

## AUTHOR, PUBLISHER AND BOOKSELLER: A TRIPARTITE SYNERGY IN NIGERIAN BOOK INDUSTRY

J. E. Nwogu and Mrs. Taiwo A. Akinde  
FUTO Library, Federal university of technology, Owerri

### ABSTRACT

This work is about the roles of Author, Publisher and Bookseller in Book development in Nigeria. The paper started by delving into the history of Book Publishing in Nigeria after which it proceeded by defining who an author, a publisher, and a bookseller is and expatiated on the indispensable roles of these key actors in Nigerian Book Industry and in the emerging Information Society. Furthermore, the various constraints to book development were identified while the paper advised on how the Book Industry can be further promoted in Nigeria. However, the paper concluded and made recommendations on how the Book sector can help in enhancing scholarship in the country.

**KEYWORDS:** Book development, Industry, Information Society, Printing works, Nigeria

### INTRODUCTION

#### BOOK DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA- AN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

A book, in the words of Morgan (2006) has been defined as the only place in which you can examine a fragile thought without breaking it, or explore an explosive idea without fearing it will go off in your face. One of the few havens remaining where (your) mind can get both provocation and privacy. It is the intellectual output of man which is consumed by all and sundry, without any discrimination as to race, creed, social or environmental factors.

The history of book development in Nigeria can be traced to the Scottish Presbyterian Mission, led by Rev. Hope Waddell, who arrived at Calabar from Jamaica in 1846 bringing with him a lithographic press and a conventional press for letter press printing. He published the first printed materials in Nigeria in the same year namely "Twelve Bible Lessons" and "Efik Vocabulary". While the first Nigerian newspaper "Iwe Irohin" was published in Yoruba land in 1859 by the Methodist Missions at Abeokuta, the first, privately owned newspaper, "Anglo-African", was issued in 1863 by a Jamaican Immigrant named Robert Campbell. Hence, in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century Nigerian printing and publishing were tied mainly to Newspaper Journalism. However, the first Nigerian commercial press the Tika-Tore Printing Works, not tied to newspaper publishing, was established in 1910 at Lagos. (Aguolu and Aguolu, 2002).

However, these presses had a limited subject range and their major focus was on religious, topical, and political issues of the day. School texts, general and light readings and scholarly publications had to be imported, as the Nigerian school curricula were not very different from their European counterparts.

Notwithstanding, to cater for the growing education system, the Oxford University Press (which later became known as University Press Ltd in 1978 as a result of the Nigerian Indigenization Decree of 1977) set up its branch in 1949 at Ibadan followed by the establishment of the Ibadan University Press in 1950 which became a full fledged publishing outfit in 1955 as a result of the University Senate's decision. Ibadan University Press was followed by Onibonoje Press in 1958. Other indigenous publishers of consequence emerged in the 1960's and 1970's namely: African Educational Press, John West Publications, Fourth Dimension, Ilesanmi Press, the Ethiope Publishing Corporation and Northern Nigerian

Publishing Corporation (NNPC) which was a joint state publishing venture, based in Zaria. There existed other “publishing” houses in Onitsha, Anambra State, which specialized in what is referred to as “Onitsha Market Literature” (Obiechina, 1973).

Also, worthy of note is the emergence of other Nigerian University Presses by the end of 1970’s namely: Obafemi Awolowo University Press, University of Nigeria Press and University of Lagos Press; Ahmadu Bello University and University of Port-Harcourt Presses. All these scholarly publishing houses belong to the moribund Scholarly Publishers Association of Nigeria (SPAN) inaugurated in 1988 and open to all Nigerian University Presses, publishing divisions of Research Institutes, Professional Associations, Learned Societies and Commercial Publishers with scholarly interest.

Other British firms that tried to control (and are still controlling) Nigerian Book Market before the indigenization degrees of 1977 are: Longman, Thomas Nelson, Macmillan, Evans Brothers and Heinemann.

Despite the proliferation of all types of publishing houses: commercial, scholarly, religious and state-subsidy, in almost all the states of the federation, the publishing needs of the country are still far from being met. Most of the publications needed in the tertiary institutions, especially the universities for teaching and research, continued to be imported from the USA, South East Asia and Europe. The obstacles to the development of the book industry in Nigeria, how these can be addressed, and the role of the Authors, Publishers, and Booksellers in addressing these, thus became the main thrust of this paper.

