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Bibliometric studies of Journal of Indian Library Association (JILA) during 2015-2020

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ABSTRACT

The paper presents a bibliometric study of the journal titled “Journal of Indian Library Association (JILA) for the period between 2015-2020. The present study reveals the results of a bibliometric study of 148 articles published in the Journal of ILA. The analysis cover mainly the number of articles, authorship pattern, subject-wise distribution of articles, average number of references per articles, forms of documents cited, year wise distribution of cited journals etc. Study reveals that most of the contributions are from India with 99.61% and the rest 0.39% only from foreign sources. Maximum authors are from Karnataka and highest numbers of articles (37.83%) have the page length of 9-12 pages. Furthermore, topics like ‘users study’, ‘library automation and ICT application’ and Digital Library are the preferred subjects for publishing papers in the journal.

Keywords: Authorship Pattern, Subject-wise distribution, Prolific contribution, Journal of Indian Library Association, Bibliometric studies.

1. INTRODUCTION

The subject of bibliometrics was first defined by Alan Pritchard (1969) as “the application of mathematical and statistical methods to book and other media”.

Sengupta (1988) defined bibliometrics as ‘organization, classification and quantitative evaluation of publication patterns of all macro, micro communication along with their author ships by mathematical and statistical calculus’ (Rani, 2018). Bibliometric analysis has many applications in library and information science in identifying research trends, authorship pattern, preferred sources, core journals etc. According to Huang et al. (2006), bibliometric data has also been used to describe and evaluate countries, universities, research institutes, journals, specific research topics and specific disciplines (Mukherjee, 2019). The present study has been undertaken to know the trend, characteristics and patterns of published articles in the Journal of Indian Library Association (JILA). Journal of Indian Library Association is a peer reviewed quarterly journal published by Indian Library Association (ILA), New Delhi. The first volume and

first issue of ILA Bulletin was published in 1965 and in 2011 the title ILA Bulletin was changed to Journal of Indian Library Association to catch up with the emerging digital environment. It brings recent developments in library and information technology to the notice of LIS professionals. It also published high quality research and focused articles in the areas of librarianship and changing educational scenario (Mondal, 2014).

2. EARLIER STUDIES

Halder & Chandra (2011)^[1] examined the articles of IASLIC Bulletin published from the year 2003 to 2007 and found that maximum papers are contributed by single authors (56.59%) and a maximum number of 61 (49.19%) papers cover 6- 10 pages and the highest numbers of contributors are from West Bengal. According to Mukherjee (2019)^[5], the number of authors has risen from an average of 2.06 per article in 2000 to 2.30 in 2007, higher than the average of 1.2 authors per article in 1950. The percentage of single-author articles decreased, although they continue to be the most frequent among all the articles. Kumar (2017)^[3] in his bibliometric study of 'Journal of Indian Library Association' revealed that the majority of the articles were contributed by single authors and most authors were librarians, faculty members or researchers affiliated with academic or research institutions, and authors from Haryana shared maximum contributions among Indian states. Mondal (2016)^[4] in his citation analysis of 'Journal of Indian Library Association' analysed 1085 citations of 81 articles and depicted that the maximum (36) articles cite 6-10 references. The estimated half-life of cited journals was 10 years. Sudha Rani (2018)^[6] analysed six volumes of Pearl Journal and found that maximum articles are by two authors. During the study period, the average number of authors per article was 1.84. Thavamani (2016)^[7] in his study examined 273 contributions published in the Pearl Journal during the year 2007–2013. He stated that most of the contributions (166; 60.806%) are made by multiple authors, and the degree of collaboration is 0.608. The highest numbers of contributors were from Andhra Pradesh.

3. OBJECTIVES OF THIS STUDY

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

- To determine the issue wise distribution of published articles;
- To study the authorship pattern and degree of collaboration;
- To reveal author productivity;
- To identify most prolific authors and Indian states;
- To present reference wise distribution of articles; and
- To study the length and subject wise coverage of articles.
- To identify geographical distribution of contributions.

