the traditional principles of librarianship: that resources must be properly described and arranged within information retrieval systems, and it is working to assert the Library's role in managing the learning resources of the University." Kovel-Jarboe (2001) is among the authors who acknowledge the potential for the linkage of VLEs/MLEs and digital libraries to produce additional and innovative ways to enhance the teaching and learning experience within 24 hours Library services, while acknowledging an added likelihood for blurring of and uncertainty over professional roles within an institution.

Due to the fact that the integration of digital library services within the teaching environment is likely to draw heavily upon the 24 hours library services, authors such as Pinfield and Hampson (1999), Pinfield (2001), Davies (1997), MacDougall (1998), and Edwards (1997) have explored the changing of roles within the information sector. Increased responsibilities of library staff may mean they are required to change their tactics and skills, as well as provide content development and input in supervising students during the night duty. Edwards (1997) also uses evidence from IMPEL and suggests that uncertainty occurs when institutions had undergone or were undergoing organisational change. Davies (1997) has highlighted how library staff may either feel confused or threatened if users are not cooperating in the services rendered. Alternatively, staff in the Library with quality training and workshop on 24 hours Library services will perform better in discharging their duty. However, as Pinfield (2001) points out, particularly with regard to librarians, whom he sees as having a vital role to play in working with non academic in ensuring that the 24 hour service are achievable.

24-Hour Library Service at the University of Ibadan

Kenneth Dike Library (KDL) was established in 1948 along with the premier university, University of Ibadan, Nigeria. The library which took off then with 12000 volumes and 300 current journals on open access now contains over one million volumes and receives more than 6000 separate journal and other serials subscription. Besides, printed books and journals, it also subscribed to a rich collection of electronic materials and databases in medicine, technology, science, humanities, education and social Sciences many of which are University of Ibadan (U.I.) IP- regulated. The library comprises many libraries of which the Kenneth Dike Library is the centre in the library system. There are 27 other branch /faculty libraries and departmental reading rooms located in various faculties and departments for the use of students and faculty members. The essence of this plan is to take the library to the users in terms of specific subject disciplines. The largest of these branch libraries is E Olatunde Odeku Medical Library located at University college Hospital (UCH) for the use of medical staff and students.

Kenneth Dike Library (KDL) has had a good history of supporting the Premier University (University of Ibadan) to achieve long-standing reputations as the first university in the country. As a structure designed to give service, anticipate and respond to the information needs of its users, the library has created a friendly, convivial serene and welcoming environment that is attractive for use. Like other university libraries in Nigeria, KDL relies mainly on government subvention released to the universities by the NUC as Library Development Funds (LDF), then the universities' administrations, in turn disburse the funds to their libraries. University of Ibadan, library had enjoyed a fairly comfortable level of government funding up till about the early 1980s (Ola, 2011). But due to economic recession and the failure of the successive military governments to give the desired attention and priority to the education sector, university education suffered untold hardship because of inadequate funding which resulted in universities' inability to maintain library facilities. Nevertheless, as the university and its component units are strategizing on how to evolve cutting-edge strategies to make the most of the realities of a modern institution, the central and strategic role that a forward-looking academic library should play in the scheme of things must loom large. Hence the implementation of twenty-four hour library service by KDL management on July 6, 2011 albeit stringent financial situation and deteriorating library facilities. Apart from decaying facilities in the library, there is also the problem of inadequate staffing compare to the number of students served.

Apparently, extended library hours is highly beneficial to students as it provides round-the-clock opportunity for student to read in the library in preparing adequately for their examinations. Besides, statistics has shown that students' use of the Library in the evening service is far greater than their use of the library during the day. This finding supports Anderson, Petros, Beckwith, Mitchell, and Fritz (1991) who found that evening is a better time of the day for retaining information from reading or studying.

