
**International Journal of Digital Library Service
Period 2013 – 2016: A Bibliometric Study**

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Abstract

This Paper Presents Bibliometric study of International journal of Digital Library service period 2013 – 2016. For the study data were downloaded and collected from www.ijodls.in The study analyses the Year Wise Distribution of Article, authorship Pattern, Degree of Collaboration, State & country wise Distribution of Articles and authors, Geographical Distribution, Lengths of the articles and Numbers of Documents referred/cited. In this study total numbers of contributions is 187. The highest 56 (29.94%) articles Published in the year 2014 and the lowest 32 (17.11%) articles Published in the year 2013. and highest numbers of the contributions are from Karnatka 27 (16.46%) and lowest numbers of the contributions are from Pondichary, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Goa, Bihar and Gujarat 1(0.60%).The degree of author collaboration in the International journal of Digital library service (IJODLS) (2013-2016) is 0.7557 which clearly indicates the dominance of multiple author contributions.

Keywords

Bibliometric Study; Digital Library Services; 2013-2016.

Electronic access

The journal is available at www.jalis.in



Journal of Advances in Library and Information Science
ISSN: 2277-2219 Vol. 6. No.4. 2017. pp.412-417

INTRODUCTION

The International journal of Digital library service (IJODLS) is a online open access peer reviewed quarterly journal field in the Library and information science. Started from 2011.and published from Geetanjali research publication Patiala Punjab, India. The chief editor of this journal is Mr. Arjun. it journal published original research papers and survey report field in the Digital Library, e –books and e – journal management, Web 2.0, RFID, Information seeking behaviour, Information literacy. Bibliometric and Social networking & libraries etc. the purpose of this journal is to enables the dissemination of research article to globe community. Currently IJODLS is indexed in Google scholar, INFORMED LIBRARIAN ONLINE, Academic journals Database, Cite Factor and DOAJ etc.

The term Bibliometric was first used by Alan Pritchard in 1996. Bibliometric study is one of the most popular study field in the Library & Information Science. It Study Analysis the different aspect of books & journals with Statistics.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

velmurugan (2013).in his study on “ Bibliometric analysis with special reference to authorship pattern and Collaborative research output of Annals of Library and Information Studies for the years 2007 – 2012” as a results found that the highest number of the contribution 43 (21.19%) were published in the year 2010 and Minimum 27 (13.31%) was published in the year 2012. Also found that 72 (35.46%) contribution contributed by single author, 88 (43.35%) Double authors. 39 (19.22%) Three authors and 4 (1.97%) contribution contributed by multiple author.Ahmad Hajam (2014). In their study “Bibliometric Analysis of Indian Journal of clinical Bio – chemistry from the year 2004 – 2013” found that total no of contribution was published 776 year 2004 - 2013 and There are 3209 key words attached to 776 papers with an average of 4.13 key words.Kuri & Pallet (2016). in their study “Bibliometrics study of journal of Indian Library association (ILA)” analyzed 66 articles which was published during 1013 – 2014. Found that Majority of the Articles are multi authored and Volume No 49 published highest 25 (37.88%) articles and Volume No 48 published lowest20 (30.30%) articles.

SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

The Scope of the present study includes international journal of Digital library services. The limitation of the study that it does not consider any other journals of field in the library and information science. It is limited to the period 2013 to 2016.

METHODOLOGY

The Present Study based on Bibliometric Analysis. in this study analyzed the 187 articles of international journal of Digital library services (IJODLS) During 2013 – 2016. Hence all issues of the journals were downloaded from www.ijodls.in then data were collected and calculated with MS - Excel.

OBJECTIVES

The main objective of this Study are as following

1. To know the Year wise Distribution of Article
2. To study Authorship Pattern
3. To Study Degree of Collaboration
4. To know the State wise Distribution of Article
5. To know Country wise Distribution of Article
6. To find out State wise Distribution of Indian Authors
7. To find out Country wise Distribution of Authors
8. To know Geographical Distribution of Article

9. To find out Yearly distribution of references
10. To know Page length of the Article

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Year Wise Distribution of Article

Table 1: Year wise Distribution of Article

Year	Vol. No.	No of Issues	No. of Articles	%
2013	3	4	32	17.11 %
2014	4	4	56	29.94 %
2015	5	4	55	29.41 %
2016	6	4	44	23.52 %
	4	12	187	100 %

