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# SRELS Journal of Information Management: A Bibliometric Study

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## **SRELS Journal of Information Management: A Bibliometric Study**

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**Abstract:** The article is based on the bibliometric analysis of 54 issues of SRELS Journal of Information Management published during 2010 to 2018. Each issue published 9.74% research output by and large. Of the total 572 documents, 91.95% were published as the articles. There were 7690 citations were appended to the 526 research papers. Each article quoted more or less 14 sources. The year 2013 contained maximum articles and equally had more (1154) citations. Most of the studies (57) were published as Usage Study followed by Bibliometrics and Scientometrics on which 47 articles were published each. Most of the papers (49.26) % were written by two authors, thus indicating the trend towards multiple authorship. Single authorship (32.69%) was at the second position. The average DC for the authorship pattern was 0.65 while average MCC was observed as 0.3677 for the period considered for the study. With regard to geographical contribution, Karnataka (179), the state of India was observed as highly productive. Average page length of the articles published in the source journal was examined as 9 pages.

**Keywords:** Bibliometrics; Scientometrics; Content Analysis; SRELS Journal of Information Management; Indian LIS journal

### **1. Introduction**

Journals are the primary source of scientific communication. Today's online databases are nothing but systematic collection of many peer reviewed journals representing subject disciplines. It has always been a popular practice among the researchers to map, to measure and analyse the existing research. The intent may be to study the latest trends in a subject, scientific contribution of a particular institutions or country or how some specific journal is doing in particular subject domain. Bibliometric is one of such methods to undertake these kinds of studies. It is a method "to quantify the process of written communication" (Rao, 1985) as said by Pritchard. There is a significant overlap that can be seen between bibliometrics and scientometrics (Khan, 2016). The same thing can be observed in the study of citation analysis. Whatever may be the fact; all these are scientific methods to measure the scientific product. In the present study, bibliometric method has been adopted to study the research output in SRELS Journal of Information Management.

SRELS Journal of Information Management is bio-monthly journal in the field of Library and Information Science published by Informatics Publishing Ltd and Sarda Ranganathan Endowment for Library Science (Informatics). It was founded by Dr. S. R. Ranganathan, the father of Library and Information Science in India and was first published by SRELS as the quarterly journal in 1964 with the title 'Library Science with a Slant to Documentation'. The title of the journal was changed to 'Library Science with a slant to Documentation and

Information Studies' from Vol.25 in 1988 and then to 'SRELS Journal of Information Management' from Vol.37 in 2000. SRELS was registered as a Charitable Endowment with the Government of India in 1963 and with Government of Karnataka in 2006. The journal completed 50 years of continuous publication in 2013. It is a referred journal and is ranked among the top five LIS journals in India (Informatics). It aims to cover all the aspect of library science with equal emphasis on information management, ICT application in libraries, knowledge organization, LIS education and latest trend in this field.

## **2. Review of Literature**

There are a lot of studies on bibliometrics and scientometrics. However, the present study is based on the research output of one of the renowned Indian journals. Hence the studies concerning the bibliometric analysis of particular journal or group of journals have been taken into account while taking a review of earlier studies. A few studies have been discussed as below.

Gupta & Hasan (2018) in their study revealed that during the period 2002-2016, 200 documents were published; the maximum number 19 (9.50 per cent) papers were published in 2010 with highest number of average growth rate (AGR) 58.33 per cent. More than 50 per cent articles were produced with single authorship pattern. The minimum average author per paper (AAPP) was 0.92 in the year 2002 and maximum 2.07 in the year 2013. The highest figure of degree of collaboration (DC) was observed in the year 2013 and the lowest value 0.08 in the year 2002. The average DC was calculated as 0.43. The maximum collaborative index (CI) 4 was seen in 2003 and minimum 2 in 2002 and 2009. The average CI was measured as 2.35. With regard to country wise distribution of articles, 81.65 per cent contributions are from India, 6.33 per cent by U.S.A and 3.48 per cent by UK. The overseas contribution in Indian journals was found to be less.

