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## DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology (DJLIT) and Annals of Library and Information Studies (ALIS): A Cumulative Scientometric Outlook

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# **DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology (DJLIT) and Annals of Library and Information Studies (ALIS): A Cumulative Scientometric Outlook**

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## **Abstract**

The paper is scientometric study of DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Science (DJLIT) and Annals of Library and Information Studies (ALIS). The analysis is based on 862 records retrieved from Scopus. Average growth rate for both the journals is registered as 1.64% while RGR differed from 0.32 to 3.76. B. M. Gupta with 28 contributions is identified as the most prolific authors. The fractionalized authorship revealed Sen, B. K. to be the most significant. Nevertheless, dominance ranking again produced a little bit different results. Gupta, B. M and Garg, K. C. both have highest h-index of 6. Scientometrics and bibliometrics have been identified as the most popular themes. Scientometrics (60), bibliometrics (60), e-resources (34) and citation analysis (29) have been found as the most frequently used keywords. University of Delhi (50), Jawarlal Nehru University (25) and Banaras Hindu University are outstanding (20) in respect of organizational output. The multiple collaboration ratios for both the source journal are registered as 0.029.

**Keywords:** Scientometrics, DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Science, Annals of Library and Information Studies, Bibliometrix R package, Indian LIS journals

## **1. Introduction**

The quantitative study of the research output published in journal or a group of journals has been popular trend in scientometrics study(Cheng et al., 2019; Fuad et al., 2020; Mokhtari et al., 2020). Some scholars have tried to portray scientometric profile of eminent scientists while some have studied the research productivity of institutions or organizations(Bapte & Gedam, 2018; Nagarkar & Kengar, 2017; Pradhan & Ramesh, 2018). Several facets of subjects too have been explored by using the technique of bibliometrics, scientometrics and Informetrics(Dhawan et al., 2016; Dwivedi et al., 2015; Karpagam, 2014). The present study is a scientometric analysis of two eminent Indian Library and Information Science Journals- *DEDIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology (DJLIT)* and *Annals of Library and Information Studies (ALIS)*.

DJLIT is bi-monthly peer reviewed journal published by Defense Research and Development Organization (DRDO) which comes under Ministry of Defense, Government of India. It is open access journal and follows double blind peer review process. It is indexed in Scopus, ESCI and many other eminent indexing services. It has mostly been publishing on information and retrieval

system, collection development, information seeking behavior, library management and services, record management and preservation since 1981(*DJLIT*, n.d.). The journal shows special concern for IT application to library activities which keeps the library professionals abreast with latest technology to be used. *DJLIT* also publishes the special issue from time to time. SCImago Journal and Country Rank Portal show the SJR value of 0.281 and h-index of 10 for *DJLIT*(*SJR*, n.d.).

*Annals of Library and Information Studies* is the oldest LIS Indian journal which started in 1954 by INSDOC with Dr. S. R. Ranganathan as the first editor. The title was changed from *Annals of Library Science* to *Annals of Library Science and Documentation* in 1964. Again the title was renamed in 2001 as *Annals of Library and Information Studies* (*ALIS*). The journal is currently published by National Institute of Scientific Communication and Information Resources (*NISCAIR*). The journal supports open access and as such all the articles on its site are licensed under Creative Commons. It publishes original research papers, review papers and short communications addressing the various issues in the field of Library and Information Science(*ALIS*, n.d.). The journal has SJR value of 0.178 and h-index of 11(*SJR*, n.d.).

## **2. Review of Literature**

Some studies have been conducted by using quantitative technique to analyze *DJLIT* or *ALIS* which have been given as below in the form of review.

Bansal (2013) analyzed carried out research output of *DJLIT* during 2001-2012. Overall 69 issues published 391 articles with 32.6% articles per year. The citing articles contained 5416 references. Even though multiple authorship was the trend, yet single authored papers increased in the block 2007-2012. Around 10% articles are contributed by foreign countries. In all, 761 authors contributed the overall research output. Most of the authors (13) were from Delhi followed by Maharashtra (8). During the first block (2001-2006) library automation, information retrieval, resource sharing and scientometrics were the topics of preferences for publication. During the second block (2007-2012) previous topics were continued with some new themes like digital library, cloud computing, open access and emerging technology in the libraries. B. M. Gupta (26), S. M. Dhawan (13) and Mohinder Singh (10) were discovered as the most prolific authors. 64% articles had the page length of 6-10 pages.

Pandita (2014) did the bibliometric analysis of 366 articles published in *DJLIT* during 2003-12. During the study period, average article per issue was 6.20%. With each issue from 2003 onwards, there is increasing trend in number of publication of articles with the exception of the year 2004, 2005 and 2006. Most of the articles were two authored (147) followed by single authored articles (139) and three authored articles (53). Overall 498 authors contributed the research output. B. M. Gupta (24), Mohinder Singh (9), S. M. Dhawan (8), B. S. Kademani (8) and Ashok Kumar (8) were registered as the most prominent authors. Singapore, United Kingdom and USA were found to be major contributor countries with 2.15% contributions from

each. With regard to prominent geographical contributions of states and union territories, New Delhi (31.73%), Maharashtra (15.31%) and Karnataka (12.12%) had been noteworthy contributors. Around 411 authors contributed 1 paper, 43 authors contributed 2 papers, 18 authors contributed 3 papers and 11 authors contributed 4 papers. 336 articles received 5063 citations, thus average reference per article is 13.83%.

