ASSESSMENT OF MAC ARTHUR JOURNAL DONATION PROJECT IN SELECTED UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES IN NIGERIA

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Declaration

I hereby declare that this thesis entitled "Assessment of Mac Arthur Journal Donation Project in Selected University Libraries in Nigeria" has been written by me in the Department of Library and Information Science under the supervision of Professor I. Ekoja and Dr Baba S. Aduku. All literatures consulted and cited were duly acknowledged.

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Signature Date

Certification

This is to certify that this thesis entitled "Assessment of Mac Arthur Journal Donation Project in Selected University Libraries in Nigeria" by Bola Johnson Olure meets the regulation governing the award of the degree of Master of Library and Information Science (MLS) of Ahmadu Bello University and is approved for its contribution to knowledge and literary presentation.

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Dedication

This work is dedicated to God Almighty who makes all things possible.

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Abstract

This study was carried out to assess the Mac Arthur Journal Donation Project in Selected University Libraries in Nigeria. Four research questions were posed in order to assess the Mac Arthur Journal Donation Project before, during and after the Donation. The research adopted survey method using questionnaire as instrument for data collection. Data collected were subjected to a descriptive analysis using frequency tables with graphical illustrations. The study discovered that the serial resources in these university libraries were inadequate before the intervention of Mac Arthur but improved substantially during and after the intervention. Also consultation of serial resources was low before the intervention as majority of readers were dissatisfied with the serial resources. The intervention brought an upward reversal in the resources and level of consultation. The study concluded that the intervention positively impacted on these university libraries through increased acquisition of current resources and their use. It recommended improved funding, training of staff, formation of consortia groups, library donations etc as measures to keep these university libraries alive.

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List of Abbreviations

A.B.U	Ahmadu Bello University
AACR	Anglo American Cataloguing Rules
AGM	Annual General Meeting
ARL	Association of Research Libraries
ASUU	Academic Staff Union of University
BUK	Bayero University Kano
CULNU	Committee of University Libraries of Nigerian Universities
EEC	European Economic Commission
ETF	Education Trust Fund
FGN	Federal Government of Nigeria
ICT	Information Communications and Technology
JDP	Journal Donation Project
LDF	Library Development Fund
NAEAP	Nigerian Association for Educational Administration and Planning
NAPRI	National Animal Production Research Institute
NERDC	Nigerian Educational Research Development Council
NLA	Nigerian Library Association
NPE	National Policy on Education
NUC	National University Commission
PTF	Petroleum (Special) Trust Fund
SSAN	Social Studies Association of Nigeria
Tetfund	Tertiary Education Trust Fund

UI	University of Ibadan
UNESCO	United Nations Educational Scientific Cultural Organization
Uniport	University of Port Harcourt
WB	World Bank
WBL	World Bank Loan

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Universities globally promote the conduct of scientific research to engender social, political, economic and technological development in societies.(Odekunle, 2001). Therefore, the principal role of Nigerian universities as defined in the National Policy on Education (2004) includes provision of high-level manpower for national development which can be achieved through teaching, research and community services. Ojedele and Ilusanya (2006), asserted that university education should be pursued within the context of national requirement for maximum benefit. In contemporary society, the quest for personal and societal development has made the demand for university education imperative and making establishment of universities pervasive. Consequently, Nigerian universities have increased from one at independence to 138 with many more on the awaiting list of National Universities Commission's approval (Wakili, 2015). Aguolu and Aguolu (2002) observed however that these universities cannot attain their goals without a vibrant university library.

The university library is an important component in any academic community. Emokiniovo and Ogunrombi (2012) observed that university libraries are established primarily to support the teaching, learning and research activities of their parent institution. As a result, both academic staff and students rely heavily on their resources to satisfy their quest for information. Among all these library resources, the primacy of serials is never in

doubt. Anunobi *et al* (2010) asserted that the unflinching capacity of institutions of higher learning to teach, research and publish is founded in the publication called serials.

A serial according to AACR 11 (2002) is a continuing resource, issued in a succession of discrete parts, usually bearing numbering that has no predetermined conclusion. Serials include newspapers, annuals, bulletins, periodicals, journals, monographic series, etc. Serials are very important library resources that constitute veritable tools for teaching and research. Serials contain the current and factual information in all fields of knowledge. Adubika (2007) emphasized that serials have certain advantages over the book in terms of being recent as the latter takes longer time to publish while the former is published at short intervals. Okiy (2008) opines that serials constitute important part of library resources which contain the latest information and current affairs. She further stressed its necessity to be as complete as possible in order to support teaching and learning.

In Fayose's (1995) view, periodicals are not only the most current library resource, their contents are often written by authorities in the field which make them reliable, precise and easy to read than textbooks. Anunobi *et al* (2010) pointed to the fact that most textbooks and monographs derive their contents from previous journal articles. Nwalo (2003) extolled journals as the backbone of research activities in universities and some of these publications may never be published in any other form again which explains why libraries attach great importance to their acquisitions. Agbaje (2003) further affirmed that

journals are the unique, most important channel for the communication of ideas, exchange of experience and the transmission of current information and scientific breakthrough to the academic community.

University libraries must subscribe to current relevant journals in print and non-print to satisfy the diverse needs of library customers. This was the practice until the mid - 1980s when economic difficulties brought drastic budget reductions following which Nigerian university libraries were compelled to cut down their journal subscriptions and embarked on outright cancellations in many instances, due to lack of money. Afolabi (2006) saw universities this period as being in shambles for while Harvard University (U S A)with the world's best virtual library still subscribed to 39,000 journals annually, no Nigerian university library held subscription to 700 current journals. Ajayi and Ayodele (2002), concluded that higher education in Nigeria was in travail as the whole system was riddled with crises of various dimensions and magnitude. The Presidential Visitation Panel which looked into the operations of all federal universities between 1999 and 2003 also confirmed that academic facilities in the universities were truly in deplorable condition (NUC, 2004).

Obviously, no university can lay claim to academic excellence without a good library to reinforce its teaching, research and public service mandates. In contrasting terms however, Ogundipe (2005),after a thorough survey of prevailing situation in most Nigerian university libraries had described university library resources in Nigeria as a sorry,

disgraceful exhibition of incomplete sets of out -dated journals. Tijjani (2001)stated that university collections became irrelevant and out- dated. Agada (1989) did not mince words in stating that most university libraries had only archival collections of books and journals. Strengthening this view, Arikewuyo (2004) maintained that funding of higher education has been on reverse since the commencement of civilian regime in 1999 from average of 11.12% to an all-time low of 1.81% in 2003.Ajayi and Ekundayo (2006) asserted that despite government claim of generous allocation of funds to the educational sector annually, it has never satisfied the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization(UNESCO) of 26% commitment of total budget as recommended for developing countries. The need to address the dwindling fortunes of universities and their libraries in Nigeria therefore becomes urgent and compelling.

Intervention Measures by Government and Agencies

The Federal Government was determined to improve the deteriorating conditions in the universities and as a way out of this applied for a loan of $120 million from World Bank in 1990.Through the World Bank loan acquisition of books improved significantly in the universities (214,000 volumes of books) but recorded less success in journal procurement (12,000 journal titles). Journal supply was to come in tranches, the last to be received in the third year but the supply came so late that the first batch was received in the seventh year rendering all the journals obsolete on arrival (Ekoja, 1992). In 1993,to further consolidate the gains of this venture, the Federal government extended the intervention to

the State universities through the European Economic Commission (EEC) agency to promote the quality of state-owned university library resources. However, while the World Bank Loan (WBL) was confirmed to be truly an effective life-line to the federal university libraries, Odusanya and Osinulu (2004) regretted that the EEC intervention project to the state universities failed as a result of political deadlock that turned Nigeria to a pariah state through the Ogoni crisis.

The Library Development Fund (LDF), another attempt to improve funding was a product of 1992 Academic Staff Union of Universities /Federal Government of Nigeria Agreement which increased library allocation to 10% of total recurrent grant to each university. The fund however was aborted in December,2001 when inflation had already rendered it impotent according to Tijjani (2003) on Nigerian universities. Lawal (2004) revealed that the report of the Secretary of NUC indicated that the LDF is at best relied on exclusively for library development but it is not so in practice as the funds are clearly and unremorsefully diverted to other purposes .

Similarly, between 2001 and 2002, part of the proceeds from the oil revenue referred to as the Petroleum (Special) Trust Fund (PTF) was spent on purchase of books for libraries. The tenure of Petroleum Trust Fund (PTF) was brief but highly politicized as the Directors made orders without consultations with university libraries. This resulted in unprofessional supply of multiple copies of hundreds of books to university libraries some of them below university standard. The sudden scrapping of the agency ended its

catalogue of shoddy performance which was already a major worry to university librarians.

The Education Trust Fund (ETF) now Tertiary Education Trust Fund (Tetfund) also an offspring of ASUU/FGN Agreement of 1992 has been consistently contributing to the development of higher education in terms of equipment, library resources and infrastructural development. However, according to Ekoja (2011) the fund is designed or suitable only as supplement to regular library budget to strengthen university library resources and not to be relied on as main source of library finance. It is the inability of these intervention programmes to ensure uninterrupted current journal supply to Nigerian university libraries that prompted this initiative of Mac Arthur Journal Donation Project which is the focus of this study.

Advent of Mac Arthur Journal Donation Project in University Libraries

The Journal Donation Project originated within New School University's Graduate Faculty. It was launched in 1990 by Prof Arien Mack editor of the quarterly *Social Research* as a response to the collapse of the Soviet Union and the necessity to rebuild their libraries. From a small project based entirely on donation of subscriptions, the JDP has gradually metamorphosed into a major library support project that renders assistance to about 400 libraries in 27 countries in Central and Eastern Europe. The mission of the project initially was the development of archives to assist in rebuilding the major research and teaching libraries throughout the countries of the former Soviet Union by providing current subscriptions and back volumes sets of English Language professional and current

events journals. This was later extended to other parts of the world as funding was made available.

A Mac Arthur grant was approved to work with four Mac Arthur grantee university libraries in Nigeria, the first time such gesture will be extended to African Continent. They are: Ahmadu Bello University (A.B.U.), Bayero University (B.U.K.), University of Ibadan (U.I), and the University of Port Harcourt (Uniport). The goal of the project is to meet the needs of students, faculty and researchers at these four institutions by providing more efficient, reliable, and easy access to research and scholarly information.

The Mac Arthur Foundation is a private independent grant making institution dedicated to helping groups and individuals foster lasting improvements in human condition. The Foundation which has had an office in Nigeria for many years promote the general good of human societies. The Foundation supports this mission through sponsorship of research, policy development, dissemination, education, training and practice. Usually Journal Donation Project creates the best possible scholarly resources at the libraries receiving her support for her long term goal, is to create first class scholarly archives in such universities especially in Africa where they are so desperately needed. With access to the up –to- date scholarship that these journals will provide, scholars and citizens who have for long been deprived of the absence of this essential information will more easily be able to communicate with the community of international scholars.

Efforts have been made to ensure all libraries selected for this scheme are libraries

where users can have the greatest possible access to the journals and these libraries are committed to serve and extend their user communities. Currently about 1000 journals are available through the Journal Donation Project's reduced cost subscription scheme, at an average discount of 65 per cent. The assessment of Mac Arthur Journal Donation Project therefore constitutes the major interest of this study.

