

Bibliometric Analysis of Nigerbibilos Journal 2016- 2022

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ABSTRACT

The paper presents a bibliometric analysis of the journal titled “Nigerbibilos for the period between 2016-2023. The analysis covered mainly the number of articles, authorship pattern, subject wise distribution of articles, citation patterns, forms of document cited. The study revealed that the maximum of articles 18 (21.79%) were published in 2021. The highest number of articles 49 (62.02%) were contributed by single authors and the rest by joint authors.

Keyword: Bibliometric, Analysis, Nigerbibilos Journal, Citation Pattern. Authorship pattern, National Library, Nigeria

Introduction

Bibliometric is a set of methods used to study or measure texts and information (Wikimedia, 2011). It is a research method used in Library and information science. It is a quantitative study of various aspects of literature on a topic and it is used to identify the pattern of publication, authorship and secondary journal coverage to gain insight into the dynamics of growth of knowledge in the area under construction.

The term bibliometric was first defined by Pritchard (1996) as” the application of mathematical and statistical method to books and other media”. It involves the analysis of a set of publication characterized by bibliographic variables such as the author(s), the place publication, the associated subject keywords, and the citations.

Mahaptra (2001) defined bibliometrics as” the quantitative and analysis of the behaviour and productivity of all aspects of written communication, library staff and information users”.

Bibliometric analysis helps individuals, organizations and governments to determine the depth of research and current trends within a field. Bibliometric analysis has many applications in the Library and information science field in identifying the research trends in the subject, core journal etc Libraries used the result to develop their collections and reframes subscription policy. Bibliometric analysis of existing literature acknowledges the efforts made by people and organizations involved in the research process. It provides useful guidance for future research and points out areas that need future consideration.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Following the general awareness that bibliometric data can be used to describe and evaluate journals to determine their availability and the extent of contribution of such journal to scholarship, the need for continued re-appraisal of this journal become imperative,

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The present study has been undertaken with the objective of analysing the following aspects:

Analysis of Articles

- To make analysis of articles published in Nigerbibilos from 2016-2022
- To determine the year wise distribution of articles
- To identify the number of contributions published during the period of study
- To study the authorship pattern
- To study the length of articles
- To study degree of authorship collaboration
- To study the subject coverage of articles

Analysis of Citations

- To discover the number of cited documents and the average number of references per article
- To identify the year-wise distribution of cited journal
- To identify the number of forms of documents cited

LITERATURE REVIEW

Many scholars have conducted bibliometric analysis on print and electronic journals. Some of these works will be reviewed in this study

Using Bibliometric analysis Hassan Akhtar, Nishat Fatima and kumar Devendra (2011) studied the publication trends in Electronic Library 2000-2011. The study reported that electronic journal had five hundred and seventy-eight (678) articles during the period. The study revealed that maximum number of articles were published in 2009. The study further revealed subject wise contribution was majorly under Library and internet. Individual authorship was preferred, while authors from Universities and academic institutions contributed more.

In her study of bibliometric analysis of Nigerbibilos Journal (2005-2010). Inazu (2012) shows a total number of sixty-four (64) articles were published during the period. The study revealed majority of the contributors were single authors. The study also revealed journal articles were mostly cited sources for six years. Affiliated institutions of the authors were academic and not the National Library of Nigeria. Subject covered by majority of the articles were on information services and library management. A total of sixty-four (64) LIS Journals were consulted by authors through ranking, the African journal of Library, archival and information science was mostly cited.

Mahendra (2014) in bibliometric analysis of the journal titled "Library Herald for the period 2011 - 2014". They covered mainly the number of articles, authorship pattern, subject wise distribution of articles, average number of references per articles, forms of documents cited, year wise distribution of cited journals etc. All the studies point toward the merits and weakness of the journal 114 articles single author contributed 65(57.01%) articles while the rest 49(42.98%) articles were contributed by joined authors. Study reveals that most of the contributions are from India with 89.47% and the rest 10.52% only from foreign sources. The highest contributions were from Universities with 25(21.93%). Majority of the authors preferred journals as the source of information providing the highest number of citations (26.80%). Library Herald journal is the highest preferred journal for communication by the Library and information science professionals.

