EFFECT OF PRESERVATION ON THE USE OF INFORMATION RESOURCES IN COLLEGES OF EDUCATION LIBRARIES, NIGER STATE, NIGERIA

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Abstract
This study was conducted to determine the effect of preservation on the use of information resources in two Colleges of Education Libraries in Niger State, Nigeria. The libraries were Federal College of Education, Kontagora, Library and Yahaya Madaki Library; Niger State College of Education, Minna. Checklist was used to collect data for research question one while questionnaire was used to collect data for research questions two to five from seventeen (17) professional and para-professional staff of Federal College of Education, Kontagora, Library and nineteen (19) professional and para-professional staff of Yahaya Madaki Library; Niger State College of Education, Minna giving a total of thirty-six (36) professional and para-professional staff from the two colleges of education libraries. The data collected were analysed using mean scores and standard deviation. Disasters, biological and environmental factors were responsible for deterioration of information resources. Photocopying, re-binding, fumigation were techniques adopted for preservation of information resources. Challenges faced by colleges of education libraries included lack of plans for managing records and lack of preservation policy and strategy. Based on the findings, the study recommended that colleges of education libraries should be adequately funded by government and the preservation policy and strategy on information resources in the two colleges of education libraries should be in place and be reviewed from time to time.

Keywords: Colleges of education libraries, Information resources, Preservation, Use, Niger State, Nigeria

Introduction

Information in ancient times had been kept intact in the human brain and people communicated with one another via gestures, symbols, sounds and thereafter through words, written and printed books and other types of documents and of late through electronic media. The same has been passed on from one generation to another through various media, viz: stone, clay, birch

bark, parchment, palm-leaf, etcetera. Subsequently, the invention of paper revolutionised the information system as records containing invaluable information were created on paper and have now become indispensable part of modern society. Information is a statement or collection of figures and letters that have meaning to the recipient. Information can be defined as that which adds to our awareness or understanding of some events, ideas, issues or problems to which people in the society should have access (Uhegbu, 2013).

Information resources are all the library materials found in the library to serve the library users for the purpose of satisfying their information needs. Udoudoh (2012), described information resources as the summation of all carriers of information of diverse areas/needs which the library provides for her clienteles. Deterioration is a state of worsening, declining, weakening and depreciating of something. In library perspective, deterioration can be defined as a state in which the efficacy of library information resources is being worsened, weakened and depreciated. Madu and Adeniran (cited in Olajide, 2013), opined that the whole lot of record compilation is decaying at the present, and it will continue to decay day by day. At the moment, a lot of conditions that make information resources to decay are human, environmental, biological and chemical factors.

Preservation is the art of protecting and safeguarding information resources from being degenerated. Ogunniyi & Adejubee, (2014) defined preservation as the art of controlling risk to the intellectual and physical heritage of a community. Preservation techniques are methods used for preservation of information resources in the libraries. Techniques used in preserving print resources such as textbooks, serial publications, government documents and reference materials in libraries include: Cleaning and dusting, photocopying, re-binding, lamination, fumigation, shelving to allow free air flow and air conditioning while techniques used for preservation of non-print resources like electronic and audio-visual resources include: digitization, use of hard disc and flash disc, microfilming, air conditioning, cleaning and dusting, standard shelves, cabinets, boxes and vertical files etc.

Use is the capacity of one to exploit something. Use of information resources is the act of library users to exploit library resources. Use of library and its materials are normally vital factors in ascertaining the effectiveness of services provided by libraries. Omotayo (2010) defined use as the capacity of academics or researchers to exploit and conform technologies to overcome a purpose or set goals. Consequently, it is necessary for colleges of education libraries to have adequate and available resources for its users. It is a well-known fact that preservation of information resources can improve use of library and its resources.

Statement of the Problem
The college of education library is a repository of information resources for the educational development of citizenry at tertiary level with its significant contributions to the academic achievement of lecturers and students in tertiary institutions. Preservation has become a pressing issue and of interest for librarians all over the world as they realise the need to preserve the world's memories. Colleges of education libraries in Niger State just like those in other parts of the country are established primarily to meet the information needs of their user communities through collection and preservation of information resources to support teaching, research and dissemination of knowledge. For these resources to serve the purpose for which they are collected, they need to be preserved in such a way that their life span is prolonged so as to sustain their use by the academic communities. Unfortunately, some information resources available in the two colleges of education libraries have deteriorated due to several factors and this can hinder the long term access to them when they are needed by library patrons

and likely to reduce the life span of these library resources. It is in the light of the above that, this study is carried out.

Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study are to:

1. identify the types of information resources available in colleges of education libraries in Niger State;
2. find out the causes of deterioration or damages done to information resources in colleges of education libraries in Niger State;
3. ascertain the techniques adopted for preservation of information resources in colleges of education libraries in Niger State;
4. determine the levels of use of information resources in colleges of education libraries in Niger State;
5. determine the effect of preservation on the use of information resources in colleges of education libraries in Niger State.

Research Questions

This study would provide answers to the following research questions:

1. What types of information resources are available in colleges of education libraries in Niger State?
2. What are the causes of deterioration or damages done to information resources in colleges of education libraries in Niger State?
3. What are the techniques adopted for preservation of information resources in colleges of education libraries in Niger State?
4. What are the levels of use of information resources in colleges of education libraries in Niger State?
5. What are the effect of preservation on the use of information resources in colleges of education libraries in Niger State?

Literature Review

Ogunniyi and Adejubee (2014) investigated the strategies of curbing deterioration of library materials in selected colleges of education libraries in Southern Nigeria. It was discovered that the most prominent incidences of deterioration were broken spine of projects, vandalism and mutilation of the projects. Furthermore, results showed that none of the libraries has digitized the undergraduate projects.

Adekannbi and Wahab (2015) investigated comparative analysis of the preservation and conservation techniques of selected special and academic libraries in Nigeria. The study found out the causes of deterioration in both special and academic libraries were dust, wear and tear, excessive photocopying, pests and excessive light, frequent use of material, magnetism and biological agents. The results showed among others that both special academic libraries adopted cleaning and dusting, shelving to allow free flow of air, security systems, de-acidification, technology preservation, refreshing and migration to preserve their information resources. The findings revealed inadequate funding, lack of necessary facilities, inadequate manpower, in adequate of staff training and users and security, autonomy and administrative lags, power etc. Techniques have to do with some measures adopted by libraries to protect or prevent the entire library materials or collections from being harmed, damaged or deterioted. The following are some of the techniques used for preservation of information resources in libraries: cleaning and dusting of information resources, photocopying, re-binding,

microfilming, lamination, fumigation, shelving to allow free air flow, air conditioning and digitization.

Olatokun (2008) carried out a survey of the various techniques used in the preservation and conservation of library materials in selected academic libraries in Nigeria. Findings revealed that preservation and conservation techniques, though adopted in the academic libraries, were not effectively in use although the libraries all had preservation polices. The study also revealed that cleaning and dusting of library materials was the most commonly used technique. The study established that there are indeed incidences of deterioration, the most prominent being books becoming torn and cracking and scratching of digital materials. Further results showed that though some of the libraries adopt and use some digital preservation techniques, they are still not effectively used. Other findings revealed that inadequate funding was the most severe inhibitor to effective preservation and conservation activities in the academic libraries.

Nkamnebe, Udem and Nkamnebe (2014) assessed the use of library resources and services by students of Paul University, Awka in Anambra State, Nigeria. The study found out the levels of use of library and information resources. The findings revealed that students fairly use the library for their studies. Observation shows that they use the library most during examination periods. It also revealed that resources currently available are fairly accessible to the students. Furthermore, the study revealed that the clienteles were satisfied with the services and facilities given by the library. Problem militating against effective use of the University Library by the students were identified and solutions were proffered. It was recommended among others that the habit of using the Library should to be inculcated into students through avenues such as organising library show, library orientation, library exhibition, and inclusion of use of library as a course in the University's curriculum so as to attract students to the library.

Adeniran (2013) studied the usage of electronic resources by undergraduates at the Redeemer's University library, Mowe. The objective of the study was to examine the usage of electronic resources by undergraduate study of Redeemers University. The findings of the study revealed that the use of electronic resources has tremendous impact on the academic performances of the undergraduate students of Redeemer's University; however, there is need for them to acquire more skills in the use of electronic resources.

