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International contribution in two Indian LIS journals: A Comparative study

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Abstract:

The two leading Indian LIS journals namely Annals of Library and Information Studies (ALIS) and DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology (DJLIT) facilitate immediate open access to the published papers in worldwide and indexed in the Scopus database. Thus, it enhances the utility and visibility of both the journals and makes it very conducive for international authors to contribute their papers. This paper aims to determine the trends of the international contribution to two LIS reputed journals namely Annals of Library and Information Studies and DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology. The research sample consists of 106 journal articles published in 2 Indian LIS journals. In this study bibliographical data extracted from the Scopus database using the advanced search in the database. Further identified the foreign authorship by viewing the affiliation of authors. Finally, the analysis was performed using applications, such as Microsoft Excel and VOSviewer. The limitation of the study is that only international contributions were considered and analyzed and deliberately ignored the domestic publications. The study found that authors from Nigeria published the highest number of 35 articles. Furthermore, Wijetunge P. from Sri Lanka contributed with a maximum of 4 papers. The study also noted that the highest occurrence of keyword was “Nigeria” with 19 times occurred. However, International contributions to Indian tow LIS journals were not stable.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Foreign Authorship, India, International Contribution, ALIS, DJLIT

1. Introduction

Scholarly journals are used for sharing of information worldwide and it is treated as a respective platform for academics. This platform was frequently used by academics for the sharing of information and discuss the issues related to their subject domain (Erfanmanesh & Abrizah, 2018). In the recent past year, there have been many publishing houses established in India. These journals are being published from different institutes, organizations and also publish from a private agency. These journals are index in different scholarly databases like Web of Science, Scopus, and Google Scholar, Indian Citations Indexed and DOAJ, etc. These journals are publishing in different subject areas such as Pure Science, Engineering and

Social Science, etc. There are 130 LIS journals published from India and Granthalaya Sarvaswamu was the oldest LIS journal published since 1915 (Dutta, Sen, & Sen, 2014). However, Annals of Library and Information Studies (ALIS) published since 1954 (NISCAIR, 2020) and DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology (DJLIT) since 1981 (DRDO, 2020). Both journals published in open access mode and indexed by Scopus. As per Scimago ranking, ALIS is ranked 121 and DJLIT is ranked 109 (Scimago,2019).ALIS journal publishes from NISCAIR, Delhi whereas DESIDOC, published from Defense Scientific Information & Documentation Centre, Delhi (Parabhoi & Verma, 2019). These journals attract many international authors because of the wide range of coverage in the field of library and information science. The quality of the journals can be traced out by the visibility of the international authors, and their contributions and also impact factor of the journals. The study intends to find out what extend these journals are internationalized.

2. Objectives:

The objective of this study is to find out the international contribution to two Indian LIS journals and their performance. Further, the study is to identify the major areas of research and prominent country and authors. Moreover, the study is to discover the main source of journals where they published the majority of the publications.

3. Reviews of Literature:

(Erfanmanesh & Abrizah, 2018 a) attempted to find out the internationalization of Iranian journals. A total sample of 38 Iranian journals was selected from the JCR report in the year 2013 contributed by foreign authors to Iranian journals. The study noted that 34.8% of publications contributed by foreign authors and received 30.6% of citations published by foreign authors. Similarly (He & Spink, 2002) study two journals “Journal of American Society for Information Science & Technology (JASIST) and Journal of Documentation (JDoc)” to identify the foreign authorship patterns. The study found that the United States and Canada contributed the highest number of papers in two journals. (Kao, 2009) examined 32 technical journals on Industrial Engineering (IE) and find out the authorship pattern and internationalization of these 32 journals. The author noted that, about one-third of papers published by USA authors. The findings depicted that the USA is the largest contributor for 23 journals, accounting for 72% of the journals. The US contributed the largest number of articles i.e. 9,909 and the second-largest contributing nation is the UK with 2,235 articles. The research study shows the standardized entropy values of the 32 journals in descending order. Further, the Journal of Materials Processing Technology (JMPT) has the largest value of 0.8691, indicating that this journal has the evenest spread of those 30 countries. (Buela-Casal, Perakakis, Taylor, & Checa, 2006) conducted a study of 710 articles published by the four journals viz. Journal of Clinical Psychology, Health Psychology, International Journal of Clinical and Health Psychology, International Journal of Psychology and Psychological Therapy from 2001–2003 (both inclusive). The observations came out that the International Journal of Psychology and Psychological Therapy has the largest share of international articles (18.18%) followed by the International Journal of Clinical and Health Psychology(11.96%). (Grandbois & Beheshti, 2014) made a bibliometric study of the

