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A Survey of Tertiary Education Trust Fund (TETFund) Intervention in University Libraries in North West Nigeria: 2014-2018

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Abstract

The University library is a determining factor in the Universities output and is affected by the poor University funding in Nigeria. Hence, the study was carried out to investigate the Tertiary Education Trust Fund (TETFUND) Intervention in the development of University Libraries in North West Nigeria. The descriptive survey design was adopted for the study. The population was 14 University Librarians of the conventional Universities in North West Nigeria. Convenience sampling was used to select 10 University Librarians who participated in the study because of accessibility and availability of the respondents. The instrument for data collection was a questionnaire. Ten questionnaires were distributed and 9 were returned and found useable. This represents 90% of the population. The data was analysed using simple percentage and presented in tables and charts. The major findings of the study include that the whole 9 Universities studied, got a total of N1,642,000,000 for the intervention period of 2014-2018 and that there were more un-accessed funds than the accessed. It was also revealed that the libraries studied are in better situation now than before the intervention. The study recommended that TETFUND and the Universities as a matter of urgency should appropriately develop a mechanism to resolve the constraints of not accessing the funds. This could be achieved by setting up a joint technical committee.

Keyword: Survey, Tertiary Education Trust Fund, Intervention, Library Funding, University Library, Nigeria

1.1 Introduction

Establishing and maintaining a functional standard academic library is not an easy task. Generally, University libraries are usually large and expansive with many equipment and resources required-in addition to the need to maintain relevant and up-to-date information resources. Funding of tertiary education in Nigeria is not encouraging and

affects the university output, as Omopupa and Issa (2013) noted that the dwindling funding of University education in Nigeria has affected the quality of university education in terms of student's performance and staff motivation for research and teaching. The University library is a determining factor in the Universities output and is affected by the poor University funding. Hence, Bamigboye

et al. (2015) emphasized that it was the desire to improve funding of University libraries that Nigerian Universities were mandated to allocate 10% of their recurring annual budget to their respective libraries. This was part of the agreement reached between the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) and Academic Staff Union of Universities (ASUU) in 1992 and was later revised in 2009.

The functionality of a university library according to **Eyiolorunshe and Eluwole (2017)**, lies in the robustness of its collections which should cater for information needs of the members of the university community and beyond, and these collections include print and non-print resources. This is an expensive task which has made the equipping and maintenance of standard University libraries a big problem to their universities. Ahmed and Nwalo (in Omopupa and Issa, 2013) opined that adequacy of fund allocation to the library has a major influence in the quality and quantity of information resources it will provide. So for the University library to meet up with good standard, it requires adequate funding. How poorly our Universities are funded is not in doubt and this in turn rubs off on the library. Even the 10% of the Universities' budget proposed for their libraries is not given to them, hence the need for another form of intervention. According to Ani and Edem (in Omopupa and Issa, 2013) funds allocated to University libraries are sometimes diverted to non-library purposes. This explains why the agreed 10% allocation for the library is not realized, necessitating a dedicated intervention.

The Tertiary Education Trust Fund (TETFUND) was established in June 2011 to intervene in funding some areas of the Nigerian tertiary institutions. Before then, the Education Trust Fund (ETF) was mandated with such responsibilities. The TETFUND Act replaced the Education Tax Fund Act Cap. E4, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria of 2004 and Education Tax Fund (Amendment) Act

No 17, 2003. The Fund was set up to administer and disburse education tax of 2% it collected from the assessable profit of companies registered in Nigeria to the public tertiary educational institutions in Nigeria defined under the Act as Universities, Polytechnics and Colleges of Education (Tertiary Education Trust Fund, 2017),

The intervention covers specific areas as follows:

- i. Provision of essential physical infrastructure for teaching and learning;
- ii. Provision of Instructional materials and equipment;
- iii. Research, Book Development and Publication (Journals and books);
- iv. Academic Staff Training and Development (ASTD); and
- v. Any other need, which in the opinion of the Board of Trustees (BOT) is critical and essential for the improvement of quality and maintenance of standards in the educational institutions.

