

**MANAGEMENT AND USE OF SERIAL PUBLICATIONS
IN ACADEMIC LIBRARIES IN ZAMFARA STATE.**

BY

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**BEING A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF
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LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCES, BAYERO UNIVERSITY
KANO.**

JULY, 2016

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this work is the product of my own research efforts; undertaken under the supervision of Dr. Khalil Sa'id and has not been presented and will not be presented elsewhere for the award of degree or certificate. All sources have been dully acknowledge.

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CERTIFICATION PAGE

This is to certify that the research work for this dissertation and the subsequent write-up
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DEDICATION

This dissertation is dedicated to my parents and my family in general.

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Abstract:

The study was conducted to investigate Management and use of Serial Publications in Academic Libraries in Zamfara State. The study covers Federal University Gusau, Federal Polytechnic Kaura Namoda, Federal College of Education Technical Gusau, College of Education Maru, Abdu Gusau Polytechnic Talata Mafara, Health Technology Tsafe, School of Agriculture and Animal Science Bakura, Zamfara College of Arts and Science, School of Nursing Gusau. The study was carried out specifically to find out the types of serial publications available in the libraries under study, procedure used in managing the serial publications, factors facilitating the use of serial publications in the libraries under study, challenges associated with the management of serial publications in the libraries under study. Quantitative research methodology using survey research design was employed for the study. The population of 251 respondents was used for the study. Data was collected through open ended questionnaire. Descriptive statistics was used to analyze the data. The findings reveal among others availability of some serials publications, it also revealed from the study that availability, currency and accessibility were the major factors influencing the use of serials publications. It recommended that, serial librarians should acquire more education and training on technical aspect of serial management; sensitization forum should be formed between and among students, researchers, academic and non academic librarians on awareness and use of serial publications for personal, academic and research purposes.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background to the Study

Serial publications have been universally found to be very vital sources of information. Aina (2004) stated that serials include journals, Magazines, Newspapers, Newsletters, accession reports, memoirs, proceedings and transactions of societies and other periodicals like abstract and indexes. Serials are often thought of a distinct format, they are in print, non – print or in electronic format. A serial is therefore, regarded as material that is in a tangible format that is recorded on paper microform, magnetic media or optical disk and retrievable formats.

Besides, it is acknowledged that serial publications form the backbone of any academic library because of the nature of their informational value (current and up- datedness). Serial publications are known to keep professionals up-to-date on current information and trends in their disciplines. Also contributing to the importance of serials, Fasoye (1995) affirmed that, “serials are the most up- to- date resource in the library and the article written in serial are often written by experts in their fields.”

In another development, Elaturoti (2000) stated that, serials are an important part of the academic library collection because the information contained in them is more current than those in published books. Evans and Carter (2009) described Serial publications as one of the higher interest and valuable primary source of new ideas, finding and development which people use as a source of learning while using books as secondary source to gain broader or deeper knowledge of a subject and which according to Anunobi, Nwakwo and Ezejifor (2010) majority of texts/ monographs produced for knowledge have their contents derived from serials.

Olanlokun and Momoh (1994) explained that, serials are vital and important information resources of academic libraries due to the fact that

- i. They are very useful source of current information in different fields of endeavor, i.e. they provide the latest development in any field of knowledge. e.g. information contained in journal may take many years before it appear in a book format, in some cases it may not even appear at all.
- ii. Serial publications keep researchers and teaching staff abreast of knowledge in their area of investigation.
- iii. They contribute immensely to the dissemination of knowledge
- iv. Professionals are kept abreast by journals published by their respective associations.
- v. Serial publications contain proceedings and discussions of learned societies, in house publications, which otherwise may not be available in book form;
- vi. They are greatest sources of review, abstract and indexes which give an insight to other publications.

Serial publications generally are useful source of current information in different field of knowledge. i.e. they provide the latest development in any field of endeavor. For instance, information contained in journals may take many years before appearing in a book format, in some case may not even appear at all.

Serial publications keep researchers and teaching staff abreast of knowledge in their area of investigation and also contribute immensely to the dissemination of knowledge.

Agbaje (2002) posited serial as one of the most, if not the most important information resources of the information age. Serial publications contain proceedings and discussion on learned societies, in-house publications which otherwise may not be available in book forms.

They are greatest source of review, abstract and indexes which give an insight to other publications. Thus, providing an opportunity for students (postgraduate and undergraduate), teaching and non teaching staff, researchers and other professionals in their pursuit of informational as well as professional careers.

Apart from the confirmation that scholarly journals are the principal medium for reporting research findings, there are other serials that keep their audience informed about the day to day activities and life in general, that is magazine, newspaper, news bulletins and reports. From the above concepts one can conveniently deduce serial as an all-inclusive term encompassing the notion of publications in various forms; content, purpose and meaning.

Therefore no academic library can discharge its duties and functions successfully unless it has relevant, current as well as back issues of serials because no meaningful research can be accomplished without serial publications and proper management. Management refers to the process of channeling all needed resources towards achieving the organizational objectives, where by managing serial publications comprises of all the activities that happen to serials right from the arrival to storage. Libraries generally acquire their serial publications from local and foreign sources. Serial publications are acquired through outright purchase; the purchase can be by direct subscription from the publisher (local and foreign); by membership of association, institution or societies. However, the major source of acquisition is through agents. The agents usually demand up front or advance payments. In others, the Serial section send the subscription order to the

publisher or business manager or as may be instructed by the editorial of Serial publications in question – vendors are engaged to supply newspaper and magazines.

Organization is an important aspect in the library management because it facilitates access to the available Serial resources in the library. Serial publications are organized to allow access to the Serial publications. Nwalo (2003) stated that the organization of Serial implies decisions about the method through which the Serial publication are arranged to facilitate access by the users.

Olanlokun and Momoh (1994) describe the processing of Serial publications as an important aspect of management of Serial publications because it helps in maintaining the security of the Serial publications. Once Serials are received from the post office or by hand directly or through the office of the head librarian, their processing starts. Each Serial received is checked against the invoice as to cost, titles, issues and the number of the copies sent ordered for. Therefore, the library's ownership stamp is stamped on each avoiding printed areas with date of receipt on the cover page; fly leaf; and the verse of the title page or some other variation.

Preservation is also seen as important factor in the aspect of Serials management. Preservation means ensuring maintaining the value and availability of information resources now and in the further time. The libraries therefore, preserve and conserve the information resources to ensure their existence and continuity through protecting the material against all agents of damage and destruction (Williams, 2002). Preservation of serial requires careful maintenance in ensuring its safety and durability, right environment for safe keeping right facilities and rights personnel for proper handling.

The importance of the management and use of serial publications in academic libraries cannot be over emphasized. They make the backbone of every academic library. Research and academic

libraries devote a lot of their funds to the acquisition of serial. This is due to the nature of their informational value for research and scholarly activities. Moreover, the worthy of any academic is usually determined by the quantity and quality of their publications that emanate from researchers and use of serial publications. Publications output of every lecturer to a great extent, determines his or her promotion based on the policy of publish or perish syndrome. To be able to carry out a meaningful research, the researcher must have access to adequate information more especially from serial publications in the academic library.

Moreover, different studies have shown that serial publications are more expensive and difficult in their management as they come daily; weekly, monthly, quarterly etc. for instance Woodward (1999) explained that Serials are expensive and difficult to manage. Their management needs special skills and experience from the serial librarian. Also, Mullis (1992); Dole and Change (1996) and Garson(1998) in their respective studies confirmed that lack of current selection tools such as Ulrich's international periodical directory, Ulrich's on Microfiche and Ulrich's plus caused the difficulties encountered in the acquisition of important serial in academic libraries.

Despite the importance of serial publication in academic libraries, it was observed that no academic library can discharge its duties and functions successfully unless it has relevant, current as well as back issues of serials because no meaningful research can be accomplished without serial publications. However, preliminary study conducted in the institutions under study, in Zamfara State has shown that the academic staff are not happy with the serial publication in their libraries.

This study, therefore, wishes to find out why there is such dissatisfaction among the academic staff as far as serial publications are concerned. Could it be due to lack of efficient management of serials or due to lack of sufficient guide to access the serial publication? Or is it due to non

utilization of the serial publications that bring about the dissatisfaction of the teaching staff about the serial publications. It is against this background that this study will investigate to see whether it is the management or the use that cause the problem of dissatisfaction.

This study used Orr Access and Utilization Model as theoretical framework to examine management and use of serial publication in academic libraries in Zamfara State. This is based on the fact that this theory centered on management and use of serial publications.

1.2 Problem Statement

Serial publications have been universally found to be very vital sources of information. Aina (2004) stated that, kinds of serials include journals, Magazines, Newspapers, Newsletters, accession reports, Memories, proceedings and transactions of societies and other periodicals like abstract and indexes. Serial are often thought of a distinct format, they are in print, non – print or in electronic format. A serial is therefore, regarded as materials that is in a tangible format that is recorded on paper microform, magnetic media or optical disk and retrievable formats.

Besides, it is acknowledged that serial publications form the backbone of any academic library because of the nature of their informational value (current and up- datedness). Serial publications are known to keep professionals up-to-date on current information and trends in their disciplines. Also contributing to the importance of serials, Fasoye (1995) affirmed that, “serials are the most up to date resource in the library and the article written in serials are often written by experts in their fields.”

Serial publications generally are useful source of current information in different field of knowledge. i.e. they provide the latest development in any field of endeavor. For instance,

information contained in journals may take many years before appearing in a book format, in some case may not even appear at all.

Serial publications keep researchers and teaching staff abreast of knowledge in their area of investigation and also contribute immensely to the dissemination of knowledge. Agbaje (2002) posited serial as one of the most, if not the most important information resources of the information age. Serial publications contains proceedings and discussion on learned societies, in house publications which otherwise may not be available in book forms.

They are greatest source of review, abstract and indexes which give an insight to other publications. Thus, providing an opportunity for students (postgraduate and undergraduate), teaching and non teaching staff, researchers and other professionals in their pursuit of informational as well as professional careers.

Apart from the confirmation that scholarly journals are the principal medium for reporting research findings, there are other serials that keep its audience informed about the day to day activities and life in general, that is magazine, Newspaper, news bulletins and reports. From the above concepts one can conveniently deduce that serials as an all-inclusive term encompassing the notion of publications in various forms; content, purpose and meaning. Therefore, no academic library can discharge its duties and functions successfully unless it has relevant, current as well as back issues of serials because no meaningful research can be accomplished without serial publications. Akinbode (2011) also affirmed that as part of the rules of academic libraries in providing serials to support teaching, research and scholarly activities, there are however, limited access to serial publications as the result of problem of availability and accessibility. In most of the academic libraries the serials are either not available or are not accessible due to inefficient management, in sufficient guide to access the serials or non utilization of the serial publications.

It is against this background that the present study was conducted to find out if the listed problem exists also in the academic libraries of Zamfara state.

1.3 Research Question

This study sought to provide answers to the following questions:

1. What types of serial publications are provided in the academic libraries of Zamfara State?
2. What are the procedures followed in managing the serial in relation to collection:-
 - a. Acquisitions
 - b. Organization
 - c. Preservation
 - d. Access
 - e. Use
3. What are the factors facilitating the use of serial publications in academic Libraries under study?
4. What are the challenges associated with the management of serial publications in libraries under study?

1.4 Research Objectives

1. To identify the types of serial publications available in the libraries understudy
2. To examine the procedure used in managing the serial in relation to
 - a. Acquisition.
 - b. Organization.
 - c. Preservation

d. Access

e. Use

3. To identify factors facilitating the use of serial publications in the libraries

Under study.

4. To identify challenges associated with the management of serial publications in the libraries under study and suggest solution to the problems.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The study will no doubt fill in the gap in the area of research and add to the existing body of knowledge. It is also hoped that the study will be of significance value to the information professionals more especially the serials librarians in enhancing the management and use of serial publications that will promote their use for research and scholarly activities. The study will be significant to parent organizations, institutional libraries under study in highlighting ways in which serial publications could be improved. It will be significant to researchers, academicians, students by having fully access to the required serial publications in their respective libraries. The study will contribute to the field of librarianship because of the new knowledge that the study will gained from the findings.

