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Citations Analysis of Jurnal Kajian Informasi & Perpustakaan Universitas Padjadjaran, Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

Scientific journals will be useful if they have any scientific impact for the scientific field, one of the way to know is through citation. The more writers cite articles, the greater the benefits of the article. This study aims to determine the development of Journal of Information & Library Study (JKIP) which has been published since 2013, citation analysis, including the distribution of articles annually, authorship patterns, the highest number of citations and visualization forms. The method used is bibliometric analysis, by collecting the data sourced from the http://jurnal.unpad.ac.id/jkip page, the data is processed and analyzed using Ms. Excel, Publish or Perish Application (PoP) and VOSviewer. The results of the study concluded that JKIP published 2 times in a year and had published 111 articles during 2013-2019, with the number of collaborative authors (71.2%) more than a single author (28.8%). All publications have more than 101 pages. JKIP has a citation number of 190 and the highest for one article title has 9 citations. The visualization can be seen to find out the frequency of collaboration and strengthening of networks between writers.

Keywords: Citation Analysis; Bibliometrics; Scientific Journals; Library; Library and Information Journal; Scientific Publications Analysis

INTRODUCTION

As the development of information and communication technology, the management of scientific journals in Indonesia is growing to the electronic journals system. The process of collecting article, till the process of publishing the article is done by online so that it becomes easier and more practical. The publications which has been published can be used by readers and researchers who need written references. Information is more easily disseminated and accessed and becomes a key in every activity. Published works are useful if it is used by other researchers as consideration in their studies, or often called with quoted or cited. The more quoted figures, the more research that is referred to in the text. The evaluation of a scientific journal on the quality can be seen through the citation figures obtained. Every publication is expected to contribute to the scientific world and have a real impact.

The Government of Indonesia through the Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education (KEMENRISTEKDIKTI) and the Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI) have issued policies and regulations regarding scientific journals so that publications in Indonesia are increasing in number and quality. The improvement is carried out by the publishers of scientific journals so that the journals under its management belongs to the category of the standards quality which has been set by the government. One of the strategy

which carried out is by preparing citation numbers for scientific journal articles (Nashihuddin & Aulianto, 2016). This is done by registering a journal into Google Scholar so that citation numbers can be recorded automatically. Google Scholar is useful for finding various sources from one very relevant database; find articles, abstract works or legal opinions; placing complete documents through libraries and the web and as a medium of learning the use of keywords of scientific literature in each area of scientific research. Scientific work cannot stand alone because every research certainly needs other references that have been published previously to support the research being studied and the writing of research articles. Quoting can be done by researchers objectively by referring to the research topics and research problems. Citation analysis is an approach that is centered on library materials and is focused on library materials in a collection, through citation analysis known to the growth and development of science in a particular subject. Besides, it can also illustrate the relationship between some or all articles cited with citing documents, in this case, it can be calculated how much the paper cited by scientific writers (Hayati, 2016). The most popular form of scientific work is scientific journals published by universities, government agencies, private and professional organizations. Padjadjaran University is one of the many tertiary institutions managing the results of publications produced in the form of scientific journals.

This scientific journal is discussed about "Journal of Information & Library Studies" which will henceforth be called JKIP. Based on information from the page http://jurnal.unpad.ac.id/jkip/index, JKIP has ISSN 2303-2677 (Print) and ISSN 2540-9239 (Online), JKIP has been published since December 2012, by LP3, Faculty of Science Communication, Padjadjaran University. The first print edition was published on June 2013. Meanwhile, JIKP began using the Online Journal System in June 2016. Therefore, our publications from June 2013 to December 2016 were re-issued. Since Vol. 4, No. 2, December 2016 (after obtaining ISSN-Online), JKIP has a change in publisher which was originally published by LP3, Faculty of Communication Sciences, Padjadjaran University, changed to Library Science Study Program, Faculty of Communication Sciences, Padjadjaran University.

JKIP is accredited SINTA 2 by Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education of the Republic of Indonesia, No. 23/E/KPT/2019, August 8th, 2019, started from June, 2018 to December, 2022. SINTA 2 accreditation means that this journal has the quality standards set by the government.

