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Assessment of Koha for Online Library Management in Nigerian Academic Library: A Case Study of Olusegun Oke Library, Lautech, Ogbomoso

Sobalaje Adewale Joel[1], Ajala, Isaac Olugbenga[2], and Salami, Kudirat Olawumi[3]

Ladoke Akintola University of Technology, Ogbomoso, Oyo State, Nigeria. E-mail: walesoba@yahoo.com

Koha is an open software Library Integrated Management System (LIMS) and is used worldwide by public, school and academic libraries which its development was steered by a growing community of libraries and users collaborating to achieve their technological goal. This study was guided by three objectives. Questionnaire methods were adopted for eliciting relevant information as far as this research work is concerned. Both descriptive statistics were used to analyze the data collected from respondents. It was found that the library has adopted and used Koha for online library management and services. The major challenges confronted the libraries include: inadequate funding, inadequate managerial support, inadequate power supply, and low internet bandwidth. The findings of this study will serve a very useful purpose for Olusegun Oke Library in particular and their counterparts across the Nigeria in general. The flexibility and friendly nature of the software will also enable users maximize their gains in the search for information.

Keywords: Koha, Software, Library Integrated Management System, Olusegun Oke Library, ICT Tools and Academic Libraries.

Cite This Article As: Sobalaje AJ, Ajala IO, Salami KO (2018). Assessment of Koha for Online Library Management in Nigerian Academic Library: A Case Study of Olusegun Oke Library, Lautech, Ogbomoso. Inter. J. Acad. Lib. Info. Sci. 6(2): 23-32

INTRODUCTION

Information technology has influenced all aspects of librarianship and service delivery in academic library. Today, many libraries catalogue their materials electronically through the use of Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC) using Integrated Library Management System (ILMS), such as Koha, Dspace, E-prints, Greenstone, OPALS and Plone which have been taken to provide tools for integrated library management system, digital library, and content management. Koha software is used by librarians to manage the library using a computerized system where he/she can record various transactions like issue of books, cataloguing a new materials return of books, addition of new books and addition of new students. Vera (2015) defined Koha as an Open Source ILMS which can keep track of library operations such as items, billing, tracking various items owned by a library such as books, journals, newspapers, etc. Therefore, this paper evaluates the use of Koha software for library management service at the Ladoke Akintola University of Technology Ogbomoso, Oyo State, Nigeria.

Historical Background of Digitization at Olusegun Oke Library

Ladoke Akintola University of Technology also known as (LAUTECH) is a technical university located in Ogbomoso, Oyo State, Nigeria. The university currently enrolls 25,000 students and employs more than 3,000 staff. The main campus is the site of the university's administration as well as home to six faculties and post-graduate schools. Fields of study include pure and applied science, medicine, agriculture, engineering and technology, environmental science and faculty of management. The university management has put in place improved internet bandwidth for the whole of LAUTECH community. The university now has internet bandwidth on fiber link and VSAT link. LAUTECH is currently working on how to expand and improve the reliability and availability of the internet networks in the university. Automation process of library services at LAUTECH, Ogbomoso started in the late 90s. Initiated in the mid 90s by Dr. J. O. Fasanya (First University Librarian) and kick started by Dr. Gboyaga Adio (Second University Librarian). The library administration under the leadership of Mr. Isaac Olugbenga Ajala knowing that digitization would eventually lead to a new culture of library operation. This led to the adoption of Koha for library service and management.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

In many ways, Koha software has made the librarians and libraries more efficient, effective and has improved library management and services. However, Koha has opened up a new area of concern such as low internet connectivity and low computer skilled from the library staff. Librarians are spending time surfing on the net or communicating with their friends, relatives and counterparts during working hours. Indeed, with the entry of younger librarians into the system, this problem is exacerbated in the light of "Internet Age" in which they grew up and play with. Therefore, many young librarians are unproductive in the system. It will be necessary to access and evaluate of Koha for online library management and services in Olusegun Oke Library, LAUTECH, Ogbomoso.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The general objective of this study is to investigate the issues around the Integrated Library Management System (ILMS), Koha in Olusegun Oke Library, LAUTECH.