#### THE TRIPARTITE CONCEPTS CLARIFIED:

According to Oduagwu (2005), an author is defined as the person responsible for the intellectual, literary, and artistic content of a work. A creator / formulator of the ideas to be given to the world through the book. He is the first owner of the right to publish the work he has created. Normally, he may wish to sell the right or assign it to the publisher to reproduce the work, hence the copyright which is denoted by a ©.

The publisher on the other hand has been seen as the entrepreneur who assumes responsibility for the issuance of a book (or other media) to the public. He promotes its sale through the distribution of review copies, advertising, maintaining a sales force and the stock of copies, handles sales both to the wholesalers and retail bookstores and in some cases by mail to individual purchasers.

While a Bookseller is the last man before the final buyer in the chain that began with the author, he ensures that the books get to the ultimate consumers or users through sales either to the library (wholesales) or directly to the reader (retail). The sales outlet could be by post or could be electronically sold using the Internet e.g. Amazon.com has electronic retail outlet.

Having understood who an author, a publisher and a bookseller is; the paper proceeds to highlight the roles of these three key players and how they interact in book development.

#### THE TRIPARTITE SYNERGY IN BOOK DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA.

Book publishing process starts with the submission of a manuscript by an author or his agent. The acquisition editor(s), who is an employee of the publisher, sift through such manuscript to identify whether it is of sufficient quality or revenue potential to be referred to the editorial staff. Once a work is accepted by a publisher, the publisher or the delegated commissioning editor(s) negotiates the purchase of intellectual property right and agrees on royalties rates. The scope and the format of the publication will also be agreed on by both the publisher and the author. Once the immediate commercial decisions are taken and the technical / legal issues resolved between the author and the publisher, the author may be asked to improve the quality of the work through rewriting or smaller changes. Editing may also involve structural changes and requests for more information. Some

publishers employ fact-checkers or make do with their editorial staff. After a final text is agreed upon, the next phase is design. This may include the commissioning of the artwork (which include photographs) or the confirmation of layout. This process prepares the work for

printing through processes such as typesetting, dust jacket composition, and specification of paper quality, binding method and casing and proof-reading. If the work is to be distributed electronically, the final files are saved as formats appropriate to the target operating systems of the hardware that will be used for reading it. The activities of typesetting, page layout, the production of negatives, plates from the negatives and, for hard backs, the preparation of brasses for the spine legend and imprint are now all computerized (Wikipedia, 2006).

However, the Publisher may subcontract various aspects of the processes described above. In smaller companies, editing, proof-reading and layout might be done by freelancers. Nowadays, dedicated in-house sales people are rapidly being replaced by specialized companies who handle sales to bookshops, wholesalers and chain stores for a fee. Sometimes the entire process up to the stage of printing is handled by an outside company or individuals, and then sold to the publishing company. This is known as “book packaging”. This is a common strategy between smaller publishers in different territorial markets where the company that first buys the intellectual property rights sells a package to other publishers and gains an immediate return on capital invested.

Although newspaper and magazine companies still own printing presses and binderies, nowadays, book publishers rarely do and in some cases, author may be their own publisher. Also, it is a common practice in the trade to sell finished product through a distributor who stores and distributes the publisher’s ware for a percentage fee or sells on a “sale or return basis”.

Hence, before a book can be available and accessible to the reader, the author must have written, the publisher must have produced (and sometimes distributed) and the Bookseller must have sold or marketed the book.

However, the roles of these three key actors in book development are constantly changing today and the clear distinction in roles hitherto known is becoming blurred by the second. With the modern computer-mediated and ICT-driven working and home environments, an author can at the same time be a publisher and / or a bookseller while a publisher can also double as a bookseller. The issue of desk-top publishing comes to mind.

