

**AN ASSESSMENT OF RESOURCE SHARING ACTIVITIES AMONG LIBRARIES IN
ZAMBIA**

By

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**A dissertation submitted to the University of Zambia in partial fulfilment of the
requirements for the award of the degree of Master of Library and Information Studies
(M.LIS)**

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Lusaka

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DECLARATION

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CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL

This dissertation of Zachary Zulu is approved as partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the degree of the Master of Library and Information Studies (MLIS) by the University of Zambia.

Examiners' Signatures

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this piece of work to my dear wife Bridget BwaleChanda, my children Chiyembekezo and Malumbo, mum, my late Father who never lived to see the fruits of the seed he planted in me through educating me, my late brother Teddy who ignited the fire in me to pursue librarianship at Evelyn Hone college. Not forgetting my brothers and relatives and all my friends who endured my endless excuses of being busy. A special tribute goes to my mentor, parent and friend the late Mr.L.Walusiku who encouraged me to pursue my studies at UNZA from undergraduate studies to this undertaking .To all of you may the good Lord almighty shower you with more blessings.

ABSTRACT

Due to the exponential growth and the increasing cost of information resources, it is difficult for a library to acquire all the documents, which are required by the users of a library. Libraries in Zambia are no exception to this paradox. The only way developed by libraries to improve their services to the library user, is by broadening the base of information availability through resources sharing. Sharing of library resources which is an aspect of inter library cooperation means that one library uses the resources of their libraries and vice versa. It is for this reason that this research was conducted.

The purpose of this study was to assess the state of resource sharing activities among libraries in Zambia.

The study objectives were to establish the state of resource sharing activities obtaining among libraries in Zambia, to ascertain the challenges faced by libraries in resource sharing and to establish whether a policy framework on resource sharing existed in Zambia.

Methodology: A survey method was used to collect data from selected libraries in Zambia through self-administered questionnaire and interviews. A purposive sampling procedure was used to select the sample of 41 libraries who constituted past and present members of ZALICO. 7 key informants were targeted for interviews. These included the, the Director National Archives, The president of LIAZ, The Director ZAMREN, The Country representative PERI Zambia, two senior lecturers one each drawn from the UNZA and Evelyn Hone College departments of library studies respectively, and the administrative assistant at ZALICO secretariat, Data collected from the questionnaires were comprehensively analyzed and interpreted using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). Qualitative data were analyzed thematically as themes and sub themes emerged from the data.

Findings: The findings of this study revealed that though some libraries engaged in some form of resource sharing activities the state of resource sharing between libraries was unsatisfactory

due to the following factors inadequate funding, lack of a unified national union and institutional framework to promote resource sharing among libraries. The study findings further revealed that libraries would like to share resources within networks in which they had the same preferences. Further, the study identified lack of awareness and sensitization on the importance of resource sharing among libraries and limited education and training among librarians as other forms of obstacles to effective resource sharing. However, the study findings also established that inadequate funding was also a major hindrance to resource sharing activities between libraries in Zambia. High subscription fees demanded by ZALICO were also identified as an obstacle.

Conclusions: The study concluded that the state of resource sharing in Zambia is not very satisfactory. In view of these findings, it is therefore recommended that an institutional framework to support resource sharing activities needs to be put in place by LIAZ.LIAZ and ZALICO should step up their efforts in lobbying government to expedite the enactment of the Libraries and Information bill through parliament. This is an important ingredient in operationalizing the resource sharing institutional framework. There is also need for the ZLA and ZALICO to ensure a national Union catalog is activated and focal points identified as well as raise awareness through workshops and seminars on the importance of resource sharing among libraries.

Keywords: Library Consortia, Networking, Resource sharing, Zambia, ZALICO

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To God be the glory.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ALIAS	Australian Library and Information Association
BLCM	Birmingham Libraries Co-operative Mechanization Project
CALICO	Cape Library Cooperation
CALIS	Academic Library and Information System cartel
CARL	Colorado Alliance of Research Libraries
CULNU	University Libraries of Nigerian Universities
GAELIC	Gauteng and Environs Library Consortium
ICOLC	International Coalition of Library Consortia
ICT's	Information Communication Technologies Interlibrary Resource Sharing Code
ILRS	Interlibrary Resource Sharing Code
ILS	Integrated Library Systems
INASP	International Network for the Availability of Scientific Publications
JANET	Joint Academic Network
JISC	Joint Information Systems Committee
LIAZ	Library and Information Association of Zambia
MARC 21	Machine Readable Catalogue Version 21
NADICEST	Documentation and Library Centre for Science and Technology
NESLI	National Electronic Site License Initiative
N.D.	Not dated
NUC	National Union Catalogue
OCA	Orbis Cascade Alliance
OCLC	Ohio College Libraries Center
OCLC	Online Computer Library Center
OPAC	Online Public Access Catalog
OSIC	Open system interconnection
PALCI	The Pennsylvania Academic Library Consortium Initiative
PERI	Programme for the Enhancement of Research Information

SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
TRLN	Triangle Research Libraries Network
UNESCO	United Nations Education and Scientific Organization
UNZA	The University of Zambia
USA	United States of America
WRLC	Washington Research Library Consortium
ZALICO	Zambian Library Consortium
ZAMREN	Zambia Education and Research Network

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.0 Overview

This chapter is divided into thirteen sections. The first section provides an overview to the chapter while the second section gives a background of the study. A historical background to the emergence of resource sharing is provided in section two. A general background to the library situation in Zambia is provided in section three. Section four looks at the importance of resource sharing. The fifth section focuses on the state of resource sharing among libraries in Zambia. Section six focuses on the statement of the problem, section seven looks at the purpose of the study. The Objectives of the study and research questions are covered in sections eight and nine respectively, whereas the tenth and eleventh sections look at the significance of the study and operational definitions. Section twelfth looks at theoretical framework, and last but not the least section thirteenth gives a summary of the chapter

1.1 Background to the study

It is pertinent to note that no library by result has any hope of being self sufficient. It is neither possible nor feasible for a library irrespective of its size, to be self-reliant in terms of collection (Adam and Smith, 2013). Due to the exponential growth and the increasing cost of information resources, it is difficult for a library to acquire all the documents, which are required by the users of a library. The only way developed by libraries to improve their services to the library user, is by broadening the base of information availability through resources sharing. Sharing of library resources which is an aspect of inter library cooperation means that one library uses the resources of their libraries and vice versa.

According to (Sangal, 1984) a group of libraries working together in cooperation for common purpose of material benefit can be termed as resource sharing system. Resource sharing

embodies a wide range of physical, intellectual and conceptual resource on the one hand and a body of people with library and information needs on the other hand. The terms “resource sharing”, “library cooperation”, “library networking”, “library linkages”, “library collaboration”, “library consortia”, “interlibrary loan”, “document supply”, “document delivery”, “access services”, are used interchangeably to describe formal and informal cooperation, partnership and resource sharing activities in libraries (Fetermann, 1974).

According to Bucholz (2011), the digital revolution driven by Information Communication Technologies (ICTs), innovation has also transformed resource sharing among libraries fundamentally. These have impacted on every sphere of library activity for example the form of the library collection development strategies, library buildings and consortia. Computers and networked electronic resources have become an integral part of the library.

1.2 Historical background to the emergence of resource sharing

According to Stevens (2007), the United States of America (USA) is the birthplace of library networking and by now each library in each state is networked to a local, regional and national network. The first Search service was introduced as a reference tool in 1991 and is now used by 19,246 libraries. One of the first such proposals was Jewett's 1851 plan for stereotyping catalogues by separate titles, and for forming a general stereotyped catalogue of the public libraries in the United States. As Librarian of the Smithsonian Institution, he advocated for a printed union catalogue for the USA with one of the benefits being that every student in the USA would be able to learn the full extent of his resources for investigation and that a system of exchange and of loans might, with certain stringent conditions, be established. This was followed in 1876 by a letter from Samuel Green, the library director of the Worcester

(Massachusetts) Public Library to Library Journal in which he advocated for lending between public libraries in the USA.(Stevens,2007).

Okeagu and Okeagu (2008) observe that resource sharing among libraries is not a new practice and has been in practice since ages. An earliest instance of inter-library cooperation indicates that the library of Alexandria loaned books to the library at Pergamum around 200 BC.Miguel (2007) reports that in Western Europe resource sharing activities emerged in form of interlibrary loan. She makes reference to possibly the first known instance of interlibrary loan, in eighth-century Germany between St Kilian's Monastery and Fulda Monastery. There is also documentation of book exchanges between Cordoba, Spain, and Baghdad when Spain was part of the Moorish kingdom, ending in the thirteenth century with the Christian recon quest of Spain. One of the most interesting citing's is the effort of Nicolas Claude Fabri de Peiresc to establishing a loan program in the seventeenth century between the Royal Library of Paris and the Vatican and Barberini libraries in Rome.(Miguel, 2007).

Smith (2014) further traces the development of cooperatives by citing examples, from the late 1960s which include the development of the Ohio College Libraries Center (OCLC) in the United States of America (USA), as a regional computer system for 54 Ohio college libraries to share their resources and to reduce costs. OCLC was founded in 1967. In 1978 an online shared cataloging system for libraries was introduced. The Interlibrary Loan service was introduced in 1979 and since then has been used for more than 114 million loans among 6,700 libraries around the world. (Smith, 2014).

1.3 General background to the library system in Zambia

Chisenga and Chelemu (1996), report that in terms of information provision Libraries are the most widely spread information providers in Zambia. These include academic libraries, public libraries, school libraries, special libraries and documentation centers.

1.3.1 National library

According to Hamakanda (2006), Zambia has no designated national library institution. Functions of a national library service are being done (by default) by four main institutions as follows: The Zambia Library Service has a mandate to provide public library services on a national scale. The University of Zambia Library assumed the role of a designated National Reference Library for Zambia. The National Archives of Zambia is mandated as the legal depository of printed publications. According to Lund (1988), some functions of a designated national library are to collect the literature published in and about Zambia, to prepare the national bibliography both current and retrospective, to act as the national bibliographical agency, to create and maintain the national union catalog, to spearhead the organization of interlibrary loans on national and international scale and to serve as a legal deposit library. The Information Services Unit of the National Institute of Scientific and Industrial Research, serves as the National Library for Science and Technology literature. Out of the four institutions above, it is only the National Archives of Zambia that has legal backing under the Printed Publications Act of 1969. Other institutions are carrying out national functions without any legal backing except as integral components of parent institutions (Hamakanda, 2006).

1.3.2 Academic libraries

These are libraries run by higher institutions of learning (e.g. University of Zambia, Copperbelt University, Lusaka University, and Mulungushi University). Various libraries also exist in technical, business and teacher training colleges in Zambia. Despite this, a good number of them have difficulties in developing their collections due to lack of funds. Their collections are

quite old and journal subscriptions are almost non-existent. This has resulted in poor services to library users. However, there are a few exceptions such as the Lusaka University library and college libraries attached to academic institutions run by parastatal companies, such as the Posts and Telecommunications Corporation Staff Training College in Ndola, the Zambia Institute of Management and the Zambia State Insurance Business Trust College, are relatively better than those in government-run colleges. They have book budgets and in some cases provide a variety of services.

1.3.3 Public libraries

According to INASP (2000), Zambia's public library system can be classified into three categories:

a) Libraries under the Zambia Library Service (ZLS);

b) Libraries under the district councils; and

c) Libraries operating under international organizations such as the Common Market for East and Southern Africa (COMESA), United Nations Information System and the United States Information Agency (USIA), (INASP, 2000).

1.3.4 Special Libraries

Realizing the importance of accurate and up-to-date information in decision making, a number of government ministries, and private and parastatal companies, have established libraries and documentation centers in their organizations to serve their information needs.

In general, all special libraries are well stocked, but notable among them are the National Assembly library, Bank of Zambia library and COMESA documentation center.

1.3.5 School Libraries

These are libraries run and organized by individual schools. INASP (2000) reports that while academic libraries and special libraries are well established and well taken care of despite financial problems, and the majority of school libraries are limping, school libraries, with a few exceptions, are almost inactive in the country except in private schools.

1.4 Importance of resource sharing among libraries

Obijiofu, Nwegbu and Ifeomu (2011) state that libraries all over the World are established to support their parent institutions in actualizing their objectives of teaching, learning and research in different formats. No library, not even the largest and most comprehensive can fulfill all its users' needs. One of the objects of resource sharing is to enable the cooperating libraries to save money and to make their budgets go further, and at the same time maintain or improve the level of seed output, increase in bibliography access of literature through internet and off-line database on CDs, and in many cases decreasing budgets along with high cost of published output have made it virtually impossible for libraries and documentation/information centers to fulfill information needs of their primary clientele.

Resource Sharing is typically composed of two activities. The first is collaborative collection development, whereby subject specializations are intended to be distributed among libraries within a clearly defined geographic region, so that individual libraries need not attempt to collect resources in all fields; but can concentrate on a particular field. The second form of resource sharing is through various document delivery mechanisms. Inter-library loan might suitably fall into this category (Laxman, 2006).

Needs of information resources can be met through the mechanism of library cooperation of sharing of resources. The appreciation of the need for cooperation leads to the formation of library consortium. To materialize the concept, first of all several libraries are required to come together for the mutual benefit of the respective user in the form of library cooperation. Secondly, libraries linked together with the help of communication system in terms of networking and finally they come together to acquire traditional and e-resources under the umbrella of library consortium (Chatterjee, 2007). It is observed that libraries and their partners traditionally work together for “Selfish” but positive reasons, to leverage shrinking budgets, to learn from each other; to build better tools together and most importantly, to serve their common users better by taking advantage of one another’s collections (Borek, 2006).

According to Islam (2012) resource sharing is very important among libraries in that it could be used to fulfill the following major objectives:

- a. To facilitate collective acquisition and sharing of traditional and e-resources;
- b. To cooperate in processing of information resources;
- c. To access and download the required resources remotely by the users of the participating Libraries;
- d. To help develop a country-wide acquisition policy to avoid unnecessary and wasteful duplication in purchase;
- e. To develop a more sophisticated search engine enabling simultaneous search of multiple Databases;
- f. To establish an electronic journal center to serve as a permanent archive for electronic journals;
- g. To provide extensive facilities to use full text databases and electronic journals;

h. To develop digital resources jointly and to provide access to such materials to the members of

The consortium; and

i. To establish reciprocal borrowing agreements among the participating libraries to share. (Islam, 2012).

1.5 The state of resource sharing in Zambia

In Zambia very little activity and research has been conducted about resource sharing. However, According to Sekabembe (2002), the Zambia Library Consortium (ZALICO) was formed through a memorandum of understanding for the sole purpose of maximizing accessibility of their information resources to the Zambian clientele, as well as achieving cost-effectiveness in the procurement and distribution of such resources (Sekabembe,2002). The Consortium seeks to facilitate nationwide cooperation in the mobilization, documentation, access to and distribution of, information resources in the country through ICT application. Membership is drawn from the Library and Information Association of Zambia (LIAZ).Membership of the Zambian Library Consortium is of two categories: Full membership comprises School, College and University Libraries, Public Libraries, Special Libraries, Research Libraries, Archives and Museums in Zambia. Affiliate membership is extended to other information services that do not fall directly under the mentioned categories. This may include private libraries or other libraries and consortia based outside Zambia. Currently there are 18 libraries and research institutions who are fully paid up members of the Consortium.

The main objective of the Consortium is to take advantage of the new ICTs to encourage, coordinate and develop the educational, instructional and public information uses of library and information systems that are now available countrywide, or may be available in the future, to the end that the benefits arising there-from may have the widest possible impact and

effect on development of the individual citizens, the institutions and the nation as a whole. It aims to achieve these through enhancement of the accessibility to the broadest possible information resources for the widest possible clientele and attainment of cost-effectiveness for the member libraries by providing the best quality, most quantity and variety of information resources at the most minimum cost. (Sekabembe, 2002).

1.6 Statement of the problem

According to Shachaf (2003), the importance of resource sharing in libraries cannot be over emphasized. Studies conducted by Okeagu and Okeagu (2008);Edem (2010); Omekwu (2006) and Nwalo (2008),have shown that the global information explosion, the cut in library budgetary allocations, the rising costs and complexities of information resources as well as the need to provide the user community with optimal access to needed information make resources sharing initiatives indispensable. In Zambia there has not being any research to assess the status of resource sharing activities among libraries. Available studies have merely looked at aspects of library cooperation, which have tended to emphasize objectives of library co-operation, materials and the process. For instance, (Chifwepa, 1991) conducted a study which looked at the state of library cooperation among agriculture libraries in Zambia. Chisenga and Chelemu (1983) on the other hand conducted a research which looked at the state of library interlending in Zambia in particular document supply which targeted libraries along the line of rail. Resource sharing on the other hand takes a much broader view to include a wide range of physical, intellectual and conceptual resources on the one hand and a body of people with library and information needs on the other hand. This study therefore looks at the state of resource sharing and networking activities among libraries in Zambia and proposes some strategies to promote these activities.

1.7 Purpose of Study

This study sought to assess the state of resource sharing activities among libraries in Zambia.

1.8 Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of this study were:

1. To establish the state of resource sharing activities among libraries in Zambia
2. To examine the factors that affect resource sharing in Zambia
3. To establish whether a policy framework on resource sharing exists in Zambia

1.9 Research Questions

1. What is the state of resource sharing in Zambia?
2. What are the factors that affect resource sharing among libraries in Zambia?
3. Is there a policy framework to support resource sharing in Zambia?