JIKP uses the principle of double peer-review which means that the reviewer and the author do not know each other. This journal has a focus on information and library studies. JKIP is published twice a year (June and December) and works closely with the Indonesian Institute of Library and Information Science (ISIPII). Every article received will be reviewed by journal editors and external editors and competent reviewers in each related field. This review uses a double-blind peer review before the journal is published. JKIP will publish papers selected under the Creative Commons Attribution ShareAlike 4.0 International License. And, every article is free of charge for writers and readers.

The fields of study of this journal are librarianship, information and archives, including: Library Management, Digital Libraries and Repositories, Information

Organizations, Information Services, Knowledge Management, Media and Information Literacy, Media and Information Preservation, Infometrics, Information Policy, Documentation Systems, Records Management , Information Technology at the Information Institute. To see the impact of journals towards the advancement of science and technology, JKIP uses Google Scholar and dimensions to view citation numbers in journals, this is to find out about published journal articles useful for other research.

The utilization devices to see the scientific impact can be done by using the Publish or Perish Application (PoP). An application that was introduced since October 2006 and has undergone developments and on going updates. Publish or Perish uses Google Scholar Queries to get information about citations which are analyzed and converted into some statistics. This application is used with an internet network connection that can run on Windows, Linux, and Macintosh systems. The results are available which can be copied to the Windows clipboard (to run to other applications) or saved to various output formats (for future reference or further analysis (Harzing, 2011). This application is designed to help academics (individuals) to present the impact of research even if it has a few citations, it can also be used to decide which journals to submit, to prepare for job interviews, to conduct literature reviews, to conduct bibliometric research, or to do homework before meeting with academic writers. : a total number of articles and number of citations; average citations per article, citations per author, and citations per year; h-index and parameters related to g-index; three variations of individual h-index; average annual increase in the h-index individual; age-weighted citation rate; analysis of the number of authors per article. The general rules of this application are ad well, if an academic (writer) shows good citation metrics, the writer may have made a significant impact on the field, conversely if academics (writers) show a weak citation metric, this may be due to lack of impact on the field.

LITERATURE REVIEW

There are several previous studies on the analysis of citations and bibliometrics of a scientific journal, especially journals in Indonesia.

Rahayu, R. N. (2019), discusses the bibliometric analysis in a journal entitled "Khizanah Al-Hikmah: Journal of Information Sciences and Archives Library". This study is intended to determine the distribution of articles per year and per number, authorship patterns, types of references used, institutions that contribute and the most productive writers. The data obtained and downloaded from the page http://journal.uin-alauddin.ac.id/index.php/khizanah-al-hikmah, and processed using Microsoft Excel 2010. The results of this study concluded that this journal has published 101 articles from 150 authors, with more single authors than collaborating authors, are characterized by a degree of collaboration value of 0.34. The majority of references used in books (65.15%), with the most number of pages in the range of 6-10 pages (41.13%). The educational institutions give the most contribution in writing article, and the first rank is given to Alauddin Makassar State Islamic University, with 36 authors. Based on the result, male writers are more productive than female writers. In this study, the first place is given to Yunus Winoto who has published 5 articles.

Aulianto, Yusup, & Setianti (2019), discussed the citation analysis in a journal titled "Journal of Communication Studies" using the Publish or Perish (PoP) application. The results showed that the data of the earliest till the recent publication published is 2013-2018. The number of citation years is obtained from the citations made by other writers from 2013 to 2019. The number of Papers (articles) published in communication studies journals in 2013-2018 amounted to 119 published articles, with a total of 275 citations. The communication study cites / year figure of 45.83 was obtained from the total citation rate of 275 divided by 6 (published years). The cites/paper number of 2.31 is obtained from the total number of citations divided by 119 (number of articles). Cites / author figures are 195.42, papers / author figures are 78.17, author / paper figures are 1.89, h-index 8, g-index 10, hI, norm 6, and HLA 1.0.

