

Nigerian Library and Information Science Academics Patronising Predatory Journals: A Call for Re-direction to Publishing in Highly Rated Journals

Académicos nigerianos de bibliotecas y ciencias de la información que patrocinan revistas depredadoras: un llamado a la reorientación hacia la publicación en revistas altamente calificadas

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ABSTRACT

Goal: This paper examined Nigerian Library and Information Science academics' patronage of predatory journals with a call for re-direction and re-orientation to publishing in high-impact journals.

Methods: A qualitative approach was adopted using interviews, document analysis, and analysis of journals websites, and databases. Thirty Library and Information Science scholars selected from five library schools in South-west, Nigeria represent the sample for the study. Six research questions were answered in the study.

Results: The findings reveal that Library and Information Science educators publish to update knowledge, establish themselves as a researcher of repute, promotion, and gain recognition in their discipline, fund project participation, and mobility, and increase feasibility. The awareness of predatory journals and publishers among Library and Information Science academics is very low and one of the reasons for patronising predatory journals and publishers. Predatory journals are perceived as journals that collect money for publication at the expense of scholarship, deceitful journals that do not follow scholarly communication ethics, and journals that engage in an aggressive advert to lure academics to publish in them. Library and Information Science academics publish in predatory journals to get a promotion without delay; because of dwindling scholarship; a reduction in the conduct of quality research; and the inability to endure the rigour of publishing in high-impact journals.

Conclusions: Library and Information Science scholars were encouraged to stop patronising predatory journals and publishers and should also stop publishing for promotion rather than to become established scholars or academics of special repute.

Keywords: predatory journals; high impact journals; library and information science educators; library and information science researchers; scholarly communication; scholarly publishing; academic papers.

RESUMEN

Objetivo: Este artículo examinó el patrocinio de revistas depredadoras por parte de académicos nigerianos de biblioteconomía y ciencias de la información con un llamado a la reorientación hacia la publicación en revistas de alto impacto.

Métodos: Se adoptó un enfoque cualitativo mediante entrevistas, análisis de documentos y análisis de sitios web de revistas y bases de datos. Treinta académicos de biblioteconomía y ciencias de la información seleccionados de cinco escuelas de bibliotecas del suroeste de Nigeria representaron la muestra para el estudio. En el estudio se respondieron seis preguntas de investigación.

Resultados: Los hallazgos revelan que los educadores de biblioteconomía y ciencias de la información publican para actualizar conocimientos, establecerse como investigadores de reputación, promoción, obtener reconocimiento en su disciplina, financiar la participación y la movilidad en proyectos, y aumentar la viabilidad. El conocimiento de las revistas y editoriales depredadoras entre los académicos de biblioteconomía y las ciencias de la información es muy bajo y constituye una de las razones para patrocinar las revistas y editoriales depredadoras. Las revistas depredadoras son percibidas como revistas que recaudan dinero para su publicación a expensas de la erudición, revistas engañosas que no siguen la ética de la comunicación académica y que se involucran en una publicidad agresiva para atraer a los académicos a publicar en ellas. Los académicos de biblioteconomía y ciencias de la información publican en revistas depredadoras para conseguir un ascenso sin demora; debido a la disminución de la erudición; una reducción en la realización de investigaciones de calidad; y la incapacidad de soportar el rigor de publicar en revistas de alto impacto.

Conclusiones: Se alentó a los académicos de bibliotecología y ciencias de la información a dejar de patrocinar revistas y editoriales depredadoras y también deberían dejar de publicar para promoción, en lugar de convertirse en académicos establecidos o de especial reputación.

Palabras clave: revistas depredadoras; revistas de alto impacto; educadores en biblioteconomía y ciencias de la información; investigadores de biblioteconomía y ciencias de la información; comunicación académica; publicaciones académicas; trabajos académicos.

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Introduction

Today in Nigeria and elsewhere in the world, academics experience increasing pressure to publish in scholarly journals. Academics in Nigeria including Library and Information Science (LIS) educators and scholars are well aware of this pressure to publish (the publish or perish saga). Looking at the competitiveness of the job market in and out of academia, and, within the academy, the publication is the dominant currency of employability.

There are so many reasons for academics to get published. Through scholarly publication, scholars' standing in their respective fields is increased; they stand a better chance of being funded and getting better employment, enabling scholars to remain active, and a common way to show active engagement in academics. Scholarly publishing also increases the mobility and feasibility of academics. Scholars who are aware of all these are making frantic efforts to publish in reputable outlets while others who think it can be done through manoeuvre and manipulations are falling victim to predatory publishers and journals whose motives are just to exploit and make money at the expense of scholarship. The majority of those who floated such journals are even unschooled or dropped out of school.

Unfortunately, it has been observed from the literature that Nigeria is ranked no 4 in the patronage of predatory journals and publishers behind India, Pakistan, and Iran.⁽¹⁾ Literature has also confirmed that Nigerian academics irrespective of discipline have been victims of predatory, and sadly, library and information science educators who are supposed to be gatekeepers of information, guiding other academics to where they can publish are also not left out. It is also reflected in the literature that "in Nigeria and other contexts, researchers are rewarded for the quantity over the quality of their outputs, and the rise of pay-to-publish predatory journals has led to a proliferation of articles of little scholarly value.^(1,2) This scenario calls for critical awareness creation and redirection to publishing in highly rated journals. As emphasised by,⁽³⁾ "academics are expected to be astute intellectuals, inherently critical and constantly suspicious, possessing robust scientific publishing literacy". In addition, available studies have only examined

awareness of predatory journals among academic librarians in Nigeria. However, there seem to be limited or no studies in the context of Library and Information Science Research in Nigeria that looked at the patronage of predatory journals by LIS academics with a call for redirection to publish in high-impact journals. Considering this, the study examined Nigerian LIS Academics and their patronage of predatory journals. The paper made a re-directional and re-orientational call on LIS educators and scholars to publish in highly rated, reputable, and peer-reviewed journals instead of predatory ones.

The study aimed at examining Nigerian LIS Academics and their patronage of predatory journals; and made a re-directional and re-orientational call on LIS educators and scholars to publish in highly rated, reputable, peer-reviewed journals instead of predatory ones. The specific objectives of the study were to: identify reasons why LIS academics get published; determine LIS academics' awareness of predatory journals and publishers; examine the LIS scholars' perception of predatory journals; determine whether LIS academics publish in predatory journals and identify reasons for LIS academics' patronage of predatory journals; identify the highly rated, high impact reputable LIS journals LIS academics can publish; determine the impediments and or challenges to publishing in high-impact journals by LIS scholars.

