
GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF SPECIAL LIBRARIES AND THEIR PARENT BODIES: A CASE STUDY OF PETROLEUM TRAINING INSTITUTE LIBRARY EFFURUN DELTA STATE

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ABSTRACT: *This study examined the roles of special libraries in the growth and development of their parent bodies. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design. The population of this study was made up of all the staff of the main library of Petroleum Training Institute (P.T.I.) in Effurun Delta State. The instruments that were used for the data collection were questionnaire and interview. For the analysis of the data for this study, the researcher used tables and simple percentages. The result revealed that the main library in PTI has some roles to play in the growth and development of her parent body, including provision of abstracting and indexing services, selective dissemination of information (SDI), Current awareness services (CAS) as well as helps in the general promotion of the parent body. The study revealed that technical reports, magazines and newspapers, computers, photocopying machines, abstracts, etc. are some of the information materials that are stocked by the library staff for their library users. The study also revealed that inadequate fund, insufficient well-trained professional librarians and erratic power supply are some of the challenges faced by the special library. Based on the findings made in the study, the researcher recommended amongst others that the parent body of the special library should donate both enough financial and material resources to the special library.*

KEYWORDS: Special Libraries; Growth; higher institution; Libraries

INTRODUCTION

Okoro (1999) wrote that special libraries are libraries that are established and maintained by some higher institutes, government agencies, professional associations, etc to serve their members or staff. The sponsoring bodies of special libraries are known as the parent body. Similarly, special libraries function in such a way as to help their parent bodies achieve their set goals and objectives. Usually, the information resources, which they (i.e. special libraries) stock, are limited to the narrow subject interests on their host body only. Again, special libraries pay more attention on the acquisition of journals, periodicals, pamphlets, magazines, newspapers, computers, general and subject reference book, for example, the PTI special library has her information collections on petroleum.

On another development, special libraries are information centres that are maintained by an individual, association, corporations, etc. However, sometimes, people do ask this question: ‘What is special about special libraries?’ Indeed, everything about special libraries is special. Their users are distinguishable class of people with some identifiable common interest. Again, the services of special libraries are special in nature, and go beyond the regular services that are found in other types of libraries like that of academic, public etc. libraries. The elements of

special libraries as have been discussed above are expressed in standard definitions of the ALA Glossary of Libraries and Information Science (1983:60) as thus:

A library established, supported and administered by a business association and government agencies or any special interest group or agency to meet the information needs of its members or staff in pursuit of the goals of the organization. Scope of collection and services is limited to the subject interests of the host or parent body.

Moreover, one of the primary missions of special libraries is to encourage, guide and support their parent bodies in their access and utilization of relevant information which are useful to their staff or human resources for the effective and efficient execution of their organizational duties. Thus, because of this, special libraries are therefore responsible and are committed to: ensuring access to the entire collection by using either automated or manual devices, the acquisition and maintenance as well as the presentation of all necessary information resources regardless of their formats and forms, assistance, guidance and training of the personal and end-users of their parent institutions in the retrieval of their information during the course of their investigation of search for pieces of information, and ensuring access and links to other libraries and information centres and services through inter-library co-operation, exchange and network.

Nevertheless, special Libraries managers serve as interfaces between the clientele on one hand, and the library and information resources, systems, facilities and services on their hand. This, based on this note, special library personnel ought to be ready to educate and train the human resource of their parent institutions on how to access information in the library and information centres, and also make them (i.e. the manpower of their parent bodies) to be conscious of existence of those resources in the library so as to enable effectively and efficiently.

Nevertheless, it is expected that with proper management, special libraries and information centres will be dependable source of information and knowledge management for the human resources of the parent institution. This is possible as information are now available in different formats and forms such as on-line, microforms, CD-ROMs, paper, audio and video tapes and the internet. To this effect, special library managers and other libraries needs to increasing by assume prominent roles in knowledge management in order to provide better services to their patrons. hence, the traditional concerns (i.e. cataloguing and classification of printed materials ought to transcend to: organization and classifying all sorts of information resource including those gathered on the internet, evaluating, integrating and filtering the information gathered properly utilization or format that will be properly utilized by the staff of the parent bodies and other end-users.