4. SCOPE AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Methodology applied in the present study is bibliometric analysis which is used to study in details the bibliographic features of the articles appended at the end of each article, published in 'The Journal of Indian Library Association' during 2015-2020. The data pertaining to Journal of ILA regarding 148 articles made from 22 issues are retrieved from the archives of journal website (<http://ilaindia.webs.com/journal-of-ila>). Then they are tabulated and analysed for making observations.

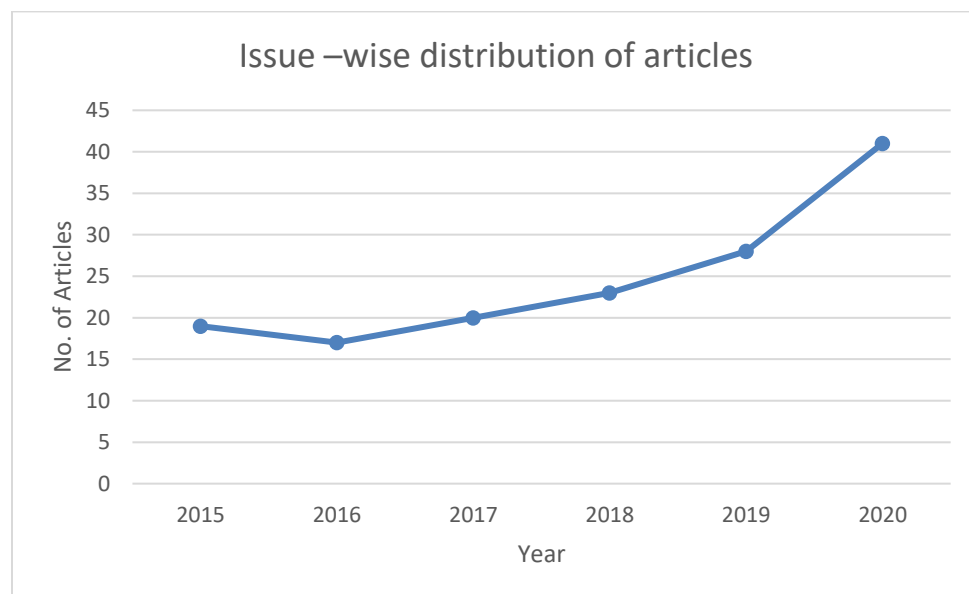
5. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

The authors have analysed 148 articles from 22 issues based on distribution of articles, authorship pattern, authors' productivity, most prolific authors, state wise distribution of Indian authors, length and contents of the articles. The analysed data are then presented in tabulated form and explained with the help of graphs and diagrams.

5.1 Issue-Wise distribution of Articles

Table 1: Issue –wise distribution of articles

Year	Volume	Issue				Total	%age
		1	2	3	4		
2015	51	4	5	4	6	19	12.83
2016	52	7		5	5	17	11.48
2017	53	6	9		5	20	13.51
2018	54	6	5	6	6	23	15.54
2019	55	6	6	8	8	28	18.91
2020	56	9	8	11	13	41	27.70
Total=						148	100



The Table-1 and Figure-1 show the distribution of articles published in the source journal during 2015- 2020. Here it is shown that total 148 articles published in 22 issues of 6 volumes. The maximum articles i.e., 41 (27.70%) are published in volume number 56, followed 28 articles (18.91%) in 55 volume. The lowest number of contributions are 17 (11.48%) in the volume 52.