scholarly articles published by the library and information science authors about open access. The study discovered that 94% of publications endorse open access within the articles that they published while on the other hand, 98% of the publications allow the authors to self-archive after a certain period.(Olmeda-Gómez & de Moya-Anegón, 2016)assessed the publishing patterns of European Countries that are listed in the Scopus database during 2003-2012 under the domain of Library & Information Science. The study discovered that the highest growth rates were found for Spain, Poland, Portugal, Greece, Austria, and Italy were received the highest citations. (Gunasekera, 2008) conducted a Bibliometric Study of research literature from SriLanka over 141 articles from the two reputed LIS journals namely Journal of University Librarian's Association (JULA) and the SriLanka Library Review from the period 1997-2007. The research output seems that the articles focus mostly on the areas of 'LIS Activities' and 'Information Seeking'.The study implied that the author N.U.Yapa. Contributed to a maximum of 10 articles. (Uzun, 2004) examined foreign authorship patterns of 5 popular journals in the field of Scientometrics and information science. The study found that the majority of the contribution came from Belgium, Netherlands, Canada, England, China, and Spain in the Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology (JASIST).

4. Method:

The current study selected only two LIS journals indexed in the Scopus database. In this study, Scopus data used in both journals ALIS and DJLIT up to 2018. The bibliographical data was exported from Scopus using advanced search and limited to foreign publications only. Further, check the affiliations of the authors and the country. Finally, a total of 106 publications found in these two LIS journals. Further, we reviewed 106 publications using MS-excel and VoSviewer for visualization.

5. Data Analysis

Figure.1 shows the growth of the international contribution of two LIS journals. Figure .1 depicts that the highest number of 17 papers contributed by the international authors in the year 2014. However, in 2017, a total of 16 papers were contributed by international authors that were slightly lower than the highest number of papers contributed in the year 2014. Whereas, the lowest 9 papers contributed in the years 2011 by international authors. The growth of international contributions to two Indian LIS journals was not stable and over a time contribution rate was fluctuating.

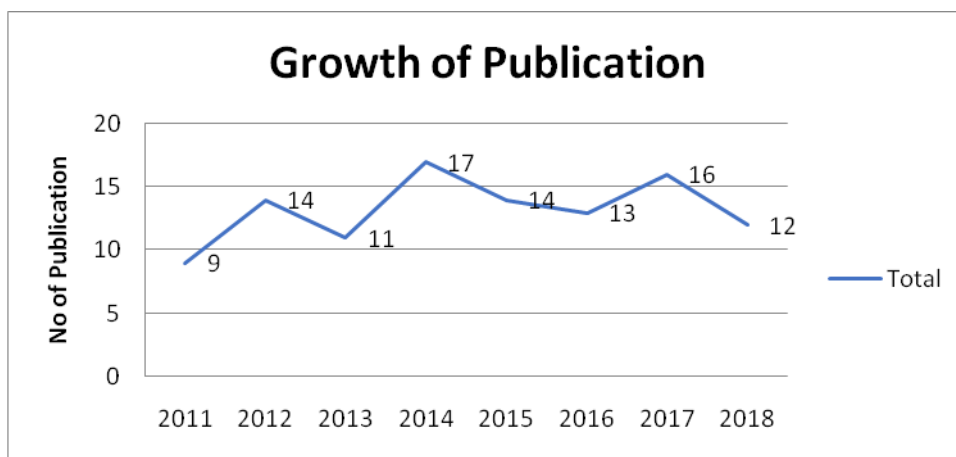


Fig.1

5.1 Contribution by journal wise

Table.1 depicts that out of 106 no of research papers, a majority of 56 papers published in Annals of Library and Information Studies whereas, 50 articles published in DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology published. However, the contribution rates of foreign authors were slightly higher in the ALIS journal as compared to DJLIT.