In order to satisfy the objectives of special libraries, a library or an information delivery system needs to be organized in to technical services library managers should. Also, the special library managers should be up and doing and should always be alert as regards that latest development in the institution field of operation. Special libraries should not be weak links in the complete chain of corporate management. They should rub shoulders with their compeers in the other departments of their parent institutions. Also, this libraries or information scientists in the special libraries should justify their own existence within the system. They should reflect on their timely compilation of indexes, abstracts, bibliographies and general dissemination of current information to their library users.

Statement of Problem

All over the world, special libraries are known for their various roles which they play in the growth and development of their parent bodies. For instance, they render library services like current awareness services (CAS) selective dissemination of information (SDI), abstracting and indicating services, etc; to their parent bodies and their staff. All these services promote the growth and development of their parent bodies.

Meanwhile, irrespective of these roles which the special libraries play in the growth and development of their parent Institutions some of the staff of the parent bodies of special libraries still ask such questions as” “what are the relevance of special libraries in our organization?; what are the characteristics of special library?; what types of information resources to special libraries stock for their users?; are there problems facing special libraries be tackled? Thus, it was in order to find enough and accurate answers to these questions that this study was conducted.

Research Questions

The following research questions guided the study:

1. What is the relevance of special libraries in the growth and development of their parent bodies?
2. What are the characteristics of special libraries?
3. What are the various types information resources that are stocked by special libraries for their user?
4. What are the problems that face the growth and development of special libraries?
5. What are the possible solutions to the problems that face the growth and development of special libraries?

LITERATURE REVIEW

Nwaigwe and Onwuarna (2004) defined special libraries as those libraries whose collections are limited to one subject or related group of subjects and serve clientele such interest groups. Owoye (2003) was of the view that the primary mission of special libraries should be to encourage, support and guide workers and researchers in the choice, access and utilization of the relevant information, useful for their official duties. He equally stressed that special libraries have the duty to be fully committed to:

Making sure that the personnel of their parent bodies have easy access to the entire collection especially through the use of available devices, be it automated or non-automated, making sure that the human resource of their parent institutions have access and links or connections to other libraries and information centres and services through resources Having or networking activities, helping training and guiding the personnel and attend to the retrieval of their needs information including bibliographical information during the course of their investigation or search for pieces of information.

Kochem (1984) wrote that the function of special libraries is to make the greatest potentially attainable, effective and efficient social utilization of documented knowledge. He stated that in order to satisfy the objectives of special libraries, a library or an information system is usually organized with technical services and public services the technical services

according to Kochem is known as “Behind the scene service” and should interface directly with the universe of biographic resources which provide a bridge between these resources. On the other hand, Kochem (1984) said that those bibliographical activities should interface directly with user-community.

Oketunji (2000) has said that in the growth and development of their parent bodies, special libraries, special libraries help to provide Current Awareness Services (CAS) Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI), compile bibliographies, write abstract and indexes of information resource, supply newspaper cuttings, and keep annual reports and statements of accounts of their parent organization Commenting on the provision of current awareness services (CAS) as one of the relevance of special libraries to their parent bodies, Oketunji (2000) opined parent that it (i.e. current awareness services) aid the active dissemination of information to the users of special libraries He also through their managers tries to anticipate the needs of their readings, having known fully the nature of the of the personnel of their parent bodies.

Also, Oketunji (2000) while explaining how special libraries use selective dissemination of information (SDI) as one way through which they function, said that they (i.e. special libraries) get involved in taking care of the expressed information of their prospective information user. He said that through selective dissemination of information, information is provided to the human resources of their parent institutions through what is known as: “profile”. The profile according to him is packaged in accordance with the varying information requests of the different information users, through this mean, special libraries provided relevant, current and sufficient publications that are of their parent organization.

On another development, Oketunji (2000) expressed that while using abstracts, indexes and bibliographies as one of ways through which her importance is felt in the growth of special libraries through their workers go a long way in sifting, analysing and making in digestible from all the information resource which they acquire for their workers of their parent bodies. According to Harrison (1992), Here (1995), Metzger (1994) and Zapata (1995), special libraries are indispensable elements in the lives of the community where they are located. According to them, special libraries provide information that are essential for the progress of commerce and industries, they make research possible in the various department of their parent bodies, they provide relaxation and refreshment for each institution. Again, they noted that special libraries are the instruments for the actualization of the purposes of their parent organization. To them, special libraries are on their own right in their parent communities or organization they are closer to the human resources, they are there to help theme, they are also active and skilful they exemplify the general welfare of the personnel of their organizations.

