A Baseline Survey on Information and Communication Strategic Plan for Polytechnic Libraries in North-East, Nigeria

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Abstract

*The role of Information Technology (IT) in Academic Libraries can never be over-emphasized, as the general standard of education continues to deteriorate; there is a need to look for ways of improving teaching and learning system in the Nigeria educational system. This research aimed at using **Information and Technology Strategic plan for Polytechnics Libraries**. Questionnaires will be used for the collection of data from the mentioned region; statistical computations will be used for the data analysis. The expected results of the study will show how learning environment will be impacted with the use of IT and as well as learning behaviors in educational institutes. It is be observed that students with high interactions profile have the high chance of learning success; while students with low number of interactions are at risk of failing their course of study, however these marginal differences will be overcome if IT tools are used effectively. Based on the expected results, strategic planning will aid in solving most of the learning processes in Academic libraries more especially in Polytechnic system.*

Keywords: Strategic Plan, Information technology (IT), Academic libraries, Technology.

1 INTRODUCTION

As technology advances, it affects all aspects of human endeavours. Academic libraries are not exceptional because it affects educational pedagogy and force libraries to adopt and develop new resources and services. Information Technologies (IT) is put in use by people to store, process, restore, change, distribute and assimilate data and information within an organization, thus improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the entire process. However, firms with well corporate performance are those that use most apparently, the ICT tools, particularly the most sophisticated technology that are readily available in the market, using the information and resources available to control and coordinate actions, with the priority of how

information flows, is one of the successful factors that led to the integration of information technology with further skills in Academic libraries. Academic libraries are facing enormous pressures which requires them to stimulate and adopt new concept and technology to remain relevant. Colleges and universities are facing their own pressure, driven by increment in demands from stakeholders to hold themselves accountable, especially in terms of outcomes such as persistence, graduate and employment as well as learning outcome from student, or knowledge and behaviour because of educational programs that are aligned with good IT strategic plan,

Information Technology (IT) Information Technologies (IT) is put in use by people to store, process, restore, change, distribute and assimilate data and information within an organization, thus improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the entire process. However, Varella and Gonçalves (2013) agreed with the assertion and added that firms with well corporate performance are those that use most apparently, the ICT tools, particularly the most sophisticated technology that are readily available in the market. IT can be applied to every aspect of human endeavour, however, applying IT to logistics allows an enhanced or proper control of the information flow within the chains involved and gives sustenance to information systems in logistic s. Moreover, using the information and resources available to control and coordinate actions, with the priority of how information flows, is one of the successful factors that led to the integration of information technology with further skills in Academics library (Monteiro and Bezerra, 2003). Though, despite chances in technologies it proves quite favourable and assisted in integration of IT. Examples of successful transformation of supply chains for better incorporation are relatively few in practice. However, adopting these tools without an appropriate strategic plan can halt the processes and interrupt the overall action of the enterprise. Considering the way computer technology changes, it is suggested that the inspection of events related to IT in long-term strategic planning, requiring ordered review and straight contact with customers to meet the needs of organisational goals as they arise. In addition, adopting IT within an organisation has a greater control in terms of performance of supply chain that are involved in it or other similar ventures.

In 2001, Nigeria developed the National Policy for Information Technology (NPIT) which is a general policy for the development of IT (or more broadly, information and communication technologies) in Nigeria. It represents the perceptions of the Federal Government of Nigeria concerning ICTs, what they do and can do, how they can be developed and applied, and the time frame within which to achieve ICT capability in Nigeria by 2005.[xviii] The National Information Technology Development Agency (NITDA), the implementing agency, was established with a major aim of using information technology for education, particularly within

and between Nigerian universities. Unfortunately this project all but failed a few years after it was set up.[xix] Various types of libraries have developed the use of technology despite the many inherent problems, with the most technological advancements found in special and university libraries.

The earliest use of any technology in Nigerian libraries was the introduction of microform technology at the University of Ibadan with the purchase of three microform readers in 1948.[x] The first instances of the usage of computers in Nigeria were when IBM set up the African Education Centre at the University of Ibadan (UI Computing Center) in 1963 and when

computing services were brought to Nigeria in connection with the analysis of the 1962/63 national census. By 1977 the total computer installations in Nigeria had grown to 70 and interest in this technology had increased, and by the late 1970s computer science courses had been established at the Universities of Nigeria, Lagos, Ibadan, Ife and others. Computer applications were strongly embraced by the banking industry, in administrative and production management, word processing, process control and computer-aided design and engineering in that order.[xi] However, the adaption of information and communications technology and its implementation as an enabling tool was more slowly introduced into Nigeria's libraries as they are still seen primarily as storehouses for books, despite all of the talk about "virtual libraries". This popular fever to have a virtual library serve as the solution to all of the problems of access to information is unreasonable unless a robust and redundant infrastructure is in place in order for this potential solution to be realized.