Thangamani, Palaniappan, & Vinoth Kumar (2018) carried out bibliometric analysis of 255 issues of 59<sup>th</sup> volume which contained 13499 bibliographical records during 2013 to 2017. The highest number of articles 2944 (21.81%) were found in the year 2015 while least number of articles 2605 (19.3%) were seen in the year 2013. Authorship pattern revealed that 52.3% articles were contributed by solo author. Degree of collaboration predicted the dominance of single authorship thus indicating that authors preferred to produce their work lonely. Interestingly, the most prolific author is anonymous with 987 contributions, 209 citations and h-index of 6. Witze, A and Callaway E appear at the second and third position with 179 and 142 contributions respectively. The author like Ledford H although is at the fourth position in terms of contributions, yet he has got the maximum (701) citations with h-index of 13. However, ranking of author on the basis of h-index produced different results. By this way, Wang J stood as the most prolific authors. He produced only 54 articles but received 17031 citations and his h-index was 41. Overall 377343 references were found appended to the citing articles. Most of the contributions 5815 (43.07%) were from USA followed by England 1714 (12.69%) and Germany 1174 (8.69%). University of California contributed 980 records standing first in case of institution wise contributions. With regard to frequency of keywords, the word 'expression' was found with 359 records, the word 'Evolution' was found with 329

records and the word 'Activation' was observed with 235 records. Nature's impact factor was calculated as 56.47 in 2015, 41.03 in 2016 and 25.95 in 2017. The future growth of this journal in 2020 is calculated as 13629.5 and in 2025 it is expected as 27259

Anwar, Muhammad (2018) analysed the contribution of Pakistani authors to 'Library Philosophy and Practice' from 2009 to 2017 by using the technique of bibliometrics. Overall, 86 papers were published in the source journal by Pakistani authors in which maximum 20 (23.25%) papers were published in 2012, followed by 16 (18.60%) in 2013 and 14 (16.27%) in 2011. Most of the papers (45.34%) had the page length of 11 to 15. Collaborative authorship dominated the authorship pattern. In all 26 institutions from Pakistan were responsible for 86 research papers in which Islamia University Bahawalpur (40) and University of Punjab, Lahore (39) contributed most significantly. Rubina Bhatti has secured the first position as the most prolific author followed by Khalid Mohmood (19) and Farzana Shafique (10). With regard to foreign collaboration Pakistani authors seemed far behind as only 8 papers were produced in such a way. Saudi Arabia was found as the leading collaborator with 3 papers. The paper written by Ansari, M. N. and Zuberi, B. A. in 2010 entitled 'Use of Electronic Resources among Academics at the University of Karachi' received most of the citations (55).

Bapte, Vishal (2017) in his study did bibliometric analysis of the 4821 cited documents appended to the 295 articles published in DJLIT during 2011-15. The study revealed that there is dominance of single authorship with 1912 (39.65%) citations followed by two authors with 1152 (23.89%) citations, three authors with 456 (9.45%) citations and more than three authors with 386 (8%) citations. There was the availability of a good degree of institutional publications as well. The degree of authors' collaboration for the present study was 0.51 and modified collaborative coefficient is 0.3661. Dr B.M. Gupta with 52 citations was found to be the most prolific author. The study further exposed the journal to be the mostly cited information source 2560 (53.10%) followed by websites (22.69%) and books (10.81%). Ranked list of journals denoted Scientometrics to be the most used journal (6.60%) by the authors contributing in DJLIT. The source journal was at the second position in the ranked list with 5.43%. A glance at the ranked core list of journals suggested that maximum journals were from foreign countries.

Raju (2017) analysed 260 articles from 20 issues and 5 volumes of International Journal of Information Dissemination and Technology during 2011-2015 by using a technique of scientometric analysis. Most of the articles 46 (17.69%) appeared in the year 2015. Maximum number of citations 765 (24.14%) were received in the year 2014. Issue number 2 of 2014 contained the highest (19) numbers of articles. Most of the articles were published as 'User Studies' followed by bibliometrics, management, digital divide and ICT related study. Authorship pattern revealed that 55.63% were published by multiple authors. 55% articles were having the length of 5-8 pages followed by 102 (39.23%) articles with 1-4 pages.

