
**A Bibliometric Study of International Journal of
Research and Analytical Reviews (IJRAR):
(2017-2021)**

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Abstract

This study aims at analyzing the research output performance of International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews. The analysis cover mainly the number of articles, authorship pattern, Subject wise distribution of Articles, average number of References per articles, forms of document cited, year wise distribution of cited journals etc. It found that the majority of articles 120 (50%) have the length of 6-10 Pages followed by 72 (30%) articles with 1-5 pages and the remaining 23 (9.58%) articles have the length of 16 and more pages.

Keywords

Bibliometrics; Science and Technology; Science, Medical Science; Arts, Life Science.

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Introduction

The term “Bibliometrics” was first Coined by Pritchard in 1969, and its usage and practice can be traced back to the second decade of this century. A Pioneer example of bibliometric study was a statistical analysis of literature of comparative anatomy from 1543 to 160 by counting the number of titles ,both books and journal articles, and grouping them by countries of origin within periods in 1923 the second study was conducted by Hulme, entitled “ statistical Analysis of the history of Science ”His analysis was based on the original entries in the seventeen sections of the “English International catalogue of Scientific Literature ”The Third study was the pioneering work of Gross and Gross reported in 1927.

They used the method counting and analyzing the citations appended to articles in the journal of the American Chemical Society, and produced a list of journals of importance in chemical education .The fourth and prominent work was of Broadford in 1934 on the Distribution and in Lubrication research This research found the backbone of the theoretical foundation of the Bibliometrics study known as the “Broadford’s Law of Scatterin” Bibliometric is just one of many sciences whose name ends with “metrics”Many Scientist used the them under different names, but the concepts were more or less supplementary and complementary to each other with some broder and narrower extension of human ideas. One name that was used quite early but very scarcely was analysis of the literature by Cole and Eales in 1917.while Hulme used the term ‘Statistical Bibliography’ in 1923.In 1948 The great Library Scientist S.R. Ranganathan coined the term “Librametry” which historically appeared first and perhaps secerned proper to streamline the services of librarianship. The Term ‘Biblometrics’ is just analogous to Ranganathan’s Librametrics The Russian concept of Scientrometrics FID’s ‘Informetrics’ and to some other well established sub-disciplines like ‘Econometrics’,Psychometrics,Sociometrics,Biometrics,Technometrics

Where mathematical and statistical calculus has been systematically applied to study and solve problems in their respective fields. Now days the term ‘Scientometrics’ is used for the application of quantitative methods to the history of science and obviously overlaps with bibliometrics to a considerable extent. Bibliometrics is atype of research method used in library and information

science. It is an emerging area of research in the LIS field. The quantitative analysis and statistics to describe patterns of publication within a given field of body of literature are utilized. Researchers use bibliometric methods of evaluation to determine the influence of a single author or to describe the relationship between two or more authors or works. Bibliometric studies can be used to study regional patterns of research, the extent of cooperation between research groups and national research profiles. The main derivatives of bibliometrics are publication counts, citation counts, co-citation analysis, co-word analysis, scientific 'mapping' and citations in patents.

The word 'Bibliometric' has been derived from the Latin and Greek words 'biblio' and 'metrics' which refer to the application of mathematics to the study of bibliography. Periodicals are the primary source of information and an important media for communication. They play a major role for communicating the latest research findings and publishing the articles containing the current development in any field of knowledge. They are forceful reflectors of emerging new trends in any discipline. Information is one of the most important resources for a nation and forms the integral base for the economic, cultural and scientific development of the country as a whole and periodicals are the main carriers of nascent thought and information.