The Data Analysis of the Table - 1 indicates year wise distribution of articles in the 2013 – 2016. The highest 56 (29.94%) articles Published in the year 2014 and the lowest 32 (17.11%) articles Published in the year 2013. The Percentages ranges varies from 17.11% to 29.94 %

Authorship Pattern of Article

Table 2: Authorship Pattern

Year	Vol. No.	No of Issues	No. of Authors					Total No of author
			One	Two	three	four	Five	
2013	3	4	15	31	06	-	-	52
2014	4	4	22	58	09	04	5	98
2015	5	4	18	54	27	04	-	103
2016	6	4	18	46	06	04	-	74
	Total		73 (22.32%)	189 (57.79%)	48 (14.67%)	12 (3.66%)	05 (1.52%)	327 (100%)

Above table- 3 Shows that out of 327 contributions / articles , 73 (22.32%) publications were contributed by single authors, 189 (57.79%) contributions by two authors, 48 (14.67%) contributions by three authors, 12(3.66%) contributions by four authors, and 5 (1.52%) contributions by five authors.

Degree of Collaboration among authors

Table- 3 indicates that the Year wise Degree of Collaboration in the International journal of Digital library service (IJODLS) (2013-2016). to determine Degree of author Collaboration in quantitative term the formula given by K. Subramanyam (1982) was used

Table 3: Degree of Collaboration among authors

Year	Single 3(N_s)	Multiple (N_m)	$N_m + N_s$	Degree of Collaboration
2013	15	37	52	0.9038 %
2014	22	76	98	0.8775 %
2015	18	85	103	0.8252.%
2016	18	56	74	0.7567 %
Total	73	232	307	0.7557 %

where -
 DC= Degree of Collaboration
 NM= Number of multi authored papers
 NS= Number of single authored papers
 DC=NM/NM+NS

$$\begin{aligned} DC &= 232/232+73 \\ &= 232/307 \\ &= 0.7557 \end{aligned}$$

as a result, the degree of author collaboration in the International journal of Digital library service (IJODLS) (2013-2016) is 0.7557 which clearly indicates the dominance of multiple author contributions.

State wise Distribution of Article

Table: 4: State wise Distribution of Article

S. No.	Name of State	No of Article	%
1	Karnataka	27	16.46 %
2	Tamilnadu	24	14.63 %
3	Maharashtra	20	12.19 %
4	Andhra Pradesh	17	10.36 %
5	Punjab	15	9.14 %
6	Utter Pradesh	8	4.87 %
7	Jammu Kashmir	7	4.26 %
8	Rajasthan	7	4.26 %
9	West Bengal	5	3.04 %
10	Kerala	5	3.04 %
11	Odisha	4	2.43 %
12	Haryana	4	2.43 %
13	Uttarakhand	4	2.43 %
14	Telangana	4	2.43 %
15	Chhattisgarh	3	1.82 %
16	Madhya Pradesh	2	1.21 %
17	New Delhi	2	1.21 %
18	Pondichary	1	0.60 %
19	Assam	1	0.60 %
20	Himachal Pradesh	1	0.60 %
21	Goa	1	0.60 %
22	Bihar	1	0.60 %
23	Gujarat	1	0.60 %
	Total	164	100%

Table 4 Show the State wise Distribution of Article. the highest numbers of the contributions are from Karnataka 27 (16.46%) Followed by Tamilnadu 24 (14.63%), Maharashtra 20 (12.19%), Andhra Pradesh 17 (10.36%) Punjab 15 (9.14%), Utter Pradesh 8 (4.87%), J & K and Rajasthan 7(4.26%), West Bengal and Kerala 5 (3.04%), Odisha, Haryana, Uttarakhand and Telangana 4 (2.43%), Chhattisgarh 3(1.82%), Madhya Pradesh and New Delhi 2 (1.21%), Pondichary, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Goa, Bihar and Gujarat 1(0.60%).