Name of the journals	No of Papers
Annals of Library and Information Studies	56
DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology	50
Grand Total	106

Table.1

5.2 Top 20 contributors by Country wise

Table 2 shows contributions of papers by countries wise, where a vast majority of 35 papers contributed by Nigerian authors. It was followed by Sri Lankan authors with 13 papers. Similarly, authors from Bangladesh contributed 9 papers whereas Fiji, Iran and the United States contributed 7 articles each. Further 4 papers each contributed by Saudi Arabia and South Africa. Furthermore noted that other countries like Sudan (3) papers and 2 papers each contributed from Argentina, Botswana, Greece, and Spain. It can be said that more authors attracted by the countries Nigeria and Sri Lanka rather than other countries.

Sl No	Country	No of Papers
1.	Nigeria	35
2.	Sri Lanka	13
3.	Bangladesh	9

4.	Fiji	7
5.	Iran	7
6.	United States	7
7.	Saudi Arabia	4
8.	South Africa	4
9.	Sudan	3
10.	Argentina	2
11.	Botswana	2
12.	Greece	2
13.	Spain	2

Table.2

5.3 Authorship Pattern

Table 3 reflects the authorship pattern of foreign authors published in two LIS journals. It was noted that 34 papers published by a single author whereas dual-authorship contributes 43 papers. Similarly, 17 papers written by 3 authors. However, few publications had found having more than 3 authors. It can be said that, more than half of the total publications written by multi authors.

Authors	No of Publications
1	34
2	43
3	17
4	5
5	6
6	1
Grand Total	106

Table.3

5.4 Most Prolific Authors

Table 4 showcase the most prolific author by numbers of papers contributed by the foreign authors. It was found that WijetungeP. from Sri Lanka ranked top position with contributed 4 numbers of papers, followed by Abdelrahman O.H. from Sudan and Ifijeh G. from Nigeria

respectively have been the second position and they contributed 3 papers each. Further, the rest of the authors in the table contributed every 2 papers.

Author	No of paper	Country
Wijetunge P.	4	Sri Lanka
Abdelrahman O.H.	3	Sudan
Ifijeh G.	3	Nigeria
Emasealu H.U.	2	Nigeria
Fagbohun M.	2	Nigeria
Onuoha U.D.	2	Nigeria
Tajafari M.	2	Iran
Hossain M.J.	2	Bangladesh
Hussain A.	2	Saudi Arabia
Idiegbeyan-Ose J.	2	Nigeria
Iroaganachi M.A.	2	Nigeria
Islam M.M.	2	Bangladesh
Naqvi T.H.	2	Fiji
Olatokun W.	2	Nigeria
Omeluzor S.U.	2	Nigeria
Sohail M.	2	Fiji
Somaratna S.D.	2	Sri Lanka
Ukachi N.B.	2	Nigeria
Umeozor S.N.	2	Nigeria

Table.4

5.5 Top Cited Papers

Table 5 represents the most cited papers contributed by foreign authors. It was found that the title 'Adaptive virtual exhibitions' and the title 'Factors affecting utilization of electronic health information resources in universities in Uganda' by Bonis B., Vosinakis S., Andreou I., Panayiotopoulos received highest number 10 citations. Further noted that, highly cited papers published by foreign authors published in both DJLIT and ALIS journals. From the below table, it was depicted that, 12 papers published in ALIS journals and 5 papers published in DJLIT.