5.2 Volume –wise Authorship Pattern

Table 2: Volume –wise authorship pattern

Year	Vol	Authors				Total Articles	Total Authors	%age
		Single	Two	Three	Four			
2015	51	13	6	-	-	19	25	9.61
2016	52	8	9	-	-	17	26	10.00
2017	53	7	11	1	1	20	33	12.69
2018	54	11	11	1	-	23	36	13.85
2019	55	12	14	1	1	28	47	18.07
2020	56	6	23	7	5	41	93	35.76
Total=		57 (38.51%)	74 (50.00%)	10 (6.75%)	7 (4.72%)	148 (100%)	260	100

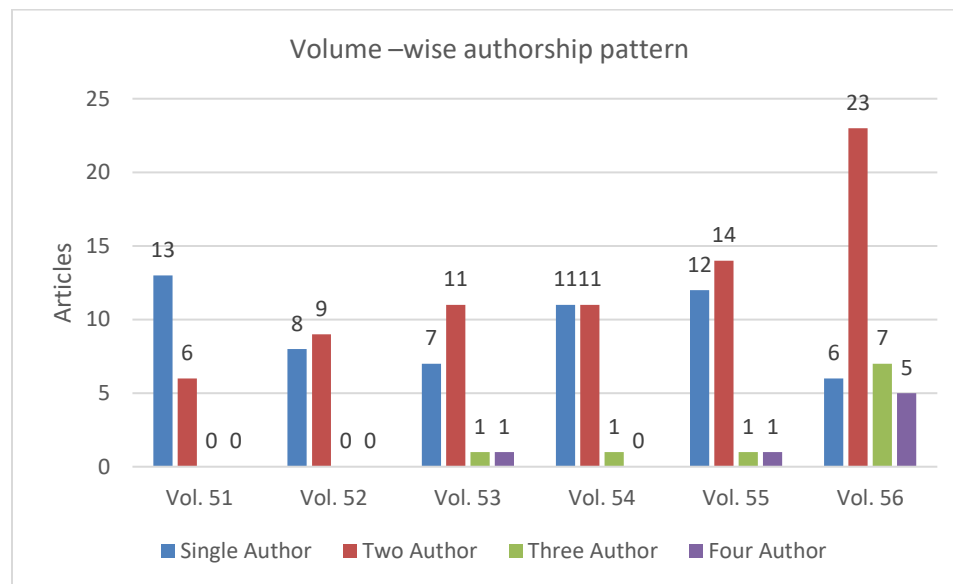


Table 2 and Figure 2 reveal the volume-wise authorship pattern of contributions. The 148 articles have been contributed by 260 authors. It is clear from the table that two-authored papers heights in number, i.e., 74 articles (50.00%), followed by contributions with single authors (57 articles, 38.51%). Volume 56 has

published maximum number of two-authored contributions, i.e., 23. There are only 7 articles contributed by four authors.

5.3 Degree of Collaboration

Table 3: Year-wise degree of collaboration

Year	Volume	Single Authored Papers(Ns)	Multi Authored Papers(Ns)	Total	Degree of Collaboration
2015	51	13	6	19	0.31
2016	52	8	9	17	0.52
2017	53	7	13	20	0.65
2018	54	11	12	23	0.52
2019	55	12	16	28	0.57
2020	56	6	35	41	0.85
	Total=	57	91	148	0.61

Table 3 shows the year-wise degree of collaboration. Degree of collaboration indicates the trend of collaborative authorship pattern among the authors for publishing papers. The degree of collaboration ranges from 0.31 to 0.85 during 2015- 2020 and the average degree of collaboration is 0.61 which clearly indicates slightly dominance of joint authors in its contributions.

The degree of collaboration is calculated by using the following formula (Subramanyam, 1983):

$$\text{Degree of Collaboration (DC)} = \frac{Nm}{Nm + Ns}$$

Where Nm is the number of multi-authored publications, and Ns is number of single- authored publications.

5.4 Author Productivity

Table 4: Author productivity

S.No.	Year	No. of Papers	No. of Authors	AAPP	Productivity per author
1	2015	19	25	1.31	0.76
2	2016	17	26	1.52	0.65
3	2017	20	33	1.65	0.60
4	2018	23	36	1.56	0.63
5	2019	28	47	1.67	0.59
6	2020	41	93	2.26	0.44
	Total=	148	260	1.75	0.56