Khan (2016) did the scientometric analysis of five volumes from (volume 30 to 34) the year 2010 to 2014 of DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology. On average, the journal published 61 research papers per year. Maximum numbers of contributions 70 were occurred in 2012 while minimum numbers 50 were published in the year 2010. Maximum

paper contributions 273 (88.93%) are from India. The minimum number of citations totalling 1109 (23.12 %) out of 4716 were received in the year 2013. The author has recommended that though the DJLIT is peer reviewed international journal, it must attempt to get high quality research papers from foreign authors to enlarge its scope.

Malathy & Kantha (2015) carried out the bibliometric analysis of Journal of Spacecraft Technology published by ISRO Satellite Centre (ISAC), Bangalore in which they analyzed forty-four issues in 22 volumes during 1991 to 2012. Majority of papers 176 (53.33%) were having the length of 6-10 pages. Most of the papers i.e. 83 (25.15%) were contributed by the three-author, thus indicating multiple authors dominated the authorship pattern. The degree of collaboration ranged from 0.64 to 1.00 with average of 0.87. Female author seemed to contribute as a single author or co-author in only 104 (9.04%) research papers out of 330 articles written by 1151 authors. Most of the articles 808 (70.20%) are published by the institutions affiliated to ISAC that published the journal. Majority of authors are associated with Control System Group and Digital System Group followed by Communication System Group.

Dixit & Katare (2007) did the bibliometric analysis of the 'Journal of Indian Society for Cotton Improvement (JISCI) for the period 1995-2004. Multiple authorship was observed as the papers with 3 authors dominated the rest of authorship pattern. AICCIP Research Stations & Agricultural Universities stood first with 138 publications (42.20%) in terms of research output. Most of the papers were published on Genetic and Plant Breeding followed by Textile and Fibre Technology and Agronomy. Journal seemed to be most preferred source for scientific expression. It was also observed that Indian cotton scientist gave priority to foreign journals to Indian for research and referece work. In ranked list of foreign journal, 'Crop Science' occupied the first position while in ranked list of Indian journals, the source journal 'Journal of Indian Society for Cotton Improvement' occupied the first rank with 280 citations.

Hussain, Fatima, & Kumar (2011) did the bibliometric analysis of 'Electronic Library' journal with the help of 578 articles published during the period 2000 to 2010. Out of 578 articles, the year 2009 had the maximum numbers of articles (12.28%) to the total publication. Majority of the articles (40.83%) were published under the category of research paper while technical paper, conceptual paper, viewpoints also had the considerable percentage. Electronic resources, library automation and internet were the major areas that attracted the researchers to write upon. The degree of collaboration was found to be 0.256 showing the dominance of individual contribution. Stephen M. Mutala and Howard Falk were found to be the most prolific author who contributed 8 articles and 7 articles respectively.

### **3. Objectives:**

The study has been carried out with the following objective-

1. To measure the quatitative output of the articles published in the source journal
2. To study the category wise distribution of papers
3. To find out quatitative distribution of citations
4. To study the authorship pattern

5. To study the subject facets of article published in the source journals
6. To measure the length of papers

#### 4. Methodology:

The scope of the present bibliometric study was limited to the journal SRELS Journal of Information Management. The bibliographical details of citing articles and citations was collected from the website of i-scholar which is maintained by Informatics Publishing Ltd. Bangalore, India. All the necessary details was put into excel. The printed issues were also consulted in case of necessity. The data in the excel was further analysed for analysis and interpretation and draw the conclusions. References were arranged according APA style as per Microsoft Word 2007.

