HAUSA LANGUAGE RESOURCES IN NIGERIAN LIBRARIES

BY

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To My Parents

With lots of love and respect

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Inuwa Diko.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This project aims at establishing the availability of resources for the study and teaching of Hausa language and literature in Nigerian Libraries. It is not simply a guide to the collections, but a means of letting scholars know where to locate required materials by highlighting the strengths of the collections or by bringing to the forefront a hitherto unknown collection.

Hausa language has achieved such great importance that it is being offered as an academic subject not only in its home ground, Nigeria, but also in educational institutions the world over, especially in Great Britain and the United States. Diploma courses are offered by the Institute of Education, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, while first degrees in Hausa are awarded by Bayero University Kano and Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria. There are facilities for post-graduate work up to doctoral level either here in Nigeria or overseas.

Since 1974 this writer has been involved in teaching Hausa, first in the classroom, then to preparing and broadcasting Hausa lessons through radio and television networks. He has also been a keen reader of Hausa literature. During this teaching exercise, it was noticed that there was not much which could be recommended to the students to borrow from the libraries or to buy from the bookshops.

This led the writer to believe that there is the need to know not only which library has a Hausa collection, but also who among the

Nigerian publishers, deals with Hausa publications. Hausa is being put as one of the candidates for the country's lingua franca. Now is the time to know where the resources for its study are concentrated.

Previous Studies

A look at the library literature has revealed that a survey of this nature dealing with Hausa resources has so far not been attempted. Bibliographical sources like Library literature, Library Science abstracts and its successor, Library and Information Science abstracts have been of little use.

The Nigerian academic scene was ransacked for any works on the subject. Blank/drawn/was from professional library qualifications such as Diploma in Library Science, Bachelor of Library Science, and Master of Library Science, and from non-library science studies, for instance, Postgraduate Diploma of Education.

However, in 1964, the University of Illinois, U.S.A. accepted two doctoral theses dealing with language resources as noted in Dissertations abstracts 25 (1965).

The first was by A Hoid[1] on Urdu. A preliminary survey established

1) Libraries with Urdu collections
2) the size of the collections
3) the rate of annual growth
4) the technical problems faced, which included things like the inadequacy of bibliographical tools, lack of information on publishers and booksellers, lack of uniformity in translation and inconsistency in the choice of form of author's name.

The survey found that the usefulness of the resources is marred by:-

1) Inadequate knowledge of Urdu among the libraries.
2) Poor cataloguing methods
3) Lack of bibliographical aids and
4) The need for better acquisition policies.

In the same vein, M. El-Hadi[2] surveyed Arabic library resources in the United States so as to show the inadequacy or otherwise of such resources for the needs of American research.

He emphasised the relative strengths and weaknesses as a basis for future acquisitions policy, at the same time presenting a work which not only formed a resources guide but also offered solutions to processing problems to simplify access.

Among other recommendations, El-Hadi called for the establishment, in the libraries concerned, of a section or unit to deal with acquisition of Arabic materials and answer reference enquiries. A separate card catalogue for the collection should also be kept.

The present survey is indeed in the mode of the two mentioned above. We have earlier noted that the user of Hausa language resources needs to know where to go for these. This survey is also addressed to the librarians. We intend to point out not only what is available but also what is lacking, which could lead to the establishment of a union catalogue facilitating use through inter-library lending and other forms of library cooperation.

We will also look at the publishing scene to note what opinions expressed by Hausa publishers should catch the attention of the librarians and the library users alike.

Methodology

The data for this project have been collected using the following methods.

1) Literature search, which showed that not much has been done in this line.

2) Questionnaires were sent to all libraries except those regarded as "private" and therefore not recorded in any standard lists of libraries in the country. Three publications from the National Library of Nigeria were used to draw up the lists of libraries, viz, its diaries for 1976 and 1978 and the Nominal list of practicing librarians in Nigeria, 1975.

91 libraries were involved in the survey; 48 of them returned the questionnaires, despite the self - addressed and stamped envelope given in each case. The returns are as follows: Libraries with Hausa collection - 23; Libraries without Hausa collection 25. There was no reply from the National Library of Nigeria, hence its marked absence from this project. We believe that it does have Hausa materials by virtue of the legal deposit it enjoys. However, this legislation is not effective, especially for this type of material.

Facts from these returns form the basis of this work as discussed in Chapter 2 et seq, while Appendix IV shows the names and addresses of libraries which have Hausa collections.

Questionnaires of a different type from the preceding were distributed to publishers, drawn mainly from a list published by African Books in Print.[3]

The aim is to establish which Nigerian publisher deals with Hausa through publishing in it, or on it or both. The questionnaires were sent to commercial publishers and those in academic institutions. The general picture from the replies is thus:-

Publishers in survey	Publishing		
	In	On	Both
62	2	2	8

This is further discussed in Chapter 2 and the list of Hausa publishers is given in Appendix III.

3) A check list of Hausa publications based on various Hausa Bibliographies, combining both old and recent works. This is to enable us to check not only the statistical but also quantitative strength of the collections, showing how much duplication exists between the libraries. All these will be considered in view of the library and its community.

Samples of the questionnaires used in the survey are given in Appendices I and II.

Summary of the rest of the Survey

Chapter 2 looks at the Hausa people and their language. The Bayajida legend is discussed, followed by reviewing the development of this Chado - Hamitic language and its literature.

Quantitative survey of Hausa resources in Nigerian libraries is the subject of Chapter 3 while the quality of the collections is dealt with in the following chapter.

In chapter 5 we consider what technical and professional problems do the librarians face in the selection and acquisition of the materials, stock processing, utilisation, and so on. The final chapter deals with analysis of the results, conclusion, followed by recommendations. Appendices mentioned in the body of the work come after this chapter.

Conclusion

It is not uncommon for a scholar in Hausa to be told that if he wants to have access to the best resources in Hausa he will have to visit one of the overseas libraries, for instance, the library at the London University's School of Oriental and African Studies.

Such libraries are 'best' because they do not spare any efforts in acquiring relevant materials as comprehensively as possible. They also make their collections known the world over through printed catalogues.

It is indeed ironical that to study Hausa at say, post-graduate level, the student has to move out of the Hausa zone in search of better research facilities, which, in most cases, are synonymous with good library resources, coupled with the availability of the right stock of academic staff.

The situation does not have to continue like this. Both Nigerian libraries and Hausa publishers in the country do have an important role to play. It is hoped that this work will give publicity to Hausa resources available to Nigerian libraries, encourage the libraries to wake up to their responsibility in collecting these

resources so that they, either individually or collectively, become the libraries to consult and not any library outside the country.

It is accepted that it took these foreign libraries years to arrive at their present status. Libraries in Nigeria can reach the same position through concerted efforts. One aspect that requires their immediate attention is to cooperate in the preparation of union catalogues of Hausa books, manuscripts, journals and newspapers, and so on.

To the publisher it is hoped that this work will not only offer him an insight into what problems affecting him do the librarians face but also show him what areas in the literature needs development.

To the scholar, this work offers itself as the means to an end, the bridge that connects him with the libraries on the one hand and with the publishers on the other.

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CHAPTER 2

THE ORIGIN AND GROWTH OF HAUSA LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

A brief history of the Hausa people is traced showing their social set up. This is then followed by a look at the language - its classification in relation to other African languages, its concentration and spread. Next, we will consider the literature - its forms, development, especially with regards to the questionnaire returns received from Nigerian publishers of Hausa literature.

History of the Hausa people

This is often seen against the background of the legendary Bayajida, said to be a prince who migrated from Baghdad. He arrived at what is now Daura, in the north-most part of Nigeria, and found a snake terrorising the inhabitants by living in their only well. Water could be drawn from it on Fridays only. Bayajida disregarded the taboo, fetched water out of the well, and in the process slew the snake. For this gallant deed, the queen married him and their children are said to be the founders of the seven authentic Hausa states - Daura, Kano, Rano, Katsina, Zazzau, Gobir, and Garun Gabas.[4]

This set up brought in its wake the Islamic religion, shaping the people's philosophy, society, culture and, above all, advancing their learning and influencing their language and literature.

The Language

In an earlier classification of West African Languages Westermann and Bryan[1] put Hausa under Chado - Hamitic group. Later Greenberg[2] sees it as belonging to the Hamito - Semitic family, consisting of four groups: Semitic, Berber, ancient Egyptian and the Cushtic languages of East Africa. All these bear morphological and lexical resemblances and are generally regarded as genetically related.

In making a case for the inclusion of Hausa and other members of the Lake Chad region, into the Hamito - Semitic family, Greenberg goes beyond the mere citing of Hausa forms as done by earlier writers. The argument could best be strengthened by bringing together, the Lake Chad group members, showing that they do share things like vocabulary, etymologies, pronominal and verbal forms. The group is classified into nine, with Hausa and 38 others occupying the first division.

The morphological resemblances between the Chad groups and the Hamito - Semitic family show clearly that the former could now safely constitute the fifth coordinate of the latter.

It is also suggested that the use of the terms Hamito - Semitic be discontinued because "The Semitic languages do not occupy any special place on the total Hamito - Semitic complex" and that "... the term Hamitic ... does not refer to any valid linguistic entity".[3] A much more specific name should be Afroasiatic, that is to say, Hausa language belongs to the Chadic group of the Afroasiatic family.

Hausa is the language of a land-locked people, cut off by the desert to the north and the forest to the south. It is the tongue of a most populous ethnic group, spoken by most of the other groups in its home ground, northern Nigeria, quite often as a lingua franca between them, and spreads through eighteen West and Central African countries.[4] It has been estimated that there are, on the whole, twenty million people who speak Hausa as a mother tongue, with about another ten million non-native speakers.[5]

The spread of Hausa and its present position as the language of a number of peoples' lingua franca could be noted in the light of the Hausa society and the nature of the native speakers themselves. A few social classes are easily identified: the ruling classes, the learned malamai, the urban middle class composed of merchants and artisans, and finally, the peasants and the pastoralists.

The pattern of life revolves mainly around the wet or planting season, and the dry season. When the farm produce is finally brought home it could mark the start of the time when people concentrate on their trades, professions or occupations, with the 'yan ci rani, the dry season peregrines, setting out to distant lands. It was about this same time in the past that caravans set out from one of the big cities for a journey across the Sahara.

The Hausa man himself is a hardened traveller: the pilgrim route to Mecca, the Mecca town itself and the rest of the Holy Land, most of the important West and North African towns - in all these places the language has been spread by the perepetetic nature of the Hausa

people, who are on the move either as traders or seekers of Islamic religious knowledge.

The language has continued to prove that it has an ever-widening scope, capable of meeting both present and future needs as a means of communication. In this aspect, it is receiving a lot of boost from the long established Hausa newspaper, Gaskiya Ta Fi Kwabo published in Kaduna, and from radio stations both within and outside Nigeria.

Concern for its standardization through orthography, development of new words, and so on, continued to be expressed. In 1957 the North Regional House of Assembly set up a Hausa Language Board to "further the standardisation of the Hausa language and to scrutinise new words coming into the language".[6] Then there was the Hausa Committee of the Northern Nigeria cultural society, based in London. It concentrated on searching for new words especially from Arabic or any other Nigerian language to meet problems presented by technological, scientific and sociological terms.[7]

A workshop on Hausa organised by Abdullahi Bayero College Kano in 1976 resolved to form a Board for similar purposes, with emphasis being laid on translation into Hausa and subject fields like law, medicine, sciences and arts.[8]

Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria has contributed its own quota by publishing a work on Hausa orthography, an exercise it undertook on behalf of the Federal Government.[9]

The language has continued to develop steadily because of its ability to expand its vocabulary by adoption and absorption from other languages, some Nigerian, some foreign. Of the latter, English and Arabic have had the most telling influence, with Arabic enriching the language in the fields of law, religion commerce and some day - to - day transactions.

The Hausa people's early contact with the Arabs was an important factor here. So was the weight of Islam and the Koranic schools - this was the vessel of literacy before western education arrived. In this case the words are transliterated directly from their source, classical Arabic.

The process of word borrowing in Hausa can be seen through a few patterns.[10]

1) Semantic extension of Hausa words to meet demands made by foreign concepts e.g.

   Bakar fata (Black skin) = Negro

2) Phonological adaptation to mean the same thing e.g.

   Heluma = Headman

   Alkalami = Alkalam (Arabic) - Pen

3) Complete adaptation with same meaning e.g.

   Fasal order = Postal order

4) Hybrid compound of indigenous elements based on words with foreign origin e.g.

   Babban Sakatare = Permanent Secretary

5) Loan translation using every element e.g.

Afirka ta kudu = South Africa

6) Paraphrasing with indigenous words as in

Mulkin kama karya = Dictatorship

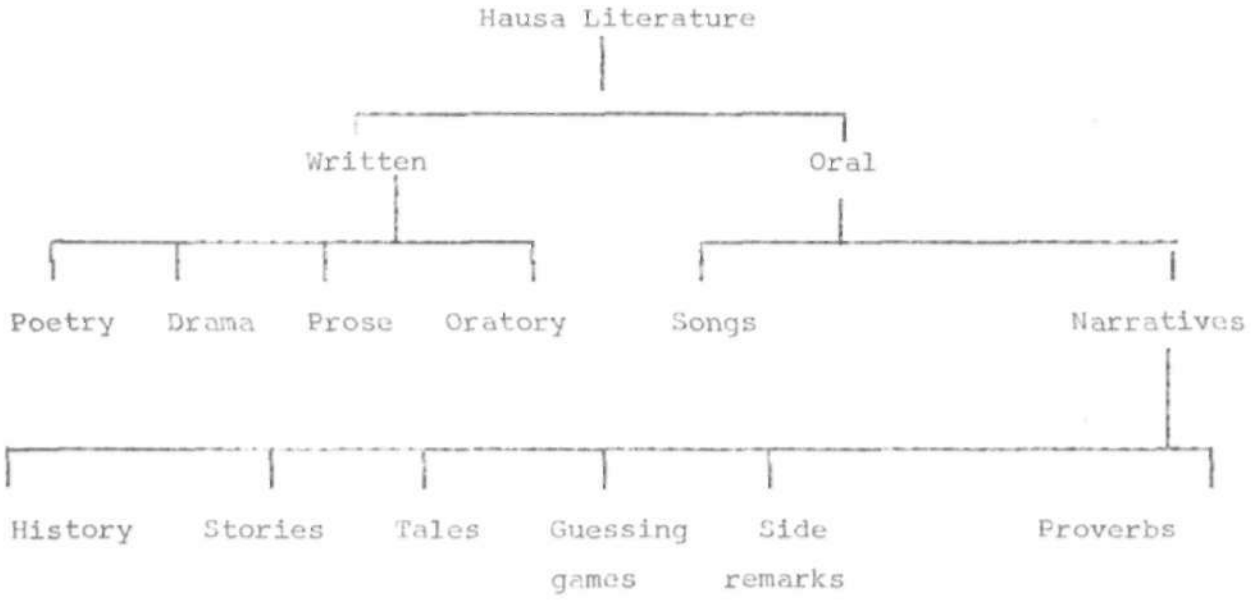
7) Coinages due to cultural innovations:-

Dan leken asirin kasa = A spy.