1.6 Scope and Limitation

The scope of this study is all the academic libraries of all the tertiary institutions of Zamfara State. This includes Federal University, Gusau, Federal Polytechnic, Kaura Namoda, Federal College of Education (Technical) Gusau, College of Education, Maru, Health Technology, Tsafe, School of

Agriculture and Animal Science, Bakura, School of Nursing, Gusau, Abdu Gusau Polytechnic, Talata Mafara and Zamfara College of Art and Science.

The study is limited to the management and use of serial publications in academic libraries in zamfara state.

1.7 Operational Definition of Terms

Academic Libraries: This refers to libraries attached to tertiary institutions such as; Universities, Polytechnic, Colleges of Educations and Research institutions etc.

Serial publications: This refers to publications in any medium issued in successive parts, and intended to be continued indefinitely. Serial includes Journals, periodical, Magazines, Newspapers, Gazette, Annual (reports year books, directories etc.) and transactions of societies.

Serial Management: This are the routine task of the serial unit/section that encompasses the process of Selection, Acquisition, Organizing, Preserving and making the serial available to the user. Serial management covers all the life cycle of serial in the serial unit.

Use of serial publications: The process of making adequate use of serial publications in the library.

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CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.0 Introduction

This was reviewed under the following headings:-

2.1 Concept and Importance of Serial Publications

2.2 Types of Serial Publications in Academic Library

2.3 Accessibility of Serial Publications in Academic Library

2.4 Use of serial publications in academic library

2.5 Procedure for Managing Serial Publications in Academic Library

2.5.1 Acquisition

2.5.2 Organization

2.5.3 Storage and Preservation

2.6 Challenges associated with the Management of Serial Publications

2.7 Theoretical and conceptual framework

2.8 Summary of the literature Review and uniqueness of the study

2.1 The Concept and Importance of Serial Publications

Serial publications have been universally found to be very vital sources of information. The idea of serialization denotes the idea of publications that is consecutively numbered, issued in successive parts, with varying frequency and without foreseeable ending, designation and

intended to be continued indefinitely (Hameed and Osunrinade, 2010). Serials are of various kinds, these includes; journals, magazine, newspaper, news bulletins and reviews. Nwalo (2003), Onatola (2004) and Aina (2004) stated that serials include journals, Magazine, Newspaper, Newsletter, accession, report, Memories, proceedings and transactions of societies and other periodicals like abstract and indexes. Serials are often thought of a distinct format, they are in print, non – print or in electronic format. A serial is therefore, regarded as material that is in a tangible format that is recorded on paper, microform, magnetic media or optical disk and retrievable.

The origin of serial, according to Nisonger (1998), has been traced to antiquity. Annual writings on the tombs of Egyptian kings during the first dynasty (2750 – 2625 BC) according to Osborn (1980) this might possibly be considered the word's earliest known serials. He also mentioned a decree by Julius Caesar in 60 B.C requiring the proceeding of the Roman serials to be published. The invention of movable print in the 15th century attributed to Johannes Gutenberg undoubtedly helped lay the ground work for the earliest journals. Since the 1820's when the machine – driven typesetting began to be developed, increasingly sophisticated technology, as remarked by Vainer (1985) has contributed to the production of printed serials. By the mid-20th century, photographic typesetting was playing a major role and powerful computerized methods have developed in recent decades. Serials are defined and described in various ways within the library profession by different authors. Osborn (1980) used the term “Serials to include all those publications which are issued with varying frequency. Nwalo (2003) cited Osborn (1980) to describe serials as publications in successive parts, at regular or irregular intervals and intended to be continued indefinitely. There are many kinds of serials. These include Newspapers, Magazine, Newsletters, Journals, indexes, abstract, report, proceedings and transaction of societies etc. serial can also be

defined as any publications in any medium issued in successive parts and intended to be continued indefinitely. Serial include: periodicals, Annuals, Proceeding and transaction of societies. Serials include prints and electronic journals, magazine, continuing annual reports and monographic series.

Harrods librarian Glossary (1990) also defined serial as any publications issued in successive parts appearing at intervals, usually regular ones, and as a rule intended to be continued indefinitely; the term include periodicals, newspaper, annual, numbered monographic series and the proceedings transaction and memories of society. Madu (2002) conceived serials as information resources in (printed or Electronic form that are produced serially at regular intervals, these included; newspaper, newsletter, bulletins, magazines, government publications. He further added that anything that belongs to form or consist of series qualified to be a serial.

Kent (1979) defined serial in more elaborated term as any publications issued in successive parts, and intended to be continued indefinitely with no termination or envisage. These serials can be in a form of journals, newspaper, magazine, bulletins, newsletters, and memoirs, annual (report year book) proceedings of learned societies and professional's bodies. They may be published daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, usually with various numbers, issued numbers including monthly and yearly of publications. And serial can be in print (monographic or non – print) microform films etc. The term serials or periodicals are used interchangeably to refer to the information resources which are in a series to regular intervals. Serial is the general term encompassing publications in many medium form issued in successive parts bearing numerical or chronological designation. Periodical on the other hand are expressed in serial by means of periodicity. Fasoye (1995) stated that, as the names suggest a periodicals is a distinction title which is issued at regular intervals; weekly, monthly, quarterly or yearly by a learned society, an academic or research institution or

reportable publishing organization. Agbaje (2002) also explains periodicals as types of serial classified around the concept of pre or donation which attempt to impart significance to the passage of time by identifying and ordering information along periodic sequence. Thus when products are referred to as periodical, they are produced at fixed period of intervals of time usually not less than twenty four hours. Moreover, a serial is distinguished from books because it is numbered and dated. Beside information continued in periodicals is inversely more up-to-date than that appearing in books because periodicals usually report the result of recent research quickly than books. Example information on new discoveries can appear in periodicals within week of their formulation however, the same might take two or three years before appearing in a book format.

From the above one can conveniently deduce that serials is an all-inclusive term encompassing the notion of publications with variations in forms, content and purpose ; meaning that serials come in a variety of forms such as newspapers, magazine, periodicals and journals etc. With something to suit almost every one's taste and interest, and which are issued in successive parts, and usually at regular intervals and as a rule intended to be continued indefinitely. The unflinching capacity of institutions of higher learning to teach and research published scholarly materials.

Since 1609 when the first newspaper was published and the publication of the first periodical in 1665, it has become easy for researchers to communicate their findings and apply those at others in their research works. Hence, a university is adjudged high class when it can provide adequate information materials especially current serials. This is expected since research at the undergraduate and postgraduate levels have serials as their bedrock. Burch (1990) described serials as a central force in scholarly communication because researcher prefers it for publication

of their research results and for retrospective scholarly review. Also majority of texts/monographs produced for knowledge have their corresponding authors derived from serials articles. In the university community, access to this important research material is primary through the university library.

Besides it is acknowledged that serial publications form the backbone of any academic library because of the nature of their informational value (current and up- date). Serial publications are known to keep professionals up- to- date on current information and trends in their informational value. Highlighting the importance of serial, Iyaro (2004) asserted that serials are an essential and integral component of every academic library collection because the information they contain reflect the most current development in all fields of knowledge. Evens and Carter (2009) added that serial publications are the primary sources of new ideas, findings and development which people use as a source of learning while using books as secondary source to gain a deeper or broader knowledge of a discipline. Also contributing to the importance of serial, Fasoye (1995) affirmed that serial are the most up- to- date resource in the library and the article written in serial are often written by experts in their field. Olanlokun and Mommoh (1994) also described serials as a vital and the most important information resources of the academic libraries because:-

- a) They are useful source of current information in different field of knowledge. I.e. they provide the latest development in any field of knowledge. For instance, information contained in journals may take many years before appearing in a book format, in some case may not even appear at all.
- b) Serial publications keep researchers and teaching staff abreast of knowledge in their area of investigation.
- c) They contribute immensely to the dissemination of knowledge

- d) Professionals are kept abreast by journals publications by their respective associations.
- e) Serial publications contains proceedings and discussion on learned societies, in- house publications which otherwise may not be available in books form.
- f) They are greatest source of review, abstract and indexes which give an insight to other publications.

Agbaje (2002) posited serial as one of the most if not the most important information resources of the information age. Journal according to Serema and Mooko (2002) are regarded as primary source of information on resource undertaking in any given field. Aina (2003), described journals as the principal medium for reporting new findings. Nwalo (2003) also confirmed most of the information in journals are product of research and may not appear again in any other form. Adeola (2004) added that journals should serve as the formation of knowledge sources of vital information and they should be highly intellectual. This shows great importance attached to serials by libraries and researchers. Serials are sources of current information and have several other contributions to the educational development. Alemna, Chifmepa and Resenberg (2002) further asserted that, African journals are valued for their research potentials; in particular, they are to assist in ongoing research to identify possible topics of future research, and to publish the result of completed researchers.

Apart from the confirmation that scholarly journals are the principal medium for reporting research findings, there are other serials that keep thier audience informed about the day to day activities and life in general, that is magazine, Newspaper, news bulletins and reports. Aiyepetu (1998) while revealing the importance of newspaper in his study on utilization by policy makers asserted that 84% of the policy makers consulted newspapers and magazine and this ranked among the five most consulted information sources by law makers in Nigeria. Olurunsola (1997)

also added that, newspaper and magazines help students, researchers and faculty members to be well informed on current issued.

2.2 Types of Serial Publications in Academic Library

Serial is an inclusive term encompassing any publications with variation in form, content and purpose. Serials are any publications in print or not, issued in successive parts, usually having numerical or chronological designations and intended to be continued indefinitely. Thus, the term serials, encompasses an extremely wide range of materials including newspapers, periodicals, newsletters, technical and research reports, yearbooks and annuals, national and international government publications.

Serials can be in form of paper (printed) microforms or films, online, or CD-ROM formats. A popular alternative to the printed issues of periodicals according to Kashyap (1998) is the microforms and micro files which occupy less space than bound columns and the library for having complete columns and runs without much of the staff time and expenses of searching, ordering, acquiring and processing replacement issues.

For the purpose of this study, the following types of serials are identified and explained.

Newspapers: Newspapers are sources of information which contain news on special or general events. Newspaper provides a great variety of information, news stories, sourcing the latest developments in such field as; government, politics, sport, science, business and the arts.

The ALA glossary of library and information science (1983) defined newspapers as serials issued at stated regular intervals (usually daily, weekly or semiweekly) contain news, opinions etc. Newspaper provide an excellent means of keeping well informed on current events, it also plays a vital role in shaping public opinion. Newspaper report local news as well as national and

international news, on day to day basis. Examples of Nigerian newspapers are Punch, leadership and Daily trust.

Periodicals: The term periodicals are interchangeably used as serials with distinctive titles containing a mix of articles by more than one contributor. Issued at regular stated intervals of less than a year without prior decision as to when the final issued will appear. Periodicals include: - magazines, journals, etc. but not proceeding. Harrod's librarians Glossary defined periodicals as a publication with a distinctive title which appears at stated intervals and which contain articles, stories or other writings by several contributors. Fasoye (1995) conceived periodicals as serial publications with a distinctive title which is issued at regular intervals published weekly, monthly, quarterly, yearly by a learned society, an academic or research institutions, a professional body or reportable publishing organization.

Magazine: A magazine is described by Ala Glossary of library and information science (1983) as periodicals for general reading, containing articles of various subjects by different authors appearing at regular intervals and as a rule intended to continue indefinitely. The tell magazine, sport week magazine and the African concord magazine are example of magazines. Magazines are sometime called periodicals and those that deal with academic subjects are called journals. Magazine like newspapers represents the work of many writers but magazine differ from newspapers in form and content and is designated to be kept longer than newspapers. A magazine is also described by the world book encyclopedia as a collection of articles or stories of hoppers published at regular intervals. It further categorized magazines in two broad categories namely; the specialized or trade magazine for special interest of business, industrial and professional groups and the consumer magazine for broader interest for the general public.

