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Research Productivity of Nigerian And Indian Authors In The online Journal Of Library Philosophy And Practice From 2008 to 2013: A Bibliometric Study/Analysis

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Abstract

This research study aims to find out the research productivity of Nigerian and Indian authors to the library philosophy and practice from 2008 to 2013. The present study also finds the frequency of productivity, author collaboration, papers length, most cited papers, and most references as well as most productive authors. The present research finds the 226 research articles have been contributed by Nigerian authors and 193 papers have been contributed by Indian authors. The highest number of papers has been written by Nigerian authors was 76 in 2010 and from the Indian 60 papers were contributed in 2013. This present study identifies those 114 single authors from Nigeria and 80 from India. 116 papers from Nigerian authors those range 6-10 pages while 57 from India. The total numbers of references were used by Nigerian authors those were 4140 while Indian was used 3243 references from 2008 to 2013. The most productive authors S.Thanuskodi from India who wrote 09 papers and Dike Agah from Nigeria have contributed only 5 papers. The most cited papers were retrieved from Nigerian author with 197 citations while 82 citations were received from India.

Key Words: LPP, contributions, Nigeria, India, research, Bibliometric, Analysis

Introduction

Online and electronic publishing trends are growing rapidly at a tremendous rate. The research scholars are always showing their great interest in online publishing. The journals are the best sources and tools of scholarly communication. There are millions of journals are publishing online at massive pace.it can be said that there are millions of research articles are publishing in Nanosecond throughout the globe. The online journals or online publishing best sources to help researchers to views, share their thoughts, ideas in written form. Bibliometric is

the study to quantify the textual Martials. According to Wikipedia (2020) “Bibliometrics is the use of statistical methods to analyses books, articles, and other publications. Bibliometric methods are frequently used in the field of library and information science”. Additionally, the term Bibiliometric was coined by Allan Prichard in 1969(Wikipedia, 2020). The bibliometric is the study to find the quantitative measurement of any text and other reading materials. To some extent, it can be used to see the ranking of journals and the same as used to check the institution's ranking. The number of studies have been conducted on Library philosophy and practice by different authors e.g. Anwar(2018), Anwar and Haroon(2013),Sabri, Barkhan and Hamzehei(2019),Sa and Nilaranjan(2016), Anwar and Zhewei(2019), swain(2011),Saini and Verma(2018) and many others, this study has been taken into account to check the production ratio of these two prominent countries. This is the first study to carry out to see the Nigerian and Indian authors' contributions to the library philosophy and practice from 2008 to 2013.

Review of Related Works

Swain (2011) carried out a research study library philosophy and practice 2004 to 2008: a scientometric appraisal. He finds 159 articles during the study period. He discloses that 157 authors were individual and 81 were joint collaboration. He finds that most productive region was Nigeria with 140 and USA with 128 papers respectively. He further add the most productive author A.Dike Ugah was from Nigeria with 7 papers and Robert Flatley from USA with 5 papers. He finds that Library science was most contributed area. He discloses 1181 citations from the chosen period of study. He ranked some of the most productive journal that was journal of academic librarianship with 57 citations.

Anwar (2014) studied library and information science research: a bibliometric study of international journal of library and information science from 2009 to 2014. He finds total 154 research articles were published from the studied period. Most number of articles was published in 2013 with 62. He further finds that 69 two authors and 60 were single. 103 papers were length of 6-10 pages. The most productive country was Indian with 74 and Nigeria with 61 research articles. The most productive author was Krishna Kumrar with 6 papers from India.

Thanuskodi (2011) investigated Bibliometric analysis of Indian journal of chemistry. He finds 974 research articles from 2005 to 2009. He finds majority of articles were published in

January issues with 90. he searched 879 authors worked jointly and 95 were worked individually. He further added that majority of research papers were contributed by the chemical industries that is 284 and universities were 263. He finds that 372 research papers range of 5- 8 pages. He searched 7558 total citations from the studied period.

Senthilkumar and Albiranmi (2017) investigated the bibliometric mapping of Indian journal of pediatric 2007 to 2016. They use WoS to download the related papers. They retrieved 2980 records on WoS. They searched 1845 articles and 733 letters on WoS databases. They find most productive region was India with 2249 records.