Hausa Literature

The existence, side by side, of spoken and written Hausa increases the importance of the language. The second half of the nineteenth century saw the free flow of Hausa literature in ajami Hausa written in (Arabic script) undisturbed by European influence. The use of Roman characters came later . Today, the two exist together; the generally educated Hausa man has the option of using either.

The literature itself can be schematically represented as follows:-



The oral literature (folklore) is indeed very rich and has been an ample source for written literature. Even now, there is quite a lot yet untappped, for instance, the area dominated by famous Hausa singers and poets, children's games and proverbs. The last - named enjoys variations from one Hausa dialect to another.

A large proportion of the modern Hausa literature was first available in ajami, a form of writing used for presenting things like poetry, (especially religious songs) general correspondence, and general administrative records.

This was the nineteenth century. Whatever needed "duplicating" was taken care of by a group of experienced caligraphers, who reproduced and "published" it. Poems were recited by the beggar minstrels and quite often written copies were made from their recitations.

For such literature to exist presupposes the presence of a literate society. The colonial administration under Lord Lugard did meet a Hausa Society literate in Arabic - Koranic schools abound, with about 250,000 students.[11] Lugard coordinated efforts and in 1909 opened a school of such instructions in Kano: the 3 R's were taught along with Arabic and religious knowledge. Hausa was the language of instruction. The scene had now been set where to be literate, at least in this part of Nigeria, was to be literate in Hausa.

In 1930, the Northern Nigeria Government set up a Hausa Translation Bureau, whose main functions were preparation of textbooks,

translating works from other languages, especially English and Arabic, writing books in Hausa and generally helping the literate Hausa to write.

Unlike ajami which has continued into the twentieth century, with a slightly different look - as a vessel for writing poetry or correspondence by those not versed in Western education, writing in boko (Roman letters) is strictly a product of this century. When it came it had a lot of influence on both Hausa literature and culture, encouraging the younger generation to write poetry, prose or drama.

It was under this conducive atmosphere that the Bureau produced such masterpieces as Dare dubu da daya (A Thousand and one nights) and Labaru na da da na yanzu.

In 1933 the Translation Bureau was renamed Literature Bureau, reflecting the authorities' belief that efforts should be concentrated in encouraging people to produce original works rather than simply translate from other languages. To carry this out the Bureau organised a literary competition, which gave us Ruwan Bagaja by Alhaji Abubakar Imam. Then we had Bello Kagara's Gandoki, Idon Matambayi by Muhammadu Gwarzo and Jiki Magayi by M. Tafida and R. East.

To reach the masses more easily, the Bureau ran a newspaper, Jaridar Nijeriya Ta Arewa, a trilingual publication in Hausa, English and Arabic. In 1939 this became the now famous Gaskiya Ta Fi Kwabo.

The Literature Bureau grew into the North Regional Literature Agency (1953), often shortened to NORLA. It had the additional function of boosting adult literacy through all necessary supporting materials.

The creation of the Translation Bureau and the succeeding bodies should be seen as a unique attempt in the standardisation of a language in West Africa. Full support was indeed given to the various bodies: the works produced by NORLA within its short life, (1953-59), are still being reprinted. And to-date no single publishing organisation has beaten its record of output as shown below[12]

Publications	Norla	Lit. Bu.	NNPC	Others	Total
Religion	9	-	4	10	23
History	21	2	2	6	31
Arithmetic	8	-	-	1	9
Adult Education	4	1	-	1	6
Hygiene	5	2	-	—	7
Science	1	1	-	1	3
Trades	3	1	-	-	4
Law	1	1	-	1	3
Novels	9	8	3	19	39
Lang. Learning	5	2	2	8	17
Newspapers	13	1	-	-	14
Poems	14	-	9	8	30
Plays	3	1	8	7	13
Other fields	11	-	1	-	12
TOTAL	107	20	29	56	213

Fig 1 Hausa publications 1953-59

Fig. 1 Years of Publications (1930-31).

NORLA was able to blossom because its publications were heavily subsidised, bringing them within the reach of everyone. With this success in mind we could not help but accept that NORLA'S death was premature. The need for it has never been more acute than it is now.

It was sheer neglect on the part of the Government that killed the organisation. What with all the preparations for independence for Northern Nigeria, the affairs of the NORLA were simply pushed aside. Now reduced to nothing, its functions were taken over by Gaskiya Corporation, which came into existence in 1945 to print and publish works for the Literature Bureau. On its own part, Gaskiya continued to receive and publish manuscripts until 1966 when it relinquished this to a new Company, the Northern Nigeria Publishing Company (NNPC).

Since then the NNPC has been re-issuing the works or NORLA, with very little in the way of new titles. However, the production of Hausa literature is discussed in the following paragraphs, where we take a closer look at the part being played by Hausa publishers.

In chapter 1 a brief outline of the result of the questionnires sent to publishers was given. 62 publishers received the questionnaires and these were distributed according to the list as follows: 9 of the publishers have their headquarters in the northern States while 53 are based in the sourthern parts. Out of this total, 25 replies (that is 40%) were received and only 12 of the respondents are Hausa publishers. Their full names, addresses and areas of specialisation are given in Appendix III.

The publishers were asked to indicate whether they publish IN Hausa, that is, works dealing with other subjects but issued in Hausa, e.g. science; or that they deal with works ON Hausa (language and literature) or BOTH. This will be of interest to librarians, research workers and prospective authors. They will know who handles what among the country's Hausa publishers. This is shown in Fig. 2 below. It is interesting to note that 8 out of 12 of the publishers are prepared to deal with books written in Hausa on any subject or those on the language or literature.

This is closely allied with the areas the publishers specialise in With the prospects of one publisher dealing with any or all of the fields, the picture is that 10 have indicated dealing with "General" publishing in Hausa covering other subjects, while 9 handle works on Hausa language and 8 on its literature. Two of the respondents under "General" clearly stated their fields. Apart from issuing works, on Hausa language and literature, Longman deals with science books in Hausa. The Adebara Publishing House, on the other hand, handles literary and educational materials.

Publisher	IN	ON	BOTH
Adebara Publishing House			x
African University Press		x	
Centre for Study of Nig. Languages			x
Department of Linguistics		x	
Dept. of Res. and Consultancy	x		
Ilesanmi Press			x
Inst. of Education A. B. U.			x
Longman Nigeria Ltd;			x
Northern Nigeria Publishing Company			x
Onibon-Oje Publishers	x		
Oxford University Press			x
University Publishing Company			x

Fig. 1 - Publishing policy

The view being held by this author is that not much is published in the way of Hausa language resources. Publishers in this survey were asked to indicate how many works they have issued in the past three years. Fig. 3 gives the results.

Publisher	Output
Adebara Publishing House	14
African Universities Press	1
Centre for Study of Nig Languages Kano	3 (a)
Department of Linguistics, Ibadan	Several
Department of Res. & Consultancy, A. B. U.	1
Ilesanmi Press	13 (b)
Institute of Education, A. B. U.	15
Longman Nigeria Ltd.	7
Northern Nigeria Publishing Company	15 (c)
Onibon-Oje Publishers	15
Oxford University Press	15
University Publishing Company	26

Fig. 3 Production 1975-77

Notes

a) Publisher says "plus several articles", in the form of occasional papers

b) Figures obtained from publishers catalogue 1977/78

c) Publisher notes that 100 reprints have been lined up for 1978.

This shows a slowing down of publishing tempo when compared with figure 1. In its seven years of existence NORLA issued 107 works, an average of 15 annually.

None of the publishers in this survey compares favourably with this achievement under present day conditions. The reasons leading to such a situation will be looked at along with opinions or comments from the publishers.

But first, how do the published materials reach the users ? To find out this, the publishers were asked to indicate the percentage of their works bought by libraries, bookshops, or the general public or may be they deal with book agents only and as such do not sell direct to libraries or the general public.

Only three publishers - Oxford University Press, Centre for the Study of Nigerian Languages, and the Institute of Education - clearly point out their preference for dealing with book agents. Fig 4 gives us the general picture of what the publishers think is sold to, or bought by their customers.

Publisher	Libraries %	Bookshop %	Public %
Centre for Study of Nig. Languages	25	25	50
Ilesanmi Press	25	60	15
Longman Nigeria Ltd	10	85	5
Onibon-Oje Publisher	F. Large	V. large	Large
Northern Nig. Pub. Co.	10	85•	5•
University Pub. Co.	1	60	39

Fig. 4. Percentage of sale.

*The publishers gave figures for the first column only and those in 2 and 3 have been estimated, based on the publishers'statement that they deal mainly with "Bookshops and Booksellers (Agents)" The large customers are schools and Ministries of Education because they publish primarily for schools and colleges.

The figures for the Centre for the Study of Nigerian Languages can only indicate the number of their works bought, because they have already stated that they deal mainly with bookshops. Onibon-Oje, on the other hand, quotes their percentage as "fairly large, very large and large"

The overall picture given by Fig. 3 is that a major proportion of Hausa publishers' works is to be obtained through bookshops. Another study will be required to determine how well the bookshops carry out this function.

The comments made by the publishers do give us an insight into the state of the availability of Hausa resources from them. Even those not <u>now</u> engaged in Hausa publishing hope to do so in future (John West Publications, Lagos) or when they have someone with the appropriate expertese on their staff (Institute of African Studies and the Institute of Education, both in Ibadan). Third World First Publications, Lagos, whose works "... are designed to counter current African suicidal dependence on non-black authors and publishers by providing inexpensive quality books of relevance to African arts, letters and aspirations," is willing to publish in on Hausa.

Nwamife Publishers, Enugu have embarked on a programme of translating works of known Nigerian authors into major Nigerian languages. They are looking for someone to do the Hausa translation of How the leopard got his claws by Chinua Achebe and John Iroagamachi.

The African Universities Press, with "... only one Hausa reader in the pipeline for publication ..." intends "... to make good this deficiency as soon as we receive good manuscripts in and/or on the language".

Regarding manuscripts the Institute of Education, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, believes that there are about three times unpublished materials as those published. The Northern Nigeria Publishing Company agrees with this and launched a novel competition in Hausa so as to make up for the scarcity of Hausa creative writing. Longman, on its part, has set up the machinery for the generation of modern Hausa literature which the man in the street can read and enjoy.

Adebara Publishing House says that until 1979 its efforts will be concentrated on educational books translated from English into Hausa. But before then it hopes to appoint a Hausa editor and expand.

Two of the publishers surveyed have made particular mention of libraries. The Northern Nigeria Publishing Company (NNPC) hopes to start producing library editions of some of its titles in the next few years.

Adebara Publishing House will very much like to sell direct to libraries but requires positive guidelines or information to enable it formulate its policy on dealing with librarians:-

a) The duration of an invoice before payment.
b) Whether librarians will prefer hardcovers at extra cost.
c) The libraries' fields of interest so that relevant brochures can be sent to them.

Conclusion

We have taken a brief look at the Hausa people, the origin of their language and its development and present status. The literature was considered from its original propagation methods - oral and written in ajami and now side by side with boko (Roman script).

In an attempt to establish who is involved in the proliferation of Hausa literature we found that only 12 out of a list of 62 publishers in the country are in this category. Only 8 of the 12 are prepared to publish both in and on Hausa. In three years these publishers have produced among them a total of just over 125 works, a much smaller output compared with that of one organisation, NORLA (1953-59).

The paucity of the production could be attributed to the passive approach adopted by the publishers - they consider only those manuscripts which come to them rather than commission experts to write for them. A lot of their works are meant for schools, a clear indication of the influence of the Universal Primary Education programme.

The future of Hausa literature development is bright if we consider the comments made by the publishers and the fact that some of them have taken positive steps towards this:

1) NNPC is organising literary competitions while Longman has set up a new series to produce modern Hausa literature.
2) Nwamife of Enugu wants to translate famous Nigerian works into the country's major languages, including Hausa.
3) The Centre for the Study of Nigerian Languages, Kano issues a journal called Harsunan Nigeria, a forum for views on Hausa

and other Nigerian languages. It also encourages:-

a) Translation into Hausa from other languages. One of its staff has already published Daren Sha Biyu,[13] a translation of Shakespeare's Twelfth Night

b) The production of original work in all aspects of Hausa Literature by local talents.

c) The publication of research reports by its own staff.

d) The holding of seminars at both national and international levels to discuss problems related to Hausa language and literature.

4) The Department of Nigerian Languages, Bayero University Kano, selects extremely good Hausa theses submitted to it and offers them for commercial publication. Along with these admirable efforts, one would hasten to add that attempts should be made to print and publish those plays meant for radio and television audience. Current ones include Samanja Mazan Fama, Kundumi Fasa - Kwanya, Kuliya Manta Sabo, while among the past plays one recalls Basafce, Danbawa Mai Kwarin Tabarma, Kukan Kurciya, and Malam Jatau Na Albarkawa. These, and many others not mentioned, do constitute an ample source for Hausa drama and Hausa literature in general.

In the following chapters we will take a look at the state of this literature in Nigerian libraries - who has the largest collection, what is the quality of the said collection and what problems do they face in the acquisition and utilisation of the resources.

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5. YUNUSA, S.A. Linguistics and sociolinguistics problems in adopting Hausa as the national language of Nigeria; a hypothetical analysis. Zaria, Ahmadu Bello University, 1976. p.9. B. Ed. Thesis.

6. MUHAMMAD, L. Hausa in the modern world (the influence of the English language and of Western culture on Hausa). Zaria, Ahmadu Bello University, Department of Languages, 1968. p. (iii).

7. SHEHU Malami. The claims of Hausa. West Africa May 1961, p. 483.

8. New Nigerian, April 27, 1976 p.9

9. AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY. Institute of Education. Karatu da rubutu a harshen Hausa; jagorar ka'idojin rubutu Hausa. A guide to Hausa orthography. Zaria, 1975.