Journals: - A journal is defined by the ALA Glossary of library and information science (1983) as a periodical specifically contains scholarly articles or disseminating current information on research and development in a particular subject or field, a typical example of journals is the journal of Nigerian engineers etc. Whemieier (2004) defined journals and newspapers or magazine that deal with a particular subject or profession. Journals could also be described as a publication that contains primary or original idea of individual writer of the articles. Koeff (2011) described journals as articles written by scholars within specific discipline. Bunch (1990) maintains that, a journal usually address more limited audience than a newspaper does, and is not as firmly bond to events of the day. According to Yahaya (1993) a journal refers to those periodicals created by any of the following:-

= **A constituted body:** An educational institutional, ministry, board, bureau, council, commission, library, center, academy, division, or department.

= **A specialized group:** Scientists, historians, educators, economists, Archaeologists, Linguists, Folklorists, Medical Doctors.

= **An interest group:** Students associations, religious group, trade union.

Moreover, researchers and experts according to Salman (2007) prefer information in scholarly journals as bases of their research activities, this is because; it is reliable, current and written by qualified individuals. Scholarly journals as observed by Reitz (2001) is a premedical devoted to disseminating current research and commentary on development within a specific discipline, or field of study usually published quarterly or bimonthly and bound into continuously paginated volumes.

And the in- house journals are published by commercial and industrial organization for their internal and external purposes.

Newsletters/bulletin: A newsletter/bulletin is defined by the ALA Glossary of library and information science (1933) as serials consist of one of few printed sheets containing news or information of interest chiefly to a special group. The business directory (2012) described newsletter “as a small printed (generally on letter-size paper), or published through other means for selected audience on a narrow subject, or for circulation within an organization.” Various organizations commonly use newsletter to keep their members informed about activities and events occurring within their organizations. Newsletter is regularly distributed publications generally about one topic that is on interest to its subscribers. Newsletters are published by government agencies, organization, societies, association and business especially companies which provide information of interest to their members, customers or employers.

Proceedings: Proceeding is defined by ALA Glossary of Library and Information Science (1983) as the collection of academic papers that are published in the context of an academic conference. They are usually distributed as printed books after the conference has closed.

Annual report: Annual report according to Harrod’s librarian glossary are publications that consist of a report, year book or directly issued once a year. A report as opined by BBC English Dictionary (2012) is a written account of something that has happened. Report can be in a form of annual report, technical report or feasibility report.

Indexes: Harrod’s librarian Glossary define indexes as alphabetical list or topics or names of persons, places etc. treated or mentioned in a book or series of books pointing out their exact

position in the volume usually by page number (sometimes with an additional symbol indicating a portion of page)

Abstract: Are described by Harrod's Librarian Glossary as a form of current bibliography in which sometimes books but mainly contribution to periodicals is summarized. They are accompanied by adequate bibliographical description to enable the publications to be traced and are frequently arranged in classified order. Periodicals which contain only abstract are known as journals of abstract or abstract of journals.

2.3 Accessibility of Serial Publications in Academic Library

Serials are invaluable information materials for academic. Nearly all the disciplines make use of serials, particularly, the scholarly journals as a primary means of communicating new research results, new theories and new critical approaches (Farrington, 1997) the access of serial publications implies both, the availability and accessibility of the serial, the willingness and the ability of the reader to access such resource that are available. Popoola (2008) affirmed that serial publications in institution information system must be capable of supporting research activities among the students and faculty members. Iyoro (2004) identified accessibility as one of the pre-requisite in the use of serial publications. Okiy (2000) opined that, the more accessible information sources are the more likely they are to be used and readers tend to use information sources that require the least effort to access. Afenbende and Ebaye (2008) added that, effectiveness of a library does not depend only on its collection/ resources and other facilities per se, but also on the success of its access by the users. While the librarian is concerned with the service of collection and organization of information materials, he also has the responsibility of creating awareness so that users can take full access and advantage of the required materials. Achebe (2004) and Hayden (2003) in their respective research asserted that continue library

resource access has positive multiplier effect on the academic performance and self-development of any user. Ogunkoya (2002) highlighted the impact of the serial collection on the productivity of faculty thus; the advancement of an academic staff unlike other staff depends largely, if not entirely on his research output which depends critically on the availability, accessibility of suitable serials. Moreover, to ensure effective access of the serial, the needs of the user should be determined and which according to Olalokun and Momoh (1994) will no doubt make the library objectives best achieved, the more its resources are accessible and used. Salaam (2001) in a study of four university libraries in south western Nigeria regarding access to their serial collections to use in the library only so as to ensure that current issues are accessible and secured because missing issues are difficult to replace. The Nigerian University of Agriculture libraries according to salaam (2008), had not fared well in their provision of relevant and adequate journals for research and that has affected their postgraduate students as they did not have sufficient access to the serials collections. Study conducted by Isreal (2011) on assessing faculty use of university library collection and service in covered university Ota, and Obafemi Awolowo University library, Ile – Ife, reveals that, serial publications are accessible and ranked number two among the most frequently used information resources by the user of libraries. Also confirming, the findings of Hussain and Kumar (2013), on access of information resources of the master school of management, library, Meerut, India revealed that, serials are accessible and the most frequently used information resources apart from text books.

2.4 Use of Serial Publications in academic library

Serials are used for diverse purpose; they are used for leisure reading, scholarly research, teaching profession, and happiest to name only their most obvious purpose. Serials effectiveness measures as postulated by Nwalo (2003) are concerned with determining on how will the library meet the

needs of its users relative to the library's goals and objectives. Iruoje (1995) stressed that; a service can be evaluated at the level of effectiveness that is how the service satisfied the demand placed upon it by the users. Kent (1999) in his study the use of journal in six departmental libraries in the university of Pittsburgh campus, (Physics, Life Science, Engineering, Chemistry, Computer science and Mathematics) show that journals are available and extensively used in the university. Also study conducted by Salaam (2001) on the availability, accessibility and utilization of journals by postgraduates students in university of Agriculture in Nigeria, state that, serial were accessible and used in academic libraries. Iyoro (2004) also confirm availability and accessibility as some of the pre- requisites in the use of serial publications of information in academic libraries. Okiy R. (2000) opined that, the more accessibility information sources are, the more likely to attract their usage and readers tend to used information sources that require the least effort to access. Afeben and Ebye (2008) added that the effectiveness of library does not depend only on its collection resources and others facilities per ser, but also on the success of its exploitation and use. While the library is concerned with the services of collection and organization of information materials he also has the responsibility of creating awareness so that users can take full advantage of the acquired materials.

Another factor that adds value to serial use is research. Research is a necessary part of the university system which breeds respect, recognition and advancement of knowledge. The fruit of research and scholarly publications are disseminated to the academic community through publications, seminar among others. Beside one of the pre – occupation of any university lecturer is research. Sometime the purpose of research is the solution of specific problem and sometimes to add to man's store of knowledge. Also the worth of a lecturer is usually determined by the quantity and quality of his or her publications that emanate from research and use of serial

publications. The researcher must have access and use adequate information especially from serial in the university library.

Newspapers and magazines are also motivating sources that attract the use of the serials in academic libraries. Olorunsola (1997) posited newspapers and magazines as vital information sources through which students and researchers are informed about current event. Also a study conducted by Israel(2011), on assessing faculty use of university library collections and services in covenant university ota, and Obafemi Awolowo university library, Ile-ife, reveals that, newspapers and magazine are among the most frequently used serial publications by the users of the libraries, and this could be attributed that it keep users well informed about current events, and for entertainments.

The success of serials use in every academic program could therefore be easily measured in terms of the library's efforts in acquiring and managing relevant needed serials by its clientele. In fact, only the libraries that can afford to subscribe to recent, up-to- date and adequate serials in print and electronic forms will be able to satisfy the research needs of their users. Where the serials are available and accessible, they are most likely to be use by the patrons. Hence, use is encouraged not only by availability and accessibility but also by up-to-date and good organization of the library resources especially the much needed serial publications. User education also plays an important role for an effective use of the library resources. The library according to Aina (2004), provides user education in order to equip and expose a user with needed materials

Conclusively, for one to achieve the maximum use of serial publications in academic libraries; provision and organization of the needed serials by the users must be on ground; user – staff relationship, knowledge of the collection and its interpretation by the staff to readers and the

satisfaction of the information needs of users must equally be expected by the library. Specially, a manual/ user education should be provided about the policies and standards that guide the use of the serials. These will help to achieve a desired level of accessibility of the serial publications.

Although, optimum level of “use” is difficult to identify, it can be theoretically defined as the level at which the satisfaction of the clientele information needs equates the expectation of the library. Hameed and Osunrinade (2010) conducted a study to investigate the perception and use of serial materials by students of the polytechnic Ibadan, faculties. The study showed that, a high proportion of male users used the serial materials than the female users, and this could be attributed to the fact that more male students visit the serials section to read newspapers, journals and other types of serials than the female. A study conducted by Olanlokun and momoh` (1994) on the use of serial publications at university of Maiduguri; reveal that, only 15% of the respondent use the serial publications daily; this shows that the serials are not adequately used by clientele. The works of okiy (2000) in Ogbomo (2010) assessed students and faculty use of the library. They found that, both students and faculty use serial materials for classroom and research works for Delta State University. Ogunmiji, Akerele and Afolatic, (2011), also in their study on use of serial publications by the academic staff of Adayemi College of education Ondo shows that, majority of the academic staff were not using the serials section because of lack of recent journals in their areas of interest.

Moreover, mainly all the disciplines of the study make use of serials, particularly the scholarly journals as a primary means of communicating new research result, new theories and new critical approaches. A study conducted by Ocholla (1996) on the use of information resources, from four faculties of Moi University Kenya, recreated that journals were accessible and the most frequent information resources used by lecturers among other information sources. Olanlokun and momoh

(1994) confirmed that, faculty members, postgraduate students and others invariably spend more of their time reading articles from journals for research and scholarly activities. As part of periodicals usage, newspapers and magazines are not left out. A study conducted by Aiyepetu (1988) on information utilization by policy makers, revealed that 84% of the policy makers consulted Newspapers and Magazines, and this ranked among the foremost consulted information sources used by policy makers in Nigeria. Olarunsole (1997) also posited newspapers and magazines as a vital information sources through which students and researches are well informed about current events.

To achieve the maximum use of serial publications in academic libraries provision and organization of the needed serials by the user must be on ground; user- staff relationship, knowledge of the collection and its interpretation by staff to readers, and the satisfaction of the information needs of users must equate the expectation of the library. Specially, user education should be provided about the policies and standard that guide to the user of the serials. These will help to achieve a desired level of use quality and consistency, personnel evaluation and ethnics. The policy that defines the serial service available at a particular library must also be based upon the goals and objectives of the library. Serials policies, establish standard of services; assist in training new staff, establish level of service to user and also establish priority of services.

2.5 Procedure for Managing Serial Publications in Academic Library

Serial management comprises all activities needed in facilitating and implementing efficient and effective transfer of information to the potential users and thereby fulfills the aims and objectives of library. The elements of serials management according to Akinbode (2011) are serial collections which involve selections, subscription, organization, use and maintenance which involves updating, filling the gap. Preservation, binding of back issues and repairs of damaged

ones and provision of facilities like finding aids reading areas equipped with tables, chair and air condition; as well as provision of service such as current awareness service, photocopy, exhibition, translation of foreign language like French and Arabic to the English language understood by the users. Evans and Carter (2009) posited serial management as the process of selecting, acquiring, organizing, preserving and making materials available to the users of the library. Mullis (1992) grouped serial management into acquisition, cataloging, classification, retrieval, accessibility use and preservation. Woodward (1999) described the major concept of serial management to include; check in receipt, claiming routing, binding, ordering and subscription renewal. Ogunrombi (1997) described serial management as the practice which is concerned with everything that happens to serial throughout their life cycle. Agbaje (2002) describe the stages of serial management to include selection, order placement, delivery, processing, storage and retrieval of serials.

