

ACQUISITION MODES OF COLLECTIONS IN THE ADDABOR AND CENTENARY LIBRARIES OF THE TAMALE AND BAGABAGA COLLEGES OF EDUCATION IN GHANA

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ABSTRACTS

This paper seeks to explore the acquisition modes of collections in the libraries of Tamale and Bagabaga Colleges of Education in Ghana. The population consisted of all the library staff in both colleges. In all, the sixteen library staffs of the two libraries were use as respondents. Centenary Library has four library staff and Addabor library has twelve library staff. The entire population was used for the study. Archival and structured interview were used as data collection instruments/tools of the study. The study findings revealed that the two libraries largely build their collections through donations aside the few collections from purchase, exchange, interlibrary loan and consortia. The findings also indicated that donation was the most infectious (bookworm, termites, fungi, silverfish, rodents, booklice) acquisition mode in the Addabor and Centenary libraries. The study concludes that both libraries largely build their collections through donations and gifts. The purpose of the study was to add to academic knowledge of the field, fill literature gap, serve as a policy document to acquisition librarians, Ministry of Education and Princof in their bid to building relevant collections to meet user needs. The recommendations from the study which include recruitment of more professional librarians, training of acquisition librarians, provision of enough funding, provision of enough infrastructure, provision of preservation chemicals for the treatment of infected collections and assertiveness in the refusal of being dumping grounds for irrelevant collections. Collections of libraries are acquired

to meet the objective of advancing knowledge and wisdom to promote sustainable and comprehensive education for national development.

Keyword: *Libraries, acquisition mode, collections, Colleges of Education, Donations, consortia, exchange, purchase, Inter-library loan.*

INTRODUCTION

Background to the study

Teacher education in Colleges of Education is very crucial to the attainment of quality education for national development. Tamale College of Education was established in 1958 and the Addabor Library was named in 1974 after the former principal of the college. Bagabaga College of Education was established in 1944 together with the library, but the name centenary came after the 100th birthday (1909-2009) of the first president of the Republic of Ghana. The college was established to promote teaching and learning. This cannot be achieved without well-resourced library with up-to-date collections both print and electronic. Libraries play a very important role in promoting the progress of knowledge (Filson&Agyekum, 2012; Aina, 2002) based on its acquired collections. Libraries all over the globe feed their stocks through various acquisition modes of collections. The study of the acquisition modes of collections goes to answer the almighty question, how do you get your information resources/collections to satisfy the library users? In the era of financial crisis coupled with the dynamism of information technology, the question above will always propel a study of this kind to maintain the relevancy of our collections, weed out, preserve, provide good environmental conditions, reprographics, and practice good handling habits and seeking of chemical treatment for the treatment of infected collections. Acquisition modes are the ways of possessing or obtaining collections of libraries or museum to meet the needs of teacher trainees and tutors respectively.

The acquisition modes of collections in most academic and public libraries most often are:

1. Purchasing, 2. Donations and gifts, 3. Exchanges, 4. Cooperation, sharing and consortia, 5. Interlibrary loan.

The acquisition modes of any library are the driving forces of

collections into the library to meet users' needs and the need to identifying them and weigh them for the building of strong and useful body of knowledge.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

In this paper, each mode of acquisition in the Addabor and Centenary Libraries is keenly studied to ascertain the various modes of acquisition of the collections, the relevancy of the acquisition modes, and the challenges associated with each mode of acquisition of the two college libraries. Although donations and gifts like any other mode of acquisition except purchase are the cheapest source of collections. An examination of the demerits of donations includes stringent conditions, infestation of agents of deterioration such as fungi, bookworm, booklice, silver fish, rodents and irrelevant materials to engage staff and occupy space. Financial constraints and technological lapses of Colleges of Education have been the problems of this acquisition mode of collections. In this era of financial crisis, libraries are the worse hit.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The study objectives were to:

1. Find out the acquisition modes of collections in the Addabor and Centenary libraries of the Tamale and Bagabaga Colleges of Education.
2. Determine the relevancy of the acquisition modes of the collections.
3. Examine the challenges of the acquisition modes of collections in the Addabor and Centenary libraries of the Tamale and Bagabaga Colleges of Education in the Tamale Metropolis of the Northern Region of Ghana.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

These above objectives will be used to answer the following research questions:

1. What are the acquisition modes of collections in Addabor and Centenary libraries of the Tamale and Bagabaga Colleges of

- Education respectively?
2. What are the relevance of the acquisition modes of the collections in the two libraries?
 3. What are the challenges of the acquisition modes of collections in Addabor and Centenary libraries?