Traditionally, KDL opens at 8:00 am and closes at 10:00 pm. Monday to Friday. On Saturdays it opens from 8:00 am to 1:00 pm and Sundays from 5:00 pm to 10:00pm. With the implementation of 24/7 library services, the Readers' Services Sections of the Main Library (KDL) are opened for use at night. These include; Reference/ Research Library for graduate students, Serials Section, Undergraduate Reading Room which comprises all the floors of the four-Storey building. These portions of the library can accommodate more than one thousand five hundred readers' on-the-spot. Male professional librarians, mostly Librarian II and Library Officers supervise night library hours which run from 10:00 pm to 6:00 am, Monday through Saturday to Sunday during academic session. These include one professional or paraprofessional librarian as Supervisor, two porters and two security men sent in from University Security Unit. Their functions include checking of users' bags and verification of Identity Cards at the entrance to ensure security of lives and properties, closing and opening of the library gate at midnight and in the morning respectively, switching on and off of the power generator in the incidence of public power failure, maintenance of peace and order in the library etc. The library gate closes at 12.00am and opens at 6.00am to enable night readers go out and give room for the cleaning of the library at dawn.

Abuse of Extended Library Hours

As academic libraries are dedicated to the advancement of learning, and firmly committed to a philosophy of mutual tolerance and respect, it is not every transaction with readers that is perfectly pleasant. In KDL for example, unruly behaviour of some readers was reported during midnight library hours. These include thefts of mobile phones, Laptop, note books, jotters, and textbooks belonging to the library and users. Very worrisome and begging for attention is the proliferation of reading chairs and tables within the library. It was observed that some users carelessly take chairs and tables from their original positions, sometimes to sleep on them. Off campus/external students, who could not return home, slept in the library. Many library chairs and tables have been damaged due to improper use. Night duty staff also experienced difficulties in preventing users from bringing food and drinks into the library so as not to attract rodents and insects to the library. This attitude of some users in the library posed challenges to the cleaners and circulation staff during shelving.

Statement of the Problem

The library field, and its research, relies on a long tradition of user-orientation to justify and develop library operations. Recent studies of extended library hours in Nigerian university libraries suggest that high demand for library services which could not be met traditionally was the main reason for extension of library hours. But after the implementation of extended library hours in some Nigerian university libraries, the exercise ended in fiasco due to abuse, lack of funds, lack of facilities and inadequate staffing. Besides, facilities like the electricity power generators and restrooms which have been used during the day are overstretched during midnight library hours to the extent that breakdown becomes imminent and almost inevitable. Most Nigerian academic libraries stopped midnight library hour as there was the threat of the library inadvertently providing a breeding ground for antisocial activities and cultism. In fact, serious users who are accustomed to extended library hours get traumatized by the inconsistent and erratic opening hours of these libraries. Inconsistence in opening hours disregards the distinguishing principles and tradition of library and information service delivery for which libraries are known and respected. The researchers hold the position that sustaining extended library hour is demanding and as such, a framework of fundamental set of ideas, principles, agreements, or rules that provides the basis or outlines for extended library services and intended to be more fully developed at later stage be established for Nigerian academic libraries to implement, run and sustain extended library hours effectively. This study which is carried out to identify basic facilities, personnel, safety plans and staff welfare packages required for 24 hours library services, will also point out sources of funding in support of library extended hours in Nigerian University Libraries. This paper will help to develop a model framework required for consultation for the implementation and sustainability of 24 hours library services in Nigerian university libraries.

Research Methodology

The population of this study comprised of all the librarians, security, porter and other staff of Kenneth Dike Library, (KDL) university of Ibadan. Structured questionnaire was used as instrument for data collection. Out of one hundred and twelve (112) staff in the library, 84 representing 75% participated in the study. The questionnaire sought respondents' opinion on a list of basic facilities including safety devices, personnel requirement, Worker's welfare packages/ incentives and Sources of funding for the implementation and sustainability of night library services in Nigerian University libraries. The questionnaire also sought their opinions on the adequacy of the above facilities in Kenneth Dike Library in the wake of its implementation of 24/7 library services.

Interpretation of Results and Analysis Research findings are presented using frequency distribution and percentages. Inferences are drawn from addition of (disagree and strongly disagree and agree and strongly agree) responses percentages.