The management of serial publications implies the availability, accessibility and use of serial, the willingness and the ability of the reader to use such resource/ service that are available. In addition user staff relationship knowledge of the collection and its interpretation by staff to readers and the satisfaction of the information needs of users can make adequate use of serials. Library effectiveness measures as postulated by Nwalo (2003) concerned with determining how well the library meet the needs of its users relative to the library's goals and objectives. Iruoje (1995) stressed that; a service can be evaluated at the level of effectiveness that is how the service satisfies the demand placed upon it by the users. For any library to run a good serial management practice therefore; adequate accommodation, sufficient and relevant serial and qualified personnel are required. Nwalo (2003) added that, to ensure maximum exposure and use of the library's

serials, current awareness service should be provided. Inter – library loans according to Aina (2003) are also important especially where the collections of library are limited or inadequate.

Mullis and Gascoigne (1990) averred that browsing in an unclassified collection, especially one of the same size leaves much to chance and failure to classify the subject may lead to un- used of some titles. Serials management practices operate within many concepts. There are various views on the concepts and elements of serials management. Serials management practices deal with: selection and de-selection, liaison with collection analysis and user survey. (Ogunronibi , 1997); financial control and budgeting deal with price list checking, fund allocation, invoice checking, invoice payment and receipt checking (Ford, 1999); subscription methods deal with direct ordering and subscription agent, (Cowley, 2000); house- keeping routines deal with stamping, recording in statistics files, kardex card, visible index and serials lists, (Tipple, 1990); cataloging and classification deal with provision of bibliographic description for each title of serials and provision of access and use of serials represented in the catalogue (Adeyemi and komolofe, 2001). Organization deals with cataloging, classification and display of serials on the rack to facilitate easy access (law1999); storage, preservation and binding deal with protection of serials from damage and prolong their life span. (Elkington,1999); direct services to the users deal with circulation, indexing ,abstracting, current awareness, translation, photocopying and inter library services (clerk and O Driscoll, 1990).

Akimbode (2011) cited Woodward (1999) to identify objectives of serials management to:

- i. Ensure on continuing basis that the serial collection remains relevant to the needs of the community through liaison with users, selection and de- selection, collection analysis, production of management reports, use and user survey formulation of a written collection development policy

- ii. Facilitate easy access to up – date information about the range scope and location of materials within the serial collection through cataloguing, classification and cataloguing maintenance and up dating
- iii. Providing quick and easy access for users and library staff to current and back issues of serials through check in, shelving and tidying displays and stack and maintenance of special collections.
- iv. Ensure the smooth receipt of serial titles by adherence to budgets, prompt payments of invoice and liaison with suppliers through budget preparation, maintenance and updating of financial control system, invoice checking and liaison with subscription agents.
- v. Ensure that all issues are received in order to keep the collection as complete as possible through claiming.
- vi. Assist the exploitation of the collection by alerting users to the wide range of serial acquisition and handling user enquiries through organizing and maintenance of displays, current awareness and selective dissemination of information service and attending to user enquiries and
- vii. Ensure an efficient and effective service to library user through staff management, setting of objectives staff training and motivation.

Despite the potential and values of serials management in academic libraries, different researcher have identified lack of selection tool, in adequate funds for the purchase of the serials as well as maintenance as the major constrains affecting the management of the serials in academic libraries. Confirming this the findings of Millis (1992), Dole and Changa (1996), Garson (1998) asserted that, lack of current selection tools caused the difficulties in the acquisition of the needed serial

publications in the academic libraries. Tools such as Ulrich's plus are all published and acquired from overseas. Acquisition of serials in Nigerian academic libraries according to Anunobi, Nwakwuo and Ezejiofor (2010) is also been signed related to cost of serials selection tools, nature of serial and subscription decision. Mason (2007) pointed out that the problems faced by academic librarians in effort to maintained their serial collection presently include explosion in academic research, budgeting cut back, lack of storage space, increase in price of academic publications, cost of binding and exchange rate as a result, librarians find it difficult to maintain subscription to all journals that their scholars want to have access to. Encyclopedia of library and information technology (2010) also described difficulties and controversies in cataloguing and classification of serial as hindrance to their organization. Woodward (1999) further highlight that serials are expensive and difficult to managed their management needs special skills and experience from the serial librarians. Management and financial expertise, knowledge about the serial and policy development skills are all expected of the serial manager. The type of managerial responses depend on the type of library while the method and style of organization, staff and stock management differ among various academic libraries, the principles of management remains the same all over the world.

2.5.1 Acquisition

The term serials include all periodicals, newspapers, annual, numbered monographic series and proceedings, transactions and memos of societies etc. Equally serials or periodicals constitute a vital part of academic library resource. They publish the immediate results of experimental research and technological development. (Chigbu 2004) however, emphasized that, acquiring new resources involves variety of library department and personnel to co-ordinate the evaluation,

selection and procurement of resources. Equally, Farugi (1997) insists that acquisition is the process of acquiring library materials whether by purchase, gifts or exchange program.

Serial Publications on the other hand has been systematically acquired by the libraries because they serve a very useful purpose and their importance is glaring. Anunobi, Nwakuo and Ezejifor (2010) stated that “every university that is worth its name makes effort to acquire serials for the community.” He further asserts that, serials acquisition involves selection of titles, pre-order, checking, and preparation of final order and ordering. Edoka (2000) agreed and states that “acquisition of serials involves deciding which titles should be added to the library stock, placing or renewing orders and making arrangement for checking their periodic receipt”

In conclusion, based on the above discussion, it can be understood that acquisitions of serial publications required all the processes needed in acquiring its book counterpart. The acquisition of serial in the library involves selection of title, checking in of material, claiming and renewal of subscription and cancellation of order. The source where serial can be obtained according to Evans (2009) includes Ulrich’s international periodical Directory, Ulrich on microfiche, local list and also periodical literature. Some of the other source as stated by IFIDON (1997) includes; catalogues weekly national bibliographies, review journals, request card and announcement.

As the case may be for other information material, serial can be acquired through purchase; gift and exchange. Purchase of serial can be directly or through subscription agents. Cowley (2000) stated that, most of serial are obtained most efficiently through a reliable subscription agents, but there are several alternatives. Some serial are best ordered direct from the publisher or using a small local publisher for popular dailies, weeklies and occasionally government and institutional titles are only free or by exchange and cannot be handed by agent. But in many cases academic

libraries subscribe most of its serial through vendors only in a few cases that library subscribe or place order with publisher.

Exchange of serial is another way of acquiring serials. Evans (2009) asserted that, exchange involves an agreement between or among two or more libraries that certain serial acquired in excess duplicate or unwanted issues are exchanged between them. In preparing exchange the similar material for the exchange from the other libraries concern. Each of these methods of acquisition has its own merit and demerit. Cowley (2000) described acquisition through agents as the most advantageous because information about discontinuation, merger, change of frequency and other alternation of the serials are informed by the agent. Lawal (1993) stated that “ all Nigerian universities used agent because it is less cumbersome and in the long run could be more economical than direct subscription” he also noted that claiming and receiving of missing issues is easier and faster than by direct purchase.

Despite the advantages of subscription by agent, a number of problems have been discovered by Evans (2009) use of foreign agents creates serious problem; there is the considerable delay in getting the material acquired due to the vast distance barriers and the difficulties of the postal system within the developing countries themselves. Other problems as stated by Ombu (2001) are the complex charging by foreign agents that most of the academic libraries cannot afford. According to Evans (2009), the acquisition of serial through gift and exchange pose a special kind of problems.

Moreover, acquisition of serial in Nigerian academic libraries, according to Anunobi, Nwakwuo and Ezejifor (2010) is being related to cost of serial selection tools, nature of serial and subscription decision. Mason (2007) pointed out that, the problems faced by academic libraries in effort to maintain their serial collections presently include explosion in academic research

budgetary cut back, lack of storage space, increase in price of academic publications, cost of binding and exchange rate, as a result libraries find difficult to maintain subscriptions to all journals that their schools want.

2.5.2 Organization

Organization of serials involves cataloguing, classification and display in the rack. Mullis and Gascoigne (1990), observed that, the major objectives of serials cataloguing are to provide the most efficient and economical access to serials represented in the catalogue; and to provide the most comprehensive and understandable bibliographic description for each serial represented in the catalogue. Nwalo (2003) averred that, all Journals are displayed either on the periodical display racks or in pamphlet boxes. The latest issues of Journals are displayed. If Journals are displayed on racks, the back issues to each title are stored away in the rack, behind the displayed copies. After normal processing, serials are separated, arranged and organized accordingly. For instance, current titles/issues of journals are displayed on periodical racks and all issues on display are withdrawn and kept under the rack. As the back issues reach complete volumes, they should be bound and put in the bound volume section. In this case journals are arranged on the racks and shelves according to their classification marks. Magazines are displayed on Magazines display racks while newspapers are hung title by title on newspaper stand for users' consultation. The back issue of magazines and newspapers are tagged together chronologically and kept in the store (Akinbode, 1998). Serials are arranged according to a classification system, where all journals on the same subjects are placed together. Classification of serials by subject is important in the sense that, it makes the resources accessible with ease to those who would use them. Mullis and Gascoigne (1990) posited that, the first and most important basic advantage of classification is that all materials on a subject, whether monographs or serials may be brought together on the

shelves/racks. There is no doubt that, serial collection requires careful maintenance to ensure that the library's holding of any particular serials is properly arranged for the readers. All the libraries studied by Falaiye (2004) indicated that, serials received late or not received at all are claimed by sending a note to the publisher or agent to inform them and ask for the replacement of the missing issues. Preservation of serials is essential. Preservation requires the right environment care and proper use. Periodicals are often kept in a number of sequences perhaps one location for the current issues and another for some back issues and perhaps a stack area which is closed to direct user access for the rest of the issues (Simmonds, 1990). He added that, the storage of microform reels is best accommodated in cabinets made for that purpose. As pointed out by Clark and O'Driscoll (1990), binding of periodicals can significantly prolong their shelf life, particularly if the library has a liberal policy. Binding, according to Simmonds (1990), protects journals from wear and tear, and makes them more accessible. Akinbode (1998) reiterated that, serial publications should be cleaned regularly to prevent destruction by insects, moulds and the like. Even the cool store and warm reading room is not the whole answer, as changed in temperature and humidity lead to condensation. Light too, will cause damage if there are no ultraviolet filters on windows and fluorescent tubes to block the short – wave. Nothing should be kept in direct sunlight. Monitoring the library environment, therefore, requires equipment not only to measure temperature and humidity levels, but also to record them over a period of time (Simmonds, 1990).

For effective access to, and use of library materials including serials, proper management is essential. Serials literature, whether in printed or electronic format, according to Woodward (1999), needs merits careful attention. A comprehensive management practice of serial publications is concerned with everything that happens to serials throughout their life cycle. Woodward (1999) asserted that major concepts of serials management are checking/receipt,

claiming routing, binding, ordering and subscription as well as renewal, financial control, management reports, union lists, online user access and circulation of serials. Agbaje (2002), stated that, in terms of overall management strategy, some organizations create an independent section for their serials and that as a general rule, an effective management system for serials has to take into consideration timeliness, the goal of the organization as well as the needs of users.

Woodward (1991) explained that serials are expensive and difficult to manage. Their management needs special skills and experience from the serials librarian. Management and financial expertise, knowledge of automation and policy development skill are all expected of the serials manager, (Woodward, 1999). The type of managerial responses depends on the type of library while methods and styles of organizations, staff and stock management differ among various academic libraries; the principles of management remain the same all over the world.

2.5.3 Storage and Preservation

There is no doubt that libraries serve as storehouse of collecting mankind memory and they are intended to provide access of any item stored in them now and in the future. In doing so libraries are expected to preserve all information material stored in them. (Baker and Soroko 2003). Preservation is the act of keeping or protecting information materials from all agents of destructions for future use. The libraries preserve and conserve information material against destruction in order to ensure effective use and existence and continuing and availability. Without preservation the information material will not be used in future. Preservation is an important aspect of the library function (Williams 2000) preservation is the indispensable means of assuring the availability of knowledge and access of it both now and in the future. Preservation of serial is essential, it requires careful maintenance in ensuring safety and durability, right environment for safe keeping right facilities and right personnel for proper handling (Falaiye, 2004).