1.2 Statement of Problem

Students and lecturers in Nigerian Universities require information from current serial resources in order to profitably engage in teaching, learning and research activities . However it appears that most university libraries find it difficult to make adequate, current and relevant serial resources available to their customers. It is widely recognized that the major issue in serials acquisition emanated from decades of chronic under-funding of universities, aggravated by growth in students' enrolment and the ever increasing cost of journal publications.

Exacerbated by the global economic meltdown, most Nigerian Universities beginning from mid-1980s could no longer provide the basic essentials for learning including library resources; most readers only use the library mainly to read their notebooks. Students of Computer Studies were using texts printed before 1980s (twenty years after) while medical texts were largely obsolete. Many view the library as weak and unable to support the teaching and research missions of the university (Mac Arthur Report, 2005). Confronted with dwindling library budgets and inflationary trends in the economy, the best most university libraries could do was to embark on constant title cancellation exercises in tune with available library budget which has become unrealistic for acquisition purpose.

Ogundipe (2005)described library resources in this era as 'libraries of diminishing resources', while Emilian (2004) concluded that Nigerian University libraries could no longer provide adequate resources for their customers. The dilapidated state of serial resources in most university libraries necessitated the intervention of Mac Arthur Journal Donation which assists in making current serials available at highly discounted costs. Virtually all university libraries in the country experiencing some hard times would wish to

be on the project but this is limited by the amount of grant the project receives from sponsors. Even for the university libraries on the project, it is not just free donation but each university is expected to pay specified percentage of total journal costs which vary yearly therefore, Mac Arthur does not determine what resources any of them receives but this depends on the fund each university library commits to journal subscription . The project merely negotiates discounts based on the financial commitment of each university library. With the end of this project in 2006, there is the need to find out if the project made any impact on the resources of these selected university libraries.

1.3 Research Questions

This study seeks answers to the following research questions:

1. What is the quantity of serial resources available in Nigerian university libraries before, during and after the Mac Arthur Journal Donation Project?
2. How current are the serial resources in Nigerian university libraries before, during and after Mac Arthur Journal Donation Project ?
3. How relevant are serial resources in Nigerian university libraries before, during and after Mac Arthur Journal Donation Project ?
4. What are the impediments to the use of serial resources in Nigerian university libraries before, during and after Mac Arthur Journal Donation Project ?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The general objective of this study is to assess the Mac Arthur Journal Donation Project in selected university libraries in Nigeria. The specific objectives are:

1. To determine the adequacy of serial resources in Nigerian university libraries before, during and after the Mac Arthur Journal Donation Project;
2. To ascertain the currency of serial resources in Nigerian University libraries before, during and after Mac Arthur Journal Donation .
3. To determine the relevance of serial resources in Nigerian University Libraries before, during and after Mac Arthur Donation Project.
4. To determine the impediments to the use of serial resources in these university libraries before, during and after Mac Arthur Journal Donation Project.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The Mission of Mac Arthur Journal Donation Project is to assist university libraries in provision of current serial resources so that learning, teaching and research will substantially improve. The Study may help University Management allocate more resources to support library resources and services and also seek alternative sources of library funding.

The study will be of importance to all stakeholders and those in positions that can bring positive changes to the library system by making them to know that despite its importance in learning, journal resources are still deficient in quantity, relevance and currency in most Nigerian university libraries.

The study will also allow the selected university libraries privilege to be chosen for

the project to show-case how far this donor assistance has empowered them to support their university programmes with current serial resources.

The Mac Arthur Journal Donation has provided one of the most economical means of acquiring foreign journals which continues to be a challenge to both new and existing university libraries. This study will serve as a path-finder to interested university libraries.

This project is a challenge also to affluent Nigerians to establish Foundations like Mac Arthur in support of worthy ventures that can bring development to society. The study will also be a contribution to enrich the literature and publication on this subject in the field of librarianship.

1.6 Scope of the study

The study covers the four Federal Universities selected by the Mac Arthur Journal Donation Project - first recipients of the donor in Africa. The study focused on assessment of serial resources and impediments to their use in the four selected university libraries in Nigeria which are : Ahmadu Bello University, (A.B.U.) Bayero University Library, (B.U.K.) University of Ibadan, (U.I) and University of Port Harcourt) (Uniport).The period covered by the study are before, during and after the Mac Arthur intervention. The period before is to portray the state of serial resources in these university libraries prior to the intervention. The period during the intervention is expected to reveal immediate changes or improvements the intervention has brought while the period after is

expected to show the extent of the impacts of the intervention on these university libraries and their coping strategies.

1.7 Limitation of the study

The limitation encountered in the field is the uncooperative attitude of some of the subjects to volunteer needed information by filling the study questionnaire. Staff turn-over also affected the response in a way as some respondents were not the staff on seat during the project in some of the University Libraries therefore not very conversant with the project.

1.8 Operational Definition of Terms

The following terms were operationally defined thus :

Journal resources: These are academic and professional publications containing current information and contributions in an area of study.

Serial Management: Activities involved in selection, acquisition, processing, preservation etc. of serial resources in libraries.

Library Development Fund: This is a specified percentage of university budg*et* to improve university library resources.

Journal Donation Project: This is an intervention project by Mac Arthur Foundation to assist selected university libraries in Nigeria in acquisition of current journals for research.

Mac Arthur Grantee University Libraries: These are the four university libraries selected by the Mac Arthur Foundation for assistance in Nigeria (Ahmadu

Bello University, Zaria; University of Ibadan, Bayero University Kano and University of Port Harcourt).

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CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.0 Introduction

This chapter reviews related literature under the following sub-headings:

2.1 Conditions of Nigerian University Library Resources Before Intervention

2.2 Necessity of Current Serial Resources in University Libraries.

2.3 Primacy of Relevant Serial Resources in University Libraries

2.4 Impediments to Use of Library Resources in University Libraries

2.5 Sustaining Library Subscription After Donation Project

2.6 The Role of Serial Resources in Education

2.7 Summary of the Review

2.1 Conditions of Nigerian University Library Resources Before Intervention

Until the mid-1970s, University libraries in Nigeria were strong in resources as indicated by Nwuke (2005) that the period between 1960s to early 1970 marked the golden age of university education in Nigeria through adequate funding . This was further buttressed by Onyeonoru (2004) who attributed the international reputable standard of Nigerian university graduates' exploits in postgraduate studies abroad to the favorable situation existing in these universities. Unfortunately years of neglect starting from the 1970s gradually weakened these institutions and their facilities. According to Sanni (2009) :

> *Most university libraries lack adequate funding for collection development... most of the collection stopped growing substantially in the 1970s, Journal subscriptions have halted. In general, the collections can no longer support the research and teaching needs of faculty and students.*

He further added that the resources are under unsuitable accommodation with inadequate facilities. Osuntokun (2004) does not agree less when he stated that

> *Our citadel of higher education ceased being centers of academic excellence from the 1970s. We started the journey in 1948, but we went back to the starting point by the 1970s and we have hardly moved since then. We have remained stationery in one spot while the rest of the world has passed us by…..*

Igboin (2012) observed that one of the major reasons for the protracted ASUU strike of 2002-2003 was the refusal of government to emulate other countries to properly fund education. A cursory glance at budgetary allocation to education revealed a falling trend from 12.96% in 1995 to 7.00% in 2001 and 1.81 % in 2003.which is far below the UNESCO's prescription of 26% minimum for developing nations. Similarly, Okonjo in Ugwoke and Asogwa (2007)was in agreement with Sani (2009) when he lamented over the inadequate funding of the university system. He observed how university libraries were fast deteriorating into archives, referring to University of Ibadan which had to scale down journal subscription from 3000 titles in 1970 to mere 300.

Lawal and Okwueze (2007) noted that Nigerian University Libraries had a rosy period from independence to mid-1980s as most of their information resources were acquired in foreign currency. With the oil glut however, drastic budget cut, high exchange and inflationary rates were factors university libraries had to contend with. The overall effect was that annual library votes became inadequate to satisfy essential needs for collection development purposes. Ayorinde (2005) in his view explained that no Nigerian University Library has satisfied the requirement of the United Nations Educational,

Scientific and Cultural organization (UNESCO) that an academic library must procure a minimum of 10,000 books and journals per year and computerize the library system. Jegede (1992) captured the state of Nigerian journals using law as example when he stated that the total number of law journals published in Nigeria as at June 1990 is forty one. The problem is that it is neither easy to obtain the current nor past issues because the quantity often printed cannot satisfy the demand.

Adamu and Dawha (2008) asserted that "a university may stock all the required titles in its serials collection but if they are not up to date and relevant to the need of its users, the effort may be entirely in vain". The Mac Arthur report affirmed "students told us how much they appreciated the program and faculty members commented that the journals were critical to their research and teaching" (Mac Arthur Report, 2005).From the Mission statement of Mac Arthur Foundation, it is clearly expressed that current research journals and the building of archives for research would be the preoccupation of the Foundation. The donated journals were current, relevant and heavily consulted.

2.2 Necessity for Current Serial Resources in University Libraries

The objective of a library is not achieved until the resources are used by customers and they are satisfied. A customer will most likely be satisfied when the library provides adequate, current serial resources to meet the needs of library customers. Emerole and Ogugua (2007) agree that the major task of the library is to ensure that available resources are current and used. They further added that the 21st century library will proactively provide current resources to satisfy customers' diverse requirements. The library has a great role to play in the

provision of the right information in the right format to the right user and at the right time. Haruna and Mabawonku (2001), greatly emphasized the necessity of current information for the promotion of every profession. They declared that legal practitioners depend fully on a nugget of relevant, precise and timely information provided by the library for success in their law practice. For serials in university libraries to be useful, it must be current and relevant to the needs of customers. According to Aguolu (2002) "when university libraries are no longer able to get current journals, one wonders if such institutions could rightly be called universities since research as the frontline of knowledge cannot be carried out in such institutions".

However, a preponderance of literature have indicated that inadequate library budget has adverse effects on the provision of adequate, current library resources. Anyanwu and Akanwa (2001) reported that Nigerian libraries are faced with a myriad of problems associated with inadequate funding. For instance, the provision of current library resources especially serials has been very poor as current materials, according to Adedibu (2001), are unavailable for lack of funds to acquire them. In agreement with this view, Ifidon (2006) also observes that this has been a major problem confronting heads of libraries in developing countries especially in the area of acquisition. To Abubakar (2007), the adequacy of information will normally prompt a reaction to its use particularly by the academia. This will stimulate progress and development in the overall system.

Aina (2004) while describing the range of information carriers stresses that information required by the user appears in a variety of formats such as books, serials, maps, compact disc, etc. To him, the various objects bearing information which could be relevant to a library user can be referred to as information carriers, Nwalo (2000) notes that that availability of relevant information materials is the hallmark of a library while

Oyelude (2004) observes that it is one of the good qualities of a library. This is why academic libraries acquire and organize both print and electronic information resources for the accessibility Many libraries in Nigeria according to Adetimirin (2007) are reported to be under- funded and therefore constrained to acquire sufficient information materials for their users. Alternatively, however, as she opines, students and staff of tertiary institutions use information and communication technologies to retrieve current information electronically which is another option.

Oyesiku (2005) in her study examines the interdependence of library resources utilization by law lecturers and their job performance. The findings reveal that the respondents have important needs for information which they seek in the library and are satisfied. They consider the contributions of the library to their job performance satisfactory. The study recommends efficient law library services in all Nigerian Faculties of Law. Lecturers are encouraged to make extensive use of academic law libraries to satisfy their professional and academic requirements.