Basic Facilities Requirement for 24/7 Library Services

S/N	Facilities	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Undecided
1.	Stable electricity power supply	-	-	18 21.4%	66 78.6%	-
2.	Air -condition/fans	1 1.2%	-	29 34.5%	52 61.9%	2 2.4%
3.	Telecommunication equipment	3 3.6%	4 4.7 %	31 36.9%	46 54.8%	-
4.	Restroom	4 4.7%	2 2.4%	34 40.5%	43 51.2%	1 1.2%
5.	Coffee room/bar	12 14.3%	2 2.4%	35 41.7%	29 34.5%	6 7.1%
6.	Radio/television room	15 17.8%	23 27.4%	13 15.5%	12 14.3%	21 25.0%

The table shows that stable electricity power supply is placed highest (100%) among the basic facilities selected as required for the implementation of 24/7 library services. This is followed by Air-condition/fans (96.4%), Telecommunication equipment (91.7%), Rest room (91.7%) and Coffee room/bar (76.2%). However, Radio/television room (45.2%) is not really very necessary for use during extended library hours.

Basic Safety Devices Requirement

S/N	Item Statement	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Undecided
1	Proper lighting	-	3 3.6%	21 25.0 %	60 71.4%	-
2	Fire extinguishers	-	-	21 25.0%	63 75.0%	-
3	Emergency exit doors and	-	4 4.8%	24 28.5%	53 63.1%	3 3.6%
4	Ambulance	9 10.7%	4 4.8%	27 32.1%	30 35.7%	14 16.7%
5	First aid	6 7.1%	7 8.3%	31 36.9%	40 47.6%	-
6	Suggestion box	5 6.0%	3 3.6%	37 44.0%	33 39.3%	6 7.1%
7	Metal scanner for security	1 1.1%	3 3.6%	36 42.9%	44 52.4%	-

The responses from the respondents about safety requirement shows Fire Extinguisher placed highest (100%) among the safety devices required for 24/7 extended night library services. This is followed by proper lightning (96.4%), Metal Scanner for library security (95.3%), emergency exit doors (91.6%), first aid (84.5%) and suggestion box (79.3%) and Ambulance for emergency (67.8%)

Basic Personnel Requirement

S/N	Staff Required	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Undecided
1.	Male and female librarians	-	1 1.2%	31 36.9%	52 61.9%	-
2.	Male library staff only	28 33.3%	7 8.3%	24 28.6%	12 14.3%	13 15.5%
3.	Female library staff only	23 27.4%	37 44.1%	11 13.1%	7 8.3%	6 7.1%
4.	Qualified medical personnel	13 15.5%	6 7.1%	28 33.3%	33 39.3%	4 4.8%
5.	Cleaners and technicians	9 10.7%	21 25.0%	25 29.8%	27 32.1%	2 2.4%
6.	Nigerian police Men	21 25.0%	2 2.4%	31 36.9%	24 28.6%	6 7.1%
7.	Adequate Internal Security Personnel	6 7.1%	8 9.5%	26 31.0%	42 50.0%	2 2.4%
8.	Mandatory Participation	26 30.9%	31 36.9%	19 22.6%	3 3.6%	5 6.0%
9.	Incentive Driven Participation	-	-	37 44.0%	43 51.2%	4 4.8%

The table indicates that Male and Female Librarians (98.8%) is placed highest in personnel requirement, followed by Incentive Driven Participation (95.2%), Adequate Internal Security Personnel (81%), Qualified Medical Personnel (69.3%), While Men of the Nigerian police (65.5%), Cleaners and technicians (61.9%). However the respondents disagreed and strongly disagreed that only female library staff are required for extended library service which ranked 71.5%, while 67.8% of the respondents also disagree that the participation in 24/7 library services should not be mandatory.

Basic Worker's Welfare Packages

S/N	Item Statement	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Undecided
1	Leaves entitlement	11 13.1%	4 4.8%	28 33.3%	33 39.3%	8 9.5%
2	Increases in salary	11 13.1%	5 6.0%	30 35.7%	35 39.5%	3 3.6%
3	Night allowance package	-	1 1.2%	37 44.0%	45 53.6%	1 1.2%
4	No off-duty after night duty	25 29.7%	28 33.3%	13 15.5%	13 15.5%	5 6.0%
5	Increased off-duty entitlement	5 6.0%	10 11.9%	30 35.7%	29 34.5%	10 11.9%

Night Allowance Package (97.6%) ranked highest in welfare Packages. This is followed by Increased Salary (75.2%), leave entitlement (72.6%), and increased off-duty (70.2%). However, 63% of the respondents disagree with the two days off-duty after working for seven days as night duty.

