

## **BOOK PUBLISHING RESEARCH IN NIGERIA: 1960-2023**

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### **Abstract**

*This bibliography covers scholarly journal articles, books, projects, and reports in Nigerian. Each piece of work has an annotation that highlights its conclusions, methodologies, research topics, and suggestions. The 81 materials are arranged alphabetically by the writer's last name. A few of the materials are essays authored by qualified media professionals rather than formal academic research projects. Systematic analysis was used in collecting the data. Findings revealed that researchers over the years have focused mainly on topics relating to Book Publication and New Media, problems and challenges etc and neglected areas like book publication and feminism, book publishing and religion. It is therefore recommended that researchers should diversify and research on book publishing and other areas like language and tribe, government and politics among others.*

**Keywords:** Book publishing, Digital, Research and New Media

### **Introduction**

The use of written and Accessibility, printed, and published records are more important than ever. Book Publishing is making anything publically known, this is the broadest definition of the term "publishing." It originally came to include the publication of printed materials like books, magazines, periodicals, and the like; today, it also includes the publication of such materials in electronic form. But, there is a lot of room for interpretation

because publishing has never emerged—and cannot emerge—as a profession wholly distinct from printing and the sale of printed materials (Infoplease).

The global book publishing industry consists of books that are categorised into either fiction or non-fiction and print, ebook or audio book. The market for books is huge with around 1.5 billion people speaking English, with translation services easily accessible to access the rest. The best content gets sold as TV and film rights. Self-publishing makes publishing accessible to everyone either with small print-run digital printing or online self-publishing platforms. E-reader screen technology continues to improve with increasing contrast and resolution making them more comfortable to read. Each book has a registered ISBN number to identify it (Wikipedia).

This necessitates the development of a systematic listing for effective recording and arranging of book publishing in Nigeria. In conjunction with more than 77 Nigerian publishers, academic institutions, learned societies, professional organisations, and publishing sites, the bibliographic lists of book publishing in Nigeria were created. Books on new media, problems and challenges, education, health, business, ownership, and economy are all included in Nigeria's book publishing industry. Certain publications are also available on languages and tribes. It covers books, journal articles, and projects, but excludes periodicals like yearbooks, magazines, and annuals. Publication noted are also from the government and other official bodies so that they may be described, analyzed, classified or codified. Classification of entries is based on what the Subject Headings is all about, but is modified to suit the particular needs of the bibliography.

## **Literature Review**

**Book Publishing and Digital Publishing:** Since the advent of electronic information systems and the Internet, publishing has expanded to include electronic sources including websites, blogs, video game publishers, and electronic versions of books and magazines (department of mass communication, university of Nairobi). In his study, Abulude(2014) reviewed the state of digital publishing in Nigeria, its significance, difficulties, and prospects. He concentrated on e-reader programmes, software, and social networks and their effects on media, libraries, and journals, among other things. Adegbite-Badmus and Folayan (2020) claimed that integrating or adopting "e-publishing" is one of the main problems Nigerian publishing now faces (electronic publishing). The introduction of computers completely changed the printing industry around the world, from the creation of manuscripts to printing, marketing, and distribution.

Ani &Ogoh (2018) urged the government to provide a supportive environment through a solid infrastructure for the marketing, distribution, and promotion of e-books in Southeast Nigeria. According to Apeh&Didiugwu (2016), the adoption of new design and printing technologies is evident on the current developments noticeable in book covers, cover finishing, impression quality, illustrations, and binding. Book publishing also faces significant challenges from changing markets, changing ownership patterns, and the implications of new technologies. According to Christopher (2014), literary forms should preserve aspects of Nigeria's culture and history, and electronic formats are available for preserving and disseminating both traditional and modern forms of literacy. A. J. Egbunu (2020) revealed that publishers in Nigeria's publishing sector had embraced the use of

communication and technology facilities, which had improved production quality and boosted book output. Online publishing became more appealing after the development of the World Wide Web, giving Africans the chance to publish works for a global audience (Ifeduba, 2022). With a focus on e-publishing capacity building, collaboration, and outsourcing, Ifeduba (2022) depicts the development of e-publishing in Nigeria.

Ifeduba (2021) shed light on the factors that influence the acceptance of digital publication and what could assist interested publishers and academics in uncertain circumstances to comprehend why efforts should be stepped up to pursue copyright protection and enforcement. In order to validate a framework to support the adoption of digital publishing in developing environments, Ifeduba (2018) also looked at the degree to which perceived contextual factors and perceived relative advantage correspond with the extent of adoption of digital publishing innovations. Christopher & Ifeduba (2014) Publishers are increasingly going digital as a result of the fact that digital publishing is currently one of the publishing industry's fastest-growing segments. Going digital requires adopting at least some of the innovations required for successful business operations.