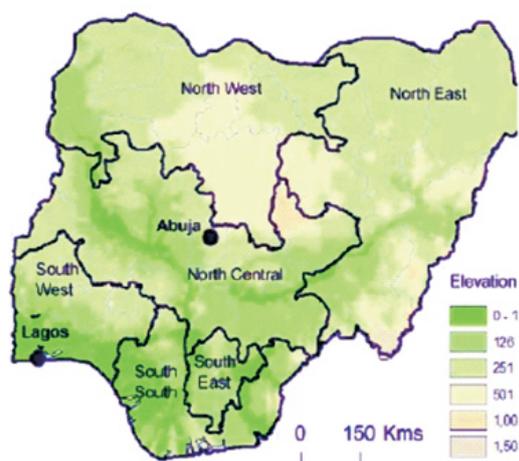
The intervention policy requires that the projects the tertiary institutions intend to have in place must be in line with their core mandates. In this case, for Universities, teaching-learning, research and community service; the intervention will be such that will improve learning and teaching environment of the benefiting institution. TETFUND intervention had been categorized into Regular (Annual) and Special Interventions. The need for library being a major beneficiary of this intervention cannot be overemphasized. Describing the place of University library, the Vice Chancellor of Federal University of Technology, Minna, says the "Library is the book warehouse of the University, and that good teaching and research starts and ends in the library" (Federal University of Technology, Minna (2017). There is therefore, the need to investigate how far this intervention has

salvaged the bad situation of our University libraries. Available literature shows that no such study has been done in the North West region of Nigeria, hence this study intends to bridge that gap.

1.2 Background to the Study

Northwest Geopolitical Zone of Nigeria is one of the Six Geopolitical Zones (i.e. North West, North Central, North East, South West, South East and South South) created at the wake of Nigeria's new political dispensation in 1999. It was a political creation by the politicians for a more inclusive and effective governance of the country. The North West zone has a total of seven states. It is endowed with seventeen Universities that include Federal, State and Private owned (NUC, 2019). Out of which are the prestigious Nigerian Defense Academy (NDA) Kaduna and the Police Academy, Wudil, Kano.

Figure 1 is map of Nigeria showing the Northwest Zone at the top left hand side.



Source: <https://www.sunnewsonline.com>

1.3 Statement of Problem

Lack of fund remains the greatest threat to the development of our education sector. It is a clear fact that the university

library is the heart beat of the University, the pivot upon which all academic activities revolves. Library infrastructure and equipment are very expensive such that no one public University can comfortably stock and maintain her library. It is even more expensive now with the advent of ICT in library services, because of the expensive nature of computers and its accessories, internet connectivity and subscription to e-resources databases, both online and offline. In this information / knowledge driven society, the rapidity of information production is high and the libraries need to keep abreast with this trend.

The Universities themselves lacked adequate funds to drive their mandates effectively and efficiently due to poor budgetary allocations from the government. Bassi et al. (2007) reported that many scholars have observed the state of libraries and agreed that they are in deplorable conditions as a result of poor funding. This findings are still valid even in the recent past, for example, Ogundu and Nwokoye (in Anaehobi and Agim (2019) found out that in recent times, University libraries in South East, Nigeria had shown that there is poor and insufficient quantity of information materials.

In recognition of these challenges, the Federal Government came up with TETFUND as an intervention agency for our tertiary education sector. It is therefore, the bad state of University libraries and the consequent intervention efforts of the Federal Government through TETFUND that necessitated the researchers to carry out a survey the investigate interventions in public university libraries in North West Nigeria from 2014 to 2018.

1.4 Aim and objectives of the study

The study aimed to conduct a critical survey of the TETFUND's interventions in the University libraries of North Western Nigeria

for the period 2014 – 2018. The specific objectives are as follows:

- i. To find out the amount of money disbursed to public University Libraries in North west Nigeria between 2014 – 2018 by the TETFUND.
- ii. To identify the types and quantity of library equipment acquired through TETFUND interventions between 2014 and 2018.
- iii. To determine the volume of information resources acquired by the libraries through TETFUND interventions for the period of 2014 and 2018) and
- iv. To compare the situation of the University Libraries before and after the TETFUND's intervention.