Natakusumah (2016), wrote an article entitled "Bibliometric analysis of the INKOM journal". This paper aims to study and measure INKOM's journal articles for 5 years in the fields of informatics, computers, and control systems. The study used bibliometric analysis, bibliographic data are taken from 76 articles published in the journal May 2007 to November 2011. Bibliometrics are also used to search for article distribution, magazine classification categories, article subject distribution, authorship patterns, and distribution distributions. The results showed that the contribution articles were contributed by multi authors with a collaboration degree of 0.553; This journal has been widely known by researchers outside LIPI, researchers from institutions other than LIPI have more publications than LIPI itself. The number of research articles increased in 2011 and uses more references from scientific articles than the previous year. In addition, the quality of research has also improved and is using more articles from scientific journal literature than books.

Sutardji & Maulidyah (2014), examines the bibliometric analysis of the palawija bulletin. The purpose of this study is to identify articles that were published in the 2010-2013 Palawija Bulletin. Identification was carried out to determine the distribution of articles per group of researchers, the authorship pattern of the article, the collaboration of the authors, the characteristics of the literature, the impact factors of the journal, and the updated sources of information cited, as well as the half-life of the literature. The study data was taken from all articles of the 2010-2013 Palawija Bulletin with 40 articles from 33 different authors. The results of the study showed that 97.5% of articles in the Palawija Bulletin is made by Balitkabi researchers. The Department of Ecophysiology contributed the most articles (37.5%), most articles were single works (52.5%). The Palawija Bulletin impact factor value is 0.175. The number of journals cited continues to increase, even in the last year doubling. There are 383 cited journal titles (61 domestic journals and 322 foreign journals), with a citation frequency of 769 (48.8%). Journal of Agriculture Research in Food Crop most cited (27 times) followed by Crop Science (25 times). The half-life of the Palawija Bulletin literature 9.1 years old.

Yusuf, Prasetyawan, & Kurniawan (2014), reviewed the "Bibliometric Analysis of the Thesis of the Department of Library Science, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Diponegoro University in 2012: Study of the Use of Journals as a Reference Material in Thesis Preparation of Library Science Department Students. The purpose of this study was to determine the level in using journals, to find out which forms of literature were referenced

the most, to know which journals were the most cited, and to find out the obsolescence of journal literature referenced by students of the Department of Library Science, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Diponegoro University in 2012 in preparing their thesis. The method in this study is a quantitative method using bibliometric analysis, by applying mathematical and statistical methods to identify patterns in the use of library materials and services or to analyze developments from specific literature. The analysis unit is 90 theses. The data collection technique in this study is the literature study or documentation study, which is tracking and obtaining the data needed through the available data. Data analysis techniques in this study include preparation, tabulation, data application, data presentation, and concluding. A total of 2263 citations. Conclusions from the results of the study are the use of journals as reference material for the preparation of the thesis is 4.11% with 93 times citation, the most widely used form of literature is a book that is 1684 times or as much as 74.41%, the most journals referenced is the Literature Vision with 9 times the reference or 9.68%, and the obsolete value of the journal literature is 9 years. The research obstacle was to encounter the existence of several writing of bibliography which was incomplete.

Bibliometric analysis can be used to study a journal, an article, or a specific topic for a certain period, not only in the library field but also in other fields of science. The similarity of the writings that the writer examined with previous writings is to identify a journal, how the number of articles, the distribution of authors, authorship patterns. The basic difference is a deeper analysis of journal citations and a visualization of the authorship patterns of a journal.

METHODOLOGY

This study uses the bibliometrics method to analyze articles published in 2013-2019. Pritchard (1969) states that bibliometrics is the use of mathematical and statistical methods in books or other communication media. Bibliometric studies involve qualitative analysis of a publication or a set of publications, by looking at the bibliography, authorship, year of publication, citations, pictures, and graphics, etc. The data articles are obtained through electronic journal pages at http://journal.unpad.ac.id/jkip, as shown in the following table 1.

