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Shailesh Kumar Singh

Govt. Vivekanand College, Maihar, M.P., INDIA, shail.sonusingh@gmail.com

Dr. Akhilesh Kumar Varma

Librarian, Government College Jaitwara, Satna-485221(M.P.), India, akhileshbhu23@gmail.com

Tanuja Bisht

Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi-221005(U.P.), India, bishtt242@gmail.com

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Research Trend of the Malaysian Journal of Library and Information Science: A Bibliometrics Analysis through Scopus Database

Shailesh Kumar Singh^a

Librarian, Government Vivekanand Collage, Maihar, Satna-485771(M.P.), India
shail.sonusingh@gmail.com

Dr. Akhilesh Kumar Varma^b

Librarian, Government College Jaitwara, Satna-485221(M.P.), India
akhileshbhu23@gmail.com

Tanuja Bisht^c

MLIS, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi-221005(U.P.), India
bishtt242@gmail.com

Abstract

The purpose of this research is to look at the literature published in the Malaysian Journal of Library and Information Science (MJLIS) from 1996 and 2021. The data for this study was taken from the Scopus Database. During the research study, 448 publications were identified. Bibliometric indices such as annual growth rate (AGR), relative growth rate (RGR), and doubling time (Dt), authorship pattern, degree of collaboration (DC), collaborative index (CI), most productive Institutes, and so on were used by the researchers. The study's findings suggest that the maximum number of papers (28.25%) were published in 2011, while the lowest number of research articles (7.56%) were published in 2021. The study also revealed that the DC is 0.72, with multi-authors publishing the majority of the papers. In addition, out of 49 countries, Malaysia contributed 191 documents on its own, compared to other countries. The VOSviewer software helps in making findings more visible.

Keywords: *Bibliometric study, academic libraries, citation analysis, authorship pattern, bibliographic coupling, publication productivity.*

Introduction

Bibliometric studies guide scientists who will conduct new research in educational sciences (Andres, 2009). The term "bibliometric" comes from two Greek words: "biblion" (book) and "metrikos" (measuring) (Osareh, 1996; Bejalwar and Lad, 2019). Many information scientists and research scholars have explored various bibliometric measures and methods to study and examine the nature, attributes, properties, and influence of scientific publications in a specific field of a particular journal or a given set of literature to comprehend the impact and influence of those public documents since Alan Pritchard coined the term bibliometric in 1969 (Broadus 1987; Pritchard 1969; Tella & Aisha Olabooye, 2014). Bibliometric studies are thus conducted across disciplines to reveal authorship patterns, co-citations of authors' degree of collaboration, the ranking of cited journals, the ranking of

highly cited authors, the ranking of countries, institutions, and organizations productivity, and evaluating the characteristics of citing and cited citations (Akhavan et al., 2016; Rawat et al., 2021). “In bibliometric researches, certain features of documents or publications are analyzed, and various findings related to scientific communication are obtained” (Patra et al., 2006). The purpose of this study is to look at the influence and impact of the Malaysian Journal of Library and Information Science (MJLIS) on its readers' community.

About the journal

The Faculty of Computer Science and Information Technology at the University of Malaya publishes the Malaysian Journal of Library and Information Science (ISSN: 1394-6234) three times a year. Original research articles in library and information science (LIS) and related disciplines that encompass information and knowledge have been published in this journal. Contributions in the LIS domains about professional policies, practises, views, and accomplishments are also welcome. The magazine intends to provide a forum for LIS specialists, particularly in the Asia Pacific region, to communicate and introduce new concepts, methodologies, systems, and technology. Between 1996 and 2008, the journal was published in both print and electronic format. Web of Science (Q3) from Clarivate Analytics and Scopus from Elsevier index and abstract the journal (Q2). In 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, and 2019, the Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science (MJLIS) earned the Ministry of Higher Education Malaysia's Current Research in Malaysia (CREAM) Awards. The Citation and Informatics Division bestows CREAM Awards for scholarly journals published by Malaysian publishers that exhibit exceptional performance on publications based on specified criteria (formerly known as Malaysian Citation Centre). The awards were first presented in 2015.

