UTILIZATION OF INSTITUTIONAL REPOSITORIES FOR VISIBILITY OF ACADEMIC PUBLICATIONS OF INFORMATION AND LIBRARY SCIENCE AND ENGLISH LANGUAGE LECTURERS IN SOUTH-EAST, NIGERIA.

DR. DIALA EDWIN LIONEL
Department of Languages and Humanities, AlvanI koku University of Education, Owerri
Phone: +2348137708411. Email: policynews004@gmail.com

REV. SR. FIAT MARY UZOEGBU
Principal Librarian, Alvan Ikoku University of Education, Owerri
Phone: +2348034049506. Email: fiatmary@alvanikoku.edu.ng

&
DR. NWAIGWE UCHENNA C.
Acting Chief Librarian, Alvan Ikoku University of Education, Owerri
Phone: +2348033310065. Email: uchennanwaigwe1@gmail.com

Abstract
This research work studied utilization of Institutional repositories for visibility of academic publications of Information and Library Science and English Language lecturers in Universities in South-East, Nigeria. The major purpose in to identify the major challenges and strategies to using institutional repositories (IRs) among Information and Library Science and English Language lecturers in Universities in South-East, Nigeria. The specific objectives were to investigate the types of academic publications available, platforms used in self-archiving, level of satisfaction derived by lecturers with the contribution of Institutional repositories, challenges and strategies. It adopted descriptive survey design. The research population consists of 614 Information and Library Science and English Language lecturers from six universities. A questionnaire was used as an instrument for data collection. The questionnaire was designed based on the objectives of the study. Purposeful sampling technique was used to draw a sample size of 60 from the total population of 614 lecturers. Mean score were used to analyze the data. 614. Lecturers are less satisfied with the contribution of institutional repositories. All the suggested challenges such as inadequate power supply, poor network, lack of awareness and inadequate research grants were all accepted. Similarly, all the suggested strategies for improving them were accepted. Recommendations were made based on the findings such as more awareness creation on importance of institutional repositories; re-training of lecturers and provision of adequate ICT infrastructures that will improve the utilization of institutional repositories by lecturers which could enhance the global visibility of academic publications from the Nigerian Universities

Keywords: Institutional Repositories, University libraries, Dspace Software, Lecturers, South East Nigeria

Background
A university is not complete without a library; no university will be exist without a library in view of the fact that the university is established to encourage teaching and research for students, lecturers, research fellows and for community development services. A university library is an essential part of the university education. It works as part of all educational and research activities. Currently, universities have been struggling with how to handle and organise their digital intellectual output produced through journal articles, conference papers, thesis and dissertations, research notes and data. DSpace project (2012) reports that the rising cost of online journals disallow subscription, it is becoming more impractical and disturbing for libraries to subscribe every and most of the online academic journals., technology has made comprehensibility of digital intellectual output easy to create, preserve and access digital outputs through the use of DSpace to build a stable and sustainable lasting digital storage repository that provide opportunity of exploring issues containing accessibility of control, management, retrieval and flexible publishing capabilities.

The creation of Institutional repository is a recent method that makes possible universities to make significant, systematic action that accelerates progress in academic work and research. Institutional Repositories (IRs) are generally used in universities to preserve the collective academic output and enhance the outcome of research. It is an innovative idea for gathering, administering, disseminating, and archiving academic works produced in digital forms by lecturers and students. Institutional repository (IR) is a database for preserving the research content of a university. Research content consists of materials like examination question papers, research publications, academic working papers and inaugural lectures produced in universities. Markey (2013) states that an institutional repository provides services to universities and its members for the management and spreading of academic materials in digital format created by the institution and its community members, such as e-prints, technical reports, dissertations, data sets and teaching materials. Institutions manage the digital research produced by members of their communities, maximize access to research outputs for publication and also increase visibility and academic value of the universities and the researchers.

Institutional repositories provide safe option for the preservation and accessibility of research content in digital format. IRs preserves and secures records that would have been obliterated by age. The utilization of IRs for the preserving of data resources helps to reduce the misfortune of management and preservation because materials are now digitized and archived based on the collections in repository databases. According to Mohammed (2013), the IR creates way to bridge gap in the digital divide and enables researchers to attain visibility of their research findings globally. Repository provides services for lecturers and researchers who want to archive research materials. Safdar (2021) confirms that one of the reasons libraries globally focus on the development of IRs is to assist their lecturers and researchers to achieve research needs.

Ukwoma (2013) notes that the valuable activities of lecturers, the Institutional Repositories and other information resources are vital. The availability and visibility of resources is relevant with accessibility to the resources, even when these resources are available, empirical evidence shows that this does not guarantee accessibility of such resources. Barley (2011) affirms that the awareness and use of institutional repositories by lecturers especially in developed countries is highly praiseworthy. In order to achieve the reason of Institutional repositories, these must be utilized by lecturers and researchers must upload their research involve through self-archiving for more visibility and accessibility. Globally, Institutional repositories normally employ institutional repositories initiative-compliant repository software like DSpace, Eprints, Greenstone, Architexturez, CALIBRE, Nitya and HTML (Ali, Jan, & Amin, 2013).