1.5 Research Questions

- i. How much money was disbursed to public University Libraries in Northwest Nigeria by TETFUND (2014–2018)?
- ii. What types of library equipment and quantity were acquired through TETFUND's interventions for the period between 2014 and 2018?
- iii. What are the types and volume of information resources acquired by the libraries through TETFUND for the period of 2014 - 2018?
- iv. What are the situations of the University Libraries before and after the intervention program?

2.1 Review of Related Literature

The University library is a genre of library established by a University to support its mandate of teaching-learning, research and community services. This puts the University library in the position of providing the university with relevant and current information materials in all areas of the Universities concern. Therefore, the burden of funding University libraries lies on the hosting Universities. However, their meageral locations from their various governments –

States/Federals have not really allowed them to carry out this burden effectively. In line with this, Bamigboye et al. (2015) reported that academic libraries get the greater part of their funds from their Universities, whose major sources of finance comes from the government. Academic library have a clearly defined policy on funding which stipulates that 10% of the university's recurring annual budget shall be allocated to them, and this is as a result of the FGN – ASUU, 1992 agreement, but, this 10 percent is not enough for academic libraries to perform their functions effectively (Bamigboye et al. 2015).

None the less, it is even doubtful whether the University Management do actually allocate the agreed 10% to their libraries do to so many other projects to be financed. Perhaps that was why Ani and Edem (in Omopupa and Issa, 2013) observed that funds allocated to University libraries are sometimes diverted to non-library purposes. This explains why the agreed 10% allocation for the library is not realized, necessitating a dedicated intervention. Hence, Bassi et al. (2007) argued that funds available to the university libraries are not adequate to acquire information resources that are produced daily in form of books, journals and other carriers of information. Oyediran (in Bassi et al. 2007) observed that funding remains one of the main problems facing University libraries in this 21st century. Oyediran, therefore recommended that government should make public limited companies to pay 2% of their gross profit into an endowment fund for the development of Nigeria's higher education and that substantial percentage of the money be devoted to library development (Bassi et al. 2007). Afendede (2017) revealed that currently, TETFUND provides about 76.6% of funds to libraries of public universities. This in turn makes the body the major source of funding for the academic libraries.

According to Afendede (2017),

TETFUND reported that between 2001 to 2013, it had allocated Twenty-Three Billion, Eight Hundred and Forty-Two Million, Seven Hundred and Ninety-One Thousand, One Hundred and Seventy-Six Naira, Fifty-Seven Kobo (N23, 842,791,176.57k) for library development in public tertiary institutions across the country. Out of this sum, TETFUND said that a total of Nine Billion, Six Hundred and Thirty-Seven Million, Two Hundred and Ninety-Six Thousand, Five Hundred and Eighty-Nine Naira, Fifty-One Kobo (N9,637,296,589.51k) had been accessed as at August 2014. This means that a balance of Fourteen Billion, Two Hundred and Five Million, Four Hundred and Ninety-Four Thousand, Five Hundred and Eighty-Seven Naira, Six Kobo (N14,205, 494,587.06k) are yet to be accessed. Therefore, less than 50% of the allocated sum was accessed. This will certainly affect the purpose of the intervention and efforts should be made to clear this balance.

Corroborating this huge spending on library development, Bamigboye et al.(2015) discovered that TETFUND allocation for Library development from 2003-2012 for 'Nimbe Adedipe Library of Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta was N141.5m. This fund had enabled the library to provide relevant resources over the intervention period. Accordingly, part of the resources provided include current and recent journals, textbooks covering all disciplines offered in the university, establishment of e-library, college libraries, provision of computers, furniture, reading rooms and offices, subscription to databases, staff development as well as provision of conducive environment for both students and staff. Similarly, in their survey to appraise TETFUND as government intervention agency, Lolade and Daramola (2017), found out that the amount of money allocated to each of the University libraries nationwide and

accessed by them from 2006 to 2010 ranged from 6.5 to 20 Million Naira.

According to Aprebo and Onyeike (2018), TETFUND intervention was utilized for library improvement by Universities in Rivers and Bayelsa States. The results from the study therefore indicated that the University libraries in the two states utilized TETFUND intervention funds in improving virtual status of the libraries and resources acquisition.