*AAPP= Average authors per paper

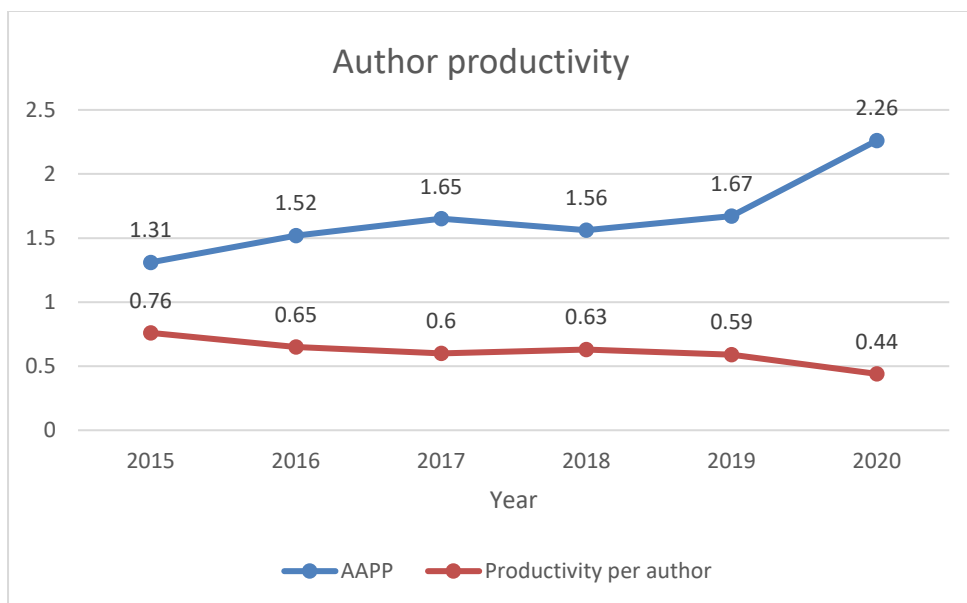


Table 4 and Figure 3 depict the data related to author productivity. Authors' productivity is defined as the number of papers an author has published within a given period. The average number of authors per paper is 1.75 for 148 contributions and the average productivity per author is 0.56. The maximum average author per paper is 2.26 for the year 2020. Conversely, the highest average productivity per author is 0.76 for the year 2015.

The mathematical formula is represented as follows:
Average author per paper = No. of authors / No. of papers.
Productivity per author = No. of Papers/No. of authors.

5.5 State-Wise Distribution of Authors

Table 5: State-wise distribution of authors

Rank	State	No. of authors	%age
1	Karnataka	45	17.30
2	Uttar Pradesh	44	16.92
3	Delhi	24	9.23
4	West Bengal	23	8.85
5	Tanmilnadu	16	6.15
6	Mizoram	15	5.76
6	Maharashtra	15	5.76
7	Haryana	12	4.61
8	Madhya Pradesh	10	3.84
9	Punjab	9	3.46
10	Chandigarh	8	3.07

11	Kerala	7	2.69
12	Andhra Pradesh	6	2.30
13	Jammu & Kashmir	5	1.92
14	Gujarat	4	1.53
15	Rajasthan	3	1.15
15	Pondicherry	3	1.15
15	Chhattisgarh	3	1.15
15	Arunachal Pradesh	3	1.15
16	Orissa	2	0.76
16	No Place	2	0.76
17	Other Countries	1	0.38
	Total=	260	100

Table 5 clearly reveals the state wise distribution of authors. The geographical distribution of articles is decided on basis upon the address of author's affiliation given in the article. The 260 authors from 20 Indian states contributed 148 articles. Maximum number of authors are from Karnataka (17.30%) followed by Uttar Pradesh (16.92%) and Delhi (9.23%). Two authors have not given their affiliation and address details in their articles and one authors are from foreign countries.

5.6 Country –wise Distribution of Authors

Table 6: Country wise distribution of authors

S.No.	Country	No. of Authors	%age
1	India	259	99.61
2	Iran	1	0.39
	Total=	260	100

The 6 shows the country –wise distribution of authors. One author from Iran contributed one article during the study period. Authors from Indian states maximum articles (99.61%).

