

SCIENTOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION STUDIES (IJLIS)

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Abstract: - *This paper examines the articles published in the international journal of library and information studies (IJLIS) 2012-2016. It covers various aspects e.g. year wise distribution of article, authorship pattern, most prolific authors, geographical distribution of authors, bibliographic form used for citations and length of article etc. 283 articles were published during the study period. Individual contribution of authors to the journal has been tabulated as per articles contributed, highlighted in their standing order. After analyzing bibliographic forms 3685 references were found in the 283 articles. Only 4 different countries across the world have contributed research articles to this journal during the period of study.*

Keywords: **Scientometric, Quantitative techniques, international journal of library and information studies, Citation Analysis**

INTRODUCTION

Introduction

Scientometric study is a branch of bibliometrics. It is an important research tools for understanding the subjects. It intend at measuring the utility of documents and relationships between documents and fields. It is an application of mathematical and

statistical methods of various aspects of literature on a topic and is used to identify the pattern of publication, authorship and secondary journal coverage with the objective of getting an insight into the dynamics of growth of knowledge. It provides tools for the evaluation of scientific research. (Hanumantharaju & Gadagin, 2016, p. 379). At present the scientometrics study is one of

the truly interdisciplinary research fields extensive to almost all scientific fields. Scientometrics applications are used to measure scientific activities, mainly by producing statistics on scientific publications indexed in databases (Singh, 2014, p.7). The field of library and information science (LIS) has developed several quantitative methods to study the various aspects of subjects. The metrics of LIS are continuously increasing, starting from librmetrics, bibliometrics, scientometrics, informatics, webometrics, and netometrics to cybernetics (Khan, 2016, p.9). The study intends to explore the blueprints of scholarly communication of the International journal of library and information studies (IJLIS) from 2010-2016 and determine to experience the quality of contributions of this journal towards library and information science literature.

Source Journal

International journal of library and information studies (IJLIS) is initiated by the founders of PEARL-A journal of Library and Information Science. The main aim of this journal is to consider any original contribution that enhance or illuminates Library and Information science or practice, or that educates or entertains the journal's readers. It is quarterly journal and indexed in CrossRef, Google Scholar, Indian Citation Index, InfoBase Index and Open J-Gate (<http://www.ijlis.org/>).

Review of Literature

Singh et al. (2017) examined seven volumes of Partnership: the Canadian journal of library and information practice and research (2010-2016) and exposed that single authors 187(71.92%) contribution was more predominant than the joint authors. It was clear from their study that Canada has contributed the highest number of articles. Imran (2016) studied and revealed that majority of the authors preferred journals as their major source of information for writing of scholarly communication. It was suggested that the journal should try to get high-quality papers from foreign authors too, which may be useful in enhancing its global impact and reputation. Suresh et al. (2015) analysed the Indian Journal of Horticulture 2010-2014 and found that 97.33 % of the papers were published by multi author. It was revealed that the Growth rate is 0.41 in 2010 and which decreased up to 0.19 in 2014 and most of the articles contributed from India. Velmurugan (2013) observed the research output of 203 articles appearing in Annals of Library and Information Studies journal for a period 2007-2012. It was found that the most of the contributions are by two authored i.e., 88 (43.35 %). The degree of collaboration ranges from 0.57 to 0.82 and the average degree of collaboration is 0.64. The total average number of authors per paper is 1.87 and the average productivity per author is 0.53.

On the other hand, Singh (2012) studied the 'Libri Journal' during the period 2001 to 2009. It shows that maximum numbers of contributions are single author with 124 papers (56.10%). It was also clear that Indian contributions in this journal are significantly less (1.87%). Hussain & Fatima (2011) exposed that the majority of the articles were contributed by single authors. It also clear that authors were librarians, faculty members and researchers associated with academic and research organization. Rajendran et al. (2011) analysed the 633 research articles published in Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research (2005-2009) and revealed that the highest number of research papers contributed by multiple authors during the study period. It was also clear from the study that the degree of collaboration was 0.92. Thanuskodi (2010) observed the research output of social scientists on social science subjects. The study cover year-wise, institution-wise, country-wise, authorship pattern, range of references cited of the articles etc. Sanni & Zainab (2010) studied the contributions published in Medical Journal of Malaysia during 2004-2008 and found 28(4.82%) of contributions were made by Malaysian authors with foreign collaboration.

Kumar et al. (2009) analysed the growth and development of bibliometric and scientometric research in physics and engineering field as per INSPEC Database during 1999-2008. It shows that authorship and collaboration trend was towards multi-authored paper. In similar studies,

Vijay & Raghavan (2007) examined the journal of food science and technology published during 2000-2004 and revealed that above 93% of contributions were multiple authors. Guan & Ma (2007) observed the China's Semiconductor Literature and found mega authored papers records that show higher value for co-authorship index. Patra et al. (2006) explored the growth pattern, core journals and authors' distribution in the field of bibliometric using data from Library and Information Science Abstract (LISA) and found that the growth of literature does not show any definite pattern. Kannappanavar et al. (2004) analyzed the publishing trends of Indian Chemical Scientists during 1996-2000, which shown average number of authors per paper has increased from 7.52 to 8.39.