1.10 Significance of the study

The study hopes to raise awareness of the importance of resource sharing among libraries in Zambia. It is hoped that by highlighting the factors that influence resource sharing, it can serve as a planning tool for libraries to consider when engaging in resource sharing activities and systems libraries can adopt the proposed strategies to improve resource sharing in Zambia. It is also hoped that the findings of the study may implore relevant stakeholders to expedite the process of creating an institutional framework for resource sharing. The study also intends to fill the gap in the literature on resource sharing. The results may lead to recommendations which will promote resource sharing activities among libraries in Zambia. This could entail revisions of

collection development policies and procedures, different staffing requirements or capacity building programs.

1.11 Operational definition of terms

Consortium: A co-operative arrangement among groups or institutions or an association or society in this context library (Nwalo.2008).

Information and communications technology: Information and communications technology or ICT is the application of modern communications and computing technologies for the creation, management and use of information. Access to electronic information is dependent on information technology. The abbreviation IT is also used to refer to this concept but in this study ICT is chosen.

National bibliography: This refers to a non-commercial publication that attempts to list everything produced in a country under the auspices of a national library or other governmental agency (Evans, 1995)

Networking: Networking in this context means the exchange of information through common communication channels between two or more libraries, usually for the purpose of accomplishing shared objectives (Reitz 2004).

Resource sharing : According to Chen (2013) resource sharing refers to the activities that result from a formal or informal agreement among a group of libraries (usually a consortium or network) to share collections, facilities, data, personnel, and so on for the benefit of their users and to reduce the expense of collection development. It includes interlending, document delivery and networking (Chen, 2013)

Shared cataloguing: refers to an approach in which libraries collaborate in the creation of bibliographic and authority records, establishing cataloging practices and utilizing systems that facilitate the use of shared records (Macgregor & Nicolaidis, 2005).

Union Catalogue: A union catalogue is a centralized database in which bibliographic records from a number of participating libraries are incorporated (Hider, 2004)...

1.12 Theoretical Framework

The study adopted the Social exchange theory introduced in 1958 by the sociologist George Homans with the publication of his work "Social Behavior as Exchange" to guide the research. Different authors have defined this theory according to varying contexts. For the context of this study two definitions are adopted.

Zhang and Epley (2009) define social exchange as the exchange of activity, tangible or intangible, and more or less rewarding or costly, between at least two persons. Lui and Ngo (2010) define it as a social psychological and sociological perspective that explains social change and stability as a process of negotiated exchanges between parties. Social exchange theory posits that human relationships are formed by the use of a subjective cost-benefit analysis and the comparison of alternatives.

This theory can be summarized into three propositions. Success, stimulus, and deprivation-satiation proposition.

1. Success proposition: When one finds they are rewarded for their actions, they tend to repeat the action.
2. Stimulus proposition: The more often a particular stimulus has resulted in a reward in the past, the more likely it is that a person will respond to it.

3. Deprivation–satiation proposition: The more often in the recent past a person has received a particular reward, the less valuable any further unit of that reward becomes.

Self-interest and interdependence are central properties of social exchange. These are the basic forms of interaction when two or more actors in this case libraries have something of value to each other, and they have to decide whether to exchange and in what amounts.

Shaefer (2009) uses the concepts of individualism to explain exchange processes. To him, the meaning of individual self-interest is a combination of economic and psychological needs. Fulfilling self-interest is often common within the economic realm of the social exchange theory where competition and greed can be common. In social exchange, self-interest is not a negative thing; rather, when self-interest is recognized, it will act as the guiding force of interpersonal relationships for the advancement of both parties' self-interest. In the case of libraries they have certain obligations which they desire to fulfill through the objectives of the parent institutions they serve. However achieving local self-sufficiency is a fallacy in this information age hence the need to cooperate. The fast advances in computer, telecommunication, network, Internet, and digitization technologies have accelerated the development for real cooperation and resource sharing.

Social exchange theory views exchange in this case resource sharing as a social behavior that may result in both economic and social outcomes. Social Exchange Theory has been generally analyzed by comparing human interactions with the marketplace. Simple social exchange models assume that rewards and costs drive relationship decisions both parties in a social exchange take responsibility for one another and depend on each other. The elements of relational life include costs and rewards. Costs are the elements of relational life that have negative value to a person, such as the effort put into a relationship and the negatives of a partner (Costs can be time, money, effort etc.) (Shaefer, 2009).

According to Lui and Ngo (2010), rewards are the elements of a relationship that have positive value. Rewards can be sense of acceptance, support, and companionship etc.

As with everything dealing with the social exchange theory, it has as its outcome satisfaction and dependence of relationships. The social-exchange perspective argues that people calculate the overall worth of a particular relationship by subtracting its costs from the rewards it provides. $Worth = Rewards - Costs$. If worth is a positive number, it is a positive relationship. On the contrary, a negative number indicates a negative relationship. The worth of a relationship influences its outcome, or whether people will continue with a relationship or terminate it. Positive relationships are expected to endure, whereas negative relationships will probably terminate. In a mutually beneficial exchange, such as resource sharing each party supplies the wants of the other party at lower cost to self than the value of the resources the other party provides. In such a model, mutual relationship satisfaction ensures relationship stability. $Outcome = Rewards - Costs$ (Lui and Ngo, 2010).

The theory clearly conceptualizes the objectives of why libraries need to engage in resource sharing activities. The objectives are to maximize the availability of material and services and to minimize expenses. In other words, the principle behind resource sharing has been the availability of maximum service at the minimum cost or the maximum service at the same cost. The objectives of resource sharing are to create an environment in which libraries can offer better services and more materials for the same cost. It aims to make the resources of one library available to users of other library and vice-versa. The main objectives, therefore, are: increase availability of resources; extend the accessibility of resources diminish cost, and promote full utilization of resources.

According to Allen, Shore and Griffeth (2003) Homans based his theory on behaviorism to conclude that people pursue rewards to minimize costs. The “satisfactory-ness” of the rewards

that a party gains from an exchange relationship is judged relative to some standard, which may vary from party to party. In relation to this study Social control theory presupposes that any library cooperative must ensure that the following are adhered to namely;

1. Mutual objective: Before there can be a library consortium, there must have been a proper arrangement and clear understanding of its objectives. These mutual objectives are then incorporated in the consortium agreement or charter.

2. Joint Decision Process: All problems and decisions arising from the consortium are regarded as being jointly owned and therefore must be jointly resolved by every member of the consortium. The decision making process must be more proactive and forward looking.

3. Continuous Improvement: All partners in the consortium must continue to receive worthwhile benefits from the agreement and this demands a continuous review of the partner's performance over the life of the consortium. Before the consortium begins the key performance indicators must be agreed upon (Allen, Shore and Griffeth, 2003).

1.13 Summary

This chapter, provided the introduction, background of the study, statement of the problem, general as well as specific objectives of the study, research questions, significance of the study, limitation of the study, operational definitions of terms used in the study and lastly but not the least the theoretical framework to guide the study.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Overview

This chapter presents literature on various aspects of resource sharing and networking activities in libraries. It looks at background literature with a view of providing insights on what has been written on various aspects of resource sharing. It is arranged into five sections including the summary. The first section provides a survey on literature the need for libraries to engage in resource sharing activities. The second section reviews literature on current trends that have an influence on resource sharing. Section three reviews studies that have been done regarding the state of resource sharing across the globe and some parts of Africa .Section four surveys literature on factors which influence resource sharing activities. Finally literature on the institutional framework for resource sharing is presented in section five and a summary is provided at the end.

2.1 The need for Library resource sharing

The justification for resources sharing hinges on the fact that no library, however large, could be completely self-sufficient. The need for access to information to support academic activities has shown libraries that this need could not be supplied with their own holdings due to money, manpower, and space limitations. As a consequence of the perception of this situation, libraries started organizing networks and consortia with the aim of resource sharing. (Speirs, 2007)

Islam (2012) states that the main assumption guiding resource sharing is that there is no library that can provide for all the needs of its clientele. For this reason, resource sharing is used to obtain materials not available in one library from another library. Resource sharing is definitely one important area in library service that cannot be over emphasized, its serves as a panacea to

a lot of library problems. Although the concept of resource sharing has been traced back as far as the library collection development impulse toward cooperative collection development, in the sense of actual coordinated and collaborative activities had emerged comparatively recently among libraries of all types worldwide. Information resources sharing is a phrase used to describe an arrangement where two or more libraries come together to pull their information resources together and make it available to their respective users mainly to supplement their collections.

Information resource sharing does not merely mean mutual sharing of information sources among libraries, according to Hussaini, Owoeye & Anasi (2010). It means that in addition to information resources library will also include staff and equipment. Anaeme (2009) reports that most librarians and information workers would define resource sharing as the information resources typically collected by the libraries and made available under certain conditions to the users in order to disseminate information properly. It is an attempt geared towards expanding the availability of specialized, expensive and rare information resources beyond the bounds of a single library. Resource sharing basically encompasses all efforts and activities geared toward having a cooperative ways of running or conducting library functions and services (Anaema, 2009).

Nwalo (2008) argues that the area of resource sharing observed by the libraries include exchange of personnel, inter-library lending, and joint financing of mutually beneficial projects especially pertaining to accessibility to electronic resources. Speirs (2007) further argues that resource sharing means opening the library doors to patrons who walk in the doors and are given the privilege of reading the items inside. In some cases these users also have the privilege of borrowing items for a period of time. Extending this sharing responsibility farther than the library building involves sharing library resources with the patrons of other libraries.

A number of factors necessitate resource sharing and cooperation. The resolution on networking of the White House Conference on Library and Information services (1980) underlines the importance of resource sharing by outlining the following factors namely; information explosion, advance of modern technology, the rapidly escalating costs of resources and the wide disparity between resources available to individuals by reason of geographic location or socio-economic position. Ibrahim (2006) noted that the need for resource sharing stems from three underlying trends of modern society. The growth of all forms of literature, the increasing reliance on information to enable society function effectively, inflation in the cost of materials coupled with the increasing availability of technology. In her contribution toward the subject of resource sharing in libraries,

Miambo (2002) asserted that cooperative among libraries is a universal language spoken in different dialects. In support of the mission of the cooperative Ejedafiru (2003), Ekuoye (2002) and Gang (1980) agreed that there is no way a single library can satisfy her demands of its users. But when libraries cooperate and make their resources accessible to one and another, we see results.

A study by Aina (2002) proposes that resource sharing generally involves a group of libraries forming a consortium in order to cooperate among themselves. It is assumed that libraries within a radius of 200 km in a geographical location can come together and cooperate in journal acquisition for example. Song (2000) notes that no library can effectively satisfy its users from the resources within its walls. He further emphasized that we are living in a time where the level of utilization of information resources has become the yardstick to determine a country's economic advancement and strength (Song, 2000).

Lawal, Bassey & Ani (2008), advise that cooperative enterprise is probably more logical and easier among individual entities whose resources, problems and aspiration are somewhat similar

2.2 Current trends in resource sharing

In the recent times library and information profession has faced serious transformation particularly with the proliferation of Information Communications Technology (ICT). Libraries just like business organization have evolved into an online base outfit, mainly due to the growth and development recorded in Information Communications Technologies such as the Internet. This section provides an overview on some emerging issues which influence resource sharing libraries in one way or another. Krubu and Osawaru (2011), state that globally, with the invention of Information and Communication Technology, libraries now use various types of technologies to aid the services they render. Everyday new technological advances affect the way information is handled in libraries and information centers and resource sharing is no exception.

According to Chisenga and Simuumba (2009), the Zambia National ICT Policy launched in 2007 recognizes ICT's to be a cross-cutting tool for the attainment of the United Nations' Millennium Development Goals in Zambia. With improved connectivity by way of international submarine cables and national fiber backbones Zambia, is experiencing exponential growth in virtual access capacity. In view of this, Zambia's three public universities namely the University of Zambia, Copperbelt University and the Mulungushi University have placed proposals before government for the installation of improvements to Internet access and connectivity between local and regional universities. These proposals culminated into the formation of the Zambia Education and Research Network (ZAMREN) (Chisenga and Simuumba, 2009).

According to Hider (2004), advances in web technologies and storage technologies have enabled libraries to automate their resources and services in a number of ways. Today's librarians are looking for new and innovative ways to leverage the web to share these resources and deliver to full range of library services. The web provides an ideal environment in which to maximize the benefits of these wide-ranging technology advances. The Internet has paved the way for more sophisticated solutions. Remote databases can be accessed simultaneously using a distributed search engine. Z39.50 is an information retrieval standard, and bath profile is an offspring of Z39.50 where the technology of the Internet, which makes feasible the access of distributed databases (Hider, 2004).

2.2.1 Networking

The desire for libraries to form networks to enable them effectively engage in resource sharing has been a rallying at various fora. A study conducted in the USA by the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS) revealed that the key factors affecting the establishment of a network included administrative support and a budget to address hindrances such as networking costs and other requirements in joining a network (NCLIS, 1975). It defined a network as two or more libraries engaged in a common pattern of information exchange, through communications for some functional purpose. According to Singh (1959) networking and resource sharing are supplementary to each other. No one library can afford alone the demand of users/readers. Libraries have to depend upon one another. For fulfilling these demands, networking is required for the library.

2.2.2 Digitization

The rapid pace of development in the field of information technology coupled with the advent of networked information services has called for a total review of African universities' resources sharing approach, in this age of digital divide. Zulu (2010) conducted a study on the need to establish an Electronic theses and Dissertations repository at the University of Zambia Main Library. The study had one objective, which was to find out why there was no any kind of Electronic Theses and Dissertations (ETDs) in Zambia. In the research, 150 respondents, were interviewed the findings indicated that ETDs had a lot of benefits over their predecessor the print theses and dissertations. The implication of this was that if the ETDs project was established at the University of Zambia Library's Special Collections then students, researchers, teaching staff, the University of Zambia community and the country as a whole would enjoy those ETDs benefits and furthermore, the country will be in an advantageous position to have ETDs established at the University in that she would benefit a lot in terms of accessing research information electronically throughout the world. Similarly, (Felicia, 2006) observed that the dawn of the twenty-first century came with digital revolution and economic globalization.

Willet (2009) carried out a study which looked at the impact of mass digitization on library and document supply. The study found out that the number of library collections now digitized had reached unimaginable levels. It further indicated that digitization made remote access to information possible. It was further established that, resource sharing through network proved to be the most efficient approach as it was cost effective, exhaustive and easily accessible its impact.

Kaul (2001) argues that over the last two decades libraries have witnessed the impact of information technology that has also witnessed the proliferation of a number of digital resources which were likely to influence resource sharing activities.

2.2.3 Information Communication Technologies

Internet and web technologies have been effectively used in resources sharing efforts with several additional benefits. Key advantage is that the Internet can be used as the carrier network by all member libraries of a resources sharing network. They just need to have good Internet connectivity. The common interface provided by the web browsers enable integration of access to shared resources.

To mitigate the influence of ICTs there is need to build on the capacity of library staff to conduct resource sharing effectively. (Banda, 2010) conducted a study which looked at the capacity of library staff in ICTs, The study, revealed that older librarians were uncomfortable to learn new skills compared to younger librarians and also feared that years of routine work could be replaced instantly with introduction of ICTs. ICTs were also so recent that most librarians over the age of 28 had not had the benefit of computer training in the course of their studies.

Information and Communication Technologies have seriously strengthened communication and collaboration between and among the research, business, government, and educational communities. That was why, Lawal and Any (2007) indicated that the benefits of library computerization, range from increased productivity, improved quality of tasks/services and resource sharing among others.

Resource sharing in the present digital age is in the view of Amigos library services (1995) as cited by Blake's (2006) comprised of transactions which a library makes its material or copies of its material available to the clientele of another library upon request. Faboyinde (2006) observed that library users can use ICTs to find more information at minimal costs and in less time. For instance, librarians in any library in Nigeria can easily find out any information concerning any book in the Library of Congress in United States of America within a couple of minutes without leaving the confines of their library buildings

Furthermore, (Laxman,2006) observed that the emergence of Internet, particularly the World Wide Web (WWW) as a new media of information delivery have triggered proliferation of web-based full text on-line resources. Internet search engines, particularly Google have become very important centralized information services. Google initiatives to expand the public Internet content have received a great deal of attention. These include the Google Scholar Scholarly materials search engine and Googles partnership with prominent libraries to digitize library collections. Google is partnering with a large number of e-content vendors and indexing projects to make growing volume of journals available via public web-search. The On-line Computer Library Centre (OCLC) open world cat project is an important centralized service that is now making library holdings information accessible worldwide via Internet search engine like Google, Yahoo (Laxman, 2006).

Asamoah-Hassan (2002) articulated that Information and Communication Technologies now enable individual libraries to search bibliographic and full text databases, and to develop search profiles and storage of back issues of foreign digital journals.Tonta (2001) articulated that librarians are faced with the challenge of providing better services with shrinking budgets. Fortunately, the developments in information technology (IT) created new opportunities for librarians such as providing access to networked information sources that their libraries do not even own.Rajasheker (2000) observes that with the availability of the Internet, librarians have quickly realized that they need not spend their efforts and resources to develop proprietary networking solutions..

In china, university libraries, the number of which has come to 1,100 at present, are working together to establish nationwide networks for resources sharing. To date, more than half of universities and colleges have established their own networks at campus, some of them have already linked with Internet, the world largest network today. This provides better conditions

for cooperative establishing network for resources sharing among them both regionally and nationally.