Diobijoy(2021) in a bibliometric study of the journal of informetric for the period between 2016-2020. The study focuses on necessary bibliometric analysis from authorship pattern analysis, year wise distribution of articles, single and multi-authored papers. The study revealed that out 404 articles, that the maximum number of articles, 85(21.04%) were published in the year 2018. The highest number 339 (83.91%) articles were contributed by joint authors and the rest 65(16.0%) articles contributed by single authors.

Priyanka (2022) in bibliometric study of the journal “titled International journal of library science” for the period 2010-2017. The study focused on the number of articles, authorship pattern, length of articles, authorship collaboration and gender wise of authorship.

The result showed that out of 205 articles single authors contributed 31(7.94%) articles while the rest 174(84.875) articles contributed by joint authors. The study also revealed that most of the authors are made male with 343 and female with 44. The study points towards the merit and weakness of the journal which will be helpful for its further development.

Tella, A and Aisha Olabooye, A(2014) in their study “Bibliometric analysis of African journal of library, archives and information science from 2011-2012”, focused on number of articles, authorship, length of articles, pattern of citations etc The result of the study reveals that a total of 218 articles were published in the13 year period, with 21(9.63%) articles being the highest total in the year 2023. The study showed that most of the articles i.e. 126(57.8%) were published by single authors, out of which, a large number were information retrieval. Out of the total number of articles, published, 86 (39.4%) were 6-10 pages in length, Volume 19 in 2009 had the highest number of citations with a total of 451(12.4%). The study also revealed that most of the articles are theoretical papers with a total of 108(49.5%) while the others were empirical papers, book reviews and short communications.

Swain, C.K and Rautaray, B (2013) in their work “Bibliometric analysis of Library Review from 2007-2011”. They examined the scholarly communications in the journal and revealed key aspects of the publication trends. The study finds that the single authored articles occupy the prominent position indicating the supremacy of solo research in library review. The degree of collaboration in the publications of the journal was found to be 0.36. it is evident that Library review accommodated over 20 citations per articles during the publication phase from 2007-2011. In regard to country productivity, the UK leads the table. Followed by the USA and Nigeria.

However, Poland occupies the bottom position in the ranking. Hence, it is evident that the major junk of contributions reflected in the publications of Library review during the stated period were emanated from the UK and USA.

METHODOLOGY

Methodology applied in the present study is bibliometric analysis which is used to study in detail the bibliographic features of articles and citation analysis of references appended at the end of each article published in Nigerbibilos from 2016-2022. They are tubulated and analysed for making observation.

Table 1: Year wise Distribution of Articles

Year	No. of Articles	Percentage
2016	15	19.23
2017	7	8.97
2018	7	8.97
2019	10	12.87
2020	8	10,25
2021	18	21.79
2022	14	17.94
TOTAL	79	100%

Multiple Bar Chart Showing Distribution of Articles

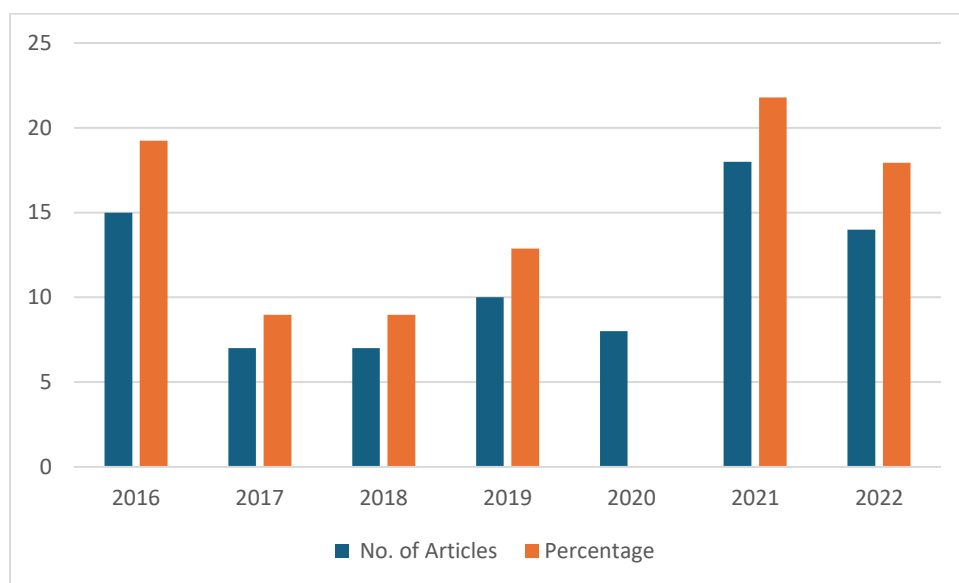


Table 1 shows maximum number of articles were published in the year 2021(17) articles with a percentage of 21,79%.and minimum in the year 2017 and 2018 (7) articles each and a percentage of 8.97%, respectively. The journal publishes on an average of 10 per year.