Objectives

In this study the following objectives were formulated as:

- To analyze the growth trends of articles during 2012-2016;
- To identify the authorship pattern;
- To study the ranking of author;
- To examine the geographic distribution of output;
- To discover the most frequently cited forms of documents in the journal.
- To study the length of articles;

Methodology

Scientometric analysis of five volumes of international journal of library and information studies (IJLIS) was selected for the study in which 20 issues containing 283 contributions. All the bibliographic details were collected from the journal website (<http://www.ijlis.org/archives.html>) and recorded in tabulated form for the purpose of in detail analysis. Based on the analysis of the recorded data, findings have been presented. All the bibliographic details related to volumes, issues, authors, contributions, year of publication, pagination and references etc., were collected to fulfill the above given objectives and detailed analysis presented.

Results and Discussion

Year wise contribution of articles

Table 1 shows that maximum number of contributions 77(27.21%) were published in the year 2016, followed by 71(25.09%) publications in the year 2015 whereas minimum 26(9.19%) number were published in the year 2012. Table 2 provides more specific details about distribution of contributions.

Table-1: Year Wise Distribution of Articles

Year	Volume No.	No. of Issues	No. of contribution	%
2012	2	4	26	9.19
2013	3	4	47	16.61
2014	4	4	62	21.91
2015	5	4	71	25.09
2016	6	4	77	27.21
Total		20	283	100.00

Table-2: Distribution of contributions

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Issue	Volume No.					Total
	2	3	4	5	6	
1	6	9	14	17	20	66
2	7	10	18	19	18	72
3	7	14	14	17	16	68
4	6	14	16	18	23	77
Total	26	47	62	71	77	283

Authorship patterns

It is clear from the table 3 that, two authors 157(55.48%) have made major contribution to the international journal of library and information studies (IJLIS) during the stated periods, followed by single authors 92(32.51%), three authors 32(11.31%) four authors and more than four authors 2(0.72%). This analysis indicates that co-authors' contribution is more predominant than the single authors.

Table-3: Authorship Pattern

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Year	Volume No	Issue No	No. of Authors Contributed				Total
			Single	Two	Three	≥Four	
2012	2	4	11	13	2	-	26
2013	3	4	13	26	6	2	47
2014	4	4	31	27	4	-	62
2015	5	4	21	44	6	-	71
2016	6	4	16	47	14	-	77
Total		20	92 (32.51%)	157 (55.48%)	32 (11.31%)	2 (0.71%)	283 (100.00%)

Ranking of Authors

Table 4 presents rank list of authors who have contributed nine articles in the different issues of international journal of library and information studies (IJLIS) during the period of this study. Only up to three contributions have been considered in this table to stay away from long list. The authors having same amount of contributions have been considered in the same rank. The ranking of authors have played an important role in scientometric study. The findings show that the S. Dhanavandan has positioned top the rank list in this journal by contributing 09 articles, followed by four authors scored second rank in the list by contributing 4 articles each and twelve authors scored third rank in the list by contributing 03 articles each. It is clear from the study that only S Dhanavandan has dominated the author ranking list by contributing 09 articles.

Table-4: Ranking of Authors

Name of the Author	Contributions	Rank
S. Dhanavandan	9	1
C. Baskaran	4	2
M. Tamizhchelvan	4	2
Sharad Kumar Sonkar	4	2
Vaishali Khaparde	4	2
S. Thanuskodi	3	3
Rajender Kumar	3	3
Manjunatha J.	3	3

Mallinath Kumbar	3	3
Kishor M. Dhumne,	3	3
K.N. Shivakumaraswamy	3	3
Dharmesh Kumar	3	3
Chandrashekara M.	3	3
Bui Ha Phuong, MA.	3	3
Anubhav Shah	3	3
Anand Y. Kenchakkanavar	3	3
Adithya Kumari H.	3	3

Geographical distribution of contributors (country-wise)

Table 5 reveals that the geographical distribution of contributions country-wise. It is found that there are 283 contributions made by the authors from 4 different countries. Out of the total 283 contributors, India contributed the highest number of articles 277(97.88%) of total contributions. Vietnam has received second highest position contributed 3(1.06%) articles. However, Nigeria contributed 2(0.71%) followed by Tanzania 1(0.35%). It indicates that 98 percent of contributions are made by only India and the remaining 2 percent of contributions are from 3 countries.