#### 5. Data Analysis and Interpretation

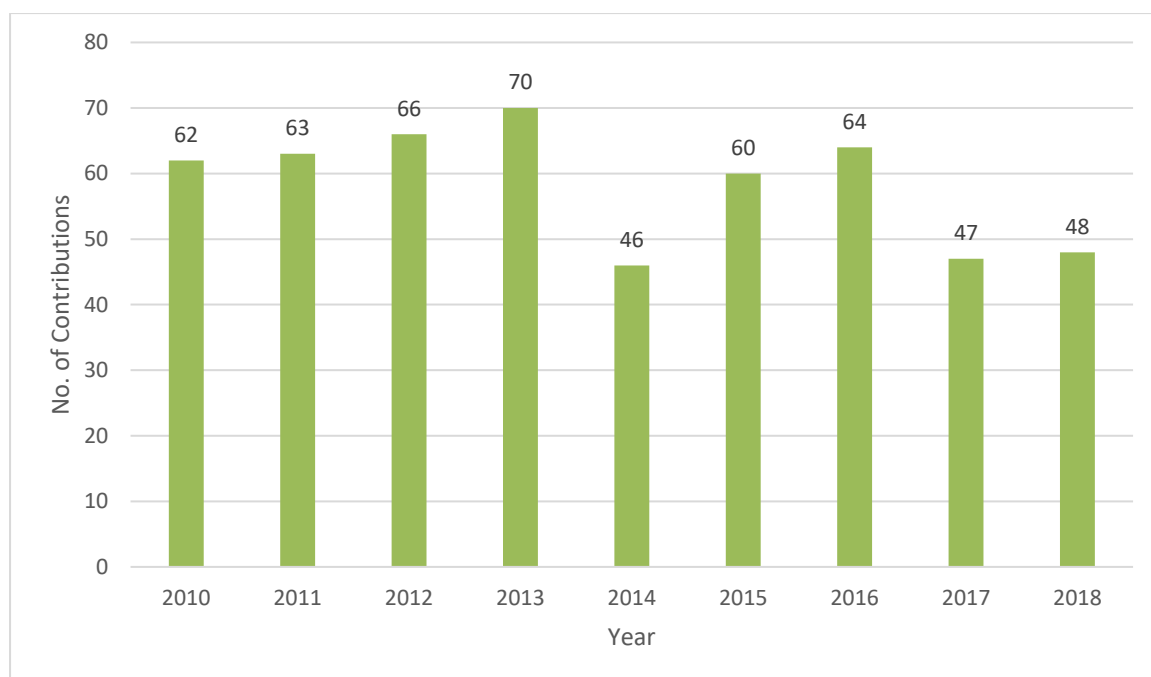
##### 5.1 Quantitative growth of research papers

**Table 1. Research Output in the form of Papers**

Sr. No.	Year	Vol. No.	No. of Issues	No. of Contributions	%
1	2010	47	6	62	11.78
2	2011	48	6	63	11.97
3	2012	49	6	66	12.54
4	2013	50	6	70	13.32
5	2014	51	6	46	8.74
6	2015	52	6	60	11.40
7	2016	53	6	64	12.18
8	2017	54	6	47	8.93
9	2018	55	6	48	9.14
	Total	9	54	526	100

Table 1 reflects year wise contributions from all six issues in a year. In all, 526 papers were produced in 9 volumes and 54 issues with an average of 9.74 per cent per issue. The year 2013 contains maximum 70 contributions while fewer contributions i.e. 46, 47, and 48 are observed in 2014, 2017 and 2018 respectively. Most of the years have been seen with the publications above 60. Figure 1 shows graphical display of year wise contributions. Table 2 shows issue wise distribution of articles which corresponds to the total output of 526.

**Figure 1. Year wise Contribution**



**Table 2 Issue wise Distribution of Contribution**

Volume	Issue No.						Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
47	11	11	12	8	11	9	62
48	12	11	11	10	9	10	63
49	10	11	11	12	12	10	66
50	10	10	9	10	15	16	70
51	7	7	8	7	7	10	46
52	9	8	10	11	11	11	60
53	9	11	12	12	11	9	64
54	7	8	8	8	8	8	47
55	8	8	8	8	8	8	48
						<b>Total</b>	<b>526</b>

**5.2 Categorical Distribution of Papers**

**Table 3. Category wise Distribution of Papers**

Year	Issue No.	Editorial	Book Review	Obituary	Article	Total No of Document
2010	6	5	3	0	62	70
2011	6	5	4	0	63	72
2012	6	6	3	0	66	75
2013	6	6	2	0	70	78
2014	6	3	1	1	46	51
2015	6	0	2	0	60	62

2016	6	0	3	0	64	67
2017	6	0	2	0	47	49
2018	6	0	0	0	48	48
	<b>54</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>572</b>

Table 3 denotes distribution of documents by the different types. It was quite natural that most of the documents (91.95%) were published as articles. Besides this, 25 items have been published as editorials followed by book reviews and obituary which are lesser in numbers. In general 572 documents were found in the journal considered for the study.