Review of literature

Patel et al. (2021a) studied Webology Journal publication trends from 2006-2020. The most significant number of papers (92) and citations (273) were found in 2020. Iran has contributed the most documents with 63, India with 50, and the US with 25. Moreover, A. Noruzi is a very productive and cited author, contributing 24 publications with 68 citations in Webology journal. The University of Tehran was recognized as one of the top ten most productive research institutes with 19 publications. The study reveals that Webology is a quality journal and one of the leading journals in web technology. Singh, Varma and Singh (2021) looked at the journal of informetrics' (JOI) research productivity and performance during a 13-year period, from 2007 to 2019. The results of this study demonstrate that the Journal of Informetrics (JOI) has an average performance due to the annual growth of articles fluctuating. The analysis also discovered that multi-author publications were the most common.

Furthermore, the United States provided 12.40 % of 58 countries. Asnani and Vyas (2020) examined the productivity of the journal 'Scientometrics' from 2015 to 2019. The authors studied the growth rate of publications and the impact of citations, author productivity, authorship patterns, the most relevant country- and institution-wise distribution of contributors, and so on. Saberi et al. (2019) performed a bibliometric analysis and visualization of Library Philosophy and Practice (LPP) from 1998 to 2018. The most productive and prominent authors, nations, and universities in LPP, as per this analysis, were Bhatti, R. (19 papers), Nigeria (549 papers), and the University of Ibadan (78 papers). Martinez-López et al. (2018) carried a bibliometric analysis of the European Journal of Marketing over fifty years. The study concluded that British authors and institutions were the most productive in the journal, even though the number of papers written by Australians was increasing dramatically. Varma and Singh (2017) analyzed the eleven years of Partnership: the Canadian Journal of Library and Information Practice and Research. The findings of the study revealed that Canada is the most productive country, followed by the USA.

Similar studies have been done by a number of scholars, including Singh (2017), Singh, Nayak, and Varma (2017), and Verma and Singh (2017). (2017).

Objectives of the study:

- ✓ To Identify the year-by-year distribution of publications and citations with RCI and ACP;P;
- ✓ To analyzed the authorship pattern and measure the degree of authors' collaboration;
- ✓ To study the country-wise distribution of MJLIS publications;
- ✓ To identify the highly cited papers of MJLIS published from 1996 to 2021; and
- ✓ To study keyword co-occurrence, authors' co-citation, and bibliographic coupling.

Methodology

Data source and search strategy

The present study examined the Malaysian Journal of Library and Information Science (MJLIS).' The Scopus database (largest multidisciplinary database of abstracts and citations) (<https://scopus.com/>) was used to extract bibliographic data from 1996 to 2021. The reason for choosing this database is that from 2021 onwards, the Scopus database has started indexing all the Malaysian Journal of Library and Information Science (MJLIS) publications. The document search was performed by choosing the source title in the Scopus database. The term 'Malaysian Journal of Library and Information Science (MJLIS)' was enclosed to search for the exact phrase within the quotations mark. To search for the exact phrase within the quotes mark, the term 'Malaysian Journal of Library and Information Science (MJLIS)' was included. SRCTITLE (malaysian AND journal AND of AND library AND & AND

information AND science) AND (EXCLUDE (PUBYEAR, 2022)) was the search string. The bibliographic data from 448 publications was extracted in a.csv file format.

Analysis and discussion

The retrieved data were organised and reorganised to look at the year-by-year distribution of publications, the ranking of highly productive and cited authors, the ranking of highly cited papers, author co-citation, keyword co-occurrences, bibliographic coupling, and other aspects. After thorough investigation, the data was tabulated and processed for analysis and interpretation. The network representation of the investigated results was done with the Visualization of Similarities (VOS) viewer version 1.6.16.