Garg & Bebi (2014) did the citation analysis of the articles published in ALIS and DJLIT during 2010-2014. The authors found that average number of articles published in DJLIT is higher (9.5%) than ALIS (8.9%). ALIS published 143 articles and received 272 citations while DJLIT published 228 articles and received 405 citations. Nevertheless citations per paper are almost the same for both the journals. The proportion of uncited articles was also found to be same. DJLIT seemed to have better immediacy index than ALIS. In 2012, DJLIT has slightly higher impact factor than ALIS while in 2014 ALIS has higher impact factor than DJLIT.

Bapte (2017) carried out the citation analysis of the 4821 cited documents appended to the 295 articles published in the DJLIT during 2011-2015. The number of cited documents seemed to be decreasing during the study period. The source journal is dominated by the contributions of single authors (39.15%) followed by two authors (23.89%) and more than three authors (6.55%). The average collaborative co-efficient was 0.51% while moderate collaborative co-efficient was registered as 0.3361. B. M. Gupta (52), K. C. Garg (43), B. S. Kademani (32), R. Rousseau (22), C. K. Ramaiah (20) and G. Prathap (19) were the most cited authors. Bradford's core zone represented 14 journals producing 856 articles, the second zone contained 121 journals that published 854 articles and the last zone represented 648 journals which published 854 articles. *Scientometrics*, *DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology*, *Annals of Library and Information Technology*, *Electronic Library* and *Library Hi Tech* were the most cited journals in the source title.

Mahesh (2017) has tried to provide an overview of the development of ALIS on the basis of all its published issue. The author narrated how the journal was dominated by the prominent authorship of Dr. S. R. Ranganathan during 1954-1964. He mostly published on classification, cataloguing along with a few article on documentation in this period. There were also some contributions from INSDOC researchers. The issues had to be combined due to the paucity of inflow of the journals. It was B. K. Sen who first published on bibliometric in ALIS during 1968-1969. During 1960s, there were a few articles on computer and automation. During 1970s, a new topic called information system appeared. Besides, ISBN, indexing, abstracting, library services were the common topics in this period with prominent contributions from Guha and Sengupta. During 1975-1984, the topics like information system and automation became more vivid on the pages of ALIS. During 1985 to 1994 ALIS largely published on IT, bibliometrics, user studies and LIS education. During 1995-2004, these topics were supplemented with internet, journal management, digital library, library software and search engines. On 2005 onwards, authors revealed how topics such as open source, open access and consortia were evident on the pages of ALIS.

The above reviews reveal that most of the studies are related to analyzing single journal either DJLIT or ALIS. Hence the author has selected this topic with the intension to present cumulative view of both these journals which are the only scopus indexed journals in field of Library and Information Science in India. Even B. K. Sen in one of his studies identified India's seven core LIS journals wherein these two journals secured prominent position(Sen, 2014).

### 3. Objective

The study has been carried out with the following objectives.

1. To estimate the year wise growth.
2. To figure out most productive authors.
3. To study author's production over time, dominance ranking and authorship impact of leading authors
4. To find out most the major themes
5. To figure out country wise output with MCP ratio

### 4. Methodology

The data for the present study was retrieved from Scopus by using 'ISSN' based search option. The final search query was designed as follow:

(ISSN (1974-0643) OR ISSN (0972-5423))

The above search query retrieved 862 records. This search was carried out on 30 April, 2021. The retrieved records were analyzed using bibliometrix R package (Aria, M. & Cuccurullo, C. 2017). The references are arranged in APA style using Mendeley desktop.

### 5. Analysis of Data

#### 5.1 Bibliographical glimpse of the retrieved data

**Table 1: An overview of retrieved data from Scopus**

Sr. No.	Description	Results
1.	Total number of documents	862
2.	Average year from publication	5.3
3.	Average citations per documents	3.082
4.	Average citations per year per documents	0.4794
5.	References to the citing documents	17728
6.	Author's keywords(DE)	2440
7.	Authors	1044
8.	Author Appearances	1705
9.	Authors of single-authored documents	282

10.	Authors of multi-authored documents	846
11.	Single authored documents	282
12.	Document per author	0.826
13.	Authors per document	1.21
14.	Co-authors per document	1.98
15.	Collaborative index	1.46

A total output consist of 862 documents which can further be subdivided into 815 articles, 1 conference paper, 19 editorials, 2 letters, 5 notes and 20 review papers. The average year from publication is 5.3%. An average citation per document is 3.082 while citations per year per documents are 0.4794. The 862 documents in the two source journals have been cited for 17728 times. The main facets of the documents are shown by 2440 author's keywords (DE). In all 1044 authors contributed the overall research output. However, these authors have appeared 1705 times. The single authored documents are 282 as against 842 multi-authored documents with an average of 1.21% authors per document. The co-authors per document are registered as 1.98%. The collaborative index is 1.46%