Sources of Funding for Night Library Services

S/N	Item Statement	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Undecided
1	10% universities regular recurrent budget as recommended by NUC	1 1.2%	4 4.8%	27 32.1%	51 60.7%	1 1.2%
2	External sources of fund	4 4.8%	1 1.2%	35 41.6%	42 50.0%	2 2.4%
3	Library Internal Generated Revenue (IGR)	2 2.4%	-	34 40.5%	41 48.8%	7 8.3%
4	10% of overhead cost of universities' recurrent budget	8 9.5%	-	37 44.1%	35 41.6%	4 4.8%

The responses on the sources of funding for extended library hours shows that 10% universities' Regular Recurrent Budget (RRB) as recommended by NUC (92.8%) is placed highest among the sources of funding required for extended library services. This is followed by external sources of funding (91.6%), Internal Generated Revenue (IGR) (89.3%) and 10% of overhead cost of universities' recurrent budget (85.7%) was ranked the lowest.

Discussion

The study reveals that stable electricity power supply, air conditioner/fans, telecommunication equipment and restroom are basic facilities required for the implementation and sustainability of twenty four hours library services and should be given adequate attention in Nigerian university libraries. The study shows that proper lighting of the library premises, fire extinguishers; first aid boxes, emergency safety exit doors and ambulances are some of the basic safety devices required for the implementation and sustainability of extended library hours in Nigerian academic libraries. Suggestion boxes and metal scanner should also be part of safety devices required.

While Kenneth Dike Library (KDL) university of Ibadan exempts female library staff from midnight library services, the study revealed that both male and female librarians are required to participate in extended library hours in as much as librarianship is a profession embraced by all. The study shows that participation in extended library hours should not be mandatory but incentive driven. The study indicates that qualified medical personnel, cleaners and technicians are required for the implementation of 24/7 library services. Medical personnel would help in given first-aid attention to a library client in poor health condition. Moreover, night log book at KDL University of Ibadan shows several cases of student in critical health condition who were rushed to the University Health Service (UHS) centre for medical treatments. Few cases of fainting students due to illness, exhaustion, or weakness have also been reported. It has also been reported that some library users vomit and spit on the floor in the reading rooms or on their way to the restroom which is why the attention of cleaners is indispensable during midnight library hours.

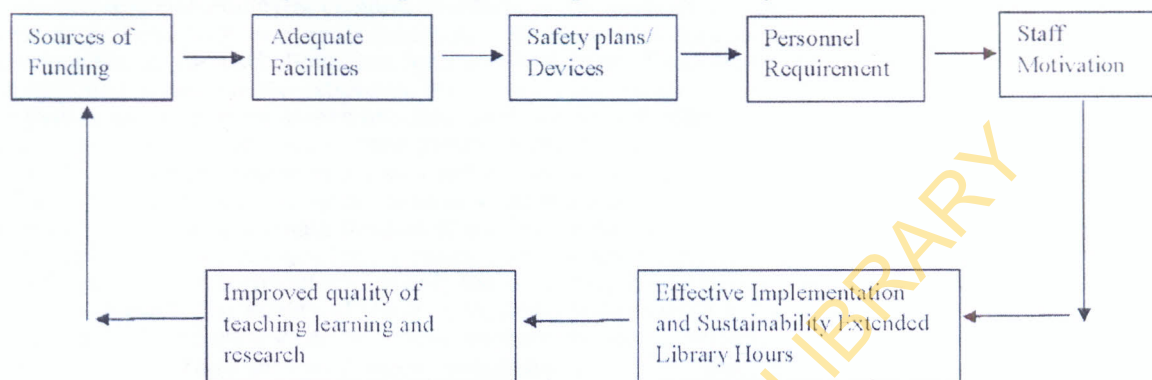
The study supports the use of adequate number of internal security personnel to cater for the safety of life and property during extended library hours in Nigerian university libraries. This will help prevent pandemonium associated with cultism and dreadful sectarian activities which constitute the bane of insecurity in Nigeria. The study reveals that incentives such as night allowance, increased salary packages; off-duty and leave entitlements are required to motivate participants in extended library hours. Sources of funding for extended library hours should include 10% universities' Regular Recurrent Budget (RRB) as recommended by Nigeria Universities Commission (NUC), external and Internal Generated Revenue (IGR).