#### THE TRIPARTITE SYNERGY IN THE EMERGING INFORMATION SOCIETY:

A whole variety of technological developments have transformed the way publishers and printers operate to produce printed products. Original texts from writers are now usually in disc or e-mail forms, rather than typewritten, dictated or handwritten. On-screen editing -- using spellchecking, proof-reading, formatting and calculation software tools -- has grown in importance, and can be done at the same time as graphic designers and production staff prepare the text for printing using the same electronic version of the text. Fact-checking, referencing and research can now be performed using the Internet and electronic correspondence, and transmission of fully formatted material to printers is becoming the norm. Versions of the same text can be turned into electronic products or posted on the Internet.

Mechanical typesetting has been increasingly overtaken by digital typesetting, developments in Optical Character Recognition and Scanning Technology, and the increased use of Post Script files or Zipped discs from authors / publishers have minimize work for typesetters. Digital printing is displacing lithography for short-run printing, and can offer personalized products. It is also accounting for a steadily increasing share of printing in general in industrialized countries. (Ward, 1999). Computer-to-plate technologies have cut out several parts of the production process (for example, it is no longer necessary to make photographic reproductions of typesetting and illustrations, from which lithographic plates were made. Also, page layout can now be performed on the computer screen rather than using "cut and paste"

techniques). Colour reproduction has been transformed by digital technologies, which for example allow photographs to be downloaded from a photo library on the Internet and "dropped in" to a page layout, without the printer ever having the original photographic transparency (ILO, 2000).

Changes in the technologies used in copy preparation, typesetting, printing and binding, as outlined above, have transformed the graphical / publishing industries in many countries. There are evident advantages of on-line products being interactive, such as the possibility of peer review of academic articles, instant global responses to information posted on the Internet, and direct access via hyperlinks to the sources of articles and other relevant information. Co-authoring packages exist, allowing writers from around the world to collaborate on drafting for publication.

A new problem has also arisen concerning publishing-on-demand by the new technologies. Until now, the author of a book could sell his or her copyright to a publisher for a fixed time, during which the publisher would guarantee the availability of the book to the public. After that period the copyright would revert to the author, who could dispose of this right again. The new technologies, especially the Internet, are changing this pattern fundamentally. Nowadays publishers can offer "books on demand" via the Internet or other means, and therefore make them available for ever. Books-on-demand services mean that a publisher (instead of a bookseller) can offer a book via the Internet or other means regardless of whether it is in stock or not. The moment a client wants to buy the book, the publisher produces it individually and delivers it to the client. By this new method the copyright never reverts to the author, because the publisher can make the book available at any time (Armstrong and Lonsdale, 1998).

Furthermore, electronic publishing facilitates comparatively easy revision of the text for more conventional monographs. A number of titles included facilities for the reader to communicate corrections, additions, and suggestions directly to the author thus enabling the author to conduct a mode of continuous revision. Such links suggest that, for certain titles, there could be a subtle move away from the traditional responsibility for revision resting with both the author and publisher, to the author alone. Although, there really was a time when the writer's job was to write and the publisher's job was to get it into readers' hands. Clearly that day has passed, and, like in so many other businesses, publishers are "outsourcing" work they used to do themselves--in this case, to author themselves (Larbalestier, 2006).

However, in Nigeria, because of the financial and other constraints involved in being ICT-compliant, most of the authors, publishers and booksellers are still carrying out their traditional roles. Why then is it that the impact of the interactions of these key actors has not been much felt, in the Book sector? The next section attempts an answer to this question.

#### THE CONSTRAINTS TO BOOK DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

Following the nation's economic downturn of the 1980's, most of the structures or plans put in place for achieving self sufficiency in book production for the education sector collapsed as a result of which Book "famine" descended on Nigeria and the dearth still persists till date (Ike, 2004). Ever since, a number of task forces, foundations, study groups, councils, conferences and committees have been set up to make recommendations on various facets of book production and distribution, including ways to equip the book sector and make it meet the needs of our educational system. The impact of some of these measures has not been encouraging.

However, apart from the said economic depression, other constraints to book development that have been identified include the following:

##### a. LACK OF PROFESSIONALISM IN THE PUBLISHING INDUSTRY:

The publishing industry as it is presently is an "all comers" profession. All that it takes to become a publisher is the erection of a sign post outside an office or a residence without regard to any special training or formal education.