LITERATURE REVIEW

According to Filson and Agyekum (2014) as backed by Alemna (1998) monies made for libraries are most often scrums of budgets since monies allocated to the units are diverted into other purposes. “The lack of commitment by government and lack of interest by school principals and heads is seen as the main reason why Standards (1972) and Alemna (1993) “Manuals for school libraries in Ghana” This affects acquisition of information resources for libraries in Ghana. The issue infrastructure gap and poor quality of equipment in higher educational institutions mean that research as well teaching and learning suffer. Katz al (1992) as cited in Agyemang and Dadzie (2010) noted that poor funding was a barrier to the use of internet in libraries in Ghana as reiterated in (Osei Bonsu, 1990; Alemna, 1990; Rosenberg, 1998; Filson and Agyekum, 2014) that school libraries are very poor for the acquisition of information resources.

In 2004, Consortium of Academic and Research Libraries in Ghana was established to provide access to online resources and training of the members. Online Computer Library Center (OCLC) established on 5th July ,1967 in Dublin , Ohio, United States of American has a membership standing at 16, 964 libraries from 122 countries(2015-2016). This is a global library cooperation that provides resource sharing among members of the cooperation across the globe.Kinner and Cresetto (2009) observed “Academic , public , special and even K12 libraries face numerous challenges, such as diminishing funds , limited spaced and staff , outdated assessment policies , print resources as opposed to non-print resources and technology concerns.” The above argument put up is a global problem that affects the resources of thelibraries in academic institutions considering the acquisition modes in relation to collection building and development. The acquisition mode of a library is the activities that serve as the foundation on which collections come into the possession of the library, and collection development and management all built on acquisition

mode (Kinner & Crossetto, 2009; Oloajo & Akewuekereke , 2006:1). Until it is understood in both its simplicity and complexity, libraries will lack the basic rules for planning, budgeting, selecting and acquiring materials at the local level and then at consortia level. Academic libraries develop and managed collections with two main goals: the curriculum and research (Kinner & Cressetto, 2009; Evans, 2009: 217).

METHODOLOGY

An explorative research study design was used to conduct the study into the acquisition modes of collections in the Addabor and Centenary libraries to discover the various acquisition modes of the collections in the two libraries, to critically examine the relevance of the various acquisition modes of the collections in the libraries. Lastly, to keenly investigate the various challenges associated with the respective acquisition modes of collections and as a matter of urgency makes provision of recommendations to address the impediment.

A total of sixteen staff who became respondents of the two libraries were used as the sample size of the study because the number was small, sizeable and easy to work, with the limited resources, research assistance and time.

Instruments for data collection of the study include archives and structured interview, Archival records (library statistics) from the stock ledger, accession register, weeds ledger, preservation ledger, treatment ledger, borrowers' records, donor's records, invoices and reprographics' records and acquisition records of the two college libraries were sourced of information to meet the first objective of the study as well as the others. The statistics would be analyzed in percentage tables and graphs. Interview guides will be used to uncover all the sixteen library staff on the relevance and challenges of the various acquisition modes of the collections in the Addabor and Centenary libraries. On the structured interview, the interview guide was put into three sections, section one was on the demographic information of library staff, section two was on the relevance of acquisition modes and the last section was on the challenges associated with the acquisition modes of collections in the Addabor and Centenary Libraries.

In the maintenance of reliability and validity of the data collection

instruments and tools; constructs, protocols and contents were analyzed, pretested, validated and verified to be measuring the variables. The same result should be expected from the processes of the measurement of the same phenomena at any place, anytime, by any researcher of the chosen field of study.

Ethics of the research study were adhered to. Consent letters were requested from authorities and confidentiality of respondents are highly secured and maintained and there was no damage done on the materials (print and electronic collections) used as cases of the study.

Data analysis was carried out with the help of content analysis, percentage frequency tables and Microsoft Excel for the findings and report to be made on the above research study.

FINDINGS AND RESULT

RESEARCH QUESTION 1: What are the acquisition modes of the collections in the two college libraries?