Table 2: Year Wise Distribution of Authorship Pattern

Year	Single Author	Two Author	Three Author	Four Author	Total
2016	8	5	2	-	15
2017	4	3	-	-	7
2018	5	2	-	-	7
2019	6	4	-	-	10
2020	6	2	-	-	8
2021	13	5	-	-	18
2020	7	4	2	1	14
Total	49	25	4	1	79
Percentage	62.02	31.64	5.06	1.26	

Multiple Bar Chart Showing Distribution of Authorship Pattern

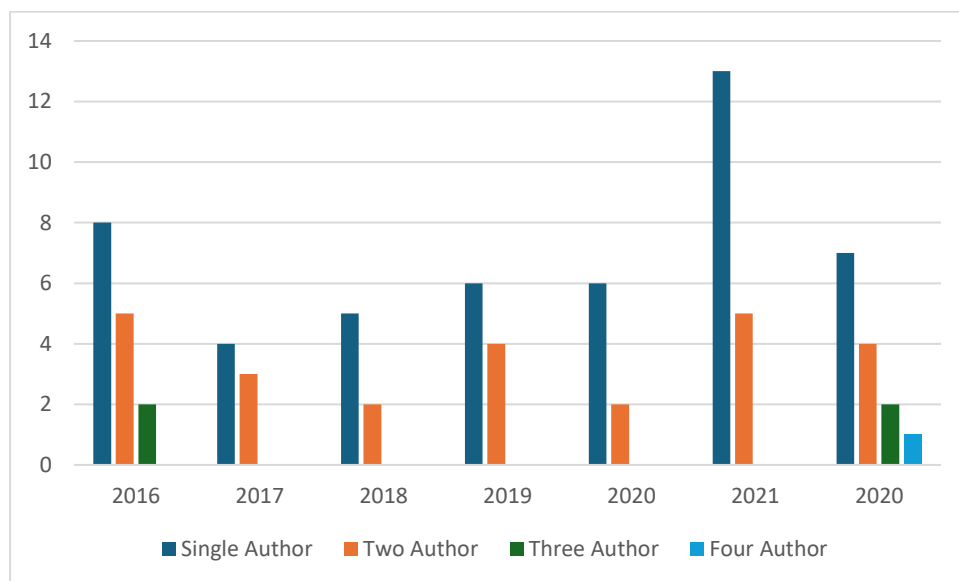


Table 2 reveals the authorship pattern of the articles published during the period of study. Maximum number of articles were contributed by single authors with 49 articles (62.02%). This is followed by two authors with 25 articles (32.64%) and three authors with 4 articles (5.06%) and then four authors with 1 article (1.26%).

Table 3: Degree of Authorship Collaboration

Year	NS	NM	C
2016	8	7	0.46
2017	4	3	0.42
2018	5	2	0.28
2019	6	4	0.4
2020	6	2	0.25
2021	13	5	0.27
2022	7	7	0.5
Total	49	30	0.37