### 5.3 Quantitative Study of Citations

Table 4 shows year wise and issue wise citations cited by the citing authors contributing to SRELS Journal of Information Management. 7690 citations were received for 526 papers. There was an average citation rate of 14.61 per cent. The year 2013 contains maximum cited documents (15%) followed by the year 2016 which has 14.51% documents. The year 2013 has the most citing documents and outwardly was quite natural to have maximum cited documents since this volume contained maximum articles also. The less cited documents were observed in the year 2012. Issue number 5 of 2013 contained 350 citations. Further issue number 6 of 2013 quoted 324 documents. Actually the number of citations cannot wholly determine the quality of document. However, having more citations means the researcher has tried to give justice to the discussed issues by considering maximum viewpoints. Hence having more citations is regarded as one of the important characteristics of the quality of paper. Fewer citations i.e. 9.03% were seen in the year 2014. Almost each issue received 142 citations. Each article seemed to have an average of almost 14 citations

**Table 4 Quantitative Study of Citations**

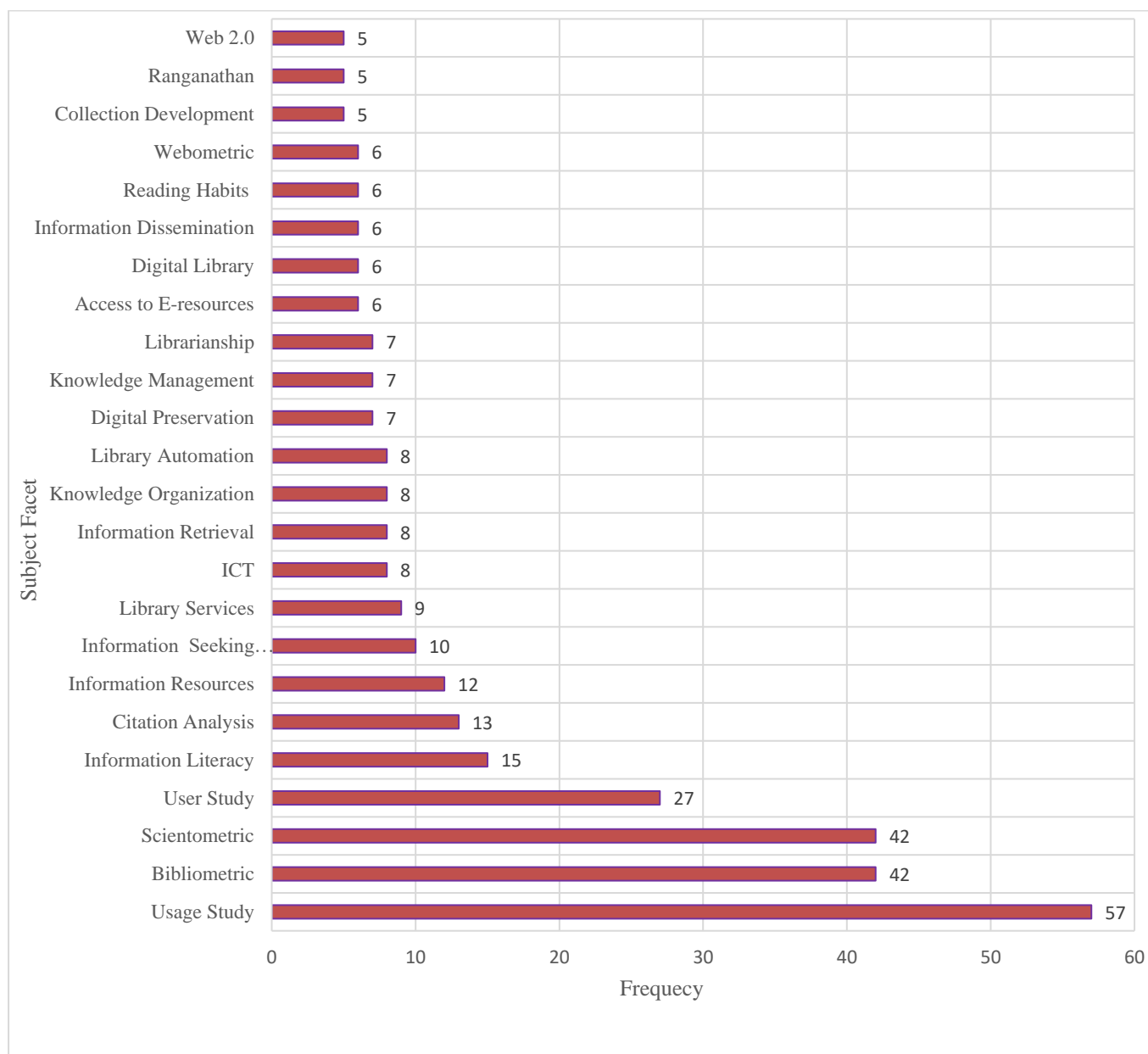
Year	Volume	Issue No.	Total Citation	Cumulative Citations	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
2010	47	1	130	130	1.69	1.69
		2	166	296	2.15	3.84
		3	106	402	1.37	5.22
		4	173	575	2.24	7.47
		5	170	745	2.21	9.68
		6	135	880	1.75	11.44
2011	48	1	101	881	1.31	11.45
		2	148	1129	1.92	14.68
		3	175	1304	2.27	16.95
		4	167	1471	2.17	19.12
		5	85	1556	1.10	20.23
		6	146	1702	1.89	22.13
2012	49	1	97	1799	1.26	23.39
		2	151	1950	1.96	25.35
		3	100	2050	1.30	26.65
		4	156	2206	2.02	28.68
		5	162	2368	2.10	30.79



