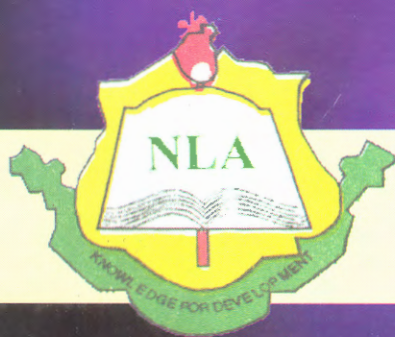


Delta Library Journal



Volume 7, Numbers 1&2, 2013
ISSN 2141-4394

*A Publication of Nigerian Library Association
Delta State Chapter*

Subscription information:

Delta Library Journal is published twice yearly by Nigerian Library Association, Delta State Chapter. For subscription, please contact the business manager, Mrs. O. N. Alakpodia, Department of Library and Information Science, Delta State University, Abraka, Nigeria. Annual subscription: ₦1000.00.

Notes for contributors

The *Delta Library Journal (DLJ)*, a publication of the Nigerian Library Association, Delta State Chapter, receives papers for consideration for publication throughout the year. The journal is published twice a year.

The journal welcomes articles, reports, case studies, opinion pieces, comments and reviews in all areas of librarianship, archives and records management, and information science. Manuscript should be between 1,000 and 5000 words in length.

The title of the contribution, name(s) (surname last) of the author(s), position, institutional affiliation, e-mail and phone number(s) of each of the authors should be indicated on the first page of the paper. The second page should begin with the title (again) followed by an abstract of 100 – 150 words before the main part of the work. Footnotes are not allowed.

Tables and figures should be well arranged and appropriately numbered (e.g. Table 1 or Figure 1) and titled so as to leave no doubt as to where they should appear in the article. Headings and sub-headings should be in bold print but not underlined.

References to other publications should be complete and in the 6th edition of the American Psychological Association (APA) style. They should contain full bibliographic details and journal titles should not be abbreviated. For multiple citations for the same author in the same year use a, b, c immediately following year of publication. Reference in the body of the text should be made by citing the author's surname and year of publication (e.g. Nwana, 2004). At the end of the article should be a reference list arranged in alphabetical order according to the surname of the authors. For example:

Books

Mitchel, T.H. & Larson, J.R. (1987). *People in organization: An introduction to organizational behavior*. (3rd ed.) New York: McGraw-Hill.

Edited Book

Gibbs, J.T. & Huarg, I.N. (Eds.) . (1991). *Children of color: Psychological interventions with minority youth* San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.

Article or chapter in an edited book

Bojork, R. A. (1989). Retrieval inhibition as an adaptive mechanism in human memory. In H.L. Roediger & F.I.M. Crack (Eds.). *Varieties of memory & consciences* (pp. 309-330). Hissdale, NJ: Erlbaum.

Article in a journal

Adomi, E.E. (2006). Job rotation in Nigerian university libraries. *Library Review*. 55 (1), 66-74.

Internet Source(s)

Rodriguez, H. (1998). Activity theory and cognitive sciences. Retrieved 2005 from <http://www.nada.kth.se/~herny/ActivityTheory.htm>.

Contributors should submit their manuscripts as MS Word by e-mail file attachment to the Editor, Dr. Esharenana E. Adomi, Department of Library and Information Science, Delta State University, Abraka, Nigeria. E-mail: esharenana.adomi@gmail.com, esharenaadomi@yahoo.com

Delta Library Journal

A Publication of Nigerian Library Association, Delta State Chapter
Volume 7, Numbers 1 & 2. 2013. ISSN 2141-4394