Literature Review

Scholarly publishing and scholarly communication

Scholarly publishing is a unique and ever-evolving industry with a long history.⁽⁴⁾ Scholarly publishing has evolved from formal publication of discoveries by elite members of scholarly societies to open dissemination of scholarly research through new technological platforms-thus, increasingly subjected to new and emerging forms of peer review and measured for impact by traditional and alternative metrics. Getting published is an important step in the information life cycle. By publishing, scholars enable and empower readers to discuss and promote their work, which are radical steps to advance knowledge.

There is scholarly communication and scholarly publishing. The Association of College and Research Libraries⁽⁵⁾ referred to scholarly publishing as a procedure in which research and other scholarly writings are generated, produced or fabricated, evaluated and assessed for standard or quality, distributed or circulated to the academic, learned, or intellectual community and conserved for future or subsequent use. Reed⁽⁶⁾ elaborated the concept of scholarly communication to include skills in creating (research methodology), evaluating (peer review), sharing (through scholarly journal articles, monographs, conference proceedings, and research reports), and preserving (repositories) subject knowledge. The two definitions from the two different authorities mean practically the same thing. In light of this, this study uses the two concepts interchangeably. Scholarly publishing is beneficial as it enlarges or expands the scholar's status or rank in his or her specific field, essential for funding, and employment. It is a prominent and popular way to demonstrate active engagement.⁽⁷⁾

Perception and awareness of predatory journals

According to Tella,⁽⁸⁾ predatory journals are open-access journals that publish articles online with little or no peer review, low academic standards, and little credibility. Other names that are used for them are questionable journals, bad faith journals, obnoxious journals, dubious 'new "pay big journals, publish fast pseudo-journals and blacklisted, or bad/fake journals. In furtherance of this, Maistry⁽³⁾ posited that predatory publishing is a relatively new term, coined in 2010 by a librarian, Jeffrey Beall, who worked in the Library at the University of Colorado Denver. Beall^(9,10) described predatory publishing as publishers who publish counterfeit journals to exploit the open-access model in which the author pays. These publishers are dishonest and lack transparency. They mostly propose to dupe researchers, especially those inexperienced in scholarly communication. As explained by Beall⁽¹¹⁾ "these publishers set up websites that closely resemble those of legitimate online publishers and publish journals of questionable quality. Many of them claimed they are headquartered to be in the United States, United Kingdom, Canada or Australia; whereas they hail from Pakistan, India or Nigeria". Some

predatory publishers and journals embark on aggressive sending of emails to spam researchers, soliciting manuscripts but silent about the required author fee.

Criteria abound for identifying predatory journals and publishers; these range from:⁽¹²⁾ poor or non-existence of peer review; incorrect editorial board membership information (People may be listed without their knowledge; misleading information about publishing costs or article processing charges; Journals not indexed in scholarly literature databases such as PubMed, PsycInfo, Thomson Reuters, SCOPUS, SciELO, or CINAHL, among others. In terms of awareness, literature has revealed that Nigerian academics lack awareness of predatory journals and publishers and that is the reason why many have fallen victim.⁽¹³⁾ Other literature confirmed that Nigerian academics have a low awareness of predatory journals, and those who have the awareness still patronise them for reasons best known to them.^(1,8)

Reasons for publishing in predatory journals

As evident from the literature, predatory journals are all around us. Their owners advertise them as they advertise goods and commodities in the market through email and the Internet; they use all manner of approaches to lure academics to publish with them. Any academics that cannot differentiate between real scholarship, deceit and mediocrity will fall victim.^(8,14) Reasons identified for publishing in predatory journals⁽⁸⁾ are attraction based on the speed of review or the lack of any review at all. The longer period is taken by high profile, high impact, or highly rated journals to process papers, and in the end, sometimes, the outcome is always negative. Long waiting without assurance of whether the outcome will be positive; 'limited available outlets to publish in some discipline along with high rejection rate which is extremely higher than necessary; the timely publication of papers, the need to meet deadlines for submission to secure promotion, and limited alternative outlets for publishing research.

High Impact Journals

High-impact journals are journals considered to be highly influential in their fields. They are journals that are widely circulated; articles are accepted as quality articles and considered as top quality journals in their area.⁽¹²⁾ Impact factors are used to measure the importance of a journal by calculating the number of times selected articles are cited within the last few years. The higher the impact factor, the more highly ranked the journal is. It is one tool you can use to compare journals in a subject category. The impact factor (IF), is a measure of the frequency with which an average article in a journal has been cited in a particular year.⁽⁸⁾ It is used to measure the importance or rank of a journal by calculating the times its articles are cited. It is used as a proxy for the relative importance of a journal within its field.

There are tools to measure journal impact (Impact Factor). These are; Journal Citation Reports; SCImago Journal Rank (SJR), and SNIP (Source Normalized Impact per Paper). Similarly, high-impact journals are indexed journals. An indexed journal is one that is indexed in various databases such as PubMed, Scopus, Elsevier, Wiley, MIDLINE, EBSCO Publishing's Electronic Databases, SCIRUS, Scimago, and Web of Science (Thomas Reutter), SciELO, Norwegian List.⁽¹⁵⁾

Publishing in high-impact journals requires hard work, dedication, and commitment. It also requires that an author takes cognizance of quality, and standards, and follows the procedure of publishing in them. However, the literature reveals that some authors encounter challenges in their efforts to get published in high-impact journals. The challenges include but are not limited to rigorous peer review, the result of which may be negative, high rejection rate, the time of processing, and assessment up to publication is usually too long.⁽⁸⁾

Related Studies

Extant literature has revealed related studies published on the patronage of predatory journals by academics. For instance, Tella⁽⁸⁾ examined why Nigerian academics patronise predatory publishers and the implications of this for scholarly communication in Nigeria. The results confirmed that Nigerian academics

patronise predatory journals. These journals are characterised by rapid publication, article-processing fees, a lack of peer review, and aggressive advertisements that cajole authors into publishing with them. The reasons why Nigerian academics patronise predatory journals include desperation at the thought of missing out on promotion, long waits for reviews from reputable journals, deficient information literacy, and inadequate knowledge of the journals in their specific subject area. The findings also confirmed that younger, newly recruited, and inexperienced Nigerian academics are those most likely to patronise predatory journals. This practice implies that Nigerian academics will concentrate less on conducting quality research and that researchers elsewhere in the world will lose trust in the ability of Nigerian academics to conduct quality research. Tella's⁽⁸⁾ study is different from the current study because it focused on the implication for scholarly publishing by Nigerian academics generally. The current study, however, is a call for redirection to publishing in high-impact journals by LIS academics based on the observation that they too who are supposed to be information gateway guiding and directing other academics to where to publish but are also publishing in wrong obnoxious publication outlets.