According to Ifeduba (2014), while zero percent of the local publishers participated in promoting the use of technological advancements in libraries throughout Nigeria., It is unclear if Nigerian printers are in a position to embrace digital publishing innovations in order to expand their companies and assure sustainability. Ifeduba (2013) examined the leverage of publishers around the world on digital publishing technologies to sustain the trade. In light of the growing significance of these technologies for the survival of publishing enterprises around the world, Ifeduba (2010) sought to determine, if Nigeria's publishing houses had implemented any advancements in digital publishing. In many academic and educational settings, digital book production devices are used to improve book creation and distribution beyond what is possible with printed books (Ifeduba, 2018).

In order to improve publishers' comprehension of and involvement in e-publishing, Ifeduba (2020) examines the volume of production of digital book titles and the deployment of e-promotion and how they correlate with school, library, bookstore etc. The channels of information and communication are being fundamentally altered by the electronics technological revolution. Almost more information is being made available by technology (IT) than many publishing industry professionals can handle (Ihebuzor et al, 2016).

kolawole and Olatunji (2021). ICTs have a significant impact on the work of editors who are involved in the book publishing process. It concludes that, compared to their local counterparts, book publishing companies with a foreign orientation tended to be more receptive to digitization processes. Olofinlua (2021) explores the difficulties of book distribution in Nigeria and the ways in which e-book publishing offers solutions in terms of simplicity of publication. It demonstrates how the platform allows authors to monetize their writing and expand their readership. Subair&Oriogu (2016) analyse the literature on the conceptual overview of e-books, growth, applicability, difficulties for university libraries, and potential for sustainability.

**Book Publishing and Legal disposition:** Copyright law applies to works in the fields of art, science and literature. It has become a concerning tendency in Nigeria to see that the

majority of Nigerians are unaware of their rights to the extent that their rights are routinely infringed without any repercussions. In Nigeria, the print and publishing industries are one place where these rights are frequently violated. the requirement that publishers do their duties in accordance with Nigerian legislation related to print and publishing. Therefore, it was suggested that media professionals play a significant role in raising awareness of the laws that could implicate the publisher while doing their duties (Kenny, 2013).

The knowledge of and adherence to the Nigerian national legal deposit by authors and publishers was examined Nwagwu and Fabunmi (2011). The methods for guaranteeing proper control of all publications coming from the nation were discussed by Alabi G. A. in 1981. Since 1950, both the federal and state governments have passed a number of publications laws. Publishers were compelled under these regulations, which are similar in nature, to deposit at least two copies of their works with the state libraries, the National Library of Nigeria, and the relevant universities in these states. At least more than half of the publishers have complied with these requirements, but there are still questions over the amount of compliance and how well these materials are structured for efficient use.

The copyright legislation, its regulatory function, and issues plaguing Nigeria's publishing sector, like significant infrastructure flaws, are equally explored by Ezekwe(2019). Ezekwe made suggestions including implementing new technology, building out the infrastructure, promoting books and reading campaigns, and cultivating a welcoming environment for books.

**Book publishing, Business and Marketing:**An organization or enterprising entity engaging in commercial, industrial, or professional activity is referred to as a business. Through the lens of a Lagos-based publishing company called Parrésia, which started out publishing in 2012, Aliyu (2021) examined the dynamics and conflicts between literature and publishing, taking into account the ways in which its outputs have been shaped in particular ways by its position within the Nigerian publishing landscape. It showed that, despite the difficulties African-based publishers face, including the fragmented value chain in the book industry, fragile economies, and the predominance of western canonization of literary works, businesses like Parrésia can still carve out a niche in the cutthroat and "not so profitable" literary publishing industry through innovation and sheer willpower.

The usage of social media for marketing by book publishers in Nigeria seems to be less common than anticipated, despite the obvious advantages and benefits associated with doing so Osarobu&Ogunsina (2021). It is required for social media marketing should be made available to marketers so that their knowledge and expertise in the use of social media will be directed toward book marketing, which will have a negative impact on the publishing company's marketing and sales efforts. Enang&Umoh, (2018) addressed Censorship and Its Impact on the Nigerian Book Market. Although censorship works to restrict the transmission of information in many ways, it was stated that it must go through various steps before it can be published, published, and shown for acquisition.

