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## **Research Productivity of International Journal of Library Science During the Period Of 2014-2022: A Bibliometric Study**

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### **ABSTRACT**

The purpose of the study is to investigate the research productivity of the International Journal of Library Science (IJLS). This paper analyses the growth of publication, author productivity, authorship pattern, prolific authors, degree of collaboration, etc. In this study, data (164 articles) was collected from the IJLS during the period from 2014 to 2022. The finding of the results in this study is that there are a maximum of 29 articles published in the years 2014 and 2015, respectively. 99 articles are the highest length, ranging between 10 to 19 pages. The degree of collaboration is 0.55. This study is useful to students, academicians, and LIS professionals.

**Keywords:** bibliometric study, research productivity, authorship pattern, degree of collaboration.

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### **1. INTRODUCTION**

A study or measurement of the format aspects of texts, papers, books, and information is known as bibliometrics. Pritchard used the word "bibliometrics" in 1969 to describe the application of mathematical and statistical techniques to books, journals, and other forms of communication. Bibliometrics discussed the connections between the growth of the publication and the usage trends for library databases. In the sphere of knowledge, bibliographic databases serve as representative samples of publication activity. The discipline of library and information science is where bibliometrics methods are most frequently applied in various research areas. Researchers use bibliometrics methods to examine the influence of their own fields.

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### **2. ABOUT THE JOURNAL**

The International Journal of Library Science (IJLS) is a peer-reviewed journal and is published three times a year. It is described as the latest area in the field of Library and Information Science and it is reviewed, abstracted, and indexed by JournalSeek, Getcited, Mathface Index, Indian Science Abstracts, Academic keys, Ulrich's Periodicals Directory, IndexCopernicus etc. It publishes three times a year between 2014 to 2018, shortening to two issues in the year of 2019 and one issue per year between 2020 to 2022.

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### **3. OBJECTIVES:**

- To study the year-wise growth of the publication
- To analyze the author productivity of the papers
- To find out the degree of collaboration among the authors
- To demonstrate the authorship pattern in their research contribution

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### **4. REVIEW OF LITERATURE:**

The following are some of the relevant studies for the reviewed:

(Garg & Singh, 2022) have analyzed 699 papers published in Library and Information Science Research from 1994 to 2020. They found that 51 countries contributed 699 articles and 1,389 articles were received for a total of 74,061 citations in this study. (Singh & Kumar, 2021) have analyzed a total of 542 articles published in DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology during the period from 2010 to 2019. The study found that the maximum number of articles, i.e., 258 (47.60%), were contributed as double authors. (Chore, 2020) has examined 229 articles published in the Indian Journal of Economics during the period of 2012 to 2019. The study found that 229 articles have received 3529 citations and also found the highest length of articles was 64 pages during the period of the journal. (Patel, 2019) has analyzed 183 papers published in the Journal of Management Research and

Analysis from 2014 to 2018. They found that the majority of the contributions published in the journal are collaborative research. The degree of collaboration was 0.5737 in this study. (Nayak, 2018) has analyzed the 362 articles published in the DESIDOC journal of library and information technology from 2012 to 2016. They found contributions were made from 24 different countries across the world to the journal during the study period. (Kumar & Mohindra, 2015) have explored a total of 5127 articles for the period of 15 years from 2000 to 2014, which were downloaded from the Web of Science database. They found the most productive journal with 269 articles (4.67%) of total articles. (Roy & Basak, 2013) have examined 247 articles published in the Journal of Documentation for the period of 2005 to 2010. They found that the majority of papers were contributed by multi-authors. The degree of collaboration was found to be 0.51. They also found that the United Kingdom has the highest geographical distribution and average citations were received for 2043 from the period of journal. (Ambika, Alwarammal, & Chinnadurai, 2013) have analyzed 283 articles from the Annals of Library and Information Studies Journal covering the periods from 2002 to 2011. They found a geographically 22 Indian States and 10 foreign countries' distribution of articles and also found prolific authors from during the period of the journal. (Thanuskodi, 2011) has analyzed 138 articles published in the journal 'Library Herald' during the period from 2006 to 2010. The study found that the 138 articles were contributed by a single author. The study also revealed that most of the contributions were from India, with 89.85%, and the rest of the rest, with 10.15 percent only from foreign countries.