10. MOHAMMAD, L. Op. cit.

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13. YAHAYA, I.Y. Daren sha biyu. Zaria, N.N.P.C., 1971.

CHAPTER 3

QUANTITATIVE STATUS OF HAUSA RESOURCES IN NIGERIAN LIBRARIES

Introduction

This chapter will be based on quantitative analysis of Hausa resources available in Nigerian Libraries, irrespective of whether the material is written in Hausa, in English or any other language.

In chapter 1 we noted that 91 libraries were involved in the survey. Out of the 48 questionnaire returns, only 23 libraries were found to have Hausa resources. No reply was received from the National Library of Nigeria. In an attempt to be thorough in coverage, we sent the questionnaires to a fairly large selection of all types of libraries, as shown below.

	Major Libraries	Pub. Libs.	Special Libraries
Mails	32	23	36
Returns	9	8	6

The term "major libraries" consists of university and college libraries, libraries in higher institutions of learning.

The total returns was 48 out of 91 libraries, or 52.75%. The author is satisfied with the results because those libraries whose questionnaires were not received do not constitute a threat to the present facts. 36 of such libraries are located outside what could be described as the "catchment area" of Hausa, the northern parts (Northern States) of the country while 8 are to be found in the north. Even out of these 8 there were two new universities (Sokoto and Maiduguri), three State libraries

(Sokoto, Kwara and Plateau) the libraries of British Council Kano and USIS Kaduna and that of the School of Basic Studies, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria.

The contension is that one could safely assume that these libraries do not have much in the way of Hausa resources, hence, the non-response.

The Resources

The libraries were asked to express their Hausa collection strength in terms of original manuscripts, books and periodicals. The results are shown in Appendix V.

But before we take a close look at this, let us discuss, as a general background, why we need quantitative analysis of library collections.

It is generally accepted that a given library cannot function satisfactory if its absolute size of collection falls below a certain minimum standard by which it is measured. And the measuring could involve not only this size but also the library's strength in certain fields, say, a given subject or language. We could even measure the collection's growth rate.

The quantitative size of a library collection has a high correlation ratio with its usefulness to its clientele, on the assumption that the larger the collection, the more the likelihood of its satisfying the needs of its defined users. We should note that this is true so long as the collection does not remain static, but continues to grow coupled with the systematic weeding of outdated materials where necessary.

With this in mind we can now study Appendix V results. Only one Library, that of the Institute of Education, Ahmadu Bello University, stated categorically that in place of manuscripts they have "theses", which have to be submitted by those taking the Institute's Hausa Diploma courses at graduate and non-graduate levels.

The general picture is that more than half of the libraries (14) have collections below 50 works, while only six could be regarded as having "very strong" collections, ranging from 268 (excluding periodicals) of Kashim Ibrahim Library, to the 5,077 of Kaduna State Library.

In comparing libraries in this respect we must look for the possibility of multiple copies, say, in large public libraries, as in the case of the State Library in Kaduna. Libraries in the survey are also affected by this multiple copy aspect.

The smallness of the collections as reflected by the under 50's can be accepted if we consider the clientele of each library.

The Agricultural Library says, in fact, "all our holdings are dictionaries or vocabularies". For the other libraries in this group, the reasons for not having large Hausa collections could be any of these - a public library located outside Hausa zone, with very little or no demand made for such literature (Anambra State Library, Bendel State Library and so on), or an academic library not only found outside the zone, but that its parent body does not offer Hausa courses (e.g. the universities of Calabar and Ilorin, though the latter is within the zone). Another reason is that the library is a "special" one and

works in Hausa are simply on the periphery of its requirements or specialty. The paucity of the collection in the case of the two British Council libraries can be understood: their aim is to present in most cases books reflecting the British way of life and generally provide books published in Britain. It is supprising that the Council's library in Kaduna, located right in the midst of Hausa - speaking communities does not quite identify with the people by stocking Hausa works. This, we would have thought, would attract more people to the library.

Among the strong collections (50 and above) one welcomes that of the Centre for the Study of Nigerian Languages in Kano; it is certainly geared towards research. The only snag is that the Centre does not have a librarian - the materials are arranged by author or title and borrowing is on "trust". The collection is open only to the Center's staff.

Ibadan University Library's well known Africana collection is reflected in its Hausa holdings. Regarding Bayero University Library we had expected a larger number because it has had a Hausa Department on the campus for some time. What the Library has now is not a good reflection of its age and we could go on to attribute the present state of affairs to lack of interest and initiative on the part of the staff who could have developed the collection. But we are told "It is only now that the Library is trying to take keen interest in collection of Hausa books, especially when the proposed Nigeriana Section is in operation". (Questionnaire return). Kashim Ibrahim Library, on the

other hand, will have to step up its acquisition since the University has just set up a Department of Nigerian and African Languages.

But we should not look at these Hausa collections in a sort of vacuum, away from the rest of the library's bookstock. We need to see the part in relation to the whole. In an attempt to show what part of a library's collection represents a given subject, we will have to have such proportional analysis consider the library's stated aims. Only this way could the exercise be useful. Such a part- - whole relationship could reflect poor representation or over-emphasising unless careful scrutiny or study is applied.

The size of a special collection, when compared to the main book stock could be regarded as:

a) basic information collection, when it forms a minimal collection of material to cover users' needs on a subject which is rather peripheral to the library's coverage.

b) a working collection, good enough to give state of affairs and support under-graduate courses;

c) a general research collection, often meant for graduate work, with materials for the preparation of dissertations and research papers;

d) an exhaustive collection, attempting to furnish all that is available regardless of subject, form or language.

Appendix VI gives us the required comparison, showing the percentage of the Hausa resources in relation to the main book stock. The first thing we notice is that all those libraries whose Hausa collection could be regarded as peripheral to their coverage have

have scored low percentages, except in the case of the Medical Library, the National Museum Library, the National Veterinary Research Institute Library and University of Ilorin Library. These have slightly higher percentages because of their comparatively low book stock. This is particularly glaring in the figures for the Medical Library (0.3%) and the National Museum Library (0.46%).

A working and/or general research collection is expected in the university libraries and those at the Centre for the Study of Nigerian Languages and the Institute of Education. Their scores are acceptable, more so since they have large resources, both the Hausa collection and the main book stock. Kaduna State Library scores the highest, the reason being the large number of multiple copies, now coupled with a book stock lower than that of either Ibadan University Library or Kashim Ibrahim Library. Here, the probability of the State Library meeting public needs is indeed very high.

Next, the libraries were asked to indicate the numerical strength of their collections in the fields of language, literature, history, travels and biography, and so on, showing books written in Hausa, and those written in English or other languages. The results are presented in Fig. 1 below:-

Subject	In Hausa	In English	Other	Total
Language	698	255	19	972
Dictionaries	383	52	19	454
Grammar	163	160	16	339
Textbooks	477	73	21	571
Readers	421	39	15	475
Literature	1208	67	12	1287
Poetry	726	22	5	753
Drama	424	10	-	434
Fiction	676	13	2	691
Customs & Folklore	343	58	5	406
History	509	115	8	632
Travels	11	8	-	19
Biography	369	8	-	377

Fig. 1 Books in and about Hausa.

Two libraries did not indicate the numerical subject strength of their collections: Kano State Library (194) and University of Jos Library (300). Thus the overall total could be raised by 494, plus 158 MSS and 133 theses, whose subjects are not disclosed, giving us 8195 works.

Six others indicated that they have works written in languages other than Hausa or English:

Bayero University Library,
Centre for the Study of Nigerian Languages
Ibadan University Library

Institute of Education Library

Kaduna State Library

Kashim Ibrahim Library

From most of the returns we have cause to doubt the separating of works, say, written in Hausa dealing with the grammar of the language as opposed to those written in English on the same subject. The figures given are not quite acceptable. We are aware that certain subjects e.g. Grammar, textbooks for language learning, the literature does not have so many books in Hausa. Most of the respondents did not seem to understand the difference between works published IN Hausa and those ON, dealing with the same subject. Consequently, we should prefer the overall total, showing the libraries' combined strength in these fields.

In the next chapter, where we have qualitative analysis of the stock we will try to show subject distribution by library. But here, suffice it to note that apart from works on travels (19) the figures are comparatively higher than the individual holdings of all but a few of the libraries. This means that whereas the individual library collection, on its own, may look too small to be "useful" but when considered as part of a large whole, it assumes an important position - adds to the wealth of Hausa language resources.

Earlier on we said that size alone was not the only yardstick for measuring the library collection. We need systematic continuous building of the resources; they must not remain static.

When asked to indicate annual addition to stock for their Hausa collection, the libraries gave us a rather unencouraging picture.

16 of the 23 libraries contributed to this. 5 of them simply ignored the question (Bayero University, Bendel State Library, British Council, (Ibadan), Kano State Library, National Museum and Calabar University) We assume that this was because they do not keep such records or it is difficult to even estimate. The size of their Hausa collections could be another factor. If we look at Appendix VI, we might expect Bayero University to have an idea of their annual addition to stock. The others have such comparatively small collections that we may not expect the question to arise.

The remaining 10 libraries replied in the negative, with comments like "almost none" (Agricultural Library), "not definite" (Anambra State Library) or any of these:- Not applicable, Not available, No statistics - from British Council (Kaduna), Centre for the Study of Nigerian Languages, Ibadan University Library, Kashim Ibrahim Library, Oyo State Library (commenting, "No concerted efforts is made to add Hausa books to stock annually. They are added occasionally and irregularly too"), the National Veterinary Research Institute ("None way back 1960") and University of Ilorin, which adds "We are only one year old."

This leaves us with only seven Libraries, stating their annual addition to Hausa collection as follows:-

College of Admin. & Bus. Studies, Kaduna	5
College of Science and Tech. Kaduna	5
Cross River State Library	10
Institute of Education, A. B. U.	10

Kaduna State Library	170
Kwara Tech. Library	3
Medical Library, A. B. U.	5

The Medical Library adds a note of hope that "efforts are being made to increase the number of stock per year."

The above figures taken along with a few other factors like the library's collection of Hausa as shown in Appendix VI, its clientele as noted earlier, do not change the picture drastically. Apart from the Institute of Education the libraries annual additions match their stocks. For Kwara Tech. Library, we even wonder how long it took them to build a collection consisting of only 6 volumes. But as for the Institute of Education we would have expected a higher figure to reflect its stock and the fact that it is supposed to provide materials for the Hausa courses run by the Institute.

Conclusion

Though most of the libraries in this survey have what could best be described as small collections, and that in most cases the collections look smaller still when compared with the main book stock, we should remember that a library's collection is supposed to reflect the needs of the clientele served by that library.

For the Hausa research student certain facts stand out regarding the quantity of Hausa resources at his disposal. His library may not be the all-in-all for him, but he gets a rather impressive picture when he considers all the resources put together, and available to him through direct access or inter-library loan. A union catalogue of the materials will go a long way towards facilitating location of required items.

Most of the materials are either in Hausa or English. Those in other languages, as shown in this survey, constitute only 1.5%. This means that the researcher should not entertain fears about having to battle with languages unfamiliar to him.

We have noticed a lack of general concerted effort to build up the collections. We are aware that what we are dealing with is not a science subject, where up-to-dateness is paramount, still any library that keeps a Hausa collection for whatever reason, should see that it does not remain static - would the Agricultural Library with only 12 books, "all dictionaries and vocabularies", not like to acquire the latest English-Hausa dictionary ? Language itself can be regarded as a science; for this reason libraries should keep their Hausa collection up to date.

At the begining of this chapter we said the larger the size of a library collection the more the likelihood of that collection meeting the needs of the library's clientele. We have indicated in this chapter the sizes of the collections in the survey. The following chapter intends to look at the quality of the stock of the major libraries surveyed.

Reading

McDIARMID, E.W. The library survey; problems and methods. Chicago, American Library Association, 1940.

TAUBER, M.F. and Stephens, I.R. eds. Library surveys. New York, Columbia University Press, 1967

CHAPTER 4

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE RESOURCES

Introduction

This chapter intends to take a qualitative look at, first the general collection of Hausa language resources in the Nigerian libraries and later, narrow down to a few subject areas for intensive study using a prepared checklist. The aim is to establish the strengths, weaknesses and gaps in the resources.

Qualitative appraisal

For any qualitative survey of a book collection to be valuable it must be considered against information on the library and its community. In the previous chapter, where we had a quantitative look at the resources, we pointed out that the library collection - its size or status - should not be considered in a vacuum. Theclientele must be kept in mind constantly. The needs of the clientele should dictate the state of the collection.

A common way of carrying out this survey is to prepare a checklist with which to compare the subject collection. The list could be based on the holdings of another library or on a subject bibliography regarded as complete and/or authoritative. The method is quite acceptable for evaluating relatively small libraries or collections in a rather restricted subject area.

When properly applied it could easily reveal any weaknesses in the library collection. The use of "best" books may give wrong impressions because the library is likely to have been built on them in the first place.

Such analytical checklists should be carefully drawn up, preferably from composite lists to avoid being outdated or too stereotyped. This will also eliminate likely bias expressed by each compiler. Besides, the single, comprehensive list is hard to come by.

There are certain limitations in using the checklist method for stock evaluation. The checking inevitably reveals only a small percentage of the library's total holdings in that field, completely ignoring the status of other works held by the library. The alternative is to take a complete list of the library's collection in a given subject and compare it with book reviewing and selection tools. Highly rated titles will turn up in many lists, the bordeline cases will be on only one or two lists, while those which do not appear anywhere can be regarded as insignificant.

However, this latter method is not suitable for research collection evaluation because such a collection is likely to include special materials (e.g. manuscripts and theses) not noted in any standard lists.

Comparative evaluation of library collections using the list system is loaded with problems. The use of the checklist presupposes that every item on it is of equal importance. The results, in the long run, are inevitably reported on quantitative basis.

On the whole, reports of such surveys, including this one, must be regarded as merely suggestive and exploratory and, like all other research findings, the facts are subject to revision in the light of new discoveries.

Stock distribution by subject

In the last chapter we gave the overall figures for the libraries' holdings in certain subject fields or forms. Now we should take a look at Appendix VII, which gives these same figures distributed by libraries in the survey. It is discussed here and not in the previous chapter where we had a quantitative appraisal of the collections, because it is against this subject background that the qualitative analysis will be considered later.

The general picture is that Language has 2828 items out of a total of 7900 (35.8%) while Literature takes 3572 (45%). The other fields, History, Travels and Biography have a total of 1006 (12.7%).