Country wise Distribution of Article

Table: 5 Country wise Distribution of Article

S. No.	Name of Country	No of Article	%
1	India	164	87.70 %
2	Nigeria	13	6.95 %
3	Pakistan	3	1.60 %
4	Tanzania	2	1.06. %
5	Ghana	1	0.53 %
6	Saudi Arabia	1	0.53 %
7	Swaziland	1	0.53 %
8	Portugal	1	0.53 %
9	Libya	1	0.53 %
	Total	187	100 %

Table - 5 Analyses the county Wise distribution of the Articles. the highest numbers of the contributions are from India 164 (87.70%) Followed by Nigeria 13 (6.95%), Pakistan 3 (1.60%), Tanzania 2 (1.06%) and Ghana, Saudi Arabia, Swaziland, Portugal & Libya1 (0.53%).

State wise Distribution of Indian Authors

Table 6: State wise Distribution of Indian Authors

S. NO.	Name of State	No of Authors	%
1	Karnataka	54	19.01%
2	Tamilnadu	50	17.6%
3	Maharashtra	33	11.61%
4	Andhra Pradesh	29	10.21%
5	Punjab	24	8.45 %
6	Rajasthan	12	4.22%
7	Jammu Kashmir	12	4.22%
8	Utter Pradesh	10	3.52%
9	Kerala	8	2.81%
10	Haryana	7	2.46%
11	Odisha	6	2.11%
12	West Bengal	6	2.11%
13	Uttarakhand	6	2.11%
14	Telangana	6	2.11%
15	Chhattisgarh	4	1.40%
16	Himanchal Pradesh	3	1.05%
17	Bihar	3	1.05%
18	Delhi	3	1.05%
19	Madhya Pradesh	3	1.05%
20	Assam	2	0.70%
21	Gujarat	1	0.35%
22	Goa	1	0.35%

23	Pondicherry	1	0.35%
	Total	284	100 %

Table 6 Show the State wise Distribution of Authors. the highest numbers of the contributions are from Karnataka 54 (19.01%), Tamilnadu 50 (17.6%), Maharashtra 33(11.61%),Andhra Pradesh 29 (10.21%), Punjab 24 (8.45%), Rajsthan and J&K 12 (4.22%), utterpraesh 10 (3.52%), Kerala 8 (2.81%), Harayana 7 (2.46%), Odisha West Bengal Uttarakhand and Telangana 6 (2.11%), Chhattisgarh 4 (1.40%), Himanchal Pradesh, Bihar, Delhi, and Madhya Pradesh 3 (1.05%), Assam 2 (0.70%) and Gujarat, Goa & Pondicherry 1 (0.35%).

Country wise Distribution of Authors

Table 7: Country wise Distribution of Authors

S. NO.	Name of Country	No of Authors	%
1	India	284	86.85
2	Nigeria	25	7.64
3	Pakistan	7	2.14
4	Tanzania	4	1.22
5	Swaziland	2	0.61
6	Ghana	2	0.61
7	Saudi Arabia	1	0.30
8	Portugal	1	0.30
9	Libya	1	0.30
	Total	327	100%

Table - 7 Analyses the country Wise distribution of the Authors. the highest numbers of the authors contributions are from India 284 (86.85%) Followed by Nigeria 25 (7.64%), Pakistan 7 (2.14%), Tanzania 4 (1.22%), Swaziland and Ghana 2 (0.61%), and Saudi Arabia, Portugal & Libya 1(0.30%).

Geographical Distribution of Article

Table 8: Geographical Distribution of Article

Year	National	Inter national	Total no of Articles
2013	26	6	32
2014	48	8	56
2015	51	4	55
2016	39	5	44
Total	164 (87.70%)	23 (12.29%)	187 (100%)

Table- 8 Shows that out of 187 articles , 164 (87.70%) article belong from national and 23 (12.29%) article belong from international. after observation as a result found that national contribution highest as compared International.

Lengths of the Articles

Table: 9 Lengths of the

Articles

Page length	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total	(%)
Five Pages	1	1	3	0	05	2.67
Six psges	0	0	3	1	04	2.13
Seven Pages	1	3	4	5	13	6.95
Eight Pages	0	4	4	5	13	6.95
Nine Pages	3	8	3	6	20	10.69
Ten Pages	4	5	10	4	23	12.29
Eleven Pages	4	4	8	7	23	12.29
Twelve Pages	6	6	7	7	26	13.90
ThirteenPages	3	5	4	2	14	7.48
Fourteen Pages	2	6	5	1	14	7.48
Fifteen Pages	2	4	0	3	09	4.81
Sixteen Pages	1	3	1	1	06	3.20
Seventeen Pages	2	1	0	1	04	2.13
Eighteen Pages	1	2	1	1	05	2.67
Nineteen Pages	1	1	0	0	02	1.06
Twenty Pages	0	0	0	0	00	00
Twenty one Pages	0	1	1	0	02	1.06
Twenty two Pages	0	0	1	0	01	0.53
Twenty Three Pages	1	0	0	0	01	0.53
Twenty Four Pages	0	0	0	0	00	00
Twenty five Pages	0	1	0	0	01	0.53
Twenty six Pages	0	0	0	0	00	00
Twenty seven Pages	0	1	0	0	01	0.53
	Total				187	100