2.2.4 The role of bibliographic utilities in resource sharing

According to Lynch (1997) some certain tools are to be developed first for effective resource sharing through network preferably using Internet. These include databases, Union lists, Union catalogues, Online Public Access Catalogues (OPAC) sharing and metadata harvesting and Electronic publications and multimedia. This section presents literature on the importance of bibliographic utilities to resource sharing activities among libraries.

2.2.5 Web technologies and bibliographic control

Langley, Gray & Vaughan (2003) report that effective resource sharing involves two major elements. One is resource and the other is player. First is there has to be resources to share and then there should be needy players/collaborators for exchange. They further state that library consortia, professional associations and universities play a major role in creating and sharing resources electronically. In this regard they identified some basic requirements for effective resource sharing electronically namely; that there was need for electronic catalogues and indexes for print resources to be available in the library. And that; the technology and equipment should be available to link libraries. They further advocated for standardized software, hardware and database as well as operating policies on the type of information and archives, which users could access, journals, reports, catalogues indexes publications etc. Operating manuals or documentation for consistency in operations were the other basic requirements and a gateway (Internet) that organized and integrated access to library information services available from the central system and last but not the least training of staff and users. (Langley, Gray, & Vaughan, 2003).

2.2.6 Search Protocols

Bulcholz (2013) explains that, the standard specifies formats and procedures governing the exchange of messages between a client and server, enabling the user to search remote databases, identify records which meet specified criteria, and to retrieve some or all of the identified records and is concerned, in particular, with the search and retrieval of information in databases. One of the major advantages of using Z39.50 is that it enables uniform access to a large number of diverse and heterogeneous information sources, making it a good tool for resource sharing as will be seen in the following section.

Chen (2013) traces the transformation of the transmission of document supply services. He argues that the development of computer technology, network technology and database technology brought good opportunities to document supply services. A number of integrated professional databases with user-friendly interfaces, simple retrieval and full functions emerged, especially the Z39.50. It broke the barriers in the literature data communication and transmission networks. A large number of union catalog databases, full-text databases and e-books, e-journal databases have provided a wider range of resource supporting for document supply services. (Chen, 2013).

Duron (2006) attested to the fact that the spread of the web and its associated hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP) have all but eliminated the technical difficulties associated with moving computer files from one place to another. He further observes that library document delivery networks typically rely on the use of specialized software created especially for the purpose of streamlining the digitization and Internet transmission of print documents.

According to Kaula (1986), since the early 1980s libraries have been working to implement the basic component layers of the OSI (Open system interconnection) Communication protocols.

OSIC comprises a complex set of communication protocols designed to enable different systems to communicate across the network. This software enables a user from Library A to formulate a search using the familiar commands of its own online catalog execute the search across the network on Library B's online catalog. That has derived the protocol suit Z39.50. ANSI/NISO Z39.50-1995 (ISO 23950), is one of a set of standards produced to facilitate the interconnection of computer systems. (Kaula, 1986).

2.2.7 Open Source Software

Rabin (2012) identified open source software as another example of collaboration at work in libraries. Thousands of libraries around the world rely on common applications developed through the open source process, such as Linux operating system, the Apache web-server software, or MySQL and PHP, web-database tools. These open source applications have become the informal standard in many libraries around the world.

Chisenga (2001) supported this view by suggesting that, to maximize the concept of consortium for sharing information resources for access to worldwide information, each and every library had to develop web-based database of its own through a recognized compatible library software such as Open source software Koha Integrated Library System or Evergreen system. These open source software are free of cost and any library can download it for creating the database of information resources. If each and every library hosts its database in a web, information consumer from any part of the world will be able to enter the database of any library. Creation of web-based central database would generate international library cooperation and collaboration for access to worldwide information. Having a central database would serve the purpose of union catalogue. In order for this work effectively, all participating libraries of consortium would be required to sign a legal contract specifying the procedure of works and functions (Chisenga, 2001).

2.2.8 Shared cataloguing

According to Lynch (1997) effective shared cataloguing in resource sharing presupposes an infrastructure which permits users to locate materials of interest in both print and electronic formats. Two approaches for providing this are union catalogs and Z39.50-based distributed search systems. The distributed or virtual union catalogue is constructed by linking local catalogues through their respective servers and the Z39.50 protocol to form a virtual union catalogue (Hider, 2004).

Hider (2004) proposes that development and use of common standard is one of the most important tasks for library cooperation. Dewey Decimal Classifications, Library of Congress Classification, Sears List of Subject Headings are major development of standards in the field of library science and information management. The inherent capabilities of networked technology have presented libraries with opportunities to take their services to new levels. Integrated Library Systems (ILS) continues to be a key part of library consortium activity.

2.3 The state of library resource sharing

2.3.1 Library Consortia

This section presents literature on various strategies and systems that have been formed to promote resource sharing activities worldwide with specific reference to library consortium. Library consortia have long been viewed as a means of increasing purchasing power and reducing costs in terms of scholarly publications. The contribution of consortia activities cannot be overemphasized. Consortia support resource sharing and provides services to users through programs in cooperative acquisition, access to electronic resource, access to physical collection,

enhances interlibrary loan, and document deliver (Nwalo, 2008). Consortium of libraries is well known for sharing of resources all over the world. Information explosion, emergence of Internet and particularly World Wide Web as a new medium of information storage and gateway make the consortium of libraries come more into sight than before.

Turner (2012) conducted a study to examine and evaluate how academic library consortia were licensing and acquiring electronic books, databases, journals and streaming media. The organizations, activities, processes, history and trends of e-resource acquisitions and collection development at the Colorado Alliance of Research Libraries (CARL), Orbis Cascade Alliance (OCA), Triangle Research Libraries Network (TRLN) and Washington Research library consortium were examined. Francis (2005) outlines the benefits of library consortia, analyses the present trend in the formation of consortia in India and suggests a new model of library consortia in which all academic institutions and government research organizations could participate. The formation of such a unique consortium under the direction and full support by the Government of India is stressed.

Pathak and Deshpande (2004) discuss the importance of consortia and their impact on society, especially in developing countries like India. The present scenario of consortia among university libraries, special libraries and different technical institute libraries in India is elaborated. MacFadden and Arnold (1998) identify key organizational imperatives that have driven individual libraries and their consortia toward increased cooperation. They indicate that public libraries have been facing competition from private academic institutions and reduction in funding for higher education. This reduced funding to public institutions brought about by competition has necessitated the formation of library consortia, in order to help the struggling libraries meet their budgetary needs.

2.3.2 The state of Resource sharing in the United Kingdom (UK)

As seen earlier in the chapter, resources sharing is not just about sharing information resources, but it also includes other resources such as equipment as Shachaf (2003) reports that in the UK a national framework contract has been achieved so that every academic library is participant to a national site license. This was achieved largely through the creation of the Joint Information Systems Committee (JISC), an advisory committee set up with the express directive to ensure cost-effective use of new information technology for higher education. One of the more successful ventures to come out of JISC has been the delivery of electronic journals since 1999, through the National Electronic Site License Initiative (NESLI).

2.3.3 State of Library Consortia in Germany

Nifla and Darko-Ampem (2003) trace the development of library consortia in Germany. They report that, in keeping with its decentralized, federated system of higher education, there are four major consortia models in operation namely the regional consortia for higher education libraries; the regional consortia for multi-type libraries; the institutional consortia; and the superregional, multi-institutional research library consortia. This is in line with Lawal, Bassey & Ani (2008), advice that cooperative enterprise is probably more logical and easier among individual entities whose resources, problems and aspiration are somewhat similar. Germany, in fact, is credited with supplying some of the most vocal awareness-raising groups for consortia negotiation. These groups have derived primarily from scientific societies whose researchers have found themselves unable to purchase exorbitantly priced scientific journals.

2.3.4 State of Consortia in the United States of America (USA)

Under the rallying cry of phrases such as a “win-win solution” and “partnerships in trust”, the proliferation of electronic consortia, especially among the academic libraries, has been dramatic in the past five years in the USA. Most libraries have begun to believe that membership in a consortium is the only anchor for entry into the choppy waters of database licensing of exorbitant electronic products.

Chadwell, Donald and Campbell (2011) indicate that The Pennsylvania Academic Library Consortium Initiative (PALCI), came together in 1997 with a total of 38 private and public academic libraries. Unlike the EJC, which enjoys state funding, centralized administration, and a state history rich in cooperative undertakings, PALCI has only a full-time director, whose challenging job it is to coordinate the funding and negotiating activities of the group. Individual member fees support the group and each member is allowed absolute flexibility in their purchase plans. If a new database is ready for sale, the director has to ensure that a minimum core group is willing to buy it. PALCI has struggled ahead, making inroads into areas such as a virtual union catalog and striving to establish, at minimum, a core number of libraries that at all times guarantee a critical mass of willing members (Chadwell, Donald and Campbell, 2011).

Shachaf (2003), attests to the fact that their vigorous listserv is supplemented by detailed “how to do” aimed at leveraging the collective power of library consortia. Efforts like the ICOLC have led to a distinct increase in bargaining power, as is evident in the current fine-tuning of database licensing practices. Vendors are beginning to tailor their products and business practices to parlay the demands of emerging consortia groups.

According to Nifla and Darko-Ampen (2002), the gaining reliance on cooperative institutions in the United States of America is best epitomized by the creation of the informally convened Consortium of Consortia which first met in February 1997. In the last four years, the group has almost quadrupled in size to become the prominent International Coalition of Library Consortia (ICOLC). The ICOLC is essentially a meeting place for consortium leaders to exchange ideas, but is emerging as the prime organization for setting consortia guidelines as well.

Within the USA, there are now well over 100 large electronic consortia. Some of the most established are the: Ohio LINK, Galileo, Virginia's VIVA, and Washington Research Library Consortium (WRLC). Helmer (1981) states that these consortia take on very differing forms so that some like Ohio LINK are centralized, well-staffed, and highly integrated, whereas others like Chicago's North Star Net are loose federations that require minimal cooperation. In many cases the consortium consists of the collaborative instincts of a few individuals in many others, however, there are elaborate resource-sharing agreements documents detailing the administrative structure and *raison d'être* of the consortium.

The increasing formalization of the consortia form is apparent in the nature of administrative documentation being created. There are bylaws describing the governance and membership structure and indicating the legal status of the consortium. There are memoranda of understanding that outline the business equation between each member library. There is ranging from restrictive to liberal that sketch the limits of cooperative sharing. Finally, there are strategic plans, which like the Mission Statement of a library, supply statements on how the consortium views itself and its future. Townley (1992) in his work on college library consortia in the United States of America acknowledged that a college library alone cannot afford enhanced collections in more than a few subject areas but by banding together, college library collections can form a virtual research library to the benefit of faculty and students at all participating institutions.

2.3.5 State of resource sharing in Asia

Chen (2013) highlights that in Asia; China has created an all-absorbing Academic Library and Information System cartel (CALIS). CALIS is probably the purest example of a highly centralized, wholly integrated consortium while there are 700,000 students spread over 27 provinces that benefit from CALIS, the management is tightly knit into one national center located in Peking University. The Consortia in Asia is therefore thriving on the fact that funding is primarily from the government with some input from individual university budgets. In the two years since its creation, CALIS has purchased UMI, EBSCO, Elsevier, and Web of Science among other databases, for all its members. Whether CALIS experiences quite the same pulls and pressures of other consortia groups, given its national funding and administrative integration, is a moot point. What is clear is that like their US counterparts, CALIS, GAELIC, NESLI, and Germany's multi-form initiatives, have all subscribed to the paradigm of "strength in numbers" in dealing with the acquisition of digital information Resource (ibid).

2.3.6 Resource sharing in Africa

Bulcholz (2011) carried out a study on the status of resource sharing in Southern Africa. The study looked at access to information in academic libraries with reference to University of Namibia Library (UNAM) and University of South Africa (UNISA). The findings of the study indicated that though both libraries had recently adapted their collection development policies to accommodate electronic resources, their budgets did not increase accordingly. The recruitment of ICT knowledgeable staff tended to be a problem at both libraries. However resources were shared via inter lending and document supply with (UNISA) Library as a model in Southern Africa. Though both libraries added their holdings to the national bibliographies and Sabine and where members of (GAELIC), the UNAM Library was a passive partner.

Nwalo (2008) reports that Africa as a continent has many libraries distributed among the nations but the levels of understanding and practice of library consortium, resource sharing and networking vary from region to region because of the different levels of Information Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure. Although the idea of co-operation has been in existence for many years, library consortium is still at its infancy in many countries in developing world like Africa.

In Nigeria, Sanni and Igbafe (2004) highlight individuals' and groups' efforts in the past aimed at fostering co-operation among some university libraries in Nigeria. An example of a group of university libraries comprising of the Ahmadu Bello University, Obafemi Awolowo University, University of Ibadan, University of Benin, University of Ilorin and the University of Nigeria, Usukka was given. These were attempts at enhancing library co-operation among Universities, promoting co-operative acquisition, the production of an index to Nigerian theses and dissertations, the production of an index to Nigerian periodicals, the establishment of reference libraries in selected university libraries, the setting up of reference libraries, the formation of a consortia of e-library etc.

In South Africa, Alemnwa and Anwi (2002) report on the development of consortia with specific reference to South Africa. The Gauteng and Environs Library Consortium (GAELIC) is the largest academic library consortium in South Africa, which is striving to achieve greater efficiency in the area of document delivery, with the objective of providing information rapidly, cost-effectively, and in accordance with users' needs and expectations.

Miambo (2002) reports that in Central Africa, Zimbabwe has recorded successes in resource sharing activities. The Zimbabwe University Libraries Consortium (ZULC) is one of the most successful e-resource projects. It was formed in 2001 with the aim to facilitate resource sharing. It consists of twelve members of which nine are state run. Furthermore a grouping of

government college and research libraries (CARLIC) has been formed in Zimbabwe. Its mission is to act as the chief catalyst in the overall development of member libraries through leadership, support, motivation, research and advocacy including championing access to electronic information resources and technologies.

Very little empirical research is available about resource sharing activities in Zambia. Nonetheless, commenting on the challenges members of the Zambia Library Consortia had been facing in accessing e-resources, Sekabembe (2002) notes that most of the problems have been as a result of delays by the consortium to remit the concessionary subscriptions as negotiated with its overseas aggregators each year. The delays by the Consortium had been due to irregular and inconsistent responses from the consortium members as regards timely renewals. He further revealed that the problem had proved to be inevitable since the member libraries had experienced varying funding schedules from their parent institutions. It is important to note that this paper highlighted a number of issues which could be a subject of further research and help to fill the gap on literature on resource sharing in Zambia. (Sekabembe, 2002).

A study by Chisenga and Chelemu (1996) on the state of interlibrary lending operations in Zambia reports that existing activities were concentrated on the two highly urbanized provinces, the Copper belt and Lusaka. They found out that interlibrary lending schemes operated on an informal basis, lacking any form of co-ordination, in the absence of any rules or regulatory code. Earlier on Chifwepa (1991) in his attempt to propose a strategy for cooperation among agricultural libraries in Zambia conducted a study to investigate agricultural library cooperation in Zambia. The study identified a number of barriers namely Inadequate personnel and human resources, lack of a clear policy or legislation, conflicts among institutional missions, goals and objectives, lack of tools for cooperation (Union catalogues). Lack of reprographic facilities and long distances among libraries, compounded by poor communication.

2.4 Factors that influence resource sharing

The following subsections provide reviews on a number of factors that influence resource activities among libraries.

2.4.1 Resource adequacy

Islam (2012) conducted a study which looked at the present status of library cooperation, networking, and resource sharing in Bangladesh using Web-based Library Cooperation for Access to World-wide Information. The study aimed at assessing the status of collection of information resources, networking, resource sharing and automation of libraries in Bangladesh. A questionnaire based survey was conducted. The libraries surveyed fell into the following categories (a) academic libraries (b) research / special libraries. It was found that in terms of collection of information resources, the efforts of most of the libraries were confined to acquiring books only. Majority of libraries were not subscribing to current titles of journals. Many libraries had not taken part in resource sharing network and library cooperation programme. However a large number of libraries surveyed subscribed to on-line journals through a library consortium and they already initiated library automation programs. Though a great chunk of the libraries developed library software to provide database service to its institution members only, very few libraries developed software to provide database service to serve users worldwide. The establishment of digital library by majority of libraries to provide full text information resources was still a far cry. This study delineated the ways of web-based library cooperation with the conclusion that the automation of libraries and effective formation of country consortium can only promote the effective library cooperation for access to worldwide information and global resource sharing. (Islam, 2012).

Williams and Woolwine (2011) conducted a study to assess the state of interlibrary loans in the United States in the Digital Age. It was found that there was a general increase in ILL activity since the 1990s, with an increase in ILL non-fulfillment during the period. There was a strong correlation between print journal and monograph collection size versus ILL activity. There was positive correlation between the presence of databases and ILL activity. The presence of a link resolver was also correlated with increased ILL activity. Finally, the study found there was no overall reduction in ILL department personnel in the last 5 years and that the presence of a professional librarian as head of the department was also positively correlated with ILL activity (Williams & Woolwine, 2011).

Hussaini, Owoeye, & Anasi (2010) conducted a study on resource sharing challenges and prospects in Nigerian university libraries. The study revealed that the prospect for resource sharing among university libraries in Nigeria was very high. However, factors that hindered effective resource sharing included inadequate funding, a lack of skilled librarians, power outages, an absence of web-accessible OPACs, uneven development of libraries, and slow progress of library automation.