Ajuwon and Ajuwon⁽¹⁶⁾ in a study claimed that publication through the open-access model has provided unrestricted global access to the latest scientific findings to anyone who has access to the internet. The authors summarised the published literature on predatory open access publishing, discussed its potential impact on scholarship in Nigeria, and offered suggestions to address the problem. Ajuwon and Ajuwon's⁽¹⁶⁾ study is different from the current study because the study was just a theoretical and literature review focused involving any data collection. The current study is an empirical analysis that aims to discourage publication in predatory by scholars in a specific discipline, LIS based on facts and figures derived from data collection, various documents and journal websites.

Xia *et al.*⁽¹⁾ constructed author profiles of those who have published in some of the 'predatory' journals, as well as those who publish in more recognised open-access journals. Their results show that the two groups of journals have distinct author populations. Those who publish in predatory journals are young and inexperienced

researchers from developing countries. Findings further showed that young researchers and doctoral students from developing countries are the major prey of predatory journals, a problem caused by increasing pressure to publish or perish. They are anxious about building their publication list and becoming recognised by the academic community and are therefore attracted by the quick and easy publishing model that open-access journals offer. Similarly, other studies have also reported that inexperienced young researchers from developing countries constitute the majority of authors who contribute to predatory journals.⁽¹⁷⁾ Many authors who publish in these dubious 'new "pay big, publish fast" e-journals are younger scholars based in the Global South.⁽¹⁸⁾ A great number of the dubious journals which they publish are created and operated in developing countries, like India, Pakistan, Iran, and Nigeria.⁽¹⁾ The statement made here by Xia *et al.*⁽¹⁾ is the main reason that made the researcher embarks on this explorative study. This was just to confirm whether or not Nigerian academics patronise predatory and if they do, are the LIS academics also inclusive considering the nature of their job which is to guide others as far as the use of information and where to gather them as well as the outlet to gather and disseminate information are concerned.

Ifijeh⁽²⁰⁾ investigated important challenges and effects of predatory publishing among academic librarians in Nigeria. The author reported that publishing in predatory outlets has detrimental consequences on the advancement of scholarly work. The report ends with intervention measures and an appeal to Nigeria's appropriate authorities to act swiftly to stop predatory publication among faculties, especially among academic librarians. This study is the most relevant to the current study with the engagement and focuses on Nigerian academic librarians who are also part of the Library and Information Science academics on which the current study focused. Furthermore, in contrast to the current study, Ifijeh⁽²⁰⁾ concentrated on the implications of publishing in predatory journals on librarian research and scholarship, whereas the current study is an appeal to LIS academics to refocus their publications on journals with high-impact factors. However, this is only possible with the right training and awareness of predatory journals and publishers.

Beth⁽²¹⁾ examined how predatory journals trick prospective writers with spam emails. It was based on McCornack's information manipulation theory (IMT). The adopted document analysis focuses on emails the author received from predatory journals between June 2016 and December 2018 after publishing an article in a peer-reviewed journal. Directed qualitative content analysis was used to analyze the resulting texts. The results show that the invitations violated all four of IMT's proposed Gricean maxims: quality, number, manner, and relevance.⁽¹⁹⁾ This implies that the unsolicited emails were to the author who sought to manipulate potential authors to publish with predatory journals. Krawczyk and Kulczycki⁽²²⁾ look into the characteristics of predatory journals as described by authors who write about them. The author underlines how open-access journals and predatory journals have been confused or mischaracterized. Using four databases Web of Science, Scopus, Dimensions, and Microsoft Academic the author compiled a list of pertinent writings on predatory publishing. The review includes 280 English-language publications. The results highlight Jeffrey Beall's enormous effect and the main features Beall used to describe predatory journals frequently seen in writings by authors other than Beall. Furthermore, 122 papers that were examined coupled predatory publishing with open access by employing Beall-like techniques.

Macháek and Srholec⁽²³⁾ mapped the penetration of journals suspected of engaging in predatory tactics into the Scopus citation database and looked at regional variations in academics' inclination to publish in these journals. The authors extracted the ISSNs of 3,293 journals from Ulrichsweb and searched Scopus with them using the names of "potential, plausible, or probable" predatory journals and publishers on Beall's lists. 324 journals with 164,000 articles published between 2015 and 2017 were found in both Beall's lists and Scopus. Data analysis across 4 scientific fields for 172 nations reveals a striking heterogeneity. Around 17% of articles in the most impacted nations, such as Kazakhstan and Indonesia, fall into the predatory category, but there are no predatory articles in some other nations. Predatory publishing is most common in nations with sizable research industries and middling economic development, particularly in Asia and North Africa.

Additionally, it appears that the eastern, oil-rich, and/or Arab nations are most vulnerable. In these and other developing nations, policymakers and stakeholders need to pay more attention to the calibre of research evaluation. As evident from other research, this one also found that the majority of readers of predatory journals come from developing nations, of which Nigeria is one. For this reason, scholars must refocus their efforts on publishing in renowned scholarly publications.

A critical analysis of the available related studies reveals that Nigerian academics patronise predatory journals. It is also evident that a great number of academics who patronise predatory journals are concentrated in the global south where Nigeria belongs. Two or three studies that focus on academic librarians or LIS academics had a similar intention to the current study which is to discourage patronage of predatory journals whose motive is only for monetary gains at the expense of scholarship. This current study considered the need for a reorientation of Nigerian LIS academics to navigate away from publishing in predatory journals and focus on patronising high-impact journals.

Methods

The research adopted a qualitative approach where data was collected through interviews, and analysis of documents from some journal websites, and databases. A perusal of some predatory journal websites was done to identify articles published by Nigerian LIS researchers. The population of the study comprised all Nigeria LIS educators, researchers, and scholars. The sample for the study was purposively selected from among LIS educators in South-west, Nigeria. Purposive sampling was embarked upon due to relevance to the Research Objective because selected respondents possess the characteristics, expertise or knowledge, variability, accessibility, typicality, influence and homogeneity of the respondents. A sample of 30 LIS educators was taken from FIVE library schools in the South-west, of Nigeria. Similarly, websites of some predatory journals identified from Beall's⁽¹¹⁾ list were accessed to identify articles that were published by Nigeria LIS

educators. Other documents that were analysed are the Scimago database of ranked journals to identify LIS-rated high impacted journals. Objectives 4 and 5 were achieved through document analysis, websites of journals, and databases, while research objectives 1, 2, 3, and 6 were achieved through interviews.

The interview guide featured predetermined questions that focus on capturing data on the reasons why LIS academics get published; LIS academics' awareness of predatory journals and publishers; LIS scholars' perception of predatory journals; and the impediments and or challenges to publishing in high-impact journals by LIS scholars.

The respondents were met in their library school and the data collection took the form of a focus group interview where each of the five respondents was interviewed at a stretch in each of their respective library schools.