Christopher (2010), There is much room for improvement in Nigeria's book marketing and publishing. Nigerian publishers must work within the marketing paradigm in their pursuit of profit and survival through reader satisfaction if they want to foster a country of readers. With a focus on how much online advertising and non-advertising services produce

revenue, Ifeduba(2019), demonstrate that the hunt for alternative revenue streams in the digital sphere is bearing fruit. In order to maintain the evolving income streams, publishers should devote more resources to website optimisation and online collaboration. Uche (2015), there are many parties involved in book publishing, including authors, printers, academics, computer graphic artists, educational institutions, students, the government, financial institutions, readers of books, among others. Without publishing, there cannot be any books.

**Book Publishing and Government:** Throughout history, the government has had a big impact on publishing and books. They employed a variety of strategies, including censorship, regulation, and subsidies, to limit the availability and content of books (sage). Government have had a significant influence on the publishing and book throughout history. They used various methods to control the distribution and content of books, such as censorship, regulation, and subsidies (Ihebuzor, 2016).

Ogunsola (1999) noted the problems with Nigeria's evolution and general bibliographical control problems with Nigerian government publications, and he started by detailing the political and historical. Individuals and institutions in Nigeria issue bibliographies of Nigerian government publications that lack currency and comprehensiveness Anyanwu (1992), examined possible coping strategies of excluded writers, including self-publishing, the challenges that these pose and ends by arguing that putting in place a mechanism that would ensure that valuable manuscripts by authors with low power and status should be seen as social responsibility by the established publishers and governments.

**Book Publishing and Religion:** The religions of the West propagate themselves through words, not the least of all printed words. This means that since the development of the printing press half a millennium ago, these religions have been engaged in publishing. The human race's community of information producers is not unfamiliar with the publication of religious works. Yet, there have been issues with Islamic publishing worldwide, not only in Nigeria. The literary community has generally responded slowly to scholarly publishing from the Muslim world.

Bakrin (2022) aimed to assess the productivity of religious publishing in Nigeria between 2011 and 2018 and the extent to which Islam contributed to this production. The results demonstrate a decline in religious organisations' and authors' publishing activities in Nigeria over the studied period, as well as a very poor performance by Islamic (Other) Religious Publications and CRP's dominance of the market. Thus, there is a pressing need to educate aspiring Islamic authors and train Muslim publishing houses in the technical aspects of book production.

**Book Publishing, Guidance and Security:** All higher education institutions in Nigeria that offer mass communication courses should be knowledgeable about book publishing, and there needs to be a set of guidelines to be followed. Adeyemi & Sulaiman (2021) investigated self-publishing beliefs and behaviours among Nigerian librarians and their effects. Results indicated that concerning the verifiability and dependability of scholarly authors who self-publish will be a problem in scholarly communication. Publication is crucial to a nation's growth because it promotes cultural integration, provides a platform

for individual expression, fosters national cohesion, and arouses a sense of historical tradition.

Facts and data are not just recorded for prosperity through publication; knowledge and information are also spread, Aguolu et al (2000). It confirms the condition suggested by previous research, according to which there is rampant copyright abuse in Nigeria where unlicensed mass copying and reprinting of books is believed to flourish. As a result of extensive unauthorised reproduction, duplication, and photocopying of works protected by copyright, there was unchecked misuse of the law. 2009; Biobaku et al. Emenyonu (2017) explores the procedures for setting up a publishing company in the Nigerian context. Among the important topics covered were the value of publishing, the decision to publish a book, networking with industry participants, the legal environment of publishing, obstacles, and the future of publishing in Nigeria. It was concluded that in order to fully utilise and take advantage and profits built into the publishing industry, any investor planning to launch a publishing company needs have a thorough awareness of all the nuances of publishing.

Book publishing history, the publishing process, book production, promotion, marketing, and distribution were all topics covered in Ifeduba's (2004) book, which was approved by Nigeria's National Universities Commission for undergraduate studies in mass communication. The legal facets of publishing books, including ISBN, copyrights, legal deposits, adaptations, and piracy, are also covered. 1979's Soyinka Following international norms, Nigeria has a well-established national bibliography. It is currently necessary to improve collection policies, the cataloguing of materials written in Nigerian, and the topic analysis of Nigerian.