Year-wise distribution of publication and citation with ACP & RCI

Table 1 depicts the year-wise distribution of papers published in MJLIS, as well as the distribution of 448 articles published between 1996 to 2021. In 2011, a maximum of 28 (6.25%) articles were published, while a minimum of 7 (1.56%) contributions were published in 2021. The distribution of publications by year has been fluctuating, with declining trends. The highest number of citations were discovered in 2011 (353), followed by 2010 (322), and the lowest in 2021. (1). It varies throughout time as well. The average number of citations per publication is 7.06, with a top of 13.42 in 2010 and a minimum of 0.14. (2021).

$$\text{Relative citation impact (RCI)} = \% \text{ of TC} / \% \text{ of TP}$$

For example, Relative citation impact of the year 1997

$$RCI_{1997} = 2.21 / 3.57 = 0.62$$

Table 1: Year-wise distribution of publications and citations with ACP & RCI

Year	TP	AGR	%TP	TC	%TC	RCI	ACPP
1996	16	0.00	3.57	126	3.99	1.12	7.88
1997	16	0.00	3.57	70	2.21	0.62	4.38
1998	13	-18.75	2.90	66	2.09	0.72	5.08
1999	15	15.38	3.35	67	2.12	0.63	4.47
2000	14	-6.67	3.13	94	2.97	0.95	6.71
2001	14	0.00	3.13	153	4.84	1.55	10.93
2002	13	-7.14	2.90	80	2.53	0.87	6.15
2003	16	23.08	3.57	87	2.75	0.77	5.44
2004	14	-12.50	3.13	109	3.45	1.10	7.79
2005	14	0.00	3.13	192	6.07	1.94	13.71
2006	14	0.00	3.13	108	3.42	1.09	7.71
2007	14	0.00	3.13	160	5.06	1.62	11.43
2008	16	14.29	3.57	214	6.77	1.90	13.38
2009	18	12.50	4.02	206	6.52	1.62	11.44
2010	24	33.33	5.36	322	10.19	1.90	13.42
2011	28	16.67	6.25	353	11.17	1.79	12.61
2012	20	-28.57	4.46	132	4.18	0.94	6.60

2013	22	10.00	4.91	142	4.49	0.91	6.45
2014	20	-9.09	4.46	133	4.21	0.94	6.65
2015	20	0.00	4.46	86	2.72	0.61	4.30
2016	20	0.00	4.46	80	2.53	0.57	4.00
2017	20	0.00	4.46	83	2.63	0.59	4.15
2018	20	0.00	4.46	47	1.49	0.33	2.35
2019	20	0.00	4.46	42	1.33	0.30	2.10
2020	20	0.00	4.46	8	0.25	0.06	0.40
2021	7	-65.00	1.56	1	0.03	0.02	0.14
Total	448	-	100.00	3161	100.00	1.00	7.06

*TP-Total publication, TC- Total citations, AGR-Annual growth rate, RCI-Relative citation impact and ACPP- Average citation per publication

Authorship pattern

Table 3 depicts the year-wise contributions of the single and joint authors throughout the study period. As per the findings, the largest number of research publications published by two authors was 167, followed by 125 by single authors. Five & more authors published the minimum number of contributions with 23 publications. Verma and Singh (2017) and Singh, Varma, and Pradhan (2017) also revealed that joint authors' contribution is more predominant than the single authors.

Table 2: Authorship Pattern

S. No.	Year	Authors					T.P.
		One	Two	Three	Four	Five & +	
1	1996	7	7	2	0	0	16
2	1997	8	4	3	1	0	16
3	1998	5	4	2	1	1	13
4	1999	10	4	1	0	0	15
5	2000	4	10	0	0	0	14
6	2001	6	4	4	0	0	14
7	2002	3	6	0	4	0	13
8	2003	9	5	2	0	0	16
9	2004	4	6	2	2	0	14
10	2005	6	6	1	0	1	14
11	2006	4	6	2	2	0	14
12	2007	5	7	1	0	1	14
13	2008	6	9	1	0	0	16
14	2009	9	4	1	3	1	18
15	2010	4	13	7	0	0	24
16	2011	3	14	6	3	2	28
17	2012	6	3	7	2	2	20
18	2013	3	9	7	1	2	22
19	2014	4	7	8	1	0	20
20	2015	2	7	7	2	2	20
21	2016	5	6	9	0	0	20
22	2017	1	9	6	2	2	20
23	2018	5	3	6	6	0	20
24	2019	4	7	5	1	3	20
25	2020	2	5	6	3	4	20
26	2021	0	2	2	1	2	7

Total	125	167	98	35	23	448
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Degree of Collaboration

Subramanyam's (1983) formula is used to calculate the degree of collaboration in MJLIS papers. Patel et al. (2021b) also use this formula in their research. The level of collaboration is measured as follows:

$$DC = \frac{NM}{NM+NS}$$

$$DC = \frac{323}{125+323} = 0.72$$

Where: DC=Degree of collaboration; NM=number of multiple-authored papers; and NS=Single authored papers. Here, NM is 125, and NS is 323. Using the above formula, the degree of collaboration (DC) in MJLIS publications is 0.72.