Contents

- Systems approach to the study of sustainable development of book publishing in Nigeria
Gabriel Aine Obinyan1
- In-service training as a tool for staff development in College of Education
Library, Warri
Gloria Oyovwe-Tinuoye & Oghenevwogaga Benson Adogbeji ..13
- A study of the problems associated with information communication
technology utilization in Nigerian federal university libraries
William O. Nkanu & Ekanem B. E. Eyo21
- Students' use of reprographic services in Federal Polytechnic Library,
Nekede, Owerri, Imo State, Nigeria
*Chuma Opara Nnadozie, Oyemike Victor Ossai-Onah, Hope Ebereamaka Chiekezie & Blessing N.
Emuchay*32
- African indigenous knowledge systems: The practice in Nigeria
Aminu U. Momoh.....38
- Gender differences in the causes and management of work related stress
among staff of polytechnic libraries in South-South, Nigeria
Glady N. Onyia.....51
- Information literacy in the 21st century: Pillar for good governance and
national development in Nigeria
Anyaogu Uluocha60
- Job rotation as a tool for enhancing job performance of academic
librarians in Nigerian university libraries
Oghenetega Iwighreghweia, Stella Ejitaga & Kayode Oyeniran ..70
- Availability and accessibility of special collections in university l
ibraries in South-West, Nigeria
Glory Ebataivohi Anyanwu & Oyeronke Adebayo75
- Nigeria's Freedom of Information Bill: Implication For 21st century
libraries and information services
S. E. Igun.....84

Entrepreneurship in library and information profession
Azuka Ossai Chegwe & Friday Joseph Umuerhi..... 89

Information needs and resource accessibility to artisanal fishermen in
selected local government areas of Benue State

Annune Ashiver Elizabeth 100

Trends in collection development in academic libraries: A review
Jerry Arthur Ijebor 111

GSM phone use and library and information science students of Delta State
University, Abraka, Nigeria
Sylvester Ozioma Anie & Patience Uzezi Otolu..... 120

Retrospective conversion tools for university libraries in Nigeria
Ogochukwu T. Emiri..... 129

Availability and accessibility of special collections in university libraries in South-West, Nigeria

Glory Ebataivohi Anyanwu
National Archives of Nigeria
Ibadan

&

Oyeronke Adebayo
Center for Learning Resources
Covenant University, Ota

Abstract

It is believed that availability and accessibility of special collection would encourage utilization irrespective of the medium in which it is presented. This study therefore examined the level of availability and accessibility of special collections in university libraries in southwest Nigeria. These Universities include the Lagos State University, University of Lagos and Covenant University Ota. Postgraduate students were sampled because it is perceived that they require these special collections for research effectiveness. The total population for the study was one thousand five hundred and thirty two. The study adopted the descriptive survey method. A random sampling method was used to select three hundred and seven (307) respondents. Simple percentage scores and tables were used to present the output of data. Data was collected through the use of a self-designed questionnaire. Two hundred and two (202) copies of the questionnaire returned and were found usable for this study. The study revealed the availability and accessibility of special collections such as theses and dissertations, journals, Nigerian, government publications, gazettes, CD-ROM, maps and atlases and conference proceedings. The accessibility of special collections by postgraduate students in the university libraries was adequate. The special collections were used for research activities. The availability of these special collections and having access to it for utilization has positive influence on research productivity in the university libraries.

Introduction

Special collections are usually library materials that are selected for specific purposes and needs. These collections are special categories grouped together and different from conventional materials usually found in the library. Igbeka and Ola (2010) are of the view that, depending on their mandate and policies, different libraries has different types of special collections. Most public libraries house materials such as artifacts and artwork that are of heritage and cultural importance. Research and university libraries house collections with academic and research values. For example, the Kenneth Dike Library houses Africana collections and other special collections that include theses, maps and manuscripts, rare books, and non-book materials with historical significance.

According to Agyven-Gyasi (2008), special collections are rare books and manuscripts which provide resources for the increasing needs of the research community in an academic or research institution. Their missions are to preserve, develop, promote, and facilitate access to the nation's or university's heritage collections, which, by virtue of their rareness, provenance, or special physical features, require secure closed access storage and supervised use. Special collections seek to raise the profile of the University and its Library

by achieving recognition of the regional and national significance of its collections. The impact of special collections has become so important that they have attracted the attention of librarians and information scientists.

He went further to say that documents kept in special collections are typically stored there because they are unusually valuable and rare (possibly unique), or fragile, or because they should not, for some particular reason, be allowed to mix with the library's other holdings. The documents are usually non-circulating and the items are mostly accessible only to qualified researchers and interested students. The researchers who must usually present Identity cards, letters of reference, and credentials to gain full access are generally faculty and postgraduate students.