**Book Publishing, Educational Institutions and ISBD:** Aguolu et al (1998). Universities have the potential and responsibility to significantly increase the availability of academic publications in Nigeria by utilising their university presses and other publishing initiatives. International Standard Bibliographic Description (ISBD) is examined by Enang&Umoren (2011) as a benchmark for high-quality book publication in Nigeria. It talks about how ISBD affects high-quality book publishing. In terms of authorship, title, place of publishing, year of publication, publisher's name, ISBN, copyright, bibliography, and index, the study's findings demonstrate a substantial correlation between ISBD and the quality of books published in Nigeria.

In ERINLE (1996), said communication and educational tool is the book. British publishers headquartered at home were the first to publish in Nigeria. Until 1975, the market for textbooks was largely stable. A book boom began in 1977 but later turned into a doom because there was no corresponding increase in local input during the boom. In this time of economic emergency, the issue of the resulting book shortage is sufficient to justify a major assault. The neglect, poor quality of published works, and lack of first degree programmes in publishing studies in Nigerian institutions are all factors that have an impact on how the industry develops in the nation and how it contributes to overall national development, according to Igwe et al (2017). The discovery that publishing has no place in Nigerian universities led to the proposal of a sample curriculum that may be used to develop first degree programmes in publishing studies. According to Igudia (2019), a few

organisations and associations have influenced Nigeria's educational growth in one way or another. They focus on places where the educational system is lacking, and to some extent, their engagement has had a significant effect.

Madichie, (2010) It appears that few research on book publishing in Nigeria have addressed its difficulties head-on. Most frequently, they have ended up talking about the challenges and future of libraries buying books, with little mention of the significant role that domestic production of university textbooks has had as a contributing element. Njoku(2011), aimed to evaluate the back of book indexes in Nigerian-published natural science books. She suggested that book publication in Nigeria should be monitored and evaluated in light of the following findings: many Nigerian-published books in the natural sciences lack back-of-the-book indexes. According to Okwilagwe, (2011), some publishers, government officials, and their agencies engage in dishonest practises that have consistently and ruthlessly corrupted the intellectual and business processes by which books are authored, published, sold, and used. Otokunefor&Nwodo (1990), The many types of publishing houses are discussed, along with the background of book publishing in Nigeria. It reviews the calibre of the book indexing produced by various publishers and thoroughly analyses their indexing procedures in light of generally acknowledged standards.

According to Oyewo et al. (2018), the government must focus all of its efforts on reviving the bankrupt Nigeria paper mill in order to provide a favourable climate for indigenous publishers to compete with those in other nations.

**Book Publishing and Health:**Health is "a condition of total physical, mental, and social wellbeing and not only the absence of disease or disability," according to the World Health Organization. The dissemination of research results might take the form of an oral presentation at a conference or scientific meeting or a written presentation known as publication. The objectives of Ganiyu, (2006) are to examine the logical procedures in scientific medical research, to talk about the many kinds of publications, to highlight difficulties in research and publication in Nigeria, and to suggest some ways to get around such difficulties.

**Book Publishing, Problem and Challenges:** Many authors have provided definitions and discussions of book publishing. Granis (1967) described it as "making public," or "sending forth among the people," the written and visual works that creative individuals have produced, edited, and had printed. According to Bankole (1985), generalisation and impressionism are typically used while writing about publishing in Nigeria. The reason for this is that few empirical studies have been conducted by publishers themselves to gauge the actions of the book trade or estimate the size of the book industry. According Biobaku, (2011), book publishing is a developing profession in Nigeria, and more has to be done in the areas of training, code of ethics, and practitioner admission mechanisms.

Biobaku, (2020), While some academics view metadiscourse as a tool for enabling meaning, especially in scholarly writings, others view it as a linguistic style that should be avoided. Ibn and others (2020) urges stakeholders to develop creative solutions that address the industry's material and human needs. Ibrahim (2017) looked into how book piracy affected Nigerian publishing. The categories of books being pirated, according to research, include reference books, trade books, recreational books, and books for religious purposes.

In order to inform various stakeholders in the academic, educational, publishing, and other related sectors in Africa about the growing number of media reports on errors in books published across the continent and the need to start addressing the growing challenge, Ifeduba (2020), wrote a research letter. No discipline is exempt from embarrassing reports of major inaccuracies in already published textbooks and academic works, which are routinely published in national newspapers and on social media. Akinde (2009), The difficulties faced by book publishers in Imo State and solutions to these difficulties are the subjects of this essay. It began by exploring the background of book publishing in Nigeria and Imo State, and then it went on to define the term "publishing." Iwu-James (2011), defined and discussed book publishing by various authors.

