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BIBLIOMETRIC ASSESSMENT OF DESIDOC JOURNAL OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY.

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Abstract

This study presents a bibliometric study of DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology for the period of 7 years (2014-2020). The paper covers the bibliometric analyses of year wise publication of articles, authorship pattern, total number of contributions, geographical distribution, average number of references per article, etc. The result showed that out of 384 articles single author contributed 112 articles while the rest articles were contributed by joint authors. Study reveals that most of the contribution are from India with 319(83.07%) and the rest 65(16.92%) only from foreign sources. On average 9.14 articles were published by the journal per volume during the period of investigation with total references 7696.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, DESIDOC, Authorship Pattern, Library and Information Science (LIS), Metric Studies.

1. Introduction

Bibliometric analysis is used by an increasing number of researchers in the field of library and information science. The term bibliometric has been defined as “The application of the mathematical and statistical method to books and other media of communication (Pritchard 1969). The methods of bibliometrics (and the closely related specialism of informetrics, scientometrics, and webometrics(Hood and Wilson 2001) are tries to measure the world wide web to get knowledge about the number and types of hyperlinks, the extent to which websites are linked together; longitudinal studies of the development of academic disciplines; and the extent to which individuals, research groups or institutions are published or cited in the literature(Bar-Ilan,2008; Borgman and Furner 2002; Cronin 1984; Garfield 1979; Thelwall,

Vaughan and Björneborn 2005; Wilson 1999). It is a set of methods to quantitatively analyze scientific and technological literature, and a simple statistical method of bibliography counting. Bibliometrics studies are useful particularly for the evaluation of library services, resource allocation, decision making, collection development, resource sharing, and weeding. It involves the analysis of a set of publications, characterized by the bibliographic variables such as the authors(s), the place of publication, the associated subject keywords, and the citations.

DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Science-

DJLIS is an international, peer-reviewed, bi-monthly, primary research journal that publishes original research and review papers related to library activities, services, and products. It was formerly known as the DESIDOC bulletin of Information Technology (DBIT). which was started in 1981 and in 2008 it was renamed as DJLIT. Journal publishes recent developments in information Technology, as applicable to Library and Information Science. A major subject field covered includes information systems, knowledge management, Information behavior, and retrieval, librarianship/library management, Library and Information Services, records management & Preservation, etc.

2. Literature Review

Shanmugam (2011) conducted a bibliometric analysis of the Indian Journal of Chemistry during the period of the study; the journal has published 974 articles. The maximum no of contributors are from joint authors with 90.25%. Most of the contributors are from India (90.96%). The maximum no of contributions has a length of 5-8 pages with 38.20%.

Singh (2014) in his paper, bibliometric study of the journal Library Herald for the period of (2003-2012). 234 articles were published during this period. In this paper, 48.72% (114) articles were contributed by single authors. The maximum number of articles (30) was published in the year 2003 and the minimum number of articles (14) published in the year 2005. The majority of the articles (299) were contributed by male authors.

Sahu and Parabhoi (2020) conducted a Bibliometric Study on Library and Information Science Journal articles during 2014-2018. There were a total of 1357 numbers of papers published by 2884 numbers of authors. The majority of the 342 (25.2%) papers were published in the year 2018 and their favorite source of publication was the “DESIDOC

Journal of Library and Information Technology” journal and it also received the highest no of citations during the study period. The degree of collaboration for five years was 0.79.

Garg and Lamba (2020) conducted a bibliometric analysis of the DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology. The study was for 28 years (1992-2019). In this study highest number of articles was published during 2012-2015 followed by 2016-2019. Indian authors published the highest percentage (86.1%) of articles followed by the USA. Most of the uncited papers which numbered 248(14.6%) were authored by Indian Scholars.

Kolle & Mallappa (2017) conducted a bibliometric study among library science research. The period for this paper was 1991-2015. The articles published from 1996 to 2005 have a greater impact; scientometric was the most productive journal in this period. A total of 708 articles were contributed by the Indian authors for that period. 25 percent of the Indian articles were published in this period.

3. Objectives of the study

1. To determine the year-wise distribution of articles published during 2014 to 2020.
2. To find out the authorship pattern of articles.
3. To identify the geographical distribution of articles.
4. To find out the number of references per volume.
5. To find out the average length of articles.

