Journal of Indian Library Association: a bibliometric study during 2016-2020

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Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to examine the current trends of publication patterns in Library and Information Science research using bibliometric methods. To achieve the aim of the study, a popular national peer reviewed journals was selected i.e' Journal of Indian Library Association' (JILA). During 2016-2020, total 22 issues and 129 articles were analyzed in various aspects such as distribution of articles, authorship patterns, state-wise contributors, most prolific author(s), and length of articles, subject-wise distribution of articles and number of keywords used. All collected data were presented in different tables and charts in systematic manner. The trends of authorship of articles are collaborative and most of the authors belong to Karnataka. Average length of articles is different and most of the papers have been written on 'bibliometric, webometric and scientrometric analysis', users' study, library survey, LIS education, public library, information literacy etc during the study period.

Keywords : Bibliometric, ILA, JILA, Library and Information Science, Research trends.

1.   Introduction

Biometric research is the statistical evaluation of bibliographic data, focusing on the analysis of citations of research findings and publications. In the past, bibliometric methods were used very often in the fields of Library and Information Science (LIS). Nowadays, it is trendy in all areas. It is used to provide a quantitative analysis of the academic literature. Many fields of research have used bibliometric to explore the impact of their field. Bibliometric is basically divided into two words, 'Biblio' stands for "Book" and 'Metrics' stands for "Measurement". We can now define Bibliometric as a method that includes statistical analysis of published articles and the citations published therein to measure their impact.

Bibliometric is defined as "quantitative analysis of the characteristics, behaviours, and productivity of all aspects of written communication, librarians, and users of information" (Mahapatra, 2000, p. 4). The word bibliometric was introduced by Pritchard (1969), who replaced the earlier term "statistical bibliography" used for the same concept. Various bibliographic analysis techniques help to identify specific trends in the literature of a given field of study. Bibliometric studies are useful for evaluating library services, developing collections, finalizing policy, decision making, resource allocation and even weeding out of library resources.

The current study is a comparative bibliometric analysis during 2016-2020 of the 'Journal of Indian Library Association' (JILA) published by Indian Library Association (ILA). The journal is a peer reviewed journal that publishes the high quality research articles on LIS domain. The frequency of the journal is quarterly and it is UGC approved national level journal in India.

2.   Review of literature

Several bibliometric analyses were conducted in recent past on national and international journals. Some of relevant works on the aforesaid subject are discussed here. Singh and Mishra (2013) analyzed 158 contributions of the IASLIC Bulletin during 2004-2010. The researcher carried out that most of the contribution is from academic institutions, majority of contributions (92) were 6 pages while majority of articles (95) were 1 to 10 citations. Total citations were 1600 from 158 articles. Kuriand Hajje (2014) examined the Citation Analysis of Pearl: A Journal of Library and Information Science during 2009-2011. They found that 1285 citations in 124 articles. They accounted 647 (50.35%) articles were written by single author, 288 (22.49) articles were written by two authors. Khan (2015)analysed 323 articles of Annals of Library and Information Studies (ALIS) for the period from 2004 to 2013 and he found 120 (37.15%) were contributed by single author while the rest of 203 (62.85%) were joint authors' contributions. The further study finds that most of the contributions were from India (87.31%). Mondal and Saha (2015) evaluated 115 articles of the Journal of Indian Library Association during 2008-2014 and found most of the authors belong to Delhi, average length of articles were 4-6 pages, maximum articles written on library automation, users' study and ICT related. Halder (2016) worked with the IASLIC Bulletin and Annals of