Simmonds and Andaleeb (2001) maintained that academic library is the heart of the learning community for it makes provision for students and faculty to advance their knowledge. These librarians provide numerous services to satisfy the diverse needs, characteristics and interests of their customers. They further observed that with the advent of online catalogue, CD ROMs, online databases, other e-resources, and customers need no physical presence in the library to access resources. In addition, customers can easily access other libraries' resources through online catalogue and unrestricted databases to satisfy their needs.

Ashiru (2003) opines that libraries world-wide play indispensable roles in the intellectual development of students being the nerve-centre of academic activities. She

argues that academic excellence is attained through heavy use of current library resources. Aguolu and Aguolu (2002) are of the opinion that no nation can develop without creative and imaginative employment of accumulated information. They added that decision-making of an individual or corporate bodies to a great extent depends on the degree of information resource patronage and use.

Bassey (2006) reveals that dissatisfaction among users of the library is traceable to inadequate information resources and services or poor attitude of library staff to their work or customers. This agrees with the views of Simmonds and Andaleeb (2001) who are of the view that array of library resources and services will give customer satisfaction. Saikai and Gohain (2013) in their study of information seeking behavior of students and researchers of Tezpur University discovered that library users borrowed textbooks (79.87%) consulted journals (75.47%) and read newspapers to meet their information needs. Though library is playing crucial role, it is recommended that library guides would help more readers to locate materials and know what the library has.

Mabawonku (2004) focused on library use in Distance Learning: Survey of undergraduates in three Nigerian Universities. She discovered less than half of the respondents used the main university library regularly. Some respondents use their departmental and other libraries to read their notes; they hardly used reference materials or e-resources. Majority of respondents had no library orientation. It is recommended that provision be made for distance learning students to access current library facilities and undergo library orientation to expose them to library facilities and services.

Akangbe (2010) surveyed the use of Government documents by users of Kwara

State Public Library. He discovered that readers consulted newspapers mostly (81.7%) of the respondents followed by publications of international organizations. Readers were satisfied with the facilities and services in the library. Suggestions were further made to improve on present level of library services. The problem of defacing, damaging, disorganizing, mutilating and stealing of serials by dubious library customers prevent access to serials. Also wrong shelving, lack of shelf-reading, lack of shelf guide, illegible class marks, lack of proper illumination coupled with the actions of insects, rodents and mould formations are also important considerations in accessing serials resources Akinbode,(1998).

According to Aguolu and Aguolu (2002) it is not possible for any institution or nation to develop without creative and imaginative use of accumulated information. Individuals, institutions and nations require a reasonable degree of information to take sound decisions, thereby making use of library resources. Ashiru (2003) observes that all over the world, libraries play important roles in the development and academic success of students because libraries are the nerve-centers of all academic activities. However, Bassey (2006) affirms that dissatisfaction among library users most often is largely due to inadequate information resources and services or poor attitudes of staff to customers. Oluwatoyin (2003) also supports Bassey (2006) that inadequate information resources or unavailability of information resources result in users' dissatisfaction. Before the intervention of Mac Arthur Journal Donation, Ogunrombi (2003) lamented the deplorable

condition of most Nigerian University libraries which disqualifies them in accreditation programmes of the National Universities Commission. Salaam (2008) further confirmed in case of universities of Agriculture that Nigerian libraries have not performed satisfactorily in the provision of relevant and adequate journals for research. This has seriously impeded the progress of students especially at postgraduate levels.

The desire to satisfy the needs of customers has been the priority of university libraries. The library staff, services, infrastructure, resources are all to be deployed to ensure customers are satisfied. Lawal and Okwueze (2007) appealed to Mac Arthur Foundation to extend this gesture to more Nigerian university libraries when they stated:

> *the mere fact that the Mac Arthur project had put current print journals in the hands of students and faculty and highly valued by library staff and users confirms the proverbial "five loaves and two fishes -what are these among so many? " Mac Arthur should reach a wider audience of users if the donation is to be widely effective.*

The appeal to extend the donation to more universities is an indication that the resources of the Journal Donation Project satisfied the needs of library customers.

2.3 Primacy of Relevant Serial Resources in University Libraries

Serials play a primary role in research as they contain the most current and vital information required in various disciplines. Abubakar (2007) asserted that before effective teaching ,learning and research can take place in the university, library information resources should be relevant and current and provided in a variety of formats such as text books, journals, magazines, indexes, abstracts research and technical reports etc. Oluwatoyin (2003) expressed the views that inadequate and irrelevant information resources will negatively affect academic

performance in higher institutions of learning.

Ologbonsaiye (2002) opines that human resources has positive relationship with information resources. According to him, a well trained and competent staff will ensure that adequate and relevant resources are acquired and properly organized in the library for the use of customers. According to Serema and Mooko (2002) journals are regarded as primary sources of information in any given field because of the degree of relevance in their contents. Adeoya (2004) in addition opined that journals are regarded as fundamental to knowledge, sources of vital information, and with high intellectual content. He further stated that journals are meant to satisfy existing gaps in communication. While newspapers /magazines report news with sense of urgency as they occur, journals later analyze the issues raised critically and make them applicable for industrial use.

Salaam (2001) observed that journal publications are intended to serve researchers. It is for this reason that most university libraries devote a greater percentage of their budget to journal subscriptions, Aina (2001). Agbaje (2002) also reiterated that journals constitute one of the most important sources of information of the modern age. Aina (2001) confirmed that journals are the principal medium of reporting research findings because of the publicity it accords the author. Nwalo (2003) affirmed that most of the information in journals are products of research which may never appear again in any other publication. This explains why libraries and researchers attach high premium to journal publications. Journals apart of being veritable sources of information make several other contributions to education. Journals can be regarded as central to the survival of any university library because of their currency and relevance ,they play indispensable roles in research. Alemna, Chifwepa

and Rosenberg (2000) maintained that African published journals are highly valued for their research potential. They are identified as very useful in assisting on-going research; identifying possible topics for future research and publishing completed research.

2.4 Impediments to Use of Journal Resources in University Libraries

There are many factors that contribute to impediments in the use of journal resources in university libraries. These are:

Inadequate Funding: Inadequate funding is one of the greatest problems confronting most university libraries. Ekoja (2003) cited the case of Usman Dan Fodio University, Sokoto where annual library allocation was less than 2% of the university's total recurrent budget. Ojoade and Ochai (2000) in support of this view declared that with hardly any funds, the library is under pressure to justify its existence and improve services. Salaam (2001) observed that the persistent drastic cut in university budget may make the library remain without improvement for a long time. Without funds the library will be incapacitated to acquire necessary resources for readers to use.

Coupled with this is high inflationary trends in the world's economy with global rise in cost of journal production which have negatively impacted on growth of library resources. Agboola (2002) asserted that the rising cost of books and journals in the era of budget cuts has dramatically affected the growth of library resources both quantitatively and qualitatively. Association of Research Libraries (ARL, 2002) revealed that unit cost of journal has not only overtaken the rise in inflation but has outstripped the investment in

research for an average unit cost of book has risen by 75% while average unit cost of journals has risen by 227% between 1986 - 2002 globally.

The low exchange rate of the naira is another reason majority of Nigerian academic libraries are unable to maintain subscriptions to foreign journals and make current resources available and accessible for readers. This contrasts sharply with the situation before devaluation of naira in 1980s when these libraries procured almost 90% of their acquisitions from abroad. Apart from the prohibitive cost of journals, sometimes delays arise in serial subscriptions delivery due to publication and postal problems (Nwakanma, 2003).

Another major issue is shortage of manpower. The deployment of ICT infrastructure in university libraries would enable users access resources outside their own libraries. This goes a long way to cover any existing gap created in print resource acquisition. Gbaje (2007) and Sani (2009) identified shortage of personnel qualified in ICT as a hindrance to this aspect of acquisition.

Popoola(2001), and Aguolu and Aguolu (2002) argued that information availability does not mean accessibility and use. They advised that libraries should initiate demands for their primary products and services. Hindrances to accessing or using library materials could result from the library or from library customers. Akinlade (2000) observes that the expectations of people are high when retrieving information hence frustration too is high when expectations are not met. She opined that both human and material resources must be

provided to meet the expectations of library customers.

Ogbuiyi and Okpe (2013) evaluated the constraints against the usage of library resources and services in private universities in Nigeria and identified inadequate provision of journal resources as a hindrance. According to them 92.5 % of library customers indicated inadequate provision of journals was their major hindrance for not using the resources in these private university libraries.

Another factor in accessing library resource is on the part of customers. Especially students coming afresh to the university may see library staff as intimidating, knowledgeable but too busy to assist students (Onwuegbuzie, Jiao and Bostick,2004).Other related constraints include absence of effective library catalogue , lack of current and relevant materials, poor lighting, and inadequate provision of signage on shelves among others.

Retooling is an important factor that can deter the use of the library. According to Temnant (2003) to be effective, librarians and information professionals must constantly learn and retool. This equips and updates the staff and information professionals in improving staff performance on the job.(Edom and Edom, 2013) and (Adomi and Famole,2012)strongly canvassed for capacity development programmes as a basis for making library staff provide satisfactory services to library customers. Contrary to this however, Abusin, Zainab and Noor (2011) observed that some library staff are inefficient as they are ignorant about materials in some fields and are not aware of methods to search

for them. Retooling removes this misnomer in library operations by improving the efficiency of staff in the performance of duties.

Ajidahun (2004) identified hindrances to acquisition of government documents in university libraries. Due to limited production of government documents, they are not easy to acquire. The few copies produced are usually distributed among top government functionaries leaving out the libraries. The National Bibliography of Nigeria is not published regularly to make locating publications in Nigeria easy. He also added that many Government Printers are now privatized making their publications only available for sale. In addition, there is general problem of bibliographic control in Africa. Though book publishing in Africa is low, even the low quantity is difficult to identify and locate. National bibliographies are not published regularly and when published they are several years behind. In certain cases, adequate bibliographic description brought by readers are sometimes lacking, incomplete and incorrect for retrieval purposes.

For foreign publications, there is no respite as the unfavorable rate of exchange makes most foreign titles prohibitive for many university libraries to afford. Even when libraries can afford, many consignments are lost in transit, or delivered damaged and in unusable conditions. The MacArthur Report (2005) before the commencement of the JDP captured the prevailing situations in most Nigerian university libraries as below:

'Students studying Computer Sciences are using materials printed in the 1980s or earlier, medical texts are out of date; journal subscriptions have halted. In general, the

collections can no longer support the research and teaching needs of faculty and students'.

Another hindrance is that the greater percentage of serials consulted in Africa are foreign. Unfortunately local publishing industry became moribund due to epileptic power supply and other problems. Odozi (2009) asserted that publishers use bank loans to finance book projects at 21% interest. As a result of this, local publishing initiatives became paralyzed, unattractive and unprofitable. Related to the above is the high mortality rate of serials in Nigeria. Many journals cease publication immediately they are floated. According to Alemna (2005) "A lot of fanfare accompanies the launching of a journal in Africa, but the honeymoon is soon over. The high mortality rate of library and information science journals in Africa is a common knowledge".

Inaccessibility of resources: Aguolu and Aguolu (2002)stated that resources in the library may become inaccessible for the under listed reasons-

(a) Users do not precisely know what they want if they do they cannot articulate their needs precisely to the staff;

(b). Poor catalogue or indexing system can make resources inaccessible;

(c). Inefficient circulation policy, shelving methods inadvertent, and guides lacking make resources inaccessible;

(d) Unnecessary physical and administrative barriers imposed on use of libraries make resources inaccessible.