Table 1. JKIP Research Data

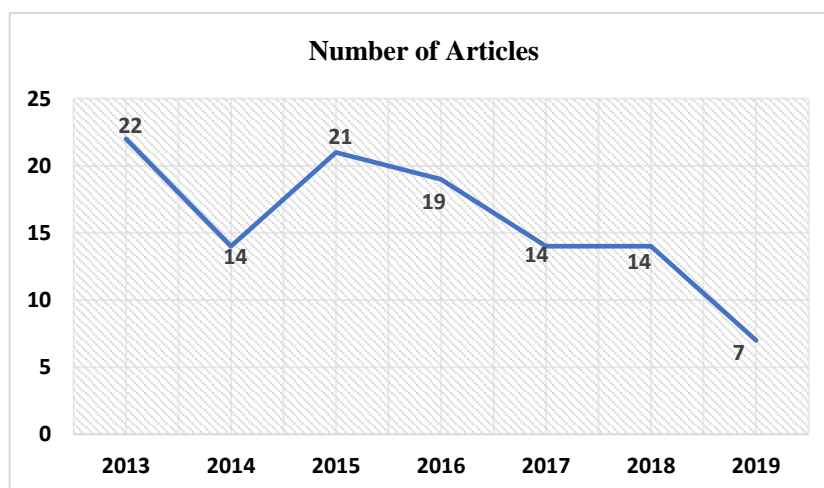| Volume	Issue	Year	Article
1	1	2013	12
1	2	2013	10
2	1	2014	7
2	2	2014	7
3	1	2015	10
3	2	2015	11
4	1	2016	12
4	2	2016	7
5	1	2017	7
5	2	2017	7
6	1	2018	7
6	2	2018	7
7	1	2019	7

The data obtained is processed using Ms. Excel 2016 to map all data, Publish or Perish to get the results of citation analysis and VOSviewer to see the visualization. Information and journal study journals have numbers that can be measured as a form of evaluation of the quantity and quality of articles published, the productivity of the author and overall journal. The figures are usually presented in the form of metrics, according to Michael Hall, (2011), the metric category is divided into three, first productivity metrics are metrics that contain the number of citation articles, number of articles per academic year, number of individual authors. Both impact metrics consist of the total number of citations, the number of citations per academic year, the number of citations per individual writer/journal, and usage log data such as usage impact factors which consist of the average usage level for articles published in journals. The three hybrid metrics contain information about the average citations per article and h-index, g-index, h-index of individuals. These indicators are used to capture and determine the productivity and impact of scientific work.

DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSIONS

Article Distribution Based on Years and Authorship Patterns

The frequency of this journal is 2 times in a year. During the 2013-2019 period, seven volumes had been published, with each volume having 2 numbered publications, except for 2019 which had only just 1 number published. The total number of articles published was 111 article titles (see table 2), if seen the number of articles per year as follows in 2013 published 22 article titles, 2014 published 14 article titles, in 2015 published a total of 21 article titles, in 2016 published with 19 articles , in 2017 there were 14 articles published and in 2019 only 1 number was published with 7 article titles.

Graphics 1. Number of Articles JKIP per year

When JKIP was first published in 2013, it was in great demand by the author that 22 articles were published, there was an increase and decrease in the number of articles the following year. Researchers confirm to JKIP management since 2017 consistency of the number of articles namely 14 article titles per volume so that in 2019 because only 1 number published only 7 articles, for the next edition 7 articles will be published so that the number

14. JKIP began to focus on the quality of the substance of the article rather than the quantity of the article.

Table 2. Article Distribution Based on Years and Authorship Patterns

Year	Count	Percentage	Single	Collaboration	Pages
2013	22	19.8	10	11	215
2014	14	12.6	0	14	130
2015	21	18.9	8	13	296
2016	19	17.1	2	17	202
2017	14	12.6	2	12	206
2018	14	12.6	8	6	212
2019	7	6.3	2	5	112
	111	100 %	32 (28.8%)	79 (71.2%)	

The information in table 2 regarding authorship patterns is divided into two, those are self-written articles (single) and articles written jointly (collaboration). The number of articles is 111, it is divided into 32 article titles written by a single author or 28.8% and 79 article titles written by collaborative authors or 71.2%. The highest number of collaborations between authors occurred in 2016 with 89.5%.

The Government of Indonesia through the Ministry of Research and Higher Education issued a regulation regarding the Accreditation of Scientific Journals to measure the quality standards of a scientific journal. Mentioned on page grading points, a journal that scientific journals will get points if the number of pages in a single volume is at least 101 pages. The number of pages of JKIP starting from 2013-2019 are all more than the minimum standard of 101 pages, the most number of pages in 2015 with 296 pages.