Literature review

Stoica, (1977) cited by Abiola, 2010 posited that libraries from time immemorial have been essential constituents of scholastic enterprise and have been established alongside with academic institutions; in providing information. The library is the center-point around which academic activities revolve. The history of many universities throughout the world point to the library and the laboratory as the ideal setting for great examples of self devotion to science and society

The main goal of an academic library is to support the objectives a university, which are generally in the area of teaching, research and learning (Aina, 2004; Mabawonku, 2004; Johnson, 2006). It is pertinent, therefore, that university libraries facilitate information resource to meet the research needs of their users. As the volumes of special collections are constantly increasing, search skills are require not only in order to gain access to the available collections, but also to sift from the large quantity and utilize the most appropriate resource. Pezeshki-Rad and Zamani (2005) assert that the real challenge of our time is not producing information or storing information, but getting people to gain and use information resources. To gain access and use special collections resources effectively, postgraduate students must learn to overcome information anxiety in order to explore the available information to enable them interpret and utilize information for research purpose.

Importance of special collections in university libraries

Special collections fall into the non-conventional stream of information carrying material or formats. Nonetheless, studies by Mason (2003), Owenn (2003) and Weintraub (2003) show that special collections play an important role in university libraries, in providing resource for research work of postgraduate students and has in fact become a specialized branch. In some discipline such as engineering, aeronautic and the sciences, the bulk of information flow comes in the form of special collections like grey literature for these users to satisfy their information needs.

Ibenne (2010) posits that special collection like grey literature was for many years synonymous with reports literature. At the turn of the century, documents evolving out of research and development particularly from the aircraft and aeronautic industries were a very important means of communicating the result of research testing. Librarians must therefore pay attention to the availability accessibility and use of special collections by post graduates in university libraries.

Other sources of special collections, have however, started emerging. As in today's electronic information environment, the internet has become a major source of dissemination and retrieval of special collections and often serves as user's initial introduction to a topic area. Well designed website give users' access to a body of digitally produced special collections which complement the existing body of print materials. It is a major source of

by achieving recognition of the regional and national significance of its collections. The impact of special collections has become so important that they have attracted the attention of librarians and information scientists.

He went further to say that documents kept in special collections are typically stored there because they are unusually valuable and rare (possibly unique), or fragile, or because they should not, for some particular reason, be allowed to mix with the library's other holdings. The documents are usually non-circulating and the items are mostly accessible only to qualified researchers and interested students. The researchers who must usually present Identity cards, letters of reference, and credentials to gain full access are generally faculty and postgraduate students.

Literature review

Stoica, (1977) cited by Abiola, 2010 posited that libraries from time immemorial have been essential constituents of scholastic enterprise and have been established alongside with academic institutions; in providing information. The library is the center-point around which academic activities revolve. The history of many universities throughout the world point to the library and the laboratory as the ideal setting for great examples of self devotion to science and society

The main goal of an academic library is to support the objectives a university, which are generally in the area of teaching, research and learning (Aina, 2004; Mabawonku, 2004; Johnson, 2006). It is pertinent, therefore, that university libraries facilitate information resource to meet the research needs of their users. As the volumes of special collections are constantly increasing, search skills are required not only in order to gain access to the available collections, but also to sift from the large quantity and utilize the most appropriate resource. Pezeshki-Rad and Zamani (2005) assert that the real challenge of our time is not producing information or storing information, but getting people to gain and use information resources. To gain access and use special collections resources effectively, postgraduate students must learn to overcome information anxiety in order to explore the available information to enable them interpret and utilize information for research purpose.

Importance of special collections in university libraries

Special collections fall into the non-conventional stream of information carrying material or formats. Nonetheless, studies by Mason (2003), Owenn (2003) and Weintraub (2003) show that special collections play an important role in university libraries, in providing resource for research work of postgraduate students and has in fact become a specialized branch. In some discipline such as engineering, aeronautic and the sciences, the bulk of information flow comes in the form of special collections like grey literature for these users to satisfy their information needs.

Ibenne (2010) posits that special collection like grey literature was for many years synonymous with reports literature. At the turn of the century, documents evolving out of research and development particularly from the aircraft and aeronautic industries were a very important means of communicating the result of research testing. Librarians must therefore pay attention to the availability accessibility and use of special collections by post graduates in university libraries.

