

BIBLIOMETRICS STUDY OF JOURNAL OF INDIAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION (ILA)

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Abstract

Bibliometrics is the discipline where quantitative methods were employed to probe scientific communication process by measuring and analyzing various aspects of written documents. It helps to monitor growth of literature and patterns of research. This paper examines the articles published in Journal of Indian Library Association (ILA) for ascertain number chronological distribution of articles, number of pages, authorship pattern and degree of collaboration, institutional wise contribution and geographical distribution of articles were recorded and analyzed for making observations. The studies carried out for this paper found that, majority of papers are multi- authored. The degree of collaboration is found to be 0.51. The geographical distribution reveals that the contribution by India is the highest. And the average author per paper is 6.0.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Journal of Indian library Association, Authorship pattern, Degree of Collaboration, Citation etc.

1. Introduction

Bibliometric analysis is the quantitative description of literature and helps in the measurement of the patterns of all forms of recorded information and their producers. It has extensive application in the field of Library and Information Science particularly with regard to studying the trends in a subject. It helps in formulating need based development policy and provides objective data to inform managers to take timely decisions. (Kamal Lochan Jena-2006). Bibliometric studies have been immensely useful for librarians in selection and weeding policies. It serves as a useful tool to the academic community in identifying most popular authors and potential publications. Furthermore, it helps in determining the highly cited journals, ranking of prolific authors, authors productive pattern, the journal impact factor, and other significant details of any specific literature under study. (Swain and Panda-2012)

A Bibliometrics study for a journal is very essential to evaluate the journal and find out year wise distribution of papers, authorship pattern, citation pattern, length of papers, institution distribution of papers etc. In 1969 Prichard first coined the term bibliometrics. There are various bibliometric studies has been made in a single journal time to time. Single journals bibliometric studies helps to know the research trends of a particular field of research i.e. year wise distribution of contributions, authorship pattern and the trends of research collaboration, Subject wise distribution of contribution, rank of journals etc.

The current study is a Bibliometric analysis of the journal “Indian Library Association” for the period 2012 to 2014. The journal has established itself as a leading professional journal in the field of Library and Information Science. This journal is published bimonthly by the esteemed National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources (NISCAIR), New Delhi, India. Though the journal had a humble beginning in 1993, it has achieved wide recognition and a global readership. As stated in its editorial objectives, it primarily intends to enhance the communication between policy makers, organizational agents, academics, and managers on the critical understanding and research on intellectual property. This journal has endeavored to enrich the contents of each issue through balanced overseas contributions. Therefore, a Bibliometrics study of this journal is of vital significance.

2. Review of Literature

There have been many studies conducted on bibliometric study of single foreign journals. Some of the relevant studies in the aforesaid direction are discussed here. Hussain et al. (2011) in their study “Bibliometric analysis of the Electronic Library Journal (2000-2010)” analyzed a bibliometric study of 578 articles that were published during the period January 1, 2000 to December 31, 2010 in the Electronic Library Journal. Majority of articles (269) were contributed by single authors and most of the authors (72.15 percent) belonged to universities. Singh et al. (2011) in their study “Citation analysis of Journal of Documentation” analyzed the articles published in the Journal of Documentation from 1996-2010. A total of 487 articles were published in the journal during the study and highest number (44) of articles was published in the year 2005. The journal contained 15,587 citations during the study and the maximum cited were reported in year 2009. In the authorship pattern, single authors 201 (49 percent) citations were more dominant than others and included both academics and non-academics. This study also reveals that Journal of Documentation is the most preferred journal used by authors in their citations.