John (2018), The Problems of Leadership in Nigeria makes a significant contribution to the literature on Nigeria's political past. As a resident and employee of Nigeria for a sizable period of time, the author exhibits a scholarly devotion to Nigerian affairs. According to Mutiu (2013), who emphasised the difficulties of the academic life, finding a delicate balance between research and teaching is still a struggle for academics. Nigerian authors, like those from other African nations, are under additional pressure to publish in foreign journals since they are expected to work on a skewed global intellectual platform where Africa is glaringly underrepresented. Nigeria faces many of the same issues as other developing nations in terms of producing enough good books. It is clear that there are unqualified authors and publishers, poor production, insufficient distribution, and a lack of funding. (Nwali,1991).

Apeji(2019) examined non-indigenous, indigenous, and multinational book publishing in Nigeria and analysed how the contribution of publishing to the nation's citizens' education is studied. It also produced a challenge for the future. Okere (2021), The survival of publishing is under jeopardy in Nigeria. The economics, the reading culture, and changing media trends are some of the causes of this. It's hard to predict a remedy for the status of the economy. Here, the question of how our own organization—the publishing sector—will endure. According to Omobowale et al (2013), the practise of Nigerian academics being forced to publish in "foreign" publications has developed. These "international" publications provide peer review with little to no quick publishing for a charge. Predatory journals will not propel Nigerian scholarship into the global scholarly mainstream that the "international rule" eventually aims since they lack international scholarly respectability.

Oyeyinka et al (2016) investigates the challenges facing the Nigerian book publishing sector, as books serve as a powerful tool for intellectual communication. A number of issues were examined, including inadequate funding, restrictive government policies, It was advised that the government start developing strategies to combat the plague of piracy and reduce import taxes on publishing supplies and accessories. Sanyaolu (2019), The Nigerian publishing sector has gone through several stages. The initial stage of literature was oral, in which stories and literature were solely verbally transmitted. The publishing sector in Nigeria has expanded beyond story-telling at this time. It has changed into a more dynamic form that is now recognisable on a global scale. Without publishing, there cannot be books Shercliff (2015). In order to identify current trends and obstacles publishers encounter in their efforts to disseminate knowledge that is trustworthy, accurate, and



significant, Ubogu (2018). studied the role that publishing plays in the diffusion of information in Nigeria.

**Book Publishing and Literature:** Literature refers to writings that are specifically regarded as works of art, particularly prose fiction, drama, and poetry. Children's literature production was discussed by (Fatokun & Oyerinde, 1999). Various people have different opinions on children's literature. One school of thought holds that children's literature and adult literature share many of the same themes. It was discussed by (Ifeduba, 2020). In a variety of socioeconomic contexts, Christian publishers have a reputation for leading publishing advances and progress. Notwithstanding the significance of their ongoing efforts in the book industry, their responsibilities in outsourcing, subsidiary rights deals, distribution, innovation, and export have only been briefly mentioned in Nigeria.

The 2019 study by Ifeduba and Itetegbe looks at the impact of public policies on the decline of printed political literature in Nigeria and the implications for long-term publishing and development. They found that some regulations, such as the federal character policy, the removal of history from the secondary school curriculum, the production of paper, and the ownership of printing presses, had a negative impact on publishing output, whereas the regulations governing telecommunications licencing and state governments' policies on digital publishing had a positive impact on long-term book publishing. As it debates political issues and offers political visions, African literature is both political and politicised. Politics in literature refers to an intentional or unintentional attempt, decision, plan, or lack of resolve to accomplish anything with certain effects expected, (Olaide, 2015).

**Book Publishing, Language and Tribe:** Tribe is a group of a distinct beliefs and totemic following and language is spoken by various tribes or sometimes nationalities. With the exception of one person's experience in a particular region, in this case Françoise Ugochukwu's experience in the Igbo country of Nigeria where she discovered this world after the Biafra war, this book, published in 2010 (with a preface by Graham Furniss), is more of an article collection than a study built around a circumscribed theme (1970). Ifeduba (2012) set out to determine the current state of the publishing of books, magazines, and newspapers in native Nigerian languages. He found that only four native language newspapers—two news publications, and four religious periodicals—are currently in active circulation (one of them online). Hence, the industry's leaders continue to be religious publishers, particularly in terms of book translations into native languages.

**Book Publishing and Ownership:** Any business must share knowledge in order to be successful because it is essential for knowledge production, organisational learning, and performance. lack of technical proficiency in the publishing industry has been reported in literature, which may not be unrelated to knowledgeable people in the field leaving, retiring, or passing on their knowledge (Adekanbi&Ojo, 2021). According Akpena (2007),

book distribution and promotion revolve around educating current and new readers about the advantages of reading books.