Other sources of special collections, have however, started emerging. As in today's electronic information environment, the internet has become a major source of dissemination and retrieval of special collections and often serves as user's initial introduction to a topic area. Well designed website give users' access to a body of digitally produced special collections which complement the existing body of print materials. It is a major source of

information accessibility and dissemination there is growing acceptance to include reference to relevant website in scholarly papers and journal articles (Weintraub, 2003)

Ibenne (2010) states that, the advantages of special collection over other means of information dissemination are, quick access, great flexibility, and the opportunities to go into considerable details when necessary. Thus, special collections like grey literature, covering nearly every aspect of the sciences, serve scholars and lay readers alike with research summaries, facts, statistics, and other data that offer a more comprehensive view of the topic of interest. This make grey literature very important especially to the postgraduate's researchers as it is a primary source of information.

The importance of an accessible, reliable and comprehensive resources base to researchers cannot be over-estimated. Special collections provide a means of meeting these needs of researchers in a more convenient manner. By 1970s, it was a recognized dissemination vehicle for many organizations and considered important reading throughout the world (Mason 2003).

Information consolidation or repacking can be done effectively with the use of special collections because special collections are very flexible and adaptable to local situations. Sturges and Chimseu (1996) and Ibenne (2010) are of the view that for an effective consideration process, there three main requirements: first, special collections should be collected and organized efficiently; second, that there should be the capacity to research their content and create new information packages from them; and third, that these new products should be disseminated efficiently.

Ibenne (2010) went further to say that special collections like original research results, in the form of raw and totally unpublished data can be used for information repackaging, but this is uncommon, because of the sheer difficulty off using material of this form. Downloading information from database or from CD-ROMs is efficient use of scarce funds, and has the advantage that the downloaded material is almost instantly usable, in the desk-top publishing system to create new products. Of all categories of potential sources materials, special collections offer perhaps the greatest possibilities. It is not, however, as much appreciated as it is. Appreciating the importance of special collections in information provision in academic libraries, the relevance of its base lies in its accessibility, usability, currency, and relevance to the information needs of the user community. There must be conscious effort to ensure that this is the case in academic libraries.

Statement of the problem

It has been observed that some libraries put their special materials in the closed access collection which restricts the users from direct access to the collection. There is also the problem of lack of awareness on the part of the users to these resources in the library and this prevents the users from gaining access to and using the materials for academic and research purposes. It is against this backdrop that this study is carried out to investigate the availability and accessibility of special collection in selected academic libraries in southwest Nigeria.

Purpose of the study

This study sets out to:

1. find out the available special collection materials in selected university libraries in South-West, Nigeria;
2. find out the level of accessibility to the special collection materials by postgraduate students in the libraries; and
3. explore the perception of postgraduate students on the value of special collections for their learning and research activities in university libraries;

Methods

The study population comprised of postgraduate students in the three selected Universities. These Universities are Lagos State University (LASU), University of Lagos (UNILAG) and Covenant University.

The study adopted the descriptive survey design. The total population was one thousand, five hundred and thirty two (1532) postgraduates. A random sampling method was used to select three hundred and seven (307) respondents. Simple percentage and mean scores were used to present the output of data in tables. Data was collected through the use of a self-designed questionnaire. Two hundred and two (202) copies of the questionnaire returned and were found usable for this study.

Table 1. Study and sample of the study

Universities	Population	Sample size	Response rate
LASU	187	38	30
UNILAG	960	192	117
Covenant	385	77	55
Total	1532	307	202

The Table 1 represents the data of the respondents' population. Random sampling technique was adopted for this survey. Therefore, one (1) out of every five (5) of the population was sampled.

Findings

Table 2: The availability of special collections in the selected university libraries

s/n	Items on special collection	Not available		Hardly available		Available		Highly available		Mean	S.D
		No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%		
1	Theses and dissertation	6	7.1	0	0	38	45.2	40	47.6	3.33	0.81
2	Journals	8	9.5	3	3.6	28	33.3	45	53.6	3.31	0.93
3	Nigerian publications	6	7.1	1	1.2	45	53.6	32	38.1	3.23	0.80
4	Government publications	6	7.1	3	3.6	44	52.4	31	36.9	3.19	0.81
5	Technical Reports	6	7.1	1	1.2	51	60.7	26	31	3.15	0.77
6	Gazettes	7	8.3	6	7.1	45	53.6	26	31	3.07	0.85
7	CD-ROM	7	8.3	14	16.7	30	35.7	33	39.3	3.06	0.95
8	Maps and atlases	6	7.1	1	1.2	63	75	14	16.7	3.01	0.69
9	Conference proceedings	6	7.1	14	16.7	38	45.2	26	31	3.00	0.88