Also, membership of the Nigerian Publishers Association (NPA) - the main professional body for Nigerian Book Publishers, which was established in 1966 - is not mandatory. The membership of the Association as at September, 2004 stood at 103 nationwide (Ike, 2004). The implication of this is that there are probably more publishers outside than within the Association. No predetermined qualification(s) or condition(s) to be met before entering the profession and no control mechanism put in place whatsoever.

**b. GROSS UNDERCAPITALISATION OF THE BOOK INDUSTRY:**

Book publishing in Nigeria is essentially a private sector affair as earlier stated, expectedly; therefore, the book industry is grossly undercapitalized. A few indigenous publishers courageous enough to seek bank loans to finance their publications are discouraged by lack of adequate credit facilities. Also, the low Per Capita Income of Nigerian citizens, affect the publishing industry very adversely. This is because for publishing and book selling to grow, readership and purchasing power of the masses must be tangible.

**c. PIRACY, INEFFECTIVE COPYRIGHT PROTECTION AND INDISCRIMINATE PHOTOCOPYING:**

Nigeria has a well articulated copyright law, administered by the Nigerian Copyright Commission (NCC). However, the copyright enforcement is weak and thus leaves room for improvement; this has led to a high incidence of book piracy. The sporadic efforts made to fight the pirates by the NPA and NCC is still very ineffective to say the least. This situation has really discouraged further local intellectual efforts.

The new technologies, especially the computer and reproduction machines, have also permitted an indiscriminate duplication of works. Many readers now prefer to photocopy or scan the work than buying an original copy which is more expensive, thus reducing the sales potential of the original work.

**d. POOR SALES PROMOTION, BOOK DISTRIBUTION AND INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES:**

A handful of publishers in the country have warehouses with their own fleet of distribution vehicles. Most have no capacity to promote and sell their books nationwide while many Booksellers do not have sufficient capital base to order for large quantity of books that will make the desired impact, this then drastically reduces the sales prospects of the books.

Other problems relating to sales promotion are:

- Inadequate bibliographic instruments (e.g. abstracts, indexes, bibliographies etc.) for announcing new publications and documenting all publications-in-print. (Ochogwu, 1991).
- Unsatisfactory Book Review media. Only a few newspapers in Nigeria carry periodic book reviews. Thanks to *New Nigeria* newspaper which tries in this direction.
- Publishers'/Authors'/Editors' non-compliance with the state and national legal deposit laws which required a publisher /author / editor to deposit a specific number of their works with the state and national libraries. This would have helped in creating a worldwide awareness for the work via the National Bibliography of Nigeria (NBN).

**e. IMPORTATION OF EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS:**

Most of the publishing equipment and raw materials are imported, apart from their high cost; they also attract heavy import duties. In addition, it is not always easy replacing the spare parts of these equipments or repairing them in case of a breakdown. Also, difficulty in obtaining typographical and other publishing software is another brake on local publishing (Diallo, 2005).

f. THE CHALLENGES OF ONLINE, SELF -PUBLISHING AND OPEN ACCESS:

With the advent of the Internet, modern academics can run electronic journals / articles and distribute academic materials without the need for publishers and without a charge to readers and libraries. In reality, the interests of scholars and publishers have long been in conflict. While the purpose of copyright is to protect the capital invested in the work by the publisher, the wish of the scholar is to have the work as widely distributed as possible. Also, many less-successful writers have found an alternative to the mass market in the form of small presses and self - publishing. Though, there is little market exposure and royalties, yet these alternatives apart from being a threat, provide an avenue that expresses diversity in styles and political views that the mass market has not seen in the last ten to fifteen years.

g. THE EMERGENCE OF MULTIMEDIA PUBLISHING:

The multimedia presentations typically combine texts, pictures, graphics, data and animation, and sometimes sounds, music and full motion video in forms that encourage or require the user to interact with the material in a manner not permitted by the "old media". The consumer of the material has a range of options to utilize the material, instead of proceeding (either forward or in reverse) along a predetermined path.

