
A Bibliometric study of International journal of Library and Information science (IJLIS) - 2018-2021

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Abstract

The study aims to analyze the International journal of Library and information science for a period 2018 to 2021. In this study the issue wise number of articles, the authorship pattern and the degree of collaboration are analyzed. This study also analyzed the country any state wise contribution of articles, the length of articles on the basis of pages and the number of references.

Keywords

Bibliometric,; International Journal of Library and information science (IJLIS); Authorship pattern; Degree of collaboration.

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INTRODUCTION

Bibliometric is the quantitative analysis of scholarly publications, intended to provide an indication of their impact on academic and public discourse. It is a type of statistics to describe patterns of publication within a given field or body of literature. Researchers may use bibliometric methods of evaluation to determine the influence of a single writer or to describe the relationship between two or more writers or works. The International journal of Library and Information science (IJLIS) is a double blind peer reviewed open access journal published by ULTAAP, Hyderabad, India. It provides rapid publication of articles in all subject areas of Library Science. It is a UGC approved journal with an impact factor 1.4 in the year 2022.

Review of Related Literature

International Research Journal of Library and Information Science for a period from 2011-2014 was analyzed by Kashyap. The study found out that most of the issue contributed 15 Articles each. Maximum numbers of state wise contributions are from Tamil Nadu and country wise contributions are from India. Sahu conducted a bibliometric study of the journal PEARL: A Journal of Library and Information Science during the period of 2012 to 2016. The study analyzed five volumes containing 20 issues. The study has found that the contributions of articles to PEARL were not only from in India but also from foreign countries. Two authored articles are found to the highest followed by single and three authored articles. The average degree of collaboration is 0.616.

A bibliometric study of the journal Indian Journal of Fisheries for the period from 1999-2012 was done by Jan. The study revealed that most of the articles were more than three authored and majority of the contributions was from Kerala. Korra carried out an analysis of 1730 papers published in the Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience for the period 2007-2016. It is found that the maximum number of publication was in 2007 and minimum in 2012 and the highest number of research papers were contributed by three authors. (Korra)

Objectives

1. To find out the issue wise distribution of articles
2. To analyze the authorship pattern

3. To know the state wise distribution of articles
4. To analyze the country wise distribution of articles
5. To study the length of the journal articles
6. To find out the number of references

International Journal of Library and Information Studies

IJLIS is initiated by the founders of “PEARL – A journal of Library and Information Science”. This will consider any original contribution that enhance or illuminates Library and Information Science or Practice, or that educates or entertains the journal's readers. IJLIS journal was started in 2011. IJLIS Journal is Peer reviewed and publishes original research papers, survey reports pertaining to library science, information science and Information Communication Technologies and related fields. All research articles published in IJLIS journals are fully open access: immediately freely available to read, download and share to the public supports a greater global exchange of knowledge. IJLIS journal Periodicity quarterly four issues per year. Language of publication English, also Nature in online. Journal is indexed in Google scholar, Indian citation index.

Methodology

International Journal of Library and Information Science is a well-known peer reviewed open access journal. For the present study all issues of the journals were downloaded online from <https://www.ijlis.org/archive/ijlis-volume-12-issue-2-year-2022.html>. After downloading the articles, data were collected manually. After that tabulation was made and necessary statistics such as percentage analysis were used. Four volumes of the journal containing 15 issues have been taken up for the study. A total of 313 articles were studied for getting information regarding the number of authors, page length, number of references, etc. and then analyzed for making observations.

Analysis

Table 1: Year wise distribution of articles in IJLIS

SL.No	Years	volume No	No. of Articles	Percentage
1	2018	8	162	51.75%
2	2019	9	45	14.37%

3	2020	10	87	27.79%
4	2021	11	19	6.07%
TOTAL			313	100%

The total number of 313 contributions during the period 2018-2021 has been recorded for the present study. Table 1 shows the details of the articles in the issues form the year 2018-2021. The number of articles published in 2018 was the maximum 162 articles. The minimum number of articles were published in 2021 only 19 articles. The journal publishes on an average of 40 articles per year.

Table 2: Subject wise distribution of articles in IJLIS

SL NO	SUBJECT	No. Of Articles	percentage
1	Bibliometric Analysis	67	21.40%
2	E-Resources	47	15.01%
3	Information and Communication Technology (ICT)	32	10.22%
4	User satisfaction	40	12.77%
5	Digital Library	13	4.15%
6	Public Libraries	5	1.59%
7	Library Automation	6	1.91%
8	Information Needs	8	2.55%
9	Library Resources and Services	11	3.51%
10	RFID	4	1.27%
11	Social Media	8	2.55%
12	Library Professionals	6	1.91%

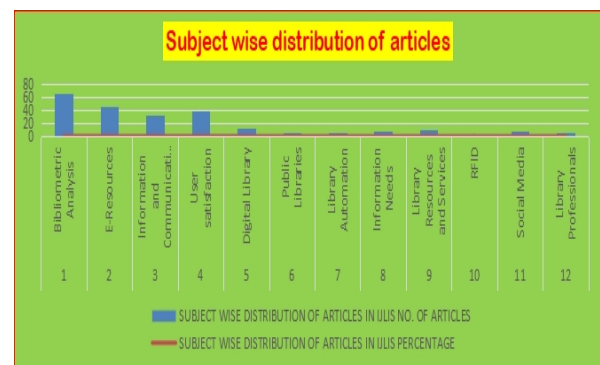


Table 2 shows that majority of the contributions appeared under Bibliometric analysis 67 (21.40%). The next position is taken by E-Resources 47 (15.01%). This is followed by User satisfaction 40

(12.77%) and Information and communication technology (ICT) with 32 (10.22%)

Table 3: Authorship pattern

Years	Single Author	Double Authors	Three Authors	Four Authors	TOTAL
2018	51	92	18	1	162
2019	24	11	7	3	45
2020	25	44	15	3	87
2021	9	8	2	0	19
TOTAL	109	155	42	7	313
%	34.82%	49.52%	13.41%	2.23%	



Table 3 reveals the authorship pattern of the articles published during the period of study. Maximum numbers of articles were contributed by two authors with 155 articles (49.52%). This is followed by single author were contributed 109 articles (34.82%), 42 (13.41%) articles have been contributed by three authors and four authors with 7 articles (2.23 %) of the total articles.