10	Inaugural/Faculty lecturers	8	9.5	7	8.3	50	59.5	19	22.6	2.95	0.83
11	Occasional papers	8	9.5	12	14.3	42	50	22	26.2	2.93	0.89
12	Annual reports	6	7.1	16	19.0	40	47.6	22	26.2	2.93	0.86
13	White papers	7	8.3	7	8.3	56	66.7	14	16.7	2.92	0.76
14	Blue prints	6	7.1	10	11.9	55	65.5	13	15.5	2.89	0.74
15	Patents	8		8	9.5	56	66.7	12	14.3	2.86	0.78
16	Manuscripts	6	7.1	12	14.3	57	67.9	9	10.7	2.82	0.71

The ranking of the available special collection materials in the selected academic libraries in Nigeria is as follows:- Thesis and Dissertation (Mean=3.33) was ranked highest by their mean score rating and was followed in succession by Journals (Mean=3.31), Nigerian materials (Mean=3.23), Government publications (Mean=3.19), Technical Reports (Mean=3.15), Gazettes (Mean=3.07), CD-ROM (Mean=3.06), Maps and atlases (Mean=3.01), Conference proceedings (Mean=3.00), Inaugural/Faculty lecturers (Mean=2.95), Occasional papers (Mean=2.93), Annual reports (Mean=2.93), White papers (Mean=2.92), Blue prints (Mean=2.89), Patents (Mean=2.86) and lastly by Manuscripts (Mean=2.82) respectively.

The result of the analysis show that 78(92.8%) indicated that theses and dissertation available in their libraries while 7(7.1%) indicated that theses and dissertation are not available in their libraries. In all the universities studied, the level of availability of information resources (special collections) was high. Thesis and dissertation, journals, Nigerian materials, government publication, gazettes CD-ROM, maps and atlases, conference proceedings, inaugural/faculty lecture, Occasional papers, annual reports, white papers, blue prints, patents and manuscript were readily available in the various library studied. The number of the available special collections was found to be adequate. The result of this study is in line with Sharma (2009), who identified library resources at Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University (India) to include journals, data archives, manuscripts, maps, books, magazines, theses, newspapers, e-mail, research reports, and bibliographic databases.

Other studies carried out within Nigerian university libraries which are in line with the findings of the study are Abolade (2000); Jagboro (2003); Oduwole and Akpati, (2003); Iyoro (2004) Ani and Ahiazu(2008); Popoola and Halison (2009).

Table 3 Level of accessibility of special collection in the university libraries

s/n	Special collection	NRA		NA		RA		A		Mean	S.D
		No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%		
1	Journals	12	14.3	2	2.4	0	0	70	83.3	3.52	1.08
2	Theses and dissertations	10	11.9	4	4.8	7	8.3	63	75	3.46	1.03

3	maps and atlas	10	11.9	3	3.6	17	20.2	54	64.3	3.37	1.02
4	Occasional papers	10	11.9	0	0	23	27.4	51	60.7	3.37	0.98
5	Conference proceedings	10	11.9	4	4.8	23	27.4	47	56	3.27	1.01
6	Government publications	10	11.9	2	2.4	30	35.7	42	50	3.24	0.98
7	Annual reports	11	13.1	3	3.6	25	29.8	45	53.6	3.24	1.03
8	Technical Reports	21	25	2	2.4	1	1.2	60	71.4	3.19	1.31
9	Inaugural/Faculty lecturers	10	11.9	0	0	40	47.6	34	40.5	3.17	0.93
10	Nigerian Publications	19	22.6	0	0	15	17.9	50	59.5	3.14	1.22
11	Gazettes	14	16.7	5	6.0	22	26.2	43	51.2	3.12	1.11
12	White papers	12	14.3	13	15.5	15	17.9	44	52.4	3.08	1.12
13	Patents	12	14.3	12	14.3	17	20.2	43	51.2	3.08	1.11
14	CD-ROM	12	14.3	13	15.5	20	10	23.8	46.4	3.02	1.10
15	Manuscripts	18	21.4	3	3.6	24	28.6	39	46.4	3.00	1.17
16	Blue prints	12	14.3	20	23.8	12	14.3	40	47.6	2.95	1.14