Distribution of books to individuals directly and through schools was also noted as an approach with excellent ratings.

Nwogu et al (2023) discussed the functions of the author, publisher, and bookseller in the growth of books in Nigeria. It went on to define what an author, publisher, and bookseller are, and elaborate on their crucial roles in both the Nigerian book market and the developing information society.

Ogundepo (2019) viewed the constant conflict between significant publishing industry players to be the greatest threat to the industry's growth and advised a strong author-publisher relationship as a solution. Nigeria appears to have the biggest book market in Africa, helped by its population and oil money, according to Umezurike (2019). Military rule was a turning point in the country's political history, leading, among other things, to the collapse of a large portion of the publishing sector. He stated that self-publishing subverts the conventional model of book production by providing a workable alternative through which authors of literary works might get their works published and organise themselves against military dictatorship.

**Book Publishing and Feminism:** Dosekun and Yusuf talk about their original and ongoing goals for the press, how these translate into day-to-day management and operations, and the potential and difficulties that publishing affords for feminist, Black, and African political goals, particularly those that are transnational. We also talk about what it means to operate and market a feminist company in the allegedly "popular" culture of today.

### **Methodology**

The Systematic Review method and quantitative research were used in this paper. As the name implies, systematic reviews typically involve a detailed and comprehensive plan and search strategy derived a priori, with the goal of reducing bias by identifying, evaluating, and synthesizing all relevant studies on a specific topic. Content analysis is used to explain the annotation of book publication in Nigeria. 81 annotation on book publishing journal articles in Nigeria are the population study used. Journal of Advanced Academic Research, Research Gate, Google Scholar, Library Philosophy and Practice, Sage Journal and Policy, Journal of Africa Cultural Studies, Journal of Communication Studies, and Journal of Communication Studies were the databases used in this study. These databases provided access to study information such as title and abstracts.

The selected articles were picked after fulfilling the following criteria:

1. Articles discussing book publishing
2. Articles published by Nigerian authors

Exclusion criteria include:

1. Articles published by foreign authors
2. Articles not relating to book publishing

The study was chosen by looking for potentially relevant articles that fit the study's objectives. After reading the abstract, the body of the articles was read to see if they meet

the eligibility requirements. In the following phase, relevant articles that met the eligibility requirements were chosen for evaluation. This study's data was tabulated and analyzed.

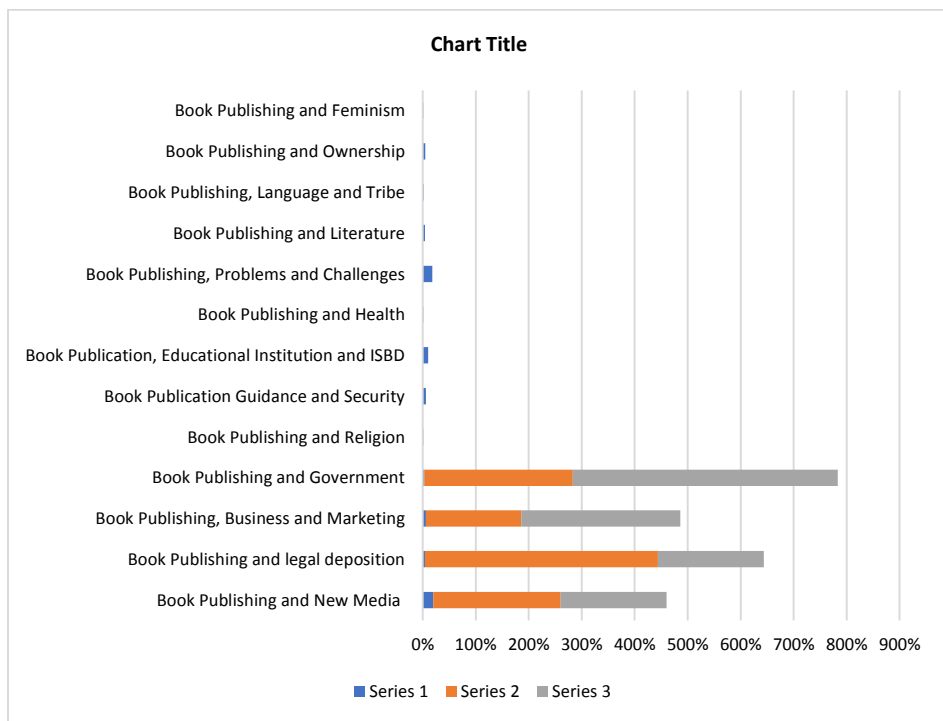
## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS**

### **Research Question 1**

What area of research has more focus from researchers on Book Publishing in Nigeria?