Library and Information Studies (ALIS) from the year 2010-2014. Researcher found that 115 articles were published in IASLIC Bulletin and 179 articles were published in ALIS during the above period. He distributed the research data in subject-wise, state-wise, country-wise and reference-wise. Kuri and Palled (2016) studied and analyzed the articles published in the Journal of Indian Library Association (JILA) during 2012 to 2014. He found that most of the articles published by single authors and maximum contributions were contributed from the Universities, i.e., 59 out of 119 articles. He also distributed research data in different tables and charts. Parameshwar (2016) analyzed 204 articles published during 2006-2015 in the IASLIC Bulletin. He found that highest publication published in 2010 (25 articles). Total 334 authors were contributed during the period and most of the articles were contributed by single authors 96 (46.08%), followed by two authors 90 (44.12%) and remaining 60 (9.80%) of the articles were written by three authors. Researcher presented the research data in many tables, i.e., state-wise, country-wise, length of articles, found prolific authors having 5 articles and also presented highly cited top ten papers. Brahma and Verma (2018) investigated 202 articles were published in Malaysian Journal of Library and Information Science (MJLIS) during2007-2016 and found most of the contributor's, i.e., 31.17% from Malaysia, 2ndcontributing country was India. They found 6285 references from 202 articles. Most of the articles were joint authorship (50.99%). Lijina (2018) evaluated the International Journal of Library and Information Science for a period 2012 to 2017 and found 161 articles were published during the period. In 2017, highest numbers of articles (54 articles) were published. The author also distributed research data in country-wise, state-wise, authorship pattern-

wise and explained. Raza and Malik (2018) done bibliometric study on Journal of Knowledge Management (JKM) and found 508 articles were contributed from 57 countries during 2009-2016. They also distributed the research data in different tables and graphs. Most significant out comes from their study that 307 articles were written on knowledge management. Prieto-Gutierrez and Segado-Boj (2019)analysedthe research articles published in Annals of Library and Information Studies (ALIS), it is an India-based journal and the study was done during 2011- 2017. All collected data nicely distributed in various tables and charts.

3.   Statement of the problem

After browsing through the published literatures on bibliomeric studies on Indian LIS journals, it is observed that many researches have been conducted on bibliometric analysis and citation analysis on different period. The studied literatures have provided some important data to understand the recent trends in research on a specific subject domain. It is also observed that all collected data have been distributed in a very scientific manner. But at the same time the researchers found that during 2016 to 2020 no study has been conducted on 'Journal of Indian Library Association' (JILA) published by Indian Library Association (ILA). Regarding the journal's status in the field of LIS in India, the identified lacuna hinders the presentation of a comprehensive view on bibliometric study of Indian LIS journals. Thus the researchers have attempted to fill up the said lacuna by selecting the concerned study entitled as "Journal of Indian Library Association: a bibliometric study during 2016-2020".

4.   Objectives of the study

The main objectives of the study are:

- To study issue-wise distribution of articles

- To examine authorship patterns of contributions

- To Find out state-wise distribution of contributions

- To know most prolific author

- To identify the length of articles

- To determine subject-wise distribution of the articles

- To find out number of keywords used

- To identify number of references used.

4.   Scope of the study

The scope of the present study covers:

- Total 22 issues published in 'JILA' during 2016-2020

- Total 129 articles published in 'JILA' during 2016-2020

- The span of the study is limited to 5 years period i.e. 2016 to 2020 in JILA

5.   Methodology

The relevant data to the study was downloaded from the official website of ILA (www.ilaindia.net/jila/index.php/jila/) from 2016-2020. Apart from that the relevant data had been collected from the different sources. A total of 129 articles written by 237 authors were traced from the 22 issues in this journal. The collected data were tabulated, classified, analysed using Microsoft Excel to meet the above-mentioned objectives.