Co-Authorship Index

The co-authorship index is measured using the formula suggested by Garg and Padhi (2001). Singh et al. (2021) have used this formula in their research. As a result, the co-authorship index (CAI) can be stated mathematically as:

$$CAI = \left\{ \frac{N_{ij}}{\frac{N_{io}}{N_{oj}}} \right\} * 100$$

Where,

N_{ij} = The number of publications having j authors in block i

N_{io} = Total output of block i

N_{oj} = The number of publications having j authors for all blocks

N_{oo} = Total number of publications for all authors and all blocks

$j = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

For example, the Co-authorship index of the year 1996

$$CAI = \{(7/125)/(16/448)\} * 100$$

$$CAI_{1996} = 156.8$$

The co-authorship index (CAI) of MJLIS papers during the study period is shown in Table 3. The proportional output of one, two, three, and so on authored papers published in the journal was used to calculate the co-authorship index. The highest co-authorship index, with a value of 238.93 in 1999, was discovered among single authorship. Similarly, the year 2000 saw the highest co-authorship index, at 191.62, in two authorships. The highest co-authorship index in three authorships in 2014 was 182.86. The greatest co-authorship index, with a value of 393.85, was found in four authorships in 2002. With

five or more publications, the highest co-authorship index was discovered in 2021, with a rate of 556.52.

Table 3: Co-Authorship Index (CAI)

Year	Authors and their respective CAI										
	1Auth. CAI	2Auth. CAI	3Auth. CAI	4Auth. CAI	5& +Auth. CAI	T.P.					
1996	7	156.80	7	117.37	2	57.14	0	0.00	0	0.00	16
1997	8	179.20	4	67.07	3	85.71	1	80.00	0	0.00	16
1998	5	137.85	4	82.54	2	70.33	1	98.46	1	149.83	13
1999	10	238.93	4	71.54	1	30.48	0	0.00	0	0.00	15
2000	4	102.40	10	191.62	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	14
2001	6	153.60	4	76.65	4	130.61	0	0.00	0	0.00	14
2002	3	82.71	6	123.81	0	0.00	4	393.85	0	0.00	13
2003	9	201.60	5	83.83	2	57.14	0	0.00	0	0.00	16
2004	4	102.40	6	114.97	2	65.31	2	182.86	0	0.00	14
2005	6	153.60	6	114.97	1	32.65	0	0.00	1	139.13	14
2006	4	102.40	6	114.97	2	65.31	2	182.86	0	0.00	14
2007	5	128.00	7	134.13	1	32.65	0	0.00	1	139.13	14
2008	6	134.40	9	150.90	1	28.57	0	0.00	0	0.00	16
2009	9	179.20	4	59.61	1	25.40	3	213.33	1	108.21	18
2010	4	59.73	13	145.31	7	133.33	0	0.00	0	0.00	24
2011	3	38.40	14	134.13	6	97.96	3	137.14	2	139.13	28
2012	6	107.52	3	40.24	7	160.00	2	128.00	2	194.78	20
2013	3	48.87	9	109.74	7	145.45	1	58.18	2	177.08	22
2014	4	71.68	7	93.89	8	182.86	1	64.00	0	0.00	20
2015	2	35.84	7	93.89	7	160.00	2	128.00	2	194.78	20
2016	5	89.60	6	80.48	9	205.71	0	0.00	0	0.00	20
2017	1	17.92	9	120.72	6	137.14	2	128.00	2	194.78	20
2018	5	89.60	3	40.24	6	137.14	6	384.00	0	0.00	20
2019	4	71.68	7	93.89	5	114.29	1	64.00	3	292.17	20
2020	2	35.84	5	67.07	6	137.14	3	192.00	4	389.57	20
2021	0	0.00	2	76.65	2	130.61	1	182.86	2	556.52	7