Oyediran-Tidings (2004) attributed the low patronage of the library to problems in

accessing library resources. Ononogbo (2002) added environmental factors like polluted air, etc while Uhegbu (2002) agreed that wide ranges of temperature, pests, traffic noise, users' conversation, noise from library staff, language and location as factors for making resources inaccessible to readers in libraries.

Mason (2007) in addition pointed out that academic libraries grapple with some other problems in maintenance of serials. This include explosion in academic research, lack of storage facilities, increase in price of publication, increase in cost of binding and unfavorable exchange rate.

Lack of internet facilities or connectivity and telecommunications infrastructure in African countries in general and Nigeria in particular was emphasized as a major impediment to global information exchange (Serema and Mooko 2002); and(Afullo, 2000). Lack of basic infrastructure to internet connectivity disallows library customers from accessing electronic full text journals and access to some databases with crucial information.

Most University libraries rely heavily on foreign publications as most locally published journals are unreliable in the sense they are irregular Adamu and Dawha (2008). However, because of unfavorable rate of exchange, most university libraries cannot subscribe to these foreign journals .This condition placed such insatiable demand on Mac Arthur to extend this generous donation to other university libraries in the country. Lawal and Okwueze (2007) had requested Mac Arthur to reach a wider audience of users for the

donation to be more significant and effective.

2.5 Sustaining Library Subscription After Donation Project

Ashiru (2003) commended the roles of the university library in the intellectual development of students as the nerve-centre on which all academic activities revolve. According to Pandy (2000) sustaining academic libraries involve all activities necessary to keep the academic libraries functioning effectively to meet the needs of the parent institution. Such include staff training, planning, budgeting, collection development policy, selection and acquisition of materials, binding, weeding and preservation of materials.

After the Mac Arthur Journal Donation Project, it is necessary to keep the university libraries in proper form rather than allowing library fortunes to degenerate like before. Fortunately, the Mac Arthur Journal Donation Project through its goodwill among world publishers is willing to negotiate generous discounts for interested libraries. The process of sustaining serial resources in university libraries will ensure the acquisition of current serials in the library.

According to Yusuf (2001) adequate resources is an essential condition for the continued existence of university libraries. Kunar (1987) was in support of this view when he stated that once a library is established, there is need for regular funding to maintain it. Ashiru (2003) emphasized the vital role of university libraries which should not be compromised if the institutional objectives will be realized.

2.6 The Role of Serials in Education

A serial according to AACR 11 (2008) is a continuing resource issued in a

succession of discrete parts, usually bearing numbering that has no predetermined conclusion. Serial resources have been acclaimed to be invaluable resources for research, teaching and the learning process. Alemna, Chifwepa and Rosenberg (2000) declared that journals published in Africa are highly rated for identifying possible topics for research, enriching the on-going, and for publishing the completed.

Aina (2001) affirmed that serials are the major channels for publicizing report findings in academic communities. Serema and Mooko (2002) posited that a researcher by convention is expected to read and cite journal articles in his research writings. According to Aina (2004) serial resources include journals, newspapers, newsletters, accessions, reports, memoirs, transactions of societies, etc. Serials can be in print, non-print or electronic format and are produced by academic societies, research institutions and professional bodies.

Serials are used for diverse purposes for leisure, scholarly research, teaching, professional development and hobbies Anunobi *et al* (2010). Salaam (2008) confirmed in his study that serials were extensively used by the postgraduate students in the University of Agriculture Abeokuta . Serials are very important in the educational process because they contain the latest information available in every discipline.

Agbaje (2002) affirmed that serials remain one of the most important sources of information in this dispensation. Researchers and other professionals regard serials as indispensable to their work (Olanlokun and Momoh,1994). Nwalo (2003) also observed

some journal publications which are products of research may never appear in any other form of publication again. This further emphasizes the importance that libraries attach to serial resources. In addition to this , most contents of books are derived from previous journal issues.

The contents of journals are usually written by experts and authorities in the field. The publication which are usually peer-reviewed in comparison to books and other monographs are more precise, reliable and easier to read . Oloruntoba and Ajayi (2006) additionally identified journal publications as one of the essential metrics for the promotion of academics globally. Even the National Universities Commission (NUC,2008) adopts the use of journal publications to accredit university courses as viable academic programmes in Nigerian Universities. Most universities therefore for the different roles serials play in the process of education, devote a good percentage of their budget to serial acquisitions.

2.7 Summary of the Review

The literature review portrayed the decay that was pervasive in most Nigerian university libraries before the Mac Arthur intervention. Characterized by outdated resources, budget cuts and high cost of journal subscription, most university libraries had become mere reading rooms for many library customers. The challenges in the use of library resources relate to issue of access relevance, currency and adequacy of resources. These will determine the use and level of satisfaction of readers. Some measures were undertaken after the donation to ensure the libraries sustain the spirit of the donation.

The literature review reflected the changes in Nigerian university libraries with Mac

Arthur's intervention. Current research journals and access to electronic resources were made possible in these libraries receiving the Mac Arthur donation. Many customers started patronizing the library for diverse needs. Some literatures also indicate trends towards sustaining the journal subscription services in some of these Nigerian university libraries. Selection tools, regular budgets, acquisition policy, etc will ensure the sustenance of serial resources.

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CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the methodology that was adopted for this study under the following sub-headings: Research method adopted , Population of the study, Sample size and sampling procedure, Instrument for data collection, Validity of the instrument, Reliability of the instrument , Procedure for data collection , Statistical method for data analysis.

3.2 Research Method Adopted for the Study

The survey research design was adopted for the study. Survey research design according to Nworgu (2006) is a way a group of people or some items can be studied by collecting and analyzing data from only a few people or items considered to be representative of the entire group. Also, Ary, Jacobs and Razavieh (2002) opined that survey design allows the gathering of information from a large sample of people relatively quickly and inexpensively.

Corroborating this view, Olayiwola (2007) noted that survey design is an effective way of gathering data from different sources within a short time at a relatively cheaper cost. Survey method is one of the best ways Social Science adopts for investigating what the social scientist intends to find out and the best method to do it.

Survey method according to Osuala (2005)has the advantage of studying both large and small populations by selecting or studying samples chosen from the population to discover

the relative incidence, distribution and inter-relations of sociological and psychological variables. Busha and Harter(1980)maintained that survey research is characterized by the selection of random samples from large and small populations to obtain empirical knowledge of a contemporary nature. This knowledge allows generalizations to be made about characteristics, opinions, beliefs, attitudes and so on of the entire population under study.

3.3 Population of the Study

The target population of the study comprised of four university librarians and four heads of Serials Division of the selected University libraries that are MacArthur grantees. According to Omotosho (1990), population is the total number of objects in an area of interest and that they must be countable and may be finite or infinite. Osuala (2005) added that population is a means of identifying a member of a particular group. The four MacArthur - grantee university libraries in Nigeria that formed the population of this study are presented in Table 3.1 :

Table 3.1: Distribution of Respondents by Population

Name of University	No. of University Librarians	No. of Serials Librarians	Total
Ahmadu Bello University	1	1	2
Bayero University, Kano	1	1	2
University of lbadan	1	1	2
University of Port Harcourt	1	1	2
Total	**4**	**4**	**8**

Source: Field Survey, 2013

3.4 Sample and Sampling Procedure

The choice of a suitable sample size required to represent a given population many times constitute a problem for researchers. The sample used for this study are the targeted university librarians and their serial librarians. Sampling is the process of selecting observations or units of analysis from a population (Jupp, 2006). This study adopted purposive sampling procedure. In this type of research, the inquirer purposefully selects individuals and sites that can provide the necessary information based on specific purposes associated with Mac Arthur's intervention. According to Cresswell and Clark (2007);Iheanacho and Iheanacho (2012) Purposive sampling can be used if the researcher has identified his population and respondents and has prior knowledge of the ability of the respondents to provide the required information of the subject of study. In this design the respondents are the most suitable participants that can best provide that detail.

3.5 Instrument for Data Collection

In order to collect relevant data regarding assessment of Mac Arthur Journal Donation Project in selected university libraries in Nigeria, this study used the questionnaire. The questionnaire comprise of five sections: section A contains the demographic information while, Section B is on the adequacy of serials stock before, during and after the donation. Section C focuses on the level of use and satisfaction derived from the resources before during and after the donation. Section D explores impediments to the use of journal resources during the three periods while section E dwells on the strategies these university libraries have been using to sustain their journal subscription after the donation. This is in line with Akuezuilo (1993) who postulates that survey utilizes instruments like questionnaire, interview, documentary and observation.

3.6 Validity of the Instrument

Validity means approaching methods with consistency and ensuring research process can be audited or reproduced (Cohen, Marion and Morrison,2000).The validity of the instrument was determined by expert opinions consisting of lecturers in the Department of Library and Information Science, A.B.U Zaria statisticians and the researcher's supervisors who critically examined the instrument with respect to its suitability for the study. Their corrections and comments improved the structure and contents of the questionnaire that was used for the study. This ensured the consistent validity of the instrument which is in line with Kerlinger's views (1973) that the usual process of certifying the content validity of any instrument is to subject it to the scrutiny of relevant

authorities.

3.7 Reliability of the Instrument

The reliability of the instrument was established by conducting a one week pilot study at the library of the National Animal Production Research Institute, (N A P RI) Shika. This choice is simply that the library was not covered by the Mac Arthur Journal Donation Project. The instrument which was pilot- tested on four library staff including the Institute librarian was subjected to statistical analysis by experts. The reliability co-efficient value obtained using split-half method was 0.6 which is considered reliable. According to Nworgu (2006) a reliability estimate between 0.6 and 0.8 is high and the instrument on which it is calculated is stable and reliable.

3.8 Procedure for Data Collection

In order to collect data for the study, the university librarians and their staff responsible for serials were contacted to solicit for their support in completing the research instrument which were mailed to them via their e-mail addresses available in the NLA database. After two weeks, they were followed up by contacts and phone calls. The contacts were relied on to send back the filled questionnaires by surface mails. Additional one week was observed for those who were not able to comply with the two weeks' period allotted for data collection. At the end, only two serial librarians defaulted.

3.9 Statistical Method for Data Analysis

The data collected were subjected to descriptive statistics. Data were analyzed using frequency counts, percentages, tables, bar charts for easy presentation and interpretation of data to answer the research questions.

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CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.1. Introduction

This chapter presents the statistical analysis of the data collected from the questionnaires issued to the selected university and serials librarians covered by the Mac Arthur Journal Donation Project of the University libraries in Nigeria. The analysis of the data is discussed in line with the research objectives and questions. The chapter begins with the response rate of the questionnaire and analysis of the respondents' socio-demographic characteristics.

4.2. Response Rate

Four university libraries were used for this study. The four libraries had one university librarian and one serials librarian each. This gives a total of eight(8) respondents. Their selection was based principally on their vantage positions (heads) in these university libraries in terms of responsibility with regards to the Mac Arthur Journal Donation Project. Their response rates are provided in Table 4.1. The table shows the number of questionnaire administered, the number successfully filled and returned and the percentage of the returned questionnaire from each of the university libraries.

Table 4.1: Questionnaire Response Rate of the University Librarians and Serial Librarians.