In South-East Nigeria, many Information and Library Science and English language lecturers of the universities engage in different kinds of research which they require for promotion and retention of tenures. As such, a lot of academic journals and research work emanate from these lecturers such as articles, conference proceedings, textbooks, handouts, practical guides, abstracts, lecture notes in addition to projects, thesis and dissertations submitted annually by students as needed before they can qualify for the award of degree or diploma certificates. Unfortunately, it has been observed through the research conducted by Ezema (2011) that these intellectual outputs produced annually are piled up in offices and on library shelves with only few students and researchers utilizing them. In order to tackle this problem, most of these universities have accepted and adopted institutional repository databases mostly school websites to disseminate their academic outputs. For instance, the University of Nigeria, Nsukka has a functional website (www.unn@edu.ng) and an institutional repository (http://repository.unn.edu.ng:8080/xmlui/) powered by Dspace software. Likewise, Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka has an official website (https://www.unizik.edu.ng) and open education resources (https://unizik.edu.ng/oer/) where their staff and students are expected to upload their research findings and other educational resources like lecture notes, conference proceedings, journal articles, books, projects, theses and dissertations among others. These also apply to other universities in South-East Nigeria but the concern now is to determine their effectiveness and utilization for academic publications' visibility.

Though it has been noted that these services are frequently accessible, several barriers prevent their visibility in universities in Nigeria. Ivwighreghweta (2012) notes that lecturers have not yet fully embraced institutional repository. Based on these facts, this research work examines Utilization of Institutional

repositories for visibility of academic publications of Information and Library Science and English Language lecturers in South-East, Nigeria.

Statement of the Problem

Several universities have made claims of their adoption and implementation of Institutional repositories. Publishing in Institutional Repositories gives assurance research visibility which adds value, recognition, prestige and regard. Mauvais (2016) states that benefits of research visibility are receiving internal and external financial support for research and growth due to increased enrollments and additional resources. It also creates global visibility for an institution's scholarly research by collating the content in a single location. They give opportunity to faculties and research scholars from universities to freely publish and facilitate institutional repositories to the results of their research activities. If lecturers have challenges accessing and using institutional repositories, it would retard growth in research, scholarly communication, academic collaboration, strategic alliances, teaching and learning. It is noticeable that a lot of research papers have been published and indexed by different journals but many of them understandably have not received any citations, as a result of lack of visibility. In order to curtail this invisibility challenge, it has become very essential to utilize the opportunities presented by Institutional Repositories by self-archiving the research output for easy access and more visibility. Institutional repositories provide many benefits to lecturers, their institutions and other organizations. They save cost and time, allow publishers free access to share their work, supply up-to-date information to users anytime and anywhere. Regrettably, most of the research publications lack wide access and readership despite the quality and quantity of such articles. This is because a good number of the articles are published in journals with restricted access or often requiring large sum of money with the intention of purchasing them. Likewise, some of the projects, theses and dissertations lack visibility because they are often dumped on the library shelves and not on the Institutional repositories databases. Despite the importance of institutional repositories it has been observed that no research has been done with a view to investigating the utilization of Institutional repositories for visibility of academic publications by lectures in South-East Nigeria and also the danger inherent on lecturers' continued difficulty in using institutional repositories, no study seems to have been carried out on their challenges with particular reference to universities in the South East, Nigeria. Therefore, the problem of this study put in question form is: what are the challenges of lecturers in the use of institutional repositories in university libraries in South East, Nigeria and what are the strategies for overcoming the challenges and enhancing their use?

Objectives of the Study

The specific objectives of the study are to:
(1) identify types of academic publications available in institutional repositories of universities in South-East, Nigeria
(2) find out the perception of Information and Library Science and English language lecturers on platforms used in archiving of academic publications by lecturers in the universities in South-East, Nigeria
(3) determine the Information and Library Science and English language lecturers' level of satisfaction in utilization of institutional Repositories for the visibility of academic publications in the universities in South-East, Nigeria
(4) examine the challenges associated with the use of institutional repositories for visibility of academic publications by Information and Library Science and English language lecturers in the universities in South-East, Nigeria
(5) ascertain the strategies for enhancing the use of institutional repositories by **Information and Library Science and English language** lecturers for visibility of their academic publications in the universities in South East, Nigeria

Research Questions

The following research questions were formulated to guide the study.

(1) What are the types of academic publications available in institutional repositories in the universities in South-East, Nigeria?

(2) What is the perception of Information and Library Science and English language lecturers on platforms used in archiving of academic publications by lecturers in the universities in South-East, Nigeria?

(3) What is the Information and Library Science and English language lecturers' level of satisfaction in utilization of institutional Repositories for the visibility of academic publications in the universities in South-East, Nigeria?

(4) What are the challenges associated with the use of institutional repositories for visibility of academic publications by Information and Library Science and English language lecturers in the universities in South-East, Nigeria?

(5) What are the strategies for enhancing the use of institutional repositories by Information and Library Science and English language lecturers for visibility of their academic publications in the universities in South East, Nigeria?

Conceptual Framework
University based institutional repositories manage, disseminate, and pre-serve where appropriate, digital materials created by the institution and its community members. Institutional repositories is a means for institutions to manage the digital scholarship of their communities produce, maximize access to research outputs both before and after publication and also to increase the visibility and academic prestige of both the institution and the authors. Institutional repository is a digital archive of the intellectual product created by the lecturers, research staff and students of an institution and accessible to end users both within and outside of the institution with few, if any, barriers to access. In other words, the content of an institutional repositories are: institutionally defined, scholarly, cumulative and perpetual and open and interoperable.