2.4.2 Infrastructure

Omekwa (2006) conducted a study to look at critical roles for librarians in managing information and technology. This study set out to provide a critical overview of the contribution of information technology to the current shift from information to knowledge processing. The findings indicated an abysmal state of Internet usage and the state of ICT facilities in Africa in particular and the rest of the developing countries in general. The attitudes of library staff towards ICT's were another factor negating against resource sharing.

Taole and Dick (2009) conducted a study to establish how libraries in southern Africa could encounter the challenges in terms of ICTs; faced in resource sharing through collaborating through consortia. The aim of the study was to establish a common library management system software for the Lesotho Library Consortium (LELICO). The findings indicated that financial constraints influenced levels of computerization in the majority of LELICO member libraries and in turn impacted negatively on the levels of participation in the consortium. (Taole & Dick, 2009).

Islam and Mezbah-ul-Islam (2012), reporting on a study on the need for ICT infrastructure to support library cooperation in Bangladesh, found out that libraries in Bangladesh lacked the necessary infrastructure to support Library consortia efforts. Though possibilities of ICTs, digital information, electronic document delivery, library consortia, web based resources, etc. were identified wide disparity in the availability and use of academic information still prevailed among different universities in Bangladesh. The study justified the establishment of University Library Consortium which automatically would bring economy, efficiency and equality in information availability and use.

Rabin (2012) conducted a study to look at the roles which library and librarian stand to play in the emerging information society where information resource sharing is required to ensure there is wider access to information resources on the platform of ICT. The study was conducted in three selected academic libraries in Kogi State to ascertain their readiness to engage in effective information resources sharing. The study observed selected three libraries have state of the art ICT facilities required for information resource. Similarly, (Usman & Adam 2013), found out that libraries were unable to effectively utilize ICT's in resource sharing due to inadequate funding from their parent institutions.

2.4.3 Administrative barriers

Lugya (2010) carried out a study on successful resource sharing in academic and research libraries in Illinois: Lessons for developing countries. The study sought to establish the factors that had led to the success of the consortium of academic and research libraries in Illinois (CARLI). The aim of the study was to establish how such success factors could be applied in libraries of developing countries like Uganda. Emphasis was placed on the establishment of (CARLI) style of leadership, the sharing of responsibility and decision making processes as well as sources of funding for the consortium. Also central to the research study was exploration of the role and responsibility of participating member libraries and their contributions to and expectations from the consortium. The findings indicated that lack of funding to facilitate consortium activities was not the central factor in the failed progress of the planned consortium activities in Uganda, rather it was the lack of committed leadership and cooperation among participating libraries that were responsible for the lack of progress. In any kind of organization or cooperation like a library consortium, funding had never been enough due to ever changing technologies and continuous demands from library patrons. However, good leadership and cooperation among membership played a bigger role in achieving a common goal (Lugya, 2010).

Faniran (1991) argued that the chances of inter-library co-operation succeeding in Nigeria and consequently in Africa was slim just because the bid to co-operate was started at the top from the national level instead from the bottom at the local level. Adedigba (1984) proposed a better way to go by library cooperation in order to record more success by making a case for a formalized agreement to be signed by the member libraries. A study by (Ameen, 2008) revealed that various technical, procedural, psychological, and behavioral barriers in achieving planned and meaningful collection-sharing among libraries in Pakistan.

2.4.4 Funding

Mapulanga (2011) conducted a study which looked at the effects of budgeting and funding on the provision of library and information services in the University of Malawi Libraries (UML). The results of the study indicated that library and information resources in UML had deteriorated despite increased material budgets. This has had an impact on the libraries participation in activities such as library resource sharing activities. The study revealed that most of the essential books were outdated and not found in UML libraries. Print periodicals were inconsistent and unsubscribed to. Most of the electronic journals were inaccessible and irrelevant to users' needs. Internet was slow due to low bandwidth. Indirectly, library and information services were negatively affected. Reference services in UML deteriorated. Compact Read Only Memory (CD-ROM) services were overtaken by users' preference for the Internet, e-journals and online databases. Document delivery services were mostly disconnected because of non-payment of subscription fees. Current awareness services were choked by low levels of acquisitions. Low levels of acquisitions for local materials crippled exchange programme services. Interlibrary loan services were affected by inability to return loaned materials. (Mapulanga, 2011).

2.5 Institutional framework

For any meaningful collaboration to take place a formal agreement needs to be in place. This section presents literature for the need to formalize resource sharing activities.

Usman (2006) in explaining the formalized arrangement of resource sharing made by International Federation of Library Association (IFLA) stated that this arrangement is a common feature of collaboration between two or more libraries especially when the geographic and political borders separate the participants. For resource sharing to be successful, there should be mutual objectives, joint decision making processes and continuous improvement for all participants

Reitz (2004) explained that resource sharing is the activity that results from an agreement, formal and informal among a group of librarians (usually a consortium or network) to share collections, data facilities, personnel etc. for the benefit of the users and to reduce the expense of collection development

2.6 Summary

This chapter presented background literature pertaining to library resource sharing. In section one it was very important for the study to look at what is available concerning bibliographic control because this is the fulcrum of any attempts for meaningful resource sharing among libraries. Section two looked at literature on various resource sharing strategies worldwide. It is common knowledge that information communication technologies have had a huge bearing in the manner resource sharing activities are going to be conducted as evidenced in the survey studies on factors which influence resource sharing activities studies. Whether libraries in Zambia are up to the task this is what this study intends to unravel.

This study notes that most of the literature reviewed utilized a survey method. After considering both the advantages and disadvantages of this methodology used in the literature covered, the researcher decided to adopt this method as well .as a research strategy in order to capture most of the desired data from the respondents.

In this regard based on the literature reviewed, this study, therefore, sought to assess the state of resource sharing activities among libraries in Zambia with a view to filling in the gap that exists on literature and proffer solution to correct the situation. The factors that were identified through literature review contributed to the construction of research instruments that were used in the study.

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Overview

Research methodology is a system of explicit rules and procedures upon which research is based and against which claims for knowledge are evaluated. Research methodology can refer to the strategies surrounding the use of multiple methods of data collection as required by different types of attempts to achieve higher degrees of reliability and validity (Leedy, 1997). Research methodologies revolve around two approaches, namely, quantitative and qualitative. In order to increase the depth and quality of the results the study adopted both approaches. According to Andrew and Halcomb (2009), the use of multiple data sources and methods to cross-check and validate findings increases the depth and quality of the results. This chapter aims to describe the methodology that was used in the study. It describes the methods which were used in collecting data and how this data was analyzed. It also describes the research designs which were employed, the target population, sample size and sampling method. Data collection procedure and data analysis as well as the instruments for data collection that were used and the reason for choosing them have also been discussed.

3.1 Research Design

According to Thyer (1993) in De Vos (1998) research design is “a blueprint or detailed plan for how a research study is to be conducted – operationalizing variables so they can be measured, selecting a sample of interest to study; collecting data to be used as a basis for testing hypothesis and analyzing the results. In this case the researcher wanted to assess the state of resource sharing activities among libraries in Zambia. The method used was survey design. According to Link and Oldendink, (2000) a survey method is a means of gathering information that describes the nature of the extent of data ranging from physical counts and frequencies to attitudes and opinions. Information collected in this manner is very useful to a researcher in

that it can be used to answer questions that have been raised to assess the needs and set the goals to determine whether the specific objectives of the research have been satisfied (Akakandelwa, 2000). A number of considerations were done to choose the survey method. According to (Kombo & Tromp, 2006), this method is appropriate in that it involves the collection of data on a wide range of cases, each case being investigated only on a particular aspect under consideration. Furthermore this method is appropriate in that it allows one to generalize from a smaller group to a larger group from which the subgroup has been selected. The data collected from the subset in this case (Past and Present members of ZALICO) was used to generalize the findings to all libraries (Kombo & Tromp, 2006)

3.2 Study Population

According to Leedy (1997) a population is a universe of units from which a sample is selected or chosen. In this study the population of the study was all libraries in Zambia. However in this study the target population were 41 past and present member libraries of the Zambia Library Consortium (ZALICO) drawn from the following towns Livingstone, Monze, Lusaka, Kabwe, Kitwe and Ndola and stakeholders involved in Library activities.

3.3 Sampling and Sampling Technique

According to Halcomb and Andrew (2009) a sample is a group of subjects selected from a larger population. A sample is a group of subjects selected from a larger population (White, 2008).

Sampling is a process by which a researcher gathers people, artefacts or places for study and it involves both probability and non-probability sampling procedures. It also involves choosing participants considered to be knowledgeable and well informed or because of their rich background knowledge on the topic under study (Kombo and Tromp, 2006). At the time of the study there were no available statistics on the exact number of libraries in Zambia, though the Zambia Library Service estimated the figure to be in the range of about 1000 spread across the

country. In view of this, not all libraries could be included in the study. Therefore a purposive sampling technique was used to choose a sample size of 41 libraries who are past and present of ZALICO according to the records obtained from ZALICO secretariat. This sample included sixteen (16) academic libraries comprising university and college libraries drawn from public and private funded institutions; two (2) school libraries i.e. Libala High School and the International School of Lusaka; seven (7) public libraries and eleven (11) special/research libraries. Thus, the total number of respondents was forty one (41). Looking at the number this type of sampling method was very appropriate to the study because in qualitative research, what really matters is wealth of the gathered information and not necessarily the number of participants. The study also captured 7 key informants for the interviews. In view of this a number of considerations were taken into account to choose the sample. The basic criteria were that the libraries at one time were members or were currently members of the ZALICO. The libraries were manned by personnel with the necessary library studies qualifications and had the necessary ICT infrastructure to support resource sharing activities. Key informants were chosen on the basis of being professionals engaged in matters related to the advancement of Librarianship. However, respondents were also chosen on the basis of the researcher's individual judgment on the ground that they were able to provide the necessary information needed for the study

3.4 Data collection instruments

The data collection instruments used in this study were self-administered questionnaires, interview guide and document analysis. The use of multiple data collection instruments is good for research because each instrument's weaknesses are compensated by the other. Ngulube (2007) observed that although no single method is perfect, if different methods lead to the same answer, then greater confidence can be placed in the validity of the conclusion.

3.4.1 Questionnaires

Questionnaires were used because they were cheap and easy to administer. These were administered on heads of libraries or reference librarians. Aspects of time constraints and convenience of the respondents were also considered in choosing a questionnaire for data collection. According to Kombo & Tromp (2006), self-administered questionnaires can also be completed at the respondent's convenience without the influence of the researcher. However, the researcher was also mindful of the weaknesses associated with the use of a questionnaire as a method of collecting data. Some of the weaknesses of a questionnaire include elements of being reactive and lacking some probing power that interviews have. The other weakness was that respondents took time to respond and also unclear questions that needed explanations were not answered. To mitigate this problem, open-ended questions were provided. The open-ended nature of the questions allowed for flexibility on the part of the researcher who altered the questions depending on the participants' responses. Close-ended questions also provided alternative responses.

3.4.2 Interviews

According to Chifwepa (2006) interviews rather than questionnaires are a very useful source for in-depth information for a research study. A tape recorder, notepads and pens were also used to record the interviews for play back in cases where the interviewer was unable to write down all the responses from the interviewee. These tools were very useful as they were used in making corrections and modifications when need arose (Bryman, 2004). Interviews were conducted with seven key informants namely the current president of LIAZ, the Administrative Assistant at ZALICO secretariat, the Director National Archives of Zambia, One senior member of the teaching staff from the UNZA and Evelyn Hone College Departments of Library and Information Studies respectively, the Director at ZAMREN and last but not the least the PERI country coordinator in Zambia. These interviews were very effective in terms of soliciting more detailed information. Questions which were not adequately answered in the questionnaires were adequately covered by the interviews. Furthermore, other multiple sources of data such

as document reviews of institutional reports, minutes, newsletters, etc. and observations were carried out. This method helped to triangulate the data in order to test validity (Creswell, 2003).

3.5 Validity and Reliability of Instruments

Cohen, Manion and Morrison (2000) caution researchers against threats to validity and reliability, which can never be eliminated completely. The authors suggest what can be done during design, data gathering, and data analysis and data reporting, to try and minimize the threats. In this regard an assessment of the data hinges upon determining the reliability and validity of the research instruments used. Creswell (2003) defined validity as the degree to which a test measured what it is supposed to measure. In this instance the questionnaire and the structured interview schedules were pre-tested before being administered. This was achieved by making sure that questions were related to the problem under investigation.

3.6 Data analysis

The data were analyzed both qualitatively and quantitatively. Qualitative data which were collected from open-ended items in the questionnaire were analyzed thematically using content analysis, as themes and sub themes emerged from the data. This according to Makondo (2002) facilitates going through the research questions and interview responses and come up with common themes relating to each of the questions. The responses from interviews were put into categories according to the emerging themes. This allowed objective and critical interpretation, so as to make decisions that were valid for proper conclusion and recommendations of the study. The quantitative data which were collected from closed-ended items in the Questionnaire were analyzed by the use of descriptive statistics in form of percentages and frequencies. The Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) was used to enhance the analysis.

3.7 Ethical considerations

This research endeavored to adhere to the code of conduct of doing research outlined by the Directorate of Research and Graduate Studies of the University of Zambia. First of all a letter of introduction was obtained from the directorate to facilitate the researcher's visits to selected libraries and to conduct interviews. Consent was also sought from the interviewees to conduct the interviews. The research was conducted in English, which was easily understood by both the researcher and respondent. To ensure confidentiality the participants were informed from the outset about the nature and the purpose of the study. The issue of voluntary participation was also stated so that the participants could participate in the study willingly. Participants were also assured that the information they provided was going to be used strictly for academic purposes and would be treated as confidential and that they were not obliged to disclose their names. Respondents were also informed of their right to withdraw at any point of the interview.

3.7 Limitations

The major limiting factor was that the study was only restricted to past and present libraries which have participated in ZALICO. Due to limited time and financial constraints it is also worth noting that not all libraries were included in the study. These were largely situated in Southern, Lusaka, Central and Copperbelt provinces because that was where a huge concentration of the targeted population could be found. As a result, generalization of the findings to other libraries in Zambia might not be suitable. However, certain experiences might be of benefit to other libraries in the country the researcher also faced a lot of challenges during the course of data collection in terms of transport costs. This problem was as a result of delayed release of research funds by the sponsor and also when released, the funds were not adequate to meet the needs of the researcher such as accessing decent accommodation and other key logistics. The other problem was that the researcher did not collect all the questionnaires distributed since some respondents did not return them and also among some the returned questionnaires, it was found that some questionnaires were either incomplete or had too many

inconsistencies making such not to be useful in the data analysis process. Other key informants targeted for the research could not be reached due to their busy schedules and due to time and financial constraints rescheduling of appointments was a bit problematic for the researcher.

CHAPTER FOUR: PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS

4.0 Overview

This chapter presents the findings of the study. The study was taken to assess the state of resource sharing activities among libraries in Zambia. The chapter is divided into five sections. Section one presents findings on the response rate while section two presents findings about the demographic characteristics of the respondents. Section three presents findings on the responses on the state of resource sharing activities in Zambia. Section four deals with the responses to ascertain the factors which influence resource sharing activities and section five presents the findings on whether there is an institutional framework to support resource sharing activities in Zambia. The responses were based on the research questions and variables related to the study in question.

The research questions were as follows:

1. What is the state of resource sharing in Zambia?
2. What factors are influencing resource sharing activities among libraries in Zambia?
3. Is there a policy framework to support resource sharing activities in Zambia?

4.1 Response rate of the respondents

A total of 41 self-administered questionnaires were distributed to past and present member libraries of ZALICO in tertiary, public and research institutions in Monze, Lusaka, Central and Copperbelt provinces. Out of this number, 41 questionnaires were returned, giving a response rate of 96 %. However, out of the total 41 questionnaires returned, five (5) of them were discarded because they were either incomplete or had too many inconsistencies. Therefore, only 36 questionnaires were found to be useful for data analysis. Out of the seven interviews planned seven were successfully conducted with the Director national archives, the President Zambia Library Association, the administrative Assistant at the ZALICO, the Country Coordinator for INASP in Zambia, The Director at the ZAMREN project and two lecturers each from the Library studies Departments of UNZA and Evelyn Hone College of Applied arts. Thus 96% was a good response and hence it can be generalizable.

4.2 Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

This section covers the general information on the characteristics of the respondents in terms of their gender, age, highest qualification obtained, length of service, and the status of the institution they belonged to.

4.2.1 Sex

Out of a total of 36 respondents, there were 17 (47%) male and 19 (53%) female respondents from the libraries.