Scholars such as Ya'u (2003), Jaji (2006) and Okiy (2006) (in Afebende2017) all agreed that TETFUND has really helped in establishing e-libraries in various universities and other tertiary institutions in Nigeria over the years. The place of e-libraries in teaching, learning and research cannot be overestimated. Accordingly, Ya'u 2003(in Afebende2017) stated that digital libraries have the opportunity to address the scarcity of teaching and research materials in the libraries in Nigerian tertiary institutions. In the same perspective, Anaehobi and Agim (2019) surveyed the TETFUND intervention in University libraries in South East Nigeria and found out that the intervention has helped the libraries to acquire magazine, journals, databases, and newspapers. Other library resources acquired through the intervention include library catalogue, books, encyclopedias, dictionaries, manuscripts and special collections, ICT resources, e-journals and e-books.

However, their findings showed that patents and grey literatures were not provided through TETFUND intervention program. Lolade and Daramola (2017) assessed the impact of the allocated funds and found out that 9 (70%) of the respondents indicated that the intervention program was good, 2(15%) indicated that it was excellent while 1(7.5%) claimed it was fair. This apparently means that the intervention greatly impacted the university libraries.

From the foregoing, available literature have established evidence of poor state of Nigerian University libraries due to inadequate funding. It has also shown that various efforts have been made towards solving the problem. However, how well the efforts have fared is not encouraging. For example, the policy of the Universities to allocate 10% of their budget to the University library is only on papers because to date very few Universities have implements that policy. So far, it has also been shown that TETFUND intervention seems to be the expected messiah.

University Librarians of the conventional Universities in North West Nigeria. Convenience sampling was used to select the 10 University Librarians who participated in the study because of accessibility and their availability. This is in line with the position of Afolabi (in Tsafe and Yusuf, 2016). The instrument for data collection was a questionnaire which also gave the respondent opportunity to supply additional information on some items. Respondents were given time to complete and return the questionnaires. Thus, 10 questionnaires were distributed and 9 were returned and found useable. This represents 90% of the respondents. The data was analyzed using simple percentage presented in tables and chart.

3.1 Methodology

The descriptive survey design was adopted for the study. The population was 14

4.1 Results and Discussion

Research Question 1: How much money was disbursed to public University Libraries in Northwest Nigeria by TETFUND for the intervention period of 2014 to 2018?

Table 1: Amount of money disbursed to the participated university libraries in Northwest by the TETFUND (2014-2018)

S/ N	Name	2014 (₦M)	2015 (₦M)	2016 (₦M)	2017 (₦M)	2018 (₦M)	TOTAL (₦M)
1	Umaru Musa University Library, Katsina	60M	60M	50M	40M	30M	250M
2.	Sokoto State University Library, Sokoto	100M	50M	34M	30M	20M	234M
3.	Federal University BirinnKebbi Library	100M	50M	34M	30M	20M	234M
4.	Kaduna State University Library, Kaduna	FUND	IS	YET	TO	BE	ACCESSED
5.	Bayero University Library, Kano	FUND	IS	YET	TO	BE	ACCESSED
6.	Maitama State University Library, Kano	100M	50M	NOT YET ACCESSED	30M	NOT YET ACCESSED	180M
7	Federal University Gusau Library	150M Merged		30M	Merged		180M

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8. Kebbi State University Library, Aliero	100M	50M	34M	30M	Not Accessed	214M
9. Federal University Dutsima Library, Katsina State	60M	100M	35M	40M	25M	280M
TOTAL	770M (47%)	360M (22%)	217M (13%)	200M (12%)	95M (6%)	1,642M

Results from the table 1 showed the amount of money disbursed to each library by the TETFUND in the years under study as well as the total money spend on the University libraries for the period under study. The findings revealed that the Federal University Dutsima, Katsina State accessed all its allocation and got the highest individual intervention totalling at N280, 000,000.00. It was followed by Umaru Musa University Library, Katsina with a total of N250, 000,000.00. Maitama Yusuf University Kano and Federal University Gusau, Zamfara State got the lowest interventions of N280, 000,000.00 and this because they are yet to access all their allocations.