Name of University	University Librarians	Serials Librarians	Total Sampled	Total returned	Percentage returned
A B U	1	1	2	2	100.0
B UK	1	1	2	2	100.0
U I	1	1	2	1	50.0
Uniport	1	1	2	1	50.0
Total	4	4	8	6	75.0

Table 4.1 shows that the University Librarians and Serial Librarians in the Universities selected were issued with the questionnaire. Apart from Ahmadu Bello University Zaria and Bayero University, Kano where all respondents completed and returned their questionnaire, only one each was obtained from University of Ibadan and University of Port Harcourt respectively. Therefore, six 6 (75%) respondents made up of four University Librarians and two Serial Librarians have been used for this study.

4.3 Data Presentation and Analysis

The objectives of this study which is to assess the Mac Arthur Journal Donation Project in selected university libraries and identify the impact of it before, during and after the project on the journal collection of the selected Nigerian University Libraries have been expressed in four research questions. The data generated through the responses to these research questions were analyzed and discussed using frequency tables and simple percentages to present the results. Diagrams were also used to illustrate some of the data pictorially.

4.3.1 Adequacy of Serial Resources in Nigerian University Libraries

This section tried to establish the state of serial resources in the selected university libraries for academic purposes by assessing the quantity of serial materials acquired in each of

these University Libraries as presented with responses obtained in Tables 4.2,and Figures 4.1, respectively. The status of the serial resources in these university libraries in the three periods was assessed from the point of view of the respondents and their opinions on the adequacy of resources are presented in tables for effective assessment of the resources and impact of the Mac Arthur Journal Donation Project. The adequacy was assessed in terms of the quantity of resources available to the users who patronize the libraries in the three periods with graphical illustrations.

4.3.1.1 Quantity of Serial Resources Before, During and After the Mac Arthur Donation Project

Table 4.2 presents the opinions of the respondents on the quantity of serial resources available in the libraries during the three periods under assessment. The percentages are graphically illustrated in Figure 4.1.

Table 4.2: Opinions of the Respondents on the Quantity of Serial Resources in the Libraries Before, During and After the MacArthur Journal Donation Project.

Quantity of serial materials	Before		During		After	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
3000 and below	3	37.5	1	12.5	0	0
3000 – 5000	0	0	2	25	1	12.5
5001 – 7000	3	37.5	0	0	2	25
7001 and above	0	0	3	37.5	3	37.5
Total	6	75	6	75	6	75

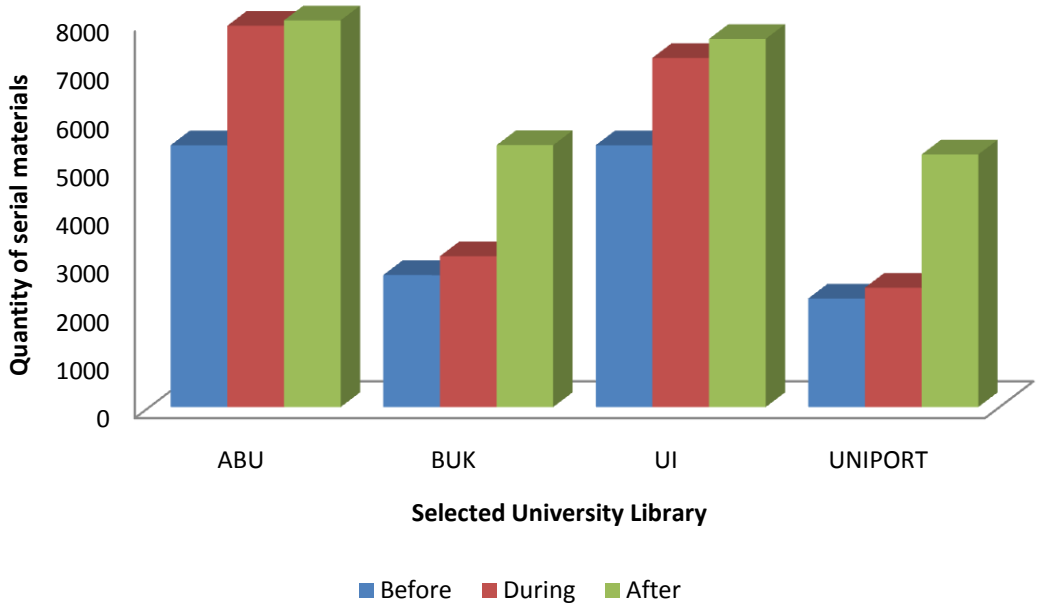


Fig4. 1: Percentate Representation of the Quantity of Serial Resources Before During and After the Mac Arthur's Intervention

Table 4.2 and Figure 4.1 show the Mac Arthur Journal Donation . A.B.U had serial materials of 5,985vols. ,B.U.K 2730 vols. and Uniport 3246 vols. while U.I has 5417. From the response, it shows that the stock levels of all the universities were lowest before the intervention. This agrees with the report of Ogundipe (2005) where serial resources in most Nigerian University libraries were described as libraries of 'diminishing resources'. The observation also tallies with the views of Akobo (1988) who asserted that libraries could no longer subscribe or renew their journal subscriptions because they were cash-strapped which further justifies Ekundayo's(2006)remarks that despite government's claims of generous allocation of funds to educational sector annually, it has never satisfied the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization's (UNESCO) recommendation of 26% of total budget commitment to education for developing countries.

During the Mac Arthur Donation Project, the situation showed an up-ward trend

with A.B.U. having 7,889 volumes, U.I 7,224, B U K 3,316 volumes. and Uniport 4,253 volumes. respectively. After the intervention no university had a stock lower than 5000 volumes , this means, the intervention brought appreciable increase in the quantity of serial resources acquired in all the University libraries during and after the donation. This agrees with the view of Lawal and Okwueze (2007) who described as frustrating the situation in which most university libraries had few current journals in their collections.

4.3.2 Currency of Serial Materials Before, During and After the Donation

Table 4.3 shows the opinions of the respondents on the currency status of the serial materials in these university libraries during the three periods under assessment. The percentages are graphically presented in Figure 4.2.

Table 4.3: Opinions of the Respondents on Currency of Serial Materials Before, During and After Intervention

Currency Status	Before								During								After							
	ABU		BUK		UI		UNIPORT		ABU		BUK		UI		UNIPORT		ABU		BUK		UI		UNIPORT	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Very current									2	25	2	25	1	12.5	1	12.5	2	25	2	25	1	12.5	1	12.
Current			2	25	1	12.5	1	12.5																
Obsolete	1	12.5																						
Very Obsolete	1	12.5																						
Undecided																								

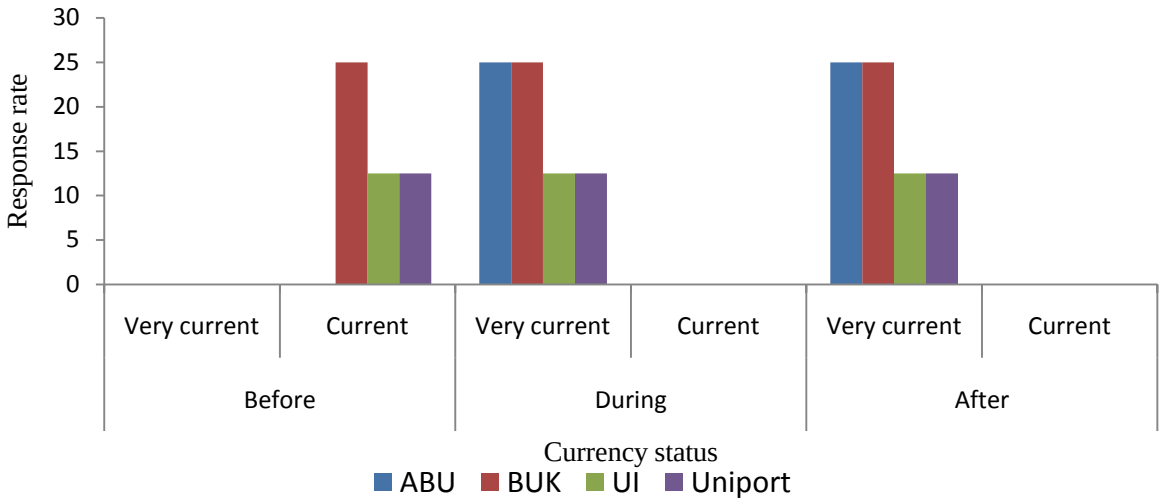


Fig4. 2: Percentage Representation of the Currency of Serial Resources Before, During and After the Mac Arthur's Intervention

As indicated in Table 4.3 and Figure 4.2, none of the respondents agreed that the available serial materials in the libraries were very current before the Mac Arthur's intervention in the University libraries. At most, BUK,UI and Uniport maintained their serial materials were current before the intervention. This finding agrees with the report of Tijjani (2001) that Nigerian university collections became irrelevant and outdated. This situation has some inherent dangers as pointed out by Aguolu (2002) that "when university libraries are no longer able to get current journals, one wonders if such institutions could rightly be called universities since research as the frontline of knowledge cannot be carried out in such institutions".

During the intervention and after however, a contrasting situation arose in which all the respondents agreed that their serial resources were 'very current'. The finding here agrees with Ajayi's views (2006) who reported that current serial resources were made available to recipient libraries who in turn appealed to MacArthur Foundation to extend the gesture to other libraries. The observation is consistent with Adamu and Dawha's (2008)

assertion that Nigerian university libraries like other developing countries rely heavily on foreign journals which are expensive due to foreign exchange rates as local titles are unreliable substitutes because they are irregular and not easily available.

4.3.3 Relevance of Serials Resources Before, During and After Mac Arthur Donation Project

Table 4.4 shows the relevance of the serial resources during the periods under assessment. The percentages are graphically presented in Figure 4.3.

Table 4.4: Respondents' Opinion on the Relevance of Serial Materials Before, During and After the Intervention

Relevance of materials	Before								During								After							
	ABU		BUK		UI		UNIPORT		ABU		BUK		UI		UNIPORT		ABU		BUK		UI		UNIPORT	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Very relevant					1	12.5	1	12.5	2	25	2	25	1	12.5	1	12.5	2	25	2	25	1	12.5	1	12.5
Relevant	2	25	2	25																				
Undecided	0	0	0	0	0	0																		

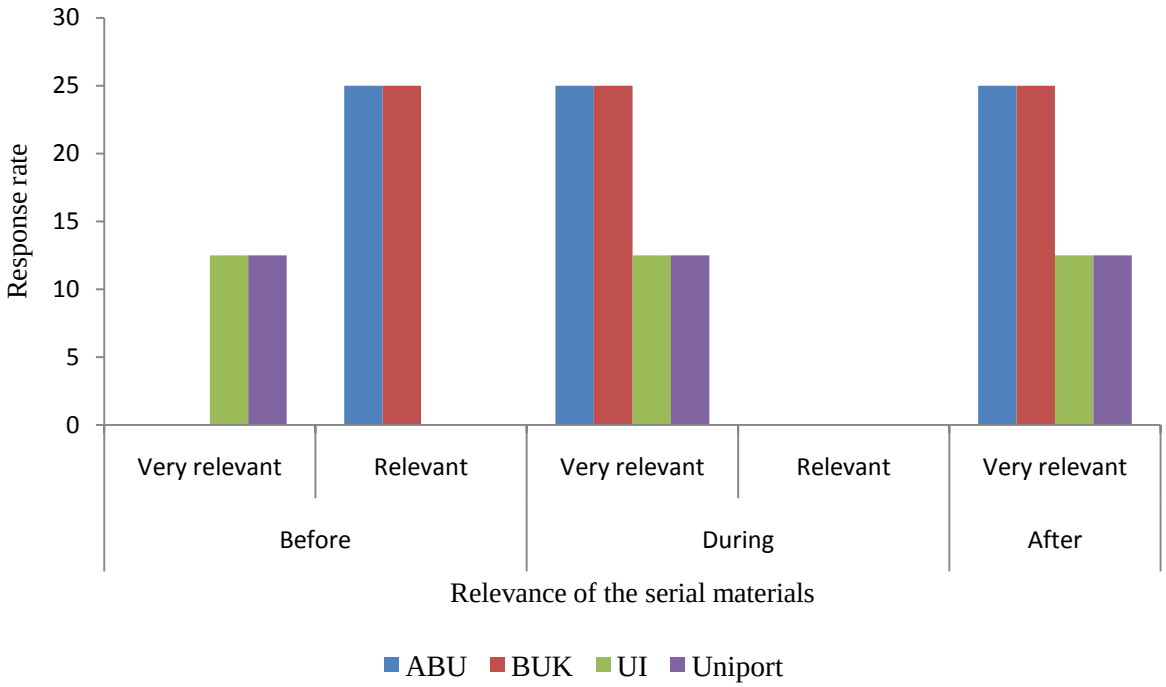


Fig.4. 3: Percentage Representation of the Relevance of Serial Resources Before, During and After the Mac Arthur's Intervention