4. Research Methodology

The investigation is based on the articles published in the journal i.e. DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology for the period of seven years (2014-2020) volume 34 to volume 40. A total of 384 articles are published during this period and all the bibliometrics data collected and arranged in the excel sheet and then tabulated for further interpretation.

5. Data Analysis

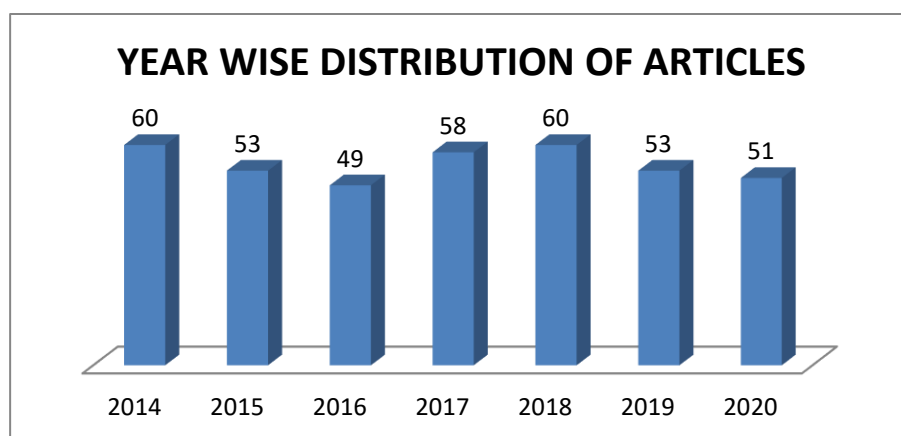
5.1. Year-wise distribution of articles

Table 5.1 indicates that 384 articles were published in 42 issues from 2014 to 2020 with an average of 9.14 articles per volume. It also indicates that the maximum number of (60) articles were published in the years 2014 & 2018 (vol34 &38) and the minimum number (49) articles were published in the year 2016 (vol36). This table also shows the average

article per issue and it is clear from the table that an average of 10, 8.83, 8.16, 9.66, 10, 8.83, and 8.5 articles per issue is published in the year 2014 to 2020 respectively (vol34 to vol40).

TABLE -5.1

YEAR	VOLUME NO.	NO. OF ISSUE	NUMBER OF ARTICLES						TOTAL ARTICLES	AVERAGE ARTICLE PER VOLUME
			1	2	3	4	5	6		
2014	34	6	9	11	10	10	10	10	60	10
2015	35	6	9	8	10	10	8	8	53	8.83
2016	36	6	8	7	8	9	9	8	49	8.16
2017	37	6	9	10	11	9	10	9	58	9.66
2018	38	6	10	11	11	10	10	8	60	10
2019	39	6	7	12	8	9	8	9	53	8.83
2020	40	6	8	8	7	8	9	11	51	8.5
TOTAL			60	67	65	65	64	63	384	9.14

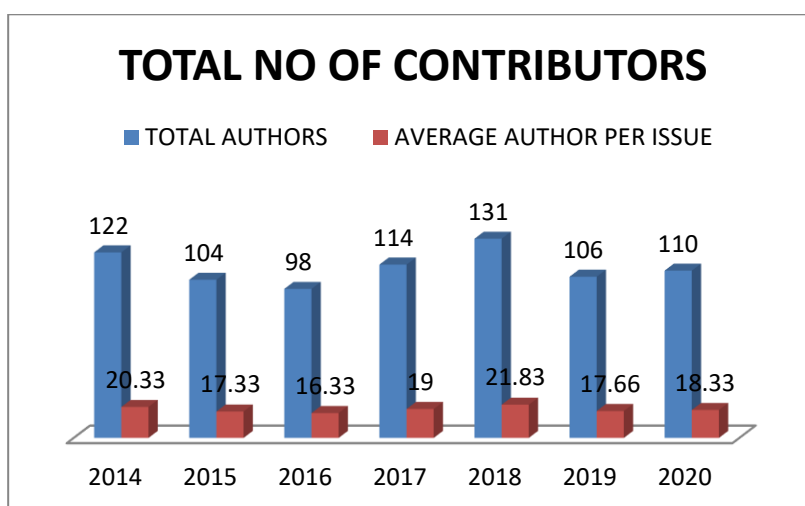


5.2. Total no of contributors

Table 5.2 shows that a total no of 785 authors contributed to this journal and it shows that the year 2018 has the maximum no of authors i.e. 131, followed by 2014 (122 authors) and 2017(114 authors). The year 2016 has the least no of authors which is 98.