Table-5: Geographical distribution of contributions

Country	No of Contributions	%
India	277	97.88
Nigeria	2	0.71
Tanzania	1	0.35
Vietnam	3	1.06
Total	283	100.00

Bibliographical distribution of citations

It is one of the important aspects of scientometric study is to evaluate the bibliographical form of citations. In this study, the major bibliographical forms taken into consideration such as Journals, books, seminar/conference proceedings, reports, theses/dissertations and websites. Further, tables 6 & 7 reveals that the bibliographical forms wise distribution of citations and the year wise distribution of citations respectively. It is clear from the study that a majority of citations are taken from journals 1921(52.13%)

followed by websites 854(2318%) and books 552(14.98%). Whereas, seminar/conference proceedings 195(5.29%), report 137(3.72%) and theses 26(0.71%). As a result, it is clear that journal citations have played a key role in writing of scholarly piece of work in international journal of library and information studies (IJLIS).

Table-6: Distribution of Citations

Year	Volume No.	Issue No	Types of citations/references						Total
			JR	BK	S/CP	RP	D/TH	WS	
		1	51	12	5	5	0	41	114
2012	2	2	31	11	3	0	1	7	53
		3	33	19	5	4	0	31	92
		4	65	15	5	2	0	34	121
		1	61	12	8	5	0	7	93
2013	3	2	56	16	3	5	0	42	122
		3	77	20	10	5	1	25	138
		4	117	35	9	5	2	32	200
		1	85	16	7	5	1	36	150
2014	4	2	115	52	15	14	0	84	280
		3	114	31	15	21	0	57	238
		4	103	24	20	7	0	39	193
		1	131	35	13	8	3	50	240
2015	5	2	104	42	13	7	1	77	244
		3	86	40	12	2	6	50	196
		4	151	41	14	13	0	66	285
		1	131	19	7	1	0	25	183
2016	6	2	120	27	9	3	4	35	198
		3	108	34	11	12	3	57	225
		4	182	51	11	13	4	59	320
Total			1921 (52.13%)	552 (14.98%)	195 (5.29%)	137 (3.72%)	26 (0.71%)	854 (23.18%)	3685 (100.00%)

Table-7: Distribution of citations

Year	Volume No.	Types of citations/references							%
		BK	JL	WEB	CP	D/TH	RP	Total	
2012	2	57	180	113	18	1	11	380	10.31
2013	3	83	311	106	30	3	20	553	15.01
2014	4	123	417	216	57	1	47	861	23.36
2015	5	158	472	243	52	10	30	965	26.19
2016	6	131	541	176	38	11	29	926	25.13
Total		552	1921	854	195	26	137	3685	100

Length of articles

Table 8 shows that the average length of articles published in the international journal of library and information studies (IJLIS). It revealed that 6-10 pages articles were 176(62.19%) followed by 11-15 pages articles 75(26.50%), 1-5 pages articles 21(7.42%) and 16-20 pages articles 11(3.89%). The findings clearly show that 6-10 pages articles dominated the length of articles in the international journal of library and information studies (IJLIS).

Table-8: Length of contributions

Year	Volume No.	Issue No	Length of Contributions (No. of pages)				
			1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	Total
2012	2	1	1	3	1	1	6
		2	1	6	-	-	7
		3	-	2	4	1	7
		4	-	4	1	1	6
2013	3	1	1	4	3	-	8
		2	1	9	-	-	10
		3	3	7	3	1	14
		4	-	8	5	1	14
2014	4	1	1	10	4	-	15
		2	-	13	3	1	17
		3	2	8	4	1	15
		4	2	9	4	1	16
2015	5	1	-	12	6	-	18
		2	2	14	4	-	20
		3	2	11	4	-	17
		4	1	9	8	-	18
2016	6	1	-	12	3	1	16
		2	1	14	4	-	19
		3	3	9	4	1	17
		4	-	12	10	1	23
Total			21 (7.42%)	176 (62.19%)	75 (26.50%)	11 (3.89%)	283 (100.00%)

Summary of findings

- It is clear shows that maximum number of contributions 77(27.21%) were published in the year 2016, followed by 71(25.09%) publications in the year 2015 whereas

minimum 26(9.19%) number were published in the year 2012.

- Study indicates that co-authors' contribution 157(55.48%) is more predominant than the single authors.

- It is clear from the study that only S. Dhanavandan has dominated the author ranking list by contributing 09 articles.
- It indicates that 98% of contributions are made by only from India and the remaining 2% of contributions are from 3 countries.
- The findings clearly show that 6-10 pages articles 176(62.19%) dominated the length of articles in the international journal of library and information studies (IJLIS).

Conclusion

International journal of library and information studies (IJLIS) is a reputed peer reviewed indexed journal in the field of library and information science completely dedicated to the library and information science and its development of various aspects. Analysis of five volumes from 2 to 6 shows that it publishes high quality articles leading with research papers and case studies contributed by the advanced researchers in the field of LIS. In this direction International journal of library and information studies (IJLIS) has set due goal for reflection the quality of research articles from all over the world.

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