Results

Reasons for Publishing

Respondents were asked to indicate the reasons why LIS academics/educators get published. When providing an answer to this question, a respondent stated that: "There are many reasons for getting published. It might be to update one's knowledge, to keep self-abreast of development in research in one's discipline, launch and established self as a scholar of repute in one's area of research".

Response from another respondent indicates that "part of the reasons for publishing is to get a promotion, be known by colleagues in one's discipline, attract recognition among colleagues in one's discipline, attract an invitation to participate in the funded project, increase academic mobility, and feasibility, among others".

The findings here imply that LIS educators get published for knowledge updates establish themselves as a researcher of repute, promotion, recognised by

colleagues and in one discipline, fund project participation, and increase mobility, and feasibility.

Awareness of Predatory Publishers and Journals

The respondents were asked to indicate the level of awareness of LIS academics on predatory publishers and journals. The result reveals that the awareness seems to be too low. Comments from the respondents also confirm this. For instance, a respondent said: ‘I don’t think our colleagues are aware that the outlets they published are predatory [...] the issue is that the awareness is not just there, it is not whether it is low or high [...] you can imagine a colleague paying as much as \$600 for publication of an article? That is nothing but ignorance’.

Comments from another respondent indicate that: ‘I don’t want to assume that colleagues are not aware, they do, however; many are just desperate to publish which many of us consider the only yardstick for promotion. I can say this is peculiar to Nigeria anyway’.

Another respondent added that: ‘No doubt the awareness is low; in fact, it’s extremely low and something urgent needs to be done because Nigerian academics have been tagged in the world’s academic community’.

The result here implies that the awareness of predatory journals and publishers among LIS academics is very low and the more reason for their patronage of predatory journals and publishers.

Perception of Predatory Journals

The respondents were asked to indicate what they perceived as predatory journals and publishers. Most of the responses reveal that predatory journals and publishers are those publication outlets that charge exorbitant publication costs from authors; they are journals and publishers that do not follow the ethics of scholarly publishing since their motive is deception to make money. One of the respondents has this to

say: "To me, I think they are paid to publish journals that don't comply with the process of scholarly publishing such as peer review and the likes".

Another respondent added by stating that: "predatory journals are compromised journals floated by hungry people who look for money by all means and who realises they can make much money from academics who are desperate to publish".

Similarly, another respondent explained that: "these are obnoxious, full of errors' and deceitful journals that engage in aggressive advertisement to lure people to publish with them with a promise that papers are speedily reviewed and published the third day". The result here means that LIS academics perceive predatory journals as journals that collect money for publication at the expense of scholarship, deceitful journals that do not follow scholarly communication ethics, journals that engage in an aggressive advert to lure academics to publish in them with high speed of review process and instant publication.

LIS Academics Patronage of Predatory Journals

The respondents were asked to indicate whether LIS academics patronise predatory journals. The result reveals that LIS academics are patronising predatory journals. A respondent confirmed this pointing out that: "quite well, not only LIS educators but Nigerian academics irrespective of disciplines have patronised and still patronising predatory journals and publishers".

LIS academics like other academics in Nigeria do patronise predatory journals and there are pieces of evidence online. All the thirty respondents interviewed confirmed, that LIS academics patronise predatory journals. Table 1 (appendix) shows an Analysis of documents and journal websites that indicate and provide pieces of evidence of LIS academics' patronage of predatory journals. With just a mere clicking of a mouse, a total of 80 articles were discovered and published in predatory journals by Nigerian LIS scholars. The list is precise evidence which is enough to state categorically that LIS scholars in Nigeria are patronizing predatory journals.

Going by the evidence in table 1 (appendix) as the case may be, respondents were probed further to describe what makes LIS academics patronize or publish in all these predatory journals. When responding to the question, a respondent pointed out that: "There are so many reasons. Promotion of scholarship has been laid to rest and has been replaced with the promotion of mediocrity, and that is what we celebrate in academics today" Any academics who prove to know or demonstrate scholarship, what usually follows is the plot to destroy them, instead of supporting and promoting them so that we can learn from them".

A respondent added to the responses, explaining that: "The conduct of quality research is generally dwindling, people don't want to labour again before they get results; there is limited time, and you have to go the extra mile before one can get published in the impact journals. Permit me to also add that, colleagues don't want to miss a promotion, and the motives for academic publishing is currently associated with promotion [...] that is why you cannot see colleagues talking about scholarly publishing except when they are asked to submit their papers for promotion or when the call for promotion is released. At that point, the struggle is to look for journals they can pay money to, which will publish their works immediately after payment. In other words, the culture of hard work we know in academics has disappeared".

Aside from the above, a respondent explained that other reasons can be added. The reasons mentioned are that there is: "inability to wait and endure the processes of publishing in high impact journals, most academics now lack adequate skills to write quality papers worth publication in high impact journals, there is a high increase in the level of mediocrity among academics, etc."

The result here implies that LIS academics publish in predatory journals, and the reasons for doing so include desperation for promotion, dwindling scholarship, reduction in the conduct of quality research, and inability to endure the rigour of publishing in reputable journals.

To further provide a greater discussion on this desk research, the years the 80 articles in Appendix were published in predatory journals and the percentage of

Nigerian LIS articles indexed in Scopus represents each year is hereby presented in table 2.

Table 1 shows samples of articles published by Nigerian LIS academics in predatory journals. The highest number of articles (13) was published in predatory journals in 2013; this represents 26% of articles published in Scopus by Nigerian academics in that year. The next highest number of articles (12) was published in 2021 and this represents 15% of articles published in Scopus by Nigerian LIS academics in that year. A total of 11 articles were published in Predatory by Nigerian LIS academics in 2011, and this represents 22% of articles published in Scopus by Nigerian LIS academics in that year. The years least articles were published in predatory journals by Nigerian LIS academics are 2012 (2%), 2015 (2%), and 2017 (1.6%) when 1 article was published in Scopus in each of the three years.