6.   Data analysis and interpretation

The present research work is a comparative bibliometric study of Journal of Indian Library Association (JILA) from the year 2016 to 2020. The research articles published during the period have been analyzed and distributed in different tables to fulfil the stated objectives.
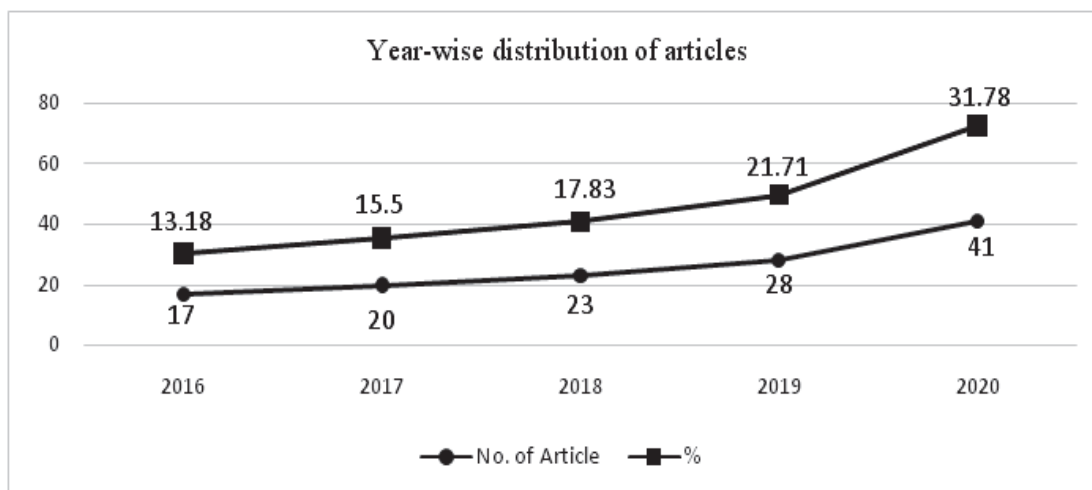
6.1 *Distribution of contributions*

Table 1: Distribution of contributions in JILA

Year	Vol.	Issue				Total no of Articles	%
		1	2	3	4		
2016	52	7		5	5	17	13.18
2017	53	6	9		5	20	15.50
2018	54	6	5	6	6	23	17.83
2019	55	6	6	8	8	28	21.71
2020	56	9	8	11	13	41	31.78
Total	5	22				129	100

Table 1 shows that year-wise percentages of contributions are almost similar, although highest no. of articles published in JILA. The total contributions in five volumes in JILA were 129 with an average of 25.8% articles published in a year. The maximum articles published in 2020i.e. 41 (31.78%). However, least contributions were found in 2016, i.e., 17 (13.18%) and figure 1 clearly shows the year-wise growth.

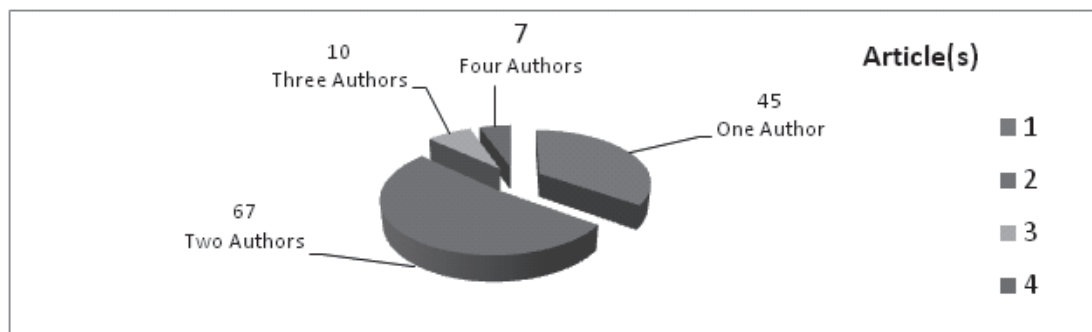**Figure 1: Distribution of contributions in JILA**

6.2   *Authorship patterns*

Table 2: Authorship patterns in JILA

JILA during 2016-2020			
No. of Author(s)	No of Articles	Total no. of author	%
One	45	45	18.98
Two	67	134	56.54
Three	10	30	12.65
Four	7	28	11.81
Total	129	237	100

In JILA, there were 237 personal authors contributed in 129 articles during five years. Table 2 demonstrates that most of the articles 67 (56.54%) written by joint authors in JILA and 45 articles that was18.98% written by single author. 10 articles were written by 3 authors and 7 articles written by more than three authors. Figure 2 has presented the distribution of the authorship pattern.