Language	991
Dictionaries	454
Grammar	339
Textbooks	572
Readers	473
	2829
Literature	1288
Poetry	753
Drama	434
Fiction	691
Customs & Folklore	406
	3572
History	630
Travels	19
Biography	357
	1006

What can we learn from the figures as shown in Appendix VII ? First, we should remember what we said earlier: the library's clientele must be considered along with the collection whenever an evaluation exercise is carried out.

In the case of the Agricultural Library in Samaru, one would expect to see some textbooks in the collection. The parent body has, on its staff, agricultural extension personnel who certainly need some command of Hausa language to be able to communicate profitably with the local farmers. It will be rather unrealistic to expect its sister libraries - Institute of Education, Kashim Ibrahim Library and the Medical Library - to be of much help here. They have their readers to worry about.

Those public libraries outside what we described as the catchment area of Hausa - Anambra, Bendel, Cross River and Oyo states Libraries - do display, quite rightly, glaring paucity in various fields. Anambra State Library has a work or more in seven fields; Bendel State Library is "strong" in Language with only two works on Literature. The Cross River State Library has only 7 publications on Language but has a "strong" collection on the History of the Hausa people. Finally, there is the Oyo State Library with a book or two in only five of the thirteen fields.

The collection in the Bayero University Library should have strong or better representation, judging by the age of the Library itself. However, we have already been told elsewhere that the Library intends to step up its acquisition of Hausa resources.

This concerted effort is clearly demonstrated in the case of the Centre for the Study of Nigerian Languages, with a much larger total and all the fields represented - it comes next to Ibadan University Library in the case of a single collection on Language.

Libraries, like those of the Centre, Ibadan University, the Institute of Education and the Kaduna State Library have such numerically strong collections that we do not want to doubt their quality or that they will be able to serve the needs of their patrons. Only six items of Ibadan's total of 651 belong to fields other than Language or Literature - a negligible 0.9%. The Institute of Education Library does not have anything on history or biography, which, we assume, it could leave for a general library on the same campus, Kashim Ibrahim Library.

The Kaduna State Library shows that it is indeed a public library, with such high figures in Literature:

Literature	1015
Poetry	673
Drama	362
Fiction	612
Customs & Folklore	267

It also has the largest collections of works on History (521) and Biography (335). On the whole, it comes out first, followed by Ibadan University and then the Institute of Education.

The Medical Library's stand on language: 20 books on Grammar and 35 textbooks for learning the language can be understood.

It is most likely to have among its patrons a large number of foreign medical staff eager to learn Hausa. Along with these are the non-Hausa speaking indigenous staff.

The University of Calabar Library and that of the University of Ilorin show comparatively strong collections in History (11 and 17 respectively), with negligible figures in other fields. This is in order when seen against a background of their aims and objectives.

Librarians' belief in having a good reference collection is shown by the fact that out of 21 libraries which indicated their subject strength, 20 have one or more dictionaries. In fact, according to the findings of the author's checklist, the Medical Library and the Kano State Library have 1 dictionary each. Jos University Library does not have any. This raises the overall figure to 22 out of 23.

Fig. 1 below gives a general picture of the spread of the resources among the 21 responding libraries as shown in Appendix VII (Jos University Library (300) and Kano State Library (194) did not give a subject breakdown). The best spread collection is that of Dictionaries (20 libraries) followed by works on grammar (16) and textbooks (15). Travels brings up the rear with 7 libraries having between them only 19 works.

Subject	Libraries	Collection
Language	13	991
Dictionaries	20	453
Grammar	16	339
Textbooks	15	572
Readers	10	473
Literature	12	1288
Poetry	8	753
Drama	8	434
Fiction	9	691
Customs & Folklore	12	406
History	11	630
Travels	7	19
Biography	9	357
TOTAL		7406

We could reasonably put aside works in the fields of History, Travels and Biography if our main interest is the study of the Hausa language and literature. The history of the people and their lands, travels in these lands and biographies of its illustrious folks or of others but written in the Hausa language, can only give us a small insight into the people's literature and language.

Looking at Fig. 1 then we may hasten to point out that there should be more libraries buying books on poetry, drama and fiction, while the 16 libraries, who, among them share only 339 Grammar books

could be called upon to step up their book acquisition programme, we should note the existence of the "big nine", libraries which are not only in the middle of the language's catchment area but also have comparatively "strong" (50 and above) collections:

Bayero University Library	103
Centre for Study of Nigerian Languages	458(a)
Ibadan University Library	651
Institute of Education, A.B.U.	543(b)
Jos University Library	300
Kaduna State Library	5077
Kano State Library	194
Kashim Ibrahim Library	260(c)
Medical Library, A.B.U.	75

Notes - Does not include:-

a) 150 manuscripts

b) 133 theses

c) 8 manuscripts.

Along with what was said earlier about the Agricultural Library, it is these nine libraries we need to encourage to have concerted efforts of book purchase in an attempt to raise their collections in the various fields indicated by Appendix VII. There are glaring imbalances: Bayero University Library's holdings in Language, Readers and Drama are simply inadequate. It claims not to have anything on Literature. In the case of Ibadan University Library, we consider the figures for Readers (7), Poetry (5) and Fiction (6) as requiring urgent uplift.

Both Institute of Education Library and Kashim Ibrahim Library could certainly do with more works in the field of Fiction. As for the Medical Library, we feel that its bias towards language is well presented; however, since it has 510 works on Drama, we suggest that it tries to build up resources in other fields of literature. After all, its Hausa speaking patrons are entitled to these, however small.

As for the other libraries, either those within the catchment area but having small or comparatively negligible collections - British Council, Kaduna, the two Colleges of the Kaduna Polytechnic, Kwara Tech. Library and that of the National Veterinary Research Institute, Vom, and those libraries outside the catchment area either public or academic, all these should /review their acquisitions policy and provide more books in the various fields of Language, for which they have already shown a bias; as shown below in comparison with Literature:

	Language	Literature
Anambra State Library	8	10
Bendel State Library	16	2
British Council, Ibadan	3	-
Cross River State Library	7	6
National Museum Library	13	6
Oyo State Library	5	1
University of Calabar	1	2

Fig. 2. Language - Literature comparison.

We believe that libraries in both categories will attract more patrons through the supply of more works - a case of supply creating demand.

The Checklist application

To draw up the checklist we took into consideration that an ideal one should be based on composite lists - to remove bias and the possibility of being too stereotyped. Consequently, we drew out titles from three separate publications: first, there was Salamone's biography[1] consisting of 1033 references, of books and journal articles in all languages. Out of these Salamone had only, 176 books in Hausa. His works cover fields like origin, history, travel, religion, language, life cycle, social structure, education, the arts, government and technology.

Then there was the all Hausa list by Yahaya,[2] which has 192 books and 14 newspapers and finally we had examples from this present author's unpublished bibliography of 205 entries, including 167 books.[3]

The prepared checklist consists of 11 newspapers and 105 books the latter broken down thus:-

Field	Hausa	English/ Other	Total
Language	12	21	33
Dictionaries	4	4	8
Literature	23	6	29
Poetry	11	1	12
Drama	7	-	7
History	5	-	5
..		-	
		47	

Travels	1	-	1
Biography	1	-	1
Customs & Folklore	6	3	9
	70	35	105

Fig. 3 Checklist analysis.

However, the list is given in full in Appendix VIII. It includes older materials which have made their mark on Hausa, like the Abraham titles in the field of language or Abubakar Tafawa Balewa's Shaihu Umar which has even been filmed, to recent additions to the literature such as Bala Funtua's Gandun Dabbobi (1975) or the Newman and Newman Modern Hausa - English Dictionary (1977)

We have also included the masterpieces published either by the Translation Bureau - Muhammadu Gwarzo's Idon Matambayi (1934), for instance - or by the Bureau's successor, NORLA e.g. Dogondaji's drama, Mallam Inkuntum (1954) and the religious poems of Umaru Gwandu titled Wakokin wa'azi (1959).

We feel that though the list is not extensive, it does present a cross-section of the literature.

The checklist was applied to the collections of the "big nine" Libraries mentioned earlier for the reasons which give them their status:

- location within Hausa catchment area
- possession of collections comparatively larger than those of other libraries in the survey.

Besides, some of these libraries do have the need to stock

Hausa language resources to support their organisations' research and teaching programmes.

Seven out of the nine libraries were visited and their resources checked against the list on cards. This was the case for all but University of Jos Library and Ibadan University Library. These two were sent typed lists to check.

Results of the title availability are given in Appendix IX. Out of a total of 116 titles, 98 (84.48%) were found in one or more of the none libraries under review. Before we take a look at the invidual scores of the libraries, let us consider those titles not available anywhere:

ABUBAKAR Dokaji. Kano ta Dabo Cigari. Zaria, Norla, 1959

BAYERO University College. Waka a bakin mai ita... 1977

DABA, H.A. and Dangambo, A. Littafin koyon Hausa don makarantun firamare. Ilesanmi Press (1976)

DANGAMBO, A Sabuwar hanyar Hausa. Ilesanmi Press, 1976

EAST, R. Hausa spelling. Zaria, Norla, 1958

HANYAR rubutu. Zaria, Norla, 1959

HAUSA newspapers

Aboki	Haske
Albishir	Himma
Bazazzaga	Zaruma
Alfijir	Sodangi
Gamzaki	

MUHAMMADU Gwarzo. Idon Matambayi. Zaria, Translation Bureau, 1934.

NEWMAN, P and Newman, R.M. Modern Hausa - English Dictionary; sabon kamus na Hausa zuwa Turanci... assisted by Ibrahim Yaro Yahaya and Linda Dresel .. Ibadan, O.U.P., 1977.

What reasons could have led to the non-availability of these titles ? Five of them are so recent that we fail to understand why nobody acquired them. There is even a touch of irony to find that the two Bayero University College publications and the Newman and Newman, published by Oxford University Press for the Centre for the Study of Nigerian Languages are not found in either the Bayero University Library or the Centre's Library.

As for the Norla and the Translation Bureau works, we would have expected them to turn up at least in the Ibadan collection, this being one of the oldest in the survey.

Out of the eleven newspapers only one - Gaskiya Ta Fi Kwabo - is still published. The serious gap created by these out of print materials can be appreciated if we consider their individual background: most of them were based on former Hausa provinces and were aimed at projecting the Hausa dialect of their areas[4], all appearing from 1954 to 1959.

Paper	Province
Aboki	- For schools -
Albishir	Barno
Alfijir	- General magazine
Bazazzaga	Zazzau
Gamzaki	Kasar Kuza

Gaskiya Ta Fi Kwabo	- General
Haske	Neja
Himma	Katsina
Jakadiya	General
Sodangi	Kano
Zaruma	Sakkwato

All these papers were issued by the defunct Norla. For those who want to study Hausa dialects, the papers will indeed be an invaluable asset. It is sad to note that only Gaskiya (4 libraries) and Jakadiya (1 library) are held.

Earlier on we mentioned the overall availability of the titles in the checklist of 116 items. The table below compares the individual library's scores from the list against its Hausa collection.

Library	Scores	Hausa Coln.
Bayero University Library	34	103
Centre for Study of Nig. Langs.	63	608
Ibadan University Library	37	651
Institute of Education, A.B.U.	17	676
Kaduna State Library	53	5077
Kano State Library	34	194
Kashim Ibrahim Library	50	268
Medical Library, A.B.U.	4	75
University of Jos Library	32	300

Fig. 4 Checklist scores

The pattern of the Ibadan University Library score does not quite match its strong Africana collection. It has for example, all the Abraham titles, Bargery, Brooks and Nott, all old masterpieces, which are coupled with recent works. Nevertheless, its age and status make us feel that the collection should have been stronger with the availability of at least, those works appearing within the last few years. The holdings for the older materials could have been better as well. For such a large research library the gaps do not seem to be justified.

As for the rest of the libraries on the score board, we have a picture of what a checklist could do to a given collection. The Medical Library scores only 4 mainly because it is unlikely to stock publications more useful for research; besides, its holdings in literature are weak as shown in Appendix VII. The Institute of Education comes last but one, beaten by Bayero University Library and Kano State Library each scoring 34 and University of Jos with 32. For the last named, this is indeed very encouraging for Hausa resources when we remember that the Library is comparatively young.

Kashim Ibrahim Library's 50, which comes next to Kaduna State Library's 53 is interesting and shows good promise of being a valuable though small collection. As for the State Library, it demonstrates that it has not only size but quality as well.

The fact that the Centre for the Study of Nigerian Languages tops the list should not suprise us if we consider its background - it is a research library, and though it does not have a qualified librarian ,

it seems to have an acquisition programme which guarantees such a good collection.

We should also remember that some of the libraries will have a slight edge over the others because the checklist does not include these and manuscripts which are held by a few libraries:-

Centre for the Study of Nigerian Languages: 150 MSS

Institute of Education 133 Theses

Kashim Ibrahim Library: 8 MSS

In an attempt to take a final overall view of the checklist results, we will refer to Appendix IX again. Here we see which library has what. Fig. 4 gives us how many titles (scores) the library has from the checklist. We have also noted serious gaps in the resources by listing titles not held by any of the libraries. Very closely related to this group are titles available in only one or two libraries, titles which could be regarded as just about made it.

The situation regarding these assumes a serious outlook if we consider a few things:-

1) There are 42 of such titles out of a total of 98 found from the checklist. The former figure can be raised to 43 if we add the newspaper, Jakadiya, which is available at Kashim Ibrahim Library only.

2) The only library with a copy or more may be very far from an intending user. The more a title is widely spread, the better the access for the user.

3) It is often said that there is safety in numbers. We do not

foresee that the libraries will have multiple copies, of, say, any of the Abraham titles, Court's Kurungus kan kusu or the Hausa Language Board's lists, or Captain Merrick's Hausa proverbs. Library losses through theft are not unknown. Moreover, the possibility of inter-library loan recedes fast into the distance.

4) The previous note concerns mainly old materials. But within the list there are titles not only recently published but also most likely still in print, e.g. Aliyu's Wakokin fasaha (1977), Wasannin yara by Umaru Dembo (1972) and Yahaya's Labarun gargajiya (1974). All the libraries need do in this case is to have a much more pushful book acquisitions policy.

Summary and Conclusion

Using the checklist system, based mainly in the fields of language and literature, we have seen what are the gaps, the weak points and the strengths of the resources of a few libraries. Large library collection is not necessarily synanymous with quality as we have noted that such a collection could be without some 'key' titles.

It is true that no library can be self-sufficient. Using the "big nine" libraries alone and getting only 84.48% of the checklist shows clearly that there is the need for a union catalogue which will include all the libraries with Hausa resources. Only this way can we hope to move nearer a target of 100%.