Statement of Problem

Baseline information and communication strategy plan described and explained in many ways by different authors. Virtually all definitions are directed to single theme. Starting point and satisfying human needs when applied to the library, it means satisfying the information needs of the customers. Baseline information services begins with selection of resources in which publisher catalogues are sent , in case of academic libraries, other stakeholders will also have input in the selection. The resources, selected range from print and non-print. The catalogued classified, filed resources with appropriate good class mark and call mark will lead staff and students to obtain and retrieve their information within the library contentment

Objectives of the Research

The main aim of this research is to develop IT strategic plan in polytechnic libraries. While specific objectives are:

1. To provide and suggestions on to connect and synergies IT into Polytechnic Libraries.

2. To provide solutions on how IT strategic planning can be achieved in polytechnic libraries.

3. To suggest solutions to the challenges facing the use of ICT tools in polytechnic sector.

4. To identify how IT can enhance teaching and learning in polytechnics.

Research Questions:

1. What are the possible ways to achieve IT strategic planning in polytechnic libraries?
2. What are the perceived benefits of IT strategic plan in polytechnic libraries?
3. What are the possible challenges that influence the development of IT strategic plan in polytechnic libraries?
4. What are the possible ways to connect ICT tools in polytechnic libraries?

Contribution of the Research to Knowledge

The baseline information and communication strategy plan for the polytechnic library has a great effect on polytechnic staff and students' academic performance in northeast geo-political zone. Specifically, by the recent implementation of digital library that provide effective learning environment in which they can thrive through having access to internet availability in their campuses. Baseline information and strategy plan is useful by improving language learning, communication and human interaction. This enables student to have fast information regarding their learning activities in the school, as well as offer a platform for accessing baseline information for the library users and e-mail for academic-related activities should be encouraged among staff and students in order to harness its full potential in improving academic performance, although baseline information and strategy plan are learning tools its usage has not been fully integrated into digital library curriculum.

Significance of the Study

The study could be beneficial for both the students as well as the institution. The valuable feedback gotten from respondents should help students to realise the benefits of baseline information and communication strategies plan for polytechnics. The Institutes can invest more in Information Technology facilities to enhance the academic performance of their student and produce better research plan. Note that the relevance of baseline strategies plan is measured by how effective, sufficient and accessible it is to staff

and students in the library. The research will also provide in-depth insight into the various IT facilities and how staff and students can be able to use them to improved their learning.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Over the last decade we have seen an increase in recognition of IT and the more integrated role IT has begun to play in the strategy of organizations. The usage of modern information technologies in the organization management will be successful only if information system development is aligned with the organization system development strategy. This regarded as the strategic information systems planning (SISP). The nature of Information Systems in today's organizations coupled with raised pressure to leverage technology assets has raised the importance of SISP. It is a key concern facing top organizations and information systems executives. SISP is a process used by organizations to integrate long-range use of applications to further their purposes, has become the most critical issue facing executives today. SISP is the process of identifying a portfolio of computer-based applications to assist an organization in executing its business plans and realizing its business goals (Forbes, 2011). Looking at these difficulties, strategic planning can be viewed as a valued managerial tool that aid the design and specify the scope of the strategy and their goals, held by the operational management within the organization and implemented it across all levels of the hierarchical in management. Moreover, it guided the overall administrative and managerial activities of the enterprise, pursuing to attain its goals and prove strategic plan for the organization at that moment. It is a constant application of tools, that the market is always refurbishing itself, is not a fixed entity, as an institute can certainly not be. It aims to reduce the likelihood of making incorrect decisions in a particularly competitive market, giving no room for mistakes (Suarez, Calvo-Mora and Roldán, 2016).

Varella and Gonçalves (2013) defined strategic planning as:

"Strategic planning is defined as the managerial process of developing and maintaining a reasonable adequacy between the objectives and resources of the company and the changes and market opportunities."