Table4.4and Figure 4.3 show the level of relevance of serial materials in the three periods. Before the intervention, the level of relevance of serial resources was not very high as A.B.U. and B.U.K indicated their serial resources were " relevant", while U I and Uniport declared theirs were "very relevant ".This cannot be compared with the period of intervention (during) and after when all respondents agreed the available serial materials in their university libraries were "very relevant". This would imply that MacArthur's intervention greatly improved the relevance of serial resources in the selected university libraries which agrees with the views of Nwalo (2000) that availability of relevant information materials is the hallmark of a library while Oyelude (2004) also consented that it is one of the good qualities of a library.

4.3.4 Impediments to the Use of Serials Before, During and After Mac Arthur Journal Donation Project

The study tried to identify some factors that may hinder library customers from the use of serial resources in these university libraries which leads to the posing of the fourth research question. The consideration here are issues of accessibility, competency of library staff in facilitating the use of serial resources by users and the equipping of staff for the efficient management of journal resources before, during and after the Mac Arthur's intervention. Each of the three variables is assessed independently as indicated in Tables 4.7,4.8, and 4.9.

4.3.4.1 Accessibility of Serial Resources Before, During and After Mac Arthur Donation Project

Table 4.7 shows the opinions of the respondents on the issue of accessibility of the serial materials available in the selected libraries before, during and after the Mac Arthur's intervention. The percentage scores are presented graphically in Figure 4. 6.

Table 4.7: Opinions of Respondents on Accessibility of Serials Resources Before, During and After Intervention

Accessibility of resources	**Before**								**During**								**After**							
	ABU		**BUK**		**UI**		**UNIPORT**		**ABU**		**BUK**		**UI**		**UNIPORT**		**ABU**		**BUK**		**UI**		**UNIPORT**	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Very accessible	2	25	2	25	1	12.5	1	12.5	2	25	2	25	1	12.5	1	12.5	2	25	2	25	1	12.5	1	12.5
Inaccessible																								
Undecided																								

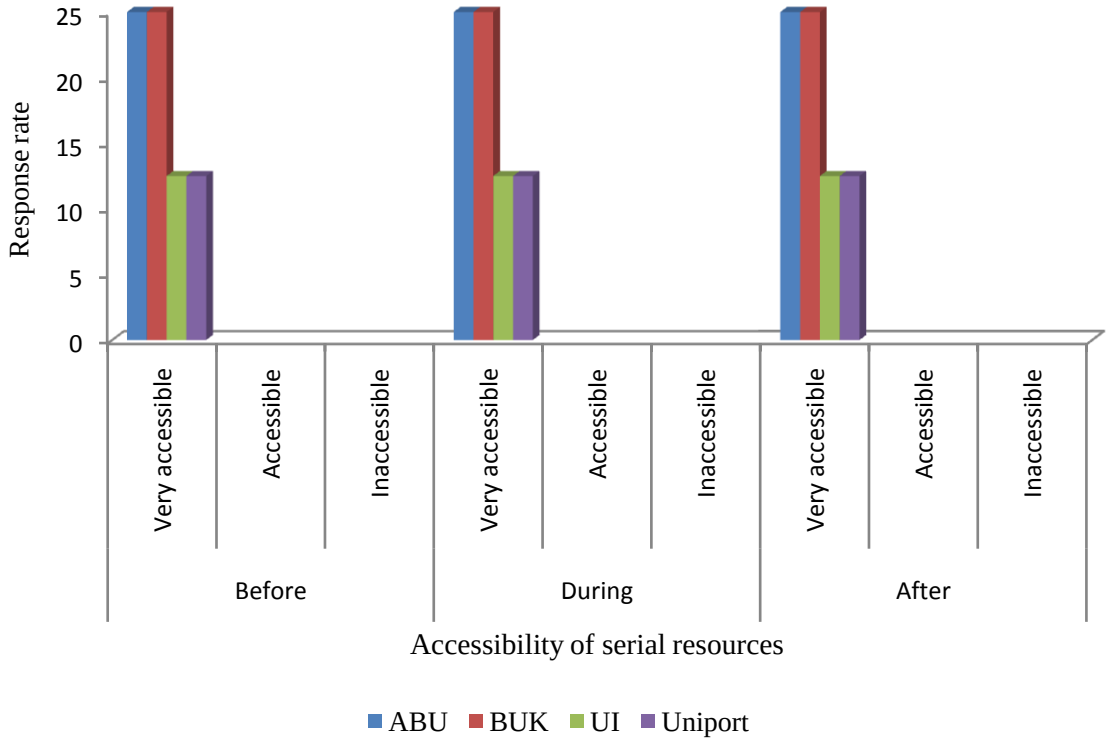


Fig.4. 6: Percentage Representation of the Accessibility Level of Serial Resources Before During and After the Mac Arthur' intervention

Table 4.7 and figure 4.6 indicate that accessibility was not an impediment to the use of the available serial materials in the libraries at any of the three periods as all the respondents were unanimous on this from their responses. It could therefore be said that accessibility was never a constraint or an impediment to users of the serial materials in the selected libraries before, during or after the Mac Arthur's intervention. This finding is in agreement with the views of Emerole and Ogugua (2007) that the major task of the library is to ensure that available library resources are made accessible to users.

4.3.4.2 Competency of Library Staff Before, During and After Mac Arthur Donation Project

For the competency of the library staff responsible for the storage and retrieval of the serial materials for the usage of the customers, Table 4.8 shows the opinions of the respondents. The percentages are graphically presented in Figure 4.7.

Table 4.8: Opinions of Respondents on Competency of Library Staff Before, During and After Intervention

Competency of library staff	Before								During								After							
	ABU		BUK		UI		UNIPORT		ABU		BUK		UI		UNIPORT		ABU		BUK		UI		UNIPORT	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Highly competent					1	12.5			1	12.5	2	25	1	12.5	1	12.5	2	25	2	25	1	12.5	1	12.5
Competent	2	25	2	25			1	12.5	1	12.5														
Undecided																								

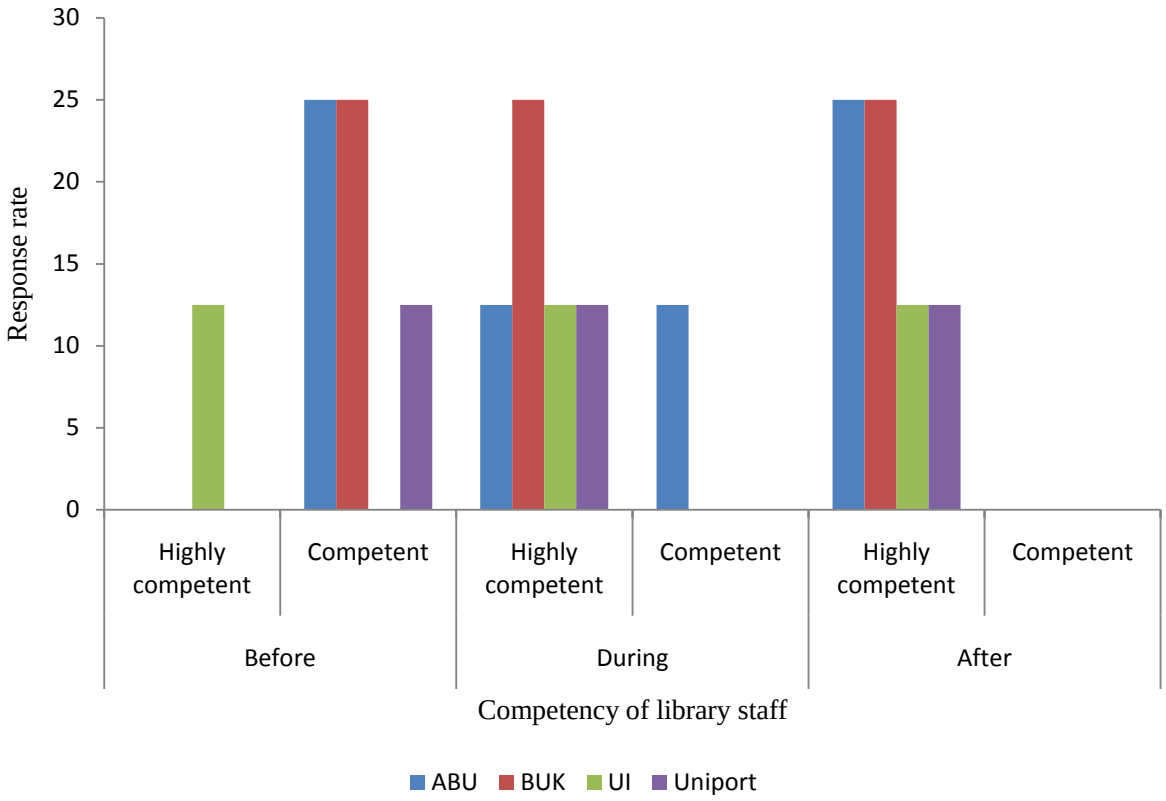


Fig.4. 7: Percentage Representation of the Competency Levels of Staff on Serial Resources Before During and After the Mac Arthur's Journal Donation Project

Table 4.8 and figure 4.7 show the competency of the staff before, during and after the intervention. Before the intervention only one(1) of the respondents indicated the staff were 'highly competent ' (UI) but the rest ABU, BUK and Uniport said their staff were only 'competent'. The level changed completely during the intervention with five (5) respondents (UI, ABU one respondent, BUK and Uniport) upgrading their staff to be 'highly competent'. Only one ABU respondent maintained staff rating at 'competent' level. However, after the intervention the ratings shot to climax with all respondents (100%)agreeing that their staff were now 'highly competent'. This is a clear indication that the Mac Arthur's intervention did not only increase the stock of serial materials available in the libraries but greatly enhanced the competency level of the library staff

responsible for the management of the serial materials.

4.3.4.3 Opinions on the Retooling for Staff Efficiency for Management of Journal Resources Before, During and After Mac Arthur Donation

Table 4.9 shows the opinions of the respondents on retooling of serial staff for the efficient publicity and management of journal resources before, during and after the intervention. Figure 4.8 show the graphic representation.