Table 1 - Samples of Articles Published by Nigerian LIS. Academics in Predatory Journals from 2010-2022

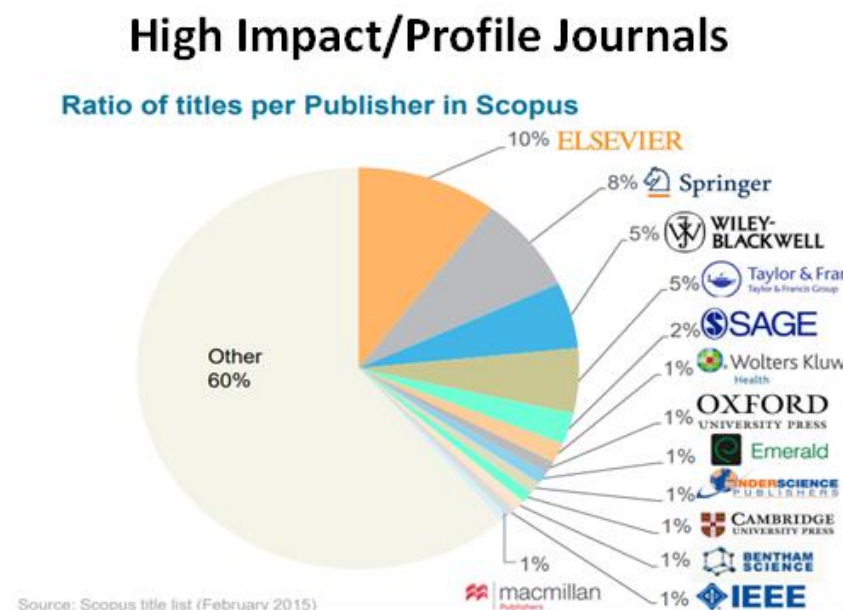
Year of Publication 2010-2022	Number of Articles Published in Predatory Journals	Percentage (%) of Nigerian LIS articles indexed in Scopus this represents each year
2010	5	10
2011	11	22
2012	1	2
2013	13	26
2014	3	6
2015	1	2
2016	2	3.3
2017	1	1.6
2018	5	8.3
2019	8	10
2020	9	11.3
2021	12	15
2022	9	
Total	80	

Highly Rated/High Impact LIS Journals

The respondents were asked to indicate whether they know what high-impact journals are and if they do what are they? Generally, the respondents know the high impact journals, and the names of some of such journals in LIS were even mentioned such as the African Journal of Archives, Library and Information Science, Library Philosophy and Practice, Journal of Academic Librarianship, Journal of Information Science, Information Development, Library and Information Science Research, Internet Reference Service Quarterly, to mention but just a few.

A respondent explained that: “high impact journals are the ones where academic papers are subjected to rigorous peer review, and where due processes of scholarly publishing are followed to the letter. Such journals are funded, indexed, and abstracted in high standard databases such as Scopus, SCImago, Doaj Ebsco-host, SciELO, and the likes”.

A follow-up question is, are there high-impact journals in LIS? This question was answered through the analysis of documents some journal websites, and databases. The results show this (fig.) (table 2):



Source: Scopus Title List, 2015.

Fig. 1 – Publishers of High Impact Journals in LIS.

Table 2 - Scimago Ranking of High Impact Journals in LIS

Quartile 1	67
Quartile 2	68
Quartile 3	66
Quartile 4	68
Non-Quartile	2
Total	255
The Metrics is based on Scopus Dara as of April 2023	

Source: 2023 Scimago ranked journals in LIS (Scimago,⁽²⁴⁾

https://www.scimagojr.com/journalrank.php?category=3309&page=3&total_size=271)

Table 2 also testifies to the fact that there are high-impact journals in LIS. Each year Scimago in collaboration with Scopus does release a ranking of journals in all disciplines. The 2023 edition which is currently the most recent reveals that 255 journals were rated in LIS. The breakdown of the ranking-based quartile 1, 2, 3, and 4 are reflected in table 2. The results here imply that there are high-impact journals in LIS where LIS academics can publish.

Challenges of Publishing in High Impact Journals

The issue here is what challenges are encountered by LIS scholars in their bid to publish in high-impact and reputable LIS journals.

Publishing in high-impact journals requires rigorous work, and an extensive review of literature well-grounded in theory. However, most LIS academics are finding publishing in these highly-rated journals difficult. What could be responsible?

Responses from the respondents along with the analysis of documents reveal factors such as inadequate skills to address issues in line with the philosophy of the journals, inability to follow instructions and keep to the requirements of the journals, lack of skills for paraphrasing ideas which results in papers having high similarity index, and eventually rejection; high rejection rate, long time of peer review

process which usually last (2 to 3 months) or even some instances, language usage, poor referencing such as the use of dated references, among others.

This confirms that LIS academics are faced with challenges of publishing in high impact journals and the challenges are inadequate skills to address issues in line with the philosophy of the journals, lack of skills for paraphrasing ideas which results in papers having high similarity index, and eventually rejection; high rejection rate, among others.

Discussion

This study demonstrated that LIS educators publish for a variety of reasons, including knowledge updates, advancement, recognition among peers and within one's field, funding project involvement, increased mobility, and feasibility. This is in line with the North-central University report from 2020, which claims that academics write to raise their standing or rank in their particular subject, which is necessary for financing and employment. It is a well-known and well-liked method of displaying involvement. Additionally, the results are consistent with the study by Owolabi et al. (2021), which found that publication empowers and enables readers to discuss and promote one's work—radical actions that progress knowledge. There is, therefore, no doubt that LIS academics get published, however, the outlet in which academics get published matters and also calls for attention.

The research revealed that relatively few LIS scholars were aware of predatory journals and publishers, which is one additional justification for their support of these entities. This finding was also supported by Owolabi *et al.*⁽¹³⁾ who said that Nigerian academics are unaware of predatory journals and publishers, which accounts for the fact that so many have been taken advantage of Owolabi *et al.*⁽¹³⁾ Similarly, other writers' findings from the literature have supported the notion that Nigerian academics are not well-informed about predatory journals.^(8,1)

Academics in the field of library and information science (LIS) define predatory journals as those that solicit payment for publication at the expense of scholarship, are dishonest and break scholarly communication ethics, and engage in aggressive advertising to entice academics to publish in them with a quick review process and immediate publication. This supports the findings of Tella,⁽⁸⁾ who described predatory journals as dubious "new pay big, publish fast" e-journals that accept manuscripts for a fee with little or no peer review; and Truth,⁽¹⁸⁾ who described them as aggressive advertisements that cajole authors into publishing with them. Shaghaei *et al.*⁽¹⁹⁾ reported that predatory journals are those that accept manuscripts for a fee with little or no peer review.

Rapid publication, manuscript processing charges, a lack of peer review, and aggressive advertising that persuades writers to publish with them are all characteristics of these journals. In other words, the elaborate characteristics of predatory journals stated in Beall's list of 2012 are supported by the perspective of LIS academics concerning predatory journals in this study. Because the majority of their characteristics have been described in the literature, predatory journals will always be the same.

Academics in LIS publish in predatory journals for a variety of reasons, including their desperate desire to advance their careers, the decline of scholarship, the difficulty of conducting high-quality research, and their inability to withstand the demands of publishing in renowned journals. The findings supported the notion that Nigerian academics frequently use predatory journals.⁽⁸⁾ Other studies have revealed that the bulk of authors who contribute to predatory journals are inexperienced young researchers from poor nations.⁽¹⁷⁾ Tella⁽⁸⁾ stated unequivocally that even people who are aware of the problem, despite their knowledge, continue to use predatory journals for reasons that are only known to them, such as their attraction to the quick or nonexistent review process, the lengthy article processing process, the potential for negative outcomes from high impact journals, the scarcity of high impact journal outlets, the high rejection rate of high impact journals, the prompt publication by predatory journals, and meeting deadlines. According to the study's author, academics should strive for quality

rather than the flimsy justifications offered for patronage, and the emphasis should be on advancing knowledge in their respective fields.