Educational Publications in the University
The academic publication according to McGuigan and Russell (2018) refer to field of publication that disseminates academic research results and scholarship through journal articles, periodicals, pamphlet, books, newspapers, thesis or dissertations. They can be referred to as grey literatures. These are articles that do not undergo peer review but simply printed or uploaded on the internet. They are illustrated as annual/technical reports, white papers, stories, government documents, working papers and evaluations. They are usually produced by organizations that are not academic or commercial publishers. In contrast, academic publications according to McGuigan and Russell are well researched articles that pass through peer reviews or editorial refereeing before they are qualified for publication. The scholars clearly state that each publisher, journal or field of study has a peculiar quality of peer review process and standard of article selection. Similarly, Gralka, Wohlrabe, and Bornmann (2019) confirm that any research project carried out and formally documented to fulfill university or college requirement qualifies as an academic publication such as Essays, Thesis and Dissertation, Books, Research articles, Abstract, Translations and Conference papers. It is also referred to as documents presented at conferences which are consulted by students, lecturers and researchers.

In addition, DEST HERDC cited in Ocholla, Ocholla, and Onyancha (2012) view academic publications as any scholarly activities that meet research definition which involves discussion of literatures, follow a particular form of presentation to enable any reader to trace the works, have gaps of knowledge to fill and increase the stock of knowledge. They are in forms which simplify information and knowledge dissemination such as books, thesis, projects, conference proceedings, newspapers, journal articles or chapters in a book.

The characteristics of academic publications according to Gralka, Wohlrabe, and Bornmann take account of plan, outline, tone, language, a-point-of-view and approach. This means that academic publication requires a certain amount of planning with a proper outline and a formal tone. The use of slangs, jargons or abbreviations are not allowed and the language in academic writing must be clear and precise. The hub of academic publication is to enlighten people, which are why it always has the third person point of view.

Presently, Ikponmwosa, Ukwoma, and Ukachi (2013) state that the use of online platforms for academic publications over the traditional print media helps a great deal in circulating information widely with a minimal cost. They further state that the introduction and utilization of ICTs for academic publication enhance the number and flow of scholarly communication. Singh (2016) similarly affirms that the movement

from a conventional way of data and information distribution to electronic mode brought about by the introduction of institutional repositories.

Platforms Used by Information and Library Science and English language Lecturers to Publish Academic Journals

There are both traditional and new ways through which lecturers archive and preserve articles after publications. The traditional way include to keep the hard copies in their offices, homes or in the library; while the new way especially with the advent of information and communication technologies include to save the soft copies of their works or files electronically through e-mails or by uploading them on other online platforms. Another means of increasing wide access, readership and more citations is by publishing the articles on institutional repositories.

Utilization of Institutional Repositories for Visibility of Academic Works

Institutional repositories are authentic databases for research outputs. They are compilation of scholarly outputs that help to minimize plagiarism and duplication of research. Informed scholars know that the contents of IRs are more useful than most websites. Ukwoma and Dike (2017) citing Aliyu state that the use of information has infused all segments of human endeavour accordingly, the need of information utilization by students and lecturers have become very indispensable to achieve their academic pursuit. Since IRs are globally accessible and contain academic publications, they have become very crucial for researchers because of the original research works they contain. To upload academic publications on institutional repositories, Okpala (2017) recommends two complementary strategies which are:

I.   Self-Archiving (Green Institutional repositories):

This is one of the formats by which scholars use to deposit their journal articles in institutional repositories commonly called, self-archiving When these repositories conform to standards created by the Open Archives Initiative, then search engines and other tools can treat the separate repositories as one. Users then need not know which repositories exist or where they are located in order to find and make use of their contents.

Self-archiving is the process by which authors upload their research outputs freely on electronic platforms for anyone to use. The articles could be manuscripts or already published papers. Manuscripts (pre-print) are original versions of articles that have not undergone peer review or editorial review and modification. Post-prints are the final versions of articles that are published. They can either be the publisher's version of the article or an updated preprint that the author creates to reflect any changes made during the peer review and editorial processes. Self-archiving has some strategies in itself, as identified by Bailey in Okpala who stated that 'the most common ways that e-prints are made available on the Internet are:

- ✓ authors' personal Websites,
- ✓ disciplinary archives,
- ✓ institutional-unit archives,
- ✓ institutional repositories.

But authors at times, find it difficult to do self-archiving due to some apprehensions about publishers' policies. This is why SHERPA-RoMEO exists – to offer list of publisher permissions policies with respect to self-archiving.

II.   Institutional repositories Journals (Gold Institutional repositories):

Institutional repositories Journals are journals that are freely available to scholars online for downloads and use. According to Suber (2017), Digital Academic journals that are freely available for everyone to browse, read download, copy, use and share without any technical and financial barriers are referred to institutional repositories journals. Illustration of such journals are: Nature Communications; Plos One; Royal Society Open Science; Scientific Reports; African Journal of Food, Agriculture, Nutrition and Development; Institutional repositories Journal of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants; College & Research Libraries; Information Technologies and International Development; Scientific Data; Energies; Open Engineering, New Journal of Physics; Open Physics etc. Some are subsidized, and some require payments on behalf of the author. It has become very pertinent for scholars to engage on new journals dedicated to institutional repositories and assist the already established journals to migrate to institutional repositories to enable researched articles to disseminate as widely as possible. The full implementation of institutional repositories

ensures the removal of most of the copyright restrictions and allows researchers to use all published materials.