Table 4.9: Opinions of the Respondents on the Retooling of Staff Before, During and After Intervention

Efficiency of staff	**Before**								**During**								**After**							
	ABU		**BUK**		**UI**		**UNIPORT**		**ABU**		**BUK**		**UI**		**UNIPORT**		**ABU**		**BUK**		**UI**		**UNIPORT**	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Highly Efficient									2	25	2	25	1	12.5	1	12.5	2	25	2	25	1	12.5	1	12.5
Efficient	2	25	2	25	1	12.5	1	12.5																
Undecided																								

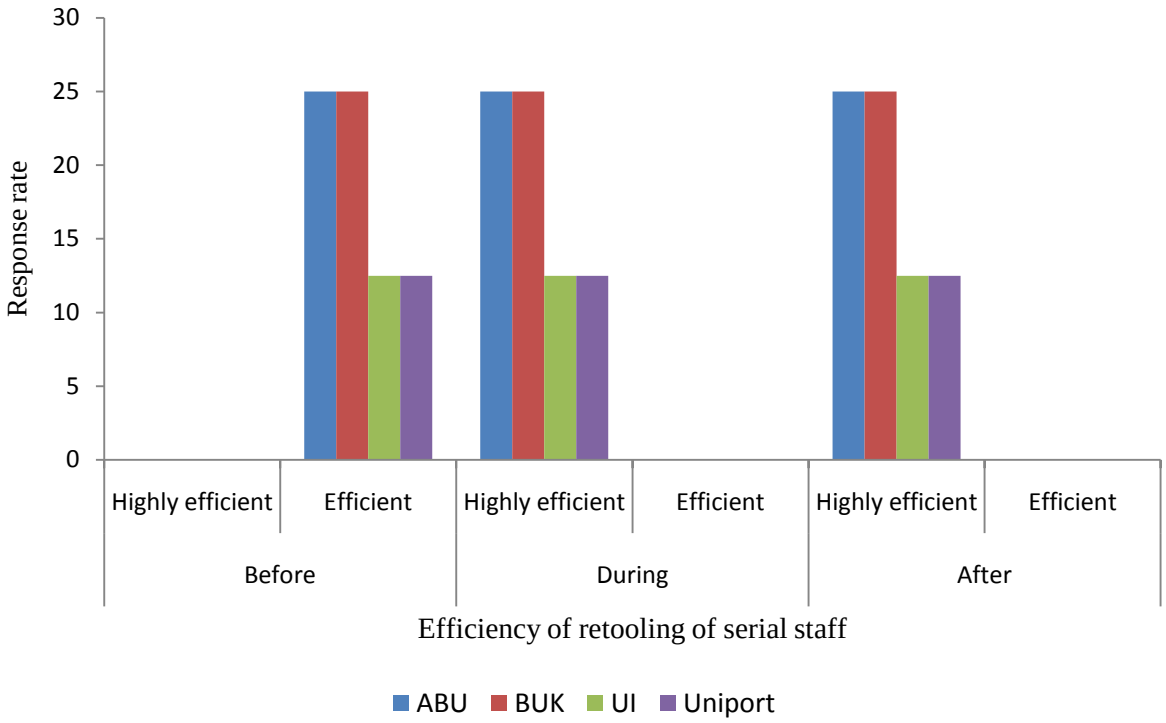


Fig.4. 8: Percentage Representation of the efficiency of staff in Retooling for Management of Journal Resources Before, During and After the Mac Arthur's Intervention

From Table 4.9 and Figure 4.8 ,the level of staff efficiency in retooling for efficient management of journal resources was not really high before the intervention compared with what was obtained during and after the Mac Arthur intervention. In the table and the chart, none of the respondents indicated the staff were 'highly efficient' before the intervention though all (ABU, BUK, UI, Uniport) agreed they were only 'efficient'. However, during the intervention and after all respondents agreed that their staff became 'highly efficient'. This observation clearly shows that the Mac Arthur intervention greatly enhanced the efficiency of staff in the publicity and management of journal resources. The findings here agree with the submissions of Edom and Edom (2013); Adoni and Famola (2012) that knowledge acquired during capacity development programmes helps practicing librarians in the performance of their official duties.

4.4 Coping Strategies to Sustain Journal Subscription After Mac Arthur Donation Project

The study sought to find out the various options open to these university libraries to ensure steady flow of adequate, relevant and current journals to their libraries after the end of the Mac Arthur Donation Project to satisfy the demands of their customers. The strategies adopted by these university libraries to sustain the acquisition of serial resources at the end of the Mac Arthur intervention have been examined here. In so doing, a number of strategies were evaluated and listed for respondents to indicate their preference. The scored frequencies are presented in Table 4.10. and graphically illustrated in Figure 4.9.

Table 4.10: Opinions of the Respondents on the Strategies Adopted by the Libraries to Sustain the Adequacy of Serial Materials in the Libraries After the Mac Arthur's Intervention.

S/n	Strategies adopted by the libraries to sustain the adequacy of serial materials after the intervention	Names of University
1	Increase funding from university management for serial subscription	ABU,BUK,UI, Uniport
2	Use Mac Arthur platform to negotiate discounted titles from reputable publishers	ABU,BUK,UI
3	Approach publishers directly for donation	
4	Seek support from academic societies for their serial publications	
5	Go into consortium for serial acquisition	ABU,BUK,UI ,Uniport
6	Solicit and utilize open source (serial resources)	UI
7	Subscribe only to e-resources and databases	
8	Seek funding from other foundations	ABU,BUK,UI
9	Others	2

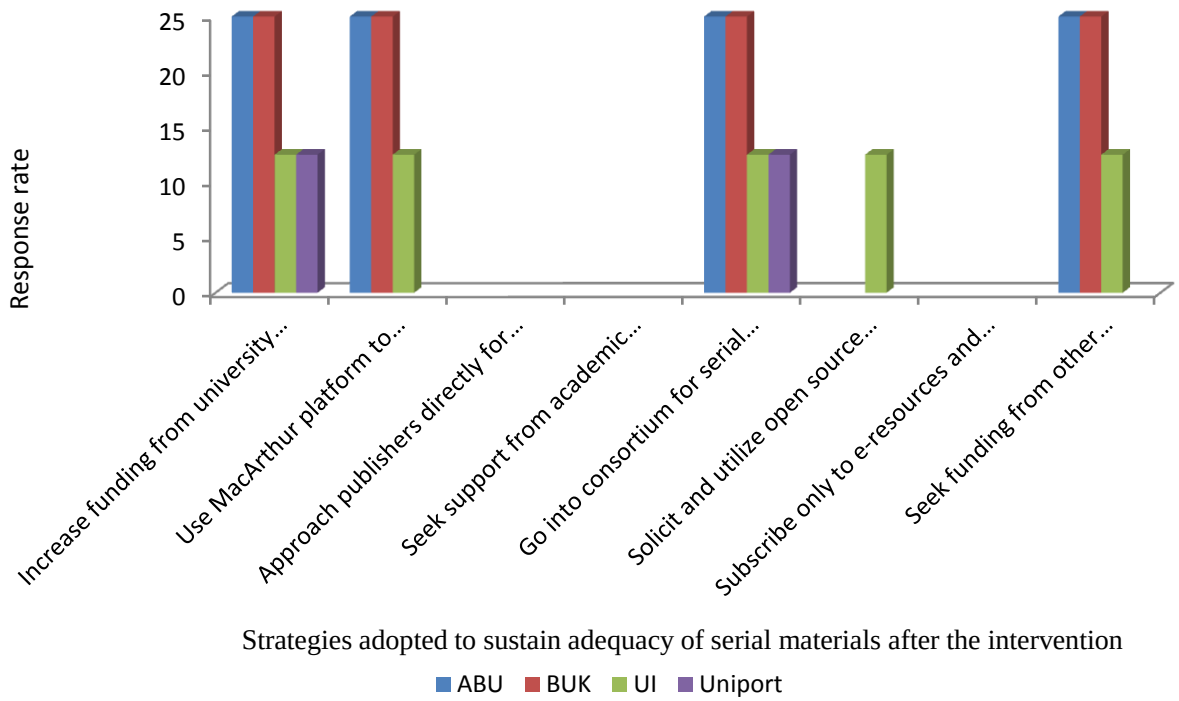


Fig.4. 9: Percentage Representation of the Respondents' Opinion on the Strategies Adopted by the Libraries to Sustain the Adequacy of Serial Materials After the Mac Arthur's Intervention

'Increased funding from university management for serial subscription' and going into consortium arrangement are the two most popularly adopted options by all the Mac Arthur grantee university libraries. This was followed by the 'Use of MacArthur platform to negotiate with publishers which was adopted by three universities namely, ABU, BUK and UI and last was not widely used that is, 'Solicit and utilize open source' adopted only by U I. Other strategies used to sustain journal subscription was Tetfund as indicated by A B U and BUK as other strategy to sustain journal subscription in their university libraries.

This observation is consistent with the report of Ekoja (2011) on the Education Trust Fund (ETF) now Tertiary Education Trust Fund (Tetfund) where it was stated the fund is designed or suitable only as supplement to regular library budget to strengthen university library resources and not to be relied on as main source of library finance. Other

options are not found appealing enough to be put to use by any of the university libraries. The intervention ended in 2006 and these university libraries from this period onwards are expected to source for adequate, relevant and up- to- date serial resources to meet the demands of their respective reading communities.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the summary of the assessment of the Mac Arthur's Journal Donation Project in the selected university libraries in Nigeria. Among others, the chapter consists of the summary of the major findings, conclusion, recommendations and suggestions for further study.

5.2 Summary of the Study

Nigerian University Libraries from the beginning were highly rated until late 1980s when economic difficulties crippled the national economy which made provision for basic essentials for learning including library resources impossible in most federal government - funded universities. The poor state of these universities necessitated the intervention of Mac Arthur to assist these selected university libraries in Nigeria (A B U Zaria, University of Ibadan, Uniport, Port Harcourt, and B U K ,Kano) in making current serials resources available. This study therefore assesses the impact of the project on these selected university libraries by comparing their serial resources before, during and after the project.

The related literature reviewed portrayed the decay that was pervasive in most government funded university libraries before the Mac Arthur Intervention. The literature emphasized the necessity for current and relevant serial resources in university libraries and explored impediments to the use of library resources including all hindrances to accessing the resources through negligence in record keeping, improper cataloguing and classification processes, staff incompetence, inadequate library facilities etc. It also portrayed the changes that came as a result of the project with current and adequate serial

resources for library readers. Some literature also indicate trends towards sustaining the journal subscription services in some of these Nigerian university libraries.

The research design adopted for the study is survey. In order to achieve the objectives of the study, a structured questionnaire was designed (see Appendix I). The designed instrument was administered to the four university librarians and four serial librarians who were direct recipients of the serial resources in the respective libraries. Out of the eight respondents, only six returned the completed questionnaire .The data collected were subjected to a descriptive analysis using frequency tables with graphical illustrations.

From the findings, it was discovered that serial resources were grossly inadequate in all the selected university libraries before the intervention. During the intervention and after, serial resources improved substantially. Before the intervention , currency and relevance of serial resources was relatively low, but this was positively reversed during the intervention and after, as 'very current 'and 'highly relevant' serial resources were made available in these selected university libraries. Also, there were no constraints in accessing the resources before, during or after the project. The major findings from the study are summarized below.