Tella⁽⁸⁾ added that Nigerian academics use predatory journals out of desperation to avoid being passed over for promotion, lengthy wait times for reviews from reputable journals, a lack of information literacy, and a lack of familiarity with the journals that cover their particular field of study. The present findings in this study are supported by Shaghaei *et al.*⁽¹⁹⁾'s addition of a lack of awareness, the speed and ease of the publication process, and the opportunity to have rejected work published elsewhere. Instead of publishing in predatory publications, LIS professors can do so in high-impact journals.

This recent discovery is supported by The Scopus List,⁽²⁵⁾ which offers a list of high-impact journals in many disciplines, including LIS. Similar to Tella,⁽¹⁵⁾ who previously reported that high-impact journals are indexed in some databases, including PubMed, Scopus, Elsevier, Wiley, MIDLINE, EBSCO Publishing's Electronic Databases, SCIRUS, Scimago, and Web of Science (Thomas Reutter), SciELO, and Norwegian List, high-impact journals are indexed in these databases.

The study discovered that LIS academics struggle to publish in high-impact journals because they lack the skills necessary to respond to reviewers' concerns, struggle to follow the journals' editorial policies, and cannot paraphrase effectively, which results in a high similarity index and ultimately rejection; they also experience a higher rejection rate. Nothing worthwhile can be achieved without effort. This is consistent with the adage that nothing worthwhile comes easily. Any academic who wants to publish work in renowned journals must be prepared to put in the necessary effort, which typically entails diligence, patience, dedication, attention, good ideas, thorough reading, accurate paraphrasing, and quality thinking.

This study has examined Nigerian LIS academics' patronage of predatory journals with a call for re-direction to publishing in highly rated journals. Based on the findings, it is hereby concluded that LIS educators get published for knowledge updates, establish themselves as a researcher of repute, promotion, recognition by colleagues and in one discipline, funding project participation, mobility, and increasing feasibility. The awareness of predatory journals and publishers among

LIS academics is very low and the more reason for their patronage of predatory journals and publishers. Predatory journals are perceived as journals that collect money for publication at the expense of scholarship, deceitful journals that do not follow scholarly communication ethics, and journals that engage in aggressive advertisements to lure academics to publish in them with the speed of the review process, and instant publication. LIS academics publish in predatory journals, and the reasons for doing so include getting a promotion without delay, dwindling scholarship, reduction in the conduct of quality research, and inability to endure the rigour of publishing in reputable journals. Inadequate skills, inability to follow instructions and keep to the requirements of the journals, lack of skills for paraphrasing ideas which results in high similarity index, and eventual rejection; high rejection rate, long period of peer review (2 to 3 months), language usage, poor referencing are the challenges hindering LIS scholars from publishing in high impact journals. LIS scholars were encouraged to stop patronising predatory journals and publishers and should also stop publishing for promotion but rather to become established scholars or academics of special repute.

Recommendations: Re-orientation of LIS Scholars and the Way Forward to Publish in High Impact Journals

The issue here is about the way forward for LIS academics to publish in highly reputable journals instead of patronising predatory journals. Publishing in high-impact journals should not be seen as a daunting task, unachievable or impossible. Since there are LIS academics that have published in high-impact journals, it means other LIS academics can do it too. The act is rewarding, promising, and profitable. It can elevate self and careers. LIS scholars should strive so hard and should always target publishing in high-impact journals and not predatory. It is only through engagement in quality research and publishing in reputable journals that the ranking of our institutions can be improved. The way forward, therefore, is to take note of the following:

- LIS academics should have an understanding that publishing, especially in peer-reviewed journals, is a realistic view of one's ability to prove that his or her work is well-regarded by a disciplinary community.
- There are social aspects LIS academics should consider to get published. These are finding social opportunities to improve writing skills, endeavouring to write alone, learning from books and special courses designed for writing, collaborating with writing experts, writing with well-established scholars, or writing in a peer-to-peer group.
- LIS academics should not only publish for promotion but rather publish to be established scholars or academics of special repute.
- LIS academics should strive hard to be renowned scholars and academics in the world and not cut corners.
- LIS academics should note that research is not about noise-making but rather required actions. Putting up the action should be given priority; look for problems to solve since our society is full of them. Stop making noise!
- When getting published, LIS academics should write clear, useful, and exciting messages; presented and constructed logically so the reviewers and editors can easily grasp the academic significance.
- Through publishing in a high-impact journal, LIS academics will be able to learn more, measure the scientific quality, develop strategic expertise; engage in collaborative knowledge building, and build of career; along with gaining recognition.
- LIS academics should take note of the fact that publishing in high-impact journals will create opportunities for international research collaboration; serve as evidence for CV, and funding agencies, and also enable participation in the international scientific discussion.
- Nigeria universities where LIS schools are domiciled should come up with strategies for intervention and a call on relevant authorities in Nigeria to take

proactive steps to curb predatory publishing among faculties, especially academic librarians or LIS academics generally.

Limitations and Suggestions for Future Studies

There seems to be no perfect study anywhere and this study is not an exception. Some shortcomings are noticeable. The study collected data through interviews, document analysis and analysis of predatory journal websites identified through Beall's list of predatory and Scimago databases of ranked journals in LIS. Future researchers who wish to conduct similar studies or continue from where the current study stopped should consider the inclusion of a questionnaire for data collection to capture data from individual LIS academics and number of articles they have published and the amount of money they paid for publishing in predatory journals.

The sample for the study was drawn only from LIS academics in Southwest Nigeria. Southwest Nigeria is just one of the six geo-political zones that make up Nigeria. In light of this, future research should consider extending the study to cover wider areas such as more geo-political zones and universities, and even move away from focusing on a specific field/discipline to academics in Nigeria to generalise the findings more easily.