Binding according to Simmonds (1990) protects journals from wear and tear and makes them for more convenient on shelves and more accessible. Akanbode (1998) reiterated that serial publications should be cleaned regularly at short intervals to prevent destruction by insect, mould, and things of the like. Even the cool store and warm reading room is not the answer as change in temperature and humidity lead to condensation, light too will cause damage without ultraviolet filters on windows and fluorescent tube to block the short – wave and of the spectrum. Nothing should be kept in direct sunlight maintaining the library environment, therefore, requires equipment's not only to measure temperature and humidity levels, but also to record them over a period of time (Simmonds, 1990)

2.6 Challenges Associated with the Management of Serial Publications

The ultimate objective of the libraries is to contribute to learning and scholarship by disseminating current information and literature to their users. Libraries, therefore, endeavor to maintain efficient management of their serial collections so as to ensure satisfaction of their clientele. This is particularly an important factor in the functions of libraries. Thus, the traditional and the most important agents in the information transfer are libraries, and the main carriers of information transfer are the serials. As stated by Bello (2002) more than 80% of all current information especially in the sciences, are obtained in serials publications. They provide both Primary and secondary sources of information such as Newspapers, Magazines, Newsletters, Government publications, Annual Reports etc. Indeed serials management in the Library will normally determine how well the library disseminates information to the end users.

However, Madu and Dirisu (2002), had indicated that the following factors contribute to the problems of serials management in academic libraries. The major areas of problems include finance, lack of interest, lack of qualified personnel, difficulties in subscription especially local

Journals, and lack of bibliographical control of the periodicals. They also stressed that, due to limited number of local Journals, most Libraries, especially in Nigeria, depend heavily on foreign Journals. In this regard foreign exchange becomes a problem and this may result in purchase of few Journals as a result of high rate of exchange. The problems of missing volumes are also affecting the management of serial publications. It is difficult and very costly for the libraries to replace the missing volumes. Lack of standard policy is another problem regarding serials management in academic libraries. Where such policy exists, management does not give much attention or give the required allocation that is meant for purchase of the serials. This, in turn, will affect the services of the library to its clientele. There is also irritating encounter between agents, publishers and subscribers to serial publications and this has created a great problem in respect of supply of serial publications that the Library subscribes to.

Madu and Dirisu also observed that, another problem of managing serials is the introduction of new technology that is (ICT) Information and Communication Technology. The flow of information and management of information have posed problem in the management of information in Nigeria. This is due to the lack of professional personnel to maintain the new technology. This has created a great gap and is causing problem in the management of information in Nigeria. The most paramount factor is the finance that is not sufficient for the development of the serial collection. Lack of proper supervision in all the process is another factor that hinders the good management of serials publications. If there is no personal supervision the tendency is that of negligence in recording new subscribed titles, and that can lead to inefficient recording of new arrivals. These and many other careless attitude to work which leads to cancellation of subscriptions which has great effects on the management of serials.

Bello, (2002) also outlines some problems of serials management in academic libraries as follows: -

- Problems of communication, both from the local and foreign publishers or agents.
- Problems of change of prices of the journals or serials materials.
- Problems of missing issues of some serials and agent fail to replace.
- Problem of agent bankruptcy. Problems of foreign Exchange
- There are usually difficulties in monitoring the deliveries of such periodicals
- The ordering procedures such as Ordering, Accounting, Processing, Accessing and Circulation have not been easy to manage, more especially in the developing countries like Nigeria.

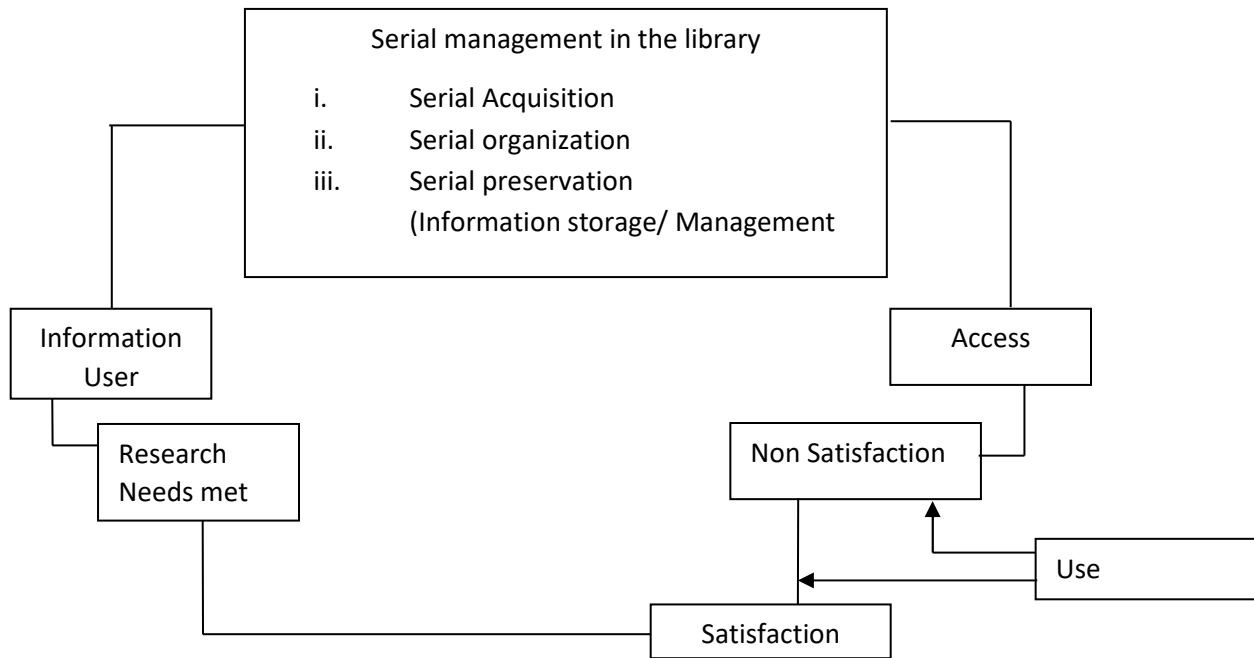
2.7 Theoretical and Conceptual Frame Work

Theories are formulated to explain, predict and understand phenomena and in many cases to change and extend existing knowledge within the limits of the critical bounding assumptions. Therefore, theories provide frame work on which research is built. They support and strengthen research and provide a frame work and provide a basis of support on the topical issues studied. Denga (1983) observed theoretical frame work as the structure that can hold or support a theory of a given research study. He also added that, a frame work introduce and describe the theory which explains why the research problem under the study exists. Therefore, theories are set of ideas that are presented in order to explain facts or events. Ochalla and Roux (2001) described theoretical/ conception frame work as part of research proposal that encompasses the description of the research question. The methodology to be used in answering the questions, the agenda outline and the theoretical construct of a research work that normally proceed literature review.

A number of information management and utilization theories have been employed by many researchers in their work, involving information management. Orr (1980) talked about three models of managing information which are the phase of processing and preservation information. Orr's models thus provide a good frame for thinking about the processes of selection acquiring, organizing, and preservation of information. For the conceptualization of this study on Management and use of serial publications in academic libraries in Zamfara State, Orr access and Utilization model was adopted because it is centered toward effective management of serial publications. The model is found to be relevant to this study because its attribute has been tested in the study conducted by Akinbode (2011) on influence of serials management practice and use in libraries on publications output of lecturers in Nigerian Universities. The model covered information storage (management) access to information through physical and electronics way, use (utilization, and meeting research need of users, but did not specifically lay emphasis on serial management, hence the need for modification of the model to suit this work. All the components of the model are important to the current study. From the reviewed literature, the activities involved in the management of serials involve variable. And to capture these major variables one of the components (information management) will be modified and four other variables to be injected for the conception frame work which is accessibility, use, acquisition of serial, organization of serial, preservation of serials and storage.

The modified model by the researcher is presented as figure: 1

Figure 2:1 information management model



Adapted from Orr 1980

Management of Serial: - Concerned with everything that happens to serial throughout their lifecycle. Serial Management involve all the routine task of selecting, acquiring, organizing, preserving and making readily available the needed serial by the users of the library.

Acquisition of the serial: - Serves as the gate keeper in the management of serial publications. It is the process of acquiring materials to the library's collection, either through purchase, gift or exchange.

Organization of serial: - Is the aspect of management of serial publications in the library. It is said to be the procedure in arising the serial for easy access in the library. In organization of serials, it include, cataloging, classification and displays of serial on the rack to easy access to. Preservation

is the acts of safe keeping the information materials. Preservation is considered as the important aspect of the library function. The libraries preserve and conserve materials to ensure their effective existence and continuity thereby protecting the materials against all agents of damage and destruction. All the activities of acquisition, organization, preservation are within the management concepts of serials.

2.8 Summary of the Review

This section provides a summary of the points that are discussed in the review of literature. From the discussions in the review, it was established that numerous scholars have provided varying definitions of serial. And they are noted as publications that are published regularly without predetermined end. The review traced the historical development of serials. The study provides explanation on the concepts and types of serial publications and how it differs from other publications.

Furthermore, much has been said with regards to the significance of serial publications because of the current and relevant types of information they provide for research and publications. Similarly, the review also provides details on accessibility and use of serial publications which is the primary reason that serials are acquired in the libraries.

The review also provides details of procedure for managing serial publications which includes acquisition, organization, storage and preservation. Finally in the review attempt was made to comprehensively discussed the problems militating against the management and use of serial publications in Nigeria which include, raising of subscription, lack of sufficient funds, lack of tools for acquisition, explosion in academic research etc. other problems are ones associated with

the use of serials publications as, access and use due to poor organization, poor proper arrangement of serial materials, lack of professional librarian to manage the serials.

From the review of the available literature, it can be understood that not much has been achieved in investigating the management and use of serial publications in academic libraries of Zamfara State. Management and use of serial publications in academic libraries of Zamfara State are unique and differ from the research conducted in the area of serial publications as “serial acquisition problems in Nigerian Federal University Libraries. The former covered only acquisition problems” The study used purposive sampling and analyzed data using SPSS.

The uniqueness of this study lies in the fact that most of the previous studies conducted in this area concentrated on other countries or States with little attention to Zamfara State in particular. Also most of the previous studies concentrated on aspects like the use of ICTs in Managing Serials, Acquisition of Serials etc with little attention on the management aspect. That is why this research was conducted to focus on management and use of serial publications in academic libraries using cross-sectional survey design to see whether different result will be obtained.

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CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the methodology upon which the research is conducted, research techniques employed, the population of the study, sample size of the respondents, subject for the study, data collection instrument and method of data analysis.

3.2 Research Design

For the conduct of the study, the researcher adopted the used of cross-sectional survey design which can be used for collecting data at one point in time and has the possibility for many subject to be studied and is cheaper and faster than longitudinal survey method. Haruna (2009) and Nworgu (2009) described this design as one in which a group of people or items one considered to be representative of the entire population. Glasow (2009) also described survey research as the means for gathering information about characteristics, actions or opinions of a large sample of population and are easy for generalization. A survey research technique is found to be suitable for the study because it is aim at measuring the opinion, attitude and feeling on Management and use of serial publications.

Descriptive survey research design was adopted and two separate sets of questionnaire were used as the instrument for data collection. The rational for choosing the survey design was based on the fact that, it is used for the purpose of seeking the opinion of individuals on a particular problem. Survey design is another way of gathering information on a particular problem with a view to solve it. The research design, according to Ofo (1994), involves collecting data in order to test

hypothesis and answer questions. Nworgu (1991), described this design as one in which a group of people or items is studied by collecting and analyzing data from only a few people or items considered to be representatives of the entire group. The descriptive survey design has been found to be the most appropriate for the study which focuses on library management.

Babbie (1980) notes that, the survey research design is used in studies that have individual people as the unit analysis and, according to him, the survey design are the best design available to the social scientists. Hence, the purpose of adopting the survey research design for this study was to enable the researcher to gather (collect) information on Management and use of Serial Publications in Academic Libraries of Zamfara State.