University libraries in Nigeria rely mainly on government subvention to which parent institutions are the superintendents of the funds. The subventions are released to the universities' administrations by the NUC as Library Development Funds (LDF), who in turn disburse the funds to their libraries. Instead of disbursing the recommended 10% universities' Regular Recurrent Budget (RRB) to library, what libraries get is 10% of overhead cost of universities' recurrent budget. In university of Ibadan for example, this amounted to paltry sum of N4 million (equivalent of 26, 667 USD) in 2009 (Ola, 2011). However, prior to this period, university libraries in Nigeria had enjoyed a fairly comfortable level of government funding up till about the early 1980s (Ola, 2011). Book acquisition were made to cater for all disciplines and courses offered in the university; journal subscriptions were paid for as at when due; academic libraries could engage in exchange programmes with other libraries locally or internationally and a lot of grey literature were acquired through this means. Besides, library staff enjoyed local and foreign in-service trainings; various library collections grew steadily; the shelves were kept neat and well maintained; and above all, there were sufficient staff to discharge library services and well motivated to respond to users' needs and request. The funding situation at this time was premised on the availability of funds in the university. However, the global economic glut in the petroleum crude oil market in the early eighties heralded stiff national economic measures that almost strangulated the universities. The universities not only experienced huge cuts in their budgetary allocations, funding also became irregular. Given the fact that libraries are "usually the last to be favored when budgets increase and the first to lose it during depression" (Nwagha, 1990), the impact of dwindling funding of universities on libraries can only be imagined. Literature is replete with the devastating effects of poor government funding on Nigerian university libraries (Banjo, 1980; Dipeolu, 1992; Edoka, 1991; Edoka, 1992; Ekoja, 1992; Ekpenyong, 1993; Ogundipe, 1985; Ogundipe, 1989; Ogunseinde, 1989; Nwafor, 1990; Ola, 1995, Ola and Adeyemi, 2000; Ola and Adeyemi, 2001; Oyelude and Ola, 2008).

Consequently, libraries had no alternatives than to look inward for other sources of funding including Internally Generated Revenue (IGR) from reprography, bidding, personalized information services like literature search and printing, Internet use and CDROM search; overdue charges and library registration.

IGR amounts to an infinitesimal proportion of library funds required for extensive maintenance. Libraries also get funding support from donations and special interventions from individuals, corporate and multinational organizations, and foundations like MacArthur, Camegie, Ford, Rockefeller, among others. These come occasionally. The Education Trust Fund (ETF), which was originally initiated by the Academic Staff Union of Universities (ASUU) also

Framework for implementing and sustaining extended library hours



makes provision for funds to implement special projects in the library. This has been of tremendous assistance to university libraries and has been a supplement to the meager amount made available through budgetary allocations but not sufficient to fund extended library hours including midnight library services sustainably. Therefore, implementing and sustaining extended library hours requires adequate facilities, highly motivated library personnel and security of life and properties the provision of which is contingent on the amount of funding the library consistently enjoys.

Framework for Extended Library Hours

In planning extended library services, library management should ensure that sources of funding are established for adequate provision and maintenance of facilities such as backup electricity generators for stable electricity supply, air conditioner/ fans, telecommunication equipments and restrooms maintenance. Sources of funding for extended library services should include 10% universities' Regular Recurrent Budget (RRB) recommended by Nigerian Universities' Commission (NUC) as Library Development Fund (LDF) followed by external and internal sources of funding. Moreover, adequate safety plans for library staff, users and resources must be put in place. Library should provide fire extinguishers, metal scanners, and emergency exit doors, suggestion boxes and vehicle for emergencies and staff transportation. Adequate number of professional as well as supporting staff is required for extended library hours especially midnight library services.

Library users generally behaved well under supervision. Agboola (2001) has discussed the problems of cult activities on Nigerian university campuses. Night library hour if not properly manned and put under control, could be used as a meeting place for cult and other antisocial activities. Adequate security personnel are required for midnight library service to curtail users' unruly behaviours and sectarian threat.