This finding of huge allocation is consistent with that of Bamigboye et al. (2015) who put TETFUND allocation for Library Development from 2003-2012 for 'Nimbe Adedipe Library of Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta at N141.5m. If libraries are getting this huge intervention, reports of poor library situations in our Universities will be a thing of the past and our University libraries will begin to compete with other world class university libraries across the world.

However, Kaduna State University Library, Kaduna and Bayero University Library, Kano as shown in table 1 claimed not to have accessed any fund for the period under study. This finding is a confirmation of the position of TETFUND (in Afebende, 2017) regarding un-accessed funds by the benefiting libraries, where it showed that less than 50%

of the allocated funds were actually accessed. This is not a good situation, and could be as a result of very stringent guidelines or, tendency for sharp practices from both sides, unsuccessful verification of past projects among others. On the other hand, the whole 9 universities studied got a total one billion, six hundred and forty two million Naira (N1, 642,000,000.00) from 2014 to 2018.

This huge intervention is in line with the claim of TETFUND (in Afebende 2017) that a total of Nine Billion, Six Hundred and Thirty-Seven Million, Two Hundred and Ninety-Six Thousand, Five Hundred and Eighty-Nine Naira, Fifty-One Kobo (N9, 637,296,589.51k) Were actually accessed As At August 2014. Consistent release and judicious use of this fund have the capacity to change our University libraries' bad narrative by positioning them to perform their functions effectively and be in tandem with ever increasing number and demand for information. The findings also showed what the whole Universities got annually. It revealed that in 2014 alone, they accessed the highest funds (Seven Hundred and Seventy Million Naira (N770, 000,000.00 (47%)) which also was the highest in the years under study. The lowest was Ninety Five Million Naira (N95, 000,000 (6%)) in 2018.

Research Question 2: What are the types of equipment acquired by the libraries through TETFUND intervention for the period of 2014 to 2018?

Table 2: Type of equipment and quantity acquired from the intervention (2014-2018).

S/N	Description of Equipment	L1 Qty	L2 Qty	L3 Qty	L4 Qty	L5 Qty	L6 Qty	L7 Qty	L8 Qty	L9 Qty	Total
1	Shelves	QNS	40	45	QNS	NA	QNS	14	QNS	45	124(4%)
2	Journal display Racks	.	16	20	"	"	NA	3	NA	32	71(2.1%)
3	Newspaper Racks	"	NA	20	"	"	QNS	2	NA	5	27(0.8%)
4	Reading Carrels (4-in-1)	"	110	50	"	"	"	57	53	200	470(14%)
5	Chairs	"	440	200	"	"	"	228	212	800	1,880(56%)
5	Kadex/Catalogue Cabinet	"	8	5	NA	"	"	6	NA	4	23(0.6%)
6	Photocopy Machine	"	6	NA	QNS	"	NA	2	4	10	22(0.6%)
7	Computer & Accessories	"	11	55	"	"	QNS	60	64	150	340(10.1%)
8	Office furniture	"	40	45	"	"	"	12	NA	60	157(5%)
9	Audio/Visual Materials	"	18	NA	"	"	"	NA	34	5	51(2%)
10	Air conditioners & Fans	NA	15	"	"	"	NA	8	32	80	135(4.%)
11	Generating set	"	NA	1	NA	"	"	1	1	3	6(0.17%)
12	Vehicle	"	"	NA	"	"	"	NA	NA	NA	-
13	Binding equipment	QNS	"	"	"	"	"	NA	"	"	-
14	Solar energy equipment	"	"	"	"	"	"	NA	"	"	-
15	Refrigerator	NA	5	"	"	"	"	NA	"	"	5(0.1%)
16	Printer	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	17	"	17(0.5%)
17	Television	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"	2(0.05%)
18	Stabilizer	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	4	"	4(0.11%)
19	Book Trolley	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	NA	NA	4(0.11%)
20	Skid	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	NA	NA	2(0.05%)
21	Metal shelf Ladder	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	NA	NA	2(0.05%)
22	Dictionary Stand	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	NA	NA	2(0.05%)
23	Map Shelf	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	NA	NA	2(0.05%)
24	Metal Pigeon hole	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	NA	NA	3(0.08%)
25	Circulation Counter	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	NA	NA	1(0.02%)
26	Library Building	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	1(0.02%)
-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,351