1.   To determine the use of Koha software in Olusegun Oke Library, LAUTECH.
2.   To determine the efficiency in the use of Koha with respect to library staff and students.
3.   To find out the common problems encountered with respect to Koha and internet.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Nowadays, library in institutions worldwide use various type of Integrated Library Management System such as Koha on a daily basis at work. Koha is a web-based Integrated Library System (ILS), with a SQL database (MySql preferred) backend, cataloguing data stored in MARC and accessible via Z39.50 (Wikipedia, 2015). Koha is a full-featured, open source ILS. It is easy to use Koha with its many advanced features which attracted to open sources technology and its free availability (Corrado, 2005). It was stated by Uzomba, Oyebola and Izuchukwu (2015) that, the primary aim of Koha is to provide an integrated library management tool, covering all major functions in a library, such as Acquisitions, bibliographic database management, user management, transactions, serial control, online end-user searching on local and external bibliographic databases, and library portal.

Koha Software- The name Koha comes from a Maori term for a "gift" or "donation". The development of Koha began in 1999, funded by a group of libraries in rural New Zealand that found proprietary software expensive and lacking some needed features. The full featured Koha was developed initially in New Zealand by Katipo Communications Ltd and first deployed in January, 2000 for Horowhenua Library Trust. Koha is designed to work with a minimum of hardware resources. It runs on the Linux operating system in conjunction with the Apache Web server, uses the popular MySQL open source database management system, and is written in Peri. The Koha ILS can also be installed on Windows operating system but with a series of additional modules. Migration of data from one ILS to Koha can be done easily *(http://www.librarytechnology.org/libwebcats/)*

ICT as a Processing Tools for Koha in the Library

The application of ICT tool such as computer and internet to house both operation and application software (koha) are no longer a new phenomenon. Information Communication Technology (ICT) is a diverse set of technological tools and resources used to communicate and to create, disseminate, store and manage information (Blurton, 1999). ICT tools are those technologies that enable the handling of information and facilitate different forms of communication. This includes

processing technologies (e. g application software). Therefore, this research defines ICT tools as the use and the application of computer, internet facilities, scanner, barcode reader, photocopy machine to mention but few for the processing and enhancement of KOHA software in the library services and operations. Ayodele, Joseph, Helen and Felex (2013) find out some important ICT facilities for the effective use of library application software as: computer system 86.6%, bandwidth 39.2%, printers 81%, telephone 68%, internet 75.3%, scanning machine 50.5%, digital camera 30% and multimedia 39.2%. All these ICT tools are very important for the smooth take-off of library automation with effective koha software to run it. So also, Qutab, Bhatti and Ullah (2014) stated some varieties of ICT equipment available that can make the use of software for library operations possible. These are: digital camera 37%, photocopier 70%, multimedia 40%, barcode reader 63%, scanners 67%, server 65% and printer 77%. University libraries in the countries with developed application software, library systems and infrastructure are using ICT for both library operations and services. This is aimed at ensuring quick and easy access of the large numbers of library users to relevant accurate and current information from both remote and immediate databases to facilitate learning, teaching and research in the universities.

The Usefulness of KOHA Software in the Library

The library has an important role to play within a university to support its objectives of learning, teaching, research and community services. The extent, to which the library is able to carry out its laudable objectives, portrays how the university library has been supportive to it in the provision of all the essential information resources, software packages and ICT tools. Ayodele, et al (2013) opined that it is the expectation of every organization that software run on the operating systems of their computers will perform effectively with little or no hiccups. Wrong choice of software will have debilitating effects (debugging) on a computer. Therefore, selecting high quality software requires some processes or guidelines which a library needs to follow. Selection must always be based on merit and not on financial inducements. Projektlink (2010) mentioned that Koha was the first open-source Integrated Library Software (ILS) in use worldwide by public, schools and special libraries that its development was steered by a growing community of libraries and users collaborating to achieve their technological goal. Breeding (2012), itemized different standard modules in koha software use in the library that address specific functional areas. Such standard modules include cataloguing for creating bibliographic records that represent works in the library's collection and circulation that automates tasks related to

loaning items to patrons, serials control for managing periodicals and serials, acquisitions to handle the procurement process for new items added to the collection, and the online public access catalogue to allow library users to search or browse through the library's collection. Uzomba, et al (2015) observed that users can use Koha to search for books and library materials, staff can use KOHA to do cataloguing and classification of books, charge & discharge books and library materials to users, register users or patrons, calculate date due for books and library materials, access its Web based OPAC system and take library stock management. However, it was observed that staff cannot maximally utilize Koha to order for library materials, e-mail and /or text patron's overdue and other notices and print barcodes. It was suggested that staff must understand the new features inherent in Koha in order to better serve the interest of their users.