## 5. METHODOLOGY

The methods used in this study include bibliometric analysis, which is used to determine article contributors and distribution of articles by year and topic, as well as calculate author productivity and degree of collaboration among authors using a mathematical formula. A total of 164 articles were published in the International Journal of Library Science from volume 10 in 2014 to volume 20 in 2022. The data are shown in tabulated form and analysed in order to draw conclusions.

## 6. ANALYSIS OF INTERPRETATION

### 6.1 Year wise growth rate of publication

Table 1: Year wise publication growth rate

Year	Publication	Growth Rate	Average Growth Rate (%)
2014	29	0	0
2015	29	0	0
2016	28	-1	4
2017	27	-1	4
2018	22	-5	20
2019	12	-10	40
2020	6	-6	24
2021	7	1	-4
2022	4	-3	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>-25</b>	<b>100</b>

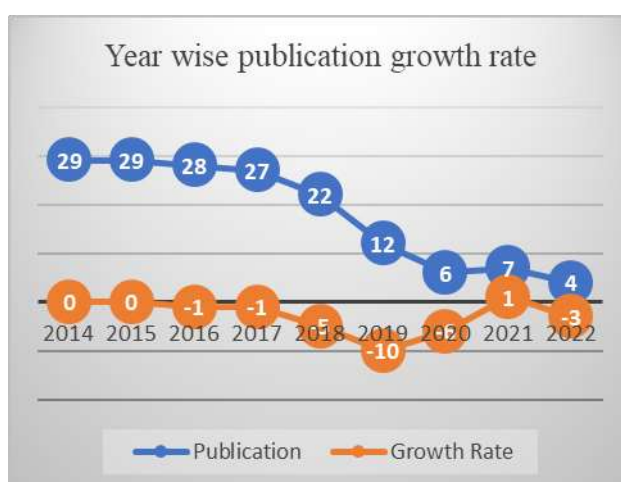


Figure 1. year wise publication growth rate

Table 1 and Figure 1 show that of the 7 papers published in 2021, the growth rate was up by 1. 12 papers were published in 2019; the growth rate was -10.

## 6.2 Authorship pattern

Table 2: Authorship pattern

Author Type	No. of Articles	Total No. of Authors	% Of articles	% Of authors
Single	73	164	45	
Two	59	92	36	30
Three	24	32	15	11
Four	5	8	3	3
Five	0	3	0	1
Six	1	3	1	1
Seven	2	2	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

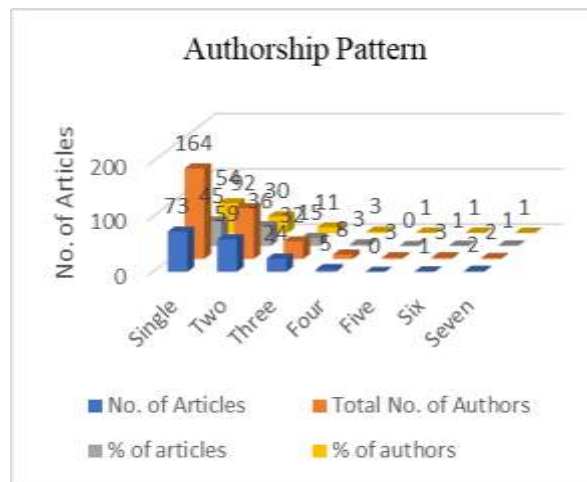


Figure 2: Authorship pattern

Table 2 and Figure 2 show that the maximum of 73 (45%) papers were contributed by a single author, followed by 59 (36%) and 24 (15%) papers contributed by two and three authors, respectively. Only one paper (1%) was contributed by six authors.

## 6.3 Authorship pattern by year

Table 3: Year wise authorship pattern

Year	Single	Joint	Total
2014	12	14	26
2015	13	8	21
2016	13	15	28
2017	12	19	31
2018	9	13	22
2019	6	10	16
2020	3	6	9
2021	4	3	7
2022	1	3	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>164</b>

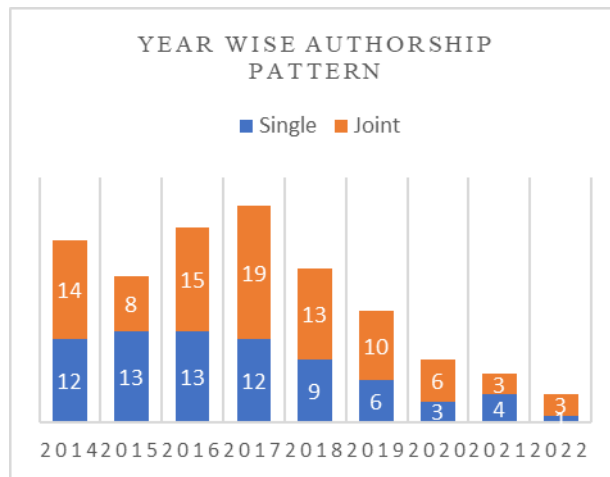


Figure 3: Year wise authorship pattern

Table 3 and figure 3 shows that maximum 13 papers contributed in the year of 2015 and 2016 followed that, 12 papers contributed in the year of 2014 and 2017 by single author. There were 19 papers contributed in 2017 by joint authors.