Money has been a great challenge in publishing and using academic articles but with these institutional repositories, there will not be any subscription charges on authors and users because, the journals will use alternative methods to cover these expenses. The alternative method for such fund is government and foundations that support research, organizations that engage researchers, philanthropist that support institutional repositories, gains from add-ons on texts, balance from cancelled journals that collect fees or researchers that are willing to support the journal. Other useful alternatives can be explored too. According to Sambe and Raphael (2015), the employments of Institutional repositories enable institutions to save cost in their provision, access and utilization of their institutional resources. They further stated that these repositories provide the most current results of scientific and scholarly information; which also enable users' access to read, copy, download and print full text of the available articles. Jain (2012) points out that with the utilization of Institutional Repositories, researchers are assured of wider visibility and usage of their research findings; with a significantly larger and more diverse audience. In the same view, Lind and Williams (2013) declare that the utilization of Institutional repositories will increase the wider availability of peer-reviewed publications and scientific data in digital formats which will create innovative economic markets for services related to creation, preservation, analysis, and visualization of academic publications. Policies that mobilize these publications and data for re-use through preservation and broader public access also maximize the impact and accountability of the Federal research investment. They concluded that these policies will accelerate scientific breakthroughs and innovations, promotes entrepreneurship, and enhance economic growth and job creation.

Other institutional repositories utilized to enhance the visibility of academic publications include:

✓ **Institutional repositories Books e.g. (DOAB):**

The essence of this is to help users discover and access book freely online. They invite publishers to send the bibliographic details of their institutional repositories books and make such details to be harvestable so as to increase their visibility, distribution and impact. Aggregators can incorporate the records into their commercial services and libraries can integrate the index into their online catalogues, which helps students and researchers to access and use the information materials. (https://www.doabooks.org/doab?func=about&uiLanguage=en)

Challenges Associated with Utilization of Institutional repositories for Visibility of Academic Publications

Despite the numerous benefits offered by the utilization of these Institutional repositories, a lot of challenges have been identified.

Electronic archiving involves numerous processes and many challenges are encountered. Ukwoma and Ngulube (2019) identify some of the challenges associated with uploading contents online as follows: lack of technical knowledge and support; insufficient fund, copyright issues, software challenges, organization of collection, illegal and harmful materials, and cultural sensitivity. It further asserted that another central challenge for developing IRs does not lie with the technical implementation but in instilling a change of mindset among researchers to freely make self-archiving an important part of their academic life. The scholars further reveal that numerous lecturers are not willing to submit their academic publications to IRs because they do not understand what institutional repositories mean and their importance to academics. A number of factors are involved; academics perceive that they do not have enough time to add materials to an IR; adding contents to an IR does not fit into their professional workflow; publishing in IR may conflict with their interest of publishing in a preferred journal which is a misconception that an IR may conflict with their allegiance to their subject discipline over other institutions.

In addition, some of the challenges of institutional repositories noticed by Ukwoma and Ngulube include: low level of awareness of institutional repositories domains, low level of awareness of self-archiving rights by faculty members, inadequate institutional support, and authors' inability to retain the correct version of their papers as required by the publisher. Li and Banach (2011) state that lack of sustainable funding and adequate staffing are some of the obstacles in implementing successful institutional repositories. Since many institutions are still developing their repositories, it will be crucial to address these issues as part of planning process. Another challenge is lack of collection policy to specify what should be included on the IRs and in

what format and who should include them. In the same view, Adebayo as cited in Ukwoma and Ngulube identify a number of challenges facing the creation and sustenance of IRs. They include tracking of publications; financing purchase, mode of stocking, staffing and staff hours, use and getting staff to agree to share their works. These obstacles should be addressed by any administration that wants its institutional repositories to succeed.

Jain mentions some of the major challenges affecting the utilization of institutional repositories for research visibility as: high cost of availability of Internet and information and communication technologies (ICTs); Poor connectivity and inadequate telecommunication infrastructure; Inadequate funding to build, upgrade and maintain ICT infrastructure; and copyright issues. To support this, Okoye and Ejikeme (2011) stated that lack of sensitization of the people to adopt institutional repositories; inadequate skills to navigate the internet, ignorance of institutional repositories journal facilities, unstable power supply and unavailability of internet remain the major constraints hindering the utilization of institutional repositories.

In addition to this, Oluwasemilore (2013) identifies the following as the main challenges with the utilization of institutional repositories repositories-Insufficient fund for researchers and research organizations; unstable and insufficient power supply; lack of public awareness for institutional repositories publishing; shortage of cross linked electronic libraries; issue of copyright protection regime; and inadequate of information and communication technological infrastructure. To tackle these challenges, some strategies had been offered by available literatures on how to enhance the utilization of institutional repositories for visibility of academic publications

Strategies for Enhancing Utilization of Institutional Repositories for Visibility of Academic Publications

 Considering the numerous challenges facing the utilization of institutional repositories for visibility of academic publications, some of the strategies that could be employed to enhance its effectiveness as given by Ezema (2011) include: the improvement of internet connection and construction of standard telecommunication infrastructure by the government as they are the bedrock of institutional repositories. They should also provide more research fund to support and motivate researchers to embrace institutional repositories movement by publishing their research findings on institutional repositories journals. Academic institutions especially in developing countries should assist in payment of author's fees to publish in institutional repositories; they should also advocate institutional repositories and eliminate the misconceptions associated with institutional repositories; there should be a policy to recognize institutional repositories publications in promotion and tenure evaluation. To positively impact more on institutional repositories publishing, (Jain, 2012; Oluwasemilore, 2013) states that there is a need for organizations in developed countries to encourage scholars in developing countries by sponsoring more research projects. Librarians in academic libraries should promote, publicize, and direct students and academia towards the benefits of institutional repositories resources.