Problem Militating Against the Use of KOHA Software

Prior to information communication technology, library operations were performed manually and independently from one another. Selectors ordered materials with ordering slips, cataloguers manually catalogued items and indexed them with the card catalogue system (in which all bibliographic data was kept on a single index card), and users signed books out manually, indicating their name on cue cards which were then kept at the circulation desk. With the introduction of ICT tools such as computers (software and hardware) and internet facilities, academic libraries in Nigeria are shifting from their isolated past into integrated systems and networked operations. Nwachukwu, Asiegbu and Ogwu (2014) in the study revealed that the non-utilization of the koha packages is as a result of lack of conducive environment, virus-attack and lack of compatibility, erratic power supply, lack of library staff training and inadequate fund. According to Iroaganachi, Iwu and Esse (2015), the prospect for resource sharing among university libraries in Nigeria is high, but factors hindering effective exercise of same include: inadequate funding, a dearth of skilled librarians, power outages, an absence of web-accessible OPACs, uneven development of libraries, and slow progress of library automation. In view with inadequate funding for libraries, Mittal (1997) wrote that, "not only were the funds allocated for library development meagre as compared with needs of the country, but also these funds have not been utilized to an appreciable extent". Uzomba, et al. (2015) discovered some major challenges encountered with the use of open source software in academic libraries in Nigeria, the major challenges as witnessed from the findings include: Inadequate funding, inadequate managerial support, inadequate power supply, maintenance cost, lack of training and re-training

of staff, cost of procurement of the hardware/software lack of consortium, lack of supervision, proximity to virus, crashing problem, insufficient manpower and compatibility with hardware devices.

Suggestion for Improving the Use of KOHA Software

Adegbore (2010) made a focus on "Automation in two Nigerian university libraries" where he investigated automation procedures in two Nigerian university libraries and problems encountered during automation. He also identified application of information technologies in these libraries and recommends that librarians should improve their services for users. On this, Ukachi (2012) cited Wheeler (2007) restated that;

> *"open source software such as koha gives users the freedom to run the program for an purpose, to study and modify the program, and to redistribute copies of either the original or modified program without having to pay royalties to previous developers (Ukachi, 2012, pp.2)."*

It offers more flexibility and freedom than software purchased with license restrictions. Based on the findings by Uzomba, et al (2015), the following recommendations were made: libraries should be supported financially, employ adequate number of library staff with appropriate computer skills, provision for uninterrupted power supply such as generators, solar system etc. Software should be made more compatible with hardware devices, software should be fortified against virus attack. There should be a strong back as against any unwanted threat to the system. The use of KOHA ILS will solve the problem of manual processing and untimely statistics generation. Online registration database gives access to easy and accessible information retrieval in an efficient and effective manner. Therefore it was recommended by Akpokodje, et al. (2015) that the software should be moved to the Wide Area Network (WAN) to ease congestion and encourage self-registration from library users.

METHODOLOGY

Based on the nature of the research topic, the major instrument for data collection for this study is questionnaire. Questionnaire methods were adopted because it is an institution kind of study, and the fastest means of eliciting relevant information as far as this research work is concerned. Staff and students are the major stakeholders to collect data from. Three hundred (300) copies of the questionnaire were distributed among the students and staff of the institution but only two

hundred and ninety five (295) questionnaires were well and correctly administered for analysis. This was easily done by the assistance of both library assistance and library attendance assigned to reading rooms in the library. The questionnaire mainly consists of close-ended questions making it very friendly, hence easy to complete. In order to get the necessary information needed to answer the research questions and objectives of the study, the responses obtained from the completed copies of the questionnaire were recoded and analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS). Both descriptive statistics were used to analyze the data collected from the respondents. Such descriptive statistics include the use of Percentages, Frequency and cumulative distributions, were used in finding relationships between variables.

Note: The average number of students used library per day were 285, while library has 52 both professional and nonprofessional staff (Library statistics, 2017).

RESULTS

The result from table 1 shows that there were more male students (52.00%) and male staff (62.02%) than their female counterpart. Also, the students that were age between 11-21 had highest percentage of (48.08%) and the staff were age between 31-00 (44.04%). Staff members that were 61 years above had the lowest percentage of 4.05%. Students that were single had highest percentage of 95.02, while students that were married 4.08%. Among the staff that were married had the highest percentage of 95.06, also 2.02% of staff were single. While the lowest percentage 4.04% of staff were either single or widowed. Also, 90.00% of students were First Degree and 7.02% of the students were master degree. 2.0% were PhD program. In case of staff, 66. 07% had First Degree qualifications and 22.02% of staff had Master Degree. While, 4.04% staff had PhD, and 6.07% of staff had other qualifications.