5.7 Ranking of Contributors

Table 7: Most prolific contributors during 2015-2020

Rank	Author	No. of Articles	%age
1	B.Ramesha	7	2.69
2	Manoj Kumar Verma	6	2.30
3	B.D. Kumbar	5	1.92
4	G.S. Hadagali	4	1.53
5	P.M. Naushad Ali	4	1.53
6	P.G. Tadasad	4	1.53
7	Rupak Chakraborty	3	1.15

8	Vishnu Kumar Gupta	2	0.76
9	N.K.Pachuri	2	0.76
10	S.M. Dhawan	2	0.76
11	Mohammad Nazim	2	0.76
12	Jivesh Banshal	2	0.76
13	Shilendra Kumar	2	0.76
14	21 authors with two article each	83	31.92
15	132 authors with one article each	132	50.76
Total=		260	100

Table 7 shows the ranked list of most prolific contributors who have published at least 2 articles during the study period. Dr. B. Ramesha from Karnataka contributed highest number (7) of publications. This is followed by Dr. Manoj Kumar Verma and Dr. B .D. Kumbar with 6 and 5 publications respectively.

5.8 Length of Article

Table 8: Length of Articles

S. No.	No. of Pages	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total	%age	Mean
1	1-4	2	-	1	-	-	-	3	0.20	7.792
2	5-8	3	9	5	12	9	16	21	36.48	
3	9-12	5	3	9	6	12	21	56	37.83	
4	13-16	4	3	4	3	6	3	23	15.54	
5	17-20	3	2	2	2	2	1	12	8.10	
Total=		19	17	20	23	28	41	148	100	

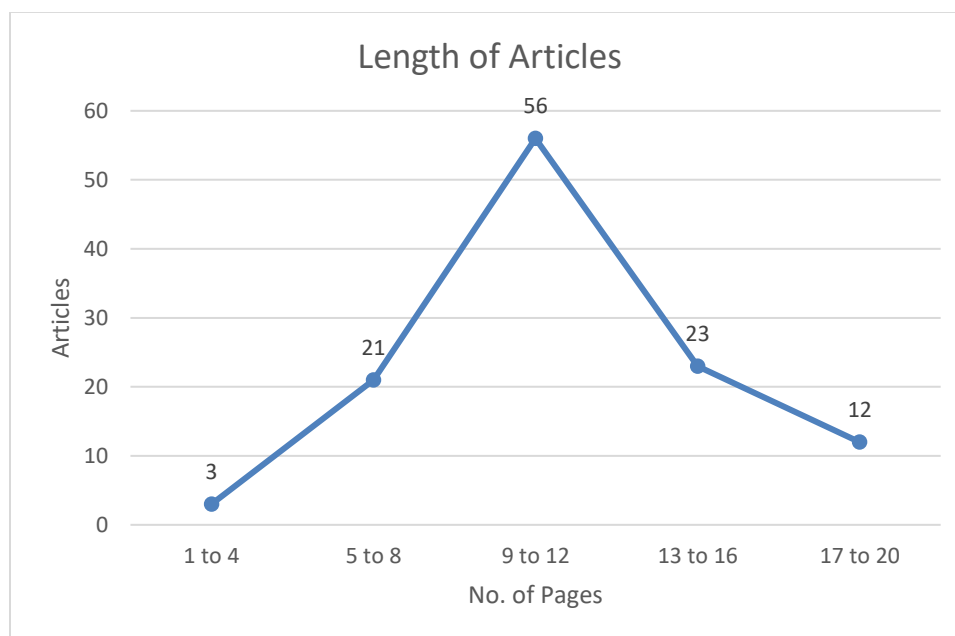


Table 8 and Figure 4 depict the distribution of page length of published articles during 2015-2020. Out of 148 articles, maximum 56 articles (37.83%) have a length between 9-12 pages and 23 articles (15.54%) have page length of 13-16 pages. The mean of page length of 148 articles is 7.792.