3.3 Population of the Study

The population of this study comprises of all academic libraries in Zamfara state, which consists of nine academic libraries as shown in table 3.1 below:

Table 3.1: population of the study

S/No.	Name of the Institutions	Year of establish ment	Institution Library Types	Population of teaching staff	Population of Serial Librarians
1.	Federal university Gusau	2003	University	120	1
2.	Federal polytechnic kauran Namoda	1983	Polytechnic	160	1
3.	Federal College Of Education Technical Gusau	1989	College	130	1
4.	College of Education Maru	2000	College	45	1
5.	Health Technology Tsafe	2000	Mono polytechnic	120	1
6.	School of Agric and Animal Science Bakura	2000	Mono polytechnic	35	1
7.	School Of Nursing Gusau	2011	Mono polytechnic	35	1
8.	Abdu Gusau polytechnic Talata Mafara	1996	Polytechnic	35	1
9.	Zamfara college of Arts and Science	2000	College	40	1
	TOTAL			720	9

SOURCE: - Field works, April 2015.

Table 3.1 is the list of academic libraries in Zamfara state. The table also indicates the names of institutions, year of establishment and type of academic libraries, number of respondents. Going by the number of serial librarians (9) the researcher felt there was no need to use any sample. But for the users of the serials which are the academic staff members of the institutions (720) the researcher decided to take samples from the total population. (268) numbers of the users were used as respondents of the study.

3.4. Sample size of the Respondents

For the fact that the population of the respondents is large, a sample was precisely selected to represent all.

In compliance, with this the institutional sample size was provided below

Table 3.2 Sample size of the Respondents

S/n	Name of the Library	Population of teaching staff	Sample size of the teaching staff	Sample size of Librarians
1.	Federal University Gusau	120	44	1
2.	Federal polytechnic Kaura Namoda	160	40	1
3.	Federal College of Education technical Gusau	130	38	1
4.	College of Education Maru	45	20	1
5.	Health Technology Tsafe	120	35	1
6.	School of Agriculture and Animal Science Bakura	35	21	1
7.	School of Nursing Gusau	35	25	1
8.	Abdu Gusau Polytechnic Talata Mafara	35	25	1
9.	Zamfara College of Art and Science	40	20	1
TOTAL		720	268	9

3.5 Subjects for the study

For the purpose of collecting relevant data, the researcher used serial librarians and academic staff as respondents. The serial librarians are directly involved in the managing of serial publications in their respective libraries. The researcher uses academic staff because they are the prime users of serial publications and if there is failure in terms of serial management, they are the most affected. Subsequently, without serial publications research and publications of academics could not be accorded their value. This is in line with the opinion of Bailey (1994) who postulates that “a researcher can use his research skills and prior knowledge to choose the respondent that will meet the purpose of the study”. Based on this, the researcher felt that for the research objectives of this type to be realized, these groups cannot be replaced.

3.6 Data collection Instruments

Due to the nature of this study, the researcher used questionnaire to collect data from the respondents, this was due to wider ranged of the study area. Therefore, the questionnaire was used as instrument for this study and it was distributed to the serial librarians of nine academic libraries of Zamfara state as the major stakeholders in the management of serial publications and academic staff as the users of serial publications respectively. The former expressed their own opinions on the management of serial publications, while, the later expressed their opinions with regards to the use of serial publications in the libraries under study

Two sets of questionnaires were designed; one for the serial librarians and other for academic staff. The questionnaires were adopted and modified from Muhammad (2007).

Questionnaire designed for Librarians was divided into five (5) sections as follows:

Section (A): personal data. This section asked the respondents personal information, such as name of institutions, name of Library, Rank.

Section (B): Types of Serial Publications. This section asked the types of serials available in the libraries.

Section (C):Procedure for managing Serial Publications. This section asked questions on the method of acquiring serials, organization of the serials, preservation.

Section (D): Challenges Associated with Managing the Serial Publications: This section asked questions on challenges faced by the Librarians in managing the serials.

Questionnaire designed for teaching staff was divided into five sections as follows:

Section (A) Demographic information of the Respondents: This section asked questions on personal information of the teaching staff.

Section (B) Access and use of serial publications: This section asked questions on Accessibility and use of serials in the Libraries.

Section (C) Factors facilitating the use of serial publications: This section asked questions on what influenced the users in using the serials.

3.7 Administration of Research Instrument

The research instruments were of two types, one for serial librarians and the other for academic staff. Questionnaire for serial librarians were personally administered, while those of the academic staff were administered to the respondents using serial librarians of all the institutions for objective and sufficient administration of the questionnaires.

3.8 Validity and Reliability of the Instrument

Validity: The validity of the instrument was ascertained by giving the questionnaire to seven specialist in the area of Library and Information Science (3) of which are from Hassan Usman Katsina polytechnics , another (2) from Federal University Dutsinma, remaining (2) from Federal College of Education Katsina. These experts had reviewed the items to assess the extent of which they are related to the variable of the study. After corrections made, they have indorsed the items in this way that, instrument has faced a validation by the specialist. They were satisfied that the population is adequate to the Management and Use of serial publications as a Measuring instrument for the study at hand, in other words, the content of the instrument adequately represent the property to be measured. This is because every variable has a number of items which adequately measured it, just like any highly valid instrument. This helped in ensuring that the items accurately covered the desired domain of the study.

Reliability: To ensure reliability of the instrument, ten copies of the questionnaire was distributed to the lecturers and three questionnaires was distributed to the serial librarians who were in charge of serial section. Data collection on each of the scale was subject to croach bach Alpha co-efficient was 0.75.8 providing the instrument as very reliable. (Abdulssalami2005). As reported earlier while constructing the instrument some items were adopted from reliable tested instrument such as MSLQ Eachus and Cassidy (2000) WUSE Scale who also used Cronch Bach Alpha co-efficient which the instrument very reliable.

3.9 Method of data Analysis.

Kayode (1996) while highlighting the value of descriptive statistics asserted that the techniques shows clearly whether the objectives of a study have been accomplished, and proving the basis for the success project. However, for the purpose of this study, the researcher uses descriptive

statistical analysis to analyze the data. Furthermore, in reporting the findings, percentages and frequencies were used.

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CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF FINDINGS

4.0 Introduction

The chapter is organized in the following format:

4.1. Response Rate:

4.2. Types of Serial publications Available in the Libraries under study.

4.3. Procedure for managing Serial Publications.

4.4 Organization of the Serial publications in the Libraries under study.

4.5 Preservation of Serials in the Libraries under study.

4.6 Challenges Associated with Accessibility, Use and Management of Serial Publications in the Libraries under study.

4.7 Access to Serial Publications.

4.8 Use of Serial Publications.

4.9 Purpose of Using Serials in the Library.

4.10 Factors Facilitating the Use of Serial Publications.

4.1 Respondent Rate:

The two respondent groups in this study; were the serial librarians and the academic staff of these institutions. Nine copies of the questionnaire were administered to the serial librarians and all (100%) were retrieved. For the second group of respondents that is academic staff of these

institutions, under study 268 copies of questionnaire were administered, out of which 242 were retrieved, (90.3%). In all 277 copies of questionnaire were administered of the two groups of subjects and 251 were retrieved, (90.6%). The response rate could be as a result of the personal administration of the instrument to the serial librarians, who were also involved in the administration of the second instrument to the academic staff members of their institutions.

Table 4.1 Response table.

s/n	Institutions	Teaching staff			Serial Librarians		
		No. of quest. Dist.	No. of quest. Returned	Percentage %	No. of quest. Dist	No. of quest. Returned	Percentage %
1.	Federal University Gusau	44	40	90.9%	1	1	100%
2.	Federal Polytechnic Kauran Namoda	40	38	95%	1	1	100%
3.	Federal College of Education Technical Gusau	38	36	94.7%	1	1	100%
4.	College of Education Maru	20	18	90%	1	1	100%
5.	Health Technology Tsafe	35	30	85.7%	1	1	100%
6.	School of Agriculture and Animal Science Bakura	21	18	85.7%	1	1	100%
7.	School of Nursing Gusau.	25	21	84%	1	1	100%
8.	Abdu Gusau Polytechnic Talatan Mafara.	25	23	95%	1	1	100%
9.	Zamfara College of Art and Science.	20	18	90%	1	1	100%
	TOTAL	268	242	90.3%	9	9	100%

4.2 Types of serial publications available in the libraries under study.

The research sought to find out the types of serial publications that were available in Zamfara State academic libraries under study. The response rate shows the types of serials available in the libraries under study.

Table 4.2 Types of serial publications available in the libraries under study.

S/N	Serial publications	Available	Not Available
	Journals	9 (100%)	0 (0%)
1.	Proceedings	6 (66.7%)	3 (33.3%)
2.	Annual report	7 (77.8%)	2 (22.2%)
3.	Magazines	7 (77.8%)	2 (22.2%)
4.	Newspapers	7 (77.8%)	2 (22.2%)

From table 4.2 it is clear that, the nine academic libraries under study possessed the essential serial publications required in the libraries. It reveals that 9 (100%), 6 (66.7%), 7 (77.8%), 7 (77.8%), 7 (77.8%) as available serial publications in the libraries under study.

4.3 Procedure for managing serial publications.

Table 4.3 procedure for managing serial publications.

S/N	Management of Serials	Frequencies	Percentages (%)
1.	Written Acquisition policy unwritten Acquisition policy	7 2	77.8% 22.2%
2.	selection team serial librarians	3 6	33.3% 66.7%
3.	Direct purchase through Agent	7 2	77.8% 22.2%
4.	Multiple copies One copy	9 -	100.0% -
5.	Do you have knowledge of library finance Yes No	7 2	77.8% 22.2%
6.	How adequate is the libraries funding to serials management In adequate Adequate Very in adequate	2 5 2	22.2% 55.6% 22.2%

The researcher wanted to find out the procedures followed in the management of serials, under the following variables: Acquisitions, Organizations, Preservations, access and use in the libraries under study. The information on the acquisition and its relative variables are presented in the table 4.3. The researcher wanted to find out if the academic libraries under study have written policy. Seven (77.8%) of the libraries indicated they have a written policy that guide them to select the serial publications only 2 (22.2%) of the libraries indicated to have un written policy. On the question of who select what to acquire, whether by a selection team or by serial librarian 6

(66.7%) used serial librarian to select the serials while 3 (33.3%) have a selection team. Seven (77.8%) purchased their serials directly from the publisher, only 2 (22.2%) used agents in the acquisition of their serials. On the number of copies acquired, all the libraries indicated they acquire multiple copies of serial publications. Knowledge about library finances indicated that 7 (77.8%) have knowledge about library finances. Asked to indicate whether the funding is adequate or not 5 (55.6) of the librarians agreed that the finance is adequate while 4 (44.4%) in adequate.

4.4 Organization of the serials in the libraries

Table 4.4 Organization of Serials in the Libraries.

S/N	Serial publications	Mark	Classification	Alphabetically by Title
1.	Journals	7 (77.8%)		2 (22.2%)
2.	Proceedings	6 (66.7%)		3 (33.3%)
3.	Annual report	6 (66.6%)		3 (33.3%)
4.	Magazines	7 (77.8%)		2 (22.2%)
5.	News paper	- -		9 (100%)

On how the libraries organized their serial collections, majority of the libraries used classified arrangement using classification scheme. Details of this information are presented in table 4.4. As can be seen from the table majority of the libraries 7 (77.8%) arranged their Journals titles by classification numbers only 2 (22.2%) of the libraries indicate alphabetically arrangement. For proceedings 6 (66.7%) of the libraries used classification numbers while 3 (33.3%) arranged collection alphabetically. Six (66.6%) of the libraries arranged their collections of annual reports by classification number. Magazines Has similar frequencies with Journal collections whereby 7 (77.8%) libraries indicated classified arrangement. News paper has the highest frequency of 9 (100%) as arranged alphabetically by title.

4.5 Preservation of serials in the library

The researcher sought to find out the various methods used by the libraries under study with regards to preserving their serial publications. Their responses were collected and represented in sub-headings table and presented in frequencies.