Table 1. Modes of acquisition against their respective stock of collections.

Mode of acquisition	Collections Against Respective Acquisition Modes			
	Adda- bor	Per- centage (%)	Cente- nary	Per- centage (%)
Donation	4000	76.5	3200	82,9
Purchase	800	15.3	300	7.8
Exchange	150	2.9	100	2.6
Consortia/co- operation	200	3.8	200	5.2
Inter-library loan	80	1.5	60	1.6
Totals	5230	100	3860	100

(Source: From the archives of the area of study, 2018)

From Table 1 above, acquisition modes against the collection. Donation was identified as the largest contributor to the collection building

of the Addabor and Centenary Libraries. A percentage of 76.5% of the total collections from the Addabor Library were noted to be contributions from donations. In same vein, the Centenary Library, 82.9% of the total collections come from the contributions of donations. The other four acquisition modes notably purchase, exchange, interlibrary loan and consortia contributed less than 30% in Addabor library and less than 20% in the Centenary library in the building of collections of the Tamale and Bagabaga Colleges of Education. There are not much emphasis on the cooperation of libraries for acquisition. However, (Potters, 1997; Peters, 2003; Kopp, Allen & Hirshon, 1998) as articulated by Alberico, West More Land, Shirley and Evans(2002) that the world library cooperation and sharing networks have the power to leverage each library to control the uniformity of bargaining power and also to afford the individual libraries collections, financially each library could not afford(Morgan, 1998).

Table 2. Quantity of weeded collections and their respective modes of acquisition.

Mode of acquisition	Collections Weeded Against Respective Acquisition Modes			
	Addabor	Percent- age (%)	Cente- nary	Percent- age (%)
Donation	1500	94.9	1000	67.9
Purchase	10	0.6	8	0.5
Exchange	40	2.4	340	23.0
Consortia/co- operation	20	1.2	120	8.2
Inter-library loan	10	0.6	5	0.3
Totals	1580	100%	1473	100%

(Source: From the archives of the area of study, 2018)

From Table 2, Quantity of collections weeded against their respective modes of acquisition, the donations' mode had over ninety-four (94.9%) and sixty-seven (67%) percent of all weeded collections in the Addabor and Centenary libraries respectively for the past ten years. Weeded collections

against the purchase mode of acquisition stood at 0.6% for Addabor and 0.5% for Centenary within same period. Exchanged collections had 2.4% and 23% of the collections weeded from Addabor and Centenary respectively. Consortia recorded 1.2% and 8.2% of the total quantity of weeded collections for the study period in both the Addabor and Centenary libraries respectively. The rates of 0.6% and 0.3% are the inter-library loan rates of weeded collections within the study range of time.

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA OF RESPONDENTS

The population of the study was all the library staff of both Addabor and Centenary libraries of the Tamale and Bagabaga Colleges of Education. The demographic data of the participants of the study were sought in the following: gender, educational level and professional categorization of staff. Below are the responses of the participants in the survey conducted

Table 3. Gender of respondents

GENDER	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE (%)
Male	10	62.5
Female	6	37.5
TOTALS	16	100

From the Table 3 above, ten(10) participants were males representing 62.5% and six (6) respondents were females representing 37.5%.

Table 4. Education Levels of respondents

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE (%)
SHS AND BELOW	2	12.5
DIPLOMA	4	25
UNDERGRADUATE	8	50
POSTGRADUATE	2	12.5
TOTALS	16	100

From the Table 4 above, The educational levels of the participants were critically assessed to draw the managements' focus to the development of the skills of the library staff. The education level, SHS and below, had two (2) participants representing 12.5%. Diploma holders amounted to four (4)

representing 25% , Undergraduates were eight (8) respondents representing 50% and Staff with postgraduate in Information related discipline were two (2) representing 12.5%.

Table 5. Professional categorization of the participants

PROFESSIONAL CATEGORISATION	FREQUENCY	DEGREE(°)
Professional	2	45°
Para-Professional	8	180°
Non-Professional	6	135°
TOTALS	16	360°

From the Table 5 above, the professional levels of library staffs which depend on the academic qualification in Ghana by Ghana Library Authority (GLA) are based on the educational levels of the library staff. From the table 5 above, two (2) of the participants were professional representing 45, Eight (8) were Para-professionals representing 180 and six (6) non-professionals representing 135.