Technically, radio, television, cinemas, VCDs and DVDs, music systems, games, computer hardware and mobile telephony publish information to their audience. Indeed, the marketing of a major film often include a novelisation, a graphic novel or comic version, the soundtrack album, a game, model, toys and endless promotional publications. These multimedia works are cross-marketed aggressively; and sales frequently outperform the average stand alone published work, making them a focus of corporate interest to the detriment of other publishing activities, especially, book publishing.

h. LOW CAPACITY BUILDING EFFORTS IN THE TRADE:

Many of the publishing staff and book sellers are untrained and not brought up to appreciate scholarship. Generally speaking, the level of education of most operators of typesetting or compugraphic machines working with the commercial printers is very low. This leads to many errors in both galley and page proofs; which the publisher must detect and correct before the final press work. Each category of staff in the Book sector requires different kind and level of academic background and technical competence which are derived presently only through apprenticeship

i. THE CHALLENGE OF 'JUNK' PUBLISHING:

As a result of profit / commercial considerations many sub-standard / low quality works (e.g. pornography) are being published these days at the expense of scholarly and professional works of high standard (Larbalestier, 2006).

j. RAPID POLITICAL CHANGES IN NIGERIA:

Official documents imprint change as governments and parastatals change. New States emerge from time to time thus making it near-impossible to track down Government documents and make them accessible to people (Nwogu, 2004).

k. TAX ON EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS:

To date, most educational materials are still vatted. This inhibits the growth of Book publishing in Nigeria. Nigeria does not adhere to the Net Book Agreement (NBA) of 1962 which placed books and educational materials on zero vatted lists.

These, among others, are the constraints to book development in Nigeria. How then do we address these problems?

#### PROMOTING THE BOOK INDUSTRY IN NIGERIA

Several intervention attempts have been made by the Federal Government, other non-governmental organizations (e.g. Book Aid International (formerly Ranfurly), British Council, World Bank, Education Tax Fund (ETF), etc.) and individuals, to provide books for the school systems.

In recent years, the USA has emerged as a major source of book donation to Nigeria, from book aid agencies, church organizations, groups of Nigerians, and individual donors to Nigerians resident in the USA. The Saber Foundation Inc. USA has also come into the picture in a big way by offering to pay the freight costs of foreign-sponsored book donations projects to Nigeria (Ike, 2004). Brothers Brother Foundation of USA is currently arranging to send volumes of books to Nigerian Universities under a special arrangement with the Committee of University Librarians of Nigerian Universities (CULNU).

However, Government intervention schemes did not cater for the general readers or the millions of Nigerians outside the formal education sector. Hence, foreign book donations, which have helped to fill the yawning gap in the publishing and sales output of Nigerian Publishing Houses and Booksellers, will continue to do so for quite a while. The ultimate goal must, however, be for Nigerian Authors, Publishers, and Booksellers to produce and make available, the bulk of the books required for formal and non-formal education in the country particularly in areas where suitable foreign books are unlikely to be available.

The following, therefore, have been suggested to be the way forward in the journey towards self-sufficiency in book production and marketing in Nigeria.

##### i. DEVELOPMENT OF UNIVERSITY PRESSES:

University Presses have the capacity to be truly indigenous, without any external influence on their publishing programmes, philosophies, and editorial policies, hence, they should be established or well developed in all the Universities in the country to promote scholarly publishing and should be well funded. Their products (which will be of the highest standard) should be adequately subsidized. At present only a few of the Universities in the country can boast of a full-fledged publishing outfit. Universities in the Northern and Western part of the country are far ahead and should be encouraged.

##### ii. GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION IN PUBLISHING:

As a result of the large capital involvement, the Federal and States Governments in their bid to promote indigenous book publishing should establish more Paper Mills which will be designed to manufacture pulp paper to feed the Book Publishing outfits in the country while the moribund Paper Mills should be revived. Also, to promote scholarship in the country, State governments can set up publishing presses to publish commercially at a subsidized rate.

##### iii. SECURING LICENSING RIGHTS FROM FOREIGN PUBLISHERS:

The possibility of securing licensing rights from foreign publishers of needed scholarly, scientific, and technical books under agreed terms for the purpose of reprinting in Nigeria should be explored. This has been successfully done in India (Aguolu and Aguolu, 2004). The Federal Ministry of Education and the Nigerian Copyright Commission can play an important role in ensuring successful negotiations for the licensing rights.