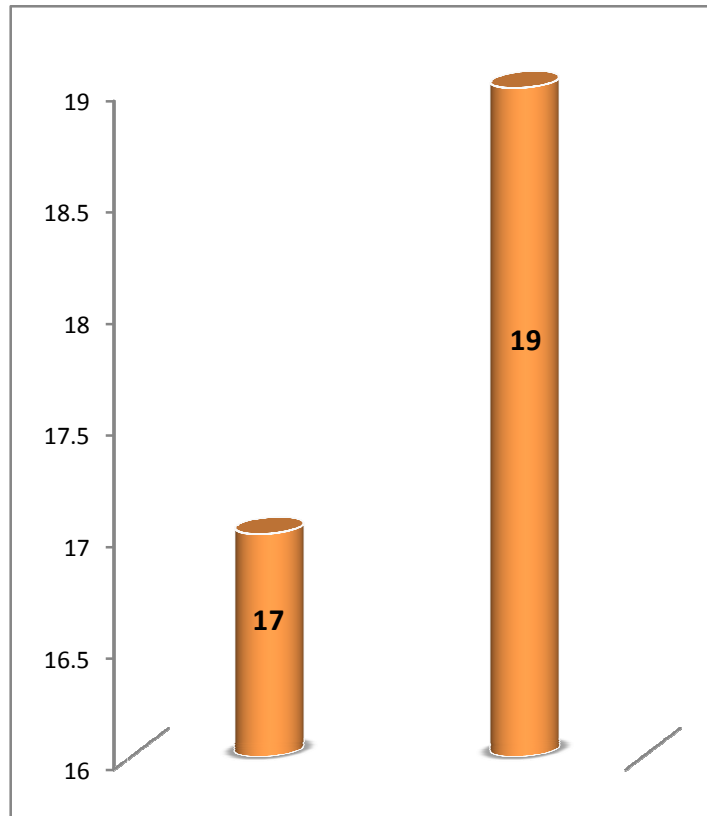


Fig.1: Sex of respondents

4.2.2 Age

Table 1 below shows age group of the respondents. Out of the 36 respondents, 4 (11%) were aged 20-29 years, 15 (42%) were aged between 30-39 years, 13 (36%) were aged between 40-

49 and 4 (11%) were above 50 years. The findings indicate that 38(89%) were above 30 years old.

Table 1: Age of respondents

AGE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
20-29	4	11.1
30-39	15	41.7
40-49	13	36.1
Above 50	4	11.1
Total	36	100.0

4.2.3 Academic qualifications

The findings in table 2 below shows the Academic qualifications of respondents. The findings of this study indicate that the majority (69%) of the respondents had a degree qualification which is a necessary prerequisite to handle resource sharing transactions hence a rich source of data to the study findings.

Table 2: Academic qualifications

QUALIFICATIONS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
MLIS	7	19.4
BALIS	25	69.4

Dip LIS	3	8.3
CertLIS	1	2.8
Total	36	100.0

Table 3: Cross tabulation of academic qualification and opinions on importance of resource sharing

		Opinion on the Importance of resource sharing				Total
		not important	moderately important	important	very important	
Academic qualification	MLIS	0	0	1	6	7
	BALIS	2	1	3	19	25
	Dip LIS	1	0	0	2	3
	CertLIS	0	0	0	1	1
Total		3	1	4	28	36

The results from the cross-tabulation of academic qualification and their opinion on the importance of resource sharing. The interpretation of the results is that there is a relationship between academic qualifications and perception of the importance of resource sharing.

4.2.4 Work Experience

Figure 2 below shows work experience of the respondents. The findings indicate that of the 36 respondents, (67%) had worked in the library for a period below 11 to 16 years. This indicates that most of the respondents had sufficient experience and were mature to provide useful information for the study.

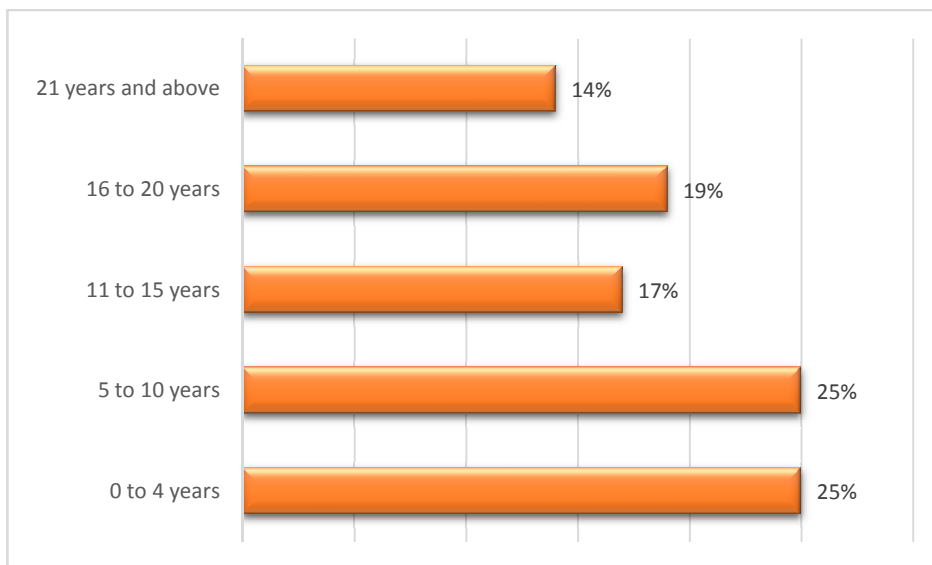


Fig.2: Work Experience

4.3 State of Resource Sharing

Respondents were asked to indicate their views on the overall state of resource activates among libraries in Zambia. Using a four point Likert rating scale. This comprised 1= Very good, 2=Good, 3= Average, 4= satisfactory 5=Unsatisfactory. Figure 4 below indicates that;

Of the 36 respondents 26 (72%) thought that the state of resource sharing activities among libraries in Zambia was average. Key informants unanimously stated that the state of resource sharing among libraries in Zambia was unsatisfactory. Most of the interviewees stated that Union catalogs and, Union lists to enable libraries Know what was available in other libraries were non-existent. One respondent reported that:

“Our collection is not up-to-date for years now. I do not remember when last we received a budget to purchase new materials for our library yet there is a lot of changes and advancement in the field of library. This scenario has rendered us to lag behind in knowledge sharing arrangements”

An interview with the president of LIAZ revealed that lack of awareness among libraries about the need for libraries participate in resource sharing activities was a major problem. She said that this attitude created a lot of passiveness and mistrust among libraries when approached to join a cooperative. Subsequent interviews with key informants at UNZA and Evelyn Hone college Departments of library studies further revealed that the course on library resource sharing had not being given the adequate attention in the curricula. At UNZA for example the course used to be taught as a second year full course but of late it seemed it had being removed altogether. The results indicate that the general state of resource sharing among libraries in Zambia is not satisfactory.

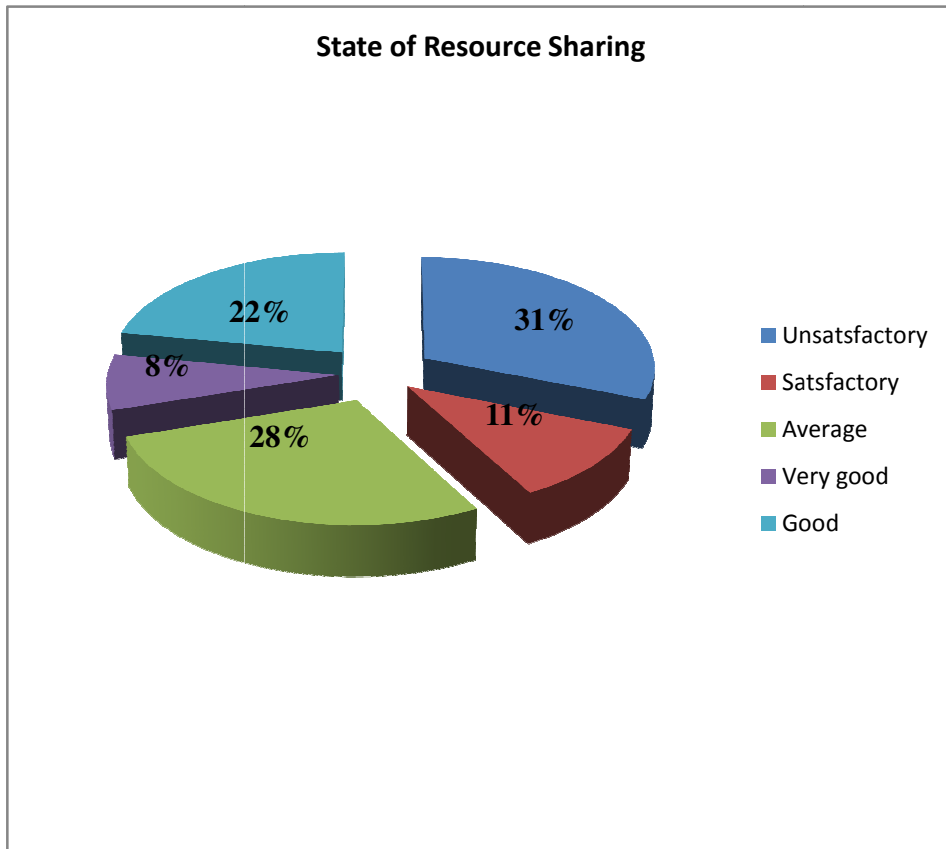


Fig 4 State of resource sharing

Table 4: Cross tabulation of type of library and views on the state of resource sharing

		Views on the state of resource sharing					Total
		Very good	Good	Average	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	
Type of library	Academic	2	4	2	2	6	16
	School	0	1	0	0	1	2
	Public	1	0	5	0	1	7
	Research/Special	0	3	3	2	3	11
Total		3	8	10	4	11	36

The results from the cross-tabulation of type of library and the views on the state of resource sharing are as follows:

The results revealed that majority of the respondents (25) noted that resource sharing and type of library were related while 11 noted that there was no relationship. From this analysis, we can conclude that librarians believe that there is a correlation between type of library and state of resource sharing.

4.3.1 National Union Catalog

This question was asked to ascertain if at all the libraries surveyed sent the lists of their holdings to a centralized national Union catalog. Of the 36 respondents 92% indicated that they did not subscribe to the union catalog and 8% were not sure of its existence.

One key informant reported that:

“To the best of my knowledge there is no designated national library and such it is not feasible to have a Union catalog or a Union list. Above all what I have noticed is that most libraries are not sensitized of the need to send any list of their acquisitions to any centralized database”.

4.3.2. Centralized National Bibliographic Database

This question was asked to find out whether the libraries submitted their lists of latest acquisitions or local material to the National Archives, Fig 5 below shows results whether libraries submitted their lists of local publication for national bibliography compilation. The results revealed that the majority of the libraries in Zambia did not send a list of their holdings for national bibliographic compilation. Probing further the respondents revealed that they were not aware of the need to do so, some said they was no sensitization on this issue. Views from some key informants attributed this to lack of awareness. The Director of National archives revealed in the interview that though it was mandatory to do so there was lack of enforcement. Lack of a designated National Library to coordinate this was also cited.

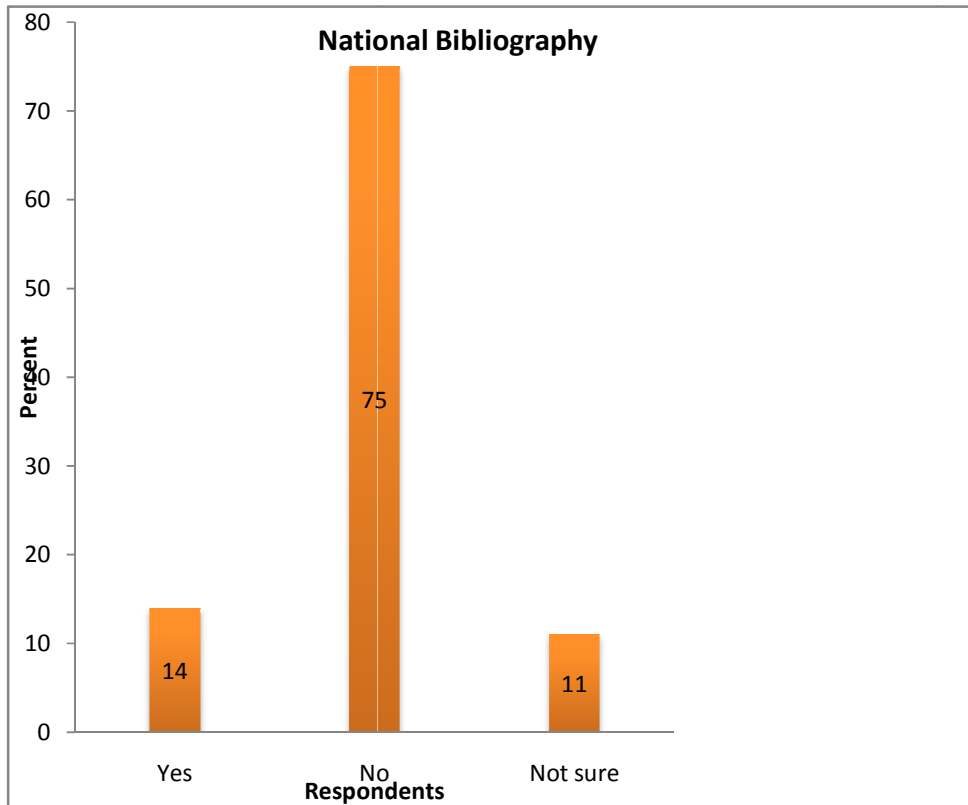


Fig 5: National Bibliography

4.3.3 Resource sharing activities

Question 11 solicited responses on whether the libraries engaged in any form of resource sharing activity. Respondents were asked to rate the extent to which their libraries engaged in these activities using the following Likert scales 4=quite often,3=Often,3= Sometimes ,1 never,0=Not sure. Fig 3 above shows the type of resource sharing activities.

The results in figure 6 below indicate that the majority of respondents participated in resource sharing activities related to staff training, workshops and serminers. This could be attributed to capacity building workshops and seminars which have being organized by INASP, ZALICO and

LIAZ in the recent past though from the interviews the president of LIAZ quipped that these training were not tailored on specific issues tailored to library resource sharing.

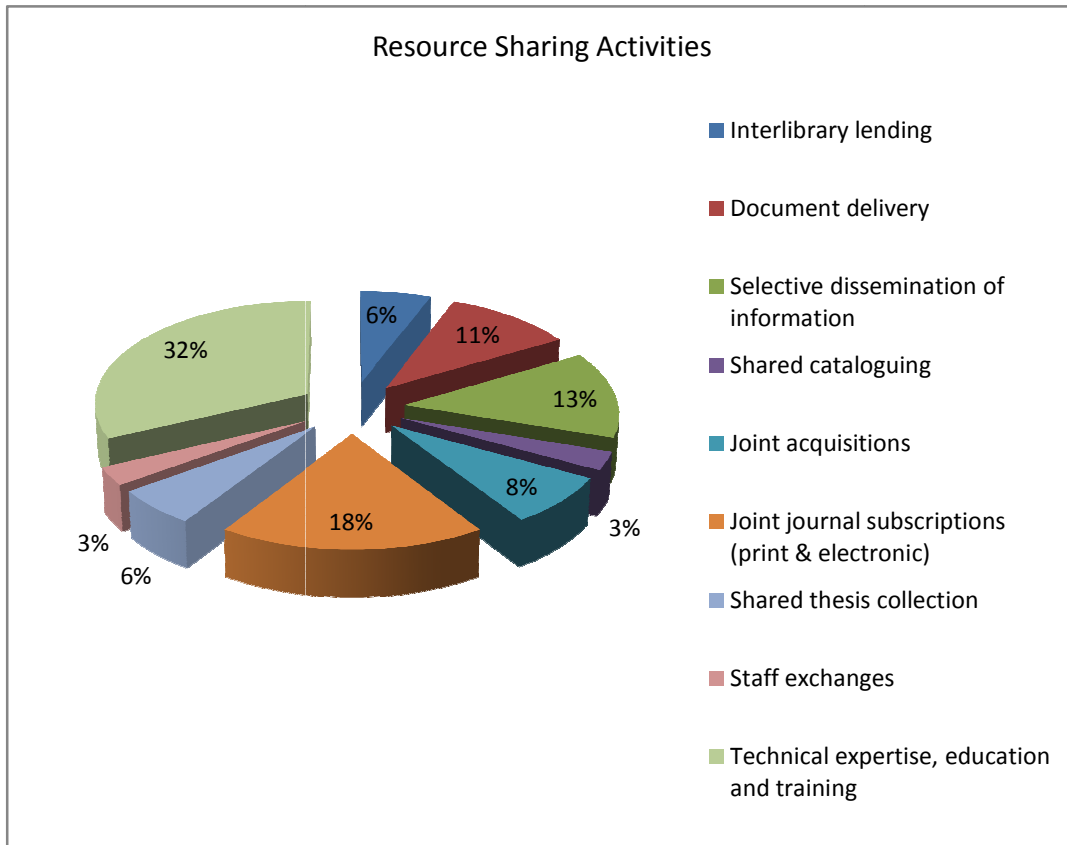


Fig. 6: Resource sharing activities

4.3.4 Institutional repository

A question was asked to find out whether the libraries managed an institutional repositories for their local collection. Of the 36 respondents 17(47%) said yes, 15(42%) said no and 4(11%) were not sure.

4.3.5 Consortium membership. Question 20 (Appendix 2) wanted to find out whether the library was a member of ZALICO. Of the 36 respondents 21(58%) said yes, 15(42%) said no. From the interviews it was gathered that the low number of membership was attributed to membership fees which members have to contribute to subscribe to e-journal s and are pegged in dollars.

4.3.6 Consortium activities

Question 22 (Appendix 2) was asked in order to find out what services the libraries would prefer from ZALICO.

Table 5 below presents the results of the findings.