Sl No	Title	Authors	Journals	Cited by
1	Adaptive virtual exhibitions	Bonis B., Vosinakis S., Andreou I., Panayiotopoulos T.	DJLIT	10

2	Factors affecting the utilisation of electronic health information resources in universities in Uganda	Alison K.A., Kiyangi G.W., Baziraake B.B.	ALIS	10
3	Women's health information needs and information sources: A study of a rural oil palm business community in South-Western Nigeria	Nwagwu W.E., Ajama M.	ALIS	9
4	3D virtual exhibitions	Carmo M.B., Cláudio A.P.	DJLIT	9
5	Service quality in University of Colombo libraries: An assessment	Somaratna S.D., Peiris C.N.	ALIS	7
6	Development of an information literacy model for problem based learning	Santharooban S., Premadasa P.G.	ALIS	6
7	Webometrics study of universities in Bangladesh	Anwarul Islam M.	ALIS	5
8	The influence of denominational affiliations on the information seeking behavior of the Ulama in Borno State, Nigeria	Saleh A.G., Sadiq H.	ALIS	5
9	Web link analysis of interrelationship between top ten African universities and world universities	Adekannbi J.	ALIS	5
10	Evaluating users' experience of service performance using SERVPERF scale: A case study of some private university libraries in Bangladesh	Hossain M.J., Islam A., Saadi M.S.	ALIS	4
11	A bibliometric analysis of diarrhoeal disease research in Bangladesh	Khatun A., Zabed Ahmed S.M.	ALIS	4
12	Use of collection and services by P.G. students and research scholars in GBPUAT library, India	Naqvi T.H.	DJLIT	4
13	The effect of key characteristics of the title and morphological features of published articles on their citation rates	Alimoradi F., Javadi M., Mohammadpooras A., Moulodi F., Hajizadeh M.	ALIS	4
14	The impact of title length and punctuation marks on article citations	Fumani M.R.F.Q., Goltaji M., Parto P.	ALIS	4
15	Software selection and deployment for library cooperation and resource sharing among academic libraries in South-West Nigeria	Esse U.C.	DJLIT	4
16	Promotional avenues for university librarians in Sri Lanka	Jayasundara C.C.	ALIS	4
17	Usage of electronic books: A study of ebrary database in the United Arab Emirates	Kaba A., Said R.	DJLIT	4

Table.5

5.6 Cited and no of publications

Figure 2 indicates the number of papers and citations received to papers published in 2 LIS journals i.e. DJLIT and ALIS. It was noted that, highest 56 number of papers published in ALIS and received more 38 citations as compare to DJLIT where published 50 publications and 23 citations received.