### **RESULT**

S/N	Themes	Numbers	Percentage
1.	Book Publishing and New Media	20	25%
2.	Book Publishing and legal deposition	4	5%
3.	Book Publishing, Business and Marketing	6	7%
4.	Book Publishing and Government	3	4%
5.	Book Publishing and Religion	1	1%
6.	Book Publication Guidance and Security	6	7%
7.	Book Publication, Educational Institution and ISBD	10	12%
8.	Book Publishing and Health	1	1%
9.	Book Publishing, Problems and Challenges	18	22%
10.	Book Publishing and Literature	4	5%
11.	Book Publishing, Language and Tribe	2	2%
12.	Book Publishing and Ownership	5	6%
13.	Book Publishing and Feminism	1	1%
	Total	81	100%



The findings from the 81 annotated bibliographies show that researchers are more interested in research related to Book Publishing and New Media. Out of 100 percent of the articles reviewed, 25% were about information communication technology, digital publishing, web publishing, and e-publication. Book Publishing, Problems and Challenges

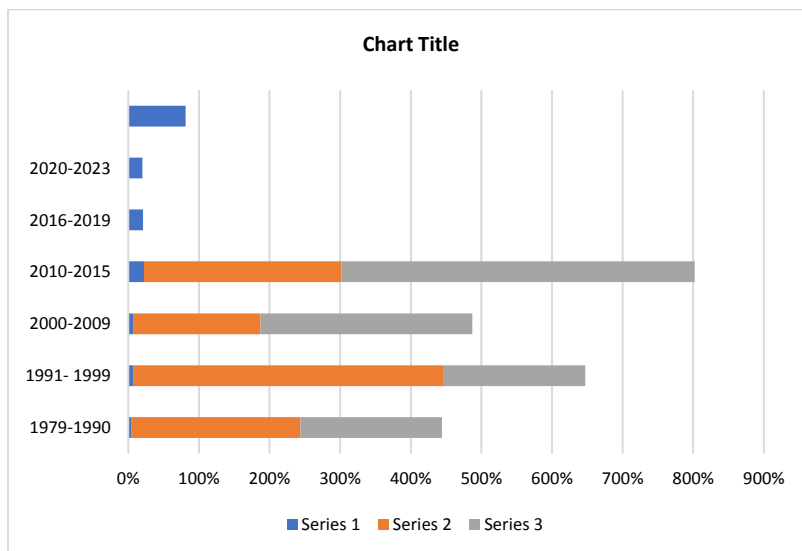
also received a lot of attention (22% out of 100%). The next is Book Publishing and Educational Institutions with 12%. The remain areas shared the remaining 44 %.

### **Research Question 2**

Which period did researchers focus more on researching about Book Publishing In Nigeria?

## **RESULT**

S/N	DurationOf Publication	Total	Percentage
1.	1979-1990	4	4%
2.	1991- 1999	7	7%
3.	2000-2009	7	7%
4.	2010-2015	22	22%
5.	2016-2019	21	21%
6.	2020-2023	20	20%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>100%</b>



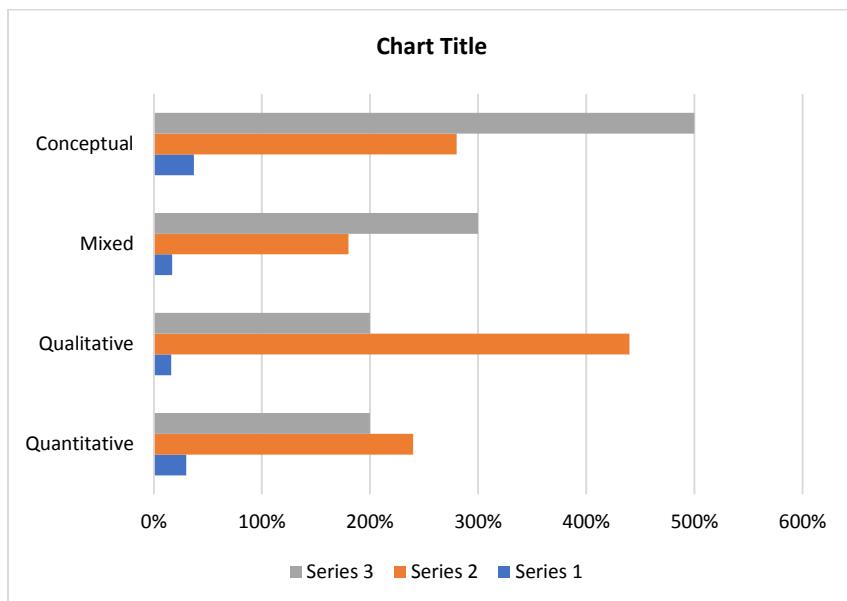
Based on the findings of this study, it is revealed that 22% of the articles reviewed were published between 2010-2015. After this, from 2016-2019, the articles garnered 21% coverage.