The mission of his definition is to guide and reconstruct the structure of a business and products of the organisation so as to gain profits and satisfactory growth. Baumöl (2006) and Bhatnagar (2007) viewed strategic planning as a strategy of itself, therefore, for each kind of business the organization has to produce a strategy to achieve its goals for a long period of time, based on the reason that there is no single satisfactory strategy for all competitors. However, organization must select what is paramount for itself, if possible, the chains involved, taking into consideration following parameters: their market position, the objectives, the opportunities and resources available. In addition, strategic planning can be defined as a

systematic process of a desire envisioning future and transform the vision into a well define goals and objective and set the guideline on how the flow of goals and objectives can be achieved (Saunder, 2015). Organizational learning process can be achieved using strategic business plan. These happen to anticipate environmental vagueness and reduce its damaging effects. However, Newkirk and Lederer (2006) argued that the solution to these is adaptation of Strategic information systems planning (SISP) in an organization. Considering the global marketplace of today's era and increasingly difficult economy, SISP has played a vital role to the existence of many organizations.

In the field of information technology (IT), strategic planning was introduced in the early 1970's which attract more researches to focus in the area. However, Mohdzain and Ward (2007) added that the field was neglected for a long period, but now a lot of researches are being carried out in the field because of its importance. Similarly, Siren and Kohtamaki (2015) added that more literature is now available due to interest of the researchers in the field. However, Mohdzain and Ward (2007) and Liu and Wang (2014) argued that the main reason of adopting IT/IM in an organization is to improve clerical duties and reduce administrative cost, through the uses of information processing techniques such as batch processing and office automation.

STRATEGIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS ARRANGEMENT

It is identified that information systems knowledge is essential for managers because most organizations need information systems to maintain their existence. In modern times, information systems have become an essential part of all types of business they provide the opportunity for organizations to facilitate their business strategy (Siren and Kohtamaki, 2015). A strategic plan is not the same as a functioning plan. Strategic plan should be wisdom, conceptual and instructional in contrast to a functioning plan which is likely to be shorter term, tactical, focused, implementable and measurable. Kearns and Lederer (1997) stated that the traditional or logical procedure can be suitable under such conditions" King and Teo (1997) suggested that Information systems planning is becoming important as the "organizations try to force IS demands to improve efficiency, reengineer business procedures, gain competitive advantage and participate more effectively". It was interesting to know that there was no particular strategy being used for the development of plans (King and Teo, 1997). King and Teo (1997) reported that there is no actual model or theory available for developing the IS plan but we should keep the IT stuff trains up to date and fully aware for the new technologies, along with the business necessity and requirements. From a business perspective, an information system is an organizational and management solution, based on information systems, to a challenge raised by the environment. To the information systems, a manager must understand the extensive

organization, management and information systems proportions of systems and their power to provide solutions to challenges and problems in the business environment (Bhatnagar, 2007). Management necessity to know what evaluation methods are already in place for arrangement to be achievable. IS strategy can be defined as a strategy to implement information systems that identifies organizational necessity, in other words 'demand' for the information and systems to support the entire business strategy and its plan to gain or keep the advantage (Bhatnagar, 2007). An IS strategy should include the business necessity for the future arranged closely to the business strategy. Matthes et al. (2008) stated that Strategic Information Systems Planning has been defined as "a procedure of identifying the IS requirements of an organization at a high level". Plazaola, Flores, Silva, Vargas and Ekstedt (2007) describe strategic information systems planning as "the procedure of identifying a portfolio of computer-based demands that will facilitate an organization in accomplishing its business plans and realizing its business goals." Franke, Johnson, König and Marcks (2010) and Dhillon and Backhouse (2000) suggest that SISA provides an understanding of the information needed to realize business objectives and implement the systems. Before setting an information systems structure, IT/IS experts should set an IS planning structure that induces all the essential elements needed to be able to come up with an IS strategy that would surely work and be rational in the arrangement of the corporate strategy (Bhatnagar, 2007). According to Bhatnagar (2007) there are different structure for IS planning which lead the planner the right direction Maroofi, Bayzidnejad and Nazaripour (2012) defined Arrangement as "the capacity to show a positive relationship between information systems and the accepted financial evaluate of discharge". One of the most extensively used models of arrangement is the Strategic Arrangement Model proposed by Henderson and Venkatraman (1999). This multidimensional model (Fig. 1) identifies the internal and external proportions and how these can be combined functionally with the organizational strategy (Maroofi, Bayzidnejad and Nazaripour 2012). Basically, most arrangement models are based on the organizational structure and their objectives. This model places arrangement at the center of the organization's necessity. Many of these models also disclose the influence of the organization's objectives on the arrangement (Baumöl, 2006; Dhillon and Backhouse, 2000); as this type of model focuses on the link between strategy and technology. To develop an attainable level of arrangement within an organization, the IT/IS reason has to be located within the organizational structure. A direct advantage of strategic arrangement is a perception of higher business value of IT/IS (Dhillon and Backhouse, 2000). Maroofi, Bayzidnejad and Nazaripour (2012) suggest that arrangement produced by strategically positioned IT/IS improves the stature of IT/IS within an organization. Maroofi, Bayzidnejad and Nazaripour (2012) is the supporter the significance of strategically positioning of IT/IS within organizations. They argued that successful demands of this model result in