**6.4. Degree of Collaboration**

Table 4: Degree of collaboration

Year	Single Author Pub. (Ns)	Multi-authored Pub. (Nm)	Nm+Ns	Degree of Collaboration DC=Nm/(Nm+Ns)
2014	12	14	26	0.54
2015	13	8	21	0.38
2016	13	15	28	0.54
2017	12	19	31	0.61
2018	9	13	22	0.59
2019	6	10	16	0.63
2020	3	6	9	0.67
2021	4	3	7	0.43
2022	1	3	4	0.75
<b>Total</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>0.55</b>

DC= Nm/ (Nm + Ns)  
 Nm= Number of Multiple authors  
 Ns= Number of Single authors



Figure 4: Degree of Collaboration

Table 4 and Fig. 4 show that the degree of collaboration was 0.55 during the stipulated period of the journal. The highest DC (0.75) was in 2022, followed by 0.67, 0.63, and 0.61 in 2020, 2019, and 2017, respectively. The lowest DC in 2015 was 0.38.

### 6.5 Most Prolific Authors

Table 5: Prolific authors

<i>Sr.</i>	<i>Name of Author</i>	<i>No. of Contributed Paper</i>	<i>Rank</i>
1	Anupam Chanda	4	1
2	Fredrick Kiwuwa Lugya	3	2
3	Ashok Kumar Upadhyay	3	2
4	R. Sentha Kumar	3	2
5	Vijay Parashar	3	2

Table 5 shows that the maximum of 4 papers were contributed by Anupam Chanda and occupied the first rank, Fredrick Kiwuwa Parashar, Ashok Kumar Upadhyay, R. Sentha Kumar, and Vijay Parashar contributed 3 papers and occupied the second rank, respectively. 23 authors contributed 2 papers, and the rest of the other authors contributed only one paper.

### 6.6 Length of articles

Table 6: Page wise length of articles

<i>Sr.</i>	<i>Page range</i>	<i>No. of articles</i>
1	1 - 9	58
2	10 - 19	99
3	20 -29	6
3	30- 39	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>164</b>

Table 6 shows the maximum 99 paper lengths of pages with 10 to 19, followed by 58 paper lengths with 1 to 9, and only one paper length of 30-39.

### 6.7 Distribution articles by topic

Table 7: Topic wise Distribution of articles

<i>Sr.</i>	<i>Topic</i>	<i>No. of articles</i>	<i>Rank</i>
1	Bibliometric Study	11	1
2	Electronic Resources	9	2
3	Information and Communication Technology	7	3
4	Open-Source Software	6	4
5	Information Seeking Behaviour	5	5
6	Digital Preservation	4	6
7	E-learning	4	6
8	Performance Appraisal	4	6
9	Role of Librarians	4	6
10	Cloud Computing	3	7
11	Information needs	3	7
12	Reading Habits	3	7
13	Role of Libraries	3	7
14	Scientometric Study	3	7
15	User Perception	3	7
16	Citation Analysis	2	8
17	Information Literacy	2	8
18	Knowledge Sharing	2	8
19	Library Information Services	2	8
20	Marketing of Products and Information	2	8
21	Quality Services	2	8

22	Wi-fi Services	2	8
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Table 7 shows that a maximum of 11 papers written on bibliometric study occupied the 1st rank, followed by 9 papers on e-resources that occupied the 2nd rank, and 7 papers on ICT that occupied the 3rd rank. The rest of the other topics occupied 4th through 8th rank, respectively.

## 7. FINDING AND CONCLUSION

The following are some findings from the analysis of journal such as:

- The degree of collaboration found was 0.55;
- the maximum number of papers were contributed by a single author with 73 (45%).
- Total 11 papers written on bibliometric study in this journal.
- The most prolific author, namely Anupam Chanda, has contributed 4 papers to this journal..

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