Har Singh (2013) in his study ‘Citation analysis of Collection Building during 2005-2012’ revealed that 179 articles were consulted from eight volumes (2005-2012) which carried 2,388 citations including 85 self-citations. The majority of articles (30.17 per cent) recorded between 10-19 ranges of citations per article followed by (28.50 per cent) 1-9 range. The majority of articles were contributed by single authors (65.92 per cent) and majority of contributors were from the USA (69.96 per cent) followed by Canada (3.95 per cent) and India (3.95 per cent) respectively. Journal articles (42.71 per cent) were the most cited source materials, followed by online and electronic sources (25.80 per cent), books including edited books (20.44 per cent), newspapers (5.23 per cent) and so on. Out of 179 articles, the majority of articles (33.52 per cent) were Research papers followed by Case study (30.73 per cent), Literature review (12.85 per cent) and so on. The majority of

articles (66.48 per cent) were recorded between 6-10 pages, followed by 25.70 per cent articles between 1-5 pages. Out of 1,020 journal articles, Collection Building (9.02 per cent) was the top ranked journal, followed by The Journal of Academic Librarianship (5.0 per cent) and College & Research Libraries (4.22 per cent).

Har Singh (2013) in his article 'A bibliometric analysis of the Chinese Librarianship: an International Electronic Journal, 2009- 2012' studied 55 articles published in the period under study. The highest number of articles were published in the year 2012 (17, 30.9%), followed 2011 (14, 25.45%) and 2010 (13, 23.64%). The minimum numbers of articles were published in the year 2009 with 11 articles (20%). The 55 articles contained a total of 903 citations and self-citations. The year 2012 had the most citations (276, 30.56%), followed by the year 2011 (237, 26.25%). The year 2009 had the fewest citations (178, 19.71%). The largest number of articles had been published by single authors (23, 41.82%) followed by two authors (20, 36.36%), three authors (9, 16.36%), and more than three authors (3, 5.45%). It is found that the degree of author collaboration in the *Chinese Librarianship* ranged from 0.47 to 0.71 during the period under study. Out of 106 authors, 39 (36.80%) are from India, followed by Nigeria (33, 31.13%), Pakistan (16, 15.09%), and USA (11, 10.38%). China and United Arab Emirates have contributed 2 authors each. And Botswana, Canada, and Iran have contributed one author each.

Characteristics and trends of authorship in library and information science (LIS) journals have been examined by researchers including Cline (1982), Metz (1989), Terry (1996), Nisonger (1996), Al-Ghamdi, AlHarbi, Beacom, et al. (1998), Lipetz (1999), He and Spink (2002), Young (2006), and Fennewald (2007), among others. Asha and Anil (2010) undertook a bibliometric study of 4798 citations appended to 400 articles in five volumes (2003-2007) of the Indian Journal of Pure and Applied Mathematics and found that the most cited documents are articles from research journals and the foreign authors have contributed more than Indian authors.

Tsay (2011) undertook a study to explore the journal bibliometric characteristics of the Journal of Information Science (JIS) and the subject relationship with other disciplines by citation analysis. The citation data were drawn from references of each article of JIS during 1998 and 2008. The results of this study revealed that journal articles are the most cited document, followed by books and book chapters, electronic resources, and conference proceedings, respectively.

3. Nature and scope of the study

The Journal of Indian Library Association (ILA) is selected for Bibliometric analysis, because the journal has grown in status and set its own standards in professional journalism. It is a national periodical completely dedicated to the field of library and information science serving the professional community by publishing papers on diverse library techniques and library systems duly encouraging the authors young and old around the globe. It was interesting to analyze the Bibliometric of such a leading journal in the field so as to know the ranking of authors, types of documents, geographical location of publication, institution wise distribution, Year wise distribution etc.

4. Need of the study

Bibliometrics study can help the librarian select the most useful publications and has such effectively maximize the use their budget. It helps the researchers to corroborate or contrast present findings. It shows the different fields of research need different types of references. It is also used to study the growth and structure of literature of any subject. It helps to point out the way to revise the collection and the services to allow the librarians to better serve the needs of the library users from the present to the future.