The table- 9 Show that 5 (2.67%) articles have the length of five pages, 4 (2.13 %) articles have the length of six pages,13 (6.95 %) articles have the length of seven & eight pages, 20 (10.69 %) articles have the length of nine pages, 23 (12.29 %) articles have the length of ten & eleven pages 26 (13.90 %) articles have the length of twelve pages, 14 (7.48 %) articles have the length of thirteen and fourteen

pages, 9 (4.81 %) articles have the length of fifteen pages, 6 (3.20.%) articles have the length of sixteen pages, 4 (2.13 %) articles have the length of seventeen pages, 5 (2.67%) articles have the length of eighteen pages and 2(1.06%) articles have the length of nineteen & twenty one pages, and 1 (0.53 %) articles have the length of twenty two, twenty three, twenty five & twenty seven pages.

Numbers of Documents referred/cited

Table 10: Numbers of Documents referred/cited

S. No.	Year	No. Of referred/cited Documents	Percentages %
1	2013	460	17.67 %
2	2014	716	27.51 %
3	2015	749	28.78 %
4	2016	677	26.01 %
	Total	2602	100 %

The table- 10 Show the year wise referred/cited Documents by the authors of the journals. It shows that the highest 749 (28.78 %) Document referred/cited in the year 2015 Followed by 716 (27.51%), Document referred/cited in the year 2014, 677 (26.01%) Document referred/cited in the year 2016 and 460 (17.67%) Document referred/cited in the year 2013.

FINDINGS

- The highest numbers of the contributions are from Karnataka 27 (16.46%) and lowest numbers of the contributions are from Pondichary, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Goa, Bihar and Gujarat 1(0.60%).
- The highest numbers of the contributions are from India 164 (87.70%) and lowest numbers of the contributions are from Ghana, Saudi Arabia, Swaziland, Portugal & Libya1 (0.53%).
- The degree of author collaboration in the International journal of Digital library service (IJODLS) (2013-2016) is 0.7557 which clearly indicates the dominance of multiple author contributions
- The highest numbers of the authors contributions are from Karnataka 54 (19.01%), and lowest numbers of author contributions are from Gujarat, Goa & Pondicherry 1 (35%).

- The highest numbers of the authors contributions are from India and lowest numbers of the authors contributions are from Saudi Arabia, Portugal & Libya 1(0.30%).
- Out of 187 articles, 164 (87.70%) articles belong from national and 23 (12.29%) articles belong from international. after observation as a result found that national contribution highest as compared International.
- Majority of the articles i.e. 26 (13.90 %) have the length of twelve pages & minimum numbers of the articles 1(0.53 %) articles have the length of twenty two, twenty three, twenty five & twenty seven pages.
- The highest 749 (28.78 %) Document referred/cited in the year 2015 and lowest numbers 460 (17.67%) Document referred/cited in the year 2013.

CONCLUSION

On the basis of findings of this study, the journal has published 187 articles during the study period (2013-2016). Maximum number of contributions 189 (57.79%) by two authors. The highest numbers of the contributions are from Karnataka 27 (16.46%) and less numbers of the contributions are from Pondichary, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Goa, Bihar and Gujarat 1(0.60%). The highest numbers of the contributions are from India 164 (87.70%) and less numbers of the contributions are from Ghana, Saudi Arabia, Swaziland, Portugal & Libya1 (0.53%). The degree of author collaboration in the International journal of Digital library service (IJODLS) (2013-2016) is 0.7557 which clearly indicates the dominance of multiple author contributions the highest 749 (28.78 %) Document referred/cited in the year 2015 and less numbers 460 (17.67%) Document referred/cited in the year 2013.

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