Anwar (2019) studied the journal of information technology education a bibliometric study from 2002 to 2007. He finds 160 research articles were published during the study period. He discloses that majority of the papers has been written by joint author that is 64 and single author were 44 in numbers. He finds that most research papers were in range of paper length 11-15 that is 64. he further finds the most productive country was USA with 70 papers and Australia with 29. As far as most productive author was Anne Venables from Australia with 4 papers.

Anwar (2018) studied the contribution of Pakistani authors to library philosophy and practice 2008 to 2017. he finds 86 papers were contributed by Pakistani authors in the studies period. Majority papers were contributed in 20 in 2012. He added 39 papers were length of 11-15 pages. The most productive institution was Islamia University Bahawalpur with 40 papers. The most productive author was Rubina Bhatti with 27 papers.

Research Objectives

1. To find out the growth of Literature between the two nations
2. To disclose the degree of author collaboration
3. To identify the length of paper/Articles
4. To find out the references used
5. To explore the most cited papers
6. To recognize the most productive authors

Research Methodology

The survey method and quantitative research design were used to carry out this research paper. The data has been collected as per the criteria of the research study. All the relevant data has been searched and retrieved on the databases of the online journal of library philosophy and practice. The data has been selected, collected and analyzed according to its objectives of the study. The retrieved data has been analyzed through MS excel, MS office and related tools.

Limitation of the study

This study was purely based on the contribution of Nigerian authors and Indian to the library philosophy and practice from 2008 to 2013.

Data Analysis and Interpretation

Frequency of Publications

Table.1 and Figure.1 are showing the year wise frequency of Nigerian and Indian author's contribution to the LPP. It shows the total number of articles has been written by Nigerian authors in LPP that is 226. As far as the Indian Authors are concerned that they have contributed 194 research papers to the LPP. The total data were displayed below.

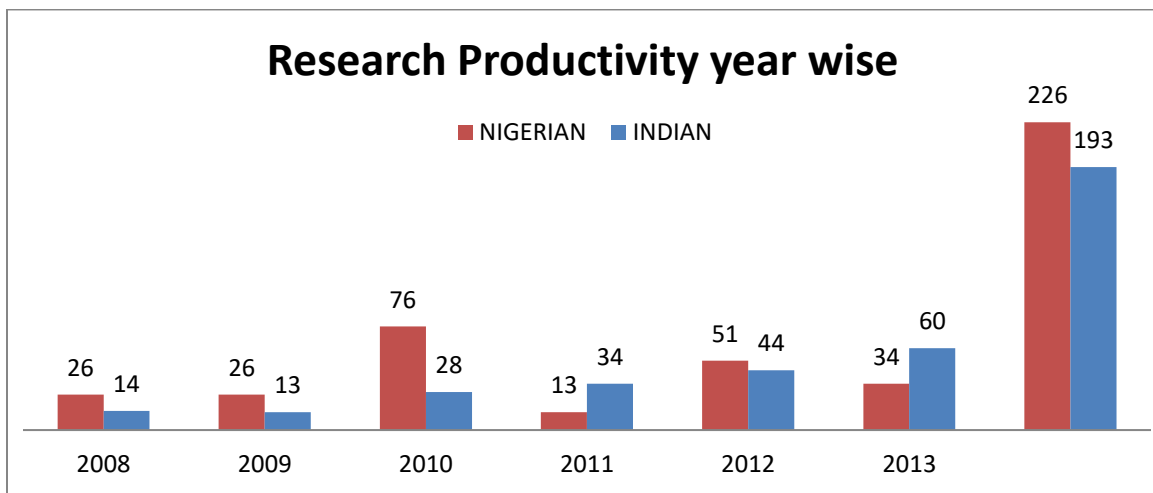


Figure.1

Year wise	Nigerian Contribution	Indian Contribution
2008	26	14
2009	26	13

2010	76	28
2011	13	34
2012	51	44
2013	34	60
Total	226	193

Table.1

Author's collaboration

Table.2. and Figure.2. Showing the authors collaboration. The data has confirmed that most numbers of papers were written by single author 114 from Nigeria and 80 were from India. The joint authors were 86 from Nigeria and 79 from India. As far as three authors are concern that 20 from Nigeria and 32 from India. The rest of them are as shown in the below figure and table.