Table 4.5 preservation of serials in the libraries under study.

s/n	Methods of preserving serials	Yes	No
1.	Repairs of damages	7 (77.8%)	2 (22.2%)
2.	Regular cleaning of materials	6 (66.7%)	3 (33.3%)
3.	Provision of Air conditioners	6 (66.7%)	3 (33.3%)
4.	Binding of Back issues	7 (77.8%)	2 (22.2%)
5.	Up-dating the Back issues	7 (77.8%)	2 (22.2%)
6.	Filling the missing gaps	7 (77.8%)	2 (22.2%)
7.	Display of Serials on Racks	6 (66.7%)	3 (33.3%)
8.	Display of Bound volumes of serials on closed access shelves.	7 (77.8%)	2 (22.2%)

On how the libraries preserved their serial collections, libraries used different methods to preserve their collections. Details of this information is presenting in the table 4.5. as it can be seen majority of the libraries 7 (77.8%) repair the damage collections only 2 (22.2%) did not used the method, 6 (66.7%) used regular cleaning of the materials only 3 (33.3%) that did not used the method 6 (66.7%) provide air conditions while 3 (33.3%) no provision of air conditions 7 (77.8%) binding of back issues only 2 (22.2%) that did not used the method 7 (77.8%) updating the back issue only 2 (22.2%) that were not using the method 7 (77.8%) filling the missing gap only 2 (22.2%) that were not using the method 6 (66.7%) display of serials on racks only 3 (33.3%) that were not using the method 7 (77.8%) display of bound volumes of serials on closed access

shelves only 2 (22.2%) that were not using the method. This result supports the finding of Falaiye, (2004) where he said, preservation of serials is very essential; it requires careful maintenance in ensuring its safety and durability, right environment for safe keeping, right facilities and right personnel for proper handling. The result also supports the saying of Akanbode, (1998) "Serials publications should be cleaned regularly at short intervals to prevent destruction by insects, mould, and things of the like. The result also supports the findings of Simmonds, (1990) that, binding protects journals from wear and tear and makes them more convenient on the shelves and more accessible.

4.6 Challenges Associated with Management and use of serials publications in the libraries.

The researcher sought to find out the challenges associated with the Management and use of serial publications in the libraries under study, because it is believed that, different obstacles were believed to have rendered ineffective Management and use of serial publications. The table below shows the responses of the respondents.

Table 4.6 challenges associated with the Management and use of serial publications.

S/N	Challenges	Yes	No
1.	Lack of competent personnel	7 (77.8%)	2 (22.2%)
2.	Lack of current selections tool	7 (77.8%)	2 (22.2%)
3.	Lack of adequate funds	6 (66.7%)	3 (33.3%)
4.	Lack of infrastructure and facilities.	6 (66.6%)	3 (33.3%)
5.	Lack of awareness of the serials to users.	7 (77.8%)	2 (22.2%)

The researcher wanted to find out the challenges associated with the management and use of serial publications in the libraries under study details of his information is presented in table 4.6 as it can be seen majority of the libraries faced the challenges such as 7 (77.8%) lack of competent personnel only 2 (22.2%) that did not faced the challenges 7 (77.8%) lack of selection tool only 2 (22.2%) that did not faced the challenges 6 (66.7%) lack of adequate fund only 3 (33.3) that did not faced the challenges 6 (66.6%) lack of infrastructure and facilities only 3 (33.3%) that did not faced the challenges 7 (77.8%) lack of awareness of the serials to the users only 2 (22.2%) that did not faced the challenges. This result supports the findings of Madu and

Dirisu (2002) who indicated the major challenges associated with the Management and Use of Serial Publications as lack of qualified personnel, lack of adequate finance, careless attitude from serial librarians which leads to lack of proper supervision in all the processes, cancellation of subscription and subscribing for another.

4.7 Access to serial publications in the library:

Users from the nine study area were asked about how frequently they have access to serial publications in their institutions libraries under study. Table 4.7 shows the response rate of the users (lecturers)

Table 4.7 Access to serial publications:

How frequently do you have access to serial publications in your libraries?	Very Frequently	Frequently	Occasionally	Rarely
	88 (36.4%)	85 (35.1%)	43 (17.8%)	26 (10.7%)

The result shows 88(36.4%) have very frequently access to the serial publications in their libraries 85 (35.1%) have frequently access 43 (17.8%) have occasionally access to serial publications where as 26 (10.7%) have rarely access to serial publications in their respective libraries. This supports the findings of Okiy (2000) that, the more accessible information sources are, the more likely they are used and library clients tend to use information sources that require the least effort to access.

4.8 Use of serial publications in the library.

The respondents (lecturers) from the nine academic libraries were asked to indicate how frequently they use the following types of serials in their libraries under study. Details of this information are presented in table 4.8.

Tables 4.8 Use of serial publications

S/N	Serial publications	Daily	Once week	Twice week	Monthly	Once in Several Months
1.	Journals	90 (37.2%)	56 (23.1%)	40 (16.5%)	33 (13.6%)	23 (9.5%)
2.	Proceeding	33 (13.6%)	41 (16.9%)	66 (27.3%)	67 (27.7%)	35 (14.5%)
3.	Annual Report	36 (14.9%)	29 (11.98%)	38 (15.7%)	104 (42.97%)	37 (15.3%)
4.	Magazine	42 (17.4%)	108 (44.6%)	32 (13.2%)	33 (13.6%)	23 (11.2%)
5.	Newspapers	122 (50.4%)	31 (12.8%)	43 (17.8%)	23 (9.5%)	23 (9.5%)
6.	Electronic journals	66 (27.3%)	80 (33.05%)	38 (15.7%)	35 (14.5%)	23 (9.5%)

As it can be seen from the table majority of the users 90 (37.2%) used journals on daily basis 56 (23.1%) used journals once a week 40 (16.5%) use journals twice a week 33 (13.6%) use journals on monthly basis, whereas 23 (9.5%) use journals once in several month. On proceedings 33 (13.6%) use proceedings on daily basis 41 (16.9%) use proceedings once a week 66 (27.3%) twice a week 67 (27.7%) monthly while 35 (14.5%) once in several months. Annual reports 36

(14.9%) Use annual reports on daily basis 29 (11.98%) once a week 38 (15.7%) twice a week 104 (42.97%) monthly 37 (15.3%) use annual reports once in several month. On the use of Magazines it shows 46 (19.0%) use magazines on daily basis 108 (44.6%) use magazines once a week 33 (13.6%) use magazines monthly 23 (11.2%) use magazines once in several months. On the use of newspaper 122 (50.4%) use newspaper on daily basis 31 (12.8) use newspaper once a week 43 (17.8%) use newspaper twice a week 23 (9.5%) use newspaper on monthly basis 23 (9.5%) use newspaper once in several months. On the use of electronic journals 66 (27.3%) use electronic journals on daily basis 80 (33.05%) use electronic journals once a week 38 (15.7%) use electronic journals twice a week 35 (14.5%) use electronic journals on monthly basis 23 (9.5%) use electronic journals once in several months. These findings support Kent (1999) in his study of journal use at six departmental libraries on the university of Pittsburgh campus namely department of: (Physics, Life Science, Engineering, Chemistry, Computer science and Mathematics).The result shows that journals are available and extensively used in the university. Also another study conducted by Salaam (2000) on the availability, accessibility and utilization of journals by postgraduate students in the University of Agricultural in Nigeria, reads that, serials were available, accessible and were used at academic libraries. These findings also support the study conducted by Israel (2011), on assessing faculty use of university libraries collections and services in the Covenant University of Ota, and Obafemi Awolowo university library, Ile-Ife, reveals that, newspapers and magazines are among the most frequently used serial publications by the users of the libraries and this could be attributed to the fact that newspapers and magazines keep users well informed about current events, and provide entertainment.

4.9 Purpose of using serials in the library

The academic libraries are established with the mandate to support research, teaching and learning and extension services. The users (lectures) of the nine academic libraries were asked to find out the purpose of using the serial publications listed in the following table and their responses are shown in the table.

Table 4.9 Purpose of using serials in the library

S/N	Serial publications	Research	Personal Development
1.	Journals	156 (64.5%)	86 (35.5%)
2.	Proceedings	172 (71.07%)	70 (28.9%)
3.	Annual Report	191 (78.9%)	51 (21.07%)
4.	Magazine	86 (35.5%)	156 (64.5%)
5.	Newspaper	76 (31.4%)	166 (68.6%)

It shows 156 (64.5%) use journals for research purposes only 86 (35.5%) use journals for personal development. 172 (71.02%) use proceedings for research purposes only 70 (28.9%) use proceedings for personal development. 191 (78.9%) use annual report for research purposes only 51 (21.07%) use annual reports for personal self development. 86 (35.5%) use magazines for research purposes while 156 (64.5%) use magazines for personal self development. Likewise only 76 (31.4%) use newspaper for research purposes but 166 (68.6%) use newspaper for personal self development. This finding supports Braimoh, Jegege and Moshoeshe- Chadzingwa (1997) in a study conducted on library utilization and academic growth at the National University of Lesotho, which reported that, exposure to library would enable the young clientele to discover and “develop their talents, potentials and capabilities both academically and socially.” In the same way, the study conducted by Israel (2011), reveals that, newspapers and magazines are among the

most frequently used serial publications by the users of the libraries, and this could be attributed to the fact that, newspapers and magazines provide both current information and entertainment.

4.10 Factors facilitating the use of serial publications:

It is general acknowledge that, serials play important role in research. They contain the most current and vital information on various disciplines. Serial collections, as noted by Salaam (2001), are intended to cater mainly for research. Since serials serve as sources of information for research activities, it has been observed that, university libraries devote a substantial proportion of their annual budgets to serial collections. Respondents were asked to indicate the factors facilitating them in using serial publications in the nine academic libraries under study. The following table represents their responses.

Table 4.10 factors facilitating the use of serial publications:

S/N	Factors facilitating the use of serials	Strongly Agree	Agree	Dis-Agree	Strongly Dis-Agree
1.	Availability of serials in the library has greatly influenced their use among teaching staff	96 (39.7%)	111 (46%)	35 (14.5%)	- -
2.	Accessibility of serials in the libraries has greatly influenced their use among teaching staff	84 (34.7%)	158 (65.3%)	- -	- -
3.	Provision of current up- to-date serials has greatly influenced their use among teaching staff	96 (39.7%)	114 (47.1%)	32 (13.2%)	- -
4.	Use of serial publications has greatly influenced the research output of teaching staff.	108 (44.6%)	104 (43%)	30 (12.4%)	- -
5.	Use of serial publications has greatly influenced recreational needs of teaching staff	81 (33.5%)	110 (45.5%)	51 (21.07%)	- -
6.	Use of serial publications has greatly influenced the purpose of lectures preparation among teaching staff.	73 (30.2%)	107 (44.2%)	31 (12.8%)	31 (12.8%)
7.	Adequate facilities provided for the users at serials section have greatly influenced the use of serials among teaching staff.	93 (38.4%)	94 (38.8%)	35 (14.5%)	20 (8.3%)