KEY: QNS=Quantity Not Stated, NA=Not Acquired

Table 2 showed the types and quantities of various library equipment acquired by the university libraries in the North West through TETFUND yearly interventions. Library equipment is a necessity for effective performance of library functions. The results revealed that a total of 26 different types of equipment running into 3,351 in quantity (volumes) were acquired through the intervention. Out of this it could be observed that reading chair has 1,880 (56%) corresponding with 470(14%) reading carrels (4-in-1). This accounted for an increase in the libraries seating capacities, consequent on increase of students' annual enrollment. This was followed by Computers and its peripherals and accessories 340(10.1%). Effective provision of library services these days is largely driven by ICT, hence the justification of this high figure even though much more is still needed.

The finding of this study is in line with that of Bamigboye et al. (2015) that TETFUND intervention had enabled the library to provide e-library, computers, furniture, reading rooms and offices among others. These findings also agreed with those of Aprebo and Onyeike (2018) that University

libraries in the two states they studied (i.e. Rivers and Bayelsa) utilized TETFUND intervention in improving virtual status of their library, etc. It also corroborates the findings of other investigators such as like Ya'u (2003), Jaji (2006) and Okiy (2006) (in Afebende 2017), who all agreed that TETFUND has really helped in establishing e-libraries in various universities and other tertiary institutions in Nigeria over the years. Libraries are bracing up to the challenges of adopting ICT and catching up with the rapid innovation by setting up e-libraries which are very expensive project the universities alone cannot afford to finance. E-learning is gradually becoming the in-thing and it is made possible by computers (ICT equipment), TETFUND intervention, have therefore provided good opportunity for the libraries to be a part of this revolution considering the high cost of purchase and maintenance of ICT equipment, both the software and hardware.

Research Question 3: What are the types and volume of information resources acquired by the libraries through TETFUND intervention between 2014 and 2018?

Table 3: Types and Volumes of Information resources acquired by the universities from the intervention (2014-2018)

S/N	University	2014			2015			2016			2017			2018		
		Bk	Jn	Er	Bk	Jn	Er	Bk	Jn	Er	Bk	Jn	Er	Bk	Jn	Er
1	Umaru Musa University Library, Katsina	2800	60	-	200	100	-	300	70	Db	1900	35	Db	1500	35	Eb
2	Sokoto State University Library, Sokoto	3500	280	-	1015	200	-	1000	112	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3	Federal University Birinn Kebbi Library	2621			265	Db	-	4750	301	-		100	X	X	X	
4	Kaduna State University Library, Kaduna	6569	1320	Db	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
5	Bayero University Library, Kano	Fund Not Accessed			Fund Not Accessed			Fund Not Accessed			Fund Not Accessed			Fund Not Accessed		

6	Maitama State University Library, Kano	1515 - Db	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X
7	Federal University Gusau Library	4600 3063 - -	- - -	132 - -	X X X	X X X
8	Kebbi State University Library, Aliero	- - -	- - -	4102 87 Db	X X X	X X X
9	Federal University Dutsima Library, Katsina	No Information				

Key:bk = books, Jn= Journals, Er=E-resources, X= Yet to access, - Nil

Table 3 above revealed the results of research question 3 on the volume of information resources acquired by the Northwest University libraries through TETFUND intervention. The findings showed that books, journals and e-resources were the major information resources acquired by these University libraries during the period under study of which more books were acquired than the other two resources. They further showed that much of these resources were acquired in 2014. Efforts should therefore be made to utilize the intervention and acquire other information carrying materials like Audio/Visual materials, etc.

This finding is in line with that of Bamigboye et al. (2015) which revealed that resources provided include current and recent journals, textbooks covering all disciplines offered in the university as well as subscription to databases. It also agreed with that of Anaehobi and Agim (2019) who surveyed TETFund intervention in university libraries in south east Nigeria and found out the intervention has helped the libraries to acquire journals, books, databases - e-journals and e-books.