Similarly, Genoni (2014) pointed-out that academics should be sensitized on the importance of institutional repositories, and that in submitting their research output, it is the electronic format that is required at no cost. Most institutional repositories are built on a system of self-archiving, which entails the producers adding items to the repositories and creating the necessary metadata. As was pointed out by Choudhary, Rao, Kamal and Kumar (2014), voluntary submissions from researchers will populate an IR and sustain its growth. They further highlighted that the real world is always different: researchers may support the project in principle but very few take voluntary action. Therefore, to enhance proper planning and execution of the project, a policy statement may be essential to guide and work as a reference for the project implementation. The project should be well planned, and the budget mapped out so as to sustain it; in most cases, the project is suspended as a result of the cost to carry on or maintain some of the equipment that may breakdown along the line. In their own opinion, Sambe and Raphael (2015) listed the following as major strategies:
- ✓ Creation of awareness for institutional repositories publishing
- ✓ Stable networks and internet connectivity
- ✓ cross link of e-libraries
- ✓ provision of adequate and functional ICTs infrastructure
- ✓ stable power supply
- ✓ application of institutional repositories policies

✓ adequate funding of researchers and research institutions

To improve on this, Fabunmi, Paris, and Fabunmi (2016) suggest that it is also very pertinent to budget for digitization of hard copies of lecturers' publications. They state that budget for digitization should include the following: salaries, wages and benefits which are estimated to be 50% of the project cost; staff training, equipment and supplies, services, contracts and legal fees; overhead and indirect cost, which include offices and work places; maintenance, communication and licenses. Some money should also be set aside for contingencies which may come up during the process.

On the other hand, Lecturers should be more ICTs compliance and stay up-to-date by continuously acquiring new technological skills which will help them in self-archiving. Strong leadership in an organization combined with constant in-house training for researchers and academia will also play a major role. To support this, Fabunmi, Paris, and Fabunmi advocate that organizing an orientation programme for staff on the purpose and importance of uploading their research output and retraining those who lack the required ICTs skills will be of immense benefit and yield more results for the project. Similarly, (Okoye and Ejikeme, 2011) institutional, governmental and funder mandates which depend largely on meaningful incentives, sanctions, and accompanied by compliance monitoring will undoubtedly help a lot in improving the utilization of institutional repositories for visibility of academic publications.

Theoretical Framework

This study is anchored on the Critical Theory of Institutional repositories by German-Jewish intellectuals (1923). Critical theory is considered very useful to this study as it helps to view emerging forms of library advocacy and activism against the encroachment of techno–capitalist logics, with the institutional repositories movement as an example. Critical theory consciously links institutional repositories advocacy in libraries to other movements which challenge restrictions on access to information. Thus, libraries can be envisioned as active shapers of technology for democratic and progressive ends.

Methodology

The study adopted the descriptive survey research design. The study covered six universities in South-East, Nigeria. The population figure is obtained from the establishment unit of university studies (2022/2023 academic session). The instrument for data collection for this research was a questionnaire. The researcher distributed the questionnaire to the lecturers. A period of 2 weeks was used for the administration and collection of the instruments. Out of the 620 questionnaires that were distributed to the respondents, 60 were duly used for sample population. Results were analysed using mean and standard deviation. For the responses, it was based on (4) - point rating scale of Strongly Agree (SA), Agreed (A), Disagree (D), and Strongly Disagree (SD).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Research Question 1: What is the nature of use of the institutional repositories in the three university libraries in South East Nigeria?

Table 1: Mean scores of the respondents on the nature of use institutional repositories in the libraries

S/N Items UNN EBSU FUNAI Overall Mean SDMean SDMean SDMean SD Rank Decision

1 Dspace is the software used in organizing the institutional repository

2 Only the professionals and para-professionals are allowed to work on the institutional repository

3 Institutional repository has increased the visibility and prestige of the library

4 It enhance academic and research work of staff in the university

5 There are always functional internet access to carry out the project

6 Constant power supply to facilitate use

Grand mean 2.60 2.12 2.14 2.28

Based on the findings, Dspace is mostly the software used in organizing and uploading contents in the institutional repositories. This is in line with Nathan, (2010) who opined that among the three popular software used in developing institutional repository which are Fedora, Eprint and Dspace; Dspace is the most used in some academic libraries because of its simplicity and economical in nature.

Research Question 2: What is the extent of use of institutional repositories by lecturers in the university libraries?

Table 2: Mean scores of the respondents on the extent of use of institutional repositories by academics.
S/N Items UNN FUNAI EBSU Overall Mean SDMean SDMean SDMean SD Rank Decision
1 Journal articles
2 Theses and dissertations
3 Books
4 Faculty/departmental journals
5 Book chapters
 6 Inaugural lecturers
 7 Vice chancellors address
8 Working papers
9 Institutional newsletters
10 Conference/seminar papers
 11 Conference proceedings
12 Institutional annual reports
 Grand mean 2.72 1.07 2.27 2.02

The findings from this research question showed that lecturers access journal articles, theses and dissertations, books, faculty/departmental journals and book chapters more than any other materials. It is in line with Abrizah, (2011) who said that lecturer's access and archive journals, books and departmental/faculty journals in the school website and departmental websites.

Research Question 3: What is the perception of lecturers towards institutional repositories in the university libraries?