Kwadzo (2014) studied access to use of library resources by sandwich diploma students in the University of Ghana. The objective of the study was to determine the library use of sandwich diploma students of the College of Agriculture and Consumer Sciences, University of Ghana, Legon. The findings of the study revealed that majority of the students used campus library facilities when on campus. Majority also used the college library more than any other library on campus. The main reason for using the library was to find a quiet place to study. This was followed by the use of the internet. The findings further revealed that the students did not receive any library orientation or user education. As a result majority of students found it difficult using the library. With regard to improving services they received, they stated provision of more computers, provision of user education, acquisition of more current books, and extension of opening hours in the evening of the libraries during the inter-semester breaks when the sandwich programme is in session.

Njeze (2012) carried out a research on Preservation and Conservation Issues in Selected Private Universities in South-West Nigeria. It was discovered that the challenges facing all Universities studied were lack of comprehensive preservation policy, trained manpower and funding, which also affects the infrastructural development of the libraries and their preservation policy.

Ogbodo (2011) examined the preservation of information sources in academic libraries in South Eastern States of Nigeria. The study found out that the problem of preservation of information sources in the academic libraries are dust and disintegration of books and that the library did not adopt the use of modern technology. The results showed among others that there were problems of preservation of information sources in academic libraries in Nigeria. It was reported that the academic libraries adopted repairs, the use of firefighting equipment, binding, fumigation, air conditioning, proper storage, photocopying/duplication, use of insecticides and the storage of book away from light to preserve their information source. The findings revealed inadequate funding, harsh environmental condition, lack of good preservation policy and lack of competent manpower as constraints to use of preservation and conservation techniques.

Adamu (2016) evaluated preservation and use of information resources in academic libraries in Niger State, Nigeria. The study found out that preservation makes significant effects on the use of information resources in the libraries. The results showed that preservation enables library staff and users to access materials for decades; Preservation makes information resources always available for use; Preservation makes information resources to meet the user's information need; Preservation makes information resources adequate in number which allows many users to study at a time; Preservation makes information resources to be in good format to withstand prolonged use; Preservation makes the use of information resources to increase students ability to tackle classroom challenges and Preservation and use of information resources provides users information on current research issues. The findings revealed inadequate funding, harsh environmental condition, lack of good preservation policy and lack of competent manpower as challenges for effective preservation of information resources.

Methodology
Descriptive survey research method was adopted for this study. A total of thirty-six (36) professional and para-professional staff in the two colleges of education libraries were the respondents in the study. Observation checklist was used to gather data for research question one while questionnaire was used to elicit responses from the respondents for research questions two to five. Data gathered were tabulated and analysed using mean scores and standard deviation. Professional and para-professional staff of Federal College of Education, Kontagora, Library and Yahaya Madaki Library; Niger State College of Education, Minna form the population of the study.

Results and Discussion

Research Question One: What types of information resources are available in colleges of education libraries in Niger State?

Table 1: Types of Information Resources Available in Colleges of Education Libraries

S/N	Information Resources	Colleges of Education Libraries	
		FCEKL	NSCEML
		√	√
1.	Dictionaries	√	√
2.	Encyclopedias	√	√
3.	Gazettes	√	√
4.	Almanacs	×	×
5.	Indexes and Abstracts	√	×
6.	Directories		

7.	Newspapers	√	√
8.	Projects and theses	√	√
9.	Journals	√	√
10.	Textbooks	√	√
11.	Electronic Resources	√	√
12.	Audio - Visual Materials	×	×
	Total	**10**	**9**

Key 1: √ = Available   × = Not Available

Key 2: FCEKL=Federal College of Education, Kontagora, Library; NSCEML=Niger State College of Education, Minna, Library

Table 1 shows that the following resources were available in the two (2) colleges of education libraries. These include: Dictionaries, Encyclopedias, Gazettes, Almanacs, Newspapers, Projects and theses, Journals, Textbooks and Electronic resources. Indexes and Abstracts were not available in the two libraries. Directories were available in FCEKL, but not available in NSCEML. Audio-Visual materials were not available in the two colleges of education libraries.

Research Question Two: What are the causes of deterioration or damages done to information resources in colleges of education libraries in Niger State?