Usherwood (1989) pointed out that special libraries constitute the vehicle for establishing some measures of equal access to and redistribution of wealth of information to manpower of their parent bodies. According to him, such access is improvement because information, reading and literacy skills are basic or fundamental to the chances of the ‘individual worker in an organization Thus, for Usherwood, the function, of special libraries in the growth and development of their parent bodies still remains the provision of materials and services for enlarging the mind and dispelling prejudices and ignorance among the staff of their parent institution.

The Characteristics of Special Libraries

In the words of Uwa (2006), and Nwosu (2000) one of the characteristics of special libraries is that they serve special patrons who have special information needs. According to Uwa (2006), special libraries serve such engineers, Law etc. and others who share the same professional interest at a given period of time. However, Nwosu (2000) and Uwa (2006) have equally noted that the information resource which special libraries acquire and stock for their users are special in nature and contain only that information which are of specific interest to the users.

Uwa (2006) has noted that special libraries all over the world are less exposed to peak-periods as it is the case in other types of libraries where the users make high degree use of the library to write. He explained peak-periods too be that time when situations or occasions warrant the library users to visit and make use of the library on regular basis. Ogunshye (2004) said that one of the characteristics of special libraries is that there is the existence of interpersonal relationship between the librarians and the users. According to him, this is so because, special library users are always few in number such that, the librarians have the opportunity of attending to their personal information needs. Thus, by so 'doing, the librarians come to know them personally. As Ogunshye stated, this is not the case in other libraries.

Next to the characteristics of special libraries is the view of Henderson (1992) which states that all special libraries provide speedy and easy access to information to their users. As Henderson (1992) puts it, special library staff are aware that most of their library users are time managers who have a lot of things to do with limited time, and need to waste third time whenever they visit the library for their information needs. In the words of Henderson (1992) this goes to explain why special librarians often use photocopying machines, computers, etc. While rendering services to their users. Sometimes, especially librarians select and package the information resources that are needed by their library users in such a way that when they (i.e. the users) come, they (i.e. the special Librarians) supply them with those information resources which they have already selected and packaged for them.

Like other libraries, Banigo (2001) said that special libraries also organize networking services or inter-library cooperation who serve patrons that share the same professional interest. Banigo stressed that through this 'Resource-sharing activities, special libraries relatively meet up - with the various information needs, of their users. He as well maintained that most special libraries achieve this by 'establishing on-line library services. He also said that through this way, workers in an organization who use their institution's libraries find it easy to access the entire holding of other libraries at any given period time. This according to Banigo (2001), is one of the characteristics of special libraries.

Horace (2000) noted that one of the features of special libraries is that not all their information resources kept under open access to all users. Rather, some of the information resources are kept under closed-access to some user and open access to other users. Horace (2000) said that for instance all information resource that carry such information that are secret in nature are allowed for only the staff or some of the staff their parent bodies to make use of, while those library users who are not staff of the institution or who do not fall under the category of the personnel who should have access to the information resources are not allowed to use such information resource. Again, the characteristics of special libraries have been summarized by the ALA glossary of library and information science (1983-60) as:

A library established, supported and administered by a business firm, or private corporation, association and government agencies or any special interest group or agency to meet the information needs of these members of staff in pursuit of the goals of the organization Scope of collection and services if limited to the subject interest of the host or parent organization.

Types of Information Resources that are Stock by Special Libraries

Special libraries stock various types of information resources any given period of time. Nevertheless, the information resources that are housed by special libraries in according to Nwosu special in that, they conation only that relate to the specific interests of their users. According to Uwa (2006), annual resorts, yearbooks, subject dictionaries, subject encyclopaedias, newspaper, cutting, professional journal, magazines directories, almanacs, television, computers etc re some of the information resources which are stocked by pedal libraries. In his explanation on Annual Reports as part of the information materials that can be found in a special library, Uwa (2006) spelt out that annual reports carry information about the various annual meetings which took place in the organization at a given year Yearbooks as Uwa (2006) escribed are information resources which special libraries keep in their holding. They contain information on the event that took place in the organization in which the special library keeps their reconds.