5. Objectives of the Study

The present study has been undertaken with the objective of analyzing the following aspects:

- a) To study the year-wise distribution of articles;
- b) To study the length of articles.
- c) To study the authorship pattern of the contributors;
- d) To identify the authors' degree of collaboration
- e) To Authors' institutional affiliation.
- f) To identify geographical distribution of contributions.

6. Methodology

The web page of the ILA journal was accessed for analysis of articles published in Journal of Indian Library Association (ILA) for the period 2012, 2013 and 2014. During this study period volume-48, 49 and 50 have come up by containing 12 issues. Each volume of the journal was studied in order to ascertain number of articles. Further each article was studied in detail as to ascertain number chronological distribution of articles, number of pages, authorship pattern and degree of collaboration, institutional wise contribution and geographical distribution of articles were recorded and analyzed for making observations.

7. 1 Chronological Distribution of Articles by Volume:

Table 1 indicates the chronological-wise distribution of articles in 3 volumes of the journal during 2012 to 2014. The table reveals that there are 66 articles from 12 issues out of which the highest number of articles 25(6.25) are published in volume 49 and the lowest number of articles are published 20(5.00) in the volume 48. The Average article per issue was found that is 5.5

Table-1 Chronological Distribution of Articles

Year	Vol.	Issues	Articles	%age	Cumulative # of Articles	Cumulative %age
2012	48	4	20	5.00	20	30.30
2013	49	4	25	6.25	45	68.18
2014	50	4	21	5.25	66	100
Total		12	66	16.5	66	100
Average article per issue			5.5			

7.2 Length of Articles Distribution Volume-wise

Table 2 presents the length of articles published in Indian library association journal Major portion of articles i.e., 35(53.03%) are between 6 to 10 pages, followed by 1 to 5 pages in 25 (37.88%) articles and 6(9.09%) articles are from 11 to 15 respectively.

Table 2: Length of the Articles

Year	Vol.*	1 to 5	6 to 10	11 to 15	Total
2012	48	8	8	4	20
2013	49	11	14	-	25
2014	50	6	13	2	21
Total		25	35	6	66
Percentage		37.88	53.03	9.09	100

7.3 Authorship Pattern Distributed Volume-wise

Table 3 presents data of the authorship patterns in different volumes of the journal. The study depicts that volume 49 has the highest number i.e. 25(37.88%) and the lowest number of articles i.e. 20 (30.30%) belongs to the volume 49. It also found that out of total 117 contributors. 64(53.00%) contributors contributed a two-authored paper which amounts to 31(46.97%) articles. The number of single-authored papers was 25(21.37%) followed by three, four-authored papers. The author's collaboration is found to be 0.79 and the degree of collaboration in two authored papers (0.53) is the highest. Further, it was noted that the average number of authors per volume was 11.7.

Table 3: Authorship Pattern of Contributions (Volume-Wise)

# of Authors	Authorship pattern per volume			Total papers (%)	Total authors (%)	Degree of collaboration
	2012	2013	2014			
One author	7	9	9	25(37.88)	25 (21.37)	0.21
Two authors	10	12	9	31(46.97)	62 (53.00)	0.53
Three authors	3	4	3	10(15.15)	30 (25.64)	0.26
Four authors	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	20	25	21	66	117	
%age	30.30	37.88	31.81	100	100	-
	Author collaboration					0.79
	Average authors per volume					11.7

7.4 Degree of Collaboration among Different Categories of Author

Among Different Categories of Authors

Table 4 shows that, the degree of collaboration among two author publications 0.26 was highest and least were 0.18 in three authors collaboration 0.08 highest and least was 0.06. it is noted that 0.26 was highest among the collaboration in different category of authors.

Table 4: Degree of collaboration

Year	Vol. No	Two authors publications	D.C	Three authors publication	D.C
2012	48	10	0.21	3	0.06
2013	49	13	0.26	4	0.08
2014	50	9	0.18	3	0.06

*Each volume consist of 4 issues (3x4=12 issues)

*D.C = Degree of Collaboration

7.5 Author Productivity Distribution Volume-wise

Data related to author productivity have been presented in table 5, which shows that the total average number of author per paper is 6.49. The average productivity per author is 1.77 during the period under study.