### Research Question 3

Which Methods did researchers focus more on researching about Book Publishing In Nigeria?

### RESULT

S/N	METHOD	Total	Percentage
1	Quantitative	24	30%
2	Qualitative	13	16%
3	Mixed	14	17%
4	Conceptual	30	37%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>100%</b>

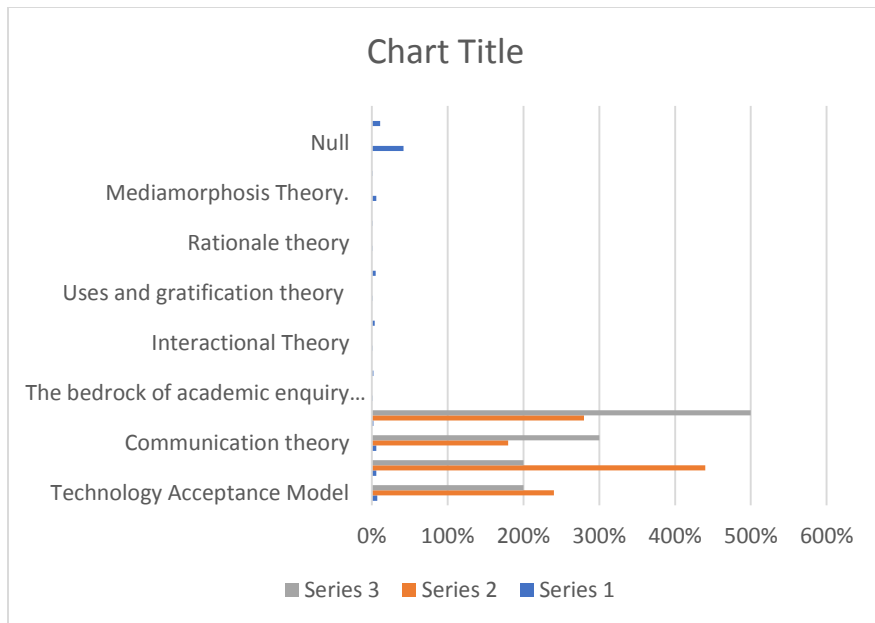


Result shows that 37% of the Publishers made use of conceptual Methodology, 30% made use of Quantitative Method which include survey design, descriptive design, content analysis and so on. The table also shows that 17% authors made use of Mixed and 16% Qualitative Methodology.

#### **Research Question 4**

What are the Theories mainly used by the researchers on Book Publishing in Nigeria?

<b>S/N</b>	<b>THEORY</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Technology Acceptance Model</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7%</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Diffusion Of Innovation Theory</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6%</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Communication theory</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6%</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Social Penetration Theory</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2%</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>The bedrock of academic enquiry theory</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1%</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Sematic Theory</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2%</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Interactional Theory</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1%</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Media Ecology Model</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4%</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>Uses and gratification theory</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1%</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>The Technology - Organization - Environment theory</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5%</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>Rationale theory</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1%</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>Technological Determinism Theory</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1%</b>
<b>13</b>	<b>Mediamorphosis Theory.</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6%</b>
<b>14</b>	<b>The Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology mode</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1%</b>
<b>15</b>	<b>Null</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>42%</b>
<b>16</b>	<b>Requested</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11%</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>100%</b>



This table shows that 42% of the researchers didn't make use of theories. 11% articles could not be worked on because of the price tag or direct request from the author. It also shows that the remaining 47% were the theories used by the researchers.

## CONCLUSION

According to the study's findings, researchers have primarily focused on Digital Publishing, problems and challenges, and educational institutions over the years. While ignoring subjects such as book publishing and feminism, book publishing and religion, book publishing and professionalism, and book publishing and health. It also discovered that most of the authors didn't make use theories, and also most of the researchers made use of conceptual methodology It is therefore recommended that researchers should broaden their research to include book publishing in areas such as language and tribe, government and politics, and so on. Researchers should also make use of theories to ascertain their work.

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