Equally, Uwa (2006) opined that subject dictionaries which specula libraries have as their collections provide the special library users with information on the correct spellings, usage, etc. of some words and phrases that are used in the special fields which special libraries serve. Also, some of the subject dictionaries help the users to understand the origin or etymology of some of the words in the given special field served by special library users with information on the correct spelling, usage, etc Commenting on the various information resources found in a given special library, Owioye (2003) said that special stock abstract for their users. Abstracts according Owioye (2003), these abstracts may be informative or indicative abstract. He went further to define to define informative abstracts as those which give the main points of given work as well as going further to explaining or teaching the points are mad. This type is abreast according to Owioye (2003) enable users to decide whether or not to consult the main work, still. explaining, Owioye (2003) said that indicative abstracts only point out to the special library users the main points that are made in the main work without going further to explain those points.

Nwosu (2000) wrote that of the information resources that are acquired by special libraries is bibliographies, bibliographies according to her are scientific or systematic listing of those information resources that are stoked in the accordance with their authorship, name of publishers and date. In her view, bibliographies help special library users to ascertain various information resources which are stocked in their organization libraries.

Oganyemi (2005) said that special libraries do have indexes as part of their information resources that can be found in their libraries. Indexes according to Oganyemi (2005) try to indicate or how to special library users the pages to of books where they Le special library users) can get certain information which they needed at any given period of time. Meanwhile, Ogunsheye (2004) viewed that special libraries can as well stock conference reports in their holdings He defined conference reports s those information resource which carry information on the outcomes or results of conference that are held by the parent noted that through these conference reports, special libraries help the staff of the parent bodies to get aquatinted with

current information especially break through which take place in the given field or subject areas which special libraries serve.

Nwaigwe and Onwuama (2004) argued that special libraries stock in their holdings, handbooks and manuals as of users of their information resources for their users to utilize them. They contained that manuals which are stocked in special libraries described the procedures for carrying out specific duties in a given profession. They as well stated that special libraries stock handbooks that are for their users. In their views handbooks that are stocked by special library staff help the special library staffs help the special users to have certain information that concern or relate to their particular fields of interest.

Various Problems Facing the Growth and Development of Special Libraries

The growth and development of special libraries is faced with a lot of problems. Ogunshye (2004) opined that one of the problems facing the growth and development of special libraries in our society is lack of effective and efficient inter-library cooperation existing between special libraries. In this view, Ogunshye (2002) said that interlibrary cooperation is the relationship that exists among special libraries and other libraries in the world. As Ogunshye points out, special libraries have the opportunity of saving their clientele well. Unfortunately, as Ogunshye noted, most of our special libraries are not involved in this type of cooperation. He also stated that, who are already into this relationship lack enough information resources which can boost their efficiency and effectiveness. This as he stated limits the growth and development of special libraries.

Owoeye (2003) opined that one of the factors that does not allow the growth and development of special libraries is inadequate funding. In his words, inadequate funding has been the failure of most of the library project in Nigeria and in Africa generally. This project according to him has been a cankerworm in any special libraries in Nigeria. Lack of funds for purchase, of rapidly changing technology, such as software and hardware, for database licensing and also for staff training. Owoeye also emphasised that there are other laudable projects such as cyberspace for staff research works which has not yet been achieved by our special libraries due to monstrous worm (i.e. inadequate funding).

Shortage of electricity or electric supply has been identified by Kochem (1984) as one of the constraints, which does not allow the Nigerian special libraries to grow and develop. Kochen noted that electric power supply in our special libraries play a great and tremendous role towards their growth and development, he however regretted that in most of our special libraries those in-charge of power supply do not allow the power to be steady, adequate and constant. This, according to him adversely affects the use of some audio-visual like computers, television, photocopying machines etc in our special libraries by the special library user. This as well inhibits services which special libraries renders to their well-trained professional librarians who can effectively and efficiently manage them. As he said, they (i.e. special libraries) are filled with library personnel who are not well-baked in the field of library and information science as a result of their lack of proper training. Omekwu (2004) noted that they often render inefficient and ineffective library services to the special library users. According to Omekwu (2004), this explains why most of the staff of some organizations does not use special libraries that are owned by their organization.