The ranking of the level of accessibility to the special collection materials by postgraduate students in selected academic libraries in Nigeria is as follows:- journal (Mean=3.52) was ranked highest by their mean score rating and was followed by theses and dissertation (Mean=3.46), maps and atlas (Mean=3.37), Occasional papers (Mean=3.37), Conference proceedings (Mean=3.27), Government publications (Mean=3.24), Annual reports (Mean=3.24), Technical Reports (Mean=3.19), Inaugural/Faculty lecturers (Mean=3.17), Nigerian materials (Publications unique to Nigeria) (Mean=3.14), Gazettes (Mean=3.12), White papers (Mean=3.08), Patents (Mean=3.08), CD-ROM (Mean=3.02), manuscript (Mean=3.00) and lastly by Blue prints (Mean=2.95) respectively

Based on the result, journals have the highest accessibility which is followed by theses, dissertation, maps and atlases. Most of the respondents (83%) agree that they have access to special collection for utilization and that special collections serve as valuable source of information to them (postgraduate). However, this claim is contrary to Aguolu and Agoulu (2002), who note that availability of information source does not necessarily imply its accessibility, because the source may be available but access to it may be prevented for one reason or the other.

Also, the outcome shows that ability to locate and access information resource has greatly influenced the research output of postgraduate university library this finding aligns with Idiodi (2005), who noted that ability to locate and access information will enable

researchers to succeed in an increasingly competitive work environment.

Table 4. Perception of postgraduate students on the value of special collections

s/n	Perception	SD		D		U		A		SA		Mean	S.D
		No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%		
1	The special collection serve as valuable sources of information to the postgraduate students	4	2.1	0	0	4	2.1	66	35.1	114	60.6	4.52	0.74
2	They are primary sources of research information to the postgraduate students	3	1.6	3	1.6	12	6.4	61	32.4	10.9	58	4.44	0.82
3	Special collection materials play important roles in disseminating research results	3	1.6	6	3.2	16	8.5	88	46.8	75	39.9	4.20	0.85
4	Special collection materials often carry more detailed research than other sources	4	2.1	8	4.3	21	11.2	78	41.5	77	41.0	4.15	0.93
5	Enhance the scholarly nature and quality of research works of postgraduate students	7	3.7	3	1.6	16	8.5	100	53.2	62	33.0	4.10	0.90
6	I rarely make use of special collection except these and dissertations	12	6.4	12	6.4	11	5.9	102	54.3	51	27.1	3.89	1.07

The ranking of the perception of postgraduate students on the value of special collections use as enhancing their teaching and research activities in academic libraries is as follows:- The special collections serve as valuable sources of information to the postgraduate students (Mean=4.52) was ranked highest by their mean score rating and was followed by They are primary sources of research information to the postgraduate students (Mean=4.44), Special collection materials play important roles in disseminating research results (Mean=4.20), Special collection materials often carry more detailed research than other sources (Mean=4.15), Enhance the scholarly nature and quality of research works of postgraduate students (Mean=4.10) and lastly by I rarely make use of special collection except these and dissertations (Mean=3.89) respectively.

The result indicated that postgraduates perceive special collection as useful resources in their research activities. This study also shows that most postgraduates indicated that they use special collections in enhancing the quality of their research work. 162(83.2%) One could therefore expect that since postgraduate have positive perception about the usefulness of special collections they will use the material more often. The study has reveal that special collections serve as valuable source of information to the postgraduate students Also, in support of this findings Kreithner and Kinicki (2004) opine that perception is the “process that enable us interpret and understand our surroundings”. Thus, perception relates to the process of using the sense, to make judgments about something surrounding or environment whether the judgment is right or wrong. The cheering news is that postgraduates’ positive perception of special collections could be a pointer to greater use in the future; librarians only need to intensify efforts to improve on the level of accessibility of these collections for use.

Conclusion

Based on the finding of this study, the following conclusions were drawn: Availability of special collections in the university library was relatively adequate. The availability and accessibility and use of special collections aid research productivity of academics in Nigerian university libraries.