RELEVANCE OF ACQUISITION MODES OF COLLECTIONS

Research Question 2: What is the relevance of the acquisition modes of the collections in the Addabor and Centenary Libraries?

Table 6. Affordability of acquisition modes of collection for the two libraries.

Acquisition modes	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Donation	(yes) 12	75.0
	(No) 4	25.0
Purchase	(yes) 2	12.5
	(No) 14	87.5
Inter-library loan	(yes) 14	87.5
	(No) 2	12.5

Exchange	(yes) 16	100
	(No) -	
Consortia/co-operation	(yes) 10	62.5
	(No) 6	37.5

Source: Survey from the field of the study.

From Table 6 above, the affordability of the various acquisition modes of collection were examined, 75% representing twelve (12) of the staff of the two Colleges of Education accepted that donation was cheaper and 25% of the respondents representing four (4) of them said it was unaffordable. Purchase had two (2) of the respondents representing 12.5% of them accepting the affordability of direct/blanket order while fourteen (14) representing 87.5% of the respondents rejected the view that purchase was an affordable mode of acquisition. Interlibrary loan got fourteen (14) respondents representing 87.5% accepting its affordability and 12.5% representing two (2) of them rejecting its affordability. Also, Exchange as a mode of acquisition got an acceptance of all the sixteen (16) respondents representing 100% and there was no rejection of the view that exchange was affordable. There was a 62.5% representing ten (10) of the respondents who agree to the affordability of consortia and 37.5% representing six (6) of the respondents rejected its affordability.

Table 7. The pull of more collections by the mode of acquisition of the two libraries

Acquisition modes	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Donation	Yes (16)	100
	No (-)	-
Purchase	Yes (2)	12.5
	No (14)	87.5
Inter-library loan	Yes (13)	81.25
	No (3)	18.75

Acquisition Modes of Collections in the Addabor and Centenary Libraries of The Tamale and Bagabaga

Exchange	Yes (12)	75
	No (4)	25
Consortia/co-operation	Yes (15)	93.75
	No (1)	6.25

Source: From the field of the study.

From the Table 7 above, the pull of collections by mode of acquisition in the Addabor and Centenary libraries got the responses below: Donation was accepted as a main source of collections. The sixteen (16) respondents representing 100% of them accepted that donation was the main source of collection in the college libraries. Purchase had two (2) respondents representing 12.5% who agreed that it was a source of building the collections in the two libraries whiles fourteen (14) of the respondents representing 87.5% rejected this view. The inter-library loan got an acceptance rate of thirteen (13) respondents representing 81.25% and a rejection rate of three (3) of the respondents representing 18.75% in its contribution to building collections in libraries to meet users' need. Furthermore, from the table 5, exchange was also considered as source of building collections in libraries. Exchange had an acceptance rate of twelve (12) respondents representing 75% and a rejection of its application rated as four (4) respondents representing 25% of its pull of collections in libraries. Consortium as a mode of acquisition was rated with fifteen (15) respondents representing 93.75% who affirmed that consortia contributes to collection building whiles one (1) respondent representing 6.25% did not accept this view

Table 8. The complementing of scarce funds of libraries by modes of acquisition in the Addabor and Centenary libraries.

Acquisition modes	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Donation	Yes (14)	87.5
	No (2)	12.5
Purchase	Yes (-)	-
	No (16)	100

Inter-library loan	Yes (16)	100
	No (-)	-
Exchange	Yes (13)	81.25
	No (3)	18.75
Consortia/co-operation	Yes (9)	56.25
	No (6)	43.75

Source: From the field of the study

From the Table 8 above, the complementary roles of acquisition modes were examined. Donation had fourteen respondents representing 87.5% who agreed with the view while two (2) respondents representing 12.5% held an opposing view. Purchase as acquisition mode had no acceptance of complementing collections by respondents and received an opposing view of all the sixteen (16) respondents representing 100%. Inter-library loan received all the sixteen (16) respondents' acceptance representing 100%. Exchange had thirteen (13) positive responses representing 81.25% and three (3) negative responses representing 18.75% in its contribution to building library collections. Lastly, Consortia had a positive response of nine (9) respondents representing 56.25% and six (6) respondents presented negative responses representing 43.7

ACQUISITION MODES OF THE COLLECTIONS AND THEIR CHALLENGES

RESEARCH QUESTION 3: What are the challenges associated with the respective acquisition modes of the collections in the Addabor and Centenary libraries?