organizational possible to force IT/IS resources on a continual basis to support competitive advantage in the marketplace.
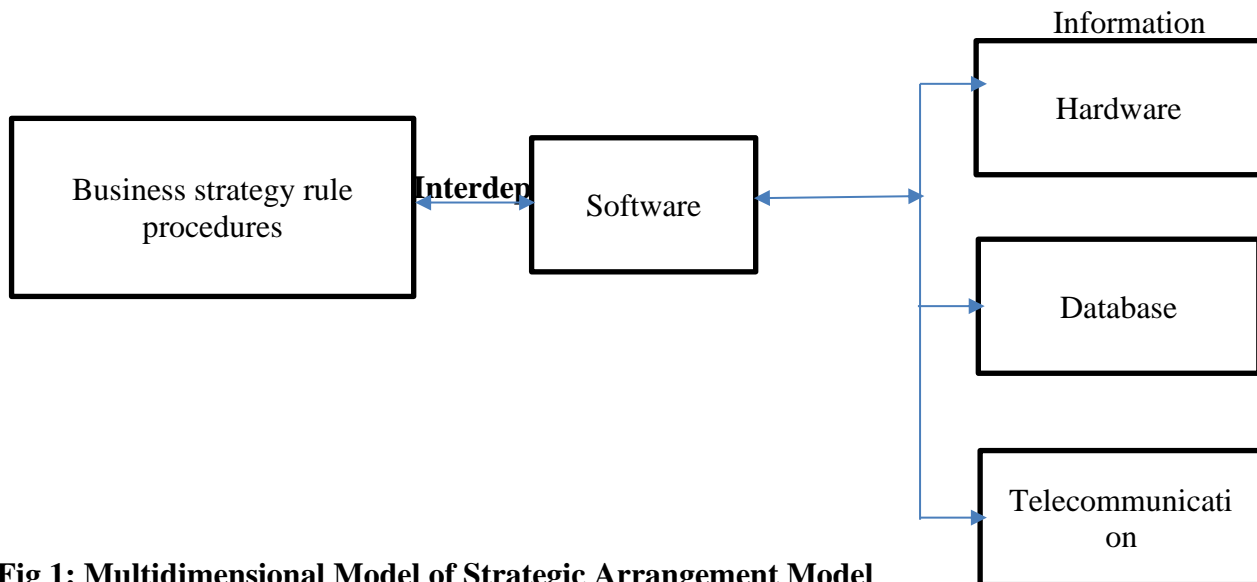

Fig 1: Multidimensional Model of Strategic Arrangement Model

STRATEGIC PLAN FOR POLYTECHNIC LIBRARIES

As technology advanced rapidly, it almost affects all the aspect of human endeavours. However, polytechnic libraries are not exceptional because it affects it educational pedagogy and force libraries to adopt and develop new resources and services. In addition, Saunders (2015) agreed with the assertion above and added that Academic libraries are trying to address the current issues of allocating resource to respond to the trend and adopt IT plan for the strategic operation. However, in an attempt to achieve the goals and objective, the process involve six basic steps, which are: developing a vision, identifying the core values, conducting environmental scan, designing the goals and strategies, implementing the design goal and access the plan and finally revisit the plan from the beginning (Dole, 2013). In contrast Forbes (2011) identified and break down strategic plan process into 5 steps for quick and easy way of tackling problems and providing a solution to it. Thus, the five steps are; determining, identify, defining what to achieve, identified purpose and how is accountable and finally review for a finite number of terms.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Design