Table 4: Length of articles

PAGES	YEAR				TOTAL	%
	2018	2019	2020	2021		
1-5P.	15	1	5	1	22	7.02%
6-10P.	122	38	59	13	232	74.12%
11-15P.	22	5	19	4	51	15.97%
16 and More P.	2	1	4	1	8	2.55%
TOTAL	161	45	87	19	313	100%

Table 4 reveals that the majority of articles 232 (74.12%) have the length of 6-10 pages followed by 51 (15.97%) articles with 11-15 pages and the remaining 22 (7.02%) articles have the length of 1-5 pages.

Table 5: Articles and references

References	Year				Total	Percentage
	2018	2019	2020	2021		
1-10R.	108	17	42	4	171	54.63%
11-20R.	42	19	29	10	100	31.94%
21-30R.	10	7	10	2	29	9.26%
30 and Above R.	2	2	6	3	13	4.15%
TOTAL	161	45	87	19	313	100%

Table 5 shows the details of references included in the articles published from 2018 to 2021. The number of papers with 01 to 10 references was 54.63 % followed by 31.94 % papers having 11 to 20 and the remaining 9.26% papers with 21-30 references.

Table 6: Geographical distribution of articles

Area	No. Of authors	Percentage
INDIAN	266	84.98%
FOREIGN	47	15.01%
TOTAL	313	100%

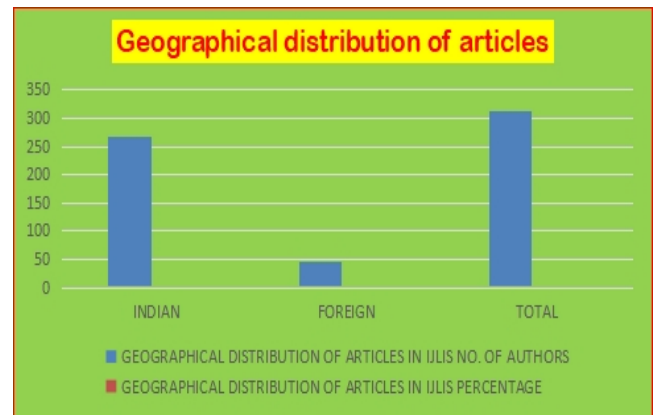


Table 6 showed that most of the contributions are from Indian sources with 84.98% and the rest 15.01% only from foreign.

Table 7: State wise distribution of articles

Sl.no	Names of states	No of articles
1	Andhra Pradesh	35
2	Karnataka	97
3	Tamil Nadu	19
4	Maharashtra	14
5	Telangana	20
6	Uttar Pradesh	12
7	Gujrat	7
8	Odisha	6
9	Punjab	4
10	West Bengal	9
11	Chhattisgarh	5
12	Haryana	5
13	Kerala	4
14	Rajasthan	4

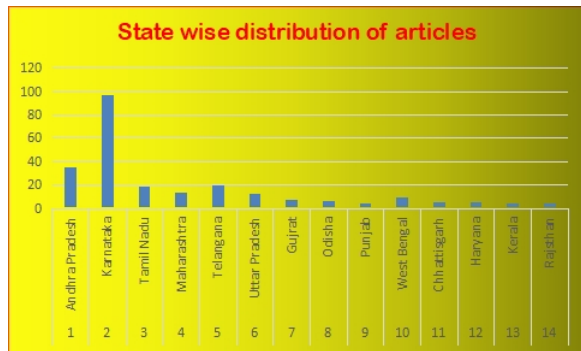


Table 7 showed that most of 97 articles written Karnataka state followed by 35 articles written Andhra Pradesh, 20 articles written Telangana also 19 articles written Tamil Nadu, and 14 articles written Maharashtra.

Table 8: Writer of Authors

SL.NO	Authors Name	Frequency
1	Dr. Swamy D	7
2	Dr.M.Anjaiah	9
3	V.V. Lakshmi Ravi Kiran	4
4	Dr. K. Shanmukhappa	5
5	B.R. Doraswamy Naick	5

6	S. Padmamma	4
7	Dr. B.S. Biradar	6

Table 8 showed that authors are most frequency 9 written articles by Dr.M.Anjaiah in the year between 2018 to 2021. Dr. Swamy D was 7 articles were published; Dr. B.S.Biradar was 6 articles were published.

Conclusion

The journal has only a short history of nearly 11 years. In this short period the journal has tried to keep up its main aim of raising issues across disciplinary boundaries and facilitating exchange of views, this journal intends to serve as a forum of social scientists. The present study reveals that the highest number of articles have appeared in the area of Library and Information science in the field of bibliometric analysis also ICT, User satisfaction, E-resources. The journal has published 313 articles during the period of study. The maximum number of contributors is two authors with 49.52 %. Similarly most of the contributions are from Indian 84.98% while foreign contribution is less. Majority of articles 232 (74.12%) have the length of 6 to 10pages. The study revealed that majority of articles (55.98 %) contains references which include journals.

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