JKIP Citation Analysis

Articles that have been published by JKIP have been slowly quoted by other writers, this can be seen from the increasing number of citations. JKIP managers have made Google Scholar find out how many articles have been quoted. One factor that makes the success of scientific work is whether or not other writers cite the writing. The greater the number of citations, the greater the usefulness of the published work. Analysis to measure the frequency of one's work cited by others through citation analysis (Erwina & Yulianti, 2012). Hartinah (2012) further mentions the quality of scientific work and its urgency for the evaluation of research programs; science mapping visualized various scientific disciplines; indicators of the development of science and technology; quality and worship of scientific work; and impact factors of the journal. Citation is used in scientific works to acknowledge the influence of previous works or refer to those who have scientific authority. A scientific impact assessment of a journal is calculated by dividing the number of citations by the number of articles published in a certain period, usually within two years of publication.

Information based on Figure 1 regarding the results of the citation analysis of the Journal of Information Studies and Padjadjaran University Library using the Publish or Perish Application by searching using the keyword "journal name", produces analytical data as follows: publication years is the year of publication of the journal, starting from 2013-2019. Figures for citation years are obtained from citations or citations made by other authors from 2013 to 2019. The number of papers from the Journal of Information Studies and

Library of Padjadjaran University published in 2013-2019 was 111 published articles, with a total of 190 citations. The cites/year number of the Journal of Information Studies and Padjadjaran University Library of 31.67 was obtained from the total citation number of 175 divided by 6 (year of publication). The cites/paper number of 1.71 is obtained from the total number of citations divided by 111 (number of articles). The cites/author number is 100.67, the paper/author number is 61.00, the author/paper number is 2.29.

Figure 1. JKIP Citation Metrics

Metrics	Help
Publication years:	2013-2019
Citation years:	6 (2013-2019)
Papers:	111
Citations:	190
Cites/year:	31.67
Cites/paper:	1.71
Cites/author:	100.67
Papers/author:	61.00
Authors/paper:	2.29
h-index:	6
g-index:	7
hI,norm:	4
hI,annual:	0.67
*Count:	0

h-index is an index used to measure the productivity and impact of an article published by writers, researchers, and scientists. This index is based on the number of scientific works produced by the author and the number of citations (citations) received from other authors/publications. A writer/journal can have an h-index if every article published is and has been quoted at least h times. h-index reflects the number of publications and the number of citations per publication. The number of citations from the cited article cited influences other articles and can be used to calculate the g-index. The g-index calculation is the total number quoted as a whole, after being sorted to the number g. The weight of the citation received by the document is considered in the g-index calculation; and the g-index for certain authors (researchers/scientists) is not limited by the total number of publications (Costas & Bordons, 2008). H-index and g-index are numbers in the order of documents to, after the documents are sorted by number quoted. On the Harzing.com page, it is informed that hI, the norm is the individual h-index obtained by normalizing the number of citations for each article by dividing the number of citations by the number of authors for that article, and then calculating the h-index of the normalized number of citations. Whereas hI, annual (HLA) is a number obtained from hl, norm divided by academic age (number of years in effect since the first publication). In Figure X, communication studies journals have h-index 6, g-index 7, hI, norm 4, and HLA 0.67.

Table 3. Data on the number of citations per article – Top 10

No	Authors	Title	Year	Cites
1	A Yanto, S Rodiah, E Lusiana	Model aktivitas gerakan literasi berbasis komunitas di sudut baca Soreang	2016	9
2	E Saepudin	Tingkat budaya membaca masyarakat (studi kasus pada masyarakat di kabupaten bandung)	2015	8