Table 5 Specific Resource Sharing Activities

Responses	Yes (%)	No (%)
Access to E-resource	36	0
Library Interlending	67	13
Cooperative Collection Development	14	22
Staff Training	33	3
Shared Cataloguing	24	12

From interviews on what services they preferred to get from ZALICO, it was gathered that libraries did not want a situation where it created a duplication of what they already had. They preferred to be availed to services which could help them fill the gaps in their collection. It was further revealed that the cost of subscriptions was rather too expensive as the Dollar rate to the Zambian Kwacha kept on increasing. One Informant proposed that:

“Perhaps it is high time ZALICO lobbied government to help in footing the bill as it was denying a lot of libraries especially in Government aided institutions to enjoy the full benefits of being in a consortium .ZALICO should also start thinking seriously of creating an centralized electronic database (Union catalog)”.

From the interviews it was further gathered that ZALICO and LIAZ needed to organize specific tailored workshops and seminar to equip librarian with skills on latest trends in resource sharing activities.

4.4 Factors influencing resource sharing

Table 6 on page 51 shows results on Challenges to resource sharing. The data obtained from key informants revealed that a number of challenges affected effective resource sharing among libraries such as lack of sensitization, poor funding, lack of a policy to regulate library services in Zambia, poor Internet bandwidth lack of well-developed ICT infrastructure a lack of requisite skills in ICT among others. The interviews also revealed a number of issues influencing resource sharing among libraries. It was revealed that Libraries do not have the basic infrastructure to initiate cooperative programs. In relation to school libraries one informant quipped that:

‘To begin with, we do not have even union catalogs of departmental libraries on the same campus. Most libraries have still not developed web OPACS; hence access to each other’s catalogs is not available. We do not know about each other’s collection strengths’.

It was also established that some librarians were skeptical about losing materials during the sharing process. It was also mentioned by some librarians that they could not initiate a formal cooperative plan because it would add to their workload and they were already faced with a shortage of staff. Problems of a possessive mindset on the part of some librarians especially at private funded institutions were identified in the interviews. The librarian at the international community school was categorical in one of the responses that faculty and higher authorities could not support the practice of lending materials to others without having much in return. Furthermore, they wanted to get their needs fulfilled locally and in a timely manner. One key informant was of the view that librarians did not have any authority to develop formal cooperative plans. She was of the view that it was the exclusive responsibility of management to initiate such plans. Librarians should not be blamed in this regard. It was also noted from the interviews that different libraries collections and infrastructures are not compatible with each other, which also creates barriers to resource sharing.

Table 6 Challenges to Resource sharing

RESPONSES	YES (%)	NO (%)
Inadequate Funding	72.2	27.8
Passiveness	75.0	25.0
Lack of Skilled manpower	36	64
Limited Internet access	47.2	52.8
Inadequate ICT infrastructure	66.7	33.3
Inadequate resources to share	75.0	25.0

Lack of awareness	72.2	27.8
Geographical distance	94.4	5.6

4.5 Institutional framework

Question 19 (appendix 2) required the respondents to state whether their libraries had a written policy on library resource sharing. The majority 21 (59%) of the respondents said they did not have one, while only 7(19%) of the respondents said yes and 8(22%) were not sure. The results reveal that majority of libraries in Zambia have no written policy on library resource sharing Though from the interviews some informants felt that maybe some aspects of policy guidelines were covered in some collection development policies of respective libraries.

In the absence of written policy libraries were asked if they had a memorandum of understanding agreement with libraries they shared resources with. Of the 36 respondents 7(19%) said yes and 20(56%) did not have one .It was established further from the interviews that usually these agreements were not effective because they were not legally binding. The case in point being the ZALICO memorandum of understanding.

In order to assess the effectiveness of the current resource sharing practice or memorandum agreements were successful in promoting resource sharing among libraries. A four point rating scale was used. This comprised 1= Very successful, 2= moderately successful, 3= of limited success, 4= Unsuccessful. Of the 36 respondents 19 (54 %) indicated it was unsuccessful. 13 (37%) indicated it was of limited success, while 4 (11%) Of the respondents reported that it was moderately successful. None of the respondents Indicated that it was successful. The findings suggest that the current practice was unsuccessful in influencing resource sharing activities as it was not based on a written policy.

As a follow up question respondents were asked to state whether a written policy on resource sharing was necessary for libraries in Zambia. Of the 36 respondents 35(97%) overwhelmingly answered in the affirmative. A number of reasons were advanced by the respondents in the follow up question and the interviews with key informants. They overwhelmingly stated that a written policy would clearly stipulate guidelines on resource sharing among libraries. One informant stated that this policy would for example stipulate how much money would be allocated in the library budget for such activities. Others said that issues of lack of reciprocity due to a fear of some libraries contributing more would be clearly spelt out in the policy in that the libraries would first access each other's resources and agree on which areas to share to overcome the issue of imbalance

Respondents were asked to state their opinions on what they felt an institutional framework should be put in place to improve the state of resource sharing among libraries in Zambia. One responded suggested that:

"I think that there is need to come up with an institutional framework to guide resource sharing among libraries in Zambia. This should be spearheaded by LIAZ in conjunction with ZALICO in consultation with libraries. These must see to it that it is embedded in the respective collection development policies."

She went on to suggest that follow up workshops should be organized by these association to sensitize people and stakeholder's .Furthermore one respondent suggested that:

“Regional centers or libraries should be identified to coordinate resource sharing activities. It is high time libraries considered forming networks according to their area of specialization, these specialized resource sharing networks would offer a chance to develop library services as a networked service ring alongside the provincial library networks.”

She went on to propose that for example a network of research libraries could be formed and a focal point identified to coordinate this. However she was quick to point out that this required a lot of lobbying sensitization and political will especially from the library association mother body with relevant stakeholders. She went on to say that a regional library would function as a network, as each unit would be a node both giving and receiving services. Such a network would be based on reciprocity, and operated honoring equality and trust. Another key informant was quick to point out in reference to the need for a policy, that like any team sport, regional library co-operation needs agreed rules, commitment, mutual openness, common goals, equality and respect. Visions and strategies should also be shared.

4.6 Summary of findings

The findings were that the resource sharing activities among libraries in Zambia was associated with challenges. The challenges include inadequate funding, passiveness between participating libraries lack of skilled manpower, lack of adequate Internet facilities, lack of ICT infrastructure, lack of adequate resources to share, lack of awareness, geographical distance and a lack a policy to guide resource sharing activities in Zambia. A lack of a policy framework for instance has brought about inequality in funding to libraries for instance libraries in Zambia have experienced budget cuts from their parent institutions due to a lack a policy to legislate library services in Zambia. Legislation will provide guidelines on how allocations will be allocated to a library. It also operationalizes the policy framework on library resource sharing in Zambia. Furthermore lack of funding to library service entails that libraries are unable to buy latest materials and invest in ICT infrastructure and software and subscribe to latest e-publications inhibiting their potential to participate effectively in resource sharing activities. For example one of the findings reveals that some libraries were unable to pay for their contributions to access to e-journals due to high subscription fees pegged in dollars. All these aforementioned issues are important ingredients to successful resource sharing activities among libraries in Zambia and thus the basis of this study.

CHAPTER FIVE: DISCUSSION OF RESEARCH FINDINGS

5.0 Overview

This chapter presents a discussion of the research findings in relation to the research objectives on the topic in question. The discussion has been grouped into three main themes as in the research objectives. These include the following: Status of resource sharing among libraries in Zambia; factors which influence resource sharing activities and the institutional framework to support resource sharing activities among libraries in Zambia. Furthermore, the findings are discussed according to the statement of the problem that was raised

5.1 The state of resource sharing among libraries in Zambia

The findings presented in section 4.3 of chapter 4 showed 72 percent of the respondents said that the state of resource sharing among libraries in Zambia was unsatisfactory. These results were further augmented by responses from the interviewees who stated this was so due to inadequate funding to libraries. From the foregoing it is the researcher's view that if resource sharing is to improve among libraries in Zambia there is need to improve the state of funding to libraries for them to engage effectively. Funding is an important pre-requisite for effective resource sharing. It creates an enabling environment for libraries to acquire adequate resources for resource sharing. It is also important to motivate librarians and information professionals through relevant capacity building workshops and training in aspects of resource sharing and networking of libraries through allocating enough funds to library services to ensure optimum utilization of available financial, physical and manpower resources. The overall results suggest that the existing state of resource sharing is unsatisfactory despite quite a good number of reasonably funded academic and specialized libraries in the country. Apparently this seems to be the case in most parts of Africa. Tanvir (2005) reports that in West Africa resource sharing between University libraries is very low.

Responses from interviews also revealed that the syllabus on library cooperation had been neglected in the recent past at Evelyn Hone College and the University of Zambia Departments

of Library and Information Studies. This is a very serious omission which needs to be urgently redressed. Librarians need to be sensitized on the importance of resource sharing from the initial training. There is need therefore to reinvigorate the aspect of resource sharing in the library education and training in the syllabus.

Furthermore, results presented in section 4.2.3 of chapter four show a correlation between the importance of resource sharing and academic qualifications. From the interactions the researcher had with respondents through personal interviews those with higher academic qualifications showed a deeper understanding and appreciation of the subject matter being investigated. Therefore it is very important for libraries to ensure that people assigned to manage departments responsible for resource sharing activities have higher academic qualifications preferably at Masters level because this activity demands a great deal of managerial proficiency.

5.1.1 Bibliographic utilities

Bibliographic utilities such as union catalogs are an important prerequisite for effective resource sharing. Certain tools need to be developed first for effective resource sharing to take place through a network preferably using Internet. These include databases, Union lists, Union catalogues, Online Public Access Catalogues (OPAC) sharing and metadata harvesting and Electronic publications and multimedia.

Lynch (1997) and Hider (2004) propose that effective resource sharing involves two major elements. One is resource and the other is player. First there has to be resources to share and then there should be needy players/collaborators for exchange. Webster (2002) looked at the Online Computer Library Center (OCLC) Open World Cat project as an important centralized

service that is now making library holdings information accessible worldwide via Internet search engines like Google and Yahoo.

The findings presented in section 4.3.1 of chapter four indicate that 32(89 %) of the respondents did not send their lists of holdings to a national union catalog and 4(11%) were not sure. It was further revealed from the supplementary questions that libraries in Zambia were not aware of the need to do so. From the interviews it was revealed that the absence of a national library to coordinate this and lack of awareness were the compelling reasons.

It is also the researcher's view that library Consortia such as ZALICO and professional associations such as (LIAZ) and University libraries should play an active role in creating a platform where libraries can share resources. These have the basic requirements for effective resource sharing electronically such as electronic catalogues and indexes. It was observed that libraries such as The University of Zambia Library, Lusaka University, Rusangu University, Mulungushi and Copperbelt University libraries have good Internet connectivity and online public access catalogs. From the foregoing the research is of the view that appropriate technology and equipment should be developed with the help of such organizations as ZAMREN to link these libraries for effective information access and interlibrary resource sharing, these will accord library patrons the ability to effectively identify and locate materials of interest across institutions. As library materials nowadays include an increasing amount of electronic content, the ability to locate and identify materials in this context implies that patrons must be able to search the holdings of multiple libraries and to navigate among disciplinary or citation (abstracting and indexing) databases. .

Lynch (1997), underscores this statement by identifying three key technologies to support these requirements being union catalogs, distributed search, and cross-database linkage systems. The study has exposed the need for libraries to utilize a standard information retrieval

system like Z39.50 which allows: searching library collection from different libraries; connection of member libraries via the Internet; no single location to host distributed library collection; the use of a common search form; the search module goes to the different databases and does a local search and pools all the harvested search results, which are then returned to the user's screen.

5.1.2 National bibliography

According to Igbashal & Tsegba (2012) National bibliographic control has become a major determinant of book accessibility and utilization and a key factor to information search and library resource sharing. In many countries of the world national bibliography is considered as a cumulated record of nation's publishing output. It also plays a major role for National Bibliographic Control. Thus elements of a National Bibliographies are books printed and published in a country; books written in the language of that country; the country as subject - books written about the country. An ideal current national bibliography relies entirely upon the existence of legal deposit laws and their effective operation. It should include entries of books within one year of their publication.

Results from Sub-section 4.3.2 chapter 4 indicate that 75% of the respondents did not submit the lists of latest local acquisitions to the National Archives of Zambia for National Bibliography compilation. A number of reasons were advanced for this sad state of affairs namely; lack of awareness of the need to do so and the need to update the ACT on legal deposit in Zambia. In its current form it was found to be very defective in compelling publishers to comply.

An Interview with the Director of the National Archives of Zambia revealed that the legal Deposit ACT of 1995 needs further review to be in conformity with the information age. Therefore it is the author's view that a national bibliography being a very important utility in the promotion of resource sharing activities among libraries in Zambia is supposed to contain

an authoritative and comprehensive records of all publication published in a country and publish those records with shortest possible delay with the accepted international standards.

Therefore the researcher envisions a national bibliography that has the following characteristics namely; currency, timeliness, comprehensive and is an authoritative list of all titles published in a country. In the case of Zambia National Bibliography, it totally depends upon the books received by the National Archives under the legal deposit ACT and at present there is no control over the current Legal Deposit ACT. Some of the publishers are not at all aware of the Act and some send their books very late to National Archives. This affects the currency of National Bibliography. The legal deposit legislation needs to be strengthened to make publishers aware of their obligations. There also seem to be very less effort for the amendment of the act at governmental level. Many developed nations have also amended their legal depository Act so as to include digital materials in their National Bibliographies. Hence forthwith the Legal Deposit ACT needs to be changed in its totality. National Bibliography should provide information as quickly as possible to the users who need it for collection development, cataloguing purposes and information search. Being a National Bibliographic Agency, the National Archives of Zambia has to take necessary steps for the cooperative arrangements with publishers, booksellers for the improvement of timely publication of the National Bibliography.

5.1.3 Importance of resource sharing

It was established from the theoretical framework and literature review that the importance of Resource sharing cannot be overstated (UNESCO, 1985). In order to establish a stronger analysis, the study sought to investigate the relationship between the Academic Qualifications of respondents and their views on the importance of resource sharing.

Results from the cross-tabulation of academic qualification and an individual's perception of the importance of resource sharing in section 4.2.3 Table 3 chapter 4 indicate that there is a correlation. Those with higher academic qualifications showed a deeper understanding and appreciation of the importance of resource sharing for any library. Therefore it is very important for libraries to ensure that people assigned to manage departments responsible for resource sharing activities have higher academic qualifications preferably at Masters level because this activity demands a great deal of managerial proficiency. Kaula (1986) notes that the main objective of resource sharing is to maximize the availability of material and services and to minimize expenses. It is the researcher's view that, the principle behind resource sharing has been the availability of maximum service at the minimum cost or the maximum service at the same cost. The objectives of resource sharing are to create an environment in which libraries can offer better services and more materials for the same cost. It aims to make the resources of one library available to users of other library and vice-versa. The main objectives, therefore, are to increase availability of resources, to extend the accessibility of resources, to diminish cost, and promote full utilization of resources.

5.1.4 Resource sharing activities

Despite the unsatisfactory state of resource sharing activities the study revealed that some libraries are consciously or unconsciously engaged in some activities as results in Figure 6 section 4.3.3 of chapter 4 indicate, which include: Technical expertise, education and training was the highest (33%), followed by Joint journal subscriptions (print & electronic) (19%), Selective dissemination of information (14%), document delivery (11%), joint journal acquisitions (6%).interlibrary lending was (6%). A low rate of activity in interlibrary lending was recorded. From the interviews with some key respondents, this was attributed to a number of workshops which have being organized by ZALICO through INASP. In line with this finding Paris, (2006) librarian at University of the Western Cape observed that it is the responsibility of employers to ensure that the knowledge base and expertise of information workers is kept up-to-date. This is necessitated by the fact that the provision of e-resources, even with the few

available computers in each of these libraries has made it imperative to have their Staff retrained. Furthermore (Prendergast, 1987) in her report observed that, in Zambia, frequent contact with libraries and other organizations outside the institute is very important for library staff. In this regard short tailor-made training courses on aspects of library resource sharing need to be organized by LIAZ in conjunction with ZALICO in their training needs in research skills and utilization of e-resources.

Interviews from key informants revealed that it was not possible for libraries to share the library catalogue resources and engage in joint acquisitions or cataloguing due to a number of reasons such as a lack of a unified catalogue and union lists. The low rate of interlibrary loan activity is also exemplified by a study which was conducted by Rosenberg, (2001) on University libraries in Africa, of which it was found that interlibrary lending (the main, if not the only, form of resource sharing practiced), was minimal, especially in-country and within Africa. This finding is confirmed by the results of a similar study done by Chisenga and Chelemu (1996) on interlibrary lending operations in Zambia. The findings of this study indicated that existing activities were largely concentrated on the two highly, urbanized provinces, the Copperbelt and Lusaka. The results showed that in the absence of any rules or regulatory code, the schemes operated on an informal basis lacked any form of co-ordination,

Therefore for libraries to engage in resource sharing activities such as interlibrary lending, joint acquisition, and shared cataloguing initiatives infrastructure such as a nationwide unified electronic union catalog need to be put in place which would permit users to locate materials of interest in both print and electronic formats across different catalogue platforms. It is also important for LIAZ and ZALICO to consider prospects of establishing a National Virtual Library which could be a focal point of the nation's bibliographic output. Hider (2004) supports this view by stating that a distributed or virtual union catalogue can be constructed by linking local catalogues through their respective servers and the Z39.50 protocol to form a virtual union catalogue.