But to achieve this ideal situation the librarians must be prepared to use unorthordox methods of book purchase involving regular visits to the small bookshops, the book kiosks found at motor parks or near or even within markets, and the perepetetic book hawker. This acquisitions policy will be discussed in detail in the next chapter.

Finally, we should remember that quality of a library collection is but a reflection of the needs of the library's clientele. This is true so long as the librarians satisfactorily carry out their technical and professional duties in the acquisition, processing and making available the required materials. These are the points which the next chapter will look at.

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CHAPTER 5

TECHNICAL AND PROFESSIONAL PROBLEMS

Introduction

The previous chapters have established the status of the Hausa language resources in Nigerian libraries with particular reference to the quantity and the quality. In the latter case we narrowed our viewpoint from the 23 libraries in the survey to only 9 of them which we described as the "big nine". We noted in the last chapter that to improve the quality of their stocks, they would need an acquisitions policy which could involve the use of such unorthodox methods as visiting the back street bookshops, patronising the perepetetic booksellers, and so on.

Here we intend to look at what part the librarians play in bringing the reader and the book together. This means considering the technical services and the public services. While the first involves those operations geared towards securing and processing materials for patrons' use - the latter covers any operation or service directly involving the library patrons.

The discussion will be based on three aspects: Acquisitions - the tools, the staff and the amount of money being put into developing the resources. Next, the processing of the acquired materials, with particular reference to cataloguing. And finally, the utilisation of the resources, first by the defined patrons or clientele and then

by others as a sort of use extension.

Librarians were asked to comment generously on the availability of Hausa language resources. These comments will be highlighted here and there in this chapter.

Resource acquisition

The prime object of any library is to supply books - in the widest use of the word. Consequently, selection and acquisition of these, to meet certain objectives, are among the most important duties of the librarian.

To satisfy the objectives require the use of a book selection policy which stipulates, among other things, the aims of the library service, the specific requirements of the community and the standards for selecting the materials.

This means that whatever the librarian buys must be seen to have purpose either now, satisfying a known demand, or in the future, in a sort of projection.

Having established a selection policy, we need the tools to do it. A few of these were suggested to the librarians; the returns gave us the use being made of them.

Book Selection Tool	Libraries
National Bibliography of Nigeria	12
British National Bibliography	14
Cummulative Book Index	11
Publishers' Catalogues	15
Others	11

Fig. 1 Use of book selection tools.

The fact that the British National Bibliography scores higher than the National Bibliography of Nigeria, which in turn just about beats the Cummulative Book Index could indicate a few things.

1) Some librarians, striving to build their Hausa resources still consider the foreign book trade a force to be reckoned with or at least not to be disregarded.

2) If the Nigerian legal deposit law were working effectively more trust would have been placed on the National Bibliography of Nigeria.

On the other hand, Nigerian publishers, despite their inadequate output noted in chapter 2, should be glad to know that librarians rate their catalogues so high when it comes to book selection.

Among things specified by 11 libraries under OTHERS are newspapers, magazines, lists from booksellers, the British serial publication The Bookseller, the Nigerian Books in Print, two of its foreign counterparts, the Books in Print and British Books In Print and, finally, the National Union Catalog (U.S.)

What we are dealing with - Hausa resources - is a collection of special materials. To organise these (acquisition and processing) we need not only professional librarians but also those with specialist knowledge, some knowledge of the materials they are handling. To establish whether this ideal situation is available we asked for the staff disposition regarding qualifications and got the response in Fig. 2.

Qualification	Libraries
Knowledge of Hausa	11
Certificate in Hausa	1
Diploma in Hausa	-
Degree in Hausa	-
Other qualification in Hausa	-
Professional lib. qualification	15
Other qualifications	2

Fig. 2 - Staff qualifications

Out of the 23 libraries we are dealing with, 4 did not reply to this question. However, seeing this lack of staff with the required specialist knowledge and that there are 15 qualified librarians, we got curious to know how many libraries had on their staff people with both attributes. Only 7 libraries come under this category:-

Anambra State Library

Bayero University Library

College of Science and Technology

Kaduna State Library

Kano State Library

Kashim Ibrahim Library

Oyo State Library

Among OTHER qualifications noted were a first degree in Arabic and another in an unspecified discipline.

It is interesting to note that two libraries (Anambra State Library and Oyo State Library), which are located outside our Hausa catchment area, have achieved our ideal.

So far we have established the status of the book selection aids used by the librarians, and the status of the staff themselves. What are the means for obtaining the resources ? The usual methods employed are to place an order through a bookshop, book supply agencies, or direct from publishers or through personal visits to bookshops to pick from what is on the shelves. Our enquiries revealed the information below:-

Acquisition Means	Libraries
Through Bookshops	17
Direct from Publishers	11
Other	6

Fig. 3 - Book acquisition means

'Other' specified means of acquisitions include gift (two libraries), legal deposit (Ibadan University Library), the use of booksellers, and visits to small book kiosks, or small bookshops (Kashim Ibrahim Library).

The general picture is that more librarians still prefer to use their much more conventional method by letting someone do their book procurement for them. Nigerian bookshops should take note.

The need for staff with knowledge of the language cannot be overemphasised at this stage of book selection. Moreover, their specialist knowledge is an advantage when it comes to cataloguing and classifying the acquired materials. We are aware that here the requirement is for professional librarians, who will interpret the cataloguing code and the classification schedule in use.

In an attempt to establish the status of funds available for the development of the Hausa resources we asked librarians to indicate whether there is a special allocation of fund and how much has been spent from this fund where available OR from the general book vote. For all the libraries, Hausa language resources are acquired from the general book vote. And in all but a few cases no figures of expenditure "in the past three years" are available. Bayero University Library gave ₦300.00, Kano State Library spent ₦2,132 in 1977 and the Medical Library at "the discretion of the Librarian," bought books worth ₦90.00

The main indication here is that even in libraries which have a positive need to stock Hausa resources to support course or research work - Centre for the Study of Nigerian Languages Library, Kashim Ibrahim Library, the Institute of Education Library - no attempt is made to keep such financial figures. This would have given them an extra useful pointer on how well they are succeeding on their book acquisitions programme.

However, it is gratifying to note that librarians are aware of certain problems connected with such a special collection as noted in their comments.

The Cross River State Library staff feels that "... books in languages other than English are abysmally few in number." Kano State Library could not agree more and suggests that "encouragement should be given to our people to write more Hausa books", especially for children. Legal deposit laws should be enforced.

The future looks bright in those libraries which at the moment have comparatively small collections. There is a Department of Nigerian Languages in the School of Basic Studies of the Kwara College of Technology. The Kwara Tech. Library promises that its Hausa collection will grow when the Department starts offering Hausa.

The Medical Library on the other hand, accepts that demands for Hausa resources are increasing and as such plans to concentrate on their development. Its patrons are more interested in books for learning the language.

Funds have been the mitigating factor for the National Veterinary Research Institute Library, affecting not only the development of Hausa resources but the whole library collection. We are told that an improvement in the financial situation will guarantee better Hausa collection.

We have seen earlier that Jos University Library has a strong Hausa collection. This is despite the fact that Hausa is not studied in the University except from the viewpoint of linguistics.

The Library is now attempting to build a comprehensive collection of works published in Plateau, Bauchi and Benue States and hopes to get more items in Hausa in the process.

Resource Cataloguing

Our main concern after the material has been acquired is its cataloguing, recording its presence in the library where the patrons can have access to the information. If the library were to keep a separate catalogue of its Hausa collection, the user would have had a smaller record to wade through in search of information on a given book. Only two of the libraries in the survey said they keep a separate catalogue: Centre for the Study of Nigerian Languages, and Kaduna State Library with its "catalogue for vernacular (Hausa, Yoruba, etc)".

Given the situation that the library's Hausa resources are recorded in the main catalogue we would like to find out what cataloguing code are the libraries using, how adequate are they for dealing with Hausa books. All those who replied to the question on code indicated using either the American or the British text of the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 1967.

When asked to indicate what problems they encounter in relation to certain parts of the catalogue entry, the libraries replied as shown below:-

Entry	Libraries
Author	6
Title	3
Imprint	4
Other	3

Fig. 4 - Cataloguing problems

The small number of "complaints", especially regarding the author entry, is indeed encouraging, indicating that a lot of librarians have come to grips with how to enter Hausa names.

Some of the problems regarding the entry aspects have been specified. How does one deal with such a Hausa name as Alhaji Dan Alhaji ? Is the word Kano part of the author's name in Aminu Kano ? We thus have a problem of identifying "real" name , or, as another library puts it, of determining what is the author's surname. The general feeling is that more problems are caused by personal authors using names of"towns or places" - Musa Yar'adua, Garba Funtua, and so on.

Regarding title entry, two libraries said what the problem was: that of translation. When this is mentioned in connection with Hausa works, it will be safe to assume two things:-

1) An original Hausa work but now appearing under translation, say, in English e.g. Abubakar Tafawa Balewa's Shaihu Umar

2) A translation of the title, to establish content, to enable the librarian classify the material.

We prefer to accept the first assumption since what we are

dealing with is a catalogue entry and not the classifying of the material. (It is interesting to note, though, one of the libraries in question does not have on its staff someone with knowledge of Hausa).

In the case of Imprint two of the respondents mentioned absence of information on place of publication and the date of publication. A good example here is Ahmadu Bello's Rayuwata which states only who printed this autobiography of the late Premier of Northern Nigeria.

As for OTHER reasons, there was a mention of "language" and "content" both of which are much nearer to what we said above at (2) for translation.

We have already noted earlier that the main cataloguing code being used by the librarians is the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, either the British or the American text. The Nigerian Library Association, working with the British Text, published a guide, useful to those battling with Hausa author entries[1].

The guide reminds us that Rule 40 requires personal author entry "... under the name by which he is commonly identified, whether it is his real name, or an assumed name, nickname, title of nobility or other appelation". Though about 99% of Nigerian personal authors use the English-type surname the remaining 1% constitute a problem. For Hausa personal names, we could name a few:-

1) The author may add father's name to his, English-style or, alternatively, place or occupational name. Rule 49 A1 says "Enter a person whose name does not include a surname and who is not

primarily identified by a title of nobility under the part of his name by which he is primarily identified ..., normally the first of the names that he uses..."

ABUBAKAR Tafawa Balewa

AMINU Kano

2) Cases of natural rulers either better known by their names or by their titles. In the first case, we apply Rule 46 G1, and enter their names as found under normal use, adding their titles for further identification. Appropriate references are then made. In the latter case, that of title being more prominent, Rule 47 applies and entry is made under the title, with reference from the name.

Regarding translations, the code draws a distinction between a translation, pure and simple, and an adaptation. The latter is what it calls "free" translation. Rule 15 A says we should enter a translation under the author of the original work, with added entry given for the translator. This means that Ibrahim Yahaya's Daren Sha Biyu and Bala Funtua's Gandun Dabbobi will be entered primarily under Shakespeare and George Orwell respectively.

"Adaption or other rewriting of a work in a different literary style", we are told by Rule 7A, goes under the name of the adaptor, (or title), with added entries made for the original work.

Resource utilisation

We have so far dealt with technical services, processes which are used for the acquisition and preparation of the resources for the benefit of the library patron.

Attempts were made to establish the kind of service the patrons could expect, with particular reference to the status of the Hausa collection itself - whether it is regarded as "special" and therefore not lent OR it is simply part of the general stock. Next, is the library willing to participate in inter-library lending or to supply photocopies from its Hausa resources ?

Appendix X gives us the situation: only in 3 out of the 23 libraries are Hausa collections regarded as special - the Centre for the Study of Nigerian Languages, Ibadan University Library where they are "housed with some Africana materials (not usually for borrowing)", it also keeps "a few with the general stock", then there is the Kano State Library, where though the collection is separate items from it are lent.

13 libraries are prepared to lend their books to another library on demand. Out of those who clearly said "no" to inter-library loans, we could in fact see libraries which stand to gain by active participation: the Centre for the Study of Nigerian Languages, with its research orientation, needs to augument its resources through this kind of exercise; the Agricultural Library and all the others which are not only located in our Hausa catchment area but also have such small collections.

No library, big or small, can ever hope to be selfsufficient and it is gratifying to note that the big libraries in this survey are quite prepared to extend the use of their resources to each other. Could we safely assume that every library would have said "yes" to

inter-library loans if there was such a surer way of sending the book to and from the requesting library ?

May be this accounts for the fact that libraries saying "no" to this service are indeed prepared to offer photocopy services, giving us a total of 20 libraries in this group of facility, only 1 [illegible] categorically saying 'no' and 2 which did not reply to the question.

One very important requisite which pervades both the technical and public services is the availability on the library staff, of someone with knowledge of ajami (Hausa written in Arabic script). Some authors, like Aliyu Na-Mangi and Akilu Aliyu, have some of their works published only in this form. The author - publisher quite often uses this medium. This means that the library could lose important works or be unable to catalogue such works even if they have acquired them or be unable to render any help to a patron who has no knowledge of this earlier form of writing Hausa.

Out of our 23 libraries, only 4 indicated they are capable of meeting this problem:

Bayero University Library

Centre for the Study of Nigerian Languages

Kano State Library

Kashim Ibrahim Library

Summary and Conclusion

Librarians have a very important role to play in bringing the patron and his required book together. However, to carry this out effectively in the case of Hausa resources they should remember that

what they are dealing with could best be regarded as specialist material and treated accordingly in terms of acquisition and processing. We need not only professional librarians but also those with knowledge of Hausa, especially as written in ajami. We need a knowledgeable staff to build an invaluable collection.

The library patron and the external Hausa research student should be glad to note that in all but a few cases the required Hausa collection belongs to the main lending stock of the library. And even if it does not, this is offset by the library's willingness to offer either a photocopy service (within, of course, the confines of the copyright law) or inter-library loans. This means the resources can be used from a distance, thus saving travel expenses.

Publishers' catalogues are the most often used book selection tools for Hausa materials as we saw in Fig. 1. The librarians do not have production control over these. However, they do have a say over the National Bibliography of Nigeria issued by the National Library of Nigeria. The legal deposit provision enjoyed by this Library should be seriously enforced. Nigerian librarians will then have less need to use foreign bibliographies for Hausa materials except for those published outside the country. The National Bibliography, along with the publishers' catalogues will just about give us most of the bibliographical control we need.

To improve the acquisition of books, personal visits should be paid to bookshops, booksellers, and publishers, warehouses. Some of the bigger libraries could also consider placing blanket orders with reputable Hausa publishers.