Table 2: Causes of Deterioration or Damages Done to Information Resources

S/N	Statements	$\bar{x}$	S.D
1.	Mutilation of materials by library users	2.99	0.99
2.	Environmental factors such as temperature and high humidity	2.94	0.94
3.	Biological factors such as insects, moulds, rodents, bacterials and fungi	2.87	0.92
4.	Rough handling of materials by library staff	2.84	1.00
5.	Improper organisation and frequent use of materials	2.83	0.93
6.	Chemical factors such as acidity of paper	2.75	0.94
7.	Natural disasters such as flood, earthquake and fire	2.74	0.95

Key: Mean = ($\bar{x}$) Standard deviation = (S.D)

Table 2 shows that majority of the respondents agreed that all the items listed were responsible for deterioration of information resources. These include: mutilation of materials by library users with ($\bar{x}$=2.99; S.D=0.99), environmental factors such as temperature and high humidity with ($\bar{x}$=2.94; S.D=0.94), biological factors such as insects, moulds, rodents, bacterias and fungi with ($\bar{x}$=2.87; S.D=0.92), rough handling of materials by staff with ($\bar{x}$=2.84; S.D=1.00), improper organization and frequent use of materials with ($\bar{x}$=2.83; S.D=0.93), chemical factors such as acidity of paper with ($\bar{x}$=2.75; S.D=0.94) and natural disasters such as flood, earthquake and fire with ($\bar{x}$=2.74; S.D=0.95). Consequently, all the mean scores were accepted as they are all greater than 2.50 criteria standard of assenting of mean.

Research Question Three: What are the techniques adopted for preservation of information resources in colleges of education libraries in Niger State?

Table 3: Techniques Adopted for Preservation of Information Resources

S/N	Statements	$\bar{x}$	S.D

		$\bar{x}$	S.D
1.	Cleaning and dusting of the information resources	3.32	0.92
2.	Photocopying of printed documents	3.32	0.74
3.	Re – binding of books and periodicals	3.09	0.96
4.	Air Conditioning of all spaces	3.09	0.90
5.	Microfilming of periodicals	3.07	0.89
6.	Digitization of old publications of staff, storage of e- materials such as CDs, DVDs in containers or cabinets and use of hard disc or flash disc to store e-books and e-journals	3.02	0.92
7.	Fumigation of the library building	2.84	0.99
8.	Lamination of charts and related documents	2.84	0.98
9.	Proper storage of audio-visual materials such as pictures, charts, slides, transparencies, guides, audio and video tapes in boxes, cabinets and vertical files	2.12	0.82

Key:

Mean = ($\bar{x}$) Standard deviation = (S.D)

Table 3 reveals that majority of the respondents agreed that several techniques were adopted for the preservation of information resources in colleges of education libraries. The two most common techniques were cleaning and dusting of the information resources with ($\bar{x}$=3.32; S.D=0.92) as well as photocopying with ($\bar{x}$=3.32; S.D=0.74). This was followed by re-binding of books and periodicals with ($\bar{x}$=3.09; S.D=0.96), air conditioning of all spaces with ($\bar{x}$=3.09; S.D=0.90), microfilming of periodicals with ($\bar{x}$=3.07; S.D=0.89), digitization of old publications of staff, storage of e- materials such as CD-ROMs, DVDs in containers, cabinets and use of hard disc or flash disc to store e-books and e-journals with ($\bar{x}$=3.02; S.D=0.92), fumigation of the library building with ($\bar{x}$=2.84; S.D=0.99), lamination of charts and related documents with ($\bar{x}$=2.84; S.D=0.98) respectively. Hence, all the mean scores were accepted as they are all above 2.50 criteria set for assenting of mean. Come next is the proper storage of audio-visual materials such as pictures, charts, slides, transparencies, guides, audio and video tapes in boxes, cabinets and vertical files with ($\bar{x}$=2.12; S.D=0.82) which is below 2.50 criterion standard.

Research Question Four: What are the levels of use of information resources in colleges of education libraries in Niger State?

Table 4: Use of Information Resources

S/N	Statements	$\bar{x}$	S.D
1.	Information resources such as books are mostly borrowed at the circulation desk of the library	3.07	0.96
2.	Information resources such as books are mostly consulted in the library	2.74	0.99
3.	Information resources such as reference materials are mostly consulted in the library	2.72	0.97
4.	Information resources such as electronic resources are mostly used in the library	2.47	0.96
5.	Information resources such as newspapers, journals and magazines are mostly consulted in the library	2.43	1.07

Table 4 is a reflection on the levels of use of information resources in colleges of education libraries in Niger State. Majority of the respondents indicated that books with ($\bar{x}$=3.07; S.D=0.96) were mostly borrowed at the circulation desk of the library at a high level. This was followed by books were mostly consulted in the library with ($\bar{x}$=2.74; S.D=0.99) and reference materials were mostly consulted in the library with ($\bar{x}$=2.72; S.D=0.97) also at a high level respectively. Consequently, all the mean scores were accepted as they were above 2.50 criteria set for assenting of mean. On the other hand, respondents indicated that electronic resources with ($\bar{x}$=2.47; S.D=0.96) and newspapers, journal and magazines with ($\bar{x}$=2.43; S.D=1.07) were consulted in the library at a low level as they were less than 2.50 criteria set standard.