Table 3: Mean scores of the respondents on the perception of Lecturers towards institutional repositories in the library.
S/N Items UNN FUNAI EBSU Overall Mean SDMean SDMean SDMean SD Rank Decision
1 It is important for accessing current information
2 I find it difficult to access them
3 I use it to create a forum to collaborate with colleagues
4 It enhance my research activities
5 Institutional repositories help me in downloading resources from the web for selfdevelopment
6 It detects plagiarism
7 I use it in fostering collaboration with other colleagues in my field
8 It provides insight into possible areas of study for future publications
9 It is irrelevant to me
10 It expose academics to other researchers globally
11 It provides information on relevant research areas
12 It has improved my visibility as an academic staff
13 I use it for recreation
 Grand mean 2.39 2.07 2.27 2.24

From the findings, it was discovered that the lecturers perceive the use of IR as one that enhances their academic activities. Wu (2012) opined that the positive attitude will enable lecturers in their academic pursuit, publications and the attitude might be influenced by their disposition, age as well as the working experiences. Research

Question 4: To what extent has the perception of lecturers affected their use of institutional repositories in the library?

Table 4: Mean scores of the respondents on the extent to which the perception of lecturers has affected their use of institutional repositories in the library.
S/N Items UNN FUNAI EBSU Overall Mean SDMean SDMean SDMean SD Rank Decision
 1 It has encouraged collaboration with other colleagues in my field
2 Creates enabling environment for scholarly publishing
 3 It expose academics to other researchers globally
4 It has promoted institutional ranking
 5 I don't consult institutional repository in the library
6 It has improved my visibility as an academic staff

7 I use institutional repository for my research
8 I use researches of my colleagues in the library
9 My publications are in the institutional repository
Grand mean 3.03 2.51 2.42 2.65

It was discovered that some lecturers don't consult the institutional repositories in the libraries. The finding is in line with that of Dillon and Morris (2012) who cited three factors that influence technology acceptance, including user psychology, information technology designs process, and user perception. Many faculties are unaware of the existence of the institutional repository.

Research Question 5: What are the challenges associated with the use of institutional repositories in the university libraries?

Table 5: Mean scores of the respondents on the challenges associated with the use of institutional repositories by the lecturers in the university libraries?

S/N Items UNN FUNAI EBSU Overall Mean SDMean SDMean SDMean SD Rank Decision
1 There is no specified copyright and intellectual property rights (IPR) contents
2 Poor internet access is a hindrance for utilization of the institutional repositories
3 The user interface are not user friendly
4 Inadequate training to researchers on how to use the repository
5 It lacks globally accessibility
6 Epileptic power supply affect the utilization of the institutional repository
7 Lack of awareness and understanding of the concept of institutional repository
8 Low bandwidth is a hindrance for effective utilization
9 Lack of understanding of the metadata / keywords use in the institutional repository
10 Members of the academic community are not properly sensitized on the institutional repositories
11 It is not relevant
D Grand mean 2.31 2.71 2.27 2.43

It can be deduced from the findings that poor internet access, the institutional repositories not have been user friendly, inadequate training to lecturers and so on researchers were the major challenges associated with the use of institutional repositories. The findings is in line with the study by Estall and Stephens (2011) they revealed that personality factors such as extroversion and openness to change, experience and training influenced one's attitude to something.

Research Question 6 What are your perceptions on the strategies for enhancing the attitude of lecturers about institutional repositories?

Table 6: Mean scores of the respondents on the strategies for enhancing the perception of lecturers about institutional repositories in the library.

S/N Items UNN FUNAI EBSU Overall Mean SDMean SDMean SDMean SD Rank Decision
1 Functional internet access
2 There should be a constant power supply
3 Using of familiar keywords/metadata to enable access or retrieval of institutional contents by researchers
4 Designing a user friendly interface to enable retrieval of the documents
5 Specifying the copyright and intellectual property rights for the institutional repository contents
6 Marketing of institutional repository contents by librarians
7 Creating more awareness on how to access and use the institutional repositories
8 There should be sensitization of academics by the library management from time to time
9 Organizing workshops and conferences concerning the institutional repositories
A Grand mean 3.39 3.07 3.27

The data in table 6 revealed that all the nine items had an overall mean of 2.50 and above. They are therefore considered acceptable as effective strategies for improving lecturers' perception towards institutional repositories in the libraries

Discussion of Findings

The findings of the study showed that academic staff faced diverse challenges in the process of usage of IRs in university libraries. The inhibiting factors are poor ICT skills, unwillingness to deposit, epileptic power supply, absence of IRs policy hinders the submission of content to the IRs, fear of copyrights infringement,

financial constraints, lack of awareness of publishers policy as regards depositing published works in IR 182, fear of plagiarism and low bandwidth. The outcome of this study conform with that of Christian, 2009; Nwakaego, 2017; Saulus, Mutula, and Dlamin, 2017; Sankar and Kavitha 2017) who in their study identified funding, plagiarism, maintenance, copyright issue, lack of incentive, lack of will to deposit, lack of understanding of institutional repository goals, lack of administrative attention/support and lack of will to deposit. Supported by Kumah, and Filson (2021) inadequate ICT connectivity and infrastructure, unreliable power supply, copyrights and intellectual rights, financial constrain, inadequate advocacy and training on the importance of IRs to faculty and users were the major challenges of academic libraries in operating IRs in Ghana.

The study also indicated that respondents suggested strategies to surmount the factors facing IRs in universities. Such as alternative power supply should be provided, and management should endeavour to increase Internet bandwidth to enhance the effective utilization of the, having an IRs policy will encourage the acquisition of content, availability of plagiarism software, specifying copyright and intellectual property right in respect of IRs content, helping users in searching and retrieving information, motivate staff/researchers to create and contribute local content to the IRs, creating more awareness of the importance and content of the IRs, more training for staff and students in creation access and use to the IRs and there should be sensitization of academics by the university management on the use and benefits of the IRs, creating and displaying documentaries (video recording) on resources in the IR.