5.3 Summary of Major Findings

The major findings of the study were:

1. The serial resources of the libraries before the intervention were A B U 5,985 volumes, B U K 2,730 volumes, U I 5,417 volumes. and Uniport 3,246 volumes. During the intervention A B U increased to 7,889 vols. B U K 3,316 volumes., U I 7,224 volumes., and Uniport,4,253 volumes. After the intervention no University had less than 5,000 volumes of serial resources

,therefore the project increased serial resources generally in the selected university libraries.

2. Currency of serial resources in the libraries was relatively low before the intervention but the situation was completely reversed positively during and after the Mac Arthur's intervention.
3. Relevance of serial resources was equally low before Mac Arthur Intervention but became 'very high' during and after the intervention in all the four university libraries.
4. There were no constraints in terms of accessing the resources and the competency of human resources was efficient in resource management. Overall, the intervention greatly improved on the existing human resources competency in the management of serial resources of these libraries.
5. Among the strategies adopted by these university libraries to maintain the spirit of the Mac Arthur's intervention were increased funding from university management for serial subscription, use of Mac Arthur's platform to negotiate discounted titles from reputable publishers and going into consortium for serial acquisition with other university libraries.

5.4 **Conclusion**

From the findings of this study, it can be concluded that :

Mac Arthur's intervention have really increased the currency of serial stock in these selected universities libraries. Their stock level have also been raised more than before and the libraries tended to have maintained the status quo after the intervention. The intervention led to increase in the use of serial resources of the libraries and enhanced the users' satisfaction than was obtained before. There were no impediments human,

technical or technological in accessing the libraries' resources but funding is a fundamental limitation. The respective universities tended to adopt diverse strategies to maintain the status quo after the intervention. However, donation project cannot run forever, therefore, Nigerian university libraries will fare better with or without donation if they can form consortia groups. It is through sharing resources, library customers can have regular access to adequate, current and relevant serial resources for their academic needs in spite of increasing journal costs, inflationary trend and budget cuts.

5.5. Recommendations

The following recommendations are made based on the findings and conclusions reached in this study:

1. The University Management of these selected University libraries (A B U Zaria, B U K, Kano, U I ,Ibadan, and Uniport)should as a matter of priority improve the funding of these University libraries with special consideration for acquisition of serial resources to meet adequate needs of users.
2. There is a need to create awareness of available serial resources by these selected university libraries by constantly uploading current issues on their library websites apart from the publication in the library bulletin.
3. There is a need for training and retraining of library staff in these selected university libraries to enhance effective management of serial resources as observed in this study which tended to have improved staff competence during and after the intervention.
4. There is a need for these selected university libraries to form library consortium with other libraries in Nigeria for the purpose of information sharing for despite any budget increase, no library can be self-sufficient in information provision for

readers.

5.6. Suggestions for Further Studies

This study focused on the intervention of the Mac Arthur's intervention on serial resources of selected university libraries. Other studies can be embarked upon as follows:

1. Comparative Study of the Serials Resources of Mac Arthur grantee University Libraries and some Non-Mac Arthur grantee University Libraries in Nigeria over a specified period.
2. Assessment of Contributions of Tetfund and Mac Arthur Journal Donation Projects in Selected Nigerian University Libraries over a given period.
3. Use of Serial Resources in Mac Arthur grantee University Libraries and Selected Non -Mac Arthur grantee University Libraries in Nigeria.

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APPENDIX

Questionnaire

Department of Library and Information Science,

Faculty of Education,

Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria.

Dear Sir/Madam,

QUESTIONNAIRE ON ASSESSMENT OF MAC ARTHUR JOURNAL DONATION PROGRAMME

This questionnaire is designed to collect data for a post-graduate degree study in Library and Information Science.

Kindly complete the questionnaire to enable me complete the study. All answers will be treated confidentially and used for academic purpose only. The anonymity of the respondent is assured.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Yours sincerely

Bola Olure
Research Student.

ASSESSMENT OF MAC ARTHUR JOURNAL DONATION IN THE LIBRARY. INSTRUCTION

Please answer the following questions by either a tick in the appropriate box (√) or by writing in the space provided (where applicable) for each item. Thank you for your cooperation.

SECTION A

Demographic Information of the Respondents

1. Name of your Institution _____

2. Name of your Library _____ _____

3. Gender: Male [ ] Female [ ]

4. Designation:_____

5. Highest educational qualification

(i) PhD [ ] (ii) Masters Degree [ ] (iii) Bachelors Degree [ ]

(iv) Others, please specify_____

SECTION B: Adequacy of Serials Stock Before, During and After the Mac Arthur Journal Donation Project in the University Library

6. What was the total stock capacity of serial resources before the Mac Arthur's intervention in the University Library?(Before year 2000).

(i) 3000 and below[ ] (ii) 3000 - 5000 [ ]

(iii)5001 -7000[ ] (iv) 7001 and above [ ]

7. What was the total stock capacity of serial resources during the Mac Arthur's intervention in the University Library? (Between 2000-2006).

(i) 3000 and below [ ] (ii) 3000 - 5000 [ ]

(iii)5001 -7000[ ] (iv) 7001 and above [ ]

8. What has been the total stock capacity of journal resources after the Mac Arthur's intervention in the University Library? (From 2000 -).

(i) 3000 and below [ ] (ii) 3000 - 5000 [ ]

(iii)5001 -7000 [ ] (iv) 7001 and above [ ]

9. How current were the journals in the university library before the Mac Arthur Journal Donation Project? (Before year 2000).

(i) Very current [ ] (ii)Current[ ]

(iii)Obsolete [ ] (iv) Very obsolete[ ]

10. How current were the journals in the university library during Mac Arthur Journal Donation Project ?(Between 2000 -2006).

(i). Very current [ ] (ii). Current [ ]

(iii).Obsolete[ ] (iv).Very obsolete [ ]

11. How current have been the journals in the university library after Mac Arthur Journal Donation Project? (From 2006 -).

(i).Very current [ ] (ii).Current[ ]

(iii).Obsolete[ ] (iv).Very obsolete [ ]

12. How relevant were journal resources in the university library to courses offered in the University before Mac Arthur Journal Donation Project? (Before year 2000).

(I). Very relevant [ ] (ii).Relevant [ ]

(iii).Irrelevant[ ] (iv). Very irrelevant [ ]

13. How relevant were journal resources in the university library to courses offered in the University during Mac Arthur Journal Donation Project?

(Between 2000 -2006).

(i). Very relevant [ ] (ii).Relevant [ ]

(iii). Irrelevant[ ] (iv). Very irrelevant [ ]

14. How relevant have been the journal resources in the university library to courses offered in the University after Mac Arthur Journal Donation Project? (From 2006).

(i). Very relevant[ ] (ii).Relevant[ ]

(iii).Irrelevant [ ] (iv). Very irrelevant [ ]

SECTION C: Level of Use and Satisfaction Derived Before, During and After the Mac Arthur Intervention in the University Library.

15. How frequently did patrons use journal resources in the University Library before the Mac Arthur Journal Donation Project ?(Before year 2000).

(i) Very Frequently [ ] (ii). Frequently [ ]

(iii). Occasionally [ ] (iv). Rarely [ ]

16.How frequently did patrons use journal resources in the university Library during the

Mac Arthur Journal Donation Project ?(Between 2000 -2006).

(i) Very Frequently [ ] (ii). Frequently [ ]

(iii). Occasionally [ ] (iv). Rarely [ ]

17.How frequently have patrons been using journal resources in the university Library after the Mac Arthur Journal Donation Project ? (From 2006 -).

(i) Very Frequently [ ] (ii). Frequently [ ]

(iii). Occasionally [ ] (iv). Rarely [ ]

18. How satisfied were library patrons with subject coverage of journal resources in the University library before the Mac Arthur Journal Donation Project ?

(Before 2000).

(i). Very satisfied [ ] (ii).Satisfied [ ]

(iii).Dissatisfied[ ] (iv). Very dissatisfied [ ]

19.How satisfied were library patrons with subject coverage of journal resources in the University library during the Mac Arthur Journal Donation Project? (Between 2000-2006).

(i). Very satisfied[ ] (ii).Satisfied [ ]

(iii).Dissatisfied[ ] (iv). Very dissatisfied [ ]

20.How satisfied were library patrons with subject coverage of journal resources in the University library after the Mac Arthur Journal Donation Project ? (From 2006 -).

(i). Very satisfied [ ] (ii).Satisfied [ ]

(iii).Dissatisfied[ ] (iv). Very dissatisfied [ ]

Section D : Impediments to Use of Journal Resources Before, During and After Mac Arthur's Intervention.

21.What was the accessibility rate of journal resources in the University Library before the Mac Arthur Intervention ? (Before year 2000).

(i) Very Accessible [ ] (ii). Accessible [ ]

(iii) Inaccessible [ ] (iv). Highly inaccessible [ ]

22.What was the accessibility rate of journal resources in the University Library during the Mac Arthur Intervention ? (Between 2000 -2006).

(i) Very Accessible [ ] (ii). Accessible [ ]

(iii) Inaccessible [ ] (iv). Highly inaccessible [ ]

23.What was the accessibility rate of journal resources in the University Library after the Mac Arthur Intervention ? (From 2000 -).

(i) Very Accessible [ ] (ii). Accessible [ ]

(iii) Inaccessible [ ] (iv). Highly inaccessible [ ]

24.How would you assess the level of competence of library staff in facilitating the use of journal resources before the Mac Arthur Journal Donation Project ? (Before year 2000).

(i).Highly Competent [ ] (ii). Competent [ ]

(i).Incompetent [ ] (iv) Highly incompetent [ ]

25.How would you assess the level of competence of library staff in facilitating the use of journal resources during the Mac Arthur Journal Donation Project? (Between 2000-2006).

(i). Highly Competent [ ] (ii). Competent [ ]

(i). Incompetent [ ] (iv) Highly incompetent [ ]

26.How would you assess the level of competence of library staff in facilitating the use of journal resources after the Mac Arthur Journal Donation Project ? (From 2006 -).

(i).Highly Competent [ ] ii). Competent [ ]

(i).Incompetent [ ] (iv) Highly incompetent [ ]

27.How will you rate the retooling of journal staff for efficient management of journal resources before the Mac Arthur Journal Donation Project ? (Before year 2000).

(i). Highly efficient [ ] (ii) Efficient [ ]

(iii). Inefficient [ ] (iv) Highly inefficient [ ]

28.How will you rate the retooling of journal staff for efficient management of serial resources during the Mac Arthur Journal Donation Project ? (Between 2000 - 2006).

(i). Highly efficient [ ] (ii) Efficient [ ]

(iii). Inefficient [ ] (iv) Highly inefficient [ ]

29.How will you rate the retooling of serial staff for efficient management of journal resources after the Mac Arthur Journal Donation Project ? (From 2000 -).

(i). Highly efficient [ ] (ii) Efficient[ ]

(iii). Inefficient [ ] (iv) Highly inefficient [ ]

Section E: Sustainability of Journal Resources After the Mac Arthur Journal Donation Project in the University Library.

30. What strategies has the University Library been using to sustain journal subscription after the end of the Mac Arthur Journal Donation Project ?

(i) Increase funding from University Management for serial subscription.

(ii) Use Mac Arthur platform to negotiate discounted titles from reputable publishers.

(iii) Approach publishers directly for donation.

(iv) Seek support from Academic Societies for their serial publications.

(v) Go into consortium for serial acquisition.

(vi) Solicit and utilize open source (serial resources).

(vii) Subscribe to only e-resources and databases.

(viii) Seek funding from other Foundations.

(ix) Others please specify

……

……

……

Thanks.