		6	135	2503	1.75	32.54
2013	50	1	125	2628	1.62	34.17
		2	95	2723	1.23	35.40
		3	128	2851	1.66	37.07
		4	132	2983	1.71	38.79
		5	350	3333	4.55	43.34
		6	324	3657	4.21	47.55
2014	51	1	129	3786	1.67	49.23
		2	98	3884	1.27	50.50
		3	78	3962	1.01	51.52
		4	124	4086	1.61	53.13
		5	118	4204	1.53	54.66
		6	107	4311	1.39	56.05
2015	52	1	210	4521	2.73	58.79
		2	158	4679	2.05	60.84
		3	109	4788	1.41	62.26
		4	109	4897	1.41	63.68
		5	103	5000	1.33	65.01
		6	192	5192	2.49	67.51
2016	53	1	179	5371	2.32	69.84
		2	117	5488	1.52	71.36
		3	249	5737	3.23	74.60
		4	196	5933	2.54	77.15
		5	179	6112	2.32	79.47
		6	196	6308	2.54	82.02
2017	54	1	120	6428	1.56	83.58
		2	170	6298	2.21	81.89
		3	89	6687	1.15	86.95
		4	103	6790	1.33	88.29
		5	92	6882	1.19	89.49
		6	121	7003	1.57	91.06
2018	55	1	118	7121	1.53	92.60
		2	110	7231	1.43	94.03
		3	92	7323	1.19	95.22
		4	110	7433	1.43	96.65
		5	137	7570	1.78	98.44
		6	120	7690	1.56	100
			7690			