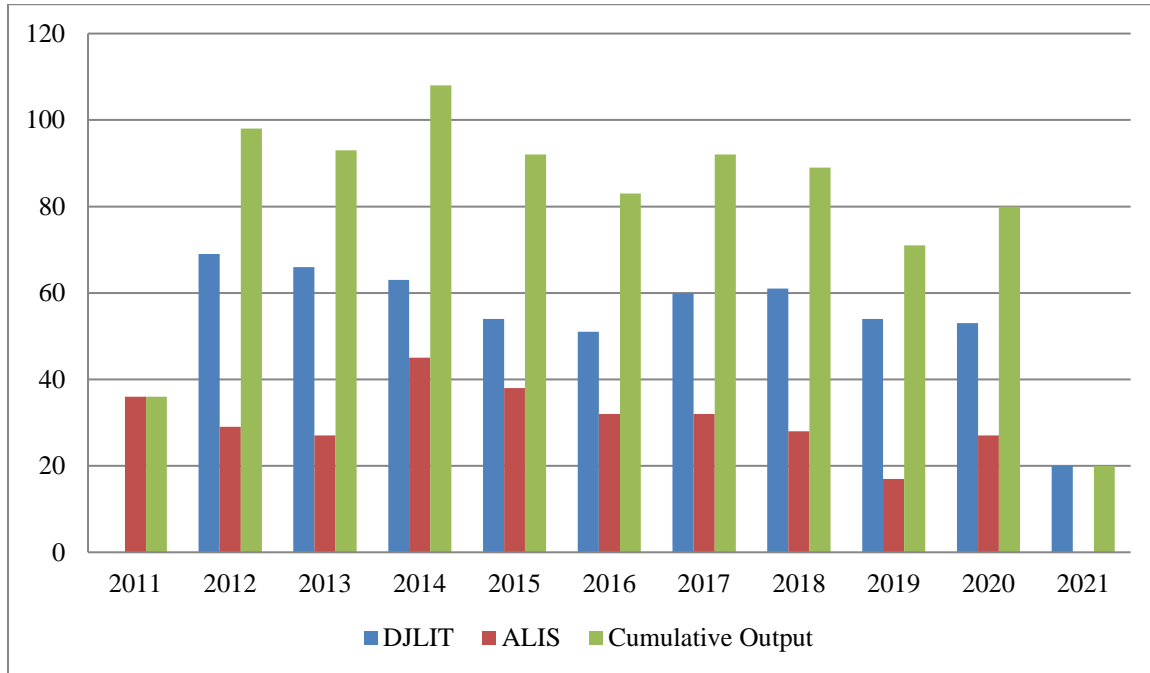
## 5.2 Year wise output of DJLIT and ALIS

**Table 1 Year wise output of DJLIT and ALIS**

Year	DJLIT	ALIS	Quantum of Output	Cumulative Output	W1	W2	RGR	Mean RGR
2011	-	36	36	36		3.58	-	1.64
2012	69	29	98	134	4.58	4.90	0.32	
2013	66	27	93	227	4.53	5.42	0.89	
2014	63	45	108	335	4.68	5.81	1.13	
2015	54	38	92	427	4.52	6.06	1.54	
2016	51	32	83	510	4.42	6.23	1.81	
2017	60	32	92	602	4.52	6.40	1.88	
2018	61	28	89	691	4.49	6.54	2.05	
2019	54	17	71	762	4.26	6.64	2.38	
2020	53	27	80	842	4.38	6.74	2.36	
2021	20	-	20	862	3.00	6.76	3.76	
<b>Total</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>862</b>					
<b>Annual Growth Rate</b>	<b>12.86%</b>	<b>3.15%</b>	<b>5.71%</b>					

Scopus has indexed DJLIT from 2012. So the issue of 2011 were not available for analysis the journal published all its six issue in regular manner. Moreover, by the time the data was imported from Scopus for the current study, no issue of ALIS in 2021 was published. The data was analyzed with these limitations. DJLIT published 551 documents and ALIS published 311

articles during the study period. Cumulatively two source journals published 862 articles with average relative growth rate (RGR) of 1.64%. The relative growth rate (RGR) is the increase in the number of articles/pages per unit of time (Ghouse Modin Nabeesab Mamdapur et al., 2020). RGR differed from 0.32% to 3.76% during the study period. Figure 1 reflects the cumulative growth of both the source journals.



**Fig 1. Year wise growth of DJLIT and ALIS**

### 5.3 Most productive authors

Table 2 denotes most prolific author. B. M. Gupta with 28 contributions is the most prolific author followed by Kumar, S. (25); Sen, B. K. (21); Garg, K. C. (18); Kumar, A (17); Dhawan, S. M. (14); Gupta, R. (14); Ram, S (12); Tripathi, M (12); Ramaiah, C. K. (11). However, in terms of fractionalized authorship that denotes uniform contributions Sen, B. K. (14.17%) is identified as the most outstanding author. Kumar, S (13.45%) has retained second position while Gupta, B. M. is shifted to third position from first one. Garg, K. C. from his fourth position went down to sixth position.