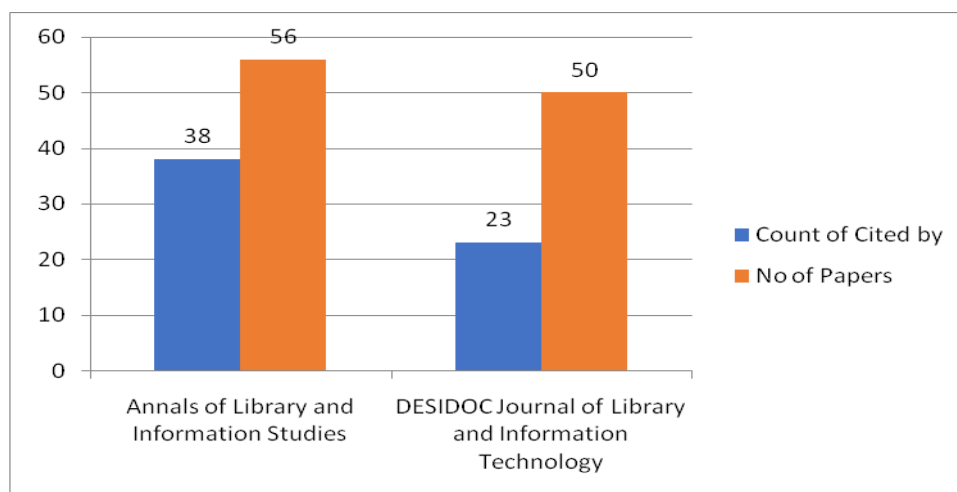


Fig.2

5.7 Journal co-citation network

Figure.3 provides information about the co-citation analysis of journals. Minimum 5 occurrences were set for analysis in VoSviewer. A total of 33 journals were found at least 5 co-citations. It was notated that, Scientometrics, the journal of academic librarianship, journals of documentations and Library Management most frequently cited by the international authors. The international authors were cited more international journals rather than Indian journals. It was notated that all 32 journals were peer-reviewed journals.

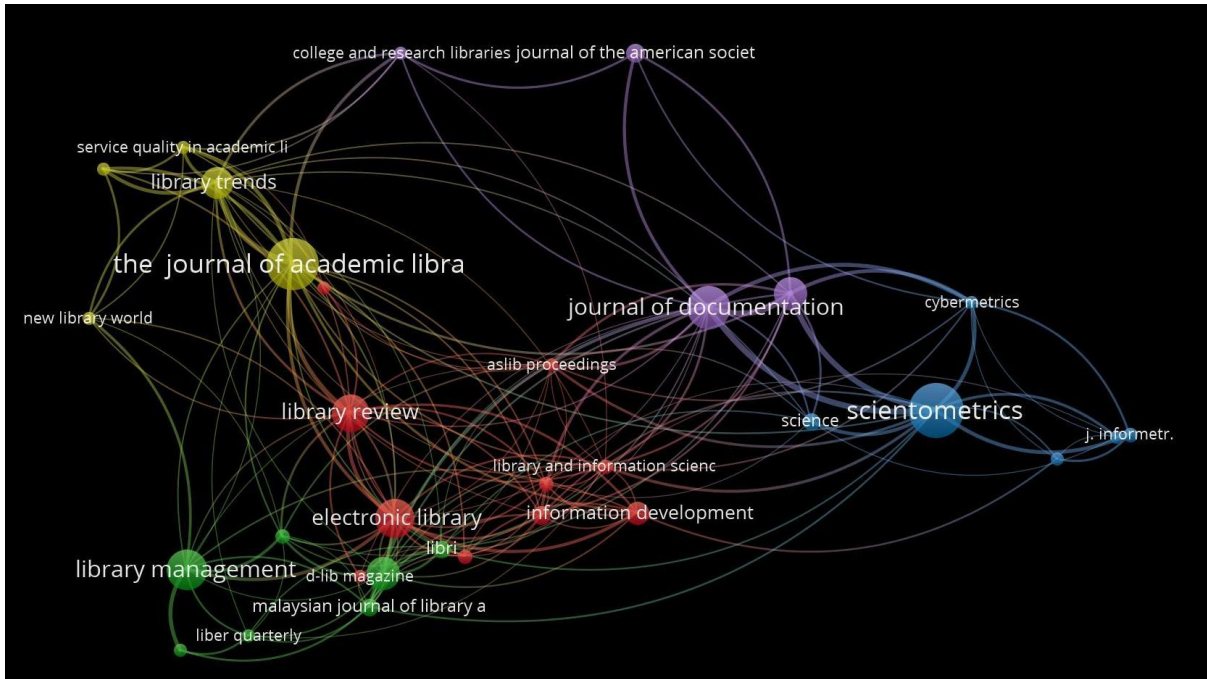


Fig.3

5.8 Keyword Analysis

Keyword analysis had done using VosViwer and presented in Figure.4. These keywords extracted from the author’s keywords had given in the publications. The nodes represented several times a particular word used. It was noted that the word “Nigeria” used most frequently, followed by the word “academic libraries and Sri Lanka ” further keyword network indicated that the words such as E-resources, University Libraries, undergraduates, etc keywords frequently mentioned as keywords in their papers. It can be said that international contributions published more papers related to areas like Nigeria perspective and Srilanka and academic libraries.