Figure 2: Authorship pattern of cited journals

6.3   *State-wise contributions*

Table 3: State-wise contribution in JILA

Sl.	State	JILA		
		No. of Contributors	%	Rank
1	Karnataka	45	18.98	1
2	Uttar Pradesh	37	15.61	2
3	New Delhi	26	10.97	3
4	Punjab	20	8.43	4
5	Maharashtra	17	7.14	5

Sl.	State	JILA		
		No. of Contributors	%	Rank
6	Mizoram	16	6.72	6
7	West Bengal	13	5.47	7
8	Haryana	12	5.04	8
9	Tamil Nadu	10	4.21	9
10	Madhya Pradesh	9	3.78	10
11	Jammu and Kashmir (Union Territory)	7	2.94	11
12	Kerala	5	2.10	12
13	Gujarat	4	1.68	13
14	Odisha	3	1.26	14
15	Puducherry (Union Territory)	2	0.84	15
16	Rajasthan	2	0.84	15
17	Uttarakhand	2	0.84	15
18	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0.42	16
19	Assam	1	0.42	16
20	Chhattisgarh	1	0.42	16
21	Jharkhand	1	0.42	16
22	Nagaland	1	0.42	16
23	Telangana	1	0.42	16
24	Iran(Other Country)	1	0.42	16
	Total	237	100	

Previously it was mentioned that the national level journal is published from capital of India, i.e., New Delhi. As per table 3, most interesting result is found that highest contributed state is Karnataka (45 contributors, 18.98%) and 2nd highest state is Uttar Pradesh (37 contributors). Whereas, New Delhi (26 contributors)is 3rd contributing state in JILA. Total 23 states and 1 foreign contributor have contributed in JILA during 2016 to 2020.

6.4 *Rank-wise contributors*

Table 4: Most prolific contributors in JILA during 2016-2020

Authors	No. of articles	%	Round
Manoj Kumar Verma	5	2.100840336	2.1
B. D. Kumar	4	1.680672269	1.68
P.G. Prasad	3	1.260504202	1.26
Shailendra Kumar	3	1.260504202	1.26
Gururaj S.Hadagali	3	1.260504202	1.26
S. B. Dhawan	3	1.260504202	1.26
Shabahat Husain	3	1.260504202	1.26
B. M. Gupta	3	1.260504202	1.26
16 authors with two articles	32	13.44537815	13.45
178 authors having one article each	178	75.21008403	75.21
Total Authors	237	100	100

According to table 4 most prolific contributor in JILA is Manoj Kumar Verma. He has contributed 5 articles in JILA during study period. B. D. Kumar is the 2nd highest contributor with 4 articles. 6 authors have contributed 3 articles each and 16 authors have contributed 2 research papers each and 178 authors have 1 article during 2016- 2020.

6.5 *Length of articles*

Table 5 Length of articles in JILA during 2016-2020

Sl. No.	No. of Pages	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total	Percentage	Mean
1	1--3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	4--6	5	6	8	1	0	20	15.50	
3	7--9	7	7	5	17	9	45	34.88	
4	10--12	1	5	9	8	19	42	32.55	
5	13--15	1	3	1	2	12	19	14.72	9.60
6	16--18	0	0	2	0	1	3	2.32	
	Total	14	21	23	28	41	129	100	

Table 5 describes the page-length of the published articles in JILA during 2016-2020. Out of 129 articles, topmost45 articles (34.88%) have a length between 7-9 pages. The mean of page-length of 129 articles is 9.60.

6.6 *Subject-wise distributions of the articles*

The articles are categorised by subject-wise and have been distributed in table 6. The subjects are selected considering the main 'keyword' of the articles published in JILA journals during the study period. All published articles have been divided into 18 subjects and found most of the articles are written on 'Bibliometrics and Scientrometrics and Webometrics', i.e., 41 articles (31.78%) in JILA.

Table 6: Subject-wise distribution of articles published in JILA

Sl.No.	Subject	No.	% (Round of)
1	Bibliometrics / Scientometrics / Webometrics	41	31.78
2	Users studies	22	17.05
3	Library Survey	18	13.95
4	LIS Education/LIS Professionals/LIS Teachers	8	6.20
5	Public Library	4	3.10
6	Information Literacy	4	3.10
7	Library Services/Information Services	3	2.33
8	E-Resources	3	2.33
9	ICT and IT act.	3	2.33
10	Digital Libraries	2	1.55
11	Intellectual Property Right and Copy Right	2	1.55
12	Preservation and conservation	2	1.55
13	Academic Libraries	1	0.78
14	Library Resources	1	0.78
15	Library Automation	1	0.78
16	Collection Development	1	0.78
17	Marketing of LIS Services	1	0.78
18	Miscellaneous	12	9.30
	Total no of articles	129	100.00