TABLE – 5.2

YEAR	VOLUME NO.	NUMBER OF AUTHORS						TOTAL AUTHORS	AVERAGE AUTHOR PER ISSUE
		1	2	3	4	5	6		
2014	34	21	18	27	21	19	16	122	20.33
2015	35	19	17	19	17	16	16	104	17.33
2016	36	14	10	14	20	22	18	98	16.33
2017	37	15	22	18	16	24	19	114	19
2018	38	26	25	20	21	23	16	131	21.83
2019	39	11	21	16	19	19	20	106	17.66
2020	40	17	17	12	20	14	30	110	18.33
TOTAL		123	130	126	134	137	135	785	

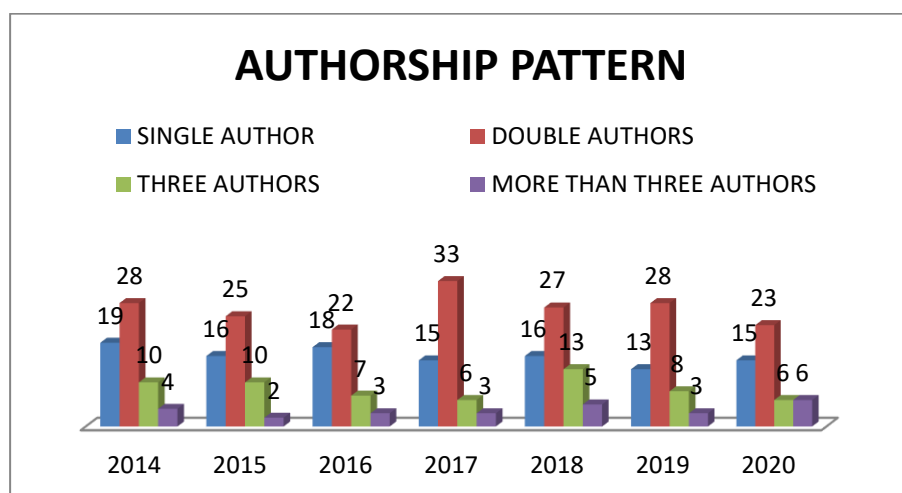


5.3. Authorship Pattern

Table 5.3 represents the yearly distribution of the authorship pattern. The authors were classified into four groups (i.e. single author, double author, three author, and more than three authors). From the table, it is observed that the journal has more articles having 2 authors (186) followed by a single author (112), three authors publications (60), and more than three authors contributed only 27 publications.

Table- 5.3

YEAR	VOLUME NO.	SINGLE AUTHOR	TWO AUTHORS	THREE AUTHORS	MORE THAN THREE AUTHORS
2014	34	19	28	10	4
2015	35	16	25	10	2
2016	36	18	22	7	3
2017	37	15	33	6	3
2018	38	16	27	13	5
2019	39	13	28	8	3
2020	40	15	23	6	6
TOTAL		112	186	60	26



5.4. Geographical distribution of articles

Table 5.4 assess the geographical distribution of the articles, and also shows the ranking of the countries was done based on contributions and the total number of contributors from a particular nation. During the period of study, a total of 384 articles were contributed and from the table, it is observed that India contributed the highest number of articles 319 (83.07%), while in the remaining 65 foreign contributions.

Table- 5.4

NAME OF COUNTRY	NUMBER OF CONTRIBUTION OF ARTICLES							TOTAL NUMBER OF CONTRIBUTIONS (%)	RANK
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020		
India	50	50	44	47	52	35	41	319 (83.07%)	1
Nigeria	2	1	4	1	-	5	1	14 (3.64%)	2
Bangladesh	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2 (0.52%)	7
Africa	-	-	1	2	2	1	1	7(1.82%)	3
Iran	-	-	-	1	2	2	2	7 (1.82%)	3
USA	1	-	-	3	-	2	-	6 (1.56%)	4
Saudi Arabia	1	1	-	2	1	-	-	5 (1.30%)	5
Indonesia	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	5 (1.30%)	5
Fiji	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	3 (0.78%)	6
Spain	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	3 (0.78%)	6
Singapore	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 (0.52%)	7
Slovenia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (0.26%)	8
Oman	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(0.26%)	8
Sudan	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1 (0.26%)	8
Romania	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1 (0.26%)	8
Jordan	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1 (0.26%)	8
Russia	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1 (0.26%)	8
Ghana	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1 (0.26%)	8
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1 (0.26%)	8
Iraq	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1 (0.26%)	8

Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1 (0.26%)	8
Argentina	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1 (0.26%)	8
TOTAL	61	53	50	58	59	49	57	384 (100%)	

5.4.1. State-wise contribution of articles

Table- 5.4.1

SL NO	NAME OF STATES	NUMBER OF CONTRIBUTION	% OUT OF 319
1	New Delhi	83	26.01
2	Maharashtra	33	10.34
3	Uttar Pradesh	28	8.77
4	Karnataka	24	7.52
5	West Bengal	20	6.26
6	Kerela	16	5.01
7	Tamil Nadu	15	4.70
8	Punjab	13	4.07
9	Jammu & Kashmir	13	4.07
10	Odisha	10	3.13
11	Rajasthan	9	2.82
12	Haryana	8	2.50
13	Chandigarh	6	1.88
14	Hyderabad	5	1.56
15	Gujarat	5	1.56
16	Andhra Pradesh	5	1.56
17	Himachal Pradesh	5	1.56
18	Mizoram	4	1.25
19	Pondicherry	3	0.94
20	Assam	3	0.94
21	Bihar	3	0.94
22	Madhya Pradesh	3	0.94
23	Chattisgarh	2	0.62
24	Uttrakhand	1	0.31
25	Sikkim	1	0.31
26	Tripura	1	0.31

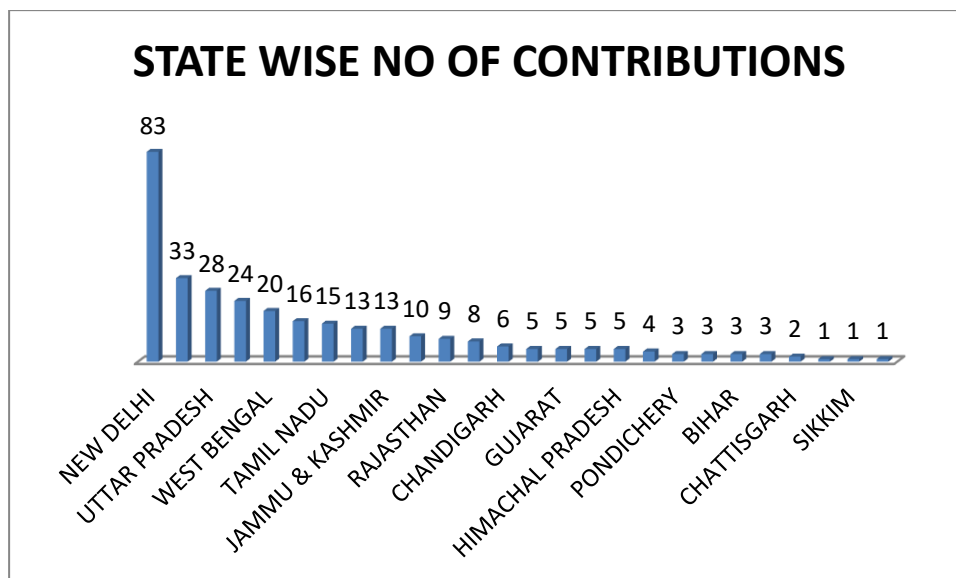


Table 5.4.1 shows state wise contribution of articles and their percentage out of 319 contribution of India. It shows that a total of 26 states and union territories of India have contributed articles to the journal, with New Delhi emerging at the top with a maximum of 83(26.01%) contributions, followed by Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh, having 33(10.34%) and 28(8.77%) contributions respectively.