##### iv. TRAINING, EDUCATION AND CONTINUING EDUCATION OF THE TRIPARTITE ACTORS BY THE MAJOR STAKEHOLDERS:

To inculcate professional knowledge, skills and confidence and to prepare the way for both internal and external competitions, the Federal Government, National Association of Nigerian Authors, the Nigerian Publishers Association, Nigerian Booksellers Association, Nigerian Book Foundation and other stakeholders should periodically organize workshops and seminars on various aspects of book writing, publishing and marketing to improve the skills of the authors, publishers and booksellers.

While the Library Schools in Nigeria should develop more comprehensive courses in Publishing as it is being done at the Federal Polytechnic Nekede, Owerri; the Departments of Creative Arts, Fine Arts and Mass Communication in some of the tertiary institutions in the country should offer courses in Book Design or Graphic Arts. The Polytechnics in the country should also initiate a course in Printing Technology and Book Marketing which will be offered up to the HND level. Visible progress has been made in this regard by Yaba College of Technology; Federal Polytechnic, Oko; IMT, Enugu and Kaduna Polytechnic, Kaduna. (Aguolu & Aguolu, 2002 and Oduagwu, 2005).

v. APPEALS FOR STRENGTHENING THE LOCAL CAPACITY:

The local publishing capacity can be strengthened by means of tax relief, the application by Federal government of Conventions and International Agreements such as those concerning intellectual property rights, the Florence Accord, the Nairobi Protocol and the provision of facilities for acquiring printing equipment and presses (Diallo, 2005).

vi. INCREASED SALES' PROMOTION:

Exhibitions, Trade Fairs, Book Festivals, Book Signings, Write Shops, Illustration Workshops, Compliance to legal deposit laws, Engaging Librarians that will help in producing bibliographical instruments, Book Reviews and Advertisement in newspapers and television stations will go a long way in creating and increasing awareness on the products of local Book Authors, Publishers and Booksellers.

vii. CREATING A FUND TO SUPPORT LOCAL PUBLISHING:

A fund can be commissioned or endowed to assist indigenous publishing efforts, especially those publishing in local languages for the 'new' literate. Also, in creating the fund, local philanthropists can have a place to disburse their financial benevolence.

viii. EMBRACING MODERN TECHNOLOGIES:

Some very successful CD-ROM titles have been developed by book publishers, especially reference works where publishers have added sounds, narration, animation and full-motion video to create the next generation of encyclopedias, dictionaries and atlases. This is also true for children's titles. For electronic products, the production, promotion and distribution costs are often very much lower than those associated with their traditional media counterparts. This is because the publisher saves the cost of paper, printing, binding and storage. The Internet attracts a huge and ever-growing number of consumers, so that electronic products can be sold more easily. For copyright holders (e.g. publishers and authors), the Net provides new ways of protecting, trading and collecting income from their intellectual property, using databases, digital watermarking and other ways to keep track of the ownership and use of their material, and to clamp down on copyright infringement especially from book pirates. Payments to copyright holders could increase substantially from the new uses of material (Internet, satellite and cable television, etc.), if piracy can be combated effectively (Larbalestier, 2006).

## CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### CONCLUSION

This work started by delving into the origin of book publishing in Nigeria after which it defined who is an Author, a Publisher and a Bookseller. It further expatiated on the indispensable roles of these key actors in the development of the book industry in Nigeria and in the emerging Information Society. The constraints to book development and how the Book industry can be further promoted and helped in enhancing scholarship in the country were the major issues discussed by the paper.

In conclusion, we should realize that the general paucity of information and materials in this country has greatly hampered the growth of the Education sector. This in turn, has militated against the full realization of the goals of education. Meaningful instruction and research can only take place in a climate where different kinds of resources are available, affordable and accessible.



## RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are made in light of the above submissions:

### DEVELOPMENT OF LIBRARIES:

Presently, most of the books published in this country are purchased by libraries, hence, these libraries should be well developed and more actively supported by their institutional authorities and governments, in order not to deny the publishing industry and book vendors in the country this key market. Although, the emergence of e-books and e-journals have drastically reduced the level of acquisition of the traditional book, but with the slow pace of the development and integration of these new formats in Nigerian libraries, the “book” as we know it today, will still remain with us for many more years to come, and will be very relevant in all facets of life.