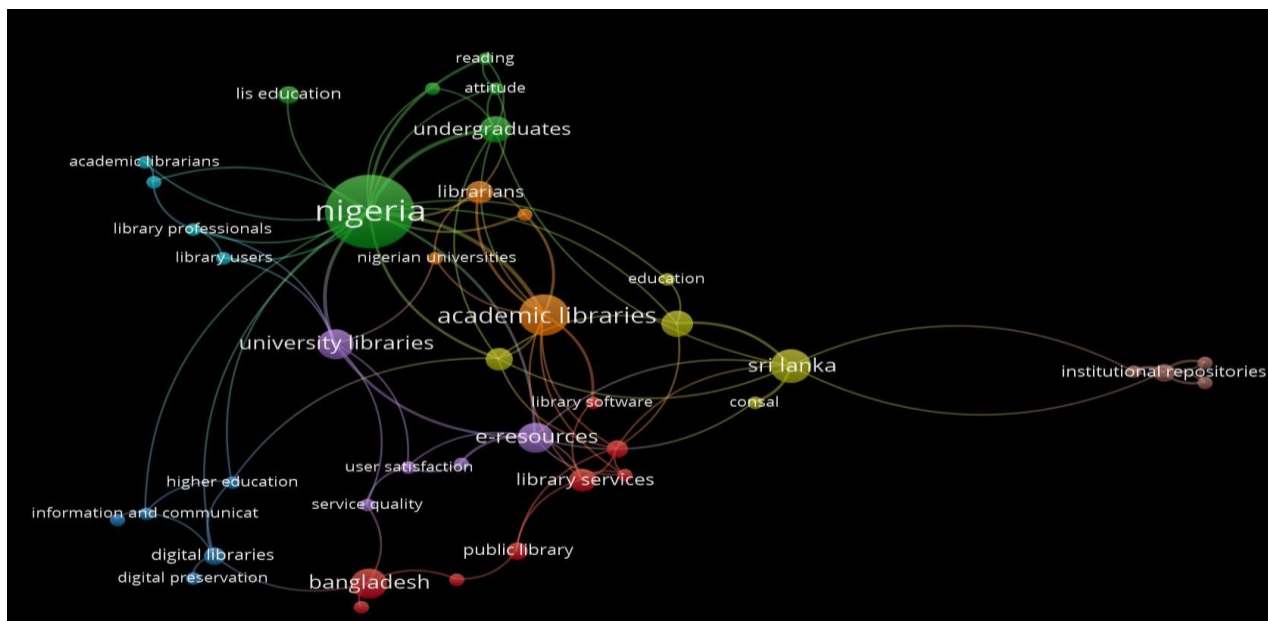


Fig.4

6. Discussion and Conclusion:

International contribution in two popular LIS Indian journals is somewhat significant. Both the journals published original research and review papers related to library and information science and IT applied to library activities, services, and products. *Annals of Library and Information Studies* is the oldest LIS Indian journal published from NISCAIR, Delhi. Both these journals provided immediate open access to its content to the public that supports a greater global exchange of knowledge. Though the frequency for both the journal is quite diverse.

From the research outcome, it could be found that the two LIS journals publish altogether 106 publications by foreign authors and the publication trend also portrays an irregular trend in the growth curve. The geographic distribution of authors in these selected two LIS journals is highly uneven. Where Nigeria produced the highest 35 publications. The trend towards internationalization is quite slow. International contributors had cited more papers published from abroad peer-reviewed journals like *Scientometrics*, *academic librarianship*, *journals of documentations* and *Library Management* rather than Indian journals. The paper gives a clear picture of the foreign authors' research areas and their trend of publications. The limitation of the current study is that it is confined only to the international contributors and focused on their contributions in only two open-access LIS journals indexed in Scopus.

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