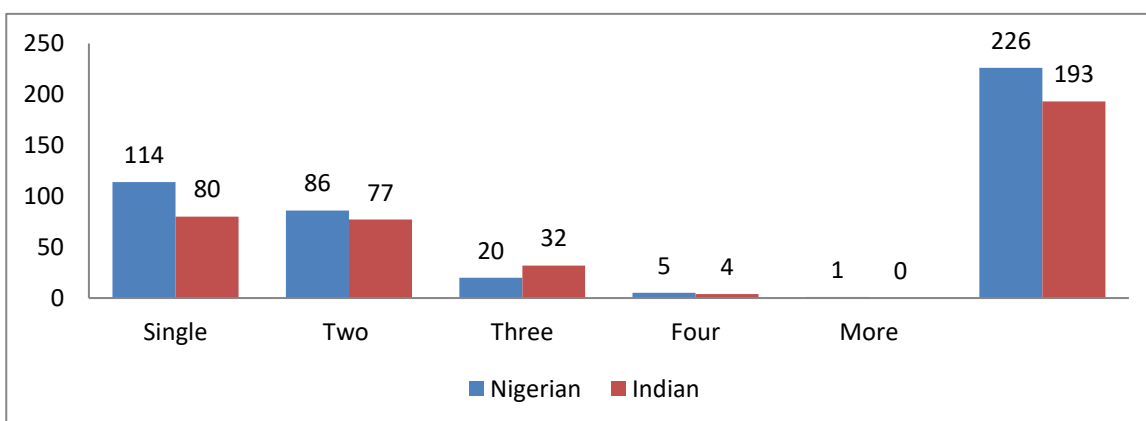


Figure.2

Authors	Nigerian	Indian
Single Author	114	80
Two Authors	86	77
Three Authors	20	32
Fours Authors	05	04
More	01	00
Total	226	193

Table.2

Paper's Length

The analyzed data shows the length of papers were concerned that 13 papers from Nigeria range of 1-5 pages while 07 papers from India were as same range of length. 116 papers were from Nigeria that was range of 6-10 pages and 58 papers were from Indian author as the same length. 57 research papers were written by Nigerian author rang of 11-15 pages and 70 papers were written by Indian authors were the same range.23 papers from Nigerian authors with the length of 16-20 pages and 32 papers were by Indian authors with the same range. The rest 17 papers of Nigerian authors were a range of 21 to more and 27 papers from Indian authors were the same range.

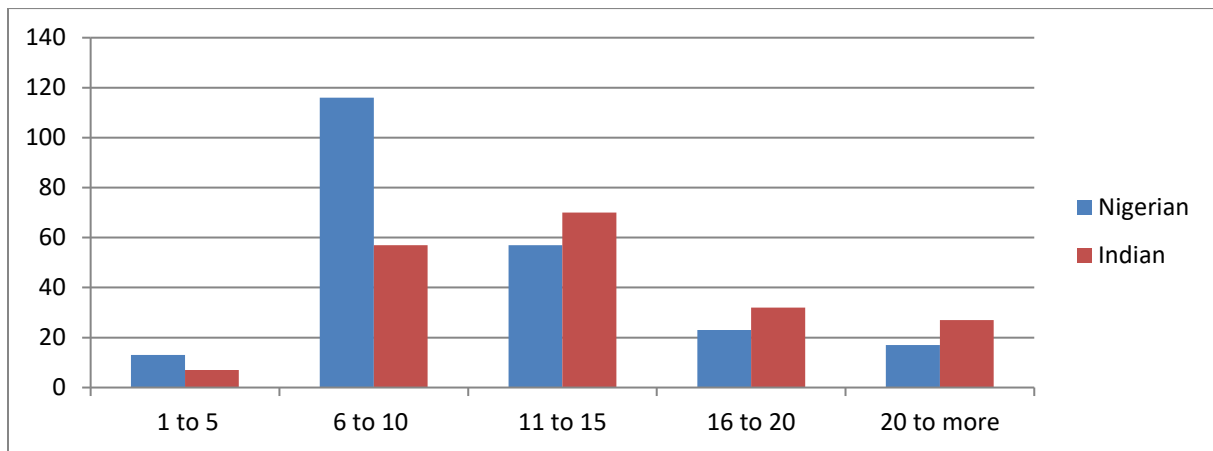


Figure.3

Papers Length	Nigerian	Indian
1-5	13	07
6 -10	116	57
11-16	57	70
16-20	23	32
21 more	17	27
Total	226	193