### THE ROLE OF NIGERIAN PUBLISHERS’ ASSOCIATION:

The Nigerian Publishers Association should be more active in more states of the Federation to coordinate and organize publishing efforts in the nation. With this Union in place in all of the States of the Federation, there will be a measure of control on the publishing activities in the Nation. Though, until there is an enabling law or legislation backing the Association, a total control over the practice and the education of Publishers cannot be achieved.

### ENCOURAGEMENT OF INDIGENOUS AUTHORSHIP:

To produce textbooks and professional literature of high academic merit, local authors, especially University Lecturers have to be encouraged. Both the Nigerian Governments and the Universities should make adequate research grants available to the academics to undertake theoretical, applied, or development oriented research projects which should be published immediately after completion.

Other Funding Agencies (e.g. British Council, The World Bank, African Development Bank, the Social Sciences Research Council of Nigeria, ETF, etc) are also prospective sources of research grants.

### BOOK VENDORS SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED:

The Federal Government through the Central Bank can influence the many commercial banks in the country to make available more facilities to the Book Vendors. Also, in that regard, tax relief should be granted on any scholarly foreign texts and reference materials imported into this country by these Booksellers.

### UNITY OF ALL THE STAKEHOLDERS:

Nigerian Book Industry can thrive better if the major stakeholders in the Book Sector work together. These include: -

1. The Federal and State Governments of Nigeria
2. The Nigerian Educational Research and Development Council
3. The Nigerian Book Foundation
4. The Nigerian Publishers Association
5. The Nigerian Booksellers Association
6. Association of Nigerian Printers
7. Nigerian Library Association
8. Association of Nigerian Authors
10. Academic and Non-fiction Authors Association of Nigeria.
11. Reading Association of Nigeria
12. Education Tax Fund

#### REFERENCES

Aguolu, C. C. and Aguolu, I. E (2002). Publishing - structure and development. *Libraries and information management in Nigeria: Seminal essays on themes and problems*. Maiduguri: ED – LINFORM Services.

Armstrong, C. J. & Lonsdale, R. (1998). *The publishing of electronic scholarly monographs and textbooks*. Aberystwyth: eLib, UK.

Diallo, S.Y. (2005). Publishing in local languages. *ADEA Newsletter*, Vol. 17(2), April-June, Pg.14.

Ike, C. (2004) "Book publishing in Nigeria <<http://www.sabre.org/publications/publishing-in-nig.pdf>> Date last accessed 21<sup>st</sup> of October, 2006.

International Labour Organisation (ILO) (2000) Symposium on information technology in the media and entertainment industries: their impact on employment, working conditions and labour-management relations. Geneva: ILO.

Larbaestier, J. (2006). How is it going to sell? *The reading experience: Merely literary*. <<http://noggs.typepad.com/thereadingexperience/2006/03/index.html>> Date last accessed 10th of November, 2006.

Morgan, P. E. (2006). 'Writers' quote'. <<http://www.writersservices.com/mag/m-quotes-writers.htm>> Date last accessed 10th of November, 2006.

Nwogu, J. E. (2004). Impediments to the Book Industry in Nigeria: The way out (Paper delivered at the Nigeria Bookseller Association (NBA) Forum in Owerri) April 2004.

Obiechina, E. (1973). *An African popular literature: A study of Onitsha market's pamphlets*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Ochogwu, M. G (1991) "Instructional and research resources for library education in Nigeria: Problems of availability and accessibility". <<http://www.worlib.org/vol02no2ochongwu-vo2n2.shtml-30k-cached>> Date last accessed 20<sup>th</sup> of October, 2006.

Oduagwu, E. A. (2005). *Publishing processes and techniques*. Owerri: Demmac Consult (Nigeria) in association with CEL-BEZ & Co. Publishers.

Ward, G. (1999). You can't stop the countdown to digital. *British Printer*. Tonbridge: Kent. Pg.5.

Wikipedia (2006). Publishing. *Wikipedia encyclopedia*. <http://www.wikipedia.org/free-encyclopedia/publications/>. Date last accessed 20<sup>th</sup> of October, 2006.

Received for Publication: 20/07/2007

Accepted for Publication: 07/09/2007

Corresponding Author:

Taiwo A. Akinde

FUTO Library, Federal University of Technology, Owerri.