From the Table 9 above, the infection of collections by the agents of deterioration of collections was also responded to in the Addabor and Centenary libraries. In the donation mode of acquisition, sixteen (16) respondents representing 100% gave acceptance to the mode's high rate of infection of agents of deterioration of collections. Fourteen (14) of participants representing 87.5% denied that purchase collections were

infectious however the rest (12.5%) were otherwise about it. Twelve (12) of the respondents representing 75% of the respondents accepted that inter-library loan's mode of acquisition had a cause on the infection of collections by agents of deterioration whiles four (4) of the respondents representing 25% held opposing views on the problem.

Table 9. Infection of collections of receiving libraries by modes of acquisition

Acquisition modes	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Donation	Yes (16)	100
	No (-)	-
Purchase	Yes (2)	12.5
	No (14)	87.5
Inter-library loan	Yes (12)	75
	No (4)	25
Exchange	Yes (15)	93.75
	No (1)	6.25
Consortia/co-operation	Yes (-)	-
	No (16)	100

Source: survey of the field

The exchange mode of acquisition had fifteen (15) respondents representing 93.7% who agreed that it was a cause of infection whiles the one (1) remaining respondent held an opposing view of exchange and infection of collections. Lastly, from table 5, Consortia had all sixteen (16) respondents representing 100% who denied that consortia could influence infection of collections.

Table 10. Occupy spaces of libraries unnecessarily

Acquisition modes	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Donation	Yes (16)	100
	No (-)	-
Purchase	Yes (-)	-
	No (16)	100
Inter-library loan	Yes (-)	-
	No (16)	100
Exchange	Yes (8)	50
	No (8)	50
Consortia/co-operation	Yes (-)	-
	No (16)	100

Source: Survey of the field

From the Table 10 above, library space is mostly occupied by infected, irrelevant or deteriorated information resources. Donation from the above table met all the sixteen (16) respondents representing 100%, having the same view that donations most often occupy shelves, and stores to the expense of relevant collections of the libraries. Also, Purchase had all the sixteen respondents representing 100% with the same view that direct / blanket order purchase collections are not enough in their libraries to occupy space. Inter-library loan also has the same response, all the sixteen respondents representing 100% held the same view that there were not enough books from the inter library loan acquisition mode to occupy space unnecessarily. Exchange had eight (8) respondents representing 50% for the view that collections from exchange were occupying space unnecessarily; however eight of the respondents representing 50% also held an opposing view on the above challenge. Consortia also received all the sixteen (16) respondents representing 100% who held the view that the mode of acquisition was not contributing so much to the collections building of the libraries, so could not have its collections occupying space unnecessarily.

Table 11. Irrelevant collections through various the acquisition modes in the Addabor and Centenary libraries.

Acquisition modes	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Donation	Yes (16)	100
	No (-)	-
Purchase	Yes (-)	-
	No (16)	100
Inter-library loan	Yes (4)	25
	No (12)	75
Exchange	Yes (6)	37.5
	No (10)	62.5
Consortia/co-operation	Yes (7)	43.75
	No (9)	56.25

Source: Survey of the field

From the Table 11, all the Sixteen (16) respondents representing 100% taught that donation mode of acquisition was building more irrelevant collections in the Addabor and Centenary libraries. Sixteen (16) respondents representing 100% of the respondents held the view that purchase had no cause to influence the building of irrelevant collections. Four (4) respondents representing 25% held the view that inter-library loan acquisition mode was building less prioritized collections while twelve (12) respondents representing 75% were of an opposing view. Six (6) of the respondents representing 37.5% agreed that the exchange acquisition mode was building irrelevant collections however; the other ten (10) of the respondents representing 62.5% held an opposing view. Last but not the least, Consortia received mixed responses from the respondents, the seven (7) respondents representing 43.75% taught that consortia could bring irrelevant collections but nine (9) of the respondents representing 56.25% taught that it could not bring irrelevant collections.

Table 12. The issues of stringent rules, orders and restrictions on the collections according to their respective acquisition modes.