Table.3

References used Nigerian and Indian Author's

Table.4. and figure.4 show after analysis of data it shows the overall references use by Nigerian and Indian authors into their publications. The results confirmed that 4140 references were found in the Nigerian publications while 323 references were finding in the Indian publications. 1189 references were found in 2010 in the Nigerian publications and 1189 references were finding in the Indian publications in 2013. 1043 references were identifying in 2012 from Nigerian authors and 720 from Indian authors. The complete data are as follows.

References	Nigerian	Indian
2008	433	121
2009	472	164
2010	1189	526
2011	237	529
2012	1043	720
2013	766	1183
Total	4140	3243

Table.4

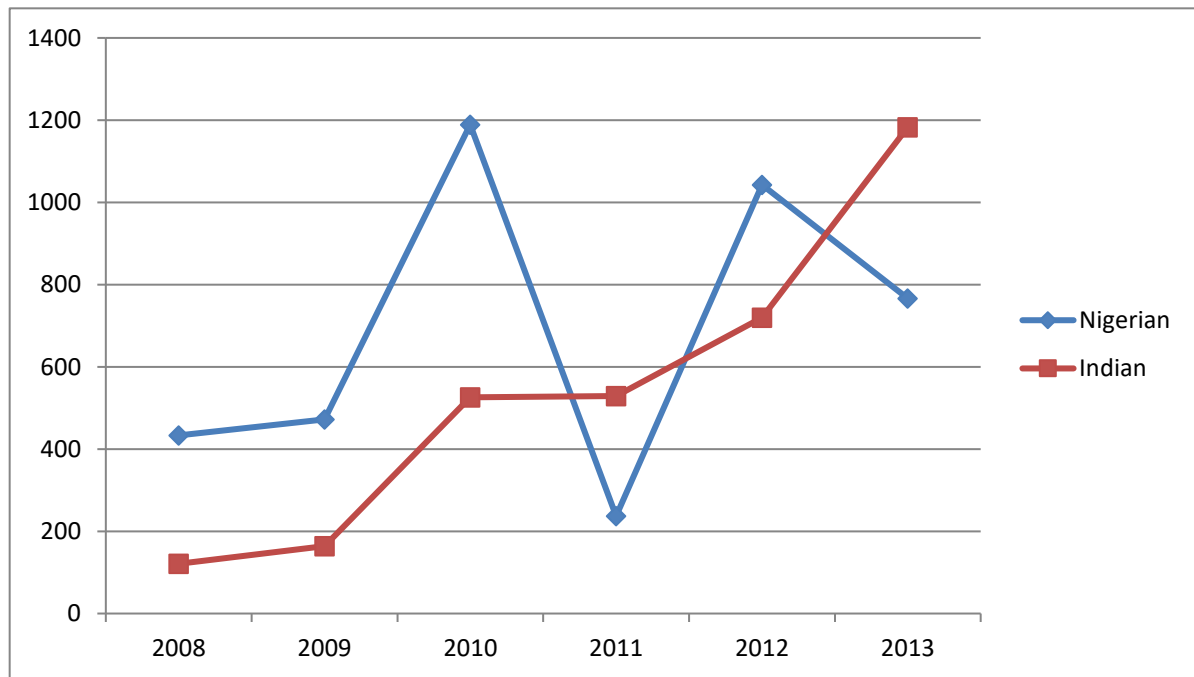


Figure.4

Most cited papers

Table .5 shows the “application of ICTs in Nigerian secondary schools” from Nigeria cited by 197 and “Digital Libraries: Functionality, Usability, and Accessibility” from India cited by 82 with top-cited papers in the overall this study. the overall and detailed information regarding the most cited research papers by Indian and Nigerian authors.