The cataloguing of Hausa works should not be a problem so long as the librarians familiarise themselves with the provisions of the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, modifying them, where necessary, to suit their needs. For example, we could prefer to enter a Hausa translation primarily under the translator, making an added entry for the original author. This writer in fact has used this method in preparing his checklist noted in the previous chapter.

Finally, we appreciate the bright future which the development of Hausa resources faces, where, even in an institution like Jos University, with no Hausa courses, such a collection has been earmarked for better looks.

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CHAPTER 6

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

This survey set out to establish the availability of resources for the study and teaching of Hausa language and literature in Nigerian libraries through highlighting which libraries have such collections and what is the nature of the resources in terms of quality and quantity.

Since we are aware that a static library collection soon ceases to serve its functions, we have taken a look at the development of the literature and what part Nigerian publishers could play in the production of books for the libraries and the public to acquire.

The overall aim is to see how much the researcher, the Hausa [illegible] student, can depend on Nigerian libraries rather than look up to their foreign counterparts, especially for intensive study. And when it comes to buying the books, how well can the bookshops serve his purpose ?

Who are the Hausa publishers ? Out of 62 publishers, only 12 (19%) come under this group, with a further 5 who have indicated their willingness to go into this field after certain conditions have been met (Institute of African Studies and Institute of Education, both at Ibadan, John West Publications, Lagos, Nwamife Publishers Enugu and Third World First Publications Lagos). 8 out of the 12 publishers say they are prepared to publish BOTH in and on Hausa, while with regards to fields of interest, 9 are keen on Language and 8 on Literature.

What the present day publishers produce is yet to catch up with the output of the defunct North Regional Literature Agency (NORLA) which, between 1953-59 averaged about 15 books per annum.

There is very little direct purchase from the publishers because 8 of them indicated their preference for receiving orders from bookshops.

But future prospects are bright for the individual purchaser and the library:

1) The Northern Nigeria Publishing Company (NNPC) intends to start simultaneous issuing of library editions from its publications.

2) Adebara Publishing House Ibadan, wants to be able to sell direct to libraries if:-

   a) Time for /settling/ invoices could be reduced to the barest minimum.

   b) Librarians prefer hard covers that is, library editions and

   c) The fields of interest of the libraries could be known so as to send them relevant brochures.

On the whole, the development of Hausa resources will indeed be on a sound footing if we consider the following:-

1) The publishers need to take a much more positive approach, say, through the organisation of literary competitions (NNPC) or commissioning experts to write on any required subjects and employing people with Hausa qualifications. (Adebara hopes to employ a Hausa editor while the Institute of African Studies and the Institute of Education both at Ibadan are looking for suitably qualified staff)

2) Nwamife Publishers have embarked on translating works of famous Nigerian authors into the country's major languages. This admirable example is worth emulating: Wole Soyinka, Chinua Achebe, Cyprian Ekwensi - all these write not only very well but with such authentic Nigerian or African background. They would be quite an invaluable addition to Hausa Literature.

3) Bayero University's policy of selecting the best Hausa theses for publications assures us of a regular supply of scholarly works on all subjects.

4) Radio and television plays should be available in print for the masses to have a permanent record within reach, to read at leisure.

5) Publishers and authors should note the offer from the Centre for the Study of Nigerian Languages Kano: it encourages translations into Hausa and is willing to give advice to local talents in the production of original works in Hausa literature.

To establish which libraries have Hausa resources, questionnaires were sent to 91 of them - academic, public and special. 48 returns came in and 23 have such resources; 15 from this group are located in what we have called "Hausa catchment area", i.e. the northern states of the country.

It is the resources of these 23 libraries which we have used for quantitative and qualitative analysis as a means for measuring adequacy, constantly keeping in mind the needs of the library's clientele and its stated aims and objectives.

14 of these libraries have collections below 50, the lowest being only 3 books, held by the British Council, Ibadan. In the upper segment we have 9 libraries with the resources ranging from 75 of the Medical Library, Ahmadu Bello University, to Kaduna State Library's 5,077.

When compared to the main book stock the Hausa collections in the individual libraries vary from 0.03% to 5.49%, with more libraries in the lower range.

The overall/grand total of resources available to the Hausa student is 8195, with fairly good representation in language and literature. However, there is no concerted effort to ensure that the collections continue to grow: only 7 libraries have an idea of their annual additions to stock ranging from 3 to 170, with only 1 library at 170, the others are 10 or below.

Perhaps the libraries would have bought more annually if only there was enough to choose from.

To assess the quality of the resources, a checklist was prepared. This consisted of 116 titles: 105 books, 11 newspapers (10 of them out of print and published between 1954 and 1959). The list was compared against the collections of top nine libraries chosen because of their comparatively large collections. The aim was to find out whether size has such strong correlation with quality.

Out of the 116 titles, 98 (84.48%) were found, quite often in more than one library. However, 43 from this group were available in only one or two libraries. This could have adverse effects on inter-library loans.

The individual library scores for the nine surveyed ranged from as low as 4 out of 116 (Medical Library, Ahmadu Bello University) to 63 (Centre for the Study of Nigerian Languages, Bayero University)
The Kaduna State Library with its Hausa collection of 5,077, scores 53.

We also tried to establish what the prospects would be like for anyone who decides to read a given subject. We looked at the collection strength by subject and the distribution among libraries e.g. 12 libraries go to make up a Literature collection of 1,288, while 19 books on Travels are all that we could get from 7 libraries. This means that the researcher may have to look over a wide area for a required book or two. The larger the number of libraries the better the prospects of the material being available at his doorstep.

The acquisition and processing of the materials should ideally be done by suitably qualified staff. When asked about the staff handling the Hausa collections, we found that 15 libraries had professional librarians in charge, 11 said their staff had "knowledge of Hausa" while only 7 had staff who combined both attributes. As for those conversant with ajami, only 4 libraries could boast of having such staff - Bayero University Library, Centre for the Study of Nigerian Languages Library, Kano State Library and Kashim Ibrahim Library.

For a majority of the libraries there is no special book vote for developing Hausa resources. The main or general book vote is used and the amount spent is noted by only 3 libraries: Bayero University Library - ₦300.00, Kano State Library spent ₦2,132.00 while over a period of three years, the Medical Library bought Hausa books worth ₦90.00

More libraries (15) use publishers' catalogues as book selection tools and 17 order their books or acquire them through bookshops. 11 order direct from publishers, which agrees with the fact that 8 of

the Publishers in this survey prefer to receive orders from bookshops or book agents.

Regarding the processing of Hausa materials, especially where cataloguing is concerned, we do hope that the small replies received on this are an indication that the librarians do not face much of a problem. Only 6 libraries said they were unhappy with author entries, while only 4 were dissatisfied with imprint information.

There are good prospects of the Hausa student using the combined Hausa library resources irrespective of his location. Out of the 23 libraries in this survey, 12 are prepared to participate in inter-library lending, while 20 are willing to supply photocopies from their collection, within the requirements of the copyright law.

Thus, though there are only a handful of libraries for the Hausa student and in most cases their individual Hausa collections do not amount to much, and should the student decide to buy his required materials he simply cannot find them, there is some consolation: the small library collections do make up a larger whole through the user extension provided by the inter-library loans systems, while, in the case of materials to buy the publishers are keen on stepping up production.

This survey has pointed out which Nigerian libraries have Hausa collections and who, among the Nigerian publishers, handles the production of Hausa works. Further research is indeed required in certain ralated fields. We talked about the need to keep the clientele in mind. Their reactions will be worth gauging on things like the

type of materials they want, their availability in libraries and elsewhere, the library staff serving them and all aspects pertaining to the libraries' public services.

As regards the book trade it will be interesting to find out how well the publishers and the booksellers are serving the public and the libraries alike.

Until then, we hope that this work has thrown some light on the problem of Hausa language resources in Nigeria.

Appendix I

Hausa Language Resources in Nigerian Libraries

Name of Library: _____

Address: _____

_____

_____

Telephone No. _____

Telex No. _____

1. Total No. of books in the Library: _____

2. Total Number of works in Hausa:

   Manuscripts _____

   Books _____

   Periodicals _____

3. How many books in and about Hausa do you add to stock annually ?

   _____

4. Please fill in the table below

BOOKS IN AND ABOUT HAUSA

Subject	Books in Hausa	Books in English	Books in other languages
Language			
Dictionaries & volcubularies			
Grammar			
Textbooks for language learning			
Readers			
Literature			
Poetry			
Drama			
Fiction			
Customs & Folklore			
History			
Travels			
Biography			

5. Is there a special allocation of fund for the development of the collection ? _____

6. How much has been spent in the past three years either from this special fund or from the general book vote ? _____

7. What book selection tools do you use ?

_____ National Bibliography of Nigeria

_____ British National Bibliography

_____ Cummulative Book Index

_____ Publishers' Catalogues

_____ Others (please specify)

8. How do you acquire Hausa books ?

_____ Through bookshops

_____ Direct from publishers

_____ Other means (please specify)

9. Do you keep a separate catalogue for Hausa collection ? _____

10. What problems do you encounter in cataloguing Hausa works with reference to

_____ Author

_____ Title

_____ Imprint (please specify)

_____ Other

11. What Code do you use for cataloguing the collection ? _____

_____

12. What facilities are available for transcription from ajami (Hausa written in Arabic script) especially in cataloguing and stock utilisation ? _____

_____

13. Staff handling the collection has

_____ knowledge of Hausa

_____ Certificate in Hausa

_____ Diploma in Hausa

_____ Degree in Hausa

_____ Other qualification in Hausa

_____ Professional library qualification

_____ Other qualification(s) (please specify)

14. The collection is

_____ housed separately and not lent

_____ part of the general stock

15. Will you be prepared to

_____ supply photocopies of items in your stock ?

_____ lend your books on inter-library loans ?

16. Do you wish to make further comments ? _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Please return the questionnaire to

Inuwa Diko,
Kashim Ibrahim Library,
Ahmadu Bello University,
Z A R I A.

Appendix II

Hausa Language Resources in Nigerian Libraries

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

1. Is the entry above correct ? If not, please give the ammendment on the right.
2. Do you publish in or on Hausa ? _____ (Please indicate IN/ON)
3. What fields do you specialise in ?

   _____ General

   _____ Language

   _____ Literature

4. How many works have you published so far, preferably in the past three years in your field/s

   _____

   _____

   _____

5. What percentage of your works is bought by

_____ Libraries

_____ Bookshops

_____ General public

OR

6. Do you deal with book agents only and therefore do not sell direct to libraries or the general public ? _____

7. Do you wish to make any comments ?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Could you please send me your latest catalogue.

Kindly return the questionnaire to

Inuwa Diko,
Kashim Ibrahim Library,
Ahmadu Bello University,
Z A R I A.

Thanks for your co-operation.

Appendix III

Hausa Publishers and their areas of specialisation

Adebara Publishing House,
P. O. Box 1970,
Ibadan.
Specialisation Educational and literary works

African Universities Press,
305 Herbert Macauly Street,
Yaba,
Lagos.
Specialisation Language

Centre for the Study of Nigerian Languages,
Bayero University,
P.M.B. 3011,
Kano.
Specialisation Language, Literature

Department of Linguistics & Nigerian Languages,
University of Ibadan,
Ibadan.
Specialisation Language

Department of Research & Consultancy,
Institute of Administration,
Ahmadu Bello University,
Zaria.
Specialisation Language

Ilesanmi Press & Sons (Nigeria) Ltd;
P. O. Box 204,
Akure Road,
Imo, Ilesha.
Specialisation General, Language, Literature.

Institute of Education,
Ahmadu Bello University,
Zaria.
Specialisation General, Language, Literature

Longman Nigeria Ltd;
2/4 Liverpool Avenue,
P. O. Box 442,
Zaria.
Specialisation Language, Literature

Northern Nigeria Publishing Co. Ltd;
Gaskiya Building,
P. O. Box 412,
Zaria.
Specialisation General, Language, Literature

Onibon-Oje Publishers,
Felele Layout, Molete,
P. O. Box 3109,
Ibadan.
Specialisation General

Oxford University Press,
P.M.B. 5095,
Oxford House,
Iddo Gate,
Ibadan.
Specialisation General, Language, Literature

University Publishing Company,
11 Central School Road,
P. O. Box 386,
Onitsha.
Specialisation General, Language, Literature

Appendix IV

Libraries With Hausa Resources

1. Agricultural Library,
Institute for Agricultural Research,
P.M.B. 1044,
Zaria.

2. Anambra State Library,
P.M.B. 1026,
Enugu
Phone: 254349

3. Bayero University Library,
Bayero University,
P.M.B. 3011,
Kano
Phone: 2018/15

4. Bendel State Library,
6A Forestry Road,
Benin City.
Phone: 1350

5. British Council Library,
Dugbe,
P.M.B. 5103,
Ibadan.
Phone: 21354/21355

6. British Council Library,
Hospital Road,
P. O. Box 81,
Kaduna.
Phone: 22521/2

7. Centre for the Study of Nigerian Languages Library,
Bayero University,
P.M.B. 3011,
Kano.

8. College of Administration & Business Studies, Library,
Kaduna Polytechnic,
P.M.B. 2113,
Kaduna.
Phone: 23112

9. College of Science & Technology, Library,
Kaduna Polytechnic,
P.M.B. 2021,
Kaduna.,
Phone: 22541/247

10. Cross River State Library,
Calabar Road,
P.M.B. 1155,
Calabar.
Phone: Cal. 462

11. Ibadan University Library,
University of Ibadan,
Ibadan.
Phone: 62550/1425
Telex: 31233 IBALIB NG

12. Institute of Education Library,
Ahmadu Bello University,
Zaria.
Phone: 3216/39

13. Kaduna State Library,
P.M.B. 2061,
Kaduna.
Phone: 22103 and 42590

14. Kano State Library,
P.M.B. 3094,
Kano.
Phone: 5614

15. Kashim Ibrahim Library,
Ahmadu Bello University,
Zaria.
Phone: 2553
Telex: 75241 ZARABU NGI

16. Kwara Tech. Library,
Kwara State College of Technology,
P.M.B. 1375,
Ilorin.
Phone: 2440
Telex: 33110 KWTECH. NIG.

17. Medical Library,
Ahmadu Bello University Hospital,
Tudun - Wada,
Zaria.
Phone: 2102

18. National Museum Library,
Fed. Department of Antiquities,
Nigerian Museum,
Lagos.
Phone: 21918/36

19. National Veterinary Research Institute,
Vom,
Via Jos.
Phone: Vom 1/35

20. Oyo State Library,
P.M.B. 5082,
Ibadan.
Phone: 61190/1

21. University of Calabar Library,
University of Calabar,
Calabar.
Phone: 2120/147

22. University of Ilorin Library,
P.M.B. 1518,
Ilorin.
Phone: 2525

23. University of Jos Library,
P.M.B. 2084,
Jos.
Phone: 3174/203
Telex: 81136 IBUJOS NG

Appendix V

Hausa Language Resources

- Holdings -

	L I B R A R Y	MSS	THESES	BOOKS	PERIO-DICALS
1.	Agricultural Library	-	-	12	-
2.	Anambra State Library	-	-	18	-
3.	Bayero University Library	-	-	103	1
4.	Bendel State Library	-	-	19	-
5.	British Council, Ibadan	-	-	3	-
6.	British Council, Kaduna	-	-	5	-
7.	Centre for Study of Nig. Langs.	150	-	458	-
8.	Col. Admin. & Bus. Studies	-	-	20	-
9.	Col. Science & Tech. Library	-	-	20	-
10.	Cross River State Library	-	-	32	-
11.	Ibadan University Library	-	-	651	1
12.	Institute of Education, A.B.U.	-	133	543	-
13.	Kaduna State Library	-	-	5077	-
14.	Kano State Library	-	-	194	-
15.	Kashim Ibrahim Library	8	-	260	2
16.	Kwara Technology Library	-	-	6	-
17.	Medical Library, A.B.U.	-	-	75	-
18.	National Museum Library	-	-	23	-