6.7 *Numbers of keywords listed in articles*

Table 7: Numbers of keywords used in each article

No. of Keywords	Articles	Percentages
Nil	4	3.1
1--3	12	9.3
4--6	92	71.32
7--9	20	15.5
10--12	1	0.78
Total	129	100

Table 7 shows that the how many keywords used in each article during the study period in JILA. 4 to 6 (71.32%) keywords have been used in maximum articles, whereas 4 articles have beenpublished without any key word.

6.8 *Number of references listed in articles in JILA during 2016-2020*

Table 8: No of references listed in JILA

No. of References	Articles	Percentages (%)	Mean
1--5	8	6.2	
6--10	34	26.36	
11--15	49	37.98	
16--20	18	13.95	
21--25	6	4.65	14.35
26--30	4	3.1	
31--35	7	5.43	
35--40	3	2.33	
Total	129	100	

Table 8 shows that how many references have been used under each article. 49 articles (37.98%) used 11-15 no. of reference. Whereas mean of the references is 14.35. Figure 3 will help to understand no. of reference used under the article during the study period.
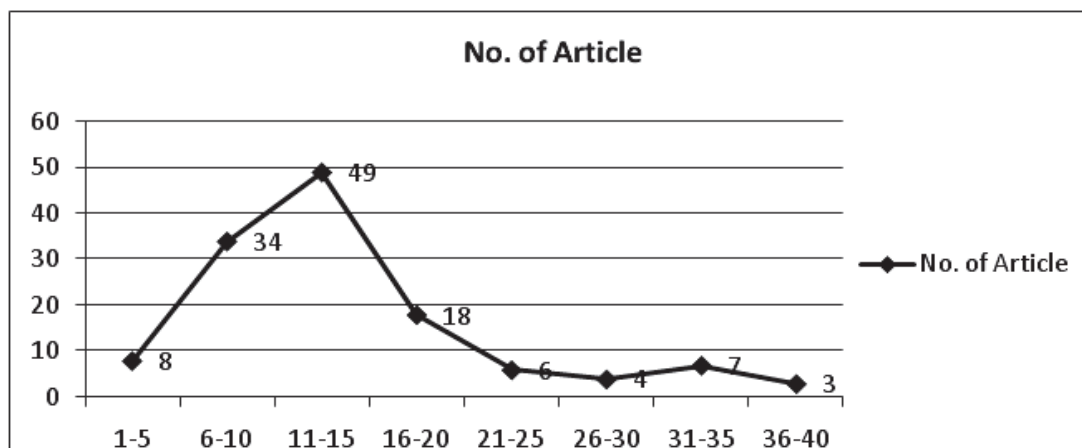
Figure 3: No of reference listed in JILA

7. Findings

The main findings of the study during 2016-2020 in JILA are:

- Total 129 articles were published in 22 issues;

- 237 authors have contributed;

- Maximum articles, i.e., 67 have been published with joint author;

- Most of the articles, i.e., 45 have been contributed from the state of Karnataka;

- Most prolife contributor in JILA is Manoj Kumar Verma;

- Top most 45 articles (34.88%)have length between 7 to 9 pages;

- Most of the articles have been published on bibliometrics, scientrometrics, webometrics and users' study;

- 92 (71.32%) articles are having 4-6 keywords;

- 49 (37.98%) articles have been used 11-15 number of references.

8. Conclusion

Bibliometric technique is being used for variety of purposes and even forecasting the potential of a particular domain. The Journal of Indian Library Association is publishing variety of articles for scholarly communication. Information in this journal is increasing gradually from year to year. Moreover, the findings of the study have highlighted multimodal bibliometric measures that would be helpful tool for all stakeholders to know the characteristic features of the journals. This kind of study also helps to find out the present research trends in LIS domain. Further study can be done on similar types of journals or study can be considered on another period of the same journal.

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