Acquisition modes	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Donation	Yes (16)	100
	No (-)	-
Purchase	Yes (5)	31.25
	No (11)	68.75
Inter-library loan	Yes (8)	50
	No (8)	50
Exchange	Yes (5)	31.25
	No (11)	68.75
Consortia/co-operation	Yes (4)	25
	No (12)	75

Source: Survey of the field

From the Table 12, the stringent rules, orders, and restrictions associated with the acquisition modes of collections was also examined as a challenge. Donation received all the sixteen (16) respondents representing 100% acceptance as always being with restrictions. Purchase as a mode of acquisition witness five (5) respondents representing 31.25% who were of the view that there were restrictions when it comes to buying information resources while eleven (11) respondents representing 68.75% held an opposing view. Inter-library loan had eight (8) respondents representing 50% who were of the view that there were restrictions associated with this acquisition mode while the other eight (8) of the respondents representing the other 50% taught otherwise. The Ghana Inter-Library Lending and Document Delivery Network for Universities is ineffective in providing the required services (Filson & Agyekum, 2014; Enstua-Mensah & Ahwoi, 2009; Alemna, 2000). Five (5) of the respondents representing 31.25% agreed that there were restrictions, stringent rule and orders of the

application of exchange mode of acquisition while eleven (11) respondents representing 68.75% held a positive view about exchange. In consortia, four (4) respondents representing 25% accepted that consortia had stringent rules and restrictions whereas twelve (12) of the respondents representing 75% held an opposing thought about consortia.

DISCUSSIONS AND CONCLUSION

The very active mode of acquisition in the Addabor and Centenary libraries are donations, purchase, exchange, interlibrary loan and consortia. However, Donation was the highest contributor of collections in the two libraries. The two libraries rely on the donations for their collections as 76.5% and 82.9% of the Addabor and Centenary libraries' collections respectively come from it.

Relevance Of Acquisition Modes

Also at the merits or relevancy of acquisition of marks except purchase, all other were considered affordable. The majority of the respondents also agreed that the other acquisition modes were pulling collections for the libraries except purchase that had 12.5% positive responses. As purchase is on the direct finances of the library, the other acquisition modes complement the purchased collections to meet user needs in the days of scarce funds.

Challenges Of The Acquisition Modes

There are challenges of the acquisition modes against their respective collections. Donations received an acceptance of all the respondents (100%), confirming its infectious nature to receiving libraries. Infection of receiving libraries collections had a 100% agreeing that against donations by all the two library staff. Only direct purchase and consortia had a lower infection rate of 12.5% but the others acquisition mode had a very high infection rate above average. Infection of agents of deterioration of library collection affects collection of libraries. Rodents, bookworm, booklice, silverfish, fungi and termites are very infections through donations, exchange and inter library loan of collections.

The libraries are most often occupied by irrelevant collection. Donations were noted to be the largest contributor of irrelevant collections. All the sixteen respondents representing 100% thought that donation was the largest contributor of irrelevant collections since it was contributing collections during financial and technological constraint.

Irrelevant collections donation was marked as the lead contribution to this. It had a 100% response agreeing to its contribution to relevant collection of outmode Contents and infections. Purchase was of the reverse response to donation. A 100% response was for the fact that purchase did not build any irrelevant collections in both Addobor and Centenary libraries except for changes in curriculum that may make collection irrelevant. The others had response above average denying cause to building irrelevant collection.

Lastly, stringent rules, orders and restrictions affected the building of collection. Donation had a 100% response agreeing that it had some orders and restriction as stringent as possible. The purchase, exchange and consortia had responses above average that derived that there were no restrictions and others stringent enough to affect the process of building relevant collections to meet user needs.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Acquisition librarians should conduct a thorough pre-preservation test on collection from most of the acquisition modes to avoid infection.
2. College librarians and authorities must be bold in order to avoid being dumping ground of archaic and irrelevant collection.
3. The need for more professional librarians, training of existing library staff in acquisition and preservation as well as the motivation of staff should be encouraged in the Tamale and Bagabaga Colleges of Education.
4. Funding should be provided enough to purchase relevant collection tailored towards the needs of the teacher trainees and tutors.
5. The libraries should have enough preservation chemicals to stop further deterioration of donated, exchanged, loaned and consortiated collections as well as practice good handling habits of the collections.
6. Librarians should practice the other cost friendly modes of

acquisition such as interlibrary loan, consortia and exchange beside donation and purchase to save money and meet user needs at times of financial crisis and technology gap.

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