Research Question 4: What are the situations of the University Libraries before and after the TETFUND intervention?

Research question four is presented in the chart in Fig. 1 below as well as in Table 4 in percentage:

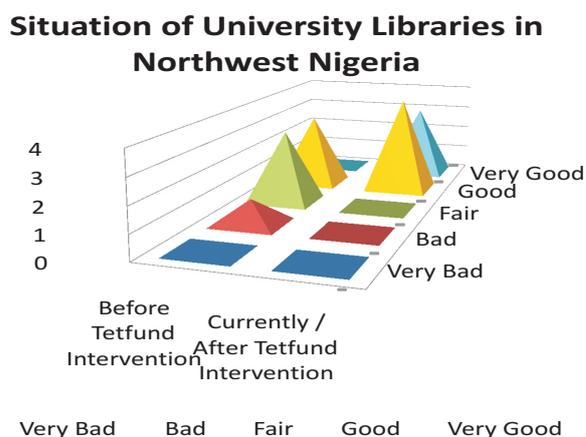


Figure 1. Chart showing the situation of university libraries in northwest Nigeria before and after TETFund intervention

Table 4: Situation of university libraries in northwest before and after intervention

S/N	Library Situation	Very Bad (1)	Bad (2)	Fair (3)	Good (4)	Very Good (5)
1	Before TETFUND intervention	0(0%)	1(13%)	3(38%)	3(38%)	0(0%)
2	Currently (After TETFUND intervention)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	4(50%)	3(38%)

Table 4 and Figure 1 showed the situation of the libraries before TETFund intervention and their current state in a 5 rating scale. The libraries responded thus, 3(38%) claimed that their library was in a Fair and Good state respectively before the intervention. This could be as a result of earlier intervention (before 2014, as this study covered from 2014 -2018). While, only 1(13%) respondent claimed that the library is in Bad state. This is not surprising as literature have repeatedly pointed out the bad state of university libraries in Nigeria as a result of poor funding, of which several interventions have been put in place including the one under study or that the respondent as a person feels that the libraries are not yet what they should be despite the interventions. On the current situation, majority 4 (i.e. corresponding to 50%) claimed that their library is Good currently compared to what it was before the intervention and 3(i.e. 38%) selected the highest rating scale of Very Good. This is an indication that the intervention is impacting university libraries by helping acquire more materials which ordinarily they couldn't have had to enable them perform their functions effectively and efficiently too. This justifies huge government spending on Nigerian higher education, particularly library which is the academic hub of the university. The is in good agreement with the findings of Lolade and Daramola (2017), who assessed the impact of the intervention program and revealed that majority of the respondents indicated the program as good, excellent and fair respectively.

Conclusion

The study surveyed TETFUND intervention to University libraries between 2014 and 2018. Nine University Librarians responded to the research questions. On research question one, it was discovered that a huge sum, N1, 642,000,000 was accessed by the Universities studied from 2014-2018. It was also revealed that there were more un-accessed TETFUND fund than accessed fund. And this is as a result of some constraints which must be settled so as not to hamper the good intention of the intervention initiative. The Results of research question two showed that a total of 26 different types of equipment running into 3,351 in quantity (volumes) were acquired through the intervention. Further findings indicated that books, journals and e-resources were the major information resources acquired during this period. It was finally observed that the libraries are in a good situation currently as against what it was before the intervention. It can therefore be concluded that the intervention has helped University libraries to improve substantially and much more intervention is still required to take the University libraries to the global standard.

Recommendations

From the findings of this study, the following recommendations were made:

1. Serious efforts should be made by TETFUND and the Universities for all the un-accessed funds to be cleared so as to actualize the full goals for which the funds were allocated for. They can set up a joint technical Committee that will look into

the reasons why those funds were not accessed and suggest ways of ameliorating the constraints so that the funds would be accessed.

2. Libraries should endeavor to utilize the TETFUND's interventions to acquire more and varied library facilities / equipment such as audio-visual, bindery, new library buildings (for expansion), e-library facilities, solar and renewable energy facilities.
3. TETFUND should also consider the purchase of utility vehicles for the libraries for effective running of the libraries.

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