Need For the Study

In the recent years there has been an explosive growth in human knowledge. In fact, the nature and tempo of growth has been such as to far outstrip the achievements of the past centuries. As social science itself has grown in extension and intention and the number of social scientists increases. So obviously does the volume of literature generated by the social science community. The growth of literature itself has caused a fairly widespread alarm and the term describes explosion also known as information explosion. The periodicals are the indicators of literature growth in any field of knowledge. They emerge as the main channel for transmitting knowledge. Due to the escalating cost of the periodicals and lack of adequate library budgets, the selection of any particular journal for a library should be done more carefully. Therefore, the library authorities are forced to reduce the number of journal subscriptions. Bibliometric analysis has many applications in the Library and Information Science field in identifying the research trends in the subject core journals, etc. and thereby framing new

subscription policy for tomorrow. These studies will be helpful for librarians to plan a better collection development.

Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the present study were

1. To distribute the number of papers published
2. Study of References
3. To Study the authorship Pattern
4. To Study the length of Articles
5. To Study the subject coverage of articles

International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews (IJRAR)

International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews (IJRAR) is a leading high quality open access & peer reviewed quarterly published research journal. IJRAR is providing a platform for the researchers, academicians, professionals, practitioners and students to impart and share knowledge in the form of high quality empirical and theoretical research papers, case studies, literature reviews and book reviews. The aim of the journal is to provide a platform for diversity of intellectual pursuit from all corners of the society for enrichment and enhancement of the group readers. The journal welcomes and acknowledges high quality theoretical and empirical original research papers, case studies, review papers, literature reviews, book reviews, conceptual framework, analytical and simulation models, technical notes from researchers, academicians, professionals, practitioners and students from all over the world. The journal is being published quarterly and in the multi-lingual languages English, Hindi, Gujarati, & Sanskrit. IJRAR is a scholarly open access journal, peer-reviewed, and refereed journal, AI-powered research tool, multidisciplinary, quarterly, indexing in all major database & metadata, citation generator, digital object identifier (DOI) with open-access publications.

Methodology

The issues of the International Journal of Research and Analytical Research (IJRAR) from the year 2017 to 2021 have been taken into consideration for this study.

Table 1: Year wise distribution of articles in IJRAR

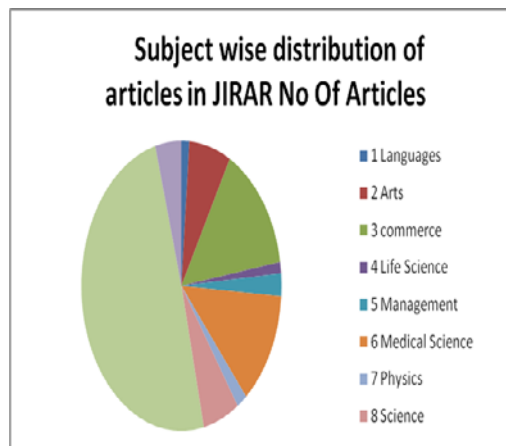
Sl. No	Year	Total No of Articles	Percentage
1	2017	48	20%
2	2018	48	20%
3	2019	48	20%
4	2020	48	20%
5	2021	48	20%

The total number of 240 Articles contributions during the period 2017-2021 has been recorded for the present study. Table 1 shows the details of the articles in the issues form the year 2017-2021. The journal publishes on an average of 48 articles per year.

Table 2:Subject wise distribution of articles in IJRAR

Sl. No	Subjects	No Of Articles	Percentage
1	Languages	3	1.25%
2	Arts	16	6.66%
3	commerce	34	14.16%
4	Life Science	3	1.25%
5	Management	6	2.5%
6	Medical Science	30	12.2%
7	Physics	4	1.66%
8	Science	14	5.83%
9	Science & Technology	117	48.75%
10	Other	10	4.16%

Reveals that the majority of articles 120 (50%) have the length of 6-10 Pages followed by 72 (30%)



Shows that majority of the contributions appeared under Commerce 34 (14.16%). The next position is taken by Medical Science 30 (12.2%). This is followed by Science 14 (5.83%) and Science & Technology the highest with 117 (48.75%).