Table 5: Author Productivity

Year	Total papers	Total authors	Average author per paper (AAPP)	Productivity Per Author (PPA)
2012	25	36	1.44	0.69
2013	31	45	1.45	0.86
2014	10	36	3.6	0.22
Total	66	117	6.49	1.77

Note: Average Authors per Paper (AAPP) = Number of authors /Number of papers.
Productivity per author= Number of papers/Number of authors.

7.6 Institution-wise Distribution of Contributors

The distribution of published papers by institution – wise the table 6 reveals that, out of 119 contributors, the highest number 59 (49.58%) of contributors are contributed from the Universities. The colleges stand the second place with 29(24.37%) contributors respectively.

Table 6: Institution – wise Distribution of contributors

Institutes-wise	Total	%age	Rank
Universities	59	49.58	1
Colleges	29	24.37	2
Other	29	24.37	2
Research Institutes	2	1.68	3
Total	119	100	--

7.7 Country –wise Distribution of Contribution

The country – wise distribution details about the collaboration with number of articles contributed by authors in the Indian library association journal were depicted in table 7.

An attempt has been made to Study the country –wise distribution of contribution; the table 8 reveals that out of the total 66 contributors majority 64(96.97%) of articles have been published by Indian contributors. 2 (3.03%) contributors have been contributed from foreign which stand second among the contributors.

Table 7: Country – wise Distribution of Contributions

Country	Total	%age	Rank
India	64	96.97	1
Foreign	2	3.03	2
Total	66	100	

7.8 Geographical Location –wise Distribution of contributions in India.

The geographical spreads of the Indian authors have been analyzed in detail, which list the most frequent state affiliations with the ILA journal of information science. The table 9 shows that, the majority of contributors were from Karnataka 20(20%) followed by New Delhi with 17(17%) of total contributors, Uttar Pradesh comes next with 12% and Tamil Nadu stands in fourth position with 9% of papers contribution. Maharashtra stands fifth rank with 8% Haryana & Jammu and Kashmir stands sixth & seventh positions and Kolkata with 4%, Rajasthan with 3% contribution of articles, Assam with 2% of contribution which stands tenth position.

Table 8: Geographical Location-wise Distribution of contribution in India

State	Total	%age	Rank
Karnataka	20	20	1
New Delhi	17	17	2
Rajasthan	3	3	9
Tamil Nadu	9	9	4
Uttar Pradesh	12	12	3
Jammu and Kashmir	5	5	7

Haryana	7	7	6
Assam	2	2	10
Andhra Pradesh	5	5	7
Gujarat	3	3	9
Maharashtra	8	8	5
Kolkata	4	4	8
Punjab	3	3	9
Bihar	1	1	11
Kerala	1	1	11
Total	100	100.00	

8. Conclusion

The publishing trend totally depends on the productivity of contributors, patterns of contributions and the quality of information. The library and information science is one among the foremost challenging subjects in the area of science, library science professionals and researchers are contributory their thoughts in the numerous documentary and non documentary types of literature, associate increasing emphasis on investigation, research associated experimentation for an overall development of the library profession which lead to the expansion of literature at ever increasing rate in numerous forms like books, periodicals, theses, dissertation, patents, analysis reports, etc. may be periodicals are widespread among the professionals and scientists, because it covers the most recent information with new discoveries innovations and it plays a vital role in research work. The present study confined to the publications of 66 research articles printed in 3 volumes of 12 issues appeared within the Indian library association journal of information science in periods of 2012 to 2014. The study reveals that the very best numbers of articles 25(37.88%) are printed in volume forty nine and therefore the lowest numbers of articles are printed 20(30.77%) within the volume forty eight, an average article per issue was found that's 21(31.88%) volume fifty.

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