Multiple Bar Chart Showing Degree of Authorship Collaboration

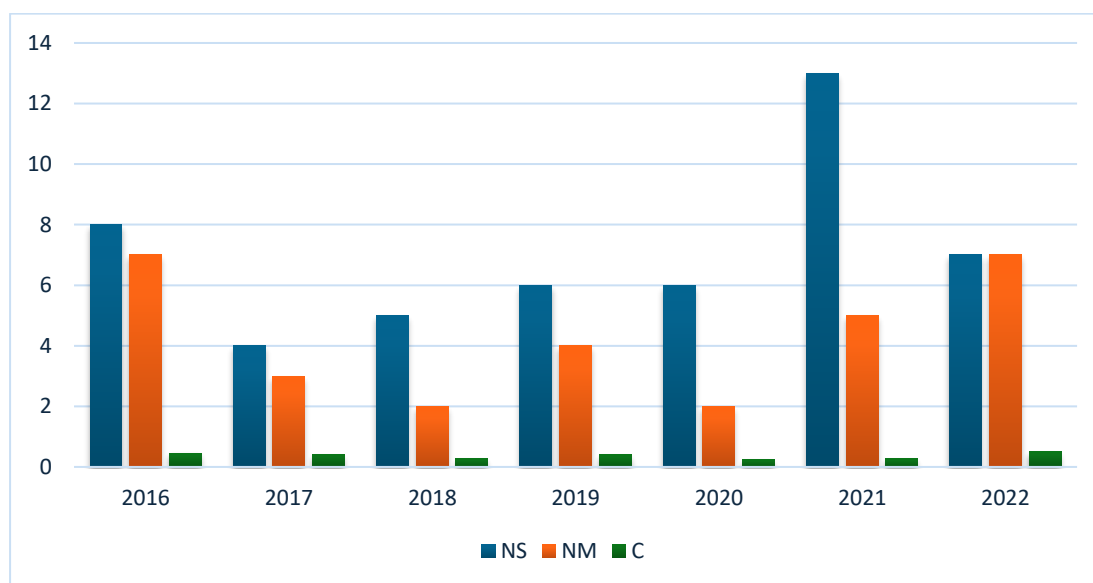


Table 3 the degree of collaboration ranges from 0.5 and the average degree of collaboration is 0.5. The degree of collaboration is calculated by using the following;

$$C = \frac{Nm}{Nm + Ns}$$

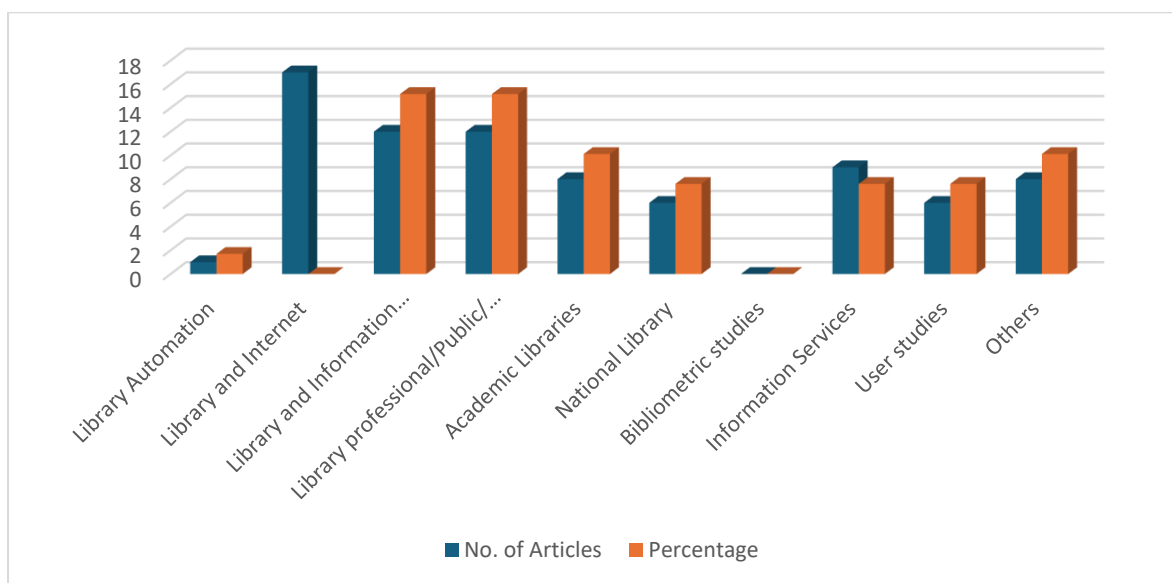
C is the degree of collaboration in a discipline. Nm is the number of multi-authored articles in the discipline published during a year. Ns is the number of single-authored articles in the discipline published during the year.

Table 4: Subject Wise Distribution of Articles

Subject	No. of Articles	Percentage
Library Automation	1	1.7
Library and Internet	17	21.51
Library and Information Science/ Information Literacy	12	15.18
Library professional/Public/ special Libraries	12	15.18
Academic Libraries	8	10.12
National Library	6	7.6
Bibliometric studies	-	-

Information Services	9	7.6
User studies	6	7.6
Others	8	10.12
Total	79	100%

Multiple Bar Chart Showing Distribution of Articles



The table 4 above showed that majority of the contributors appeared under library and internet 17 (21.51%), followed by Library and Information science and Information literacy 12 (15.18%), Library profession/public/special Libraries 12(15,18%) , information services 9 (11.4%), Academic Libraries and others 8(10.12%), National Library and user studies 6 (7.6%) and Library Automation 1(1.7%).