Research Question Five: What are the effect of preservation on the use of information resources in colleges of education libraries in Niger State?

Table: 5: Effect of Preservation on the Use of Information Resources

S/N	Statements	$\bar{x}$	S.D
1.	Preservation makes information resources always available for use	3.36	0.74
2.	Preservation makes information resources adequate in number which allows many users to study at a time	3.33	0.68
3.	Preservation makes information resources to meet the user's information need	3.28	0.73
4.	Preservation makes information resources to be in good format to withstand prolonged use	3.28	0.69
5.	Preservation makes the use of information resources to increase students ability to tackle classroom challenges	3.07	0.76
6.	Preservation enables library staff and users to access materials for decades	3.02	0.93
7.	Preservation and use of information resources provides users information on current research issues	3.02	0.76

Key: Mean = ($\bar{x}$) Standard Deviation = (S.D)

Table 5 reveals that majority of the respondents agreed that all the items listed on the effect of preservation on the use of information resources were positive. These include: Preservation makes information resources always available for use with ($\bar{x}$=3.36; S.D=0.74), Preservation makes information resources adequate in number which allows many users to study at a time with ($\bar{x}$=3.33; S.D=0.68), Preservation makes information resources to meet the user's information need with ($\bar{x}$=3.28; S.D=0.73), Preservation makes information resources to be in good format to withstand prolonged use with ($\bar{x}$=3.28; S.D=0.69), Preservation makes use of information resources to increase students ability to tackle classroom challenges with ($\bar{x}$=3.07; S.D=0.76), Preservation enables library staff and users to access materials for decades with ($\bar{x}$=3.02; S.D= 0.93) and Preservation and use of information resources provides users

information on current research issues with ($\bar{x}$ =3.02; S.D=0.76). Hence, all the mean scores were accepted as they were greater than 2.50 criteria standard for assenting of mean.

Discussion

The findings reveals that audio-visual materials were not available in colleges of education libraries in Niger State. The non availability of audio-visual materials in the two libraries could be due to the fact that audio-visual materials are much more complex and expensive to handle, preserve and provide access to in comparison to printed documents. This is even made worse as tertiary institutions in Nigeria face problem of inadequate funding due to poor economic situation in the country that even makes the present administration to reduce funds allocated to tertiary institutions. As such most of the tertiary institutions in Nigeria such as colleges of education find it difficult to acquire audio-visual materials for their libraries. Availability of audio-visual materials is very important in Nigerian tertiary institution libraries and that was the reason why International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions as cited in Mnjama (2010) stated that in no circumstance should audiovisual materials be viewed as extravagance materials but instead they should be considered as vital segments in a completely coordinated library services.

The study reveals that rough handling of materials by library staff, mutilation of materials by library users, environmental factors such as temperature, light and high humidity, biological factors such as insects, moulds, rodents, bacterias and fungi, chemical factors such as acidity of paper, natural disasters such as flood, earthquake, hurricane, tornados and fire, improper organisation and frequent use of materials were the factors responsible for deterioration or damages done to information resources in colleges of education libraries in Niger State. This could be due to lack of plans for managing records or poor allocation of fund to libraries to acquire preservation equipment or chemicals to fight against the agents of deterioration. This finding is similar to that of Adekannbi and Wahab (2015) who investigated comparative analysis of the preservation and conservation techniques of selected special and academic libraries in Nigeria. The study found out the causes of deterioration in both special and academic libraries were dust, wear and tear, excessive photocopying, pests and excessive light, frequent use of material, magnetism and biological agents. The results showed among others that both special academic libraries adopted cleaning and dusting, shelving to allow free flow of air, security systems, de-acidification, technology preservation, refreshing and migration to preserve their information resources.