Moreover, most of our special libraries according to Akinyosoye (2003) are faced with the problem of lack of adequate recognition by their parent bodies. As he noted, most of the chief executives of organization where special libraries the located have biased minds on the special libraries and their roles in the organization. Because of this, the chief executives do not like to vote out enough fund and other infrastructure which special libraries need to grow and develop. Falaye (2001) held the opinion that negative attitude of 1the special library users and some of their staff is another factor that militates against their growth and development in her and view most of the special library users do get involved in some library crimes like mutilation of the information resources of the library, insult on the library staff and so on. On the other hand, Falaye said that some of the special library staff do not: come to work early, attend to the needs of users with a high degree of love and kindness etc. All these, according to Falaye limit the rapid growth and development of special libraries in our society.

Apart from the above, Bakers and Brandell (2004) asserted that most of our special libraries are faced with the problem of bribery and corruption. As they pointed out, in most c of our special libraries, some of the staff collect illegal monies or feeds from their users before they can render library services to them. Bakers and Brandell (2004) also stated that in some cases, some special libraries render adequate library services to only those staff of their parent institutions whom they have close and personnel relationships with. Thus, allowing those staff who are not in good terms with them to suffer whenever they come to the library their information needs.

Some Solution to the Various Problems of Special Libraries' Growth and Development

Very many writers in the field of library and information science have written a lot of works on the various ways through which special libraries can overcome the problems which face them. For instance, Ogunsheye (2004) should endeavour to enter to into an effective and efficient interlibrary cooperation arrangement with other libraries within and outside Nigeria. According to him, it this is done, it would become very easy for the special libraries to render effective; efficient and proper library services to their users. This also would help to boost the growth and development of their parent institutions. Equally, Ogunsheye spell it out that there is need for all special libraries which are in cooperation with each other to acquire with each other to acquire enough valid and current collections. This according to him would help the users to have access to current and valid information which can satisfy their current information needs. Owwoeye (2003) said that for special libraries to achieve their objectives, their parent bodes need to supply them with adequate financial resources. In his view, Owwoeye (2003) noted that the supply of adequate fund to special libraries by their parent institutions 'would enable theme (i.e. special libraries) to acquire enough book and non-book resources which their users need. Also, enough funds enables special libraries to pay their staff very well promptly and regularly; and this will help to activate the library personnel as they execute their duties.

Kochem (1984) has supported idea constant, regular and adequate electric power supply as a way of allowing or enhancing the growth and development of special libraries in our society. Is opinion regular, adequate and constant power supply is needed in our special libraries so as to enable them (i.e. users) make use of their book and non-book resources effectively and efficiently. Also, Kochem said that constant, regular and adequate power supply in our social libraries would help in the preservation of their resources.

Nonetheless, Omekwu (2004) said that to ensure the growth and development of special libraries, and to assist special libraries in the effective and efficient performance of their duties in their parent institutions, the employment of enough well-trained and well qualified professional libraries professional librarians are needed so that they can effectively and efficiently administered or carry out those administrative duties which otherwise cannot be executed by paraprofessional and non-professional librarians.

However, Akinyosoye (2003) said that the parent bodies of special libraries should fully recognize the organization; and should do all that is written withoutS their reach to assists them grow and develop. He suggested that the chief executive often parent bodies of special libraries minds instead of filling their minds with prejudices and bias over the libraries which are located within the confines of their institution. Thus, recognizing the special library Akinyosoye (2003) stated that they (i.e. the chief executives) should vote out enough financial resources that can uplift the libraries, he also said that there is need for the effective and efficient motivation of the staff of the special libraries by the chief executive of the parent by the chief executives of parent institution of bodies of special libraries should always treat and grade the special library staff with the same yardstick which they (i.e. chief executives) use in treating and grading the staff of their establishments. That is, special library personnel should be rated and treated as part and parcel of the entire organization, and not isolating and neglecting them as if their services are irrelevant to the entire organization.

Falaye (2001) has urged the special users and their staff to desist from those acts, which do not support the improvement of the library, to this regard, Falaye (2001) called for the organization of user-education and orientation programmes for the users and staff of special libraries. He said through these programmes they (i.e. special users and staff) would develop the spirit of library duties and concern for their duties in the library. This, according to Falaye (2001) would go a long way to facilitating the growth and development of special libraries and their parent bodies.