## 5.4 Prominent Subject Facets

Figure 2. Prominent Subject Facets



A study has been conducted to find out the prominent subject facets in SRELS so as to bring forth the various issues discussed and highlighted by the authors contributing SRELS Journal of Information Management. This helps us to judge whether the journal is keeping pace with the current topics that need to be focussed to enrich the current information professionals. Most of the studies (57) were published as Usage Studies in which authors tried to assess the usage with regard to e-resources, services and facilities provided by the libraries and information

centres. To follow it are Bibliometrics and Scientometrics on which 47 article were published each. In fact, there is overlapping of concepts with regard to both these terms. If both of these concepts are considered as one, then Bibliometrics and Scientometric stand at the first position. User Study stood at the fourth positions in which researcher have tried to study the perception of users concerning particular concept, institution or library environment. This subject is followed by information literacy (15) and citation analysis (13). Information resources (12), Information seeking behaviour (10), Library services (9), ICT (8), Information retrieval (8), Knowledge organization (8), Library automation (8), Digital preservation (7), Knowledge Management (7), Librarianship (7), Access to e-resources (6), Digital library (6), Information dissemination (6), Reading habits (6), Webometric (6), Collection development (5), Ranganathan (5) and Web 2.0 (5). There are other subjects also but quantitatively they are less in numbers.

### 5.5 Authorship Pattern

**Table no. 5 Authorship Pattern**

Year	Authorship pattern					Total
	Single author	Two author	Three author	Four author	Five or more than five author	
2010	18 (3.42%)	31 (5.89%)	10 (1.90%)	3 (0.57%)	0	62
2011	19 (3.61%)	35 (6.65%)	6 (1.14%)	2 (0.38%)	1 (0.19%)	63
2012	24 (4.56%)	32 (6.08%)	8 (1.52%)	0	2 (0.38%)	66
2013	24 (4.56%)	35 (6.65%)	11 (2.09%)	0	0	70
2014	9(1.71%)	24 (4.56%)	11 (2.09%)	0	2 (0.38%)	46
2015	21 (3.99%)	32 (6.08%)	5 (0.95%)	2 (0.38%)	0	60
2016	24 (4.56%)	27 (5.13%)	8 (1.52%)	5 (0.95%)	0	64
2017	18 (3.42%)	19 (3.61%)	9 (1.71%)	0	1 (0.38%)	47
2018	15 (2.85%)	24 (4.56%)	8 (1.52%)	0	1 (0.38%)	48
Total	172 (32.69%)	259 (49.26%)	76 (14.44%)	12 (2.28%)	7 (1.33%)	526 (100%)

It is common practice among the researcher to collaborate with each other to write on some topics. This scenario is specially observed in the field of Science and Technology. In Social Sciences though collaborative research is visible, yet it is not as frequent as in the Science field. Still the trend is toward collaborative authorship. No one can be master in all the fields. Since this is an era of interdisciplinary study, it is quite natural to come together and write. Table no. 5 shows that most of the papers were written by two authors (49.26%). Near about fifty percent authorship belonged to this category. 13.69% percent papers were contributed by single author. Three authors (2.28%), four authors (1.33%) or more four though visible, such kind of multiple authorship did not seem to be prevalent among the authors contributing for SRELS Journal of Information Management.

### 5.6 DC and MCC of Authorship Pattern

**Table no 6 DC and MCC of Authorship Pattern**

Year	Single Author	Two Authors	Three Authors	Four Authors	Five or more than five authors	Degree of Collaboration (DC)	Modified Collaborative Coefficient (MCC)
2010	18	31	10	3	0	0.70	0.4002
2011	19	35	6	2	1	0.69	0.3677
2012	24	32	8	0	2	0.63	0.3375
2013	24	35	11	0	0	0.65	0.3456
2014	9	24	11	0	2	0.80	0.4432
2015	21	32	5	22	0	0.73	0.2515
2016	24	27	8	5	0	0.35	0.3585
2017	18	19	9	0	1	0.61	0.3544
2018	15	24	8	0	1	0.68	0.3858
						0.65	0.3604

Table 6 shows the degree of collaboration (DC) and modified collaborative coefficient (MCC) among the authors contributing for the journal considered for the study. DC is based on the formula discussed by K. Subramanyam in his widely acclaimed review paper ‘Bibliometric Studies of Research Collaboration: A Review’ (Subramanyam, 1982). Average DC during the year 2010 to 2018 is 0.65. The highest DC (0.80) was seen for the year 2014. The minimum DC (0.35) was seen for the year 2015. The MCC has also been given which is a slight improvement over K. Subramanyam. It has been calculated (Savanur & Srikanth, 2010) as per the *modus operandi* suggested by Kiran Savanur and R. Shrikant. The lower MCC (0.2515) was observed for the year 2015 while higher MCC (0.4432) was calculated for the year 2014. The average MCC is 0.3677.