This section dwells on data collecting instrument, population, sampling procedure, and method of data collection and analysis of data A research design is a procedural plan that is adopted by researchers to answer questions objectively, accurately, economically and with validity. A traditional research design is a blueprint or detailed plan of how a research study is to be completed; operating variables for measurement, selecting a sample, collecting data and analysing the results of interest to the study, and testing the hypotheses (Mishra and Alok, 2011). In the most elementary sense, the design is the logical sequence that connects the empirical data, research questions and conclusions (Maxwell, 2005). Kumar (2010) stressed that research design should provide the overall structure and orientation of an investigation as well as a framework within which data can be collected and analysed. Mishra and Alok (2011), and Maxwell (2005) also provided detailed descriptions of the essential considerations in designing the research project. Based on their recommendations, the components of this research design should encompass the followings:

i.   The research problem and question,

ii.   Sampling design,

iii.   Methods of data collection

Furthermore, Maxwell (2005) stressed that the main purpose of the research design is to help avoid a situation in which the evidence does not address the initial research questions. In this sense, a research design deals with a logical problem and not a logistical problem. In conclusion, Maxwell (2005) described a research design as a blueprint or a plan for action, specifying the methods and procedures for collecting and analysing the needed information, fulfilling the research objectives, and finding the solutions.

The type of design for this study is a survey design. Survey method was based on information from Staffs and students.

Survey design provide a snapshot of the attitudes and behaviours which includes, thoughts, opinions and comments about your target survey population. This valuable feedback is your baseline to measure and establish a benchmark from which to compare result overtime. It also has the capability of describing the characteristics of a large population. No other research method can provide the board capability, which ensures a more accurate sample to gather target results in which to draw conclusion and make important decisions.

Research Location

This research A baseline Information and communication strategies plan for polytechnics in north-eastern geo-political zone comprises of Yobe, Adamawa, Borno, Baauchi, Gombe and Taraba. This is based on the fact that focusing on all the higher institutions in the north eastern part of Nigeria will be very difficult and time consuming. The area study for this research will be conducted within north east which involve 6 selected polytechnic. Thus, they include the following as to form the target sample of the study. The Federal Polytechnic Damaturu, Adamawa State Polytechnic, The Federal Polytechnic, Bauchi , Gombe state polytechnic , Federal polytechnic Bali Taraba and Ramat polytechnic Maiduguri

Sample and Sampling Procedure

Since the population of the study is large, simple random sampling techniques is to be used in which every item in the population have an equal right of been selected in the population. Therefore, Five Hundred (500) staffs and students were selected out of Seven Hundred and Fifty (750) staff from the selected polytechnics in the north east Nigeria.

Data Collection Instrument

The instrument for the research work was a structure questionnaire, the questionnaire consist of two section (2) "A" and "B" section "A" deals with the personal data of the respondents, while section "B" consist of of questionnaire items. The five (5) point response option are used for the collection of responses to the questionnaire items are as follow:- Strongly Agreed (AS), Agreed (A), Neutral (,N) Disagreed (D), and Strongly Disagreed (SD)

The Validity of the Instrument

The instrument was validated both in content and face value by presenting the topic of the study, aims and objectives and made necessary corrections which were affected by the researcher and reflected in a final copy of the instrument.

Method of Data Collection

The researcher used the questionnaire in collection of data, 500 questionnaire were distributed and 450 were retrieved.

Method of Data Analysis

Simple mean and percentage will be used in arriving at the teaching staff index (i.e mean value of the teachers) and students' academic achievements after which the various indices will be correlated using spearman product moment correlated coefficient techniques. The scores of all respondents in that school on each item will be tallied and divided by the number of respondents (mean) to arrive at the various indices

for the schools, The researcher used frequency distribution table as a score method, the analysis involved the used of values allocated to the 5- point likert scale rating:

SA = 5

A = 4

Neutral = 3

D = 2

SD =1

The cut of point is obtained through the use of the following formular

X= EFX   5+ 4+3+2+1 =15

EF   5   =3

The cut- off point is therefore 2.5 the score will now be calculated by multiplying each variable by the value allocated to each of the 4-points and sum up to get the summed of frequency (EFX) which will be divided by number of the sample size(N) to get the mean score. Therefore the cut-off point determines whether such variable is accepted or rejected.

DATA ANALYSES AND PRESENTATION

Introduction

The questionnaires were distributed for the respondents to answer the questions and retrieved the questionnaire. A total number of 500 respondents have filled the questions and out of this 500, the questionnaire was sorted, some questions were not answered or left blank. A total number of 50 were identified and are removed from the results due to not completing one question among the questions given. A total number of 450 are identified to be valid and the analysis will be conducted using them. In this case data relating to each research question is presented and thereafter analysed and interpreted. The major outline of the findings are presented in this chapter.