Highly cited papers

The ranking of papers published in MJLIS is depicted in table 4. It is evident from the table that the article entitled, "The pattern of e-book use amongst undergraduates in Malaysia" by Ismail R., Zainab A. N. in 2005 has so far received 59 Scopus citations leads the table. Another article entitled, "Bibliometric studies on single journals: A review" by Anyi K.W.U., Zainab A.N., Anuar N.B the second rank received 58 citations in 2017 Concurrently, the article entitled, Comparison of universities' scientific performance using bibliometric indicators by Wang M.-H., Fu H.-Z., Ho Y.-S. is ranked third with 54 citations in 2010. Analysis reveals that 2010 has received 303 citations, followed by 224 citations in 2010 and 174 citations in 2005.

Table 4: Highly cited papers

Authors	Title	Year	Cited by
Ismail R., Zainab A.N.	The pattern of e-book use amongst undergraduates in Malaysia: A case of to know is to use	2005	59
Anyi K.W.U., Zainab A.N., Anuar N.B.	Bibliometric studies on single journals: A review	2009	58
Wang M.-H., Fu H.-Z., Ho Y.-S.	Comparison of universities' scientific performance using bibliometric indicators	2011	54
Ramayah T., Aafaqi B.	Role of self-efficacy in e-library usage among students of a public University in Malaysia	2004	53
Teh P.-L., Yong C.-C., Chong C.-W., Yew S.-Y.	Do the big five personality factors affect knowledge sharing behaviour? A study of malaysian universities	2011	50
Halder S., Roy A., Chakraborty P.K.	The influence of personality traits on information seeking behaviour of students	2010	50
Abrizah A., Noorhidawati A., Kiran K.	Global visibility of Asian universities' open access institutional repositories	2010	49
Kiran K., Diljit S.	Antecedents of customer loyalty: Does service quality suffice?	2011	45
Abrizah A.	The cautious faculty: Their awareness and attitudes towards institutional repositories	2009	41
Bakri A., Willett P.	The Malaysian Journal of Library and Information Science 2001-2006: A bibliometric study	2008	39

Ranking of authors

The detailed ranking of authors who have contributed articles to MJLIS during the stated period is depicted in figure 1. The analysis shows that Zainab A.N leads in the author's rank with 40 articles, followed by Abrizah A with 24 and Noorhidawati A.with 15 articles. Also, 12 authors have three articles each and 77 authors with every two articles, and 583 authors with each 1 article. Interrelated scholarly works in a particular journal are often co-cited by potential authors. The co-citation of cited authors that meet the threshold as per VOSviewer is depicted in the figure. It is found that works of Zainab A.N. have received significant impact for which many authors have cited his papers, followed by Abrizah A. and Noorhidawati A.