Table 2 indicates 76.3% strongly agreed that there is availability of computer (PC) and 6.0% disagreed. 49.5% strongly agreed the availability of internet and 10.2% disagreed. Also, 45.8% agreed the availability of bandwidth while 10.2% disagreed. 56.6% of the respondents strongly agreed the availability of scanning machine while 4.1% strongly disagreed. 20.4% agreed the availability of barcode reader and 32.5% disagreed. Furthermore, 67.8% agreed that there is availability of computer printers while 3.1% disagreed. 27.8% of the respondents strongly agreed the availability of digital camera while 23.7% disagreed.

Table 3 presents the distribution of respondents that use KOHA Software for different purposes. 49.2%

Table 1: Demographic Factors of the Respondents
N = (295)

Demographic Factors	RESPONDENTS			
	STUDENTS		STAFF	
Sex	Freq	%	Freq	%
Male	130	52.00	28	62.02
Female	120	48.00	17	47.08
Total	250	100	45	100
Age (years)				
11-20	122	48.08	0	00.00
21-30	120	48.00	05	11.01
31-40	08	03.02	20	44.04
41-50	0	00.00	15	33.03
51-60	0	00.00	03	06.07
61above	0	00.00	02	04.05
Total	250	100	45	100
Marital Status				
Married	12	04.08	43	95.06
Single	238	95.02	01	02.02
Widowed	0	00.00	01	02.02
Divorced	0	00.00	00	00.00
Total	250	100	45	100
Level of Education				
First Degree	225	90.00	30	66.07
Master Degree	18	07.02	10	22.02
PhD	02	00.08	02	04.04
Others	05	02.00	03	06.07
Total	250	100	45	100

Table 2: Availability of KOHA Process Tools

Variables	SA		A		D		SD	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
Computer (PC)	225	76.3	68	23.1	02	0.6	00	0.0
Internet	146	49.5	100	33.9	30	10.2	19	6.4
Bandwidth	120	40.7	135	45.8	30	10.2	10	3.3
Scanning Machine	167	56.6	105	35.6	11	3.7	12	4.1
Barcode Reader	55	18.6	60	20.4	96	32.5	84	28.5
Computer Printers	180	61.0	200	67.8	09	3.1	6	2.1
Digital Camera	82	27.8	77	26.1	70	23.7	66	22.4

strongly agreed that Koha is for library users' registrations and 3.4% disagreed. While, 49.8% agreed to using Koha for cataloguing and classification and 47.6% strongly agreed. In addition, 52.9% strongly agreed that Koha is used for charging and discharging library materials, while 5.1% disagreed. Also, 49.8% strongly agreed and 6.8% disagreed to the use of Koha Software to print barcodes. 42.4% agreed, while 12.8%

disagreed the use of Koha to access web based OPAC system. Furthermore, 55.6% of the respondents agreed and 17.6% disagreed that Koha use to generate statistical data that can be used for research. While 39.7% agreed and 18.0% disagreed to the use of Koha for library stock management.

The result from table 4 shows that lack of uninterrupted electricity 84.7%, high cost of maintenance 93.2%, lack of

Table 3: Use of KOHA Software in the Library

Variables	SA		A		D		SD	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
KOHA is Use to Register Users	145	49.2	145	45.8	10	3.4	05	1.6
KOHA Software is Use for Cataloguing and Classification	140	47.6	147	49.8	03	1.0	05	1.6
KOHA Software is also Use to Charge and Discharge Library Materials	156	52.9	118	40.0	15	5.1	6	2.0
KOHA Software is Use to Print Barcodes	147	49.8	114	38.6	20	6.8	14	4.8
KOHA is Use to Access Web based OPAC System	105	35.6	125	42.4	38	12.8	27	9.2
KOHA Software is Use to Generate Statistics Data for Research Purpose	95	32.2	164	55.6	52	17.6	24	8.2
KOHA is Use for Library Stock Management	94	31.8	117	39.7	53	18.0	31	10.5