This finding is in support by Ukwoma and Ngulube (2019) who found out that universities should ensure adequate bandwidth for easy downloading and archiving of articles, there should be a constant power supply to enable access to the repositories, create more awareness of the importance and content of IRs, university management to sensitize academics on the use and benefits of IRs, IRs should have search features like searching on multiple criteria such as author, title and subject for their effective access and use and having an IR policy among others. This is supported by Akparobore and Omosekejimi (2020) suggested that contributing scholarly works to the university's IRs by faculty members should be made mandatory by Federal university management in Nigeria; University library should be organizing orientation programmes, seminars and workshops regularly to deepen faculty members' awareness of the usefulness and benefits of institutional repositories among others.

Recommendations
Based on the results obtained from this study, the following recommendations were made
1. Librarians should market the institutional repository contents to lecturers of Information and Library Science and English language and other researchers so as to have access IR for their studies and research.
2. There is always need for functional internet access to enable retrieval of the information materials in the web
3. There should be more campaigns to create awareness and sensitize the university community on the importance of institutional repositories.
4. Research funders and school authorities should support lecturers of Information and Library Science and English language and other researchers and motivate them to publish in all the institutional repositories available so as to enhance the institution's global visibility.
5. University authorities should provide adequate infrastructures such as computers, smart, free Wi-Fi, more bandwidths and constant power supply to increase utilization of institutional repositories by Information and Library Science and English language lecturers.
6. There should be a documented policy by the university management that requires lecturers to upload their articles on the institutional repositories as it is done in developed countries.

Conclusion
The study covered utilization of institutional repositories for visibility of academic publications by Information and Library Science and English language lecturers in South-East, Nigeria. The objectives were to identify the types of academic publications available in selected federal universities; platforms used in archiving of academic publications and the level of satisfaction derived by lecturers with the contribution of institutional repositories. It also revealed that Information and Library Science and English language

lecturers highly employ few of the institutional repositories platforms such as Google Scholar, Research Gate and Institutional repositories Journal, while many others like Institutional Repositories, Open Education Resources, LinkedIn, among others are less employed. The low level of utilization could be attributed to lack of awareness and management issues in the provision of facilities and infrastructures. The study suggested some strategies to get the interest of lecturers in uploading their academic publications on institutional repositories such include creation of awareness, provision of adequate ICT facilities; motivation of academics and making of institutional repositories policy by the school authorities.

References

Akparobore, D.O. & Omosekejimi, A. F. (2020) Faculty members' awareness and attitude towards the use of institutional repositories (IRs) in federal universities in South-South, Nigeria. Library of Progress (International) 40, (2), https://bpasjournals.com/admin/upload/dynamic2/1Lib-185-2020P154-165.pdf

Ali, S., Jan, S., & Amin, I. (2013). Status of Institutional repositories Repositories: A Global Perspective. International Journal of Knowledge Management & Practices, 1(1), 35-42. Retrieved from https://search.proquest.com/docview/1845271383?pq-origsite=gscholar

Berkley, B.C. (2011). Environment of working librarians that influences outcomes London Inc Publisher.

Choudhary, S. K, Rao, S., Kamal, A., & Kumar, K. (2014). Plan for Setting up Institutional Repository at Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya, Wardha. Paper presented at The National Conference on Scholarly Communication and Intellectual Property Rights, School of Planning and Architecture, Vijayawada, India. Retrieved from https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/7896/b851ce04a2e5a7dac54f2c59bab42ae15390.pdf?_ga=2.2 6273850.662861801.1575292362-1542790182.1575292362

Christian, G. E. (2009). Issues and challenges to the development of institutional repositories institutional repositories in academic and research institutions in Nigeria. A research paper prepared for the International Research Centre (IDRC) Ottawa, Canada. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/228296237_Issues_and_Challenges_to_the_Development_of_Open_Access_Institutional_Repositories_in_Academic_and_Research_Institutions_in_Nigeria

Dspace project. (2012). Our Cultural Commonwealth: The report of the American Council of Learned Societies Commission on Cyber infrastructure for the Humanities and Social Sciences. Retrieved April 4, 2008 from http://www.acls.org/programs/Default.aspx?id=644

Ezema, I. J. (2011). Building Institutional repositories Institutional Repositories for Global Visibility of Nigerian Scholarly Publication. Library Review, 60(6), 473-485. doi:10.1108/00242531111147198

Fabunmi, B., Paris, M., & Fabunmi, M. (2016). Digitization of Library Resources: Challenges and Implications for Policy and Planning. International Journal of Africa and African American Studies, 5(2), 23-36. Retrieved from https://ojcs.siue.edu/ojs/index.php/ijaaas/article/view/80/142

Genoni, P. (2014). Content in Institutional Repositories: A Collection Management Issue. Library Management, 25(6-7), 300-306. doi:10.1108/01435120410547968

Gralka, S., Wohlrabe, K., & Bornmann, L. (2019). How to Measure Research Efficiency in Higher Education? Research Grants vs. Publication Output. Journal of Higher Education Policy and Management, 41(3), 322-341. doi:10.1080/1360080X.2019.1588492

Ikponmwosa, O. T., Ukwoma, S. C., & Ukachi, N. (2013). Electronic Publishing and Institutional repositories to Information: The Nigerian Situation. Brazilian Journal of Information Science, 7(1), 41-56. doi:10.36311/1981-1640.2013.v7n1.04.p41

Ivwighreghweta, O. (2012). An investigation of the challenges of institutional repositories development in six academic institutions in Nigeria. International Journal of Digital Library Services, 2(4), 1–16. http://www.ijodls.in/uploads/3/6/0/3/3603729/vol-2_issue-4_part-1.pdf