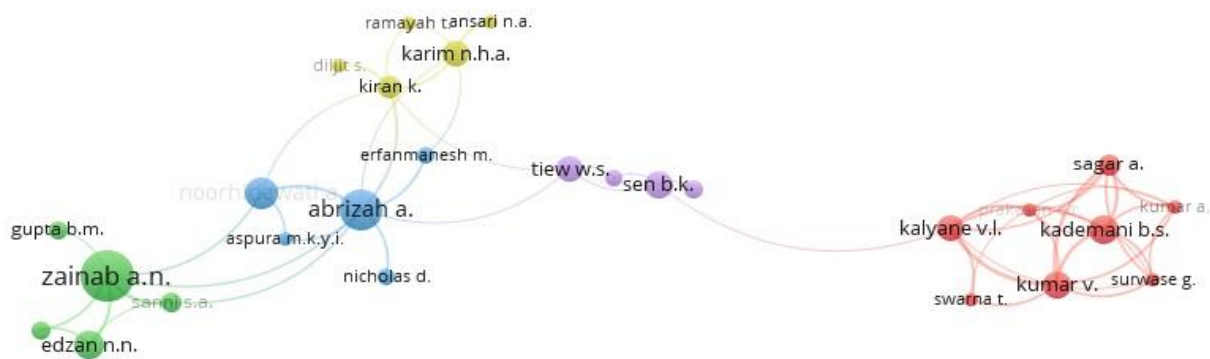


Figure 1: Authors' co-citations map

Institutes/organizations' contributions

Table 5 summarises the contributions of the top ten most productive institutions to MJLIS, as well as their research publications, from 1996 to 2021. The University of Malaya contributed the maximum number of publications (131), followed by Universiti Teknologi MARA with 21 research publications, out of a total of 448. With 18 publications, International Islamic University Malaysia came in third, followed by Bhabha Atomic Research Centre with 17 publications. The University of Punjab published 13 research papers, with the University of Dhaka and Kuwait University producing an equal number of 11 publications.

Table 5: Most Productive institutions/organisations

Institution	Documents
University of Malaya	131
Universiti Teknologi MARA	21
International Islamic University Malaysia	18
Bhabha Atomic Research Centre	17
University of Punjab	13
University of Dhaka	11
Kuwait University	11
Universiteit Antwerpen	10
Nanyang Technological University	9
KU Leuven	9

Highly productive countries

Authors of 50 countries published papers in the Malaysian Journal of Library and Information Science (MJLIS) for a selected period of 1996-2021. The ranking of countries as per their number of

publications is listed in table 6. The table shows that Malaysia is the top performer (191 documents), followed by India (59 documents) and China (39 documents).

Table 6: Highly productive countries

Country/Territory	Documents
Malaysia	191
India	59
China	39
Iran	26
Taiwan	26
Pakistan	18
United Kingdom	17
United States	16
Nigeria	15
Bangladesh	13

Prolific authors

Table 7 illustrates the ranking of authors who contributed 40 documents to the Malaysian Journal of Library and Information Science (MJLIS) in various issues during the study period. The authors with the same number of contributions were ranked in the same order. In bibliometrics investigations, author ranking has played a critical role. According to the findings, Zainab, A.N. has ranked first in this journal by providing 40 documents, followed by Abrizah, A.N. and Zainab, A.N. By donating 24 papers, Kademani, B.S. placed second on the list, three writers placed fourth on the list by contributing 11 documents each, three authors placed fifth on the list by contributing 10 documents each, and Noorhidawati, A. placed sixth on the list by contributing 9 documents. Only Zainab, A.N. dominated the author ranking list, contributing 40 documents, as per the analysis.

Table 7: Top 9 prolific authors

Author	Documents	Rank
Zainab, A.N.	40	1
Abrizah, A.	24	2
Kademani, B.S.	12	3
Edzan, N.N.	11	4
Kumar, V.	11	4
Sen, B.K.	11	4
Kalyane, V.L.	10	5
Karim, N.H.A.	10	5
Tiew, W.S.	10	5
Noorhidawati, A.	9	6

Funding agency

Table 8 shows the top 10 Funding Agencies acknowledged by the published documents which were funded for. Among these Agencies highest number 13 of funding agencies are from China, 8 of funding

agencies are from Malaysia, 4 each funding agencies from 5 different countries, and 2 each funding agencies from 3 different countries had a diverse no. of institutions that funded the research directly related to the Malaysian journal of library and information science. There are 71 unique funding agencies worldwide which produced a total of 448 publications on the Malaysian journal of library and information science.

Table 8: Top 10 Funding agency

Funding	Documents
National Natural Science Foundation of China	13
Universiti Malaya	8
Fundamental Research Funds for the Central Universities	4
Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China	4
Ministry of Finance	4
Ministry of Higher Education, Malaysia	4
National Office for Philosophy and Social Sciences	4
Chinese Academy of Sciences	2
Ministry of Education	2
Ministry of Science and Technology	2