Reseach Papers	Author’s	Coutry	citations
Application of ICTs in Nigerian Secondary Schools	EE Adomi, E Kpangban	Nig	197
Use of Electronic Resources by Postgraduate Students of the Department of Library and Information Science of Delta State University, Abraka, Nigeria,	OA Ozoemelem	Nig	103
The use of information sources and services and its effect on the research output of social scientists in Nigerian universities	S.O. Popoola -	Nig	101
The role of academic libraries in universal access to print and electronic resources in the developing countries	CV Anunobi, IB Okoye	Nig	93
Public Library Information Resources, Facilities, and Services: User Satisfaction with the Edo State Central Library, Benin-City, Nigeria	BE Iwhiwhu, PO Okorodudu	Nig	80
Managing Employee Compensation and Benefits for Job Satisfaction in Libraries and Information Centres in Nigeria,	RO Odunlade	Nig	88
Using Social Media for Dynamic Library Service Delivery: The Nigeria Experience,	CN Ezeani, U Igvesi	Nig	94
Personal and Socio-Economic Determinants of Agricultural Information Use by Farmers in the Agricultural Development Programme (ADP) Zones of	UN Opara	Nig	69

Imo State, Nigeria			
An Empirical Study of Accessibility and Use of Library Resources by Undergraduates in a Nigerian State University of Technology	FO Oyewusi, SA Oyeboade -	Nig	80
Availability and Accessibility of Information Sources and the Use of Library Services at Michael Okpara University of Agriculture	AD Ugah	Nigeria	68
Reading Habits of Rural and Urban College Students in the 21st Century	F A lone	India	54
Digital Libraries: Functionality, Usability, and Accessibility,	M Trivedi	India	82
Bibliometric Analysis of the Journal Library Philosophy and Practice from 2005-2009	S Thanuskodi -	India	76
Citation Analysis of Theses in Library and Information Science Submitted to University of Pune: A Pilot Study	RV Chikate, SK Patil	India	52
A Survey of Library Automation in College Libraries in Goa State, India,	SY Bansode, S Periera	India	57
Use of the Internet by Faculty and Research Scholars at Gulbarga University Library,	S Parameshwar, DB Patil -	India	57
Information-Seeking Behavior: A Study of Panjab University, India	P Mahajan	India	48
Information-Seeking Behavior of Law Faculty at Central Law College, Salem	S Thanuskodi -	India	53
Promoting Open Access to Research in Academic Libraries,	P jain	India	49
Use of Electronic Resources at Krishnasamy College of Engineering & Technology Library, Cuddalore	S Dhanavandan, SM Esmail	India	48
Use of Electronic Resources by Faculty Members in HKBK College of Engineering: A Survey	KR Mulla	India	46
Library Philosophy and Practice, 2004-2009: A	DK Swain	India	42

Scientometric Appraisal			
Bibliometric Analysis of the Indian Journal of Chemistry	S Thanuskodi	India	43
Study of Information Seeking Behavior and Library Use Pattern of Researchers in the Banasthali University,	AK Pareek, MS Rana	India	42

Table.5

Most productive Authors among Nigerian and Indian

Figure 5 shows the overall productive authors. In this section, those authors included who wrote 4 research articles in the chosen period of study. The analyzed data confirmed that the most productive author was S.Thanuskodi (INDIA) with 09 papers, followed by Gurjeet Kaur Rattan (IND) with 5 papers. Akobuiridu D Ugah,Dike Agah and Chimezie Patrick Uzub from Nigeria have contributed 5 papers each. Devendra Kumar(IND), Akhter Hussian(IND), Preeti Mahajan(IND) Bipin Bihri Sethi(IND),Paramjeet Kaur(IND) B.M.Gupta(IND) and S.O.Popoola(NIG) were contributed 4 research Articles each respectively. The detailed information listed below.