As can be seen 96 (39.7%) of the users has strongly agree that availability of serials in the library has greatly influenced their used among teaching staff. 111 (46%) of the users agree that availability of serials in the library has greatly influenced their used among teaching staff, only 35 (14.5%) disagree that availability of serials in the library has greatly influenced their used among teaching staff. On the accessibility 84 (34.7%) of the users has strongly agree that accessibility of serials in the library has greatly influenced their used among the teaching staff, 158 (65.3%) has agree that accessibility of serials in the library has greatly influenced their used among teaching staff. On the provision of current up to date of serials 96 (39.7%) of the users has strongly agree that provision of current and up to date of serials has influenced their use among the teaching staff 114 (47.1%) of the users has agree that provision of current and up to date of serials has influence their use among teaching staff, while 32 (13.2%) of the users disagree that provision of current and up to date of serials influence their use among the teaching staff. On the use of serials 108 (44.6%) of the users has strongly agree that use of serial publications has greatly influence the research output of teaching staff 104 (43%) of the users has agree that use of serial publications has greatly influenced the research output of teaching staff 30 (12.4%) of the users disagree that use of serial publications has greatly influence the research output of teaching staff. On the use of serials on recreational needs 81 (33.5%) of the users has strongly agree that use of serial publications has greatly influenced recreational needs of teaching staff 101 (45.5%) of the users has agree that use of serial publication has greatly influenced recreational needs of teaching staff, 51 (21.07%) of the users disagree that use of serial publications has greatly influence recreational needs of teaching staff. On the purpose of lectures preparation 73 (30.2%) of the users has strongly agree that use of serial publications has greatly influence the purpose of lectures preparations among the teaching staff, 107 (44.2%) of the users has agree that use of serial publications has greatly influenced the purpose of lectures preparations among the teaching staff, 31 (12.8%) of the users has disagree that use of serial publications has greatly influenced the purpose of lectures preparation among teaching staff. 31 (123.8%) of the users has strongly disagree that use of serial publications has greatly influenced the purpose of lectures preparations among the teaching staff. On the adequate facilities provided in the serial sections 93 (38.4%) of the users has strongly agree that adequate facilities provided for the users at serial sections has greatly influenced the use of serial among the teaching staff. 94 (38.8%) of the users has agree that adequate facilities provided for the users at serials sections has greatly influenced their use

among teaching staff 35 (14.5%) of the users has disagree that adequate facilities provided for the users at serial sections has greatly influenced the use among the teaching staff 20 (8.3%) of the users has strongly disagree that adequate facilities provided for the users at serial sections has greatly influenced their use among the teaching staff. This findings support the work of Okiy (2000) in Ogbomo (2010) on assessment of the students and faculty used of the library. They found that both students and lecturers used serial materials for classroom and research works respectively in the Delta State University. In the same vein, Ocholla (1990) conducted a research on used of serials resources, from four faculties of Moi University in Kenya, which stated that, journals were accessible and they are the most frequently used information resources by lectures among other information sources.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

The study was carried out purposely to find out the management and use of serial publications in academic libraries of Zamfara State. Survey research method was used. Two separate sets of questionnaire were designed and administered on two groups of respondents, that is serial librarians and academic staff to obtain needed data to answer research questions raised. The data collected were analyzed based on the responses received from each of the two sets of questionnaires. The responses were conscientiously interpreted, described and presented on tables using frequencies and percentages. The study was reported in five chapters. Chapter one discussed contextual background in order to place the study in perspective. This chapter, however, looked at the basic components of the study such as the background to the study, statements of the problem, research questions, research objectives, significance of the study, scope and limitation, operational definitions of research concept were discussed.

Chapter two discussed the related literature of the study. It reviewed the literature within the framework of serial publications. Vital concept of serial publications was discussed. Concept and importance of serial publications, types of serial publications, accessibility and use of serial publications, procedure for managing serial publications, acquisition, organization, storage and preservations, challenges associated with the management of serials, were broadly and completely discussed, based on the opinion of earlier researchers.

Chapter three on the other hand, discussed the procedure adopted for the collection of data relevant to the study including research technique employed, identification of the population and

sample size of the respondent, research instrument, administration of research instrument and data analysis.

Chapter four was on the presentation and analysis of empirical data on management and use of serial publications in academic libraries of Zamfara state. The data collected from two groups of respondents were analyzed using frequencies and percentages. Subsequently, chapter five summarizes the major findings of the study, drawn conclusions based on the findings and makes recommendations towards ensuring proper management and use of serial publications in academic libraries of Zamfara state.

5.2 Summary of the Major findings

- a.** The findings revealed the availability of various types of serial publications namely; Journals, Proceedings, Annual reports, Newspapers and Magazines.
- b.** The findings revealed different procedures used in acquiring serial publications as; written acquisition, selection team.
- c.** The findings also revealed method of organizing serial publications using classification mark.
- d.** The findings revealed various methods of preserving serial publications as; regular cleaning of materials, repairs of damages, binding of back issues
- e.** The findings revealed the extent of access to serial publications as; very frequently, occasionally and rarely.
- f.** The findings revealed the purpose of using serial publications among teaching staff for research purposes and personal self development.

g. The findings also revealed availability, accessibility, currency were the major factors influencing the use of serial publications among teaching staff.

h. Some of the challenges associated with the management and use of serial publications included lack of competent personnel, lack of current selection tool, lack of sufficient funds, lack of infrastructures and facilities and lack of awareness of the serials to users.

5.3 Conclusion:

The management and use of serial publications in academic libraries in Zamfara State had been investigated in the study. The study had been guided by the point that management and use of serial publications in relation to the accessibility of essential information to academic libraries are enormous because of the position serial occupied in scholarly visibility and communication. It provides support and services to research and publication activities as primary responsibility of academic and yardstick for progressing or retrogressing. Serials denote to any publications published in different intervals such as daily, weekly, quarterly etc. Serve as a guide for research and publications, pre-lecture readings and references etc.

5.4 Recommendation:

1. Parent organizations and stakeholders should ensure the availability of all the serial publications as this will enable researchers; teachers and students make full use of these items.
2. Serial librarians should acquire further education and training on technical aspects of serial publications management.
3. Sensitization forum should be formed between and among students, researchers, academics and non academics, librarians on awareness and use of serial publications for research purposes.

4. Parent organizations and institutional libraries should employed competent personnel; provide sufficient funds, infrastructure and facilities within the libraries under study. This will help in smooth running of libraries specifically serial sections.

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APPENDIX i: - INTRODUCTION

REQUEST FOR ETHICAL APPROVAL

Department of Library and Information Science

Bayero University, Kano

Date:

The Librarians,

Federal University Gusau, Federal Polytechnic Kaura Namoda, Federal College of Education
Technical Gusau, School Of Agriculture and Animal Science Bakura.

REQUEST FOR ETHICAL APPROVAL

I am postgraduate student of the aforementioned department conducting a research on the
Management and Use of Serial Publications in Academic Libraries in Zamfara state.

I write to request for your Approval which will allow me to conduct the research in your
library.

I would be grateful if my request is considered and approved.

Yours Obediently

Abubakar Iliyasu Ingawa

SPS/11/MLS/00017

APPENDIX ii: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR SERIAL LIBRARIANS

Department of Library and Information Science

Bayero University, Kano

Date:-

Dear Respondent,

I am a postgraduate student of the above mentioned department conducting a research on the Management and Use of Serial Publications in Academic Libraries in Zamfara. The research is for the completion of requirements for the award of Master's degree in Library and Information Science Bayero University Kano. The attached questionnaire is designed to obtain information from you. The information obtained will be treated confidentially.

Thank

Your Sincerely

Abubakar Iliyasu Ingawa

SPS/MLS/00017

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 items. Thanks you, for your cooperation.

SECTION “A” BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1. Name of institutions.....
2. Name of library.....
3. Position/rank.....

SECTION “B” TYPES OF SERIAL PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE LIBRARY

4. What are the types of serials do you have in the library?

S/No.	Types	Available	Not available
a.	Journals		
b.	Proceedings		
c.	Annual report		
d.	Magazines		
e.	Newspapers		
f.	Electronic journals		

Key:

A= Available

NA = Not available

SECTION “C” PROCEDURE FOR MANAGING SERIAL PUBLICATIONS IN THE LIBRARIES

5. What types of acquisition policy do you have in the library?

- a) Written acquisition policy ()
- b) Un written acquisition policy ()

6. Who select serial for subscription in the library?

- a) Serial Librarian ()
- b) Students ()
- c) Selection team ()

7. How do you acquire serial in the library?

- a) Direct purchase from publishers ()
- b) Through agents ()
- c) Through gift ()
- d) Through exchange program ()

8. How many copies does your library subscribe to per issues of serials?

- a) One ()
- b) Multiple ()

9. Do you have knowledge of library finance?

a) Yes ()

b) No ()

c) 10. How adequate is the library funding to serials management?

a) Very adequate ()

b) Adequate ()

c) Inadequate ()

d) Very inadequate ()

SECTION “D” ORGANIZATION OF THE SERIAL IN THE LIBRARY

10. How do you arrange your serial in the library?

S/No.	Serial	Classification Mark	Alphabetically by title
a.	Journals		
b.	Preceding		
c.	Annual Report		
d.	Magazines		
e.	Newspaper		

Key:

CM= classification Mark

AT= Alphabetically by title

SECTION “E” PRESERVATION OF SERIAL IN THE LIBRARY

11. How do you preserve serial in the library?

S/No.	Preservation	Yes	No
a.	Repair of damages issues		
b.	Regular cleaning of materials		
c.	Provision of air conditioners		
d.	Binding of back issues		

Key:

Y= Yes

N= No

12. How do you maintain a complete file of serial in the library?

S/No.	Maintenance	Yes	No
a.	Up – dating the issues		
b.	Filling the missing gap		
c.	Regular subscription		

Key:

Y= Yes

N= No

13. How do you store your serial in the library?

S/No.	Storage	Yes	No
a.	Display of serial on racks		
b.	Display of band volumes of serial on shelves		

KEY:

Y= Yes

N= No

SECTION (“F”) CHALLENGES ASSOCIATED WITH THE MANAGEMENT OF SERIALS IN THE LIBRARY

14. What are the challenges affecting the management of serial in the library?

- a) Lack of competent personnel ()
- b) Lack of current selecting tools ()
- c) Lack of adequate funds ()
- d) Lack of infrastructure/ facilities ()
- e) Lack of awareness of the serial to users ()

APPENDIX iii: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR TEACHING STAFF

Department of Library and Information Science

Bayero University, Kano

Date:-

Dear Respondent,

I am a postgraduate student of the above mentioned department conducting a research on the Management and use of Serial Publications in Academic Libraries of Zamfara state. The research is for the completion of requirement for the award of Master's degree in Library and Information Science Bayero University Kano. The attached questionnaire is designed to obtain information from you. The information obtained will be treated confidentially.

Thank

Your Sincerely

Abubakar Iliyasu Ingawa

SPS/MLS/00017

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 items. Thanks you, for your cooperation.

SECTION "A" DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION OF THE RESPONDENT:

1. Name of your institutions library..... (a) university (b) college library
(c) polytechnic (d) mono polytechnic
- 2 personal data of the respondent:
(a) faculty----- (b) department ----- (c) sex: male () female ()
3. Designation: (a) Professor () (b) Reader () (c) Senior lecturer () (d) lecture 1 () (e)
lecturer ii (f) Assistant Lecture () (g) Graduate Assistant ()

SECTION B: - ACCESS AND USE OF SERIAL PUBLICATIONS.

4. How frequently do you have access to serial publications in your institution library?
 - a) Very frequently ()
 - b) Frequently ()
 - c) Occasionally ()
 - d) Rarely ()

5 .How frequently do you use the following type's forms of serial in the library?

	Types and forms	Daily	One a week	Twice a week	Monthly	Once in several months
a.	Journals					
b.	Proceedings					
c.	Annual report					
d.	Magazines					
e.	Newspapers					
f.	Electronic journals					

Key:

D= Daily

OW= Once a week

TW= Twice a week

M= Monthly

OM= Once in several months

6. For what purpose do you use each of the listed serials?

	Serials	Research	Personal self-development
a.	Journals		
b.	Proceedings		
c.	Annual report		
d.	Magazines		
e.	Newspapers		

Key:

R= Research

P= personal self-development

SECTION “C” FACTORS FACILITATING THE USE OF SERIAL PUBLICATIONS

7. Which of the following best describe your opinions of influence on the use of serial publications in the library?

s/n	Statements on influence of the use of serial publications	SA	A	D	SD
1.	Availability of serials in the library has greatly influenced their use among teaching staff.				
2.	Accessibility of serials in the library has great influenced their use among teaching staff.				
3.	Provision of current up-to-date serials has greatly influence their use among teaching staff.				
4.	Use of serials publications has greatly influenced the research output of teaching staff.				
5.	Use of serials has greatly influenced the recreational needs of teaching staff.				
6.	Use of serials has greatly influenced the purpose of lecturer’s preparations among teaching staff.				
7.	Adequate facilities are provided for the users at the serial sections of the library organizations of the serial have influenced their use among teaching staff.				

KEY:

SA- Strongly Agree

A-Agree

D-Disagree

SD-strongly disagree.