3	E Saepudin, S Sukaesih	Peran taman bacaan masyarakat (tbm) bagi anak-anak usia dini	2017	8
4	S Setyo, N Komariah, N Kurniasih	Strategi promosi perpustakaan sekretariat jenderal dewan perwakilan daerah republik Indonesia	2014	7
5	SY Bayquni, N Kurniasih	Pertukaran informasi oleh mahasiswa jurusan ilmu jurnalistik melalui media kompasiana	2015	7
6	S Ati	Analisis literasi informasi pemakai taman bacaan masyarakat	2015	7
7	H Anugra, PM Yusup, W Erwina	Faktor-Faktor Dominan yang Mempengaruhi Minat Baca Mahasiswa Survei Eksplanatori tentang Minat Baca Mahasiswa di UPT Perpustakaan ITB	2013	6
8	A Rusmana	Penipuan dalam interaksi melalui media sosial (kasus peristiwa penipuan melalui media sosial dalam masyarakat berjejaring)	2015	5
9	NA Damayani, TS Rachmawati	Literasi informasi masyarakat pedesaan dalam program pemberdayaan masyarakat di kecamatan cikancung kabupaten bandung	2015	5
10	R Noviani, A Rusmana, S Rodiah	Peranan Desain Interior Perpustakaan dalam Menumbuhkan Minat pada Ruang Perpustakaan	2014	5

The more frequently cited scientific journal articles, the greater the number of citations which means the more often his work is used as a reference so that the greater the benefits of the written publication. The citation figures indicate how much the author's contribution to the academic world and scientific fields owned. List of citation numbers of articles in the Journal of Information and Library Studies after being ranked in the top 10 can be seen in table 3. Citation figures are citations of all articles published from 2013 to 2019 and citations by other authors carried out from 2013 to 2019. Further tables 3 provides information on the highest number of citations of articles, 9 of articles with articles written by A Yanto, S Rodiah, E Lusiana in 2016. The second rank with the number of citations 8 was written by E Saepudin writing articles in 2015. The third rank with the number of citations 8 was written by E Saepudin, S Sukaesih with an article published in 2017, the fourth rank and so on can be seen in table 3. Citation rates in ranks four to ten according to table x are in the range of 5-7 citation figures. The higher the number of citations, the more useful articles is written and published, this can be used as an evaluation material by the manager of JKIP that the quality of published articles is good.

Visualization of Collaboration between Authors

From 2013 to 2019, the total JKIP writers are 244, they are divided into single authors and collaborations. Table 3 shows information about authors who have a high level of citation, compared to other writers. According to Subramanyam (1983), the level of collaboration of researchers in each discipline is different. The frequency with which researchers collaborate with other researchers determines the level of collaboration. The statement was strengthened by Sulistyo-Basuki (1990) that the level of collaboration varies between one scientific discipline with another, and is influenced by environmental factors of research, demographics, and the discipline itself. The benefits obtained by collaborating, Katz and Martin (1997) say that the advantage is the creation of opportunities to share certain knowledge, expertise and techniques in science. The benefits of collaboration for researchers include Transfer of knowledge and expertise; Exchange of ideas from various sciences that

will add; new insights and perspectives of someone who can motivate creativity; Opening opportunities for intellectual friendship; Increased productivity.

Figure 2. Visualization of Collaboration between Authors

The visualization above shows that there is a collaboration between JKIP article writers, the bigger the circle the more often the writer collaborates. Networks between writers appear to be connected which means that the authors collaborate to conduct joint research. Author data with a minimum number of articles in the JKIP article with 29 names, divided into 5 clusters (different colors), 80 links and 92 link strengths (see Figure 2). Each writer has a connection with another writer, the stronger the relationship between writers, the greater the circle that occurs.

Figure 3. Visualization an Authors with minimum 2 articles in JKIP

CONCLUSION

The quality of articles published in JKIP can be seen from the many scientific impacts produced, it is the number of citations achieved. The more JKIP articles that have a high citation rate means that more writings cite the article so that the usefulness of the publication is increasingly visible. Since 2013-2019 JKIP has published 111 with more collaboration authors (71.2%) than single authors (28.8%). All publications have more than 101 pages which become the national standard. JKIP has a citation rate of 190 and the highest article reaches a citation number of 9. Since 2017, the quality of articles has become the focus of JKIP as seen from the number of articles published consistently in quantity. Some information on JKIP citations figures that have been discussed are: publication years, citation years, papers, cites/year, cites/paper, cites/ author, papers/author, author/paper, h-index, g-index, hI, norm, and hI, annual. Visualization can be seen to determine the frequency of collaboration and network strength between writers using VOSviewer. This analysis is recommended as a JKIP evaluation material for the quality of articles per author, as well as the overall quality of the journal.

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