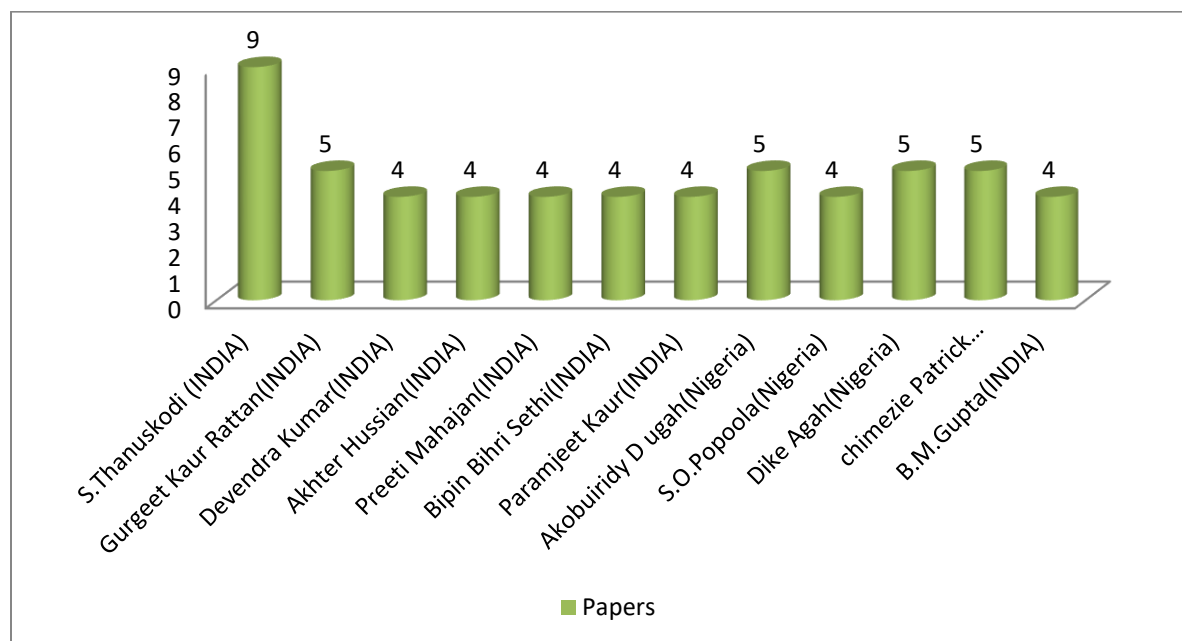


Figure.5

Major findings of the Study

1. The Analyzed data shows that Nigerian authors were contributed 226 research articles while Indian authors have contributed only 194. It reveals the great interest of both Indian and Nigerian authors towards the LPP publications.
2. The analyzed data shows that single authors of Nigeria contributed more with 114 while 80 individual authors have been recognized from Indian contributions. It shows the massive interest of individual authors as compare to co-authorship.
3. The analyzed data shows that the majority of 116 papers were contributed from Nigerian authors were a range of 6-10 pages and 58 papers from Indian authors range of 6-10 pages. It reveals that the majority of papers have been written with a range of 6-10 pages.
4. The analyzed data shows that most numbers of references were identified in the Nigerian publications with 4140 while Indian was 3268 references.
5. The analyzed data shows the most productive author was S.Thanuskodi from india with 9 papers and Akoburidu D ugah,Chimezie Patrick and Dike Agah of Nigeria with 05 and Gurjeet Kaur with 5 papers ranked first and second respectively while devendra Kumar,Akhter Hussian, Preeti Mahajan, Bipin Bihri,Paramjeet Kaur (India) and S.O.Popola from Nigeria author who wrote four (4) papers .it shows the great exposor of LPP in Publications.
6. The analyzed data shows the most cited papers that were from ingrain with 197 citations and from India top cited paper was 82 citations. it shows that both countries using their author papers for their research works which is great sign of research development.

Conclusion

The journal of Library philosophy and Practice is a well-known journal among all over the community of Library professionals and especially it is very much popular in the Nigerian and India Library professional's stakeholders. The present study identified the contribution of Nigerian and Indian authors to the library philosophy and practices from 2008 to 2013. This study was recognized the increasing contribution among the Nigerian and Indian authors to the

LPP. the frequency for publication shows both countries almost did massive contributions to the library philosophy and practice in these years. It shows that both countries' authors are contributing their expertise in the library philosophy and practice.

The productivity of Nigerian and Indian authors has been noticeable from the world LIS communities and both countries as well. The LPP community is an eye witness of these two country contributions and the contributions are increasing day by day at a great pace.

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