Ranking of keywords

Keywords serve as a summary of the literature and a description of the study's emphasis (Patel et al., 2021c). Figure 2 shows keywords from 1996 to 2021 that featured in MJLIS papers. Authors and editors prefer the keyword 'bibliometrics' over other keywords such as: Bibliometrics (70), Malaysia (40), Academic libraries (38), Scientometrics (38), Citation analysis (34), Publication productivity (24), Information literacy (15), Research productivity (13), Scholarly Communication (13), India (12), Authorship Pattern (11), Information Needs (11), Journal Studies (10) (6 Occurrence), 6 Occurrences, 5 Databases, 5 Digital Libraries, 5 Impact Factor, 5 Information Technology, 5 Institutional Repositories, 5 Informetrics, 5 Postgraduate Students, 5 Malaysian Journal of Library and Information Science, 5 Postgraduate Students, 5 Occurrences, 5 Occurrences, 5 Occurrences, 5 Occurrences (4 Occurrence). Colorful clusters reveal more clusters. Common keywords present in numerous writers' works indicate the keywords' prominence in a given field of knowledge. The figure shows VOSviewer's tracked keywords' co-occurrence. The journal's theme keyword, 'bibliometrics,' appears at the top.

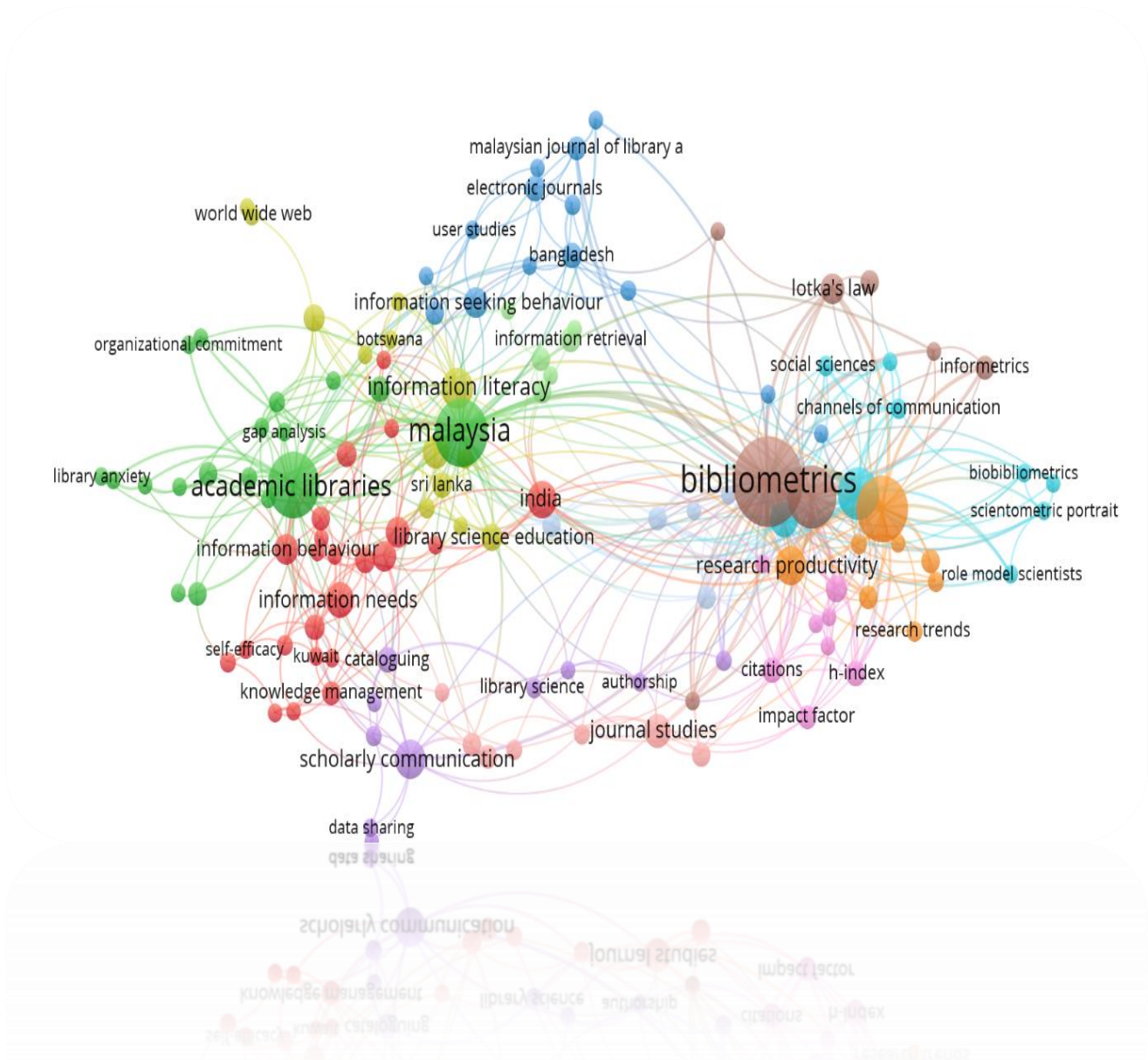


Figure 2: Co-occurrence of keywords

Bibliographic coupling of countries in the map

Figure 6 shows that though there have been outstanding scholarly contributions emanated from 50 different countries, there are 22 countries in the threshold of bibliographic coupling where Malaysia takes the leading position in the map of bibliographic coupling.

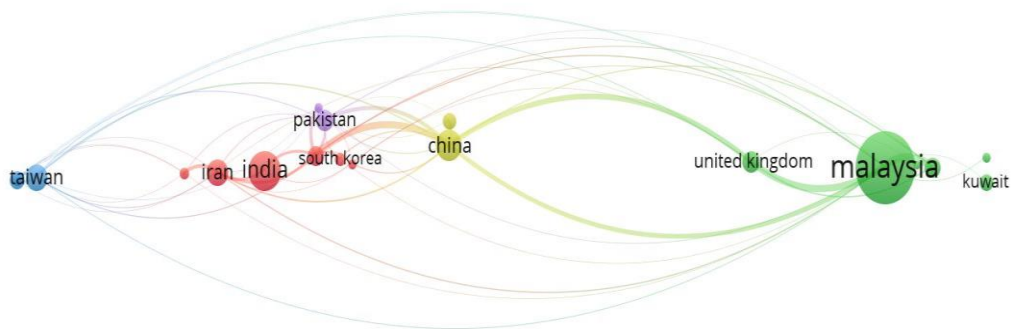


Figure 6: Bibliographic coupling of countries in the map

Major finding

The significant findings of the study are as follows:

- ❖ A maximum of 28(6.25%) articles were published in 2011 and a minimum number of contributions,7(1.56%) in 2021.
- ❖ The maximum number of citations was found in 2011(353), while the minimum was in 2021(1).
- ❖ The average citation per publication is 7.06, with a maximum of 13.42 (2010) and a minimum of 0.14. (2021).
- ❖ The degree of collaboration (DC) in MJLIS publications is 0.72.