Table 4: Problem Militating Against the Use of KOHA Software

Problems	Not a Problem		Serious Problem	
	Freq	%	Freq	%
Lack of Uninterrupted Electricity	45	15.3	250	84.7
Inadequate Internet Accessibility	215	72.9	80	27.1
High Cost of Procurement of both Hardware and Software	160	54.2	135	45.8
High Cost of Maintenance	20	6.8	275	93.2
Lack of Training and Re-retraining of Staff	132	44.7	163	55.3
Compatibility with Hardware Devices	182	61.7	113	38.3
Crashing Problem	26	8.8	269	91.2
Lack of Technical Knowledge from the Staff	140	47.5	155	52.5

training and re-retraining of staff 55.3%, crashing problem 91.2% and lack of technical knowledge from the staff 52.5% constitute serious problem against the use of Koha Software in LAUTECH. However, inadequate internet accessibility 72.9%, high cost of procurement of both hardware and software 54.2% , and compatibility with hardware devices 61.7% are not seen as a serious problems confronting Koha software activities in LAUTECH.

The findings in table 5 reveal that standby generators should be provided to prevent interrupted electricity supply 15.9% and software should be fortified with antivirus against virus attack 15.3% of the respondents

provide the major suggestions for improving the use of Koha in the LAUTECH library. Also, adequate internet should be provided uninterruptedly 14.6%, adequate fund should be allocated for maintenance of library facilities 14.2%, library staff and library users' should be given proper orientation on the benefits and use of Koha Software 14.9% and enough fund should be provided for maintenance of library facilities 13.6% of the respondents will go a long way to assist the use of Koha.

Table 6 shows the comparison between staff and students sampling. Staff, 16(35.6.0%) responded the availability of computer (PC), while 75(30.0)% of students responded availability of computer (PC). 18(40.0%) from

Table 5: Suggestion for Improving the Use of KOHA Software

Possible Solutions to the Problems	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative
Adequate Internet Should be Provided Uninterruptedly	33	14.6	14.6
Standby Generators should be Provided to Prevent Interrupted Electricity Supply	47	15.9	30.5
Adequate Fund should be Provided for the Procurement of both Software and Hard ware	42	14.2	44.7
Enough Fund should be Allocated for Maintenance of Library Facilities	40	13.6	58.3
Library Staff and Users should be Given Proper Orientation on the Benefits and Use of KOHA Software	41	13.9	72.2
KOHA Software should be Made More Compatible with Hardware Devices	37	12.5	84.7
Software should be Fortified with Antivirus Against Virus Attack	45	15.3	100.0
Total	292	100.0	

staff use Koha for cataloguing and classifications, while 118(42.2%) of students use Koha for users' registration. Staff, 12(26.8%) responded that high cost of procurement of both software and hardware was problem militating against the use of Koha. 12(50.4%) responded from students that inadequate internet accessibility was a problem militating against the use of Koha. 13(28.9) of the staff suggested that adequate fund should be provided for the procurement of both software and hardware package. While 78(31.2) of the students suggested that adequate internet bandwidth should be provided uninterruptedly.

DISCUSSION OF FUNDING

There are various justifications for the use of koha software. These includes: for users' registration, cataloguing, charge and discharge library materials, to print barcodes, access web based OPAC system, to generate statistics data for research purpose and use for library stock management. The justifications that recorded high percentage are; registrations, cataloguing, charge and discharge and print barcode. In support of these justifications, Breeding (2012) and Uzomba, et al (2015) stated that koha software could be used as cataloguing, search for books and library materials, registrations and access web based OPAC. The reason for this might be its freedom for alteration of the program for varying services once it is modified to suit those purposes. However, it was observed that the major ICT facilities available deployed for the application of Koha software in the library are computer systems, computer printers, and scanning machines. This study corroborates with the funding of Ayodele, et al (2013) where computer systems, internet and computer printers were rated higher. The finding makes it possible because Olusegun Oke Library has moved from manual ways of services into automation that is the use of ICT for day to day library services. Furthermore, the results found based on the problems militating against the use of koha software are enormous, but the serious problems as witnessed from the findings include: High cost of maintenance, crashing problem and lack of uninterrupted electricity. The results are in line with Nwachukwu, et al. (2014), Iroagamach, et al. (2015), and Uzomba, et al. (2015) that lack of interrupted electricity, cost, and crashing due to virus pose serious problems militating against the adoption of koha in the library. However, the solutions for the above mentioned problems as indicated by the respondents include: standby generators should be provided to prevent interrupted electricity supply, software should be fortified with antivirus against virus attack, adequate internet services should be provided uninterruptedly. These are the major possible best solutions to some of the problems militating against the use of koha in the library. The findings of this study are in support with a study by Adegbore (2010) which focused on "Automation in two Nigerian university libraries" He identified application of information technologies in these libraries and recommends that librarians should improve their services for users.