LIBRARY	MSS	THESES	BOOKS	PERIO-DICALS
19. Nat. Vet. Res. Institute, Vom	-	-	7	-
20. Oyo State Library	-	-	10	-
21. University of Calabar	-	-	14	1
22. University of Ilorin	-	-	35	1
23. University of Jos	-	-	300	1

Appendix VI

Hausa Resources Compared to
the main book stock

	LIBRARY	BOOK STOCK	*HAUSA COLLECTION	%
1.	Agricultural Library	33,000	12	0.04
2.	Anambra State Library	51,000	18	0.04
3.	Bayero University Library	58,506	103	0.18
4.	Bendel State Library	-	19	-
5.	British Council, Ibadan	-	3	-
6.	British Council Kaduna	12,124	4	0.03
7.	Centre for Study of Nig. Langs.	-	608	-
8.	Col. Admin. & Bus. Studies	-	40	-
9.	Col. Science & Tech. Library	28,843	20	0.07
10.	Cross River State Library	112,846	32	0.03
11.	Ibadan University Library	224,500	651	0.29
12.	Institute of Education, A.B.U.	20,893	676	0.24
13.	Kaduna State Library	92,435	5077	5.49
14.	Kano State Library	95,000	194	0.2
15.	Kashim Ibrahim Library	176,969	268	0.15
16.	Kwara Tech. Library	20,000	6	0.03
17.	Medical Library, A.B.U.	21,000	75	0.36
18.	National Museum Library	5,015	23	0.46
19.	Nat. Vet. Res. Inst., Vom	5,000	7	0.14
20.	Oyo State Library	13,279	10	0.08
21.	University of Calabar	36,587	14	0.04
22.	University of Ilorin	11,736	35	0.3
23.	University of Jos	29,500	300	1.02

*Does not include periodical holdings.

LIBRARY	Language	Dictionaries	Grammar	Textbooks	Readers	Literature	Poetry	Drama	Fiction	Customs & Folklore	History	Travels	Biography	TOTAL
1. Agricultural Library	-	12												12
2. Anambra State Library		3	-	2	3	3	1	1	-	5	-	-	-	18
3. Bayero Univ. Library	2	4	14	9	4		15	3	19	11	19	1	2	103
4. Bendel State Library	10	3	1	2		1				1	1			19
5. British Council, Ibadan	1	1	1											3
6. British Council, Kaduna	1	1		2										4
7. Centre for Study of Nig. Languages	236	4	9	7	52	60	20	10	30	15	5	5	5	458
8. Col. Admin. & Bus. Studies	20	4	4	1					6	5				40
9. Col. Sci. & Tech. Library	4	3									9	1	3	20
10. Cross River State Library	3	1	3			5			1		19			32
11. Ibadan University Library	528	16	18	21	7	13	5	10	6	21	3	2	1	651
12. Institute of Education	165	11	90	19	32	138	22	25	7	40		3		543
13. Kaduna State Library		366	131	460	335	1015	673	362	612	267	521		335	5077
14. Kano State Library*														194
15. Kashim Ibrahim Library	16	11	36	19	35	47	15	13	9	29	23	5	2	260
16. Kwara Tech. Library		3	2	1										6
17. Medical Library			20	35				10		5			5	75
18. National Museum Library	3	4	4	1	1	2			1	3	2		2	23
19. National Vet. Res. Inst.		3	3	1										7
20. Oyo State Library**		1	1	1	2	1								6
21. Uni. of Calabar		1				2					11			14
22. University of Ilorin	2	1	2		2	1	2			4	17	2	2	35
23. University of Jos*														300

APPENDIX VII - Library holdings by subject/form

*Break down by subject not given
** Stock said to be "10 at most"

LIBRARY		Language	Dictionarie	Grammar	Textbooks	Readers	Literature	Poetry	Drama	Fiction	Customs & Folklore	History	Travels	Biography	TOTAL
1.	Agricultural Library	-	12												12
2.	Anambra State Library		3	-	2	3	3	1	1	-	5	-	-	-	18
3.	Bayero Univ. Library	2	4	14	9	4		15	3	19	11	19	1	2	103
4.	Bendel State Library	10	3	1	2		1				1	1			19
5.	British Council, Ibadan	1	1	1											3
6.	British Council, Kaduna	1	1		2										4
7.	Centre for Study of Nig. Languages	236	4	9	7	52	60	20	10	30	15	5	5	5	458
8.	Col. Admin. & Bus. Studies	20	4	4	1					6	5				40
9.	Col. Sci. & Tech. Library	4	3									9	1	3	20
10.	Cross River State Library	3	1	3			5			1		19			32
11.	Ibadan University Library	528	16	18	21	7	13	5	10	6	21	3	2	1	651
12.	Institute of Education	165	11	90	19	32	138	22	25	7	40		3		543
13.	Kaduna State Library		366	131	460	335	1015	673	362	612	267	521		335	5077
14.	Kano State Library*														194
15.	Kashim Ibrahim Library	16	11	36	19	35	47	15	13	9	29	23	5	2	260
16.	Kwara Tech. Library		3	2	1										6
17.	Medical Library			20	35				10		5			5	75
18.	National Museum Library	3	4	4	1	1	2			1	3	2		2	23
19.	National Vet. Res. Inst.		3	3	1										7
20.	Oyo State Library**		1	1	1	2	1								6
21.	Uni. of Calabar		1				2					11			14
22.	University of Ilorin	2	1	2		2	1	2			4	17	2	2	35
23.	University of Jos*														300

APPENDIX VII - Library holdings by subject/form

*Break down by subject not given
** Stock said to be "10 at most"

LIBRARY		Language	Dictionaries	Grammar	Textbooks	Readers	Literature	Poetry	Drama	Fiction	Customs & Folklore	History	Travels	Biography	TOTAL
1.	Agricultural Library	-	12												12
2.	Anambra State Library		3	-	2	3	3	1	1	-	5	-	-	-	18
3.	Bayero Univ. Library	2	4	14	9	4		15	3	19	11	19	1	2	103
4.	Bendel State Library	10	3	1	2		1				1	1			19
5.	British Council, Ibadan	1	1	1											3
6.	British Council, Kaduna	1	1		2										4
7.	Centre for Study of Nig. Languages	236	4	9	7	52	60	20	10	30	15	5	5	5	458
8.	Col. Admin. & Bus. Studies	20	4	4	1					6	5				40
9.	Col. Sci. & Tech. Library	4	3									9	1	3	20
10.	Cross River State Library	3	1	3			5			1		19			32
11.	Ibadan University Library	528	16	18	21	7	13	5	10	6	21	3	2	1	651
12.	Institute of Education	165	11	90	19	32	138	22	25	7	40		3		543
13.	Kaduna State Library		366	131	460	335	1015	673	362	612	267	521		335	5077
14.	Kano State Library*														194
15.	Kashim Ibrahim Library	16	11	36	19	35	47	15	13	9	29	23	5	2	260
16.	Kwara Tech. Library		3	2	1										6
17.	Medical Library			20	35				10		5			5	75
18.	National Museum Library	3	4	4	1	1	2			1	3	2		2	23
19.	National Vet. Res. Inst.		3	3	1										7
20.	Oyo State Library**		1	1	1	2	1								6
21.	Uni. of Calabar		1				2					11			14
22.	University of Ilorin	2	1	2		2	1	2			4	17	2	2	35
23.	University of Jos*														300

APPENDIX VII - Library holdings by subject/form

*Break down by subject not given
** Stock said to be "10 at most"

LIBRARY		Language	Dictionaries	Grammar	Textbooks	Readers	Literature	Poetry	Drama	Fiction	Customs & Folklore	History	Travels	Biography	TOTAL
1.	Agricultural Library	-	12												12
2.	Anambra State Library		3	-	2	3	3	1	1	-	5	-	-	-	18
3.	Bayero Univ. Library	2	4	14	9	4		15	3	19	11	19	1	2	103
4.	Bendel State Library	10	3	1	2		1				1	1			19
5.	British Council, Ibadan	1	1	1											3
6.	British Council, Kaduna	1	1		2										4
7.	Centre for Study of Nig. Languages	236	4	9	7	52	60	20	10	30	15	5	5	5	458
8.	Col. Admin. & Bus. Studies	20	4	4	1					6	5				40
9.	Col. Sci. & Tech. Library	4	3									9	1	3	20
10.	Cross River State Library	3	1	3			5			1		19			32
11.	Ibadan University Library	528	16	18	21	7	13	5	10	6	21	3	2	1	651
12.	Institute of Education	165	11	90	19	32	138	22	25	7	40		3		543
13.	Kaduna State Library		366	131	460	335	1015	673	362	612	267	521		335	5077
14.	Kano State Library*														194
15.	Kashim Ibrahim Library	16	11	36	19	35	47	15	13	9	29	23	5	2	260
16.	Kwara Tech. Library		3	2	1										6
17.	Medical Library			20	35				10		5			5	75
18.	National Museum Library	3	4	4	1	1	2			1	3	2		2	23
19.	National Vet. Res. Inst.		3	3	1										7
20.	Oyo State Library**		1	1	1	2	1								6
21.	Uni. of Calabar		1				2					11			14
22.	University of Ilorin	2	1	2		2	1	2			4	17	2	2	35
23.	University of Jos*														300

APPENDIX VII - Library holdings by subject/form

*Break down by subject not given
** Stock said to be "10 at most"

LIBRARY		Language	Dictionaries	Grammar	Textbooks	Readers	Literature	Poetry	Drama	Fiction	Customs & Folklore	History	Travels	Biography	TOTAL
1.	Agricultural Library	-	12												12
2.	Anambra State Library		3	-	2	3	3	1	1	-	5	-	-	-	18
3.	Bayero Univ. Library	2	4	14	9	4		15	3	19	11	19	1	2	103
4.	Bendel State Library	10	3	1	2		1				1	1			19
5.	British Council, Ibadan	1	1	1											3
6.	British Council, Kaduna	1	1		2										4
7.	Centre for Study of Nig. Languages	236	4	9	7	52	60	20	10	30	15	5	5	5	458
8.	Col. Admin. & Bus. Studies	20	4	4	1					6	5				40
9.	Col. Sci. & Tech. Library	4	3									9	1	3	20
10.	Cross River State Library	3	1	3			5			1		19			32
11.	Ibadan University Library	528	16	18	21	7	13	5	10	6	21	3	2	1	651
12.	Institute of Education	165	11	90	19	32	138	22	25	7	40		3		543
13.	Kaduna State Library		366	131	460	335	1015	673	362	612	267	521		335	5077
14.	Kano State Library*														194
15.	Kashim Ibrahim Library	16	11	36	19	35	47	15	13	9	29	23	5	2	260
16.	Kwara Tech. Library		3	2	1										6
17.	Medical Library			20	35				10		5			5	75
18.	National Museum Library	3	4	4	1	1	2			1	3	2		2	23
19.	National Vet. Res. Inst.		3	3	1										7
20.	Oyo State Library**		1	1	1	2	1								6
21.	Uni. of Calabar		1				2					11			14
22.	University of Ilorin	2	1	2		2	1	2			4	17	2	2	35
23.	University of Jos*														300

APPENDIX VII - Library holdings by subject/form

*Break down by subject not given
** Stock said to be "10 at most"

Appendix VIII

Checklist

Abdulkadir, D.
The poetry, life and opinions of Sa'adu Zungur.
Zaria, NNPC, 1974.

ABDULLAHI, Bala tr.
Wandun Dabbobi na George Orwell; wanda ya fassara
Bala Abdullahi Funtua. Ibadan, O.U.P., 1975.

Abdullahi, J.
Jangeri na Kowa. Zaria, Gaskiya Corporation, 1956.

Abdullahi Ka'oje.
Gara daya. Zaria, NNPC, 1973.

ABDULLIK, Mani.
Mayan wuya sai dadi. Zaria, NORLA, 1954.

Abraham, R.C. Dictionary of the Hausa language 2nd ed.
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London, University Press, 1959.

Abraham, R.C. Language of the Hausa people. London,
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An introduction to spoken Hausa and a Hausa reader for
European students. London, Crown Agents, 1940[illegible].

Abraham, R.C.
Modern grammar of spoken Hausa. London, Crown Agents, 1945.

Abraham, R.C. Principles of Hausa. Kaduna, Government Printer, 1934.

Abubakar Dokaji.
Kano ta Dabo Cigari. Zaria, Norla, 1959.

ABUBAKAR, Imam
Al'adun Turawa. Zaria NORLA, 1954.

ABUBAKAR Imam
Auren zobe. Zaria, NNPC, 1975.

ABUBAKAR Imam.
Hausa Bakwai. Zaria Norla, 1959.

ABUBAKAR Imam,
Magana jari ce; yaro ba da kudi a gaya maka.
Zaria, Literature Bureau, 1938/39.
2 vols.

ABUBAKAR Imam.
Ruwan Bagaja. Zaria, Translation Bureau, [1934 ?]

ABUBAKAR Tafawa Balewa.
Shaihu Umar. Zaria, Translation Bureau, 1934.