Table 3:Year wise authorship pattern in IJRAR

Sl No	years	Single Author	Double author	Three Authors	Four author	Fifth author	Total
1	2017	34	7	3	3	1	48%
2	2018	28	15	4	1	0	48%
3	2019	32	10	5	1	0	48%
4	2020	35	9	3	0	1	48%
5	2021	26	15	3	2	2	48%
Total		155	56	18	7	4	240%
Percentage		64.58%	23.33%	7.5%	2.91%	1.6%	100%

Reveals the authorship pattern of the articles published during the period of study. Maximum number of articles was contributed by single author Highest in 34 the year of 2017. Four Authors is 3 in the year of 2017.

Table 4: Length of Articles in IJRAR

Pages	Year					Total	Percentage
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		
1-5P	12	13	14	15	18	72	30%
6-10P	26	25	23	24	22	120	50%
11-15P	6	4	7	4	4	25	10.41%
16 and More p	4	6	4	5	4	23	9.58%
Total	48	48	48	48	48	240	100%

articles with 1-5 pages and the remaining 23 (9.58%) articles have the length of 16 and more pages.

Table 5:Articles and references in IJAR

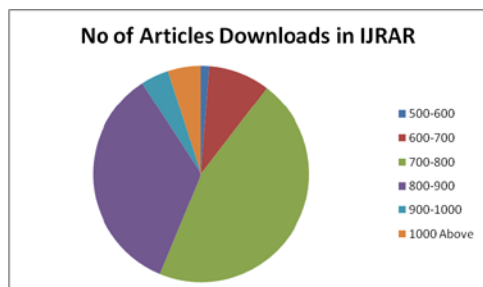
No of References	Year					Total	Percentage
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		
1-10R	16	15	9	10	11	61	25.41%
11-20R	20	20	14	12	11	77	32.08%
21-30R	6	9	8	9	10	42	17.5%
30 and More R	6	4	17	17	16	60	25%
Total	48	48	48	48	48	240	100%

Shows the details of references included in the articles published from 20017 to 2021. The number of papers with 11 to 20 references was 32.08 %

followed by 25.41 % papers having 1-10 references and the remaining 25% papers with 30and more references.

Table 6: No of Articles Downloads in IJAR

No Of Downloads	500-600	600-700	700-800	800-900	900-1000	1000 Above	Total
No Of Articles	3	22	110	83	10	12	240
Percentage	1.25%	9.16%	45.83%	34.58%	4.16%	5%	100%



Revels the majority Articles 700-800 downloads to the 110 articles (45.83%) have a length of 800-900 downloads to the 83 articles (34.58%) remaining 600-700 downloads to the 22 articles (9.16%)

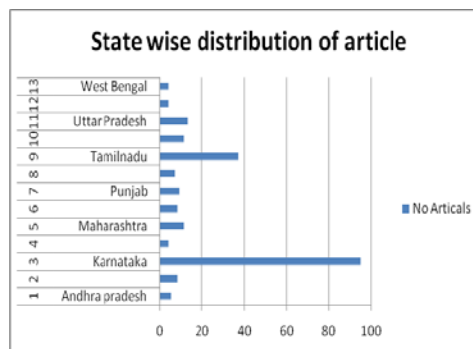


Table 7: State wise distribution of article

Sl.No	Name of The State	No Articles
1	Andhra Pradesh	5
2	Haryana	8
3	Karnataka	95
4	Kerala	4
5	Maharashtra	11
6	Pune	8
7	Punjab	9
8	Rajsthan	7
9	Tamil Nadu	37
10	Telangana	11
11	Uttar Pradesh	13
12	Uttarkhand	4
13	West Bengal	4

Table 7 showed that most of 95 articles written Karnataka state followed by 37 articles written Tamil Naidu , 13 articles Uttar Pradesh also 11 articles written Telangana and Maharashtra.

Conclusion

The Journal has only a short history of nearly 5 years. In the short period the journal has tried to keep up its main aim rising issues across disciplinary boundaries and facilitating exchange of views, this journal intends to serve as a forum of Science and Technology subject. Especially those who share common interests in the understanding of various problems related to contemporary society. The present study reveals that the highest number of the articles has appeared in the area of science and Technology .The Journals has Published 240 Articles during the period of study.

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