Demography

 The completed survey consists of demography data which include age and gender were collected. Out of 450 responders, 19- 20 ages are 50, 21- 30 are 180, and 31 – 65 are 220 are all library Academic and Non-Academic staffs in different polytechnics within the Northeast region of Nigeria, respectively and in gender, males are 370, and females are 80 and those that answered prefer not to say are 4. From this analysis is shown most responders are male and between the age of 30 to 65. As represented in the table below

DATAPRESENTATION AND DISSCUSSION OF FINDINGS

Table 1 Personal Data

Survey	Reactions	Frequency	Percentage
What is your gender ?	Male	370	87.3%
	Female	80	12 .7%
What is your age ?	19-20	90	19.2%
	21-30	205	64.0%
	31-65	155	16.8%
What is your Marital Status ?	Marriage	210	77.1%
	Single	180	15.4%
	Divorce	60	7.5%
Total		450	100%

Source: Field survey 2023

Analysis/ Interpretation of Table 4.2.1

Above shows the student's record that there were more Male (87.3%) students than Female (12.7%). In terms of age, more than half of the respondents (64.0%) reported to be within the ages of 21-30. Further results from the sample showed there were more married (77.1%) than single (15.4%), and this could be due to the fact that the sample comprised of staff and undergraduate students. Twelve (12) institution that participated in the assessment, which include Federal Polytechnic Mubi, Adamawa state polytechnic, Federal polytechnic Bauchi, Abubakar Tatari Ali Polytechnic Bauchi, Ramat polytechnic Maiduguri, Federal Polytechnic Kaltungo Gombe, state Polytechnic Bajoga Gombe, Fedral Polytechnic Balli, Taraba state Polytechnic Suntai, Federal polytechnic Damaturu and Mai idriss Aloma Polytechnic Geidam.

Research Question 1: What are the possible ways to achieve IT strategic planning in polytechnic libraries in the northeast?

Table 4.2.2

S/n	Basic Knowledge about IT Strategic Plan	SA	A	N	D	SD	Total	Mean	Decision
1	Do you think it is possible to develop IT strategic plan for Polytechnic libraries	270 (1350)	100 (400)	60 (180)	10 (20)	10 (10)	450 (1960)	4.3	Accepted
2	Do you think IT strategic plan lead to effectiveness of Polytechnic libraries?	285 (1425)	68 (272)	47 (141)	50 (100)	0 (0)	450 (1938)	4.3	Accepted

3	Are there possible ways of achieving IT strategic planning in Polytechnic libraries	280 (1400)	95 (380)	23 (69)	50 (100)	2 (2)	450 (1951)	4.3	Accepted
4	Does the means of achieving the IT strategic plans in Polytechnic libraries effective	250 (1250)	130 (520)	17 (51)	27 (54)	26 (26)	450 (2001)	4.4	Accepted
Total Mean Score								3.46	

Source: Field Survey 2023

Analysis/ Interpretation of Table 4.2.2

Above shows respondents' responses on research questionnaire items presented to them on the the possible ways to achieve IT strategic planning in polytechnic libraries in the northeast. The respondents agreed on all the research questionnaire items meaning that Do you think it is possible to develop IT strategic plan for Polytechnic libraries in the northeast with each having a criterion mean above 4.3. Questionnaire item 2 has 4.3 mean frequency meaning that Do you think IT strategic plan lead to effectiveness of Polytechnic libraries. frequency, item 3 with 4.3 mean that Are there possible ways of achieving IT strategic planning in Polytechnic libraries, item 4 of the questionnaire with 4.4 mean value that Does the means of achieving the IT strategic plans in Polytechnic libraries effective has the highest mean value therefor all the respondent has agreed that Basic Knowledge about IT Strategic Plan in the north east Nigeria.

Research Question 2: What are the perceived benefits of IT strategic plan in polytechnic libraries in the northeast?