Table 6: The Comparison of Staff and Students

Variables	Staff		Students	
	Freq	%	Freq	%
Availability of KOHA Process Tools				
Computer (PC)	16	35.6	75	30.0
Internet	10	22.2	66	26.4
Bandwidth	7	15.3	30	12.0
Scanning Machine	4	08.9	28	11.2
Computer Printers	5	11.2	32	12.8
Digital Camera	3	06.8	19	07.6
Total	45	100.0	250	100.0
Use of KOHA Software in the Library				
KOHA is Use to Register Users	8	17.8	118	47.2
KOHA Software is Use for Cataloguing and Classification	18	40.0	24	09.6
KOHA Software is also Use to Charge and Discharge Library Materials	4	08.9	72	28.8
KOHA Software is Use to Print Barcodes	7	15.3	6	02.4
KOHA is Use to Access Web based OPAC System	3	06.8	15	06.0
KOHA Software is Use to Generate Statistics Data for Research Purpose	3	06.8	12	04.8
KOHA is Use for Library Stock Management	2	04.4	3	01.2
Total	45	100.0	250	100.0
Problem Militating Against the Use of KOHA Software				
Lack of Uninterrupted Electricity	10	22.2	100	40.0
Inadequate Internet Accessibility	2	04.4	126	50.4
High Cost of Procurement of both Hardware and Software	12	26.8	5	02.0
High Cost of Maintenance	7	15.3	2	00.8
Lack of Training and Re-retraining of Staff	6	13,4	0	00.0
Compatibility with Hardware Devices	2	04.4	4	01.6
Crashing Problem	5	11.2	7	02.8
Lack of Technical Knowledge from the Staff	1	02.3	6	02.4
Total	45	100.0	250	100.0
Suggestion for Improving the Use of KOHA Software				
Adequate Internet bandwidth Should be Provided Uninterruptedly	3	06.7	78	31.2
Standby Generators should be Provided to Prevent Interrupted Electricity Supply	9	20.0	56	22.4
Adequate Fund should be Provided for the Procurement of both Software and Hard ware	13	28.9	40	16.0
Enough Fund should be Allocated for Maintenance of Library Facilities	6	13.3	25	10.0
Library Staff and Users should be Given Proper Orientation on the Benefits and Use of KOHA Software	6	13.3	18	07.2
KOHA Software should be Made More Compatible with Hardware Devices	3	06.7	8	03,2
Software should be Fortified with Antivirus Against Virus Attack	5	11.1	25	10.0
Total	45	100.0	250	100.0

RECOMMENDATIONS

The use of Koha should not be restricted to any category of staff. All the staff are to be involved in the service provision chain and should have access to computer sets and they should be exposed to training and retraining in manipulating the Koha automation software and Internet operations. Library users including staff and students should be trained and retrained in the act of utilizing Koha facilities and OPAC to access information in the library. Koha software facility is the intelligence site linking the local library to the other libraries in the world. Therefore, equipment should be consistently sustained by adequate provision for internet subscription and maintenance of Koha and ICT tools. Library users particularly students are shifting their search for information from hard copies to accessing information from soft sources by surfing information from the internet. It is being recommended that bibliographic summary of library collections should be programmed into all the systems such that users will compulsorily interact with these pieces of bibliographic information through the Koha interface.

CONCLUSION

The use of Koha software has become a burning issue amongst academic libraries in Nigeria. It is clear that use of Koha in the library is extremely necessary to achieve or implement library automation concept. Koha cannot function at full strength if necessary tools and accessories are not incorporated for appropriate applications. Computerization of library processes is the only way of ensuring that the librarian will be able to perform its task efficiently and improve its services to the library and perspective users. Now librarians are realizing that there is no way to escape the use of Koha in the library. It is expected that the findings of the planners and policy makers to realize the importance of Koha in the process of library automation so that a scientific need based library and information services would be provided by LAUTECH library. It is a recognized fact that the coming age is going to rely heavily upon information. The libraries will therefore have to play an increasingly important role in functioning as information servers. To play this role more effectively and efficiently in order to meet challenges of the 21st century, Koha must be fully introduced in the library services without any delay.

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