In addition to the above, Bakers and Brandell (2004) have advised special library workers to stop or shun the collection of bribes and other corruption practices which they indulge in. They posited that if this is done, special libraries and their parent institutions would move forward, and their (i.e. special libraries) impacts would be felt tremendously in the society.

METHOD

This study adopted a descriptive survey research design. The population of this study was made up of all the staff of the main library of Petroleum Training Institute (P.T.I.) in Effurun Delta State. The library had a total of 11 staff. Thus, because of the small population and because the researcher used all the total staff no sampling was made.

The instruments that were used for the data collection were questionnaire and interview. The questionnaire consisted a lot of open-ended and close-ended questions that were drafted by the researcher. The open-ended questions consisted of dotted lines or spaces where the respondents made their comments on certain issues that deal with the special library under study whereas the close-ended questions consisted of options which the respondents were instructed by the researcher to select the one(s) that they (i.e. the respondents) considered most appropriate or

correct for each of the questions. The researcher used the questionnaire because it enabled him to collect enough data required for the study. Also, the researcher used the questionnaire because it enabled him to have answers to those questions, which the respondents would otherwise have refused to give if interviewed method were used. The questionnaire was prepared and sent to experts for face-validity and afterwards were pre-tested using respondents from the main library of Delta State University, Abraka. This enabled the researcher to adjust the questionnaire by delisting, deleting some of the seemingly ambiguous questions. The pretest was for validity and reliability of the instruments. The researcher distributed a total of 11 copies of the questionnaire to the respondents.

The researcher also used interview as a tool for data collection of the study because, it enabled him to have answers to some of the questions which the respondents would not have given answers to as a result of their (i.e. the respondents) inability to understand some of the words and phrases that were contained in the questionnaire. The interview questions were centred on the objectives of the study which were drafted in the study.

For the analysis of the data for this study, the researcher used tables and simple percentages. The reason for using this method was to allow for easy and clear understanding of the information presented therein.

RESULTS

Table 1: The existence of some roles of the medical library towards the growth and development of her parent institution

Does your lib. play any role for the growth and dev. of her parent institution?	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	11	100%
No	-	-
Total	11	100%

Table 1 showed that 100% of the respondents used for his study affirmed that the petroleum Training Institution Effufrun, library plays some role in the growth and development of her parent body (i.e. petroleum Training Institution Effufrun) Also, for more collection of data for this study, the researcher asked the respondents to state some of the roles, which their library plays in the growth, and development of their parent body. Their responses are illustrated in table 2.

Table 2: Some of the roles played by the Petroleum Training Institute (PTI) library in the Growth and development of her. parent body

Do you see the following as some of the relevance of your library to the growth and development of its parent institution?	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Provision of current awareness services	4	36.36
Promotion of PTI	2	18.18
Provision of selective dissemination of inf.	3	27.27
Provision of abstracting & indexing services	2	18.18
Total	11	100%

Table 2 showed that 36.36% of the respondents held the opinion that one of the relevance of the Petroleum Training Institute (PTI) Library provides their users with current awareness service (CAS), 18.18% of them said that it promotes her parent bodies (i.e. PTI) activities, 27.27% were of the view that it provides selective dissemination of information (SDI) to her patrons, while another 18.18% stated that it provides abstracting and indexing services to her Clienteles.

The researcher went further by asking the respondents to state some of the characteristics of the Petroleum Training Institute (PTI) library. Their responses are shown in table 3.

Table 3: The characteristics of the Petroleum Training Institute (PTI) Library

To the following fall among the characteristics of the Library?	Frequency	Percentage (%)
It renders special library service	5	45.45
It stocks special information resources	3	27.27
It serves special clienteles	1	9.09
Established by the parent body to take care of the information needs of her staff & students	2	18.18
Total	11	100%

A closer look at table 3 would reveal to one that; 45.45% of the respondents said that one of the characteristics of the PTI library is that it renders special library service to its users, 27.27% supported that its stocks special information resources, 9.09% shared the view that it serves special clienteles, while 18.18% said that it was established by the parent body to take care of the information needs of her staff and student. The respondents were as well asked to mention some of the types of information resources that are stocked by the Petroleum Training Institute (PTI) library. Their answers are represented in the table 4.