Table 4.2.3

S/n	Perceived benefits of IT strategic plan in polytechnic libraries?	SA	A	N	D	SD	Total	Mean	Decision
1	Does the Polytechnic libraries staff undergo IT strategic planning training and development	270 (1080)	100 (400)	50 (150)	25 (50)	5 (5)	450 (1685)	3.7	Accepted
2	Do the triggers effective enough in achieving the IT strategic plan Polytechnic libraries	250 (1250)	130 520()	25 (75)	45 (90)	0 (0)	450 (1935)	4.3	Accepted

3	Are there perceived benefits of IT strategic plans in Polytechnic libraries	280 (1400)	95 (380)	23 (69)	50 (100)	2 (2)	450 (1951)	4.3	Accepted
4	Does IT strategic plan in Polytechnic libraries efficient enough?	250 (1250)	150 (600)	17 (51)	7 (14)	26 (26)	450 (1940)	4.3	Accepted
Total Mean Score								3.32	

Source: Field Survey 2023

Analysis/ Interpretation of Table 4.2.3

Above shows respondents' responses on research questionnaire items presented to them on the Perceived benefits of IT strategic plan in polytechnic libraries, The respondents agreed on all the research questionnaire items meaning that Does the Polytechnic libraries staff undergo IT strategic planning training and development which has the mean value of 3.7, and 4.3 mean value which state that Do the triggers effective enough in achieving the IT strategic plan Polytechnic libraries, the responses of questionnaire with the mean value of 4.3 that Are there perceived benefits of IT strategic plan in Polytechnic libraries, and finally that the response from items 4 state that Does IT strategic plan in Polytechnic libraries efficient enough has the value of 4.3 that all the respondent has agreed that they have Perceived benefits of IT strategic plan in polytechnic libraries in the north east Nigeria.

Research Question 3: What are the possible challenges that influence the development of IT strategic plan in polytechnic libraries in the northeast?

Table 4.2.4

S/n	The possible challenges that influence the development of IT strategic plan in polytechnic libraries?	SA	A	N	D	SD	Total	Mean	Decision
1	Do the perceived benefits lead to global educational objectives	240 (1200)	140 (560)	40 (120)	25 (50)	5 (5)	450 (1932)	4.3	Accepted
2	Are there any possible challenges that influences the development of IT strategic plan in	245 (1225)	150 (600)	30 (90)	25 (50)	0 (0)	450 (1965)	4.4	Accepted

	Polytechnic libraries								
3	Do you think these challenges that hindered the development of IT strategic plan in Polytechnic libraries can effectively be address	270 (1350)	95 (380)	23 (69)	50 (100)	12 (12)	450 (1911)	4.2	Accepted
4	Do you think IT strategic plan is best to be used in Nigerian Polytechnic libraries?	250 (1250)	130 (520)	17 (51)	27 (54)	26 (26)	450 (1901)	4.2	Accepted
Total Mean Score								3.42	

Source: Field Survey 2023

Analysis/ Interpretation of Table 4.2.4

Above shows respondents' responses on research questionnaire items presented to them on the possible challenges that influence the development of IT strategic plan in polytechnic libraries in the northeast. The respondents agreed on all the research questionnaire items meaning that Do the perceived benefits lead to global educational objectives which has mean value of 4.4 and item 2 of the questionnaire has the mean of 4.4 which state that Are there any possible challenges that influences the development of IT strategic plan in Polytechnic libraries. The responses from the items 3 with the value of 4.2 that Do you think these challenges that hindered the development of IT strategic plan in Polytechnic libraries can effectively be address and finally the responses from items 4 questionnaire which has the value of 4.2 that Do you think IT strategic plan is best to be used in Nigerian Polytechnic libraries, therefore majority respondents has agreed that The possible challenges that influence the development of IT strategic plan in polytechnic libraries in the north east Nigeria.

Research Question 4: What are the possible ways to connect ICT tools in polytechnic libraries in the northeast?

Table 4.2.5

S/n	The possible ways to connect ICT tools in polytechnic libraries?	SA	A	N	D	SD	Total	Mean	Decision
1	Does the IT enhance teaching and learning skills in Nigerian Polytechnic	100 (500)	260 (780)	40 (120)	45 (90)	5 (5)	450 (1495)	3.3	Accepted

#	Question									
2	Do you think the effective use of ICT tools in application of IT strategic plans enhances teaching and learning in Nigerian Polytechnic?	150 (750)	250 (1000)	40 (120)	10 (20)	0 (0)	450 (1890)	4.2	Accepted	
3	Do you any possible ways to connect ICT tools in Nigerian Polytechnic libraries?	90 (450)	285 (1140)	23 (69)	50 (100)	2 (2)	450 (1761)	3.9	Accepted	
4	Do you think Digital Library is best to be used in Nigerian Polytechnic libraries?	130 (650)	250 (1000)	17 (51)	27 (54)	26 (26)	450 (1781)	3.9	Accepted	
	Total Mean Score								3.06	