5.9 References per Articles

Table 9: References listed in articles

No. of	Articles	%age	Cumulative
1-5	29	19.59	19.59
6-10	58	39.18	58.77
11-15	21	14.18	72.95
16-20	13	8.78	81.73
21-25	10	6.75	88.48
26-30	8	5.40	93.88
31-35	6	4.05	97.93
Nil	3	2.02	100
Total=		148	100

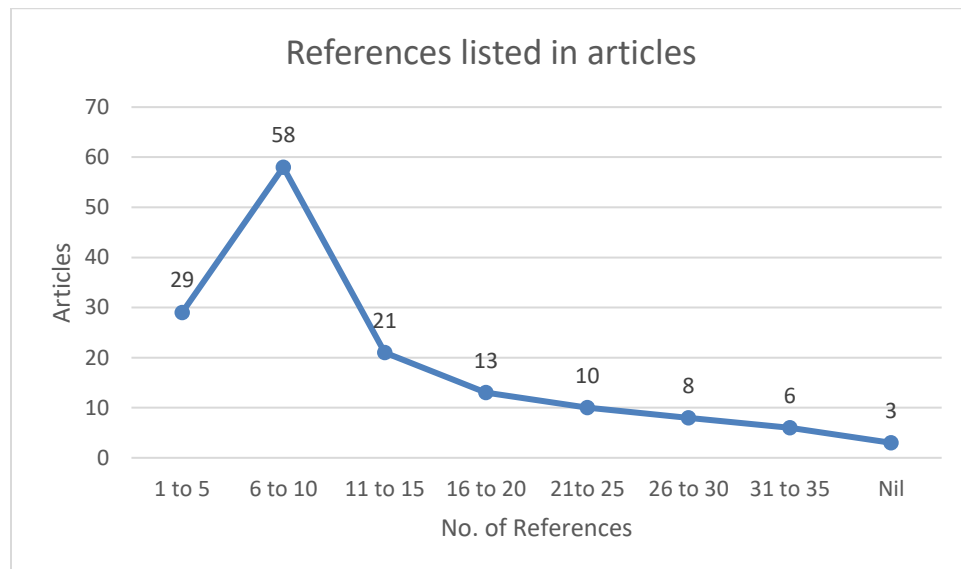


Table 9 and Figure 5 present the reference-wise distribution of articles. A maximum of 58 articles (39.18%) cite 6-10 references followed by 29 articles (19.59 %) 1-5 references with and 21 articles (14.18 %) 11-15 references with. Three (03) articles have no citations.

5.10 Subject –wise Distribution of Articles

Table10: Subject wise distribution of published articles

S.No.	Subject	No.	%age
1	User study	28	18.91
2	Library Automation & ICT Application	19	12.83
3	Digital Library	16	10.81
4	Library Management	13	8.78
5	E-resources	10	6.75
6	Bibliometric and Citation analysis	9	6.08
7	Information Management	9	6.08
8	LIS education	8	5.40
9	Scientometric study	7	4.72
10	Information Services	6	4.05
11	Public library	6	4.05
12	Library classification	5	3.37
13	Health Information system	3	2.02
14	Webometric studies	2	1.35
15	University library	1	0.67
16	Miscellaneous	4	2.70
Total=		148	100

Table 10 reveals the subject-wise distribution of articles. Maximum number of articles, i.e., 28 (18.91%) are on are in the area of Users Study followed by Library Automation & ICT Application with 19 articles (12.83%). Few articles were published on topics like Webometrics and University library.

6. CONCLUSION

The journal publishes a wide variety of articles for scholarly communication by library and information science professionals. The present study shows the steady growth of publications in the journal during the study period and the average degree of collaboration is 0.61. The average number of authors per paper is 1.75 and the average productivity per author is 0.6. It is found that maximum authors in the journal are from Karnataka and Dr. B. Ramesha can be considered as the most prolific author in this period. The arithmetic mean of page length of all published articles is 7.792. Furthermore, the subjects like 'Users Study', 'Library Automation and ICT Application' are the preferred subjects among authors for publishing papers in the journal.

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