Jain, P. (2012). Promoting Institutional repositories to Research in Academic Libraries. Library Philosophy and Practice. Retrieved from http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/737

Kumah &. Filson (2021). An evaluation of academic institutional repositories in Ghana. International Journal of Knowledge Content Development & Technology. http://ijkcdt.net/xml/32332/32332.pdf

Li, Y., & Banach, M. (2011). Institutional repository and digital preservation: assessing current practices at research libraries. D-lib Magazine, 17(5/6), 1–11. Retrieved April 17, 2024, from http://www.dlib.org/dlib/may11/yuanli/05yuanli.html

Lind, S., & Williams, J. M. (2013). Marketing Institutional repositories Services and Tools to Faculty. Retrieved from http://scholarworks.gsu.edu/univ_lib_facpres/27

Markey, K. (2013). Census of Institutional Repositories in the United States: MIRACLE Project Research Findings.4 (9) 115-128.

Mauvais, J. F. (2016). Developing Academic Visibility in the Medical Sciences, New Orleans: Academic Division of Ochsner Clinic Foundation.

McGuigan G. S., & Russell R. D. (2018). The Business of Academic Publishing: A Strategic Analysis of the Academic Journal Publishing Industry and its Impact on the Future of Scholarly Publishing. Electronic Journal of Academic and Special Librarianship, 9(3). Retrieved from http://southernlibrarianship.icaap.org/content/v09n03/mcguigan_g01.html

Mohammed, A. (2013). Institutional digital repository: An option for scholarly communication in Nigeria. International Journal of Education and Research, 1(6), 1–10. https://www.ijern.com/journal/June2013/33.pdf

Nwakaego, F.O. (2017). Factors influencing institutional repositories in some universities in Nigeria. International Journal of Sciences: Basic and Applied Research. 35(2), 147-156. https://www.gssrr.org/index.php/JournalOfBasicAndApplied/article/view/7446

Ocholla, D., Ocholla, L., & Onyancha, B. O. (2012). Research Visibility, Publication Patterns and Output of Academic Librarians in Sub-Saharan Africa: The Case of Eastern Africa. ASLIB Proceedings, 64(5), 478-493. doi:10.1108/00012531211263102

Okoye, M. O., & Ejikeme, A. N. (2011). Institutional repositories, Institutional Repositories, and Scholarly Publishing: The Role of Librarians in South-Eastern Nigeria. Library Philosophy and Practice. Retrieved from https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1644&context=libphilprac

Okpala, H. N. (2017). Access Tools And Services To Institutional repositories: DIR, RIR, SHERPA-RoMEO, SPARC AND DOAJ. Informatics Studies, 4(3), 5-20. Retrieved from http://eprints.rclis.org/32498/1/37-262-1-PB.pdf

Oluwasemilore, I. A. (2013). Issues and Challenges in the Development of Institutional repositories Publishing and Scholarly Communications in Nigeria. In Proceedings of the 94th Annual Meeting of The American Association for The Advancement of Science Pacific Conference. Ashland, USA: AAAS Pacific Division. Retrieved from https://digitalscholarship.unlv.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1004&context=aaas_pacific_c onf

Omeluzor, S. U. (2014) Institutional Repository (IR) awareness and willingness of faculty staff to deposit research work: a study of faculty staff in selected public and private university in Nigeria. Institutional repositories Library Journal, 1: e1139. http://dx.doi.org/10.4236/oalib.1101139

Safdar, M. (2021). Creating institutional repository in libraries: The DS pace Experience in Pakistan. Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal). 5597. https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=10320&context=libphilprac

Sambe, M. T., & Raphael, G. O. (2015). Acceptance and Adoption of Institutional repositories Publication (OAP) in University Libraries in South-East Nigeria. Journal of Education and Practice, 6(31), 7-14. Retrieved from https://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/EJ1083406.pdf

Sankar, P., & Kavitha, E. S. (2017). Challenges in contributing in institutional repository system: A study. International Referenced Journal of Review and Research. 5(6). https://www.academia.edu/36057555/Challenges_in_Contributing_in_Institutional_Repository_System_A_Study

Saulus, N. R., Mutula, S. & Dlamin, N. (2017). Technology acceptance factors in the use of institutional repositories: the case of the University of Swaziland and (UNISWA)'s Faculty of Agriculture and Consumer Sciences, Mbabane: University of Swaziland. https://www.scecsal.org/publications/papers2018/038_saulus_2018.pdf

Singh, P. (2016). Institutional Repositories in India: Characteristics and Future Potential. IFLA journal, 42(1), 16-24. doi:10.1177/0340035215610131

Suber, P. (2017). Institutional repositories Overview: Focusing on Institutional repositories to Peer-Reviewed Research Articles and their Preprints. Retrieved from http://www.earlham.edu/~peters/fos/overview.htm

Ukwoma, S. C., & Dike, V. W. (2017). Academics' Attitudes Toward the Utilization of Institutional Repositories in Nigerian Universities. Libraries and the Academy, 17(1), 17-32. doi:10.1353/pla.2017.0002

Ukwoma, S. C. (2013). Institutional Repository in Nigerian Universities: Trends and Development. Journal of Library Collections, Acquisitions, & Technical Services, 40(1-2), 46-57. doi:10.1080/14649055.2017.1331653

Ukwoma, S.C., & Ngulube, P. (2019). Obstacles to the utilization of institutional repositories by academics in higher education in Nigeria. Weblogy, http://webology.org//2019/v16n1/183