Source: Field Survey 2023

Analysis/ Interpretation of Table 4.2.5

Above shows respondents' responses on research questionnaire items presented to them on the possible ways to connect ICT tools in polytechnic libraries in the northeast The respondents agreed on all the research questionnaire items meaning that Does the IT enhance teaching and learning skills in Nigerian Polytechnic has the value of 3.3, the responses from question items 2 that Do you think the effective use of ICT tools in application of IT strategic plans enhances teaching and learning in Nigerian Polytechnic with mean value of 4.2, the respondent which agreed that Do you have any possible ways to connect ICT tools in Nigerian Polytechnic libraries has the value of 3.9 and the responses accumulated from questionnaire items 4 that Do you think Digital Library is best to be used in Nigerian Polytechnic libraries, from the above result obtained that all the respondent has agreed that The possible ways to connect ICT tools in polytechnic libraries in the north east Nigeria.

Summary of the research findings

In view of the significant Baseline Survey on Information and Communication strategic plan for polytechnic libraries in North-East, Nigeria libraries must wake up continuously promoting advertisement, exhibitions and displays, publicity, public relations to mention a few. Survey method was used for conducting the study, the instruments used for gathering data were questionnaire, and documentary sources. Simple purposive sampling technique was use for both staff and student using random technique. The data generated was analyzed using frequency and percentages. Finally, the study made recommendations as to how to improve Baseline Survey on Information and Communication strategic plan for polytechnic libraries in North-East, Nigeria.

The baseline Books, Journals, Pamphlets, encyclopedia, reports and tape recorder are commonly, Head of Departments are prominent way of identifying strategy plan polytechnic available information and communication strategy plan in most of the polytechnics in northeast libraries under study. Computers, Internet services, CD-ROM services, Slide micro fiche, micro films and television were not commonly provided. Library orientation and current awareness services is the major strategies mostly used in information technology. It has been observed that Deans libraries baseline survey in Nigeria.

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Introduction

This chapter present the summary of the major finding of the study, based on the relevant data gathered. The researcher question were discussed and tested on its acceptance or rejection conclusion was draw based on the research finding and recommendation were offered based on the finding for consideration and implementation. The implementation of the findings and suggestion for further studies were also presented.

5.2 Summary of the study

The first chapter deals with, introduction of the research, Background of the study statement of the research problem the aims and objectives, research question, scope and limitation of the study, significance of the study, used in the research work were defined.

Chapter two is related to literature review to the topic from different authors was discussed base on the research topic, also discussed the introduction, strategic information systems arrangement, strategic plan for polytechnic libraries and IT/IM strategic plan for libraries chart were also presented and discussed extensively in the chapter.

The chapter three is related to research methodology, design of the study, population of te study, sample and sampling techniques, instrument for data collection, validity of the instrument method of data collection and method of data analysis,.

The chapter four is related to the data presentation and discussion of findings Data presentation, Analysis/Interpretation of table, findings, summary of the major findings and Discussion of findings.

5.3 Conclusion:

To achieve the dividends of a baseline information and communication strategy plan in polytechnics libraries must begin to change their orientation about traditional approach to library services. The satisfaction of user's wants and needs must be uppermost in their heart. The new ICT facilities can bring great changes in the library. Staff and students must be prepared to exploit on-line resources which can be

used to attract patronage. The E-library is another great asset in marketing library and information resources. Therefore, as a result of new trends and challenges in current era of ICT divine edge and competition in local and international libraries, it is expected that staff and students would be update regarding the e-libraries in the world.

5.4 Recommendations:

The following recommendations are made to enhance A baseline information and communication strategies plan for Polytechnics in north east Nigeria. Training and Retraining of Library Personnel: Library staff of all categories should be trained and retained on all aspect of information library and its services. This is to ensure that quality services are rendered to all library users in need of information.

1. Annual Displays and Exhibitions of Library Resources: Annual displays and exhibitions must be widely promoted and publicized as to attract users to library services; library resources must be exhibited both in print and ICT resources.

2. Library Orientation for all Users: Library orientation must be on continuous basis. To make this exercise fruitful, librarian must divide users into small group for effective impartation while library orientation would definitely promote baseline strategies plan.

3. Strategy plan should be basis discipline because in the field of information and communication strategy plan and is dynamic. Therefore, librarians must be conscious and be up to date in the provision of information.

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