**Table 2 Most Productive Authors**

Sr.No.	Author	Articles	Authors	Article Fractionalized
1.	Gupta B. M.	28	Sen, B. K.	14.17
2.	Kumar S.	25	Kumar, S.	13.45
3.	Sen B. K.	21	Gupta, B. M.	13.37
4.	Garg K.C.	18	Ram, S	8.83
5.	Kumar A	17	Bhardwaj, R. K.	8.00

6.	Dhawan S. M.	14	Garg, K.C.	7.83
7.	Gupta, R.	14	Ramaiah, C. K.	7.33
8.	Ram, S	12	Madhusudhan, M	6.00
9.	Tripathi, M.	12	Pal, J. K.	6.00
10.	Ramaiah, C. K.	11	Pandita, R.	6.00
11.	Bhardwaj R. K.	10	Dutta, B.	5.67
12.	Dutta B.	10	Das, A. K.	5.50
13.	Madhusudhan, M	10	Dhawan, S. M.	5.45
14.	Pandita R.	10	Tripathi, M.	5.12
15.	Pujar, S. M.	10	Ray, P. P.	5.00
16.	Kumar, V.	9	Wijetunge, P.	5.0 0
17.	Mohamed Haneefa A	9	Pujar, S. M.	4.83
18.	Arora, J.	7	Satija, M. P.	4.83
19.	Das, A. K.	7	Gupta, R.	4.78
20	Pal J. K.	7	Kumar, A.	4.72

#### 5.4 Author's production over time

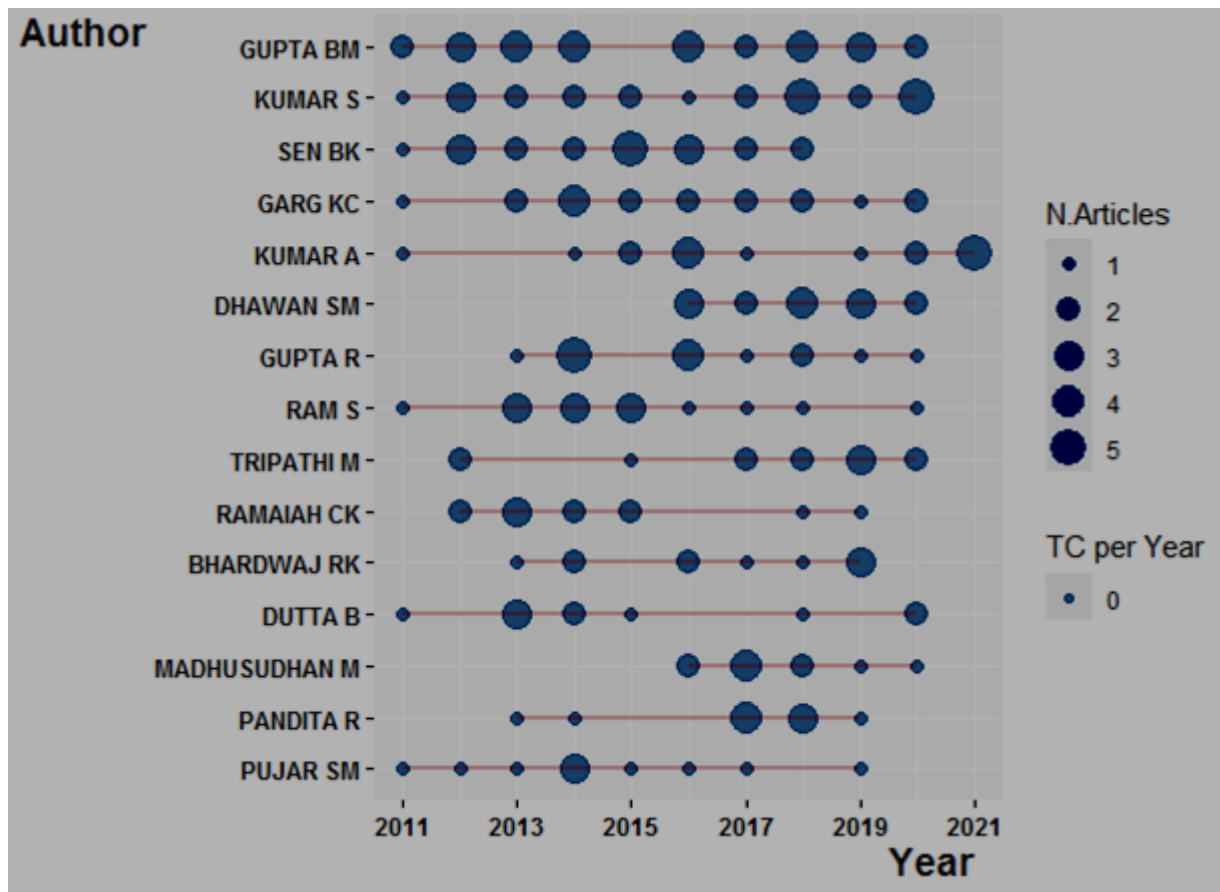


Fig. 2 Author's production over time



Figure 2 describes author's production over time. The horizontal line represents author's production over a period of time. The bubble size is proportional to the number of documents. The color intensity is proportional to the citation per year. B. M. Gupta seems to be consistent in terms of scientific output. As he has published from 2 to 5 documents each year. Kumar S. has published 1 to 5 documents each year. Sen, B. K. who occupies the third position did not produce anything on 2017 onward.