### 5.7 Geographical Contributions of the States

**Table 7. Geographical Distribution of Ten Leading States in India**

S.No.	State	No. of Papers	Rank
1.	Karnataka	179	1
2	Punjab	167	2
3	Kerala	92	3
4	West Bengal	79	4
5	Tamilnadu	62	5
6	Maharashtra	45	6
7	Delhi	36	7
8	Uttar Pradesh	28	8
9	Andhra Pradesh	22	9
10	Madhya Pradesh	14	10
11	Orissa	12	11
12	Rajasthan	11	12
13	Gujrat	09	13

The table no. 7 reflects the geographical distribution of papers in SRELS leading states of India. Most of the papers (179) have come from Karnataka. It is quite natural since the source journal came from the same state. Punjab secured the second position in the list with 167 papers. It is followed by Kerala (92), West Bengal (79), Tamilnadu (62), Maharashtra (45), Delhi (36), Uttar Pradesh (28), Andhra Pradesh (22), Orissa (12), Rajasthan (11) and Gujrat (09).

### 5.8 Length of Articles

Table 8 depicts the length of paper published in SREL Journal of Information Management during the period under the study. All the 526 articles consisted of 4797 pages. Average page length of each article is almost 9 pages. Out of 526 papers, most of the papers (77) papers have the page length of 7 pages. To follow it are 70 articles have page length of 6 pages, 54 articles have the page length of 10 pages, 52 articles have the page length of 5 pages, 43 articles have the page length of 9 pages, 32 articles have the page length of 12 pages and 30 articles have the page length of 4 pages.

**Table no. 8 Length of Articles**

<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>No. of Articles</b>	<b>Pages</b>	<b>Total Page</b>	<b>%</b>
1	1	2	2	0.04
2	2	3	6	0.12
3	30	4	120	2.50
4	52	5	260	5.42
5	70	6	420	8.75
6	77	7	539	11.23
6	54	8	432	9.00
7	43	9	387	8.06
8	54	10	540	11.25
9	26	11	286	5.96
10	32	12	384	8.00
11	13	13	169	3.52
12	18	14	252	5.25
13	11	15	165	3.43
14	14	16	224	4.66
15	5	17	85	1.77
16	8	18	144	3.00
17	2	19	38	0.79
18	5	20	100	2.08
19	2	21	42	0.87
20	2	22	44	0.91
21	1	26	26	0.56
22	1	28	28	0.61
23	2	31	62	1.32
24	1	42	42	0.9
	<b>526</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>4797</b>	<b>100</b>

## 6. Conclusion:

On the basis of above analysis, following conclusion are drawn-

1. The SRELS Journal of Information Management published 526 papers during 2010-2018. Each volume published almost 58 articles. Each issue published 9.74 research papers on the whole.
2. Of the total 572 documents, 91.95% were published as the articles. The proportion of book reviews and obituaries though noticeable, articles dictated as the major source for expression by the authors. Again conceptual papers, viewpoints, review papers were missing among the type of documents.
3. 1790 cited documents were found. The authors contributing to the source journal did not use too many source to justify their study. The average citation rate of almost 14 is not so great in that respect.
4. The articles in the source journals tried to cover many facets which can be useful for the library professional to update themselves while rendering services to the clientele in today's era. In spite of the usage studies (57) gained the upper hand as the most prominent subject facet. Bibliometrics and Scientometric looked like popular area with the people working in the field of Library and Information Science.
5. Multiple authorship dominated authorship trend. Yet the collaboration of two authors seemed stronger than rest of the authorship pattern.
6. Average DC during the year 2010 to 2018 is 0.65 while MCC is 0.3677.
7. Karnataka (179), Punjab (167) and Kerala (92) are geographically most productive states in India with regard to contributions to the source journal.
8. The average page length of the papers in the source journal is 9 pages. However, maximum 77 papers have a page length of 7 pages.

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