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Appendix

Table - Evidence of Publications by LIS Academics in Predatory Journals

S/N	Authors	Publication Title	Journals and detailed bibliographic information
1	Anonymous	Availability and utilization of electronic information resources for research activities in agricultural	Journal of ICT Development, Applications and Research. 2019;1:33-46

		research institutes in Kaduna State, Nigeria.	
2	Anonymous	Availability and Utilization of Electronic Resources by Postgraduate Students in a Nigerian University Library: A Case Study of the University of Calabar, Nigeria.	Information and Knowledge Management. 2026;6(2). Available at: www.iiste.org ISSN 2224-5758 (Paper) ISSN 2224-896X (Online)
3	Anonymous	Utilization of Electronic Information Resources by Undergraduate Students of the University of Ibadan: A Case Study of Social Sciences and Education.	Journal of Education and Practice;2016;7(13). Available at: www.iiste.org ISSN 2222-1735 (Paper) ISSN 2222-288X (Online)
4	Anonymous	Influence of Autocratic Leadership Style on the Job Performance of Academic Librarians in Benue State	Journal of Educational and Social Research. 2014;4-7. Richtmann Publishing Ltd. (www.richtmann.org) ISSN 2239-978X (print) ISSN 2240-0524 (online).
5	Anonymous	Strategies for Meeting Information Needs of People with Learning Disabilities (Dyslexia) By Public Libraries in Nigeria.	Journal of Library and Information Sciences. 2015;3, 2,107-113.
6	Anonymous	Relationship Between Staff Development and Job Performance Among Personnel in Branch Libraries, University of Maiduguri, Nigeria	Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences. 2013;4(5):9. Available at: https://www.richtmann.org/journal/index.php/mjss/article/view/654 ISSN 2039-9340 (print) ISSN 2039-2117 (online)
7	Anonymous	Perception of the Library by Secondary School Students in Enhancing Success in their Examinations: Myth or Reality?	Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences. 2012;3(4):27 ISSN 2039-9340 (print) ISSN 2039-2117 (online)

8	Anonymous	Resource sharing among academic law libraries in Nigeria: Exploring the practicability so far	International Journal of Library and Information Science. 2021;13(1):1-7. DOI: https://doi.org/10.5897/IJLIS2020.0928
9	Anonymous	Prospects of electronic publishing in Nigeria	International Journal of Library and Information Science. 2020;12(2):46-56. Available at: https://academicjournals.org/journal/IJLIS/editors
10	Anonymous	Adoption of management information systems (MIS) in LAUTECH teaching hospital library: the effects and prospects on library service delivery	Ozean Journal of Social Sciences. 2010;3(1):63 Available at: https://docplayer.net/3034838-Ozean-journal-of-social-sciences-3-1-2010.html
11		Relative Contribution of Demographic Characteristics on Utilization of John Harris Library, University of Benin, Nigeria	South Asian Research Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences. 2020;2(4). Available at: https://sarpublication.com/media/articles/SARJHSS_24_278-284_c.pdf
12		Utilization of Library Information Resources by Undergraduate Students of University Of Medical Science Ondo, Ondo State, Nigeria	American International Journal of Contemporary Research. 2018;8(4). DOI: https://doi.org/10.30845/aijcr.v8n4p9
13		Management problems of electronic information resources: A case study of UNN Library	International Journal of Library and Information Science. 2013;5(5):126-33, DOI: https://doi.org/10.5897/IJLIS011.097 http://www.academicjournals.org/IJLIS
14		Evaluation of library and information service delivery in houses of assembly of three states in South West Nigeria.	Merit Research Journal of Education and Review. 2018;6(6):83-91. Available at: https://www.meritresearchjournals.org/er/content/2018/June/Kuteyi%20et%20al.pdf
15		Information Retrieval Skills and Use of Library Electronic Resources by	Information and Knowledge Management. 2013;3:9. Available at: www.iiste.org ISSN 2224-5758 (Paper) ISSN 2224-896X (Online)

		University Undergraduates in Nigeria	
16		Influence of computer literacy and subject background on use of electronic resources by undergraduate students in universities in South-western Nigeria.	International Journal of Library and Information Science. 2013;5(2):29-42,
17		Undergraduates' Information Literacy Skills and the Use of Electronic Resources in Delta State University, Abraka, Nigeria.	International Journal of Education and Evaluation. 2017;3(1):27-36
18		Gender differences in information retrieval skills and use of electronic information resources by information professionals in south-west Nigeria.	International Journal Of Library And Information Science. 2013;5(7):208-15.
19		Information Retrieval Tools, Catholicon to Accessing Library Resources	Research Journal of Library and Information Science 2018;2(2):30-5
20		Assessment of ethical concerns among practicing librarians in Nigeria	Merit Research Journal of Education and Review. 2014;2(4):77-84. Available at: http://www.meritresearchjournals.org/er/index.htm (ISSN: 2350-2282)
21		Promoting reading culture, the role of stakeholders and ICT for societal development	International Journal of Library and Information Science Studies. 2021;6(1):4-8. DOI: https://doi.org/10.18231/j.ijlsit.2021.002
22		Students demographic variables as determinants of utilisation of information resources among undergraduates of universities in South-South Nigeria	International Journal of Library and Information Science Studies. 2021;6(1):33-9. DOI: https://doi.org/10.18231/j.ijlsit.2021.008

23		The Role of Libraries in Promoting Entrepreneurship Education in Nigerian Universities	International Journal of Library and Information Science Studies, 2022;8(1):1-8. DOI: https://doi.org/10.37745/ijliss.15/vol9no1pp.1-8
24		University Librarians' Leadership Styles and Staff Productivity in Selected University Libraries in Imo State, Nigeria	Journal of Library and Information Sciences. 2020;8(1):18-28. DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.15640/jlis.v8n1a3
25		Awareness and Use of Social Media by Undergraduates of Selected Universities in a State in Nigeria	Information and Knowledge Management. 2022;12(2):1-5. DOI: https://doi.org/10.7176/IKM/12-2-01
26		Relevance and Strategies for Knowledge Sharing and Growth among Library and Information Sciences Educators: A Case of Selected Institutions in South-East Nigeria	Information and Knowledge Management. 2022;12(2):30-8. DOI: https://doi.org/10.7176/IKM/12-2-04
27		The Use of Social Media by Teenagers in Day Secondary School, Delta State, Nigeria	International Journal of Information Studies and Libraries; New Delhi_2021;6(2):1-10. Available at: http://www.publishingindia.com/ijis/107/31961/2021/
28		Correlation between Interpersonal Skills and Job Satisfaction among Librarians in University Libraries in Bayelsa and Delta State, Nigeria	International Journal of Information Studies and Libraries; New Delhi. 2021;6(12):48-57. Available at: http://www.publishingindia.com/ijis/107/31961/2021/
29		Academic and faculty status of librarians: distinctions in national root crops research	International Journal of Academic Library and Information Science. 2022;10(1):1-6. DOI: https://doi.org/10.14662/ijalis2021490