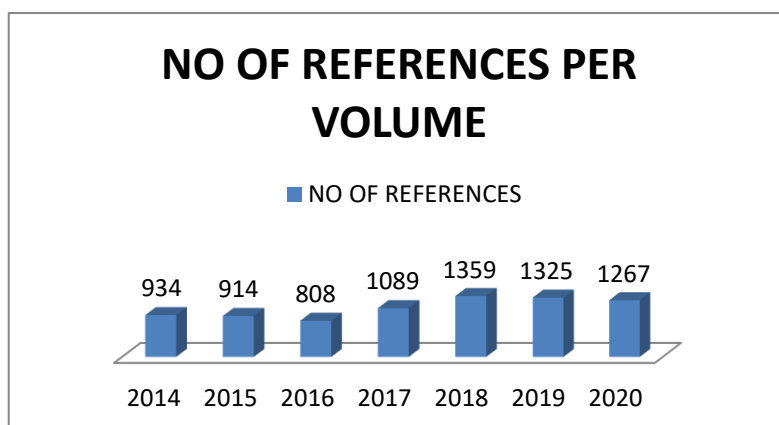
5.5. Total number of references

Table 5.5 shows the volume-wise distribution of references, and shows that 2018 (vol38) has 1359 references, and followed by 2019 (vol39) has 1325 references. 2014 (vol34) has 934 reference, 2015(vol35) has 914 reference, 2016 (vol36) has 808 reference, 2017 (vol37) has 1089 reference and in 2020 (vol40) has 1267 reference.

Table- 5.5

YEAR	VOLUME NO.	NO. OF ARTICLES						NO. OF REFERENCES						TOTAL REFERENCES
		1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	
2014	34	9	11	10	10	10	10	118	215	156	136	142	167	934
2015	35	9	8	10	10	8	8	138	142	154	158	168	154	914
2016	36	8	7	8	9	9	8	146	105	176	151	144	86	808
2017	37	9	10	11	9	10	9	205	216	149	152	172	195	1089
2018	38	10	11	11	10	10	8	205	322	254	230	162	186	1359
2019	39	7	12	8	9	8	9	193	275	148	205	184	320	1325
2020	40	8	8	7	8	9	11	343	152	121	197	235	219	1267

TOTAL		60	67	65	65	64	63	1348	1427	1158	1229	1207	1327	7696
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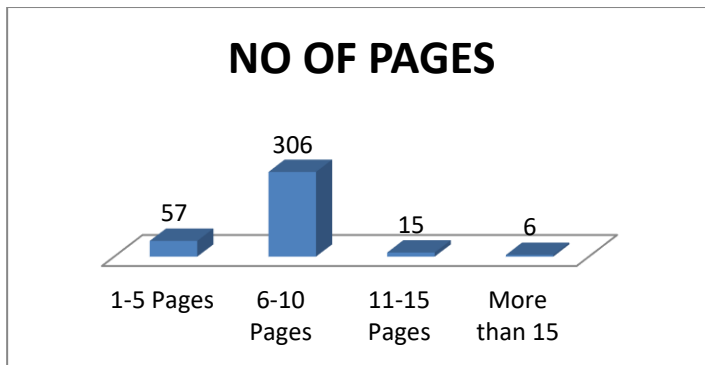


5.6. Average pages per year

From Table 5.6 it is observed that the majority of publications (306) having a length between 6 to 10 pages, followed by 57 articles was published between 1 to 5 pages and 15 articles were published between 11 to 15 pages & 6 articles were published in more than 15 pages.

Table- 5.6

YEAR	VOLUME NO.	NUMBER OF PAGES				TOTAL	TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES	AVERAGE PAGE PER ARTICLE
		1-5	6-10	11-15	MORE THAN 15			
2014	34	10	46	3	1	60	457	7.61
2015	35	6	40	6	1	53	421	7.94
2016	36	12	32	4	1	49	363	7.40
2017	37	9	49	0	0	58	401	6.91
2018	38	9	51	0	0	60	415	6.91
2019	39	5	46	1	0	52	387	7.44
2020	40	5	44	2	0	51	381	7.47
TOTAL		57	306	15	6	384	2847	7.41



6. Conclusion

Bibliometric techniques are being used for a variety of purposes like the determination of various scientific indicators. Since DJLIT has gained a reputation among the LIS professional papers. The present study aimed to analyze the bibliometric aspect of the DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology journal from 2014 to 2020. An average of 9.14 articles was published per volume. There were a total of 384 articles published by 774 numbers of authors. The majority of contributions were published in the year 2014 (60) published by 122 authors. Furthermore, the data revealed that a single author published 112 publications, double author contribution is 186, 3 authors published 60 publications & more than 3 authors published 27 articles. Researchers are more interested in doing collaborative research work than independently. The average page per article to this journal is 7.41. As the journal is published from India, hence the highest contributions are also from India. Out of 384 articles, a total of 319 (83.07%) articles were contributed by the Indian authors for the period, and the remaining articles 65 were from foreign contributors.

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