Table 5: Year Wise Distribution of Citations

Year	Number of Citations	Percentage
2016	210	13.14
2017	152	9.51
2018	183	11.50

2019	243	15.21
2020	206	12.89
2021	331	20.72
2022	272	17.03
Total	1,597	100%

Multiple Bar Chart Showing Distribution of Citations

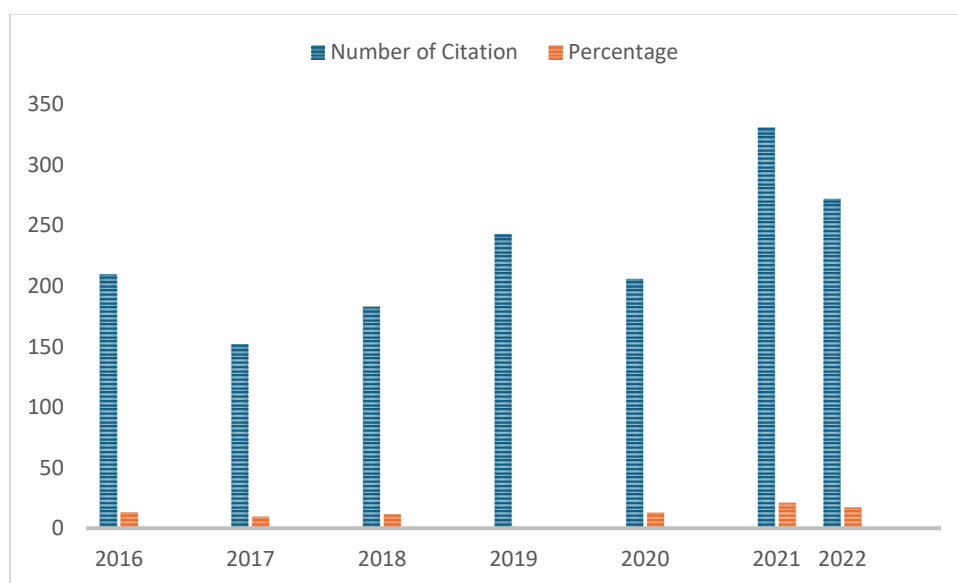


Table 5 reveal that maximum number of citations 331(20.72%) were produced in 2021 followed by 272(17.03%) citations in 2022,243 (15.21%) citations in 2019, 210 (13.14%) in 2016. 206 (12.89%) in 2020, 183(11.50%) citations in 2020 and lastly 152 (9.51%) citations in 2017.

Table 6: Year wise Distribution of Length of Articles

Pages	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total
1-5								
6-10	6	-	-	3	-	2	6	17
11-15	5	3	1	3	4	12	5	33
16 and more	4	4	6	4	4	4	3	29
								79