5.1.5 Institutional repository

Digitization has the potential to contribute to effective resource sharing. According to the findings presented in section 4.3.4 of chapter 4, 17 (47%) of the respondents had digitized their local theses collections. It was interesting to note from the interviews that libraries at the University of Zambia, Mulungushi University, and Zambia Institute for Special Education, Copperbelt University, University of Lusaka, Rusangu University and the Zambia Open University had started the process of digitizing their local collections such as thesis/dissertations and student projects. This is a welcome development which is emphasized by Ding, Choo & Ming (2000) who have elaborated the works of Getz (1997), Line (1996) and McKinley (1997) on the advantages of digitization. They maintained that digitization means no new buildings are required, information sharing can be enhanced and redundancy of collections reduced.

Indeed digitization leads to the development of Internet in digitalized based libraries as Internet is now the preferred form of publication and dissemination of information. Digital materials such as theses collections can be sorted, transmitted and retrieved easily and quickly. Access to electronic information is cheaper than its print counterpart when all the files are stored in an electronic warehouse with compatible facilities and equipment. Digital texts can be linked, thus made interactive; besides, it enhances the retrieval of more information through resource sharing.

Therefore it is the researcher's view that linkages should be developed to provide a common platform which could link the databases of these institutions through the utilization of the Z39.50 software. This is very important for resource sharing because digital libraries differ significantly from the traditional libraries because they allow users to gain an on-line access to and work with the electronic versions of full text documents and their associated images. Many

digital libraries also provide an access to other multi-media content like audio and video through the appropriate metadata and information exchange protocols. Therefore digital libraries can easily share information with similar libraries and provide enhanced access to users.

Digitization also presents a number of advantages for libraries and resource sharing namely some documents are more useful in an electronic form due to enhanced search ability and manipulability. Secondly electronic form is sometimes the only alternative, so it represents a net increase in the information base. Thirdly that the volume of printed materials is continuously increasing and the library can only afford to acquire administering part of it. The great volume also makes it advantageous to use electronic tools to locate the material and last but not the least digitization creates economy in terms of Storage: the increase in cost for keeping printed materials makes electronic forms more attractive from an economic viewpoint. If 17 institutions (47%) indicated that they have digitized their local collections then what was missing was to link these collections accessible via the web through electronic digital repositories. Besides the development of web-based database each and every library may build the web-based digital library by digitizing some of their library resources. It may not be possible to digitize all the information resources of the library. The process may start with the digitization of important and rare collections. Digitization programme may be conducted by the participating libraries under the policy of the library consortium within the purview of the copy right act. If the libraries have web-based digital library as per guidelines of library consortium, then the information consumer from any part of the world will be able to access to the full text of information resources. Digital library software from open source may be used to build the digital library such as D-Space, E-Print, and Greenstone. These software are free of cost and may be downloaded from the Internet.

5.1.6 Consortium membership

Libraries are motivated to join a consortium with a view to share resources. The findings in section 4.3.5 of chapter 4 reveal that only 18 (58%) of the respondents were paid up members of ZALICO. In Zambia some libraries have realized that there is need for them to pull resources together and redeem the situation in order to compete favorably on the world market, hence the formation of the Zambia Library Consortium (ZALICO). This concept of resource sharing stems from the understanding that no single library is capable of having all the resources its client's needs, even in situations where such libraries have adequate book budgets or space to store their materials (ZALICO MOU. 2006). Where one institution may have found it practically impossible to subscribe for these e-resources, it is now affordable to subscribe for e-journals as this is being done at a cost-sharing basis.

There is need to strengthen consortium so that it realizes its mission of "acting as a catalyst for leading, supporting, motivating and championing resources for library and information users in Zambia. (ZALICO MOU, 2006). The other objectives of the consortium is to collectively source for external funding in areas of Information Communication Technology (ICT) and form a network of information provision to the respective users The formation of this consortium has assisted in the accessing of subsidized e-journals under the INASP-PERI (International Network for the Availability of Scientific Publications)-(Programme for the Enhancement of Research Information) project. Tahir (2005) further notes that several attempts are made in different places to share resources. In Pakistan, the Pakistan Agricultural Research Council (PARC) since its inception in 1978 has followed a sustained policy of sharing of information, ideas, technologies and a strong program in human resource development to meet the current and future needs of the country in agricultural sector (Tanvir, 2005). In the UK, within the academic sphere, the development of the Joint Academic Network (JANET), linking all higher education institutions, pioneered joint working and research sharing (Okeagu and Okeagu, 2008).

It is important to note that the primary objective of ZALICO is to promote resource sharing among libraries in Zambia. Therefore there is need to identify and design strategies to

encourage more libraries in Zambia to join the Consortium. Out of the estimated 2300 libraries operating in Zambia only less than 20 are active members of ZALICO. Responses from the interview with a key informant at the ZALICO secretariat revealed that the Consortium had a two tier membership system. Full membership entitled an institution to have access to e-resources. Institutional membership entitled a library to only access services such as workshops and seminars organized by ZALICO. A look at the membership records for the year 2014 revealed that out of the 20 registered libraries only 9 had paid full membership fees. It was further discovered through scrutinizing the membership records that Government institutions such as Teacher Training colleges, school libraries, the Zambia Library Service were not members of ZALICO due to lack of funding and perhaps the lack of appreciation of the importance of resource sharing on part of the librarians responsible. This can be attributed to the fact that most government colleges employed professionals with low qualifications.

Therefore this state of affairs requires urgent Government intervention. From the literature reviewed it is also imperative to recognize that Government is a very important strategic partner for a success of library consortium. Literature reviewed indicates that Consortia worldwide has thrived due to state intervention MacFadden & Arnold (1998) and Turner (2012). In the context of Zambia, state intervention would be called for to enable for coordination of a nation's total library and information resource output and ensure adequate funding. The relevant ministry in charge of Education should be brought on board and be a strategic partner of ZALICO. ZALICO should be active in promoting regional resource sharing networks according to the type of library.

Results of a Cross Tabulation in 4.3 Figure 3 Chapter 4 on the type of library and resource sharing indicate that there is a Correlation. Libraries are of the view that sectorial focal points for disciplines such as industrial research, Agriculture, Education and research need to be created to promote resource sharing activities in Zambia. These networks are a useful avenue for raising awareness and sourcing for funding or tax exemptions. Germany is a very good

example. It is credited with supplying some of the most vocal awareness-raising groups for consortia negotiation. These groups have derived primarily from scientific societies whose researchers have found themselves unable to purchase exorbitantly priced scientific journals (Nifla and Darko-Ampem, 2003). From the interviews it was further revealed that issues of management and decision making were critical for successful resource sharing. Librarians felt they did not have any authority to develop formal cooperative plans. Therefore, it was the exclusive responsibility of library management to initiate such plans. Perhaps the Zambia Library Consortium could learn from the successes of the Consortium of academic and research libraries in Illinois (CARL), whose success was due to a committed leadership and cooperation among participating libraries in any cooperative, than lack of funding. (Lugya, 2010)

The memorandum of understanding of ZALICO also needs to be streamlined to meet the aspirations of all its members. From the interviews it was reported that some libraries especially from private funded libraries did not see the need to join the consortium because they could not see any reciprocal benefits. In such a case the memorandum of understanding needs to outline the business equation between each member library. From the literature surveyed it was also evident that library consortia worldwide has being active in developing Unified catalogs and Union lists for resource sharing. Consortia have also been active promoting the usage of common database software which libraries can access at a cheaper rate. This view is supported by (Okeagu and Okeagu, 2008), who report on the successes in Nigeria which has resulted in the creation of a National Union Catalogue (NUC) and National Union of Serials (NULOS) projects .

Furthermore the research findings reveal that at present only 18 libraries are fully paid up members of ZALICO. This state of affairs does not give good reading. According to the records obtained from LIAZ their slightly over 100 libraries who are active members of the Association. There is need to conduct a research or remove obstacles that seem to hinder libraries participation in the Consortium. Perhaps the fees demanded by the Consortium can be complimented with Government assistance. For instance in West Africa. In 2004, the committee

of University Libraries of Nigerian Universities (CULNU) formed the Nigerian University Libraries Consortium (NULIC) to embrace all universities with the view to expanding it to include all academic and research libraries in Nigeria. ZALICO needs identify institutions it can collaborate with to create a national Virtual library for Zambian libraries.

An interview with the Director at ZAMREN revealed that the institution has the capacity to provide such a platform in form of servers and a wide range of electronic information resources such as Elsevier and e-granary. In Nigeria the establishment of the National Virtual Library project in 2001 by the federal ministry of education enhanced access to national and international library and information resources as well as sharing locally available resources with libraries all over the world using digital technology. In this scheme, Nigerian Universities are to contribute their research information which would be placed online for sharing. Nigerian University Network (NUNET) is another initiative by National Universities Commission to encourage Universities to network and share information for their academic and administrative functions. Other resource sharing projects are the Nigerian Periodical Index (NPI) of the CULNU and the National Documentation and Library Centre for Science and Technology (NADICEST) aimed at providing access to current and retrospective information on science and technology to facilitate research. It is the researcher's view that a vibrant library consortium is a very important component to enhance resource sharing in Zambia as it will be engaged in activities being undertaken by other consortia elsewhere thereby increase the number of benefits of ZALICO.

Results in Sub-section 4.3.6 Table 5 of Chapter 4 indicate an overwhelming desire of libraries to be afforded unlimited access to E- resources and other specific tailored services by ZALICO.

In view of this, it is common knowledge that in Zambian like other countries, around the world, consortia can be used to generate funds to use in the provision of sustainable information services. In recent years, a large number of libraries around the world have suffered budget

cuts, and at the same time prices for books and journal subscriptions have gone up. This has forced libraries to reduce their expenditures on library books and subscriptions to journals. Money is required to maintain and upgrade the equipment and software, pay Software license fees, pay for access to electronic journals and online databases, pay for Internet connections, etc. This situation is forcing libraries to start looking for alternative sources of funding, and forming consortia in order to share the cost of access to library and information resources. High subscription fees to pay for access to electronic journals have also been cited as impediments for libraries to participate in the consortia. This issue needs to be addressed by lobbying the Government through the Ministry of Education to help to pay the fees on behalf of the libraries as the case in the Bangladesh and other places in the developed world.

5.2 Major factors that affect effective resource sharing

The study indicated a number of factors affecting resource sharing activities among libraries in Zambia. These are discussed in the following sections.

5.2.1 Funding

Inadequate funding has been ranked as the greatest impediment to resource sharing among libraries in Zambia. The results presented in section 4.4 chapter 4 Table 6 indicate that 72.2 % of the respondents attributed lack of funding to be the major challenge to resource sharing among libraries in Zambia. Ikem and Nwalo (2002) have also identified gross under funding as one of the challenges of resource sharing. Being concerned for libraries, (Jabaraji and Devodoss, 2004) warned that a network may fail if adequate funds are not available. This result also agrees with (Ali and Oweawu, 2010) study which revealed that introduction and use of ICTs in libraries were an important requisite in resource sharing. Further the results on funding agree with, (Taole and Dick, (2009) in their study to establish how libraries in southern Africa could encounter the challenges in terms of ICTs; they faced in resource sharing through collaborating through consortia. The findings revealed that financial constraints influenced levels of

computerization in the majority of LELICO member libraries and in turn impacted negatively on the levels of participation in the consortium. (Taole and Dick, 2009). Therefore the researcher proposes that funding to libraries should be improved. The need for more money to maintain and upgrade both equipment and software, pay databases, and facilitate Internet connections is an important ingredient to effective resource sharing.

5.2.2 ICT infrastructure

According to the findings in section 4.4 chapter 4 the results indicate that (72%) reported that ICT infrastructure was not adequate to support resource sharing activities. The responses from the interviews also indicated that Internet connectivity was another impediment to resource sharing activities. From the interviews it was also further revealed that attitudes of library staff towards ICT's were another factor affecting resource sharing. It is worth noting that the consequence of unprecedented development in ICT, information explosion has been taking place with the ever rising proliferation in the amount of information. Due to information explosion, automation of library services is imperative for efficiency and effective working of library and information centers it is the researchers view that in this information age librarians are no longer seen as "keepers of books".

There is need for librarians to keep pace by automating library functions to utilizing technology for the enhancement of information access and delivery of items not physically contained within the four walls of the library. According to (Rabin, 2012) , Libraries just like all other business organization have evolved into online base outfit, mainly due to the growth and development recorded in Information Communications Technologies such as the Internet. Therefore there is urgent need for libraries to invest in ICT's so that they can effectively participate in resource sharing arrangements. For instance the Internet can be used as the carrier network by all member libraries of a resources sharing network.

ZALICO should also consider working closely with institutions such as the Zambia Research and Education Network (ZAMREN). It is the researcher's view that this institution could be a

strategic partner to mitigate the inadequacies attributed to inadequate ICT infrastructure and Internet connectivity among libraries in Zambia.

An Interview with the Director at ZAMREN revealed that ZAMREN was a specialized Internet service provider dedicated to supporting the needs of the research and education communities in Zambia. The purpose of ZAMREN was to provide the inter-institutional connectivity in terms of a National Research and Education Network (NREN), and to connect it to the Regional Research and Education Network (RREN) in Eastern and Southern Africa, thereby extending ZAMREN to other National Research and Education Networks in Africa and in the rest of the World. It was further revealed that ZAMREN was an association for tertiary level research and education institutions, which collectively intended to: Secure low-cost broadband connectivity to: All member institution (inter-institutional connectivity), Dedicated global research and education resources (Regional networks), and the Internet and to Share their education resources via this dedicated infrastructure and to provide Advanced ICT services to its member institutions. Mitigating the cost of accessing the Internet was the major concern of the Association. The Director at ZAMREN quipped that

“The cost of obtaining dedicated bandwidth with Internet services at Gigabit levels as demanded by research and educational activities through commercial commodity markets is simply prohibitive. Current tariffs in Zambia range from K22 000 per Mb/s per month. Thus, the required levels of in multiples of 100Mb/s just becomes out of reach to our research and education institutions. NRENs bring down the cost of bandwidth as has been evidenced even at the regional level for example, where Kenya, where it is now about K1 500 per Mb/s”.

Therefore it is imperative for ZALICO to collaborate with ZAMREN in form of a memorandum of understanding which could include aspects of capacity buildings in matters relating to resource sharing as ZAMREN seems to be positioned to undertake this task. Some of the concerns which emerged from the interviews were that libraries could not join ZALICO due to lack of Internet connectivity and poor bandwidth. With the coming on board of institutions like ZAMREN this issue could be a thing of a past. To achieve this comprehensive training for the library staff and library users should be undertaken through workshops and user education. Library automation

in the areas of databases and information retrieval, computerized library network and use of telecommunication also requires a careful handling and systematic planning. Librarians have to be educated about the potential benefits of information technologies and change their attitudes.

In view of the research findings there is urgent need to redress this because the role of librarians in the digital information environment is evolving. In addition to the traditional library and information management skills, librarians are now being expected to possess additional skills and expertise, specifically in the use of information and communication technologies; electronic publishing, digital information management and knowledge management. In view of this research proffers that library management should strive for total application of ICT into their services in order to enhance resource sharing activities.

To also materialize the concept of consortium for sharing information resources for access to worldwide information each and every library has to develop web-based database of its own through a recognized compatible library software. Open source software Koha Integrated Library System or Evergreen system may be the appropriate one for building web-based database of the respective library. These open source software are free of cost and any library can download it for creating the database of information resources. If each and every library hosts its database in a web, information consumer from any part of the world will be able to access the database of any library. Database of the libraries altogether will form the central database of information resources by maintaining the MARC21. Creation of web-based central database by the nation will generate local library cooperation and collaboration for access to worldwide information. Central database will serve the purpose of union catalogue. All participating libraries of consortium will be required to sign a legal contract specifying the procedure of works, functions, their rights, privilege and obligations and they will be able to contribute to their part in line with library Consortium for the benefit of the information users.

There is no doubt that recent developments in information access and retrieval has posed a major challenge on the viability of our libraries as results indicate. The nature of information science and the evolution of scholarly communication, with all the technologies it brought, are changing rapidly. And this continues to force libraries to face the challenge of participating in resource sharing activities it is important to allocate more resource to harness the potential these technologies.

5.2.3 Resources adequacy

The results of this study indicate that that almost two-third of the libraries are not able to effectively engage in resource sharing because of inadequate resources. The results presented in section 4.4 chapter 4 reveal that 75 percent of the respondents stated that they did not have adequate resources to share. Essential books were outdated and not found in most public funded libraries. Print periodicals were inconsistent and unsubscribed to making it difficult to participate in any meaningful resource sharing activities with other libraries. It can also be inferred from the interviews that the libraries' status regarding collection of materials is very poor and they need some effective strategies such as an increase in library budget to buy resources for future improvement.

Prospects of resource sharing among libraries in Zambia are very high as responses from the interviews indicated. However, most of the interviewees bemoaned that factors that hindered effective resource sharing included , a lack of skilled librarians, power outages, an absence of web-accessible OPACs, uneven development of libraries, and slow progress of library automation furthermore it was revealed that majority of libraries where not subscribing to current titles of journal. All these factors were attributed to lack of adequate funding to libraries. Therefore there is need to increase funding to libraries more especially to activities which can promote resource sharing among libraries.

Similarly (Akeem, 2008) conducted a study to identify barriers in Collection Sharing among Libraries of Pakistan. Findings revealed a number of technical, procedural, and psychological barriers in developing formal resource sharing strategies. This was in agreement with (Hussain, 2012) observation, that a lack of skilled manpower were some of the factors which hindered effective resource sharing among university libraries in Nigeria.