The study reveals that majority of the respondents agreed that several techniques were adopted for preservation of information resources in colleges of education libraries in Niger State. These technique included: Cleaning and dusting of the information resources, photocopying of printed documents, re-binding of books and periodicals, air conditioning of all spaces, microfilming of periodicals, fumigation of the library building, lamination of charts and related documents and digitization of old publications of staff. storage of electronic materials such as Compact Disc Read-Only Memory (CD-ROMs), Digital Video Disc (DVDs) in containers, steel cabinet and use of hard disc or flash disc to store electronic books and electronic journals. This finding is similar to that of Olatokun (2008) who carried out a survey of the various techniques used in the preservation and conservation of library materials in selected academic libraries in Nigeria. Findings revealed that preservation and conservation techniques, though adopted in the academic libraries, were not effectively in use although the libraries all had preservation polices. The study also revealed that cleaning and dusting of library materials was the most commonly used technique. The study established that there are indeed incidences of deterioration, the most prominent being books becoming torn and cracking and scratching of

digital materials. Further results showed that though some of the libraries adopt and use some digital preservation techniques, they are still not effectively used.

The study reveals that majority of the respondents agreed that books were mostly borrowed in the library, mostly consulted in the library, mostly consulted also were the references materials, electronic resources and serial publications such as journals, magazines and newspapers are partially consulted in colleges of education libraries in Niger State. This findings agrees with the findings of Nkamnebe, Udem and Nkamnebe (2014) as the co-authors assessed the use of library resources and services by students of Paul University, Awka in Anambra State, Nigeria. The study discovered the levels of use of library and information resources. The findings revealed that students fairly use the library for their studies. Observation shows that they use the library most during examination periods. It also revealed that resources currently available are fairly accessible to the students.

The study reveals that respondents strongly agreed with the statements listed on the effect of preservation on the use of information resources in colleges of education libraries in Niger State. These include: preservation enables library staff and users to access materials for decades, preservation makes information resources always available for use, preservation makes information resources to meet the users information need, preservation makes information resources adequate in number which allows many users to study at a time, preservation makes information resources to be in good format to withstand prolonged use, preservation makes use of information resources to increase students ability to tackle classroom challenges and preservation and use of information resources provides students information on current research issues. This finding is similar to that of Mnjama (2010) that states that the documentary heritage which the libraries housed provide the raw materials that allow researchers to understand, explain, order and enjoy the visible and invisible world.

Conclusion
This study examined effect of preservation on the use of information resources in colleges of education libraries in Niger State. The terms preservation and use were defined. The concept of information resources, causes of deterioration of information resources, techniques adopted for preservation of information resources, levels of use of information resources and effect of preservation on the use of information resources were highlighted. The use of chemicals like hydrogen cyanide, carbon disulfide or methyl bromide to eradicate pests and insects in the library, installation of fire alarm system and fire extinguisher to curb fire outbreak, training and re-training of library personnel on preservation and among others. Once these are provided in the colleges of education libraries in Niger State, the level of deterioration of materials will be reduce and use of information resources will be improve.

Recommendations
Based on the findings and conclusion reached, the study proffer below practical recommendations:

1. Management of colleges of education libraries in Niger State should make provision of acquiring audiovisual materials as part of their collections. This is because oral

and visual communication is essential for the purposes of communication to assist the low level learners in comprehending teaching and learning process..

2. Management of colleges of education libraries should install air condition systems in the store rooms and library spaces and use of barometer and thermometer to test temperature and relative humidity level within the library. The use of chemicals like hydrogen cyanide, carbon disulfide or methyl bromide should also be used to eradicate pests and insects in the library. Fire alarm system and fire extinguisher should also be install to curb fire outbreak. Materials in single copy should also be reproduce into many copies to avoid over stressing of a material.

3. Management of colleges of education libraries should also adopt techniques of preserving audiovisual resources through storing of pictures, charts, transparencies, guides, slides, audio and video tapes, in boxes, cabinets, standard shelves and vertical files.

4. Management of these college of education should provide stand by generator for their libraries to serve as alternative to power supply as such this will enable users to use information resources in the library both day and night and improve the use of information resources.

5. Management of colleges of education libraries in Niger State should carry out preservation exercise from time to time such as fumigation of the entire library building and also employ the services of preservation consultants to train their staff on preservation operations.

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