### 5.5 The dominance ranking

The dominance ranking gives a little bit different result. Bhardwaj, R and Pal J. K. are at the leading position followed by Garg, K. C., Dutta, B; Pandita, R; Satija, M. P.; Ram, S; Singh, K. P.; Gupta B. M.; Pujar, S. M.; Kumar, V; Tripathi, M; Dhawan, S. M.; Mohamed Haneefa K and Das, A.K. Bhardwaj, R. K has contributed 10 articles in which 6 have been produced as a single author while 4 have been contributed in collaboration. However, he was seen as the first author in all the collaborative publications. So is the case with Pal, J. K. He wrote 5 articles as a single author and 2 articles are the result of multiple authorship. Gupta, B. M who is the most significant author in terms of quantitative output wrote 4 articles as a single author and produced 24 articles in collaboration. He was the first author in 24 articles. Although Kumar, S is at the second position in perspective of ranking by article, yet he is at the twentieth position by dominance ranking since he wrote only 5 articles as a single author and seen as the first author in only one article in his all collaborative publications. Garg, K. C. produced his overall output in collaborative manner, yet out of 18 documents, he led as the first author in 14 publications.

**Table 4 Dominance ranking**

Sr. No	Author	Dominance Factor	Total Articles	Single Authored	Multiple Authored	First Authored	Ranking by Article	Rank by DF
1.	Bhardwaj R. K.	1.0000000	10	6	4	4	10	1
2.	Pal J. K.	1.0000000	7	5	2	2	17	1
3.	Garg K. C.	0.7777778	18	0	18	14	3	3
4.	Dutta B.	0.7500000	10	2	8	6	10	4
5.	Pandita R.	0.7500000	10	2	8	6	10	4
6.	Satija M. P.	0.7500000	7	3	4	3	17	4
7.	Ram S.	0.6666667	12	6	6	4	7	7
8.	Singh K. P.	0.6000000	7	2	5	3	17	8
9.	Gupta B. M.	0.5833333	28	4	24	14	1	9
10.	Pujar, S. M.	0.4444444	10	1	9	4	10	10
11.	Kumar, V.	0.4285714	9	2	7	3	15	11
12.	Tripathi, M.	0.3636364	12	1	11	4	7	12
13.	Dhawan S. M.	0.3571429	14	0	14	5	5	13
14.	Mohamed	0.3333333	9	0	9	3	15	14

	Haneefa K.							
15.	Das A. K.	0.3333333	7	4	3	1	17	14
16.	Gupta, R.	0.2857143	14	0	14	04	5	16
17.	Ramaiah, C.K.	0.2857143	11	4	7	2	9	16
18.	Kumar, A.	0.1764706	17	0	17	3	4	18
19.	Madhusudhan, M	0.1250000	10	2	8	1	10	19
20.	Kumar, S.	0.0500000	25	5	20	1	2	20