Therefore staff exchange programs and training for professionals through attachment in different libraries could be organized. It is the researcher's view that that all the aforementioned challenges are due to inadequate funding of libraries. There is urgent need to allocate sufficient funding to libraries in order for them to acquire adequate resources for them to effectively participate in resource sharing activities.

Geographical distance was also reported to be a challenge to resource sharing. However, it is the researcher's view that through initiatives such as regional resource sharing networks and digitization of institutional repositories, distance will no longer constitute a barrier.

5.3 Institutional framework

The findings of this study in sub-section 4.5 of chapter 4, revealed that (69%) of the respondents did not have a written policy which gave guidelines on library resource sharing, (19%) indicated they had one and (12%) were not sure. From the foregoing, it is evident that enabling policy framework would allow libraries to implement various resource sharing principles and practices that are in line with their own parent institutions but operate within the overall country framework. However, the situation regarding the Libraries Act in Zambia was more profound. All the respondents were of the view that even if they had policies or MOU's, so long as they are not backed by law it would be difficult to enforce them.

Therefore enactment of the Library and Information ACT will accrue the following benefits which will have an immediate impact on resource sharing activities among libraries in Zambia namely; the establishment of a national library advisory council, a national library, the creation of public library authorities; clearly stipulate the provision for financial support of library services and for the recognition of the LIAZ. The culmination of all these benefits will be the formulation of an institutional framework to guide resource sharing activities among libraries in Zambia.

Ranganathan (1971) shares this opinion but adds that the compelling reason for library legislation is the distribution of the financial burden of the maintenance of universal library service among the various levels of taxation, federal state and local in the light of the tax burden pattern of the country. Mittal (1971) goes further to argue that the three elements of library legislation are structure, management and finance. Furthermore (Chifwepa,1996) in his advocacy for library legislation in Zambia indicated that it was an urgent necessity in that it gave a specific institution a legal mandate to oversee the development of the libraries and their operations. In view of the findings an Ad-hoc committee under the auspices of ZALICO needs to be instituted to oversee the formulation of an institutional framework on library resource sharing in Zambia.

5.4 Summary

The main purpose of this chapter was to discuss the findings of the study which was focused on the state of resource sharing activities among libraries in Zambia. The overall results suggest that the existing state of resource sharing activity among libraries in Zambia was unsatisfactory. A fundamental obstacle to the attainment of this activity was lack of adequate resources. Library collections are inadequate in most of the libraries and even where collection is adequate it remains underused. Lack of qualified staff prevents the proper development, either

of document collections or of user education programs, and even where this is not a problem, librarians often have to struggle with inadequate finance, cumbersome organizational structures and a lack of basic legislative support.

As noted earlier, to improve the prevailing poor services, care should immediately be taken to provide efficient resource sharing systems among the libraries through better management and use of modern technological facilities. Therefore, it is necessary to cooperate in improving existing library resources, either in quality, or quantity or both and it is important to develop programs for the shared use of available library resources. But the lack of authentic data on the present library situation of the country is one of the main obstacles to effective planning, whether of library development in general, or of resource sharing programs in particular. However, it is clear from the findings that the condition of libraries in Zambia regarding their resources and services is in its infancy. Thus, it is important to take necessary measures to establish an efficient net-working and resource sharing system among libraries for providing better services to the users.

CHAPTER SIX: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.0 Overview

The overall purpose of this study was to assess the state of resource sharing activities among libraries in Zambia. The study therefore aimed at filling in the knowledge gap by finding out what factors influenced resource sharing activities among libraries in Zambia. The conclusions and the recommendations are based on the research findings from a study conducted on 41 libraries drawn from the past and present membership of ZALICO and 7 key interviews from 7 key respondents. These included the Director National Archives of Zambia, The president of LIAZ, the Administrative assistant at the ZALICO secretariat, The Country representative for PERI project in Zambia, The Director at the ZAMREN Project and one senior lecturer each from the UNZA and Evelyn hone college of applied arts and commerce departments of library studies respectively. The reference librarians or heads of libraries responded to a questionnaire while the key informants were interviewed. The analysis and presentation of results were organized around the research questions and objectives that were formulated. Therefore, the conclusions and recommendations are based on the findings that are based on research

6.1 Conclusions

On the state of resource sharing activities in libraries the study established that the state of resource sharing among libraries in Zambia was unsatisfactory. The study also revealed that there are some form of resource sharing activities and that libraries in Zambia were consciously/unconsciously engaging in one form of resource sharing activity.

The study also revealed that resource sharing activities were faced with a number of challenges such as lack of the Union Catalog and National bibliographic compilation. A number of reasons

were identified .Chiefly among them was that there was no national library in Zambia designated to coordinate these two important aspects necessary for resource sharing to take place .Underpinned to this issue was the problem of a lack of legislative framework to guide the development of library services in Zambia through an act of parliament. The absence of legal backing undermines the success of resource sharing in a number of ways, a legal framework will compel libraries to deposit their list of holdings to a national union catalog or national bibliographic. Library legislation will operationalize the institutional framework to guide resource sharing activities among libraries in Zambia.

The study also revealed that lack of adequate funding greatly affected resource sharing in libraries. A number of issues were a consequence of inadequate funding. For instance the study has revealed that library and information resources in most public libraries surveyed were not adequate. Essential books were outdated and not found in most public funded libraries. Print periodicals were inconsistent and unsubscribed to making it difficult to participate in any meaningful resource sharing activities with other libraries. Most Libraries are unable to access electronic journals due to non-payment of subscription fees to ZALICO. ICT infrastructure was inadequate and Internet was slow due to low bandwidth. Indirectly, library and information services were negatively affected. Resource sharing activities such as document delivery services and interlibrary loan services were nonexistent. Current awareness services were clogged by low levels of acquisitions. Low levels of acquisitions for local materials crippled exchange programme services.

In conclusion the study proffers a number of solutions to overcome these challenges. Some of the ways to overcome these challenges include revitalizing the National Union Catalog, national bibliographic compilation and increasing awareness activities. Lobby for the enactment of legislation to guide library services in Zambia. The libraries ACT will serve as a yardstick which libraries could use to formulate institutional frameworks for resource sharing activities. Library managers should be proactive in lobbying for adequate funding .In this information age,

resource sharing seems to be the most economical way of a library demonstrating its relevance in its environment.

6.2 Recommendations

The findings of the study brought out a number of issues and approaches that would bring about improvement in resource sharing activities among libraries. These were as follows:

- From the survey it was discovered that lack of a National union catalog and national catalog were nonexistent to support resource sharing activities in Zambia. It is recommended that LIAZ/ ZALICO should be pro-active in making sure that the designated “national libraries” reclaim their roles as focal points for national bibliographic control. Necessary resources should be sought that these libraries develop the respective national Union catalogs and the national bibliography.
- .The problem of inadequate funding of libraries has affected the libraries effective participation in resource sharing activities. A National Advisory Board with Government representation should be created to oversee resource sharing activities. This will be tasked with the responsibility of lobbying for funds
- I.C.T’s and the Internet present a number of possibilities for library resource sharing. Despite the challenges presented in the research for library to adequately harness these most of the libraries had Internet connectivity. Therefore this research proposes that a National Virtual Library should be created. This will act as the national focal point of the nation’s bibliographic output. A standardized software can be sourced to link the websites of these libraries. For a start University libraries can start this project under the supervision of ZALICO in conjunction with ZAMREN.
- In order to spearhead the establishment of regional resource sharing networks.Co-

ordination committees need to be created in each sector for example Academic libraries should have its own network with the University of Zambia as a focal point. Special libraries could have a network and National Institute for scientific research as a national focal point etc. etc.

- Requisite skills to carry out activities related to resource sharing were highlighted Therefore this research proposes that tailored capacity building training programs need to be organized under the auspices of ZALICO to equip library staff.
- Lack of documented policies to guide resource sharing activities among libraries was cited as a major hindrance. It is recommended that LIAZ and ZALICO should be proactive in formulating a policy which will provide guidelines on library resource sharing
- The majority of the libraries surveyed showed a lack of awareness and commitment about the need for resources sharing. Accordingly it is recommended that the leading institutions in librarianship education in Zambia namely the University of Zambia and Evelyn Hone College should re-evaluate their respective curriculum to accommodate the syllabus on library resource sharing which they have sidelined over the years. Similarly, LIAZ and ZALICO should set up awareness programs to sensitize people on issues pertaining to resource sharing.

6.3 Recommendations for further research

This was the first study to be carried out on a broader view of library resource sharing in Zambia. It identified a number of obstacles that need to be ironed out for effective resource sharing to take place in Zambia. Therefore, it has brought to the fore several issues that require

further research that would provide in-depth understanding of the issues critical to library resource sharing among libraries in Zambia.

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Appendix 1: Covering letter for library staff questionnaire

Dear respondent,

I am carrying out research on the assessment of resource sharing activities among libraries in Zambia towards a Master of Library and Information Studies degree to be awarded by the University of Zambia. The information that will be collected is purely for research purposes only and will be used as such. Please spare a few minutes to answer this questionnaire.

Thank you.

Zachary Zulu

APPENDIX 2: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR LIBRARIANS

Please complete this questionnaire by either ticking [✓] in front of the response that depicts your opinion or by writing the answer in the given space.

SECTION A: PERSONAL INFORMATION

1. Age:

(a) 20 to 29 [] (b) 30 to 39 []

(c) 40 to 49 [] (d) 50 and above []

2. Sex: (a) Male [] (b) Female []

3. Highest academic qualification attained?

(a) PhD [] (b) MLIS []

(c) BALIS (d) Dip.LIS

(e) Cert. LIS

(f) Other qualifications (Please specify):-----

.....

.....

4. For how long have you been working in the library?

(a) 0 to 4 years (b) 5 to 10 years

(c) 11 to 15 years (d) 16 to 20 years

(e) 21 years and above

5. Type of library

(a) Academic (b) Private

(c) Public (d) Research/Special

e) Other (please specify):-----

.....

SECTION B: STATE OF RESOURCE SHARING IN LIBRARIES

6. What is the overall state of resource sharing activities in your library?

(a) Very good (b) Good

(c) Average (d) Satisfactory

(e) Unsatisfactory []

7. Does your library subscribe to the national union list or catalog?

(a) Yes [] (b) No [] (c) Not sure []

8. If your answer to question 7 is no, please state your reasons:

.....
.....

(9) Does your library send its holdings to a centralized national database for compiling the national bibliography? (E.g. UNZA Library, National Archives of Zambia)

(a) Yes [] (b) No [] (c) Not sure []

10. If your answer to question 9 is no, please state your reasons:

.....

11. The table below presents a list of resource sharing activities. Please indicate the extent to which your library is involved in the provision of these services by ticking in the appropriate column in table below; using the following Likert scales. NB: 4=Quite often, 3=Often, 2=Sometimes, 1=Never, 0=not sure

Resource Sharing activities	4	3	2	1	0
Interlibrary lending					
Document delivery					
Selective dissemination of information					
Shared cataloguing					
Joint acquisitions					
Joint journal subscriptions (print & electronic)					

Shared thesis collection					
Staff exchanges					
Technical expertise, education and training					

12. How would you rate resource sharing services being received by your library?

(a) Very Good [] (b) Good [] (c) Satisfactory [] (d) Poor []

13. Name some of the important organizations with whom you generally exchange information:

.....

.....

.....

SECTION C: Perceptions influencing resource sharing among Library staff

14. How would you rate your library's participation in resource sharing activities in each of the following areas?

Resource Sharing activities	4	3	2	1	0
Interlibrary lending					
Document delivery					
Selective dissemination of information					
Shared cataloguing					
Joint Acquisitions					
Joint journal subscriptions					
Staff training (e.g. workshops, seminars, short courses, etc.)					

15. Do you think your library staff have the necessary competencies to handle resource sharing activities? Yes [] No [] c) Not sure

16. How would you rate your library's infrastructure capacity to engage in resource sharing?

(Indicate those that are applicable)

Infrastructure	Quite adequate	Adequate	Moderately adequate	Inadequate
Telephone				
Internet connectivity				
Photocopiers/printers				
Fax				

Other (specify).....

SECTION D: Factors affecting resource sharing among libraries

17. Please indicate the main challenges to resource sharing (tick those that are applicable to you).

- (a) Inadequate funding []
- (b) Passiveness of participating libraries []
- (c) Lack of skilled manpower. []
- (d).Lack of Internet access []
- (e) Lack of ICT infrastructure []
- (f) lack of adequate resources to share []
- (g)Geographical Distance
- (h) Lack of awareness

(I)Other specify.....

.....

18. What problems do you face while transacting library materials with other libraries?

- a) Documents are generally not returned in time []
- b) Physical condition of documents generally get deteriorated []
- c) Document required by other readers during loan period are not available []
- d) Any other (please specify):

SECTION E: RESOURCE SHARING ACTIVITIES

19. Does your library manage an institutional or regional repository for local publications?

- a) Yes []
- b) No []
- c) Not sure []

20. Is your library a member of the Consortium? a) Yes [] b) No []

21. Please **tick** in the table below the benefits of being part of the consortium.

a) Access to electronic databases	
b) Library interblending	
c) Shared cataloguing	
d) Cooperative collection development	
e) Linkage of library catalogue	
f) Staff training (e.g. workshops, seminars, short courses, etc.)	

g) Other (specify).....

.....

22. If your library is given an option to join a consortium, which of the listed specific activities/services would you prefer to be offered by the consortium?

a) Access to electronic databases	
b) Library interblending	
c) Shared cataloguing	
d) Cooperative collection development	
e) Linkage of library catalogue	
f) Staff training (e.g. workshops, seminars, short courses, etc.)	

23. Does your library have access to any national, regional and international resource sharing networks?

(a) Yes (b) No (c) Not sure

24. If yes to question 23, which networks have you joined or intend to join in the near future?

.....
.....
.....

25. In your opinion how important is networking of Libraries in Zambia in the prevailing situation?

a) Very important b) important c) Moderately important

d) Not important

SECTION F: RESOURCE SHARING POLICIES

26. Does your library have a written policy on resource sharing?

(a) Yes (b) No (c) Not sure

27. Do you have a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the libraries you share resources with?

(a) Yes (b) No (c) Not sure

28. Do you think a written policy on resource sharing is necessary for Libraries?

a) Yes b) No

29. Please, give reasons for your answer on question 28

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.....
.....

30. In order to improve resource sharing in Zambia what do you think should be done?

Thank you very much for your cooperation. If you would like to discuss any aspect of this questionnaire please contact Mr. Zachary Zulu, Mobile: **0978738814**; email: zacharyzulu@yahoo.com

APPENDIX 3: INTERVIEW SCHEDULE FOR ACADEMIC STAFF

1. Name of Organization

2. What is your academic rank

3. For how long have you been lecturing at the University / College and elsewhere

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.....
.....

4. What is your view on the overall state of resource sharing among libraries in Zambia

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.....

5. Does the Department of LIS offer any course on Library resource sharing?

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.....

6. Is the course offered as an Elective or Core-Course

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.....

7. Do you feel the Department of LIS has played a role in the promotion of the need for resource sharing among libraries

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.....
.....

8. What do you think should be done to improve the state of resource sharing among Libraries in Zambia?

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.....

9. Any suggestions on any aspects of the course that need improvement.

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.....

Thank you for your time

APPENDIX 4: INTERVIEW SCHEDULE LIAZ/ZALICO

1. Name of Organization
2. Position
3. Highest level of Qualification attained.....
4. What are your views on the overall state of resource sharing activities among libraries in Zambia?.....
.....
.....
5. What can be done to improve the situation?.....
.....
.....
6. What are the aims and objectives of your Organization?
7. What is the current membership status?
8. What do you think should be put in place to encourage more libraries to join the Organization?
9. What are the Challenges the organization /and individual members are experiencing?

10. My preliminary findings indicated that most libraries preferred specific benefits from ZALICO. From my literature review our colleagues have advanced in that regional networks have been formed according to the type of library e.g. special library, academic library network etc. What is the situation in Zambia.....

11. What is ZLA/ZALICO doing to promote regional networks or networks by type of library

12. What can be done to revitalize the UNION catalog in Zambia

13. From my literature review it may seem that our colleagues have advanced and are utilizing the electronic database to access each other's collections. In Zambia what can be done to replicate this

14. In your view what do you think are the major issues influencing resource sharing activities

15. Do you feel the Memorandum of Understanding (Moue) ZALICO is effective in promoting resource sharing activities

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.....
.....
.....

16. What activities and strategies should ZALICO/LIAZ put in place to improve the state of resource sharing among libraries in Zambia?

17. What policy framework can be put in place to promote resource sharing in Zambia?

APPENDIX 5: INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR ZAMREN

1.Organization

2.Position

3. What are the aims and objectives of your Organization?

4. What is your current membership structure?

5. What is your Current membership?

6. Do you feel your Organization is fulfilling its mandate?

7. Do you think a working arrangement with ZALICO in form of a memorandum of Understanding is a viable initiative to promote the use of information resources in Zambia?

6. What strategies or services do you have to complement the efforts of ZALICO in fulfilling its mandate?

Thank you for your Time

APPENDIX 6: INTERVIEW SCHEDULE FOR NATIONAL ARCHIVES

1. Position
2. Work experience
3. What are your views on the current state of resource sharing among libraries in Zambia?
4. What is the current status of the National Bibliographic Compilation?
5. What Challenges do you face in compiling the National Bibliography?
6. What do you think should be put in place to improve the state of National Bibliographic Compilation?

Thank You for your time