Participation in extended library hours should not be mandatory and intended to penalize perceived opposing colleagues. It should be incentive driven and opened to all so as to stimulating staff interest and commitment to the programme. The establishment of sources of funding, provision of adequate facilities, safety plan and adequate number of well-motivated staff will enhance effective implementation and sustainability of extended library hours. Sustainability of extended library hours will in turn foster reading habit and improve the quality of education. Extended library use will only be meaningful if it can be connected to institutional outcomes (e.g., student learning and faculty productivity) (Oakleaf, 2010,182). In the new paradigm, Librarians should be able to articulate institutional goals and

demonstrate proof that they are using extended library hour to promote institutional objectives so as to attract fund from the overarching institutions.

Conclusion

University libraries as dependent institutions are established principally to support the teaching, learning, research and community development efforts of its university. They are academic as they derive operational mandate from their principals – their parent institutions. University libraries are therefore responsible to the institutions that fund and host them. Federal and state universities are public funded institutions in Nigeria. By extension, the libraries that support their academic programmes and research activities are funded by means of public fund. An academic library is the pivot around which all academic, research activities of the parent institutions rotates. To starve university libraries of funds is to stifle or paralyse research exploits and academic engagements. According to Ola (2011), "the quality of academic and research output is largely the function and quality of library services available in the institution". Thus inadequate funding of the library has adverse repercussion on extension of library services, including midnight library hours, information materials possession, and the general outlook of the library. This in turns affect not only the university it serves but the society at large. If libraries are properly funded, the quality of teaching learning and research will improve. The centrality and importance of the library can be measured from the rating given during programme accreditation exercise by the Nigerian Universities Commission (NUC) and the professional councils of various disciplines. The state of academic is largely determined by the state of its library. It is a case of show me your library and I will know your academic worth.

Recommendations

Extension of library hours from the review of literature implies that more hours of access to library service have been added to the traditional library hours. Studies have shown that libraries extend library hours beyond traditional period to twenty-four hours, all time or round the clock and continuing especially during examinations. By implications these libraries are opened through the nights, and as such existing facilities and personnel face the likelihood of being over stretched if adequate plans are not made to cushion the effects of overuse or misuse. Inability of Nigerian university libraries to provide adequate facilities, personnel and security is why initial attempts made at implementing and sustaining extending library access hours failed to yield desired results (Saka, 2011). Given the peculiarity of Nigeria's social and economic factors, extension of library hours beyond traditional in Nigerian University Libraries require that:

- There must be regular power supply and a conducive learning atmosphere equipped with air-conditioner/ fan, telecommunication, and functional restrooms
- There should be proper illumination of the library premises and other safety devices including fire extinguishers, first aid boxes and alternative exit doors in case of emergency. Others are suggestion boxes and security telephone numbers should be provided for library users.
- There should be adequate number of staff which must include male and female librarians, qualified medical personnel, cleaners and technicians
- Security of life and properties should be adequately guaranteed. Men of the university internal security should be adequately equipped and motivated to stand the challenges of both internal and external security threats
- The Nigerian Universities Commission (NUC) should ensure that the 10% Regular Recurrent Budget (RRB) of universities is made available to university libraries as Library Development Funds (LDF). Besides, libraries should explore other sources of funding including Internal Generated Funds (IGF) and external sources of funding to enable them implement and sustain extended library hours including 24/7
- Academic libraries in Nigeria should adopt Community-Based Social Marketing (CBSM) tools and techniques in order to regain their visibility, relevance and confidence in their various communities.

A good workman takes care of his tools. The library is an academic's main resource and tools. It is expected that academics would minimally cherish libraries and crave for their development. Unfortunately, the reverse is the case in Nigeria. One wonders why some academics are even so eager to oppose library matters, especially moves at allocating funds to the library. When library issues are raised at university senate meetings, academic boards and other fora, tempers rise – egged by careerist academics. Then, complaints would trail-in on the sloppiness of librarians and the services they render. Aspersions are cast on the library and librarians. Libraries are alleged as not responding to academic demands thus raising the issues of their relevance. In contrast, references are made to university libraries in advanced countries without recourse to the amount of funds made available to such libraries. If we consider the budgets made available to the libraries in Nigeria, we will certainly see that there is no basis for comparison.

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