## 5.6 Authorship impact

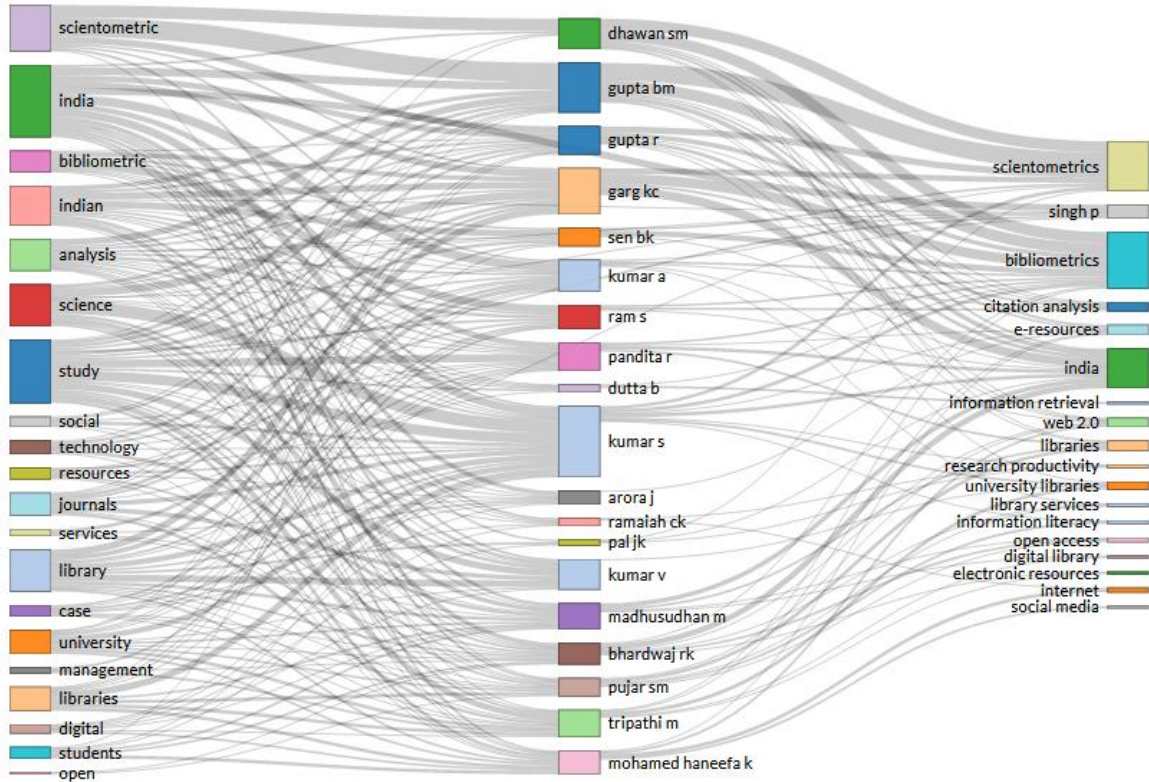
**Table 5 Authorship impact**

Sr.No.	Author	h-index	g-index	m-index	TC	NP	Start PY
1.	Gupta B. M.	6	7	0.545	117	28	2011
2.	Kumar S.	5	7	0.455	74	25	2011
3.	Sen B. K.	3	4	0.273	40	20	2011
4.	Garg K.C.	6	9	0.545	103	18	2011
5.	Kumar A	4	6	0.364	51	17	2011
6.	Dhawan S. M.	3	4	0.500	35	14	2016
7.	Gupta, R.	5	6	0.556	47	14	2013
8.	Ram, S	4	6	0.364	51	12	2011
9.	Tripathi, M.	3	4	0.300	26	12	2012
10.	Ramaiah, C. K.	3	4	0.300	27	11	2012
11.	Bhardwaj R. K.	4	5	0.444	37	10	2013
12.	Dutta B.	3	3	0.273	15	10	2011
13.	Madhusudhan, M	3	4	0.500	22	10	2016
14.	Pandita R.	3	4	0.333	24	10	2013
15.	Pujar, S. M.	5	8	0.455	79	10	2011
16.	Kumar, V.	2	3	0.200	14	9	2012
17.	Mohamed Haneefa A	3	4	0.375	18	9	2014
18.	Arora, J.	2	2	0.286	9	7	2015
19.	Das, A. K.	2	2	0.286	8	7	2015
20.	Pal J. K.	2	4	0.182	21	7	2011

There are several metrics to measure the individual impact that offer quantitative estimate of the relative importance of contributing authors (Pan & Fortunato, 2014). Table no. 5 denotes the authorship impact of authors denoted by h-index, g-index and m-index along with the citations received for number of papers. Gupta, B. M. who is at the first position with 28 publications and 117 citations has the highest h-index of 6. Garg, K. C. who is at the fourth position in terms of quantitative output is the second one to get the maximum citations also has the h-index of 6.

However, he secured first position with g-index of 9. Following Gupta, B. M., Kumar, S. and Gupta, R. both have the h-index of 5 each. If the comparison is made on the basis of m-index, Gupta, R is highly prolific (0.556). He is followed by Gupta, B. M. and Garg, K. C. having m-index of 0.545.