Postgraduates make use of special collection available to them in the various university libraries. Besides, the research shows that university libraries have special collections. The predominant ones are these and dissertations, journals, Nigerian material, government publications, gazettes, CD-ROM, maps and atlases, conference proceedings and so on. The availability of these special collections and having access to it for utilization has positive influenced on research productivity in university libraries.

The following are recommended in the light of the findings:

1. ICT has changed the way and manner in which things are done therefore, the use of information technology to access special collections in the university libraries would be helpful. This would solve the problem of users having to queue to use a particular material. This will be achieved if the special collections available that are not born digital are converted to become digital.
2. In line with the above, university administration should provide more computers with internet access in their universities with adequate bandwidth that would solve the problem of slow or limited connectivity.
3. Postgraduates, no matter their status, need special collections for research effectiveness. The fact that a lot of primary and very recent information could be derived from special collections should be an incentive for using them. Librarians in university libraries should be more committed to meeting the needs of these postgraduates by making these materials available and easy to access. This will be achieved by properly organizing these collections for easy access.

References

- Abiola, O. A. (2010). Library resources and services utilization by undergraduate students: A case study of the Federal University of Technology, Akure. *Gateway Library Journal*, 13.(1) 1-3.
- Abolade, O. (2000). Model for for selecting educational technologies to improve students leaning’. *Educational and informational technologies* 8. 9-23.
- Aguolu C.C.. & Aguolu, I.E. (2002). *Librarians and information management in Nigeria*. Maiduguri: Ed- Linform Services.

- Aina, L. O. (2004). *Library and information science text for Africa*. Ibadan: Third world information services.
- Ani, O. E. & Ahiauzu, B. (2008). Towards effective development of electronic information resources in Nigerian University Libraries. *Library Management*, 29(6/7), 504 – 514.
- Ayyen-Gyasi, K. (2008). User education at the Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology (KNUST): Prospect and challenges, *Library Philosophy and Practice*. Retrieved from <http://unllib.unl.edu/Lpp/9gyen-gyasi-htm>.
- Ibenne, S. K. (2010). Information resource management; A concise text and information centers. p,93-109.
- Idiodi, E. A. (2005). Approaches to information literacy acquisition in Nigeria. *Library Review* 4, 223-230.
- Igbeka, J. U and Ola, O. (2010). The need for digitization of special library materials in Nigeria university libraries: Dominican graduate school of library and information science.
- Iyoro, A O. (2004). Serial availability, accessibility and utilization: perception of in-training information professional in a Nigerian university. *Library Link* 11(2), 66-71
- Jagboro, K. O. (2003). A study of internet usage in Nigerian universities; A case study of Obafemi Awolowo Universities Ile Ife, Nigeria. *First Monday* 8. Retrieved February 20, 2010 from http://firstmonday.org/issues/issue8_2/jagboro/index.html
- Mabawonku, I. (2004). Library use in Distance Learning: A survey of undergraduate in three Nigeria Universities. *African Journal of Library, Archival and Information Science* 14(2), 189-199.
- Mason, K. (2003) Grey Literature: its history, definition, acquisition and cataloguing. Received September 14th, 2012, from [file:///A:/grey literature, its history, definition acquisition and cataloguing.htm](file:///A:/grey%20literature,%20its%20history,%20definition%20acquisition%20and%20cataloguing.htm).
- Owen, J.M. (2003). The expanding horizon of grey literature. Retrieved July 20, 2012, from <http://ef.hum.uva.bai/home/jmackenzie/pubs/glpaper.html>.
- Pezeshki-Rad, G. & Zamani, N. (2005). Information –seeking behavior of Iranian extension managers and specialists. *Information Research* 10.(3) p. 229. Retrieved September 18 , 2012 from [http://Information R.net/ir/103/paper229.html](http://Information.R.net/ir/103/paper229.html)
- Popoola, S.O., & Haliso, Y. (2009). Use of library information resources and services as predator of teaching effectiveness of social scientists in Nigerian universities. *AJLAIS* 19(1), 65-77.
- Sturges, P. & Chimseu, G. (1996) Information repackaging in Malawi. *African Journal of Library, Archives and Information Science*, 6(2), 40 - 45.
- Weintraub, I. (2003). The role of grey literature in the Science. Retrieved September 14, 2012 from <site:///A:/greyliterature.Htm>.