		institute and Ruber Research institute	
30		Funding of public libraries: issues and way forward	International Journal of Academic Library and Information Science. 2022;10(1):7-10. DOI: https://doi.org/10.14662/ijalis2021495
31		An investigation of student's views on the use of information literacy skills in secondary schools: a study of Olokoro girls' secondary school, Umuahia South, Abia State	International journal of academic library and information science. 10(1):11-18. DOI: https://doi.org/10.14662/ijalis2021500
32		National Integration: The Role of Public Libraries in Nigerian Society	International Journal of Library and Information Studies. 2021;11(1) Jan-Mar. Available at: https://www.ijlis.org/articles/national-integration-the- role-of-public-libraries-in-nigerian-society.pdf
33		Academic Self-Efficacy and Use of Mobile Technology based Library Services by Undergraduates in Universities of South-West Nigeria	International Journal of Library and Information Studies. 2021;11(1)Jan-Mar. Available at: https://www.ijlis.org/articles/academic-selfefficacy- and-use-of-mobile-technology-based-library-services- by-undergraduates-in-universities-of-southwest.pdf
34		User satisfaction with academic libraries services: Academic staff and students perspectives	African Journal of Library and Information Science March, © International Scholars Journals. 2020;6(3):1- 8. Available at: https://internationalscholarsjournals.org/journal/flics/ articles/user-satisfaction-with-academic ISSN 5721-610X
35		Staff perception on the relevance of hardcopy materials and library use in this digital age	African Journal of Library and Information Science, © International Scholars Journals. 2020;6(2):1-6. Available at: https://internationalscholarsjournals.org/journal/flics/ articles/staff-perception-on-the-relevance ISSN 5721-610X
36		Organizational communication as a correlate of staff performance in state	Global Journal of Library and Information Science. 2020;3:22. DOI: https://doi.org/10.28933/qjalis-2020- 06-0505

		polytechnic libraries in north central, Nigeria	
37		Application of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Academic Libraries	Global Journal of Library and Information Science. 2020;3:21. DOI: https://doi.org/10.28933/gjlis-2020-02-2405
38		Serials Availability and Use in Nigeria Academic Libraries By The Postgraduate Students Of Osun State University, Osogbo, Nigeria	Global Journal of Library and Information Science, 2020;3:20. Available at: https://escipub.com/gjlis-2020-01-3005/
39		Library Services Provision and Satisfaction: A Correlation Analysis	Global Journal of Library and Information Science, 2020;3:19. Available at: https://escipub.com/gjlis-2019-12-2405/
40		Libraries and Mobile Technologies: An Assessment of the Deployment of Mobile Technologies in Libraries.	Global Journal of Library and Information Science, 2019;2:16. Available at: https://escipub.com/gjlis-2019-08-2608/
41		Promoting Library Services in the Social Media Era: Exploring Use, Objectives, Challenges and Perceived Influence	Global Journal of Library and Information Science. 2019;2:15. Available at: https://escipub.com/gjlis-2019-08-2606/
42		Significance of library education on library patronage among Ekiti state	Global Journal of Library and Information Science. 2019;2:17. Available at: https://escipub.com/gjlis-2019-09-0405/
43		Librarian's use of social media for library service delivery in university libraries in Nigeria.	Global Journal of Library and Information Science. 2019;2:13. Available at: https://escipub.com/gjlis-2019-04-2506/
44		Use of social media for library service delivery in university libraries in Nigeria.	Global Journal of Library and Information Science, 2019;2:13. Available at: https://escipub.com/gjlis-2019-04-2506/
45		Librarians' competencies and students satisfaction	Global Journal of Library and Information Science, 2019;2:12. Available at: https://escipub.com/gjlis-2019-03-2006/

		with information services in university of Uyo library.	
46		Negative Experiences of Flood Victims and the Roles of Librarians and Mental Health Counselors: A Qualitative Case Study of Flood Victims in Kaduna State, Nigeria	Global Journal of Library and Information Science. 2019;2:7. Available at: https://escipub.com/qjliis-2019-01-2205/
47		An empirical study of effects of job-related attitude on the performance of librarians in Universities.	International Journal of Library Science. 2022;20;15-33. Available at: http://ceserpublications.com/index.php/IJLS/issue/view/31
48		Effect of financial remuneration and gender on turnover intentions among librarians.	International Journal of Library Science. 20:49-54. Available at: http://ceserpublications.com/index.php/IJLS/article/view/268 Note: no. 47 and 48 were written and published by the same author in the same edition which featured only three articles.
49		Perceived influence of performance appraisal on job commitment of library personnel in public universities	International Journal of Library Science. 2021;19;8-24. Available at: http://ceserpublications.com/index.php/IJLS/article/view/254
50		Library and information services for schools dropouts in rural Nigeria: Case study	International Journal of Library Science. 2021;19;36-49. Available at: http://ceserpublications.com/index.php/IJLS/article/view/256
51		Mentoring information services and use as determinants of work performance of cataloguing personnel in academic libraries in South-west, Nigeria	International Journal of Library Science. 19;50-7. 2021. Available at: http://ceserpublications.com/index.php/IJLS/article/view/262
52		From birth to five: students' perceptions towards library participation and	International Journal of Library Science. 2021;50(19):58-68. Available at: http://ceserpublications.com/index.php/IJLS/article/view/263

		patronage of the academic library.	
53		Transforming students' knowledge of librarianship through library and information science education in universities: A case study.	International Journal of Library Science. 2021;19:69-92. Available at: http://ceserpublications.com/index.php/IJLS/article/view/264
		Factors Affecting the Information-Seeking Patterns of Smallholder Farmers in Katsina State	International Journal of Information Studies & Libraries. 2020;5(2):26-32. Available at: http://www.i-scholar.in/index.php/IJISL/article/view/206778
54		In-Text Citations and Referencing Styles Adopted in Academic Writings: A Review of the Literature	International Journal of Information Studies & Libraries. 2019;4(2), 1-10. Available at: http://www.i-scholar.in/index.php/IJISL/article/view/195591
55		A survey of application of information technology in Nigerian private university library. A case of Eastern Palm University, Imo State, Nigeria.	International Journal of Library Science.2022;10(1):1-7 DOI: https://doi.org/10.5923/j.library.20221001.01
56		Evaluation of Library and Information Service Delivery in Houses of Assembly of Three States in South West Nigeria	Merit Research Journal of Educational Review. 2018;6(6):83-91
57		Exploring Effect of Challenge – Hindrance Stress Model on Employee Engagement	Merit Research Journal of Educational Review. 2018;6(6):92-100
58		Challenges of HIV/AIDS to undergraduate students: The librarian's reaction	International Journal of Library and Information Science, Academic Journals. 2010;2(2). DOI: https://doi.org/10.5897/IJLIS.9000020
59		The role of digital library in law research	International Journal of Library and Information Science, Academic Journals. 2010;2(6). DOI: https://doi.org/10.5897/IJLIS.9000101

60		Serials acquisition problems in Nigerian Federal University Libraries	International Journal of Library and Information Science, Academic Journals. 2010;2(7). DOI: https://doi.org/10.5897/IJLIS.9000090
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Source: Journal websites and databases.

Conflict of de interest

There is no conflict of interest or whatsoever.