### 5.7 The relationship between authors, titles and keywords

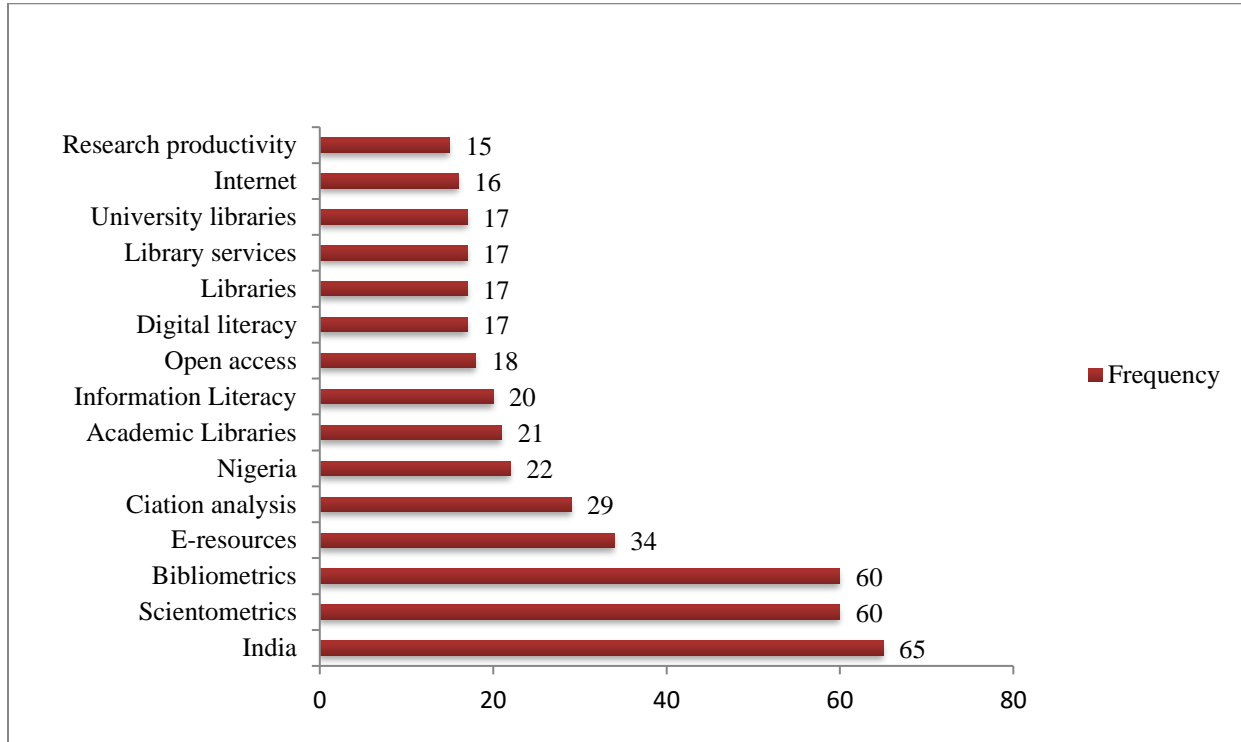


**Fig. 3 Relationship between authors, titles and keywords**

The above sankey plot shows the relationship between Authors, Titles and Keywords. The graph has been created using three metadata fields-titles, author and keyword. The left field indicates titles, middle field author and right one indicates keywords associated with the authors and their titles. The sankey diagram brings to our notice that the scientometrics and bibliometrics have been very popular theme with both the source journals. Most of the studies seemed to be based on indian background with titles mainly containing the word ‘bibliometric’, ‘scientometric’, ‘India’, ‘indian’, ‘analysis’, ‘science’ and ‘studies’. Citation analysis still seemed to be preferred area by the authors contributing to these journals. ‘E-resources’, ‘information retrieval’, ‘web 2.0’, ‘libraries’, ‘research productivity’, ‘university libraries’, ‘library services’ have been the major areas where most of the articles are being contributed. Dhawan, S. M.; Gupta, B. M.;

Gupta, R; Garg, K. C. and Sen, B. K. have mostly contributed to the area of scientometrics, bibliometrics and citation analysis.