TABLE 4: Some of the information resources that are stock in Petroleum Training Institute (PTI) library

Do you see the following as some of the types of information resources that are stocked by the Pti, library?	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Technical reports	4	36.36
Magazines and newspapers	2	18.18
Computers	3	27.27
Bibliographies	2	18.18
Total	11	100%

Table 4 showed that 36.36% of the staffs of the Petroleum Training Institute (PTI), library that were used for this study said that technical reports are some of the information resources that the stocks for their library users, 18.18% said that it is magazines and newspapers, 27.27% said that it is computer, while another 18.18% shared the view that is it bibliographies. For the purpose of gathering move data, which would aid this study, the researcher decided to ask the respondents to state some of the problems that face the library. Their responses are illustrated in table 5.

TABLE 5: Some of the problems that face the library

Assuming your library is face with' some problems, do the following fall among them	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Inadequate fund	3	27.27
Inadequate professional libraries	1	9.09
Erratic power supply	3	27.27
Lack of adequate recognition by the chief librarian	2	18.18
Negative attitude of some of the library staff towards the growth and development of the library.	2	18.18
Total	11	100%

Table 5 showed that 27.27% of the respondents were of the opinion that inadequate fund is a problem that face their library, 9.09% stated that one of the problems that face their library is inadequate professional libraries, 27.27% opined that erratic power supply is a factor that militates against the effective and efficient growth of their library, 18.18% stated that lack of adequate recognition by the Librarian is a factor while 18.18% said that the negative attitude of some of their library personnel affects the effective growth and development of the special library. The respondents were asked by the researcher to state some of the possible ways of solving these problems. Their answers were shown in the table 6.

Table 6: Ways of solving the problems that face the special library

Can your library overcome those problems through the following ways?	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Provision of adequate fund	4	36.36
Employment of enough qualified librarians	3	27.27
Provision of constant and regular power supply	2	18.18
Adequate recognition of the lib. By the chief Librarian.	1	9.09
Positive attitude of the F.M.C. library staff	1	9.09
Total	11	100%

A cursory look at the table 6 would reveal to one that the percentage of those respondents who identified each of the problems that face the PTI library is still the same with those that stated the ways of solving each of the problems that were identified. Thus, in this table (i.e. table 6) respondents said that the provision of adequate fund would help to solve the problem of inadequate fund that face the PTI library, 36.36% of them said that it is the employment of enough qualified professional librarians that would solve the problem of insufficient qualified and well-trained professionals library staff, 27.27% supported that if constant and regular power supply is provided, the library would become functioning and functional, 18.18% opined that if the library staff of PIT develop a positive attitude towards their daily services, their library would be effective and efficient.

CONCLUSION/RECOMMENDATIONS

Using the findings made from the data analysis, the researcher concluded that the main library in PTI has some roles to play in the growth and development of her parent body, as it is the case in other special libraries. As part of her roles towards the growth and development of her parent body, the special library provides her with abstracting and indexing services, selective dissemination of information (SDI), Current awareness services (CAS) as well as helps in the general promotion of the parent body. Furthermore, the characteristics of the special library include — rendering of special library services to its users, possession of special clientele, stocking of special information resources and its establishment by the Petroleum Training Institute, Effurun.

Meanwhile, in the special library, technical reports, magazines and newspapers, computers, photocopying machines, abstracts, etc. are some of the information materials that are stocked by the library staff for their library users. Equally, the special library is faced with the following problems — inadequate fund, insufficient well-trained professional librarians and erratic power supply.

Consequently, in order to achieve the effective and efficient growth of the special library which would in turn would help to boost the growth and development of her parent body, there is need for the provision of - enough financial resources, enough well-trained and qualified professional librarians as well as the provision of constant, enough and regular electric power supply. Based on the findings made in the study, the researcher made the following recommendations:

- i. The parent body of the special library should donate both enough financial and material resources to the medical library.
- ii. The special library should also try to employ enough well-trained and qualified professional librarians.
- iii. Those in charge of electric power supply should always ensure that adequate and constant or solar power supply is maintained in the library. Also, a stand-by heavy-duty power generating set should be installed in the library so as to encourage the electric power supply.

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