ABUBAKAR Tunau.
Wasan marafa. Zaria, Norla, 1954.

ABUBAKAR Tunau.
Yawon duniyar Hajji Baba. Zaria, NNPC, 1971.

...DINU Dan Goggo and Dauda Kano.
...Tabaunar kunya. Zaria, NNPC, 1971.

...du Ingawa,
...liya don maikarfi. Gaskiya, 1968.

...ad, U.
...Gurunruwar hamada. Zaria, NNPC, 1971.

...d, U. D.
...ra da Nowa. Zaria, NNPC, 1972.

...ef, Umar and Bello Daura
...n introduction to classical Hausa and the major dialects.
...ria, NNPC, 1970.

...liyu, ...
...Tatsuniyan fasaha. Zaria, NNPC, 1977.

...XXX Mahmarfi,
...ku Yar Hausa. Zaria, Norla, 1957.

...XXX Na-Mangi,
...Imfinoji. Zaria, Norla, 1958.
...Books 1 - 6

... Dan Kano,
...Labarai ya fi zama. Zaria, Norla, 1955.

...ary, G. Hausa -
...English dictionary and English - Hausa vocabulary, ... with some notes on the Hausa people and their language by D. Westermann.
...Oxford, University Press, 1934.

Bayero University College.
Centre for the Study of Nigerian Languages.
Littafin hanyar koyon harshen Hausa da al'adun Hausawa ...
Kano, C S N L, 1977.

Bayero University College.
Centre for the Study of Nigerian Languages.
Waka a bakin mai ita. Zaria, N.N.P.C., 1977.

Bello, Alhaji A.
Rayuwata, Gaskiya, 1961.

Brooks, A. H. and Nott, L.H. Batu na abubuan Hausa, with translation, vocabulary and notes.
London, Oxford University Pr., 1903.

Burt, J. R.
Labarun gargajiya kan kusu. Littafin tatsuniyoyi etc.
(Kusu book of folk tales). London, Longmans, 1957.

[illegible], H. A. and Dangambo, A.
Littafin koyon Hausa don makarantun firamare.
Ilesha, Ilesanmi Press /? 1976/
Books I - IV

Dangambo, A.
Sabuwar hanyar Hausa. Ilesanmi, 1976.
Books 1 - 3

Dembo, U.
Shuwaruwa mai wutsiya. Zaria, NNPC, 1969.

Ambo, D.
Wasannia yara. Zaria, NNPC, 1972.

Angondaji, A.
Malam Inkuntum. Zaria, Norla, 1954.

Angondaji, A. M. A.
Kasar zuwa Ingila. Zaria, Norla, 1956.

Bruce, H.
Hausa spelling. NORLA, 1958.

Bust, M. and Tafida, J.
Jiki magayi. Zaria, Translation Bureau, [1934]

Ingar, A.
Littafi na tatsuniyoyi na Hausa ...
Belfast, W. Erskine Mayne,
Litafi na farko, 1911
Littafi na - biyi 1911
Littafi na uku, 1913.

Koyar Karatu. Norla, 1959.

Koyar rubutu. Norla, 1959.

Koyon tadi da Turanci; a dictionary of English conversation for Hausa students. Zaria, Longmans, 1957.

Maddox, H. G.
Hausa stories and riddles, with notes on the language, etc.,
and a Consise Hausa dictionary.
Weston - Super - Mare, London, Mendip P., 1908.

Hansen, C. I.
Gurunci a saukake. Zaria, Norla, 1958.

Hausa Language Board.
Alphabetical list of words imported into Hausa. Kaduna, 1958.

Hausa Language Board.
A glossary of technical terms. Kaduna, 1958.

Hausa newspapers
Aiki Gamzaki
Albishir Gaskiya Ta fi kwabo
Albijir Haske
Hasumiya Himma
Jakadiya

Littafi da nakwabtansu.
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Books 1 and 2

Hodge, C. T. and Umar, I.
Hausa basic course.
Washington, Foreign Service Institute, Dept. of State, 1963.

Kraft, A.
Concise Hausa grammar.
Oxford, Ronald, 1953.

Mahmud Kadauci,
Al'adun Hausawa. Zaria, NNPC, 1968.

IBRAHIM Madauchi et al.
Hausa customs, compiled by Ibrahim Madauci, Yahaya Isa, and Bello Daura. Zaria, NNPC, 1968.

Johnston, H. A. S.
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Appendix IX

Title Availability Frequency

Library abbreviations used:

BUK - Bayero University Library, Kano

CSNL - Centre for the Study of Nigerian Languages

IUL - Ibadan University Library

IEL - Institute of Education Library, A. B. U.

KDSL - Kaduna State Library

KNSL - Kano State Library

KIL - Kashim Ibrahim Library

ML - Medical Library, A. B. U.

UJL - University of Jos Library

1. ABDULKADIR - The poetry, life and opinions of Sa'adu Zungur
   BUK CSNL IUL KNSL
2. ABDULLAHI - Ganduŋ Dabbobi NONE
3. ABDULLAHI - Nagari na kowa BUK CSNL KDSL KIL UJL
4. ABDULLAHI - Dare daya CSNL IEL KDSL
5. ABDULMALIK - Bayan wuya sai dadi CSNL KIL
6. ABRAHAM - Dictionary of the Hausa language BUK CSNL IUL KIL ML
7. ABRAHAM - Hausa literature and the Hausa sound system IUL KDSL KIL
8. ABRAHAM - Language of the Hausa people CSNL IUL KDSL KNSL KIL

9. ABRAHAM - An introduction to spoken Hausa and a Hausa reader for European students IUL KDSL

10. ABRAHAM - Modern grammar of spoken Hausa. IUL KDSL

11. ABRAHAM - Principles of Hausa BUK IUL KDSL KIL

12. ABUBAKAR - Kano ta Dabo Cigari NONE

13. ABUBAKAR - Al'Adun Turawa CSNL

14. ABUBAKAR - Auren zobe CSNL KDSL

15. ABUBAKAR - Hausa Bakwai KIL

16. ABUBAKAR - Magana jari ce BUK CSNL IEL KDSL KNSL KIL

17. ABUBAKAR - Ruwan Bagaja CSNL KDSL KNSL KIL

18. ABUBAKAR - Shaihu Umar CSNL IUL IEL KDSL KNSL KIL

19. ABUBAKAR - Wasan Marafa CSNL KDSL KIL

20. ABUBAKAR - Yawon duniyar Hajji Baba CSNL KDSL

21. ADAMU and Dauda - Tabarrmar kunya BUK CSNL

22. AHMADU - Iliya dan maikarfi CSNL KDSL KNSL

23. AHMED - Tauraruwar hamada BUK CSNL

24. AHMED - Bora da Mowa BUK CSNL IEL KDSL KNSL

25. AHMED and Bello - An introduction to classical Hausa and the major dialects IUL KNSL KIL

26. ALIYU - Wakokin Fasaha KNSL

27. ALIYU - Mu kara Hausa CSNL KNSL

28. ALIYU - Imfiraji CSNL IEL KDSL

29. AMINU - Motsi ya fi zama BUK CSNL KIL

30. BARGERY - Hausa - English - dictionary and English - Hausa vocabulary BUK IUL KDSL KIL

31. BAYERO University College ... Sabuwar hanyar koyon harshen Hausa IUL

32. BAYERO University College ... Wake a bakin mai ita NONE

33. BELLO - Rayuwata BUK CSNL IUL KNSL

34. BROOKS and Nott - Batu na abubuan Hausa CSNL IUL

35. COURT - Kurungus kan kusu KDSL KIL

36. DABA and Dangambo - Littafin koyon Hausa don makarantun firamare NONE

37. DANTAMBO - Sabuwar hanyar Hausa NONE

38. DENO - Tauraruwa mai wutsiya CSNL IUL KDSL KNSL

39. DENBO - Wasannin yara BUK CSNL

40. DOGONDAJI - Malam Inkuntum CSNL KIL

41. DOGONDAJI - Wakar zuwa Ingila CSNL

42. EAST - Hausa spelling NONE

43. EAST and Tafida - jiki magayi CSNL

44. EDGAR - Littafi na tatsuniyoyi na Hausa IUL

45. HANYAR karatu CSNL KDSL KNSL

46. HANYAR rubutu NONE

47. HANYAR tadi da Turanci IUL

48. HARRIS - Hausa stories and riddles IUL

49. HASSAN - Turanci a saukake CSNL KDSL KNSL

50. HAUSA Language Board. Alphabetical list of words imported into Hausa KIL

51. HAUSA Language Board. A glossary of technical terms KDSL KIL

52. HAUSA newspapers

Aboki	Gaskiya Ta Fi Kwabo IEL
Albishir	KDSL KNSL KIL
Alfijir	Haske
	Himma
Bazazzaga	Jakadiya KIL
Gamzaki	Sodangi
	Zaruma

53. HAUSAWA da makwabtansu CSNL

54. HOGBEN and Umar - Hausa basic course IUL KIL

55. POWIDY - Concise Hausa grammar CSNL IUL KDSL KIL

56. ABRAHAM - Al'adun Hausawa KDSL

57. IBRAHIM et al - Hausa customs CSNL IUL KNSL KIL ML

58. JOHNSTON - A selection of Hausa stories BUK IUL KIL ML

59. KAY to Hausa CSNL KNSL

60. KIRK-GREENE - Hausa ba dabo ba ne BUK IUL KDSL KNSL KIL

61. KIRK-GREENE and Aliyu - A modern Hausa reader CSNL IUL KDSL KIL

62. KRAFT and Kirk-Greene - Hausa BUK CSNL IUL KIL ML

63. KRAFT and Kreft - Introductory Hausa BUK CSNL IUL KNSL KIL

64. KRAFT - A study of Hausa syntax IUL KIL

65. KRAFT - Workbook in introductory Hausa IUL KNSL

66. LABARU na da da na yanzu CSNL IEL KDSL KIL

67. LADAN - Wakar hada kan Afirka CSNL

68. LADAN and Lyndersy - Shaihu Umar BUK CSNL

69. LIPTUKIN - Kamus na Rashanci Hausa KDSL

70. MABUDIN Faransi CSNL KDSL KNSL

71. MAHMUD - An introduction to Hausa grammar BUK KDSL KIL

72. MAJNAN - Dare dubu da daya BUK CSNL IEL KDSL KIL

73. MAXWELL - Yau da gobe KDSL KNSL KIL

74. MERRICK - Hausa proverbs IUL KIL

75. MILLER - Fatima KIL

76. MU'AZU - Wakokin Mu'azu Hadeja BUK CSNL IEL KDSL KNSL KIL

77. MUDI - Tsofaffin wakoki da sababbin wakoki na Alhaji Mudi Sipikin BUK CSNL KDSL KIL

78. MUHAMMADU Bello - Gandoki CSNL IEL KDSL KNSL KIL

79. MUHAMMADU - Idon Matambayi NONE

80. NEWMAN and Newman - Modern Hausa - English dictionary NONE

81. OGILVIE - Helps to the study of Hausa CSNL IUL KIL

82. ROTTRAY - Hausa folklore,customs, proverbs, etc. BUK CSNL IUL KDSL KNSL KIL

83. RIMMER - Mu koyi Hausa BUK CSNL KNSL KIL

84. ROBINSON - Specimens of Hausa literature BUK IUL KDSL KNSL KIL

85. SA'ADU - Wakokin Sa'adu Zungur BUK CSNL KDSL KNSL KIL

86. SADA - Uwar Gulma BUK CSNL IUL IEL KDSL KIL

87. SALIHU - Kimiya da fasaha CSNL KDSL KNSL

88. SHEHU - Wakar Nijeriya BUK CSNL IEL KDSL KIL

89. SHU'AIBU - Jatau Na Kyallu BUK CSNL KDSL KNSL

90. SHU'AIBU - Zamanin nan namu BUK CSNL KDSL KNSL KIL

91. SKINNER - Hausa a saukake BUK CSNL IEL

92. SKINNER - Hausa - English pocket dictionary IUL

93. SKINNER - Hausa for beginners CSNL IUL KDSL KNSL

94. SKINNER - Hausa readings BUK CSNL IUL KIL

95. SKINNER - Kamus na Turanci da Hausa BUK CSNL IUL IEL KDSL KNSL KIL

96. TAFIDA - Jiki magayi CSNL IEL KNSL

97. TAKO - Da'u fataken dare KIL

98. TAYLOR - A practical Hausa grammar BUK IUL KDSL KIL

99. TREMEARNE - Hausa superstitions and customs BUK IUL KNSL KIL

100. UMARU - Wakokin wa'azi CSNL

101. YAHAYA - Da koyo a kan iya CSNL IUL KDSL

102. YAHAYA - Daren sha biyu CSNL IEL KDSL

103. YAHAYA - Labarun gargajiya KDSL KIL

104. YAHAYA - Tatsunniyoyi da wasanni CSNL KDSL KNSL

105. ZARIA. Translation Bureau - Labarun Hausawa da makwabtansu IUL KDSL

106. ZARRUK - Siffofin aikin koyarwa KDSL

Appendix X

Library Resources - Use

Extension

	LIBRARY	P/COPY	I.L.L.	COLLECTION SPECIAL	COLLECTION GEN.
1.	Agricultural Library	✓	x		✓
2.	Anambra State Library	✓	✓		✓
3.	Bayero University Library	✓	✓		✓
4.	Bendel State Library	-	-		✓
5.	British Council, Ibadan	-	-		✓
6.	British Council, Kaduna	✓	✓		✓
7.	Centre for Study of Nig. Langs.	✓	x	✓	
8.	Col. Admin. & Bus. Studies	✓	✓	✓	✓
9.	Col. Science & Tech. Library	✓	x		✓
10.	Cross River State Library	✓	x		✓
11.	Ibadan University Library	✓	✓	✓	✓
12.	Institute of Education, A.B.U.	x	✓		✓
13.	Kaduna State Library	✓	✓		✓
14.	Kano State Library	✓	✓	✓	
15.	Kashim Ibrahim Library	✓	✓		✓
16.	Kwara Tech. Library	✓	x		✓
17.	Medical Library, A.B.U.	✓	x		✓
18.	National Museum Library	✓	x		✓
19.	Nat. Vet. Res. Institute, Vom	✓	x		✓
20.	Oyo State Library	✓	✓		✓
21.	University of Calabar	✓	✓		✓
22.	University of Ilorin	✓	✓		✓
23.	University of Jos	✓	✓		✓

P/COPY = Photocopy

I.L.L. = Inter - Library loan

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