- ❖ Publication, the pattern of e-book use amongst undergraduates in Malaysia" by Ismail R., Zainab A.N. in 2005 has so far received 59 Scopus citations leads the table.
- ❖ The highest co-authorship index was found with a value of 238.93 in 1999.
- ❖ The findings suggest that Zainab, A.N. ranked first in this journal with 40 documents.
- ❖ The University of Malaya contributed the highest number, with 131 appearing as the most productive institute.
- ❖ The table shows that Malaysia is the top performer with 191 documents as a highly productive country.
- ❖ The National Natural Science Foundation of China, with 13 documents, is the top funding agency.

Conclusion

The present study examined the Malaysian Journal of Library and Information Science (MJLIS) between 1996 to 2021. The study used Scopus databases to gather data. This study used VOSviewer 1.6.16 to calculate AGR, RGR, and doubling time; authorship pattern and productivity, degree of collaboration (DC), collaborative index (CI), most productive institutes and countries, year-wise distribution of publications, most productive authors, most productive countries, bibliographic coupling, co-citation, and citation coherence. A major academic publication, the Malaysian Journal of Library and Information Science (MJLIS) publishes original research articles in library and information science (LIS) and allied disciplines. Contributions on LIS domain policies, practises, concepts, and progress are also welcome.

With a focus on the Asia Pacific region, the Malaysian Journal of Library and Information Science (MJLIS) intends to connect LIS practitioners. As stated previously, the study examined 26 years of MJLIS released between 1996 and 2021. Bibliometric variables including degree of collaboration, collaborative index, and annual growth rate evaluated data and interpretation. The Malaysian Journal of Library and Information Science (MJLIS) publishes high-quality quantitative research. According to the research, the most publications were in 2011. The co-authors contributed more than a single author. Finally, most researchers use journal article extracts since they are the major means of distributing promising findings.

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