### 5.8 Most frequent keywords

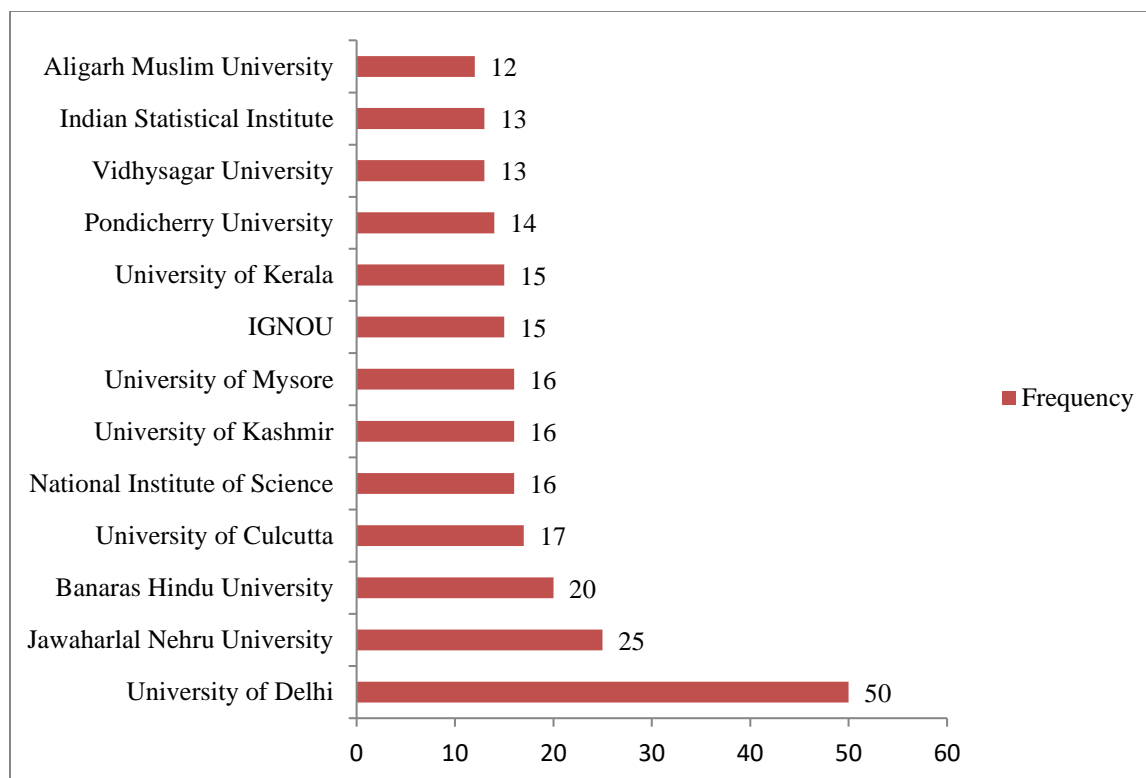


**Fig.4 Most frequent keywords**

Figure no. 4 shows the most frequently used author keywords. India (65) is the most frequently used keyword. This is because authors' tried to indicate geographical area concerning their study. Scientometrics and bibliometrics both these keywords have the frequency of 60. These have been popular topic with the journals. Each volume of both the source journal covers considerable area by these topics. These keywords are followed by E-resources (34), Citation analysis (29), Nigeria (22), Academic libraries (21), Information literacy (20), Open access (18), Libraries (17), Library services (17), University libraries (17), Internet (16) and Research productivity.

### 5.9 Most relevant affiliation

With regard to organizational output, University of Delhi is ahead with 50 publications. It is followed Jawaharlal Nehru University (25), Banaras Hindu University (20), University of Calcutta (17), National Institute of Science (16), University of Kashmir (16), University of Mysore (16), IGNOU (15), University of Kerala (15), Pondicherry University (14), Vidhyasagar University (13), Indian Statistical Institute (13) and Aligarh Muslim University (12).



**Fig. 5 Most relevant affiliations**

### 5.10 Country wise output with MCP Ratio

Of late, there is trend towards collaborative research where scientists work in groups within and across the geographic boundaries of a country (Pillai Sudhier, 2007). This helps them to enrich the content in their respective domains of specialization and accelerate the growth in subject. Table no. depicts India is dominant in terms of single country publication and even multiple country publications. However, this is because the source journals considered for the study are from India. Nigeria is the country which can be considered as leading in terms of publications in DJLIT and ALIS. The country has published 36 articles in both the journals with 1 multiple country collaboration. Nigeria is followed by Iran (15), Sri Lanka (15), Iran (14), Bangladesh (10), South Africa (9), Indonesia (8) and United States (8). Overall MCP ration is calculated as 0.029. Malaysia has highest MCP (0.667) followed by Saudi Arabia (0.600). Both the source journals are dominated by single country publication since around 97% publication are produced as SCPs which shows the tendency towards publication by having the collaboration amongst the authors from the same country.

**Table 6 Country wise output with MCP ratio**

Sr no.	Country	SCP	MCP	Total Publications	MCP Ratio
1	India	694	10	704	0.014

2	Nigeria	36	1	37	0.027
3	Iran	14	1	15	0.067
4	Sri Lanka	15	0	15	0.000
5	Bangladesh	9	1	10	0.100
6	South Africa	7	2	9	0.222
7	Indonesia	8	1	9	0.111
8	United states	8	0	8	0.000
9	Fiji	5	1	6	1.167
10	Saudi Arabia	2	3	5	0.600
11	UAE	2	1	3	0.333
12	Malaysia	1	2	3	0.667
13	Sudan	3	0	3	0.000
14	Argentina	2	0	2	0.000
15	Greece	2	0	2	0.000
16	Spain	2	0	2	0.000
17	Portugal	2	0	2	0.000
18	Singapore	1	1	2	0.500
19	Spain	2	0	2	0.000
20	Tanzania	2	0	2	0.000
21	Poland	2	0	2	0.000
22	Japan	1	1	2	0.500
23	UK	1	0	1	0.000
25	Germany	1	0	1	0.000
26	Thailand	1	0	1	0.000
27	Turkey	1	0	1	0.000
28	Swaziland	1	0	1	0.000
29	Slovenia	1	0	1	0.000
30	Jordon	1	0	1	0.000
31	Romania	1	0	1	0.000
32	Russia	1	0	1	0.000
33	Iraq	1	0	1	0.000
34	Ghana	1	0	1	0.000
35	Italy	1	0	1	0.000
36	Zambia	1	0	1	0.000
37	Uganda	1	0	1	0.000
38	Kazakhstan	1	0	1	0.000
39	Brazil	1	0	1	0.000
40	China	1	0	1	0.000
		<b>837</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>0.029</b>

## 6. Conclusion

DJLIT and ALIS are the two core journals in the field of library and information science and keep special importance for India due to regularity in publications of various issues, subject coverage and its representation of Indian LIS professional at the global level. During the study period DJLIT published 551 and ALIS published 311 documents with RGR of 1.64%. Gupta, B. M (quantitative output and authorship impact); Sen, B. K. (fractionalized authorship); Bhardwaj,

R. K. (dominance ranking) have been significant contributor to both the source journals. Scientometrics, bibliometrics and e-resources, information retrieval, web 2.0, libraries, research productivity, university libraries and library services are the most preferred areas by the authors writing for both the source journals. Most of the articles are single country publications with 38 contributions apart from India with MCP ratio of 0.029. Even though both the journals are world acclaimed, yet the foreign contributors are less in numbers.

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