Multiple Bar Chart Showing Distribution of Length of Articles

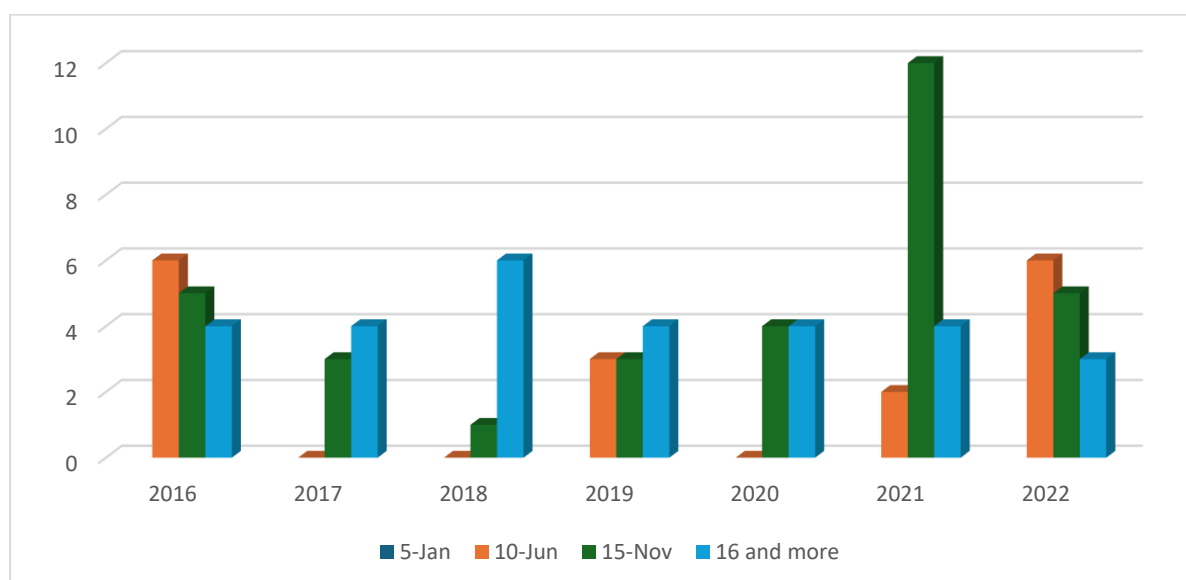


Table 6 reveals that most articles 33(41.77%) have the length of 11-15 pages, followed by 29 (36.70%) articles with length of 16 and more pages and the remaining 17(21.51%) articles with 6-10 pages length.

Table 7: Forms of Documents Cited

Forms of Document Cited	Total number of Citation	Percentage
Journals	610	38.19
Seminar/ Conference Proceedings	44	2.75
Books	347	21.72
Dissertation	28	1.80

Reference Books	23	1.44
Websites	531	33.24
Others	14	0.9
Total	1,597	100%

Multiple Bar Chart Showing Forms of Documents Cited

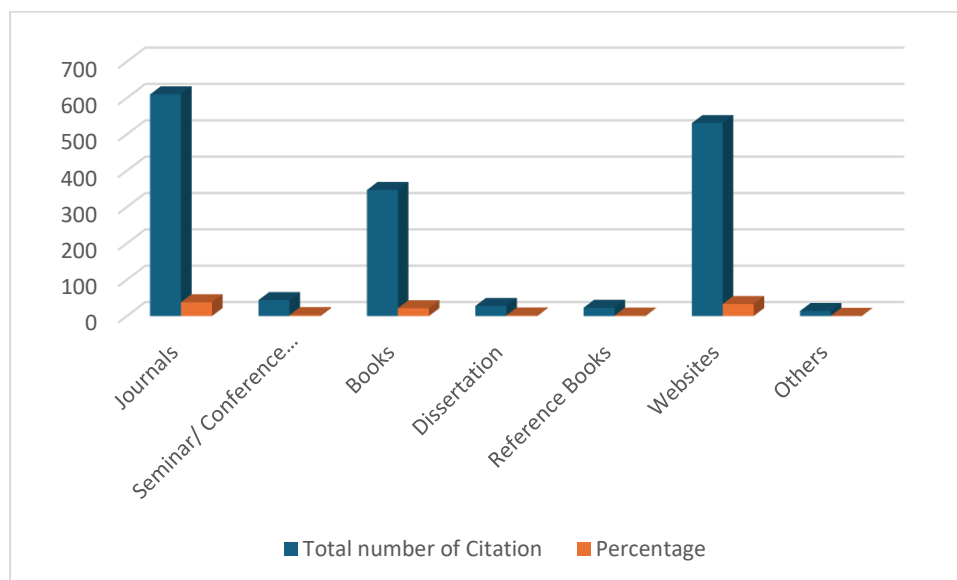


Table 7 showed that majority of the contributors preferred journals which occupied the top position with the highest number of citations 610(38.19%) of the total 1,597 citations, followed websites with 531(33.24%) citations. Books with 347 (21.72%) citations, seminar/ conference proceedings with 44(2.75%), Dissertations 28 (1.80%), Reference Books 23(1.44%) and others 14(0.9%) citations.

CONCLUSIONS

Bibliometric techniques are being used for a variety of purposes like determination of various scientific indicators, evaluation of scientific output, selection of journals for libraries and even forecasting the potential of a field. Nigerbibilos have published 79 articles during the period of study. The maximum number of contributions are single authors with 49 articles (62.02%). The study reveals the highest number of articles have appeared in Library and Internet. The highest length of articles was 